

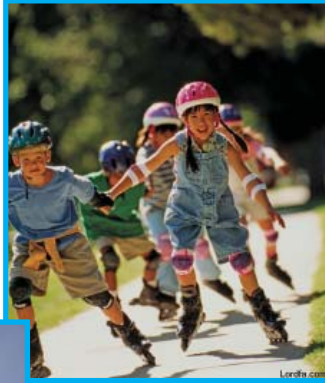
UNIT 1 City and village

LESSON 1 Summer holidays are fun.

1 Listen and repeat.

2a Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Where did you spend your summer holidays?
 What did you do there?
 Did you like your summer holidays?
 Why?/Why not?



Summer

By Nicolette Lennert

Summer, summer
 Time for fun.
 We run all day
 In the hot, hot sun.
 Summer, summer
 Jump in the pool.
 Eat a lot of ice cream
 To keep cool.

2b Report.

3 Listen and say True or False.

- 1 Aziz likes English.
- 2 Aziz went to the Summer International Camp in July.
- 3 The Summer International Camp was in Tashkent.
- 4 Madina went to Turkey in June.
- 5 Madina liked eating fruit.
- 6 Davron liked eating ice-cream.
- 7 Madina stayed at home in July.

4a Read the email. Write an email about your summer holiday.

4b Work in pairs. Write three questions to Aziz.

e.g. What did you have for breakfast on holiday?

LESSON 2 What is the capital city?

1a Work in pairs. Look and think.

Look at the map. Find the capital city of England. It is London.

The language is _____

Did you know?

United Kingdom has four countries in it. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

1b Work in a group of 4. Think.

Do you know the capital cities of any other countries?

1c Work in a group of 4. Look and write.

What is the country in Europe nearest England?

What are the four countries in the United Kingdom?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____



2a Work in pairs. Look and think.

Find the capital city of Uzbekistan. It is _____.
The main languages in Uzbekistan are a) _____, b) _____.



2b Work in pairs. Think and write.

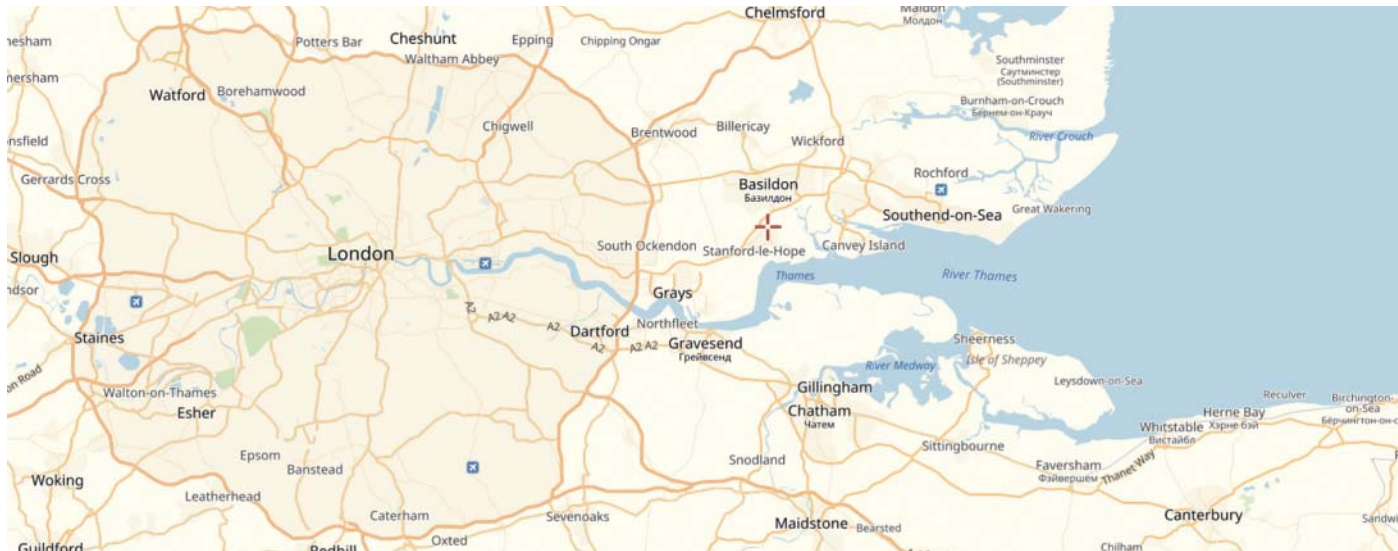
What are the nearest countries to Uzbekistan?
What are the furthest countries to Uzbekistan?
What continent is the United Kingdom in?
What continent is Uzbekistan in?

LESSON 3 Water is life.

1 Work in pairs. Look and think.

Why did people build London city in this place?

What **special features** (*o'ziga xos xususiyat*) does it have?



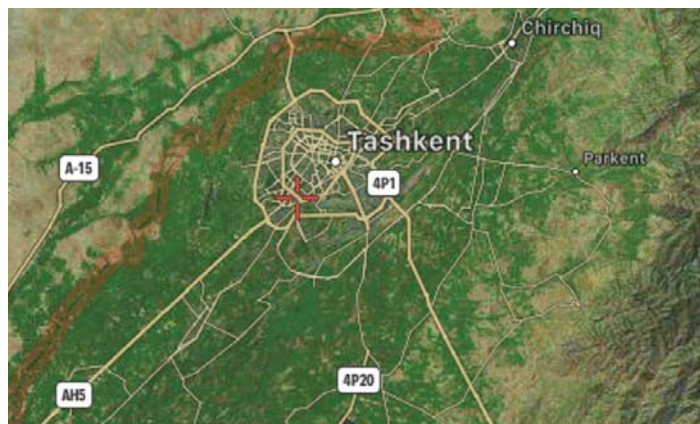
2 Work in a group of 4. Think.

It is useful to have a river and sea in a city? Why?/Why not?

3 Work in a group of 4. Look and think.

Why did people build Tashkent city in this place?

What special features does it have?



4 Work in groups of 4. Think and discuss.

There is a saying: "Water is Life".

What does it mean? Why do people say this?

5 Work in groups of 4. Complete the word map.



HOW WE USE WATER

6 Listen and match the texts with the sentences.

- 1 Use of water in a daily life.
- 2 Use of water for health.
- 3 Use of water in **agriculture** (*qishloq xo'jaligi*).
- 4 Use of water as **transportation** (*transport vositasi*).

LESSON 4 Life in big cities

1a Work in pairs. Do the quiz.

1b Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the table.

Pupil A look at this page. Pupil B look at page 11.

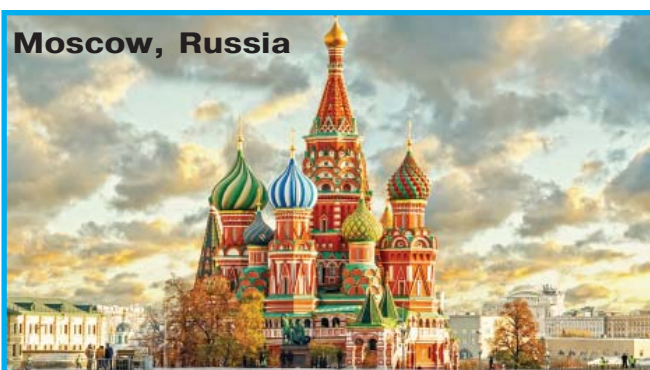
A: What's the population of Seoul?

B: It's ...

city	population	area
London		
Moscow		
Paris		
Seoul		
Istanbul		
Tokyo		



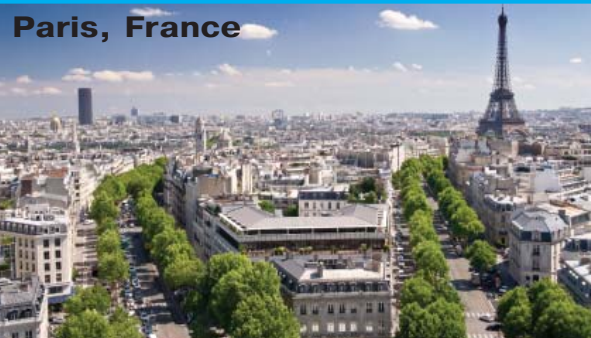
Population: 9,046, 485 people
Area: 1,579 square kilometres (sq.km)
 London is the capital of the United Kingdom. It is nearly 2000 years old. And it is one of the biggest cities. It is about 60 kilometres from east to west.



Population: 12,409,738 people

Area: 2 561 sq.km

Prince Yuri Dolgoruky started the city in 1147. Gorky Park is a Central Park of the city. 100,000 people visit it at the end of the week.



1c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: Which city has more population: London or Paris?

2a  Work in pairs. Read and match.

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

2c Report.

Population: 10,900,952 people

Area: 105 sq.km

The French capital Paris is the second largest city in Europe. The streets are full of people. In the central parts of the city traffic does not stop even at night.

LESSON 5 Life in villages

1a Work in pairs. Find pairs of words.

e.g. 1f

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 vintage | a energy |
| 2 eco | b many years ago |
| 3 smart | c friendly to nature |
| 4 electricity | d clever |
| 5 enough | e not little |
| 6 step back in time | f old |

1b Read and match the texts and pictures.

① Most of people in India live in villages. The life in Indian villages is simple; although people have mobile phones and digital television. The roads are very bad. Some villages do not have enough electricity and there are no schools and hospitals. Many people do not have enough food. But now the people in India are trying to make smart villages. In a smart village life is better. Because in a smart village there is clean water, schools, hospitals, enough food and electricity.

② A vintage village is a “step back in time”. A lot of tourists come to Vintage Village in Minnesota (the USA) to see how people lived many years ago. There is a shop where the tourists can buy very old things like vintage clothes, toys and other things. There is also a small farmhouse. When you finished shopping you can feed and enjoy the farm animals.

③ There are about 420 eco-villages in the world today. The first eco-villages became popular in 1991. Not many people live in an eco-village – about 150. People live life friendly to nature. When they grow plants, they don't use a lot of minerals. Italian architect Paolo Soleri made the first eco-village where he used energy of the sun.



A



B



C

1c Work in pairs. Read and answer.

- 1 In which village do people have enough food?
- 2 Which village do tourists visit to see old national clothes?
- 3 In which village do people think how to help nature?
- 4 Why do people in India want to make smart villages?

2a Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with the words.



2b Listen and check.



2c Work in groups of 4/5. Complete the table. Say how Uzbek village is different from other villages in the world.



LESSON 6 Project Our dream city

1 Work in groups of 4/5. Design your dream city.

- 1 What is this place like?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 Why is it popular?
- 4 What do people do there?
- 5 How do people get there?

2 Present your dream city.

the most interesting/
wonderful/popular; historical,
exciting, unusual, cultural,
modern, local

3 Choose 1) the most interesting dream city; 2) the most creative dream city; 3) the most comfortable dream city.

Unit 1 • Lesson 4

1b Work in pairs.

**Pupil B: Look at this page.
Ask and answer. Complete
the table.**

A: What's the population of
London?

B: It's ...

city	population	area
London		
Moscow		
Paris		
Seoul		
Istanbul		
Tokyo		

Seoul, Korea



Population: 9,963,497 people

Area: 10,400 sq.km

Seoul is the largest city in South Korea and its capital. It is one of the largest cities in the world with many of the world's companies.

Istanbul, Turkey



Population: 14,804,116 people

Area: 5 461 sq.km

Istanbul is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is the capital city which is between Europe and Asia. Istanbul is the biggest city of Turkey.

Tokyo, Japan



Population: 37,468,302 people

Area: 13,500 sq.km

Tokyo is the capital of Japan, home to the Japanese Emperor and Imperial Family. Today the city offers a lot of shopping and sightseeing that show many places of the Japanese culture.

UNIT 2 Your health

LESSON 1 I have a pain in my ...

1a Work in pairs. Look and think. Look at the body outline. Draw and label the body.

1b Check and correct your words.

Did you know?

People have 206 bones in their body!

Cats have between 240-245 bones in their body.

heart, chest,
wrist, stomach,
thumb, tongue,
ankle, pain



2a Work in groups of 4/5. Think.

What other body words do you know?

2b Work in groups of 4/5. Think.

Have you ever been ill? What part of the body was not working well? What was wrong?





3a  **Work in pairs. Read and complete.**

3b Play "Listen and Continue".

e.g. **A:** I have a pain in my ear. **B:** I can't hear you.

4 Work in pairs. Choose the words and make up a short story.

e.g. Yesterday we played snowballs all evening and it was really fun. But it was very cold and I caught a cold. Today I am not feeling well. I cannot go to school. I should stay at home and lie in bed.

Yesterday	Today	I can't ...	I should ...
			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play snowballs • have a race in PE and fall • have a fight with a classmate • hurt a wrist • eat too many hamburgers • watch TV a lot • play computer games 	 <div> I have a pain in { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ear stomach ankle wrist eyes </div>	 <div> go to school hear walk write see </div>	 <div> lie in bed visit a doctor have a hot tea have a rest </div>

LESSON 2 What's the matter with you?

1 Look, listen and repeat.



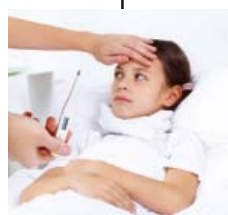
I have a



headache



cold/cough



(high)
temperature



sore throat



runny nose

2 Work in pairs. Play "What's The Matter With You?"

e.g.

A: (*mimes a cough*)

B: What's the matter with you?

A: I have a cough.

B: Oh, poor you. Get well soon.

A: Thank you.



toothache



earache



flu



stomachache



backache

3a Read the text and match the headings (A-E) with the paragraphs (1-5).

1 'Flu' is a serious illness. People get it with the virus. People have problems with the nose, throat and other parts of the body. Flu can be dangerous for children and adults. It is very active during the winter months.

- a) Is it easy to catch the flu?
- b) Signs and symptoms
- c) General information
- d) The treatment for the flu
- e) Prevention from the flu

2 Flu usually has 2 or 3 symptoms:
a) a high temperature that starts suddenly (the temperature is usually more than 38C); b) pain in the body; c) a headache; d) a cough; e) a sore throat; f) low energy; g) a runny nose

3 It is very easy to get a flu virus. Healthy and strong people can get it because the virus is in the air. When ill people cough, the virus goes to the air. It is on the hands, things, everywhere. You can get the virus from a cup, a pen or other objects.

4 What can we do not to get flue? First of all you should often wash your hands. You should clean the things, wash the floor and air the room. You should not be near the ill people. Some medicine can help too.

3b Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is flu?
- 2 How easy is it to catch the flu?
- 3 What are the signs and symptoms of the flu?
- 4 What is the treatment for the flu?
- 5 Can I do anything to prevent catching the flu?

3c Match the following sentences (1-4) with the given endings (a-d).



5 If you get flu, stay at home, do not go to work or study. You should drink a lot of hot milk, tea or herbal tea. Use nose drops. Remember, you should visit a doctor and take a medicine.

LESSON 3 I've brought warm clothes.

1a Work in pairs. Read, ask and answer.

e.g. Do you brush your teeth every day?

8 Healthy habits

- Brush teeth every day and night.
- Visit dentist every year.
- Spend less than 2 hours a day watching TV and playing computer games.
- Eat 5 fruit and vegetables every day.
- Drink 8 glasses of water a day.
- Don't drink Cola.
- Eat less fast food.
- Always wash your hands with soap: before eating.
after coming home from school.
- Cover your mouth when you sneeze or cough.
- Wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
- Wear warm clothes when it is cold.

1b Write two sentences with should and two with shouldn't.

e.g. We should brush our teeth every day.
We shouldn't drink Cola.

2a Work in pairs. Complete the sentences With 'should' or 'shouldn't'

2b



Listen and tick.

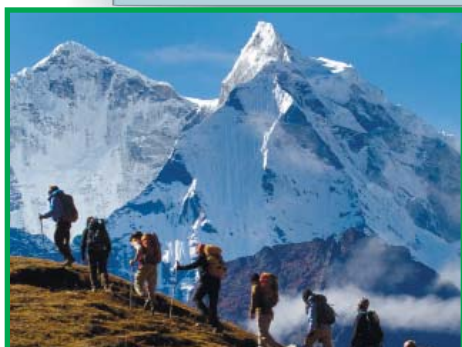
Dear parents,

On Saturday our class is going to the mountains for two days. We are going to live in a camp. All students (1) ... bring warm clothes and comfortable shoes. Please give your children extra warm socks because it is cold at night.

Children (2) ... bring any food because we are going to eat at the camp canteen. They can bring some money but not much. They (3) ... bring any gargets like mp3 players or mobile phones.

The teachers have mobile phones. You can contact them.

The Teachers



2c Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

Betty has brought ... Ann ...

3 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Why aren't you writing?
- 2 Why aren't you eating?
- 3 Why aren't you playing volleyball?
- 4 Why aren't you watching the film?
- 5 Why aren't you playing football?

- a I've broken my wrist.
- b I've cut my finger.
- c I've broken my leg.
- d I have a headache.
- e I have a stomachache.

LESSON 4 Have you ever ...?

1  Check your homework. Listen and repeat.

2a Work in pairs. Look at the pets and ask.

e.g. Have you ever seen a pet snake?

2b Choose and write.

Do you have a pet at home?

If Yes

- 1 What do you have?
- 2 How long have you had it?
- 3 How often do you play with it?
- 4 How do you feel when you play with it?

If No

- 1 Would you like to have it?
- 2 What would you like to have? Why?
- 3 What are you going to do with it? Why?

3 Read and answer the question.
Why do people have pets at home?



Pet therapy

A pet can become a best friend and a teacher at the same time. My children have two dogs and three cats. They learn to be responsible. They must look after their pets, feed them, wash them and keep them in good health.

Sandra

I work every day and I don't have time to exercise. I know it is unhealthy that I don't exercise and am not active. But now I have two dogs and I must take my dogs for a walk every day. It is fun and great exercise.

Brandon



Sometimes people live alone and are unhappy. Pets are great companions. They can help people feel better. You can talk to them. They can sit and listen to you. They feel when you are sad or sick.

Raina



4a Work in pairs. Put the sentences in order.

- 1 Yes I have.
- 2 Have you ever been to the hospital?
- 3 When I was 7.
- 4 When did it happen?

4b  Listen and check. Make your dialogues.

break legs/arms,
cut finger,
have flu,
have a toothache,
have a sore throat

LESSON 5 You should take a medicine.

1a Find the words in the Wordlist. Write the meaning.



take a medicine / an aspirin / one tablet three times a day



use this cream / these eye / nose drops



drink hot tea / milk / herbal tea



put the broken leg in plaster



put a bandage / a sticking plaster



have an operation / injection

1b Listen and repeat.

2a Work in pairs. Read and match. Write the meaning of the new word.

e.g. 1d

1 My right eye hurts.

A He should take a tablet of aspirin and drink hot lemon tea.

2 My wrist hurts.

B You should put a bandage on it.

3 I have a cough.

C You should go to the dentist.

4 He has a headache.

D You should use these eye drops for the sore eye at bed time.

5 My friend has flu.

E You should put a plaster on it.

6 I've cut my finger.

F You should drink a cup of herbal tea in the morning and at night.

7 I have toothache.

G She should have injections in the morning and in the evening.

2b Listen and check.

3a Write a sentence with a health problem on a card.

e.g. My right ankle hurts.

3b Work in groups of 4/5. Say what you should do.

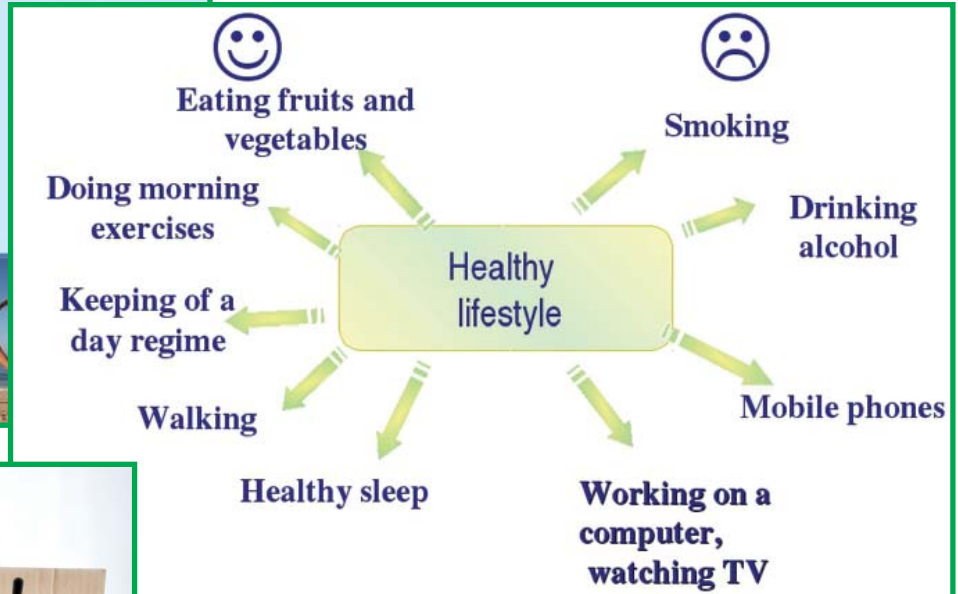
e.g. I have a pain in my ear. – You should use ...

LESSON 6 Project

1 Look at the projects. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which poster do you like best? Why?
- 2 Can you make a better poster for your project?

Be Healthy



2a Work in pairs or in small groups. Make your own Project.

2b Demonstrate your project.

UNIT 3 Sport

LESSON 1 Keeping active

1a Work in pairs. Look and think.

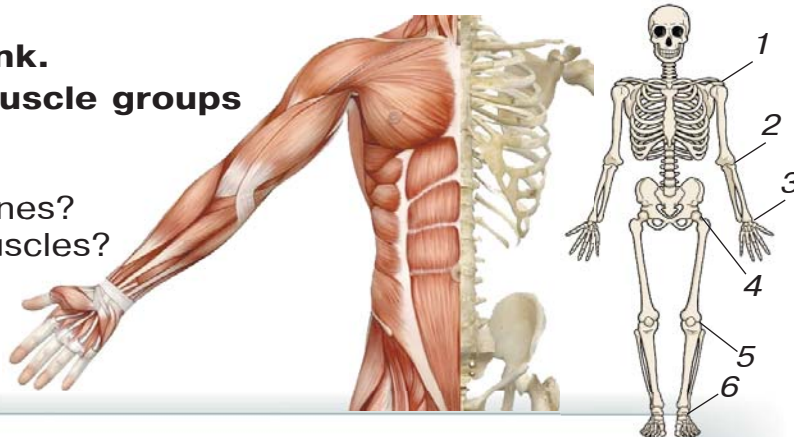
Look at the skeleton and muscle groups inside our body.

What do you notice?

Why do you think we need bones?

Why do you think we need muscles?

1b Work in pairs. Read and check your guesses.



Our body is more than what we see when we look in the mirror. There are **different parts** that have **different jobs**. Each part works together so we can eat, sleep, sit in class and play with friends.

Our skeleton has main functions:

- To support the body. For example, without a backbone we would not be able to stay upright.
- To protect some of the vital organs of the body. For instance, the skull protects the brain; the ribcage protects the heart and lungs.
- To help the body move. Some bones in the skeleton are joined together and cannot move against each other. Most of the bones are joined to each other by flexible joints. Muscles are needed to move bones.

Bones, joints and muscles make up your musculoskeletal system. Together, they help us move and support an active lifestyle. Keeping your bones, joints and muscles healthy is important.

1c Look at the words in the cloud and label the skeleton.

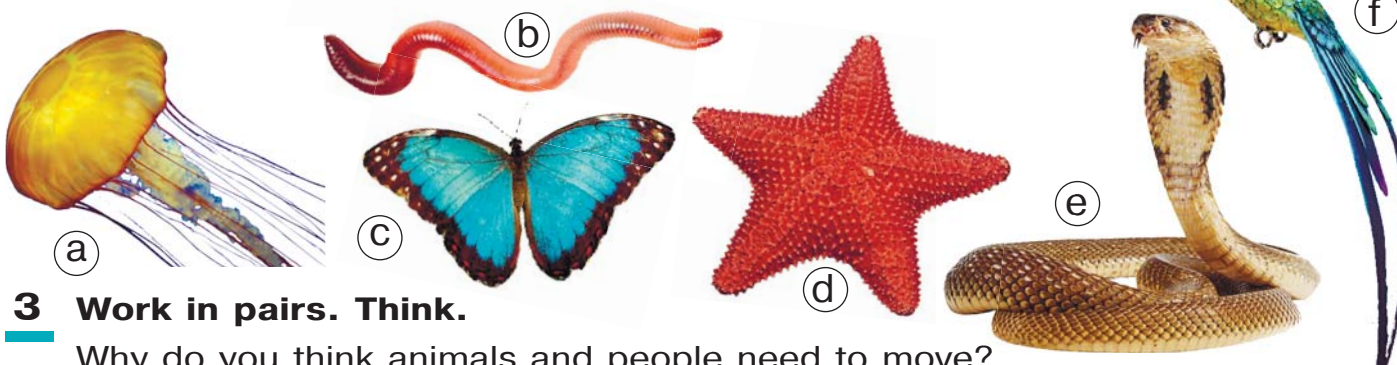
1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____

shoulder, elbow,
wrist, hip, knee,
ankle

2 Look at the pictures. Think.

a) Which animals do you think have skeletons?

b) Why do you think the other creatures do not have skeletons?



3 Work in pairs. Think.

Why do you think animals and people need to move?

What do you think happens when we do not use our muscles?

What should we do to keep our muscles strong and healthy?

LESSON 2 Sports at school

1a Look and match.

- 1 football
- 2 swimming
- 3 tennis
- 4 kurash
- 5 volleyball
- 6 running
- 7 high jump
- 8 long jump
- 9 skating
- 10 skiing
- 11 boxing
- 12 snowboarding
- 13 roller skating
- 14 skateboarding
- 15 gymnastics



1b Play I like/I don't like.

e.g. I like snowboarding but I don't like boxing.

1c Complete the posters.

2a Draw and complete the table for Uzbekistan.

Country	How many PI lessons a week?	How long is PI lesson?	Where do you have your PI lessons?	What do you do in PI lessons?
Uzbekistan				
The UK				
The USA				

2b Listen and complete the table for the UK and USA.

3 Work in groups of 4. Compare PI lessons in Uzbekistan, the UK and USA.

Remember:

I play basketball.
I swim.
I do boxing..

LESSON 3 I like gymnastics. So do I.

1



Read and complete the diagram.

Tom Cruise is a very famous Hollywood actor and film producer. Tom Cruise works a lot and travels often for his job. He is busy with acting or making films. He has made 43 films. He has starred in legendary films such as Top Guns, Mission: Impossible, The Last Samurai, Rain Man and others. He has a very unusual hobby – he loves fencing. When he is at home he spends a lot of time in his special room. In this room he practices fencing with his friends. One of them is David Beckham, a famous English footballer. He played for Manchester United, Preston North End, Real Madrid, Milan, LA Galaxy, Paris Saint-Germain and the England national team, for which he held the appearance record for an outfield player until 2016. He is the first English player to win league titles in four countries: England, Spain, the United States and France. He retired in May 2013 after a 20-year career, during which he won 19 major trophies.



2



Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

What kind of activities do you like doing?

3a Listen and repeat.

- 1 **A:** I like gymnastics because it's a beautiful sport.
B: So do I.
- 2 **A:** I don't like skateboarding because it's difficult.
B: Neither do I.
- 3 **A:** I can play chess.
B: So can I.
- 4 **A:** I can't play hockey.
B: Neither can I.

3b Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

e.g. Madina does her morning exercises every day. – So do I.
She doesn't play football. – Neither do I.

4



Listen and write in which dialogues the speakers like or do not like something.

e.g. 1 They **both** (*har ikkalasi*) like basketball.

5



Complete the sentences.

LESSON 4 Girls in sport

1 Work in groups of 4/5. Look and say if this sport is for boys or girls, or both.

basketball	boxing	karate	high jump
skateboarding	swimming	chess	long jump
roller skating	football	tennis	boxing
gymnastics	running	kurash	skiing

e.g. **A:** Basketball is for boys.

B: I agree./I don't agree because I think basketball is for both.

2a Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What famous boxers do you know?
- 2 Do women do boxing?
- 3 What do the words *fight*, *coach*, *champion*, *defeat*, *ring*, *again* mean?

2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the text.

Pupil A: Look at this page. Ask and complete the text about Laila Ali.

e.g. **A:** What's her name?

B: Her name's Laila Ali.

Pupil B: Look at page 27.

(1) ... was born on December 30, 1977 in (2) Ali began boxing when she was 18 years old. She started her fights in (3) ... and finished in 2007. Her father is a champion and the most famous boxer in the world. When she told him, that she wanted (4) ... professionally, he was very unhappy because boxing is a very (5) ... profession. "I move in the ring just like my dad and I am very strong," she said. She is tall ((6) ... cm) and has 75 kg. Her coach trained her like a man. She is a niece of famous boxer (7) ..., the younger brother of Muhammad Ali who was an Olympic champion.

In her first match, on (8) ..., 1999 Ali boxed April Fowler and won. Although this was Ali's first match, many (9) ... came because she was Muhammad Ali's daughter.

Then Ali had eight wins one by one. On the evening of June 8, 2001, Ali and Frazier finally met. Ali won and became a world champion again. She had (10) ... fights and she won all of them.

In the match on February 2, 2007 in South Africa Ali defeated O'Neil. It was Ali's last professional fight.



3a Work in pairs. Answer the question and write three sentences.

What good things do girls have when they do sport?

3b  **Listen and check your ideas.**

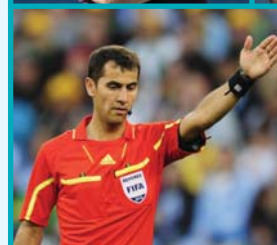
LESSON 5 Sport in Uzbekistan

1a Read and write the new words. Listen and repeat.

People in Uzbekistan like different types of sport both doing them and watching. Moreover, sport is very popular in our country and there are a lot of Olympic champions who come from Uzbekistan. They are: judoka Rishod Sobirov, canoeist Vadim Menkov, wrestler Artur Taymazov, tennis players Denis Istomin and Nigina Abduraimova, swimmer Sergei Pankov, gymnasts Ulyana Trofimova and Oksana Chusovitina, athlete Svetlana Radziwill, football player Odil Ahmedov, boxer Elshod Rasulov, taekwondo wrestler Dmitry Shokin, and of course, FIFA referee Ravshan Ermatov, and many others.

Traditionally, all sports in the country are professional or amateur. Professional sportsmen take part in different important competitions and championships. Our sportsmen have done lots of world records in sports, especially in wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, football and judo. In our country some new kinds of sport were born. They are kupkari and kurash. Now kurash is popular in many countries of the world.

Thanks to the growing popularity of sport, there are more and more fitness centres, where not only professional sportsmen but also the amateurs can do yoga, aerobics and bodybuilding exercises. It is useful for every person, as it helps to keep fit and be in good shape. Other amateurs can simply ride a bicycle or roller-skate in the nearest parks. More expensive and risky activities, which are popular in Uzbekistan are: snowboarding, horse-riding, skiing, rock climbing, hiking and some other sports.



2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** What sportsman does judo?
B: Judoka.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 What sports are popular in Uzbekistan?
- 2 Which champions in Uzbekistan do you know?
- 3 Do amateurs take part in competitions and championships?
- 4 What national Uzbek sports do you know?
- 5 What do people do in fitness centres?
- 6 What risky sports can amateurs do in Uzbekistan?

1b Complete the table.



1c Listen and check.



LESSON 6 Project

Hold a debate “It is not good to do professional sport”.

Ideas for “For”:

too much efforts, much time,
little time for the family,
sometimes dangerous, little
free time, special food,
unhappy if they don't win,
keep fit

Ideas for “Against”:

good for the country, famous
in your country, much money
and prizes, travelling a lot,
meet new friends, visit a lot
of countries, buy souvenirs,
create problems for their
body

Unit 3•Lesson 4

2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the text.

Pupil B: Look at this page. Ask and complete the text about Laila Ali.

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

B: Her name's Laila Ali.

Laila Ali was born on December 30, (1) ... in the USA. Ali began boxing when she was (2) ... years old. She started her fights in 1999 and finished in (3) Her father is a champion and the most famous (4) ... in the world. When she told him, that she wanted to box professionally, he was very (5) ... because boxing is a very dangerous profession. “I move in the ring just like my dad and I am very strong,” she said. She is tall (178cm) and has (6) ... kg. Her coach trained her like a man. She is a niece of famous boxer Rahman Ali, the younger (7) ... of Muhammad Ali who was an Olympic champion. In her first match, on October 8, 1999 Ali boxed (8) ... and won. Although this was Ali's first match, many journalists came because she was Muhammad Ali's daughter.

Then Ali had (9) ... wins one by one. On the evening of June 8, 2001, Ali and Frazier finally met. Ali won and became a world champion again. She had 24 fights and she won all of them.

In the match on February 2, 2007 in (10) ... Ali defeated O'Neil. It was Ali's last professional fight.



UNIT 4 Olympic Games

LESSON 1 Background knowledge

1



Work in pairs. Think and write.

2a

Look at the map and circle where the Olympic Games started. Circle any other places you know have held the Olympic games.



2b Look at the photos.

Think and write about the differences and similarities.



3a Read and answer.

- The words ‘... not to win but to take part ...’ are used about the **Olympic Creed**. What does this mean?
- The **Olympic Movement** says ‘... to work peacefully together in competition toward common goals ...’. What do the words ‘common goals’ mean?
- The **Olympic Awards** say ‘... does not recognize any nation as winner ...’. What does ‘... only winning individuals and teams are credited with victory ...’ mean?

Olympic Creed

“The most important thing in the Olympic Games is **not to win but to take part**, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well.” (*Baron de Coubertin*)

Olympic Movement

“... the good sportsmanship, sense of fair play, and respect for fellow athletes that is developed through participation in sports teaches men and women of different races, religions, and nationalities to work peacefully together in competition toward **common goals**.”

Olympic Awards

“... The IOC does not recognize any nation as winner of any Olympic Games. **Only winning individuals and teams are credited with victory.**”

LESSON 2 The origin of the Olympic Games

1 Write, listen and repeat.

2a Read and complete the sentences.

e.g. 1d

a) for about 1000 years

b) from different countries

c) 14 and 18

d) three thousand years ago

e) Winter Olympics, Summer Olympics

f) the first Olympic Games took place

g) events appeared

war, disability,
medal, bronze,
silver

The first Olympic Games took place in Greece nearly (1) The Games happened every four years and during the games there were no wars. So athletes (2) ... could travel to and from the Games. But the Games at that time had only one event – a short race across a stadium. Then some more (3) ... : boxing, wrestling, jumping and others. At that time only men could participate in the games. Then the Olympic Games stopped (4) Only in 1894 Pierre de Coubertin of France organized the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The first modern Olympic Games were in Greece where (5) But women started participating in Games in 1900. Now there are (6) ... and Paralympics for athletes with disabilities. Not so long ago Youth Games appeared for athletes between the ages of (7) The winners get medals. Third place wins bronze, second place wins silver and first place gets a gold medal.

2b Listen and check.

3a Work in pairs. Match the words and explain the meaning of the new words.

e.g. 1b

1 swimming

2 tennis

3 basketball

4 gymnastics

5 football

6 boxing

7 running

a ground

b pool

c track

d pitch

e court

f court

g ring



3b Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.



Use the Present Continuous.

3c Work in pairs. Read and say the sport in turn.

Use *go*, *do* and *play*.

e.g. A: I'm swimming in the pool. B: You go swimming.

LESSON 3 Olympic symbols

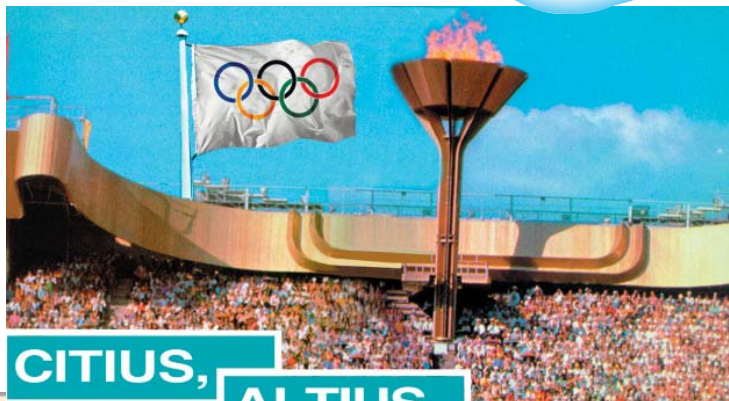
1a What do you know about Olympic symbols?

1b Find the words in the Wordlist. Listen and repeat.

2a Work in pairs. Read and answer.

- 1 Why does the Olympic flag have five circles?
- 2 What do these colours mean?
- 3 Do you know the motto of the Olympic Games?
- 4 What is the most important thing in the Olympic Games?
- 5 What does the IOC do between the Olympic Games?

symbol, flame, torch, represent, motto, ceremony, burn, journey



3 Read and check your answers.

The Olympic Games have their own flag and motto. The flag is white with five circles. The circles represent the five continents of Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and North and South America. The circles are black, blue, green, red and yellow. The flag of every country in the games has at least one of these colours. The motto of the Olympics is 'Faster, higher, stronger'.

The most exciting moment of the opening ceremony is the lighting of the Olympic Flame, another symbol of the Olympic Games. Runners bring a torch from the valley of Olympia in Greece. Thousands of runners take part in the journey. The journey starts four weeks before the opening of the Games. At the opening ceremony, the final runner carries the torch to the stadium, and lights the new Olympic Flame. Then there is a very big song, dance and music show. The Olympic Flame burns until the end of the Games. The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part.

The International Olympic Committee works hard between the Games. They choose the place for the next Olympics and new sports for them too.

CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS



4a Work in pairs/threes. You want to organize Olympic Games for teenagers in Uzbekistan. Design a symbol and a motto for the Youth Games.

4b Present your symbol and motto.

e.g. The sun is a good symbol for the Uzbekistan Youth Games because our country is very sunny. Our motto is "Fit today, champion tomorrow".

LESSON 4 Teenage champions

1 Work in pairs. Say how you name the people in the sports.

e.g. **A:** Who does karate? **B:** Karateka.

karate, taekwondo,
swimming, football,
tennis, chess, boxing

2a Read the texts and match them with pictures.
Find the new words. Listen and repeat.

A Uzbekistan National U23 Football Team won the gold medal at the Asian Football Championship which was in China in 2018. Teams from 16 countries of the world have competed for the victory at the Asian Championships. Members of Uzbekistan National U23 Football Team have demonstrated that they were the best.

talent, demonstrate,
compete, female,
heavy, weight

B Khudoynazar Fayzov and Lazizbek Mullojonov both are only 18 but they won their weight classes at the 26th National Championships in Termez. It was a small surprise for Khudoynazar Fayzov to win the gold medal as he began boxing in 2011. But he has had more than 70 fights. Lazizbek Mullojonov is an Uzbek talent at the super heavy weight (+91kg). He has won at the ASBC Asian Confederation Youth Boxing Championships.



C Woman Grandmaster Gulrukhbegim Tokhirjonova is the strongest female chess player in Uzbekistan. When she was 17 she took 3rd place in the World Chess Championship (U20) among females. She also has won Central Asian Cup and Asian Championship among females (U20) and title of the best female Uzbek player. Gulrukhbegim Tokhirjonova was the leader at World Juniors 2018.

D Zarguna Ahrorkulova won the World Championships on karate-do when she was 8 years old. She has been a winner at Taekwondo Asian Championship in Malaysia.



2b  Work in pairs. Complete the questions. Ask and answer.

3  Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** Have you participated in Championships/sports competitions?/Who won the gold medal in China in 2018?

Remember:

I've participated in the chess competition.
He's won a gold medal.
= He has won ...

LESSON 5 Summer Youth Olympic Games

1a  **Work in pairs. Match the words and explanations.**

1b  **Listen and check.**

2a **Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- 1 Do you know about Olympic Games for young people?
- 2 How old are the athletes?
- 3 Where did III Summer Youth Olympic Games happen?
- 4 How many events were there?
- 5 What new sports were there at those Games?
- 6 What do you know about BMX freestyle/futsal?
- 7 How many medals did Uzbekistan team win?



YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES



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

III Summer Youth Olympic Games (YOG), or Buenos Aires 2018, were in Argentina in October, 2018. It was an international sports and cultural event. There were new events in the Olympic programme: BMX freestyle, kitesurfing, cross country running, beach handball, sport climbing, karate, breakdancing (yes, it's sport!) and roller sports. There was no football but there was futsal (kind of mini football). Freestyle BMX is bicycle motocross riding on BMX bikes. It is an extreme sport and it is in the 2020 Summer Olympics.

The YOG had 241 events. A total of 206 countries sent their athletes to compete in the Games. 3926 athletes aged 15-18 took part in 32 types of sports. Uzbekistan's team had 37 athletes in 16 kinds of sports. They won 14 medals – four gold, four silver and six bronze in the Youth Olympic Games in Buenos Aires. Weightlifter Kumushkhon Fayzullaeva, judoka Jaykhunbek Nazarov, Gulbakhor Fayzieva in canoeing and Umidjon Jalolov in wrestling brought gold medals to the national team. In sports gymnastics, Indira Ulmasova won a bronze medal. She was the youngest athlete in the team of Uzbekistan (14 y.o.).



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

- 1 Buenos Aires is the capital city of Argentina.
- 2 In Buenos Aires 2018 there were no new kinds of sports.
- 3 Teenagers of 13 to 19 years old can participate in YOG.
- 4 Breakdancing is a kind of sport.
- 5 There were 206 events at the YOG in Buenos Aires.
- 6 Uzbekistan's team did not participate in all the events.
- 7 There were no girls in judo at YOG.

3   **Listen and complete the table.**

LESSON 6 Project

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the Olympic Games 2016.

e.g. 1 What can you see in the official logo of the Games?

Host city: Riode Janeiro, Brazil

Motto: Live Your Passion

Slogan: A new world

Countries: 210

Events: 304 in 28 sports

Opening ceremony: August 5

Closing ceremony: August 21

Stadium: Maracana Stadium



mascot Vinicius



official logo

2 Work in groups of 4/5. Make a leaflet for Olympics.

3 Display your leaflets.

4 Walk round the display and find:

- similarities to and differences from your leaflet
- one thing you like about each of the other group's leaflets



Kumushkhon Fayzullaeva



Indira Ulmasova



Jaykhunbek Nazarov



Umidjon Jalolov



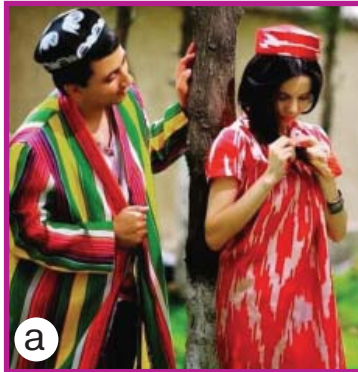
Gulbakhor Fayzieva

UNIT 5 What we wear

LESSON 1 What do my clothes say about me?

1  **Work in pairs. What do you know about clothes?**

2  **Look and think. When can you wear these clothes? Write.**



3a **Work in pairs. Look at the pictures.**

What do the clothes say about these people?

3b **Read and check your guesses.**

Clothes can tell us a lot about the person. Clothing styles and its appearance tell us about the age of people and their way of life. It can tell us about their tastes and culture. They can also tell us about their favourite sports group, music or people they love.



1 **Formal clothing:** People wearing formal clothes are very serious about their work. They get dressed very neatly. Many people wear formal clothes for professional or personal reasons. People with formal clothes are usually businessmen and they are not poor. A young boy or a girl in formal clothes can tell you that they are from a very important family.

2 **Hip hop clothing:** This style is becoming popular with young people. They wear big T-shirts, flat caps and low trousers. These young people want to show that they do not like something in their life.

3 **Sports clothing:** These people want to wear what they like. Most of the people are teenagers. This style is popular with both boys and girls. They use this style to show that they are brave and want changes in their lives.

4 **T-shirts and jeans:** This clothing style is popular with a lot of people in the world. The best thing about this style is that it is cheap and comfortable, and we can use it every day or on special days. People of different ages and professions wear jeans and T-shirts.

LESSON 2 What are you wearing?

1 Work in pairs. Explain the saying.

2a Work in pairs. Read and find the new words. Answer the questions.

There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.

pay attention, well-dressed, casual, fashion, suit (v)

Fashion and clothes are an important part of modern life. If a person wants to be popular, he or she must look nice. When people speak to you, they always pay attention to your appearance and your clothes. If you look untidy, people do not like it. There is a saying that says "good clothes open all doors".

Most people do not choose their clothes to the latest fashion. They wear what suits them, what is comfortable and what is not expensive. I guess you should choose things according to your taste and character, and then you can look well-dressed even if you wear something casual.

2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Do you pay attention to your friends' clothes?
- 2 Do you like people who look untidy?
- 3 What does the saying "good clothes open all doors" mean?
- 4 How do you choose your clothes to look well-dressed?
- 5 Do you like casual or formal style?
- 6 What are your favourite clothes?
- 7 Do you choose your clothes to the latest fashion?

3a Work in pairs. Write the new words. Match the words.

3b Listen and check.

4 Listen and match the texts and pictures. e.g. 1d



3c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. Do you wear/have/like an embroidered duppi?



5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. What do you wear at home/school?
What are you wearing now?
Do you wear a national costume?

Remember:
comfortable –
uncomfortable
tidy – **un**tidy

LESSON 3 What size do you take?

1a  **Work in pairs. Match the clothes and material.**
Listen and repeat.

e.g. 1d

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 cotton | a scarf |
| 2 leather | b jacket |
| 3 wool | c blouse |
| 4 silk | d T-shirt |
| 5 flannel | e shirt |
| 6 polyester | f sweater |



1b **Work in pairs. Point and say.**

e.g. A: (points)

B: This is a pink cotton T-shirt.



1c **Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

e.g. A: What are you wearing now? /
What clothes do you wear at home?

B: I'm wearing a white cotton shirt. /
At home I wear a blue long-sleeved cotton T-shirt.



2a **Put the words in the correct column.**

Oo	oOo	O
e.g. casual		

casual, costume, atlas,
fit, attention, fashion, suit,
embroidered, silk, size, cotton,
leather, wool, flannel

2b  **Listen and check.**

3a  **Work in pairs. Listen and choose the correct words.**

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a *shirt/skirt*.

A: What kind?

B: I'm looking for a *short-sleeved/long-sleeved* shirt.

A: How do you like this *cotton/flannel* shirt?

B: Actually, I prefer that *green/blue* one.

A: What size do you take?

B: I take a size 40/42. I'd like to try it on.

A: Here you are. Is this OK?

B: Yes. It *describes/fits* me well and it suits my *eyes/hands*.

A: Are you going to take it?

B: Yes. Here's the money. Thank you.

A: Good bye.

try on, fit (v)

3b  **Listen and check.**

4 **Work in pairs. Write a dialogue**
and act it out.

casual, embroidered,
atlas, dress, jacket, trousers, skirt,
shirt, shorts, socks, high-heeled
shoes, cotton, silk, suit, fit,
take a size, try on,
short-sleeved

LESSON 4 What's it made of?

1 Work in pairs. Read and match.

- 1 It's made of glass or plastic. We use it to keep water.
- 2 It's made of plastic. We use it to keep things.
- 3 It's made of glass. We use it for putting flowers.
- 4 It's made of wood or metal. We use it for sitting.
- 5 They're made of metal. We use them to open the door.
- 6 They're made of wood. We use them for colouring.
- 7 It's made of wood. We use it to keep clothes.

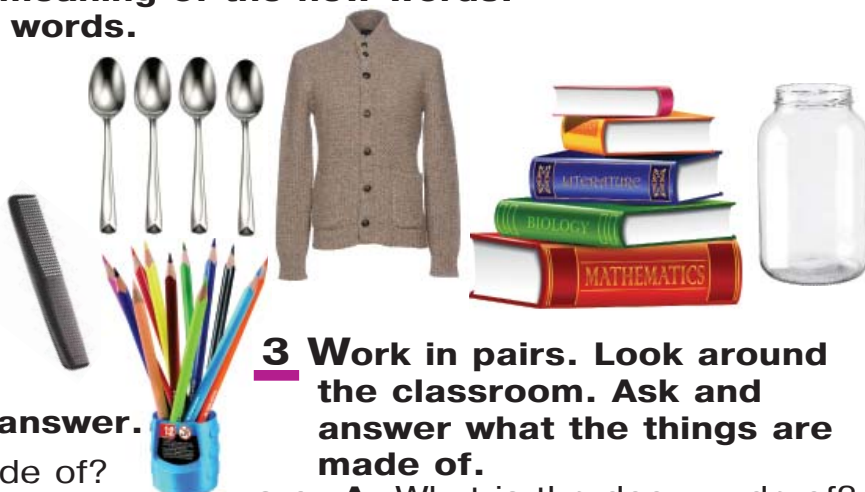
wood, metal,
plastic, glass



2a Work in pairs. Find the meaning of the new words. Match the pictures and words.

e.g. 1f

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 pencils | a plastic |
| 2 a jar | b metal |
| 3 books | c glass |
| 4 spoons | d wool |
| 5 a comb | e paper |
| 6 a cardigan | f wood |



2b Listen and check.

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- e.g. A: What's the jar made of?
B: It's made of glass.
A: What are the pencils made of?
B: They're made of wood.

5 Work in pairs. Complete and act the dialogue out.

- A: Good afternoon. Can I help you?
B: Hello. I'd like to buy ...
A: What kind?
B: I'm looking for ...
A: Do you like this one?
B: What is/are ... made of?
A: It's/They're made of ...
B: OK ... Where is it made?
A: It's made in What size do you take?
B: I take a size ...
A: Would you like to try it on? The fitting room is over there.
B: How does it fit?
A:

flannel, silk, polyester,
leather, atlas, embroidered,
casual, China, India, Korea,
Germany, Italy

3 Work in pairs. Look around the classroom. Ask and answer what the things are made of.

- e.g. A: What is the door made of?
B: It's made of wood. What are the windows made of?

4 Listen and complete.

Remember:

It's made of... = It is made of...
They're made of = They are made of...
Where is it made?

LESSON 5 Do you have a striped sweater?

1a  Listen and repeat.



striped



checked



polka-dotted



floral



plain

2b Work in pairs. Point and say.

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

B: This is a polka-dotted silk blouse.

5 Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue. Act it out.

e.g. **A:** Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for ...

6a Work in pairs. Read and put the parts of the text in order.

e.g. 1e

A Now the cap-seller knew that the monkeys did the same things after him. So, he took his cap and threw it on the ground.

B The monkeys came down one by one, took all the caps from the cap seller's basket and then climbed on the tree.

C When the cap seller woke up, he did not see any caps in the basket. But he saw the monkeys on the tree wearing them.

D The cap seller collected all the caps and put them back into his basket. He went to the village happily.

E Once there was a cap-seller who sold beautiful caps. One hot day the cap-seller was going to sell his caps in a village market. First he went to the forest. He was carrying a basket full of red caps on his head. As it was a hot day, he was tired and decided to have a rest under the tree.

F The cap seller was very angry and sad. He did not know how to get his caps back. When the cap seller made an angry face, the monkeys also made the angry face. He laughed at them, the monkeys also laughed.

G The monkeys saw it and threw the caps on the ground too.

H So, he put his basket on the ground and slept under the tree for some time. There were many monkeys on that tree.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** Do you have any striped/checked clothes?

B: Yes. I have a striped sweater.

4   Listen and complete the table.

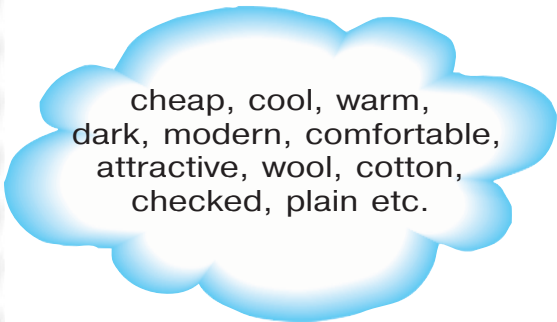
6b  Listen and check.

LESSON 6 Project

Project 1

Work individually. Design your own clothes for the Year 2120. What will clothes be like in 100 years time? Draw it on a poster. Use the questions to help you.

- 1 Is it for girls/boys?
- 2 What does it include: clothes/shoes?
- 3 What colour is each part?
- 4 What is each part of it made of?



cheap, cool, warm,
dark, modern, comfortable,
attractive, wool, cotton,
checked, plain etc.

Project 2

Choose a country. Identify the national clothes for that country. Decide on either girls' or boys' clothes. Find a picture. Make a fact file about the clothes. Describe the clothes. Write what you think about these clothes. Use the questions to help you.

- 1 What country do these clothes come from?
- 2 Are they for girls or boys?
- 3 How many parts are in the national clothes: hat, clothes, shoes, anything else?
- 4 What is each part made from?
- 5 What colours are the clothes?
- 6 What do you think about these clothes?
Do you like/not like them? Why?

UNIT 6 Shopping

LESSON 1 Let's go shopping!

1a Work in groups of 4. Look at the pictures.
What do they sell?



1b Choose one brand. Answer the questions.

How do you know they sell that product?

What does the logo tell you?

Where can you buy this product?

Where is this product advertised?

Describe the advert.



2 Work in pairs. Identify your two favourite advertisements (you do not have to like the product). Answer the questions.

a) My favourite advert is b) My favourite advert is

What is it about the advert that you like?

How do you feel when you see or hear this advert?

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

1 What do you know about Coca-Cola?

2 When and where did Coca Cola start?

3 Who created the first Coca Cola logo?

4 When did Coca Cola become one of the most popular drinks? Why?

5 Why was Asa Candler a good advertiser?

6 Where does the Coca Cola Company use its advertisements?

7 What events does the Coca Cola Company advertise?



3b Read and check your ideas.

People all around the world enjoy drinking Coca-Cola. It is popular both in America and the world. Its story starts in the USA more than 100 years ago but its recipe was different from today. The name of Coca-Cola was the idea of Frank Robinson, the book-keeper of Dr. Pemberton. In fact, Frank Robinson created the first famous Coca-Cola logo. In its first year, Coke (a nickname for Coca-Cola) was not a success.

In 1887, Asa Candler bought the recipe from John Pemberton. With a lot of advertising and a good business plan Coca-Cola became one of the most popular drinks.

In 1892, a second Coca-Cola company appeared and this is the Coca-Cola Company that still stands today.

In fact, the first bottles of Coca-Cola appeared in 1894, and the first cans of Coca-Cola in 1955.

There were a lot of advertisements in many newspapers and magazines, on the posters and on many billboards on the roads. In addition, Coca-Cola also used radio.

Many people think that Coca-Cola gave the picture of Santa Clause as an old man in a red suit with a white beard.

Today, the Coca-Cola Company is still one of the largest advertisers in the world. It not only advertises in newspapers, radio, television, film and on the Internet, but also advertises sports and other events. During the 1970's one of the radio programmes produced a hit song "I like to teach the world to sing".

LESSON 2 Shopping centres

1 Work in pairs. Say the shops and things.

e.g. **A:** Bread. **B:** We can buy bread at (or "in") the bakery.

2a Work in pairs. Match the words and pictures. Write down the new words.

- 1 Butcher's 2 Chemist's 3 Florist's
4 Greengrocer's 5 Newsagent's

2b Listen and repeat.



2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** Where can I buy some medicine?
B: You can buy some medicine at (in) the chemist's shop.

3a Work in pairs. Read and answer.

- 1 Where is the text from?
- 2 How is a corner shop different from other shops?

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Do we have corner shops in Uzbekistan?
- 2 Where is the nearest corner shop to your school?
- 3 Is there a corner shop where you live?
- 4 What can you buy in the corner shops?

4 Work in pairs. Find the meaning of the new words. Make new words with the word "shop".

e.g. corner shop

pet, corner, sandwich, sports, shoe, toy, electrical, clothes, furniture

5 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.

e.g. **A:** Where can I buy an iron?
B: At (In) the electrical shop.

corner shop/.../BrE/ convenience food store *AmE - n* a small shop.

Usually but not always on a corner, which may sell almost any small items, such as food, cigarettes, alcohol, and other things needed every day.

Corner shops are usually open for longer hours than other shops.



CULTURAL NOTE: in the UK many corner shops are owned and run by Indian or Pakistani families. In the US, convenience stores are usually part of a group of shops owned by a company. In both countries the shops are open earlier and later than most other shops.

biscuits, an iron, shoes, pens, a chair, a sofa, a coat, a doll, pet dog/cat, sandwich and drinks, trainers, low-heel shoes, bread and sweets

LESSON 3 Bargain for the best price

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Write the meaning of the new word.

- 1 Do you go window shopping?
- 2 How often do you go shopping?
- 3 What was the last thing you bought?
- 4 Where and when did you buy it/them?
- 5 How much did it/they cost?
- 6 Did you ask for a bargain?



2 Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.

- A:** Hello. Can I help you?
B: Yeah, this dress is really nice! How much is it?
A: That one is one hundred and fifty dollars.
B: One hundred and fifty dollars? What about this one over here?
A: That's one hundred and forty.
B: Hmm...But it's expensive too. Can you make it cheaper?
A: This is a dress by DaMarco! It's a bargain at that price.
B: Well, I don't know ... I think it's better to shop around.
A: Okay, okay, how about one hundred dollars?
B: That's still more than I wanted to spend. What if I take both dresses?
A: Okay, I can give you the best price, just because you look like a nice person. One hundred and ninety for both.
B: I don't know ... It's still expensive. ... Thanks anyway.
A: Okay, my final price! One hundred dollars for both! That's two for the price of one.
B: Great! I'm going to take them. It's a good bargain.



- 1 What does the woman want to buy?
- 2 How much are the dresses?
- 3 How much do the both dresses cost?
- 4 Does the woman like the price?
- 5 Did the woman buy the dresses?
- 6 How much did she pay?

3a Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

- A:** Hello. Can I help you?
B: Yeah, how much is ...?
A: That one is
B: Hmm...But it's expensive. Can you make it cheaper?
A: But it's a bargain at that price.
B: Well, I don't know ... I think it's better to shop around.
A: Okay, okay, I can give you the best price ...
It's just because you look like a nice person.
B: I don't know... It's still expensive. ... Thanks anyway.
A: Okay, my final price is
B: Great! I'm going to take it. It's a good bargain.



3b Act out your dialogue.

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- A:** Have you ever bought ...?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
C: Where did you buy it?

sausages, cakes, meat,
bananas, pears, yogurt, vegetables,
milk, electronic things, medicine,
magazines, flowers, shoes, toys,
clothes, coloured pencils

LESSON 4 Advertising

1a Write down the words.

advertisement/advert/ad, advertiser, advertising, advertise

1b Put the words in 1a in the correct place.

O	Oo	Ooo	oOoo	Oooo
e.g. ad				

1c Listen and repeat.

2 Work in pairs. Match the logos and slogans.

- 1) Life is Good. 2) What's happening? 3) JUST DO IT.
4) The Boy Who Lived. 5) Good Luck! 6) Ideas for life.
7) Make the most of your break.



3 Read and say which slogan you like most and why.

KitKat – Have a break, have a KitKat

Children in many countries love a lunch box KitKat. The adverts of “Have a Break...” can be seen in many magazines and on TV. They say how tasty it is and how easy it is to eat this bar. The KitKat's slogan and its red and white colours are simple and easy to remember.



Skittles – “Taste the Rainbow”

Skittles have used their “Taste the Rainbow” since 1994. This simple slogan works because it shows the product. The sweets are of different colours of a rainbow.

Kelloggs Frosties – “They’re GR-R-R-reat”

Tony the Tiger has been the Frosties mascot since the very beginning. Children like how he says “They’re Gr-r-r-reat!”. This ad slogan shows to the people that breakfast can be delicious.



4a Work in groups of 4. Make an advert.

- 1 Choose a thing. 2 Design a logo. 3 Write a slogan.

4b Present your advert.

LESSON 5 Are you for or against?

1a Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think some people don't like ads?
- 2 Are all ads good? Why? Why not?

1b Read and check your ideas.

Food Advertisements

Many food companies like McDonald's, PepsiCo, Burger King and Pizza Hut are using advertisements mostly for children. Many health reports say that children buy more their food when they watch ads about different types of food products on TV. This TV advertising makes the children eat more than they need. The result shows that 68% of children regularly eat unhealthy food because they watch ads on television. A lot of children in the USA have a bad habit of eating when they see ads for pizzas, burgers and French fries. There are less advertisements about children education and care than ads about sweet drinks and unhealthy food. This brings health problems and nothing else.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Who is the letter to? | 5 Is the letter formal or informal? |
| 2 Who is the letter from? | How do you know? |
| 3 What is going to happen? | 6 Do the writers know the person they |
| 4 Why did they write the letter? | are writing to? How do you know? |

The Leader of the Mahalla Committee "Istiqlo"

25 Istiqlo Street

Andijon City

February 21

Dear Leader

We have seen the plan for a new advertising billboard outside the bank in Navbahor Street. We are writing to tell you we are against this plan. We already have some advertising billboards in our mahalla. They advertise things like chocolate, biscuits, drinks, mobile phones, restaurants and cafes. Children see the billboards and ask their parents to buy the things. The things are very expensive. Parents cannot buy the things and they feel sorry. Children learn bad habits. Please do not put up any new advertising billboards.

Yours sincerely

Senior citizens of the mahalla

address of the person you write to

date

greeting

reason for letter

arguments

request

closing

name/signature

2b

- 1 Are you for or against advertisements? Why?
- 2 Do you support the letter or the senior citizens of the mahalla? Why?/Why not?

2c Work in pairs. Write two arguments for and two against advertisement.

LESSON 6 Project

1 Work in a group of 4. You are going to design an advert for a new product. Complete the planning.

2a Work in group of 4. Decide where is the best place to advertise your product. Choose 2 places.

Product: *this product is ...*
Product name:
Product logo:
Product slogan:
Product cost:
Product will be sold in:
Unique features of product:

television

door-to-door

newspapers

radio

other

giant roadside poster

2b Work in pairs. Each pair work on one of the advertisement methods in 2a. Plan how you are going to promote the product.

PLAN

Advertising by:

Need:

- Artwork/photos (do you need photos or design for a poster?)
- Actors (who will be photographed or filmed using the product)
- Context (where will the photos or TV commercial be done)
- Sound (do you need any sound, jingle/tune?)

3 Work in pairs. Write up/design your advert.

- radio/TV (script, what do actors say/do, jingle/tune where does it appear)
- giant roadside poster (describe what is in the photo/design and do a rough sketch)
- newspaper (describe what is in the photo/design and do a rough sketch)
- door-to-door (what does the salesman say about the product)

4 Present your product to another group. Watch another group, give feedback.

Group _____

Things I liked _____

Things I would suggest changing _____

UNIT 7 Leisure

LESSON 1 How do you spend your leisure time?

1a Work in groups of 4. How do you spend your leisure time?
Where do you do the activities?

indoors	outdoors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watching TV • playing computer games/playstation • reading a book • chatting online with friends • art - drawing/painting • playing board games • swimming • dancing • listening to music • hobby: collecting stamps or other things of interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • horse riding • playing sports, e.g. playing badminton, football, tennis, table tennis, rugby • swimming • art – drawing/painting • sailing • walking/hiking • hobby: bird watching 

1b What do you think the word 'leisure' means?

2a Work in pairs. What do you think a 'hobby' means?

2b Are there any activities you do in your leisure time that your parents choose for you?

3 Look and classify. Look at the pictures. How would you classify them? How would you classify them?

You do this when you enjoy doing it	You do this to start with



LESSON 2 Let's go to the park!

1a Work in groups of four. Talk about your leisure time.

I like
I prefer
I enjoy
I'm good at
I'm interested in } -ing

cooking, writing poems,
sport, listening to music, going to
the theatre/cinema, dancing, reading
books, playing games, taking photos,
gardening, interesting, fun, good for
health/your family,
be strong/clever

e.g. I'm interested in music. I love listening to English songs. It helps me to learn English better.

1b Report.

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

- 1 Why is Tashkent's Ecological Park unique?
- 2 What can you do there?
- 3 How do they reuse old things?
- 4 What can we learn there?

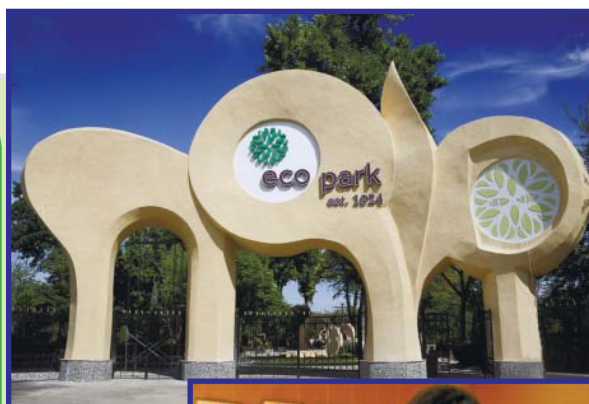
Welcome to Eco Park in Tashkent.
Here you will find information
and view photos.

Ecopark is Tashkent's first ecological park where people used 'reduce, reuse, recycle' ideas. It opened its doors in April 2018. Many things here are made of old car wheels, plastic bottles and metal pipes.

The Tashkent Ecopark is an interesting place for people to learn new ways to take care of nature in the place where people live and work. Adults and children like a big spider made of metal pipes, flowers made of colored packets and other things.

In the park we can do a lot of leisure activities. People do sport and play games here. In the art studios in the center of the Ecopark children can make figures and draw pictures with the help of well-known artists.

The Ecopark is a place for people who want to spend more time in the open air with friends and families. They learn to care for the nature in a busy city.



2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Have you ever been to the Ecopark?

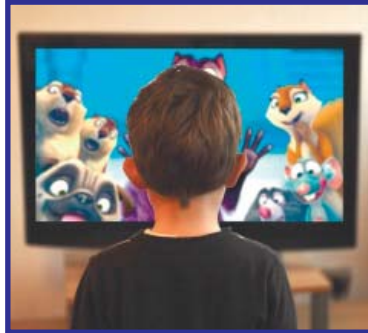
If yes:	If no:
1 What did you see there?	1 Would you like to go there?
2 What did you do there?	2 What would you like to see?
3 What did you like there?	3 What would you like to do there?

LESSON 3 Watching TV – is it good?

1a Work in pairs. Ask and answer about television.

- 1 Do you like watching TV?
- 2 What channels/programmes do you like best? Why?
- 3 What educational channels/programmes do you know?

scientific/
educational/nature/
sports/music
programme,
comedy, cartoon,
horror film



1b Work in pairs. Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Aziz like watching TV?
- 2 What channel is his favourite? Why?
- 3 How does Aziz's sister learn English?
- 4 Does Laziza like watching TV? Why?
- 5 What are her favourite channels/programmes?
- 6 What does she like doing in her free time?

2 Work in pairs. Complete the table.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the texts.

Pupil A: Look at this page.

Pupil B: Look at page ...

e.g. **A:** When did Paul Nipkow transmit black and white picture with his famous "Electric Telescope"?

B: In



Pupil A

An average person spends almost 10 years of his life watching TV. But when did the television appear?

Paul Nipkow from Germany transmitted black and white picture with his famous "Electric Telescope" in 1884.

In (1) ... Russian scientist Constantin Persky gave the name Television.

John Baird transmitted the first black and white television in 1925.

The first world television was in the UK in (2) People all over the world watched the coronation of George VI, the English King.

The first advert on TV appeared in 1941 and lasted 20 seconds.

Cable TV appeared in (3) ... in Canada.

First colour television came only in 1975 but John Baird demonstrated colour TV in 1928!

First TV satellite appeared in (4) ... and in 1969 over 600 million people from their homes watched astronauts walking on the moon.

The remote controls appeared in 1980.

LESSON 4 I won't stay in town.

1a Read an advert about Green Camps Volunteer Program.

Write what volunteers will do.

e.g. Volunteers will clean beaches.

Green Camps Volunteer Programme

Do you want to do something to help the nature?
Welcome to Green Camps Volunteer Programme!
The camp is open from 1 July to 31 August.
Volunteers stay in the camp for two weeks.
There are different jobs for volunteers:

- cleaning beaches
- cleaning rivers
- planting trees
- counting rare plants
- working with horses
- taking photos and recording
- cutting grass

The camp is in a beautiful place. We offer tasty food and fun activities in the evening.



1b Choose activities from the Green Camps Programme.

Write what you would like to do.

e.g. I'd like to count rare plants because it's important for nature.

1c Mingle and find someone who would like the same.

2 Work in pairs. Read and choose "will" or "won't".

Dear Granny

Sorry you are not well. You know I like it in the village so I (1) ... go to the summer camp this year. I (2) ... come and stay with you. Then I can help you. I (3) ... do the washing and the cleaning so you (4) ... have anything to do. But in the evenings I hope you (5) ... help me. I want to make some soft toys for my friends.

I (6) ... write again soon.

Lots of love

Shahnoza

3a Listen and match the texts with pictures.




Remember:

Won't= will not

3b Work in pairs. Choose a club or a camp.

e.g. We would like to go to We will

LESSON 5 My favourite hobby is ...

1a  Complete the table with two or three activities for each column.

1b Work in groups of three/four. Talk about the hobbies.

e.g. **A:** I don't like drawing. I think it's boring.

B: I don't agree. It's quiet but interesting.
I like playing tennis.

C: So do I. But I think playing tennis is expensive.

2a  Listen and complete the table.



2b Match the names and sentences.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Anzu | a spends summers in a small village. |
| 2 Roberto | b went to the competition and won a silver medal. |
| 3 Ella | c her name means "apricot". |
| 4 Tom | d went to the art museum and saw some famous pictures. |
| 5 Isabella | e went to a concert with his brother. |
| 6 Mateo | f won first prize in swimming |

3a Write five sentences about your hobby.
Don't write the name. Use the questions.

2c  Listen and check.

- 1 Is your hobby dangerous/expensive/quiet?
- 2 How long have you had your hobby?
(e.g. I have had my hobby for three years.)
- 3 When/Why did you start your hobby?
- 4 What do you use for your hobby?
- 5 How much time do you spend on your hobby?
(e.g. I spend two hours a week.)
- 6 Why do you like this hobby?

e.g. My hobby is sometimes dangerous. I've had it for six years. I started this hobby when I was in class 1. At first I was not good at it. But now I can do it very well. I use a special board with wheels. I do my hobby on Sundays when I go to the park with my friends. It's not easy but fun.



3b Work in groups of 4/5. Listen and guess the hobby.

e.g. Do you do sport? Do you play the musical instrument?
Do you read books? etc.

LESSON 6 Project

1 Describe your hobby.

Name of hobby
When do you do it?
Do you need any special equipment?
Do you do it on your own or with other?
How long have you done this hobby?

2 Present your hobby using examples (or you can take photos to show you doing it if it is difficult to bring into school)



Unit 7•Lesson 3

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the texts.

Pupil B: Look at page ...

e.g. A: When did Paul Nipkow transmit black and white picture with his famous “Electric Telescope”?

B: In

Pupil B

An average person spends almost 10 years of his life watching TV. But when did the television appear?

Paul Nipkow from Germany transmitted black and white picture with his famous “Electric Telescope” in 1884.

In 1900, Russian scientist Constantin Persky gave the name Television. John Baird transmitted the first black and white television in (1)

The first world television was in the UK in 1937. People all over the world watched the coronation of George VI, the English King.

The first advert on TV appeared in (2) ... and lasted 20 seconds.

Cable TV appeared in 1952 in Canada.

First colour television came only in (3) ... but John Baird demonstrated colour TV in 1928!

First TV satellite appeared in 1962 and in 1969 over 600 million people from their homes watched astronauts walking on the moon.

The remote controls appeared in (4)

UNIT 8 Geography

LESSON 1 We are not alone!

1a Work in a group of 4/5. Where is Uzbekistan? Think of all the countries or continents in the world that you know. Write them.



1b  Choose one continent. Write what you know about it.

2 Look and think. What is it? Where do they come from?
Use the words in the box.

pizza, African, kangaroo, Diwali, Chinese, tornado USA, India, China, Italy, Australia



The ... comes from



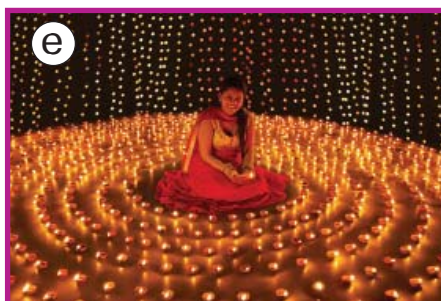
The ... comes from



The ... language comes from



A ... can be seen in the



The festival of ... comes from



The ... girls come from

LESSON 2 Which continent is the largest?

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which is the world's largest continent and which is the smallest?
- 2 Which is the continent with the largest population?
- 3 Which is the continent with the largest number of countries?



2 Work in pairs. Look and check your answers. Ask and answer.

3a Work in pairs. Ask and complete the texts.

Pupil A looks at this page. Pupil B looks at page ...

e.g. **A:** When did the first humans appear in Africa?

B: 10,000,000 (ten million) years ago.



History: In Africa the first humans appeared about e.g. 10,000,000 years ago. People found the earliest things of humans in (1)...

Animals: In Africa you can find the largest animals on this planet. The largest land animal is the (3)..., the tallest animal is the giraffe, and the fastest animal is the cheetah. It can run up to (4)... km/hour! There are the biggest national wildlife parks where people take care about rare animals, for example, White and Black Rhinos.


Driest place: The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world. It is more than (5)... sq km. It is also one of the hottest places in the world. The average temperature for the desert is 30C but during the hottest months the temperature can be 50C, with the highest temperature at 58C.

Highest mountain: Mt Kilimanjaro is (6)... metres. It is in Tanzania.

People: There are more than 3,000 different groups of people. There are about (2)... different languages. Some people speak European languages, for example, English and French.

Longest river: The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6,853km. It crosses ten countries and flows into the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt.

3b  Listen and check.

4a  Work in groups of four. Do the quiz.

4b  Listen and check.

LESSON 3 Uzbekistan is divided into ...

1a Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

1b Read and check your answers.

The United States of America (the USA) are divided into 50 states. The 49th state is Alaska. It is in the north-west of North America. It is the largest state of the United States. It is not bordered with other states. The 50th state is Hawaii. This state is located in the central Pacific Ocean. It consists of group of islands.

- 1 How many parts are the USA divided into?
- 2 How many parts is the UK divided into?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is located on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from Europe by the English Channel. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea in the East and the Atlantic Ocean in the West. The territory of Great Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Geographical position of Great Britain is very good because the country lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to other parts of the world.

1c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Is Alaska the 50th state of the USA?
- 2 Where is Alaska located?
- 3 Where is Hawaii located?
- 4 Where is Scotland located?
- 5 What oceans are the British Isles washed by?
- 6 Why is geographical position of Great Britain good?

2a Work in pairs. Answer the question.

- 1 How many parts is Uzbekistan divided into?
- 2 What are they?

2b  **Listen and complete the text.**

3a Work in pairs. Complete the table with the places of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is divided into (1)... regions (*viloyat*), one autonomous republic of (2)... and one (3)... city (Tashkent). The regions (4)... divided into (5)... districts (*tuman*).

place	number
a) Andijan region	
b) Bukhara region	
c) Fergana region	
d) Jizzakh region	
e) Khorezm region	
f) Namangan region	
g) Navai region	
h) Kashkadarya region	
i) Samarkand region	
j) Syrdaryaregion	
k) Surkhandarya region	
l) Tashkent region	
m) Tashkent	e.g. 1
n) Karakalpakstan	



3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** Where is Tashkent located?

B: It's located in the north-east of Uzbekistan, near the Chimgan mountains.

LESSON 4 Have you ever been to the desert?

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Uzbekistan situated?
- 2 What geographical features does it have?

2b Read and check your guesses.

A Deserts cover about one-fifth of the Earth. Deserts are regions where the rainfall is less than 250 mm a year. In some years there is no rain at all. Deserts do not have much vegetation because of dry climate. They are usually covered by sand and stones. There are hot and cold deserts. Hot deserts are in Australia, south Africa and the Middle East. They have a very high temperature in the summer, sometimes over 50 degrees C. The icy continent of Antarctica is an example of a cold desert.

2a Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What deserts do you know?
- 2 What do you know about life in deserts?
- 3 Is there any vegetation?
- 4 Do animals live in deserts?

B The world's largest desert is the Sahara. Many plants found in the Sahara live in the two-to-three week time after a good rain. In 2005 African countries with African Union and other international organizations started a new programme. They started planting a 15-kilometre "wall" of trees from the western to the eastern part of the continent to stop desertification.

C The animal life in Kalahari Desert is richer in the north than in the south. We can see there a lot of giraffes, zebras, elephants, buffalo, antelopes, lions, cheetahs, leopards, wild dogs, foxes, lizards, snakes and different birds.

2c Read again about Sahara Desert. Why do you think they started a new programme?

3a Work in pairs. Look at the photos of the Aral Sea. Write about the problem.

problem =

cause =

effect =

solution =



Location: Kazakhstan – Uzbekistan, Central Asia
Type: natural lake, reservoir (North)

Primary inflows
North: Syr Darya
South: groundwater only (previously the Amu Darya)

3b Work in pairs. Say what people must do.

LESSON 5 The world greatest travellers ...

1 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you know about the world greatest travellers?
- 2 Who is Ibn Battuta?

2a Work in pairs. Put the years in order and complete the text.

e.g. 1) 1304

1345, 1333,
1347, 1304,
1352, 1325,
1342



Ibn Battuta, the great Muslim traveller, was born in (1) ... in Morocco, in the north-west of Africa. His real name was Mohammad bin Abdullah. His family came from Egypt. He travelled to America, Africa, southern and eastern Europe, Arabia, Persia and Afghanistan; and across the Himalayas to India, China, central and south-east Asia and the Maldives.

In (2) ..., when he was just 22 years old, he decided to go to new lands and visit Mecca. In his first journey to Mecca he was in Alexandria and Cairo. Then he decided to see India and China.

In (3) ..., he made his long journey to India via Samarkand and reached Delhi.

In (4) ..., the Sultan sent Ibn Battuta to China. This was a good chance for him to see China.

In (5) ..., he went to Cambodia and on his way back he visited Sumatra, Malaya, Amman, Baghdad and Ceylon.

In (6) ..., he came back to his homeland after 28 years.

In (7) ..., he left home for his longest and last journey. Passing along the kingdom of Grenada in Spain, Western and Central Africa, he returned to Morocco in 1354.

Ibn Battuta travelled for almost 30 years and covered more than 120,000 kilometers. No one ever did better.

2b Listen and check.



2c Work in pairs. Say if the sentences are True or False.

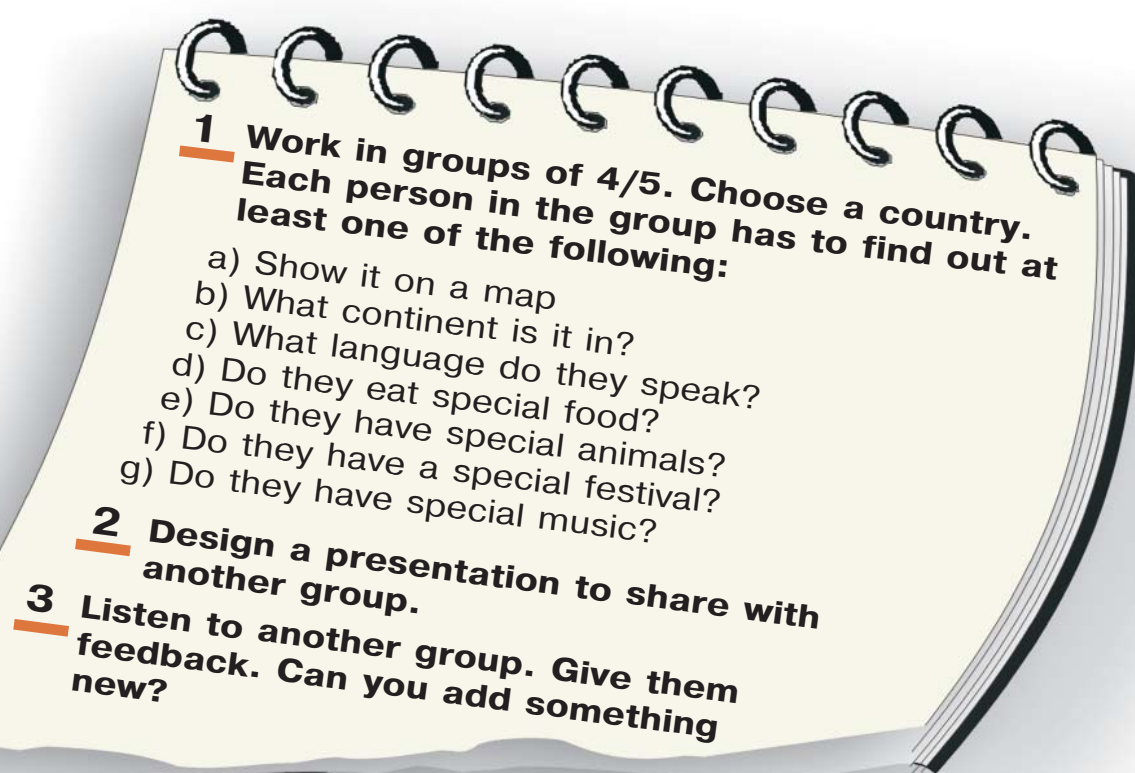
e.g. Ibn Battuta was born in Africa. – T

- 1 Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest European travellers.
- 2 His family was from Morocco.
- 3 Ibn Battuta travelled to India.
- 4 He travelled to China in 1333.
- 5 He was to Samarkand.
- 6 In 1347 he was 28 years old.
- 7 Ibn Battuta travelled more than Marco Polo.



2c Correct False sentences and write them.

LESSON 6 Project



Unit 8•Lesson 2

3a Work in pairs. Ask and complete the texts.
Pupil B looks at this page.

e.g. A: When did the first humans appear in Africa?

B: 10,000,000 (ten million) years ago.

History: In Africa the first humans appeared about e.g. 10,000,000 years ago. People found the earliest things of humans in South Africa.

Animals: In Africa you can find the largest animals on this planet. The largest land animal is the African elephant, the tallest animal is the (3) ..., and the fastest animal is the cheetah. It can run up to 113 km/hour! There are the biggest national wildlife parks where people take care about rare animals, for example, White and Black (4)

Driest place: The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world. It is more than 3,500,000 sq km. It is also one of the hottest places in the world. The average temperature for the desert is (5) ... C but during the hottest months the temperature can be 50C, with the highest temperature at 58C.

Highest mountain: Mt Kilimanjaro is 4,895 metres. It is in Tanzania.



People: There are more than (1) ... different groups of people. There are about 2000 different languages. Some people speak European languages, for example, (2)

Longest river: The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is (6) ... km. It crosses ten countries and flows into the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt.



LESSON 1 What country would you like to visit?

1a Work in groups of 4/5. Look at the map. Where is Uzbekistan? What country would you like to visit? Agree on one country.

We would like to visit ...



1b What do you need to visit this country? Think about these questions to help you.

- 1 How will you travel there?
- 2 How will you pay for food and accommodation when you are there?
- 3 What money do they use?
- 4 What is the weather like in this country?
- 5 What clothes do you need to take?
- 6 What documents do you need to get out of Uzbekistan and into the country?



2 Look at the pictures. Tick the ones that you have.



LESSON 2 Planning a trip

1 Work in groups of 4. Discuss your homework.

2 Work in pairs. Read and answer.

- 1 Do you agree with Augustine of Hippo's words: "The world is a book, and those who do not travel, read only a page"? Why?/Why not?
- 2 Do you enjoy travelling? Why?/ Why not?
- 3 What is the best place you have ever visited?

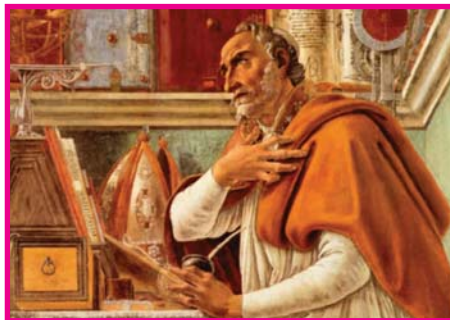
3 Work in pairs. Read, ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** What special days will people in Tashkent have?

B: In the spring, people in Tashkent will have "Duppi Day".

A: What will people do?

B: They will ...



**Augustine
of Hippo**

What holidays do people in Tashkent expect to have in the spring?

The website Podrobno.uz informs that in the spring people in Tashkent will have a lot of traditional entertainment events and some new holidays. First of all it is a "*Duppi Day*". On this day lots of people will wear duppi. They will sing songs and dance. It will be an amazing colourful event.

Next is "*Bread Festival*". Most of the bakeries of Tashkent and other places will sell their bread, pasta and sweets. People will buy bread, listen to music and have tea in the streets.

One more spring event is a "*Tree Parade*". Many celebrities and other people will plant trees and flowers in the streets and parks. People will meet with their friends and work together. Tashkent will be more beautiful.

People will celebrate *Tashkent City Day* with cultural events and street festivals. It will be a great holiday for people who live in Tashkent and the tourists.

People will also have a "*Street Art*" field for "street art" artists and dancers. It will be the most interesting place for young people.



4 Work in pairs. Think about the place where you live. Ask and answer.


e.g. What holiday will people in ... have in the spring/winter?

What will they do? What will they cook?

What will they wear?

LESSON 3 Journey into space

1  Play "Find Someone Who ...".

2  Work in pairs. Read the definitions and complete the sentences. Use the words "journey", "travel" or "trip".

The word "**travel**" is used to talk about going from one place to another. People travel on foot, by bicycle, car, train, boat, plane, ship or other means, with or without luggage.
e.g. We are going to travel by car.


The word "**journey**" is used to talk about travelling for a long distance.
e.g. The journey was long and tiring. It took us 5 hours to get there.

The word "**trip**" is used when you go to a place for a short time and come back again.
e.g. My father often goes on business trips.

3a Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Is travelling to space dangerous?
- 2 What spacemen/spacewomen do you know?
- 3 Who was the first person in space?
- 4 Do you want to travel to space?



3b  Work in pairs. Read and check your answers. Complete the sentences.

3c  Listen and check.

4 Work in pairs. Translate into your language.
Today to travel into space is **as difficult as** to open a new continent.

Remember:

We use **as** + *adjective/adverb* + **as** to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way:

*The world's biggest bull is **as big as** a small elephant.*

We use **not as ... as** to make comparisons between things which aren't equal:

*She's **not as tall as** her brother.*

LESSON 4 The Silk Road

1 Work in pairs.
Do the quiz.

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

- 1 Is the Aral Sea as big now as it was in 1960?
- 2 Is the Amu Darya as long as the Syr Darya?
- 3 Is the Indian Ocean as big as the Pacific Ocean?
- 4 Is the population in Asia as big as in Africa?
- 5 Is Mount Kilimanjaro as high as Mount Everest?

- 1 Do you know what The Silk Road is?
- 2 Why is it called The Silk Road?

- 3 Where did The Silk Road begin/end?
- 4 What countries did The Silk Road cross?



2b Work in pairs. Read and check your ideas.

The Silk Road began in ancient China. But it was not a road, it was a route. There were some routes with the name "The Silk Road" from China to Rome. It was a 6.500 km trip. At one end was China. At the other end was Rome. Each had something the other wanted. Rome had gold, silver and beautiful stones. China had silk, tea, and spices. The Silk Road was important because people not only changed things but also food, ideas and culture.

The Romans wanted to find such a road for a long time because they wanted to have silk. Silk was popular in Rome. But the Romans did not know how to make this wonderful material. Finally, they found the way to China and called it "The Great Silk Road".

But to travel along The Silk Road was very dangerous. There were deserts and mountains, bad weather and bad people.

2c Work in pairs. Say True or False.

- 1 There was only one route from ancient China to Rome.
- 2 There were several routes from ancient China to Rome.
- 3 People in Rome did not have gold, silver and beautiful stones.
- 4 People in Rome liked silk material.
- 5 People from ancient China sold silk, tea and spices to people from Rome.
- 6 Travelling along the Silk Road was not difficult.

3a   **Work in pairs. Listen and complete the table.**

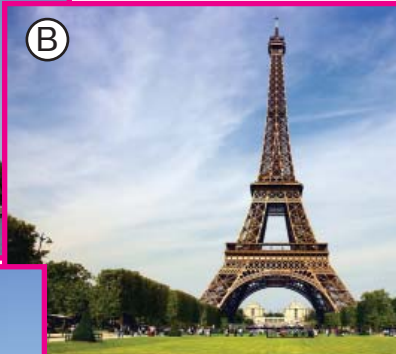
3b   **Work in pairs. Listen one more time. Match the speakers and sentences.**

LESSON 5 World spots

1a Work in pairs. Answer the question.

What famous places in the world do you know?

1b Listen and match the texts and pictures.



1c Listen one more time. Choose the correct answer.

2a Work in pairs. Answer the question.

- 1 What museums have you been to?
- 2 What were the most interesting things there?

2b Work in pairs. Read and write down the new words.

The Natural History Museum in London opened in 1881. First it was a part of the British Museum. It is both a museum and the place where scientists work. It is a beautiful building. There are about 80 million things in the Museum and Darwin Centre. In 1905 the best known dinosaur's skeleton appeared there. This dinosaur is called Dippy. This dinosaur is known as the biggest in the world. The skeleton is 26 metres long. There are other types of dinosaurs, especially the popular T rex. There are stuffed birds, with the extinct dodo bird. People can compare a little hummingbird's egg with that of an elephant bird (now extinct), which is as big as a football. Every year the museum has new exhibitions, as well as some events like favourite "Wildlife Photographer of the Year" and butterfly house, 'Sensational Butterflies'. You can visit the museum after hours including movie nights, monthly late openings and the chance to sleep at the Museum with Dinosaurs.



2c Work in pairs. Complete the questions.

e.g. in/museum/What/opened/1881?

What museum opened in 1881?

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

LESSON 6 Project

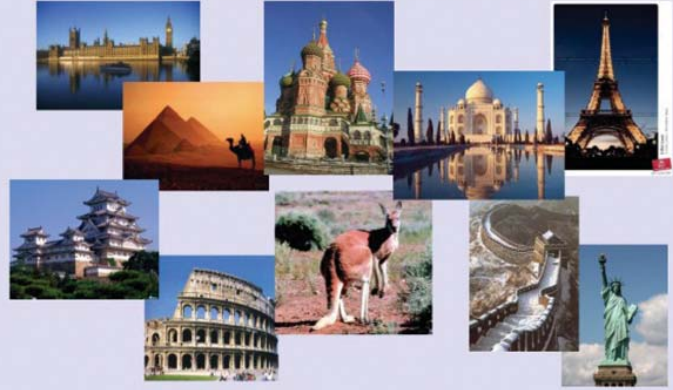
- 1 Prepare a poster for your Project. It can be about a great traveller, a country you want to visit, best transport for travelling, your ideas about travelling and others.

Kinds of travelling

You can travel by boat, by ship, by plane, by spaceship, by helicopter, by balloon, by train, by car, by bus, by bike, on horseback, on foot



What country would you like to visit?



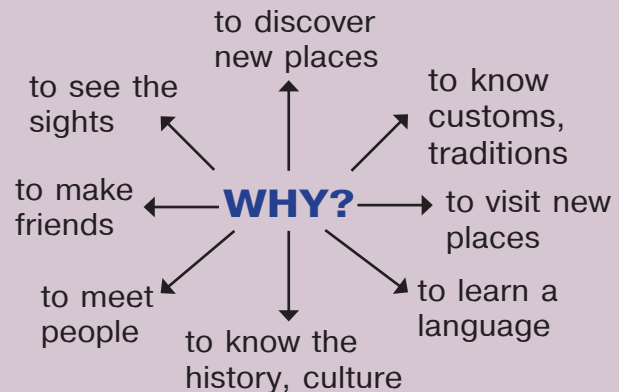
Why do people travel to England?

- to visit new places;
- to meet people;
- to study;
- to practise English;
- to take part in festivals;
- to learn more about the culture and traditions.

I would like to go to England ...



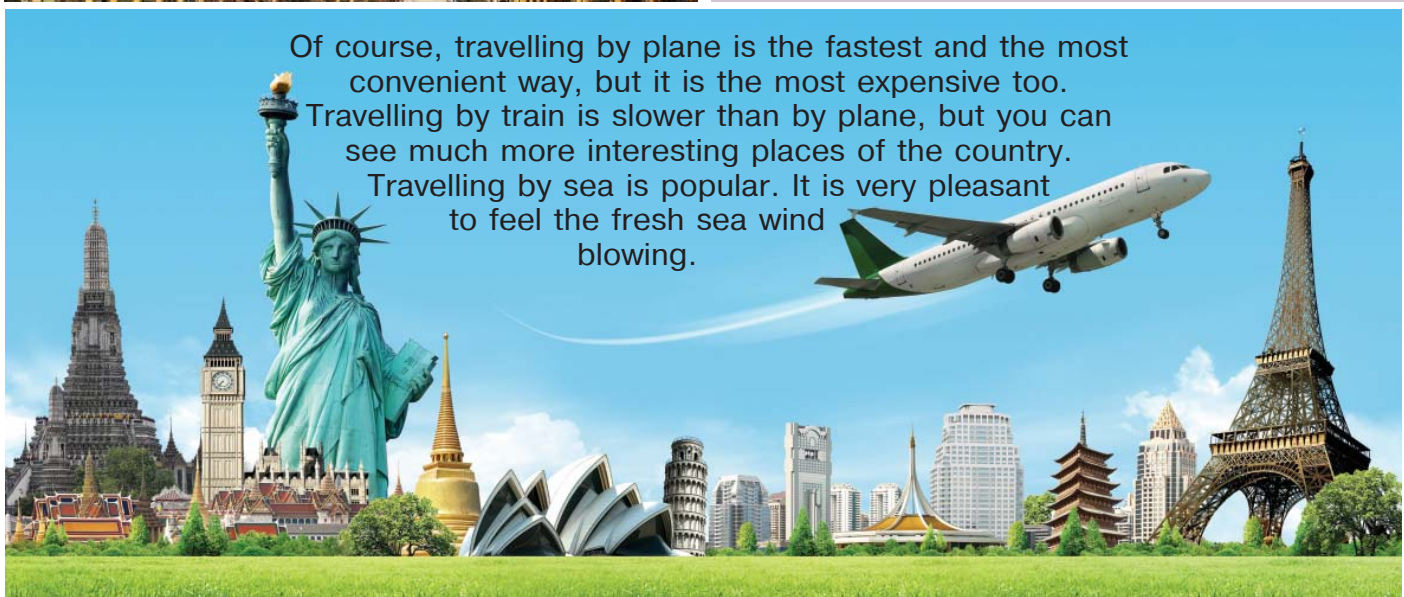
WHY DO PEOPLE TRAVEL?



Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but you can see much more interesting places of the country.

Travelling by sea is popular. It is very pleasant to feel the fresh sea wind blowing.



- 2 Make your project presentations.

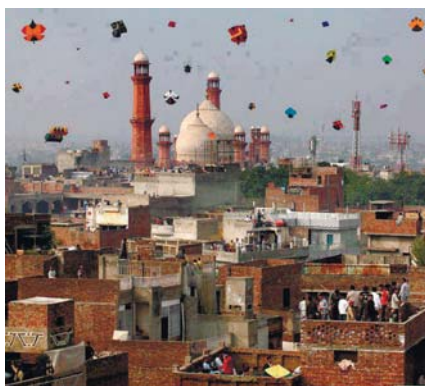
UNIT 10 Holidays, Holidays!!

LESSON 1 Special holidays around the world

1a Work in groups of 4/5. Look at the pictures and the special holidays in each country. Which holiday do you like? Choose one holiday.



Chinese New Year – moves between January to April – all over the World where there are Chinese people



Basant – National Kite Flying Day, Pakistan



Holi – India and Nepal but all over the world where there are Indian and Nepalese people



May Day maypole dancing, United Kingdom

1b What would you like to do on this holiday? Think about these questions to help you.

What is special about the holiday?

What do you want to do there?

How will you remember this holiday?

2 Look at the pictures. Tick the things you will do.



3a Work in pairs. Look at the calendar in 1a. Say what special holidays we have in Uzbekistan.

3b Choose one holiday. Write about it.

LESSON 2 Holiday in Plymouth

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 Where do people in your country like to go on holiday?
- 2 Where do you think people in Britain like to go on holiday?

2 Work in pairs. Ask questions and write answers.

Pupil A: Read this page. Pupil B: Read page ...

The National Marine Aquarium, one of Britain's most (1) ... places, is located near Plymouth.

Open daily (2) ... – 6pm

In the (3) ... (4) ... you will see over 10 real live sharks.

Our guides will tell you interesting facts about these hunters of the sea.

Questions for Pupil A:

- 1 place/the National/kind of/is/Marine Aquarium/what?
- 2 it/open/does/what time?
- 3 will/over ten/where/sharks/you/see/real?

3a Work in pairs. Find these words in the Wordlist and write the meaning.

for ages beach seashore diver

3b Listen and repeat.

4a Work in pairs. Listen to the dialogue. Answer the questions.

What did Anne do in Plymouth?

What did she see there?

4b Listen again and choose the right words.

- 1 Anne and her granny went to the ... when the weather was ...
a beach/cold b theatre/fine c beach/fine
- 2 One day Anne's ... took her to the National ...
a grandparents/Marine Aquarium
b parents/Marine Aquarium c parents/Park
- 3 Skilled ... feed ... by hand.
a fishermen/fish b divers/sharks c divers/fish
- 4 Best of all Anne liked the ... and the ...
a divers/sharks b baby seahorses/sharks
c divers/baby seahorses

5 Match the punctuation marks and their names in English.

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 . | a) an exclamation mark |
| 2 , | b) a full stop (Br.E.)/a period (Am.E.) |
| 3 : | c) a question mark |
| 4 ? | d) a colon |
| 5 ! | e) a comma |



LESSON 3 Exotic America

1a Work in pairs. Write five things you know about the USA.

1b Read the two texts. Say what places they are about.

① Do you know where the Hawaii Islands are? Do you know what country they belong to? They are in the central part of the Pacific Ocean and belong to the United States of America. Hawaii became the 50th state of the USA in 1959. Captain Cook found these islands just a few years after he discovered Australia. He put these islands on the map and gave them a name.

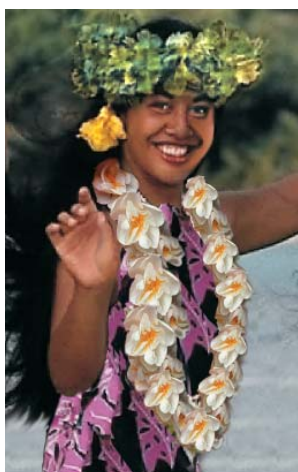
② The famous Rocky Mountains in the USA begin near Denver in Colorado and go up into Canada. In the south of the Rocky Mountains there are many beautiful canyons. Do you know what a canyon is? It is a deep narrow valley. One of the biggest canyons in the world is the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

1c Read and match with the texts in 1b.

a Millions of years ago, in times of dinosaurs, the Colorado River was much bigger. Today, in the Grand Canyon you can see how big it really was. The word "grand" means "very big".

b He called them the Sandwich Islands. Why this name? It was not because he stopped there to have a sandwich. The Earl of Sandwich was paying for Captain Cook's expedition and this was how the Captain thanked the Earl.

c When tourists take part in a Hawaiian feast, a luau, they have fish, shellfish, coconut pudding, and pineapple, music and hula dancing. The hula is one of the most beautiful dances in the Islands. Some Hawaiian children learn to dance it when they are two years old and it is part of the school lessons.



d The Canyon is over 349 km long and more than 1,3 km deep, and 20 km wide in places.



e May 1st is a lei day. A lei is a garland of flowers which people wear round their necks. It symbolizes Hawaiian hospitality.

f The Canyon has many beautiful colours that change during the day such as red, green, yellow and deep blue. A lot of tourists come to Arizona to see this wonder of the world.

2 Listen and answer the question.

Where will Mr Green go for his holidays: Hawaii or Arizona? Why?

3 Work in pairs. Say what place you would like to go and why.

LESSON 4 Welcome to Dreamworld!

1 Work in pairs. Write five things you know about Australia.

2a Find the words in the Wordlist and write the meaning.

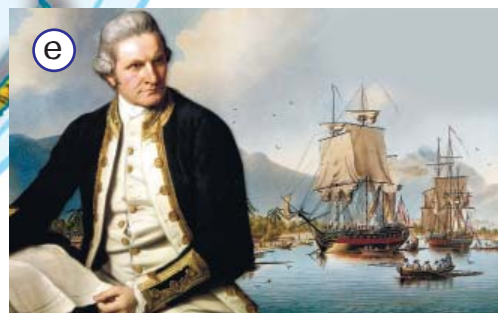
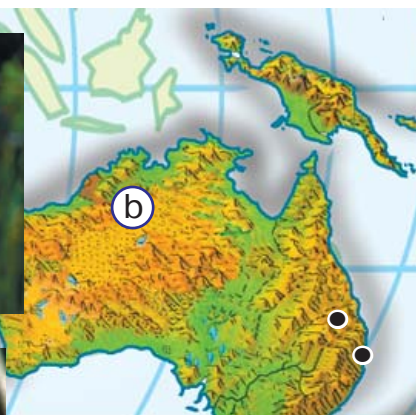
2b Read and say which of these facts you think is the most interesting.

eucalyptus, wombat, roller-coaster, cuddle

Did you know that ...

- kangaroos can jump more than four metres and travel at seventy kilometers an hour?
- koalas eat one kilo of eucalyptus leaves each day and drink almost nothing?
- The word “koala” means “no water”.
- wombats are a kind of bear with a pocket of skin in which they carry their babies?
- the emu is two metres tall and is the second largest bird in the world? It cannot fly, but it can run at fifty kilometers an hour.
- in the seas and rivers of northern Australia you can find crocodiles that are five or six metres long? They eat fish, animals, kangaroos and, sometimes, people.

3a  Listen and number the pictures.



3c Answer the questions.

3b  Listen again. In pairs write captions for the pictures.

Would you like to travel to the Gold Coast and visit Dreamworld? Why?/Why not?

4 Work in pairs. Talk about Australia.

A: Your partner has been on holiday to Australia. Ask him/her what places he/she visited, what he/she saw there and what he/she liked most of all.

B: You have been to Australia. Answer your partner's questions.

LESSON 5 What makes a good companion?

1a Find the words in the Wordlist and write the meaning.

1b  **Listen to the interview and answer the questions.**

travelling,
companion, hike,
go hiking, camping,
lively, belong to

- 1 Who does Andrew usually go on holiday with?
- 2 Who would he like to go with?
- 3 What do Emma and Melissa think about good companions?

2a Read and answer the question.

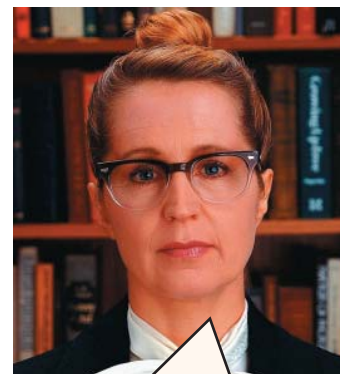
Andrew said, "I'd rather ride a bike".
Does he like riding a bike more or less than other things?

2b Chain Drill.

- e.g. **A:** Let's play basketball.
B: I don't want to play basketball. I'd rather go swimming. And what about you?
C: I don't want to go swimming. I'd rather watch TV. And what about you?

2c Work in groups of three. Make dialogues.

- e.g. **A:** Let's go to the museum.
B: That's a good idea.
C: Oh, no. I'd rather go to the sports centre.



3 Work in pairs. Read and find pairs of companions.



Robert is a quiet boy. He doesn't like noisy games. He can do a lot of things, for example, he can make a fire. He enjoys taking photos.

Hello. My name's Pamela Goldsmith. I'm a teacher in Hedgerow Secondary School. I teach girls and boys who are 13 years old. These are some of my pupils. Who do you think would make good travelling companions?

Fiona doesn't like walking or riding a bike. She likes noisy games and she always wants to win. She likes to make fun of other children.



Amy is a very kind girl. She is always ready to give her things to her friends. She likes a good joke and laughs a lot. Amy is a slow walker and gets tired very quickly. But she's good at riding a bike.



Mike good at sports. He is strong and he never complains. He doesn't like people who talk and laugh a lot. He can be rude to them sometimes.



Frank is fond of all kinds of travelling: he likes boating, biking, hiking, etc. He is a good story-teller because he knows a lot. Sometimes he forgets to pack the things he needs.



LESSON 6 Project

1a Work in groups. Think about a good place for a holiday in Uzbekistan or in an imaginary place. Make a poster.

Write about:

- Where this place is
- What it is famous for
- What people can do there
- What things people need to take with them

1b Read other groups' posters. Say what you like about the holiday advertised by them.



Unit 10 • Lesson 2

2 Work in pairs. Ask questions and write answers.

Pupil B: Read this page. Pupil B: Read page ...

The National Marine Aquarium, one of Britain's most popular places is located near (1)...

Open daily 10pm – (2) ...

In the Shark Theatre you will see over ten real live sharks.

Our (3) ... will tell you interesting facts about these hunters of the sea.

Questions for Pupil B:

- 1 the National/is/where/located/ Marine Aquarium?
- 2 does/close/what time/it?
- 3 tell/facts/who/interesting/you/will?