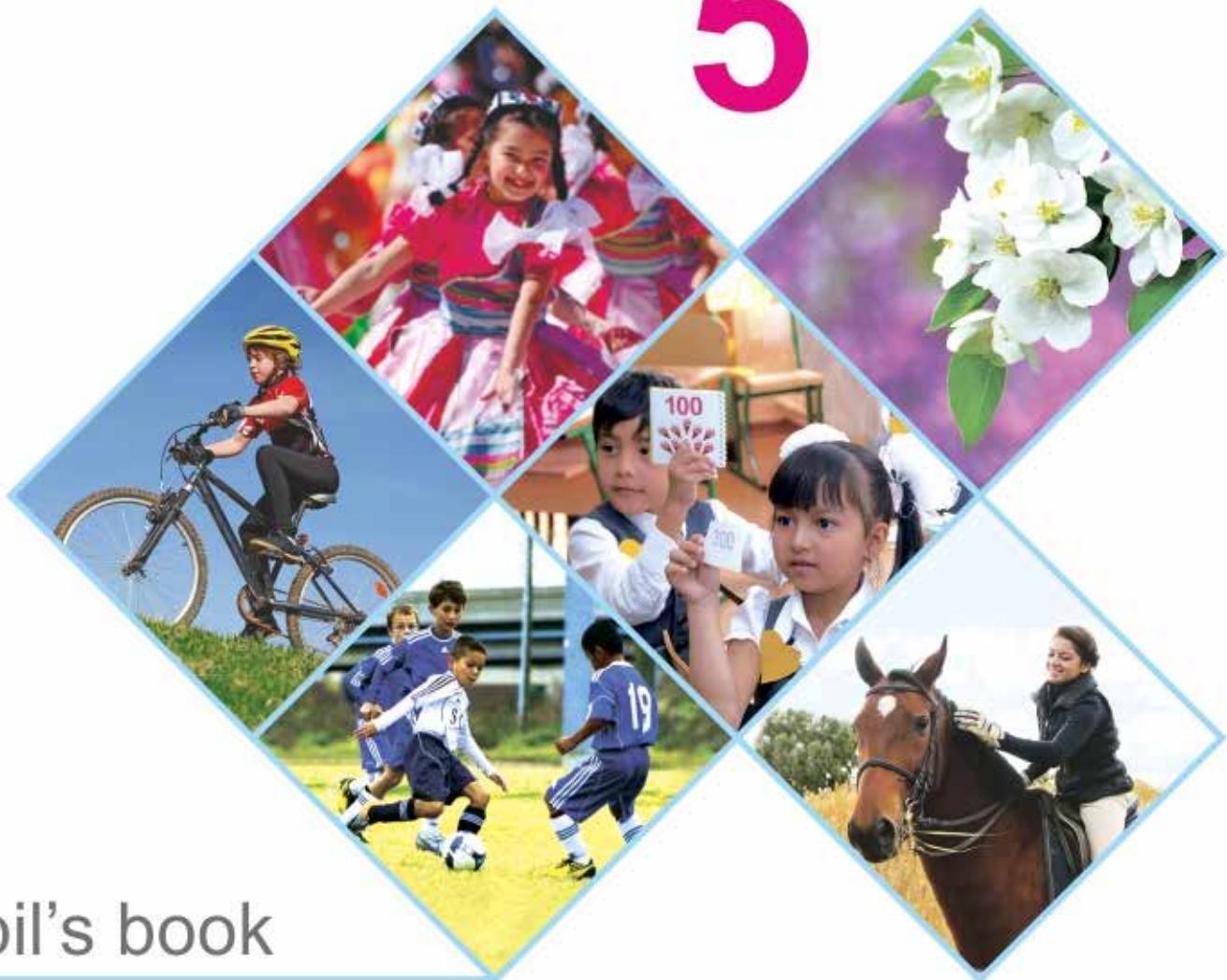


# *New Fly High*

## ENGLISH

5



Pupil's book  
Workbook

"O'QITUVCHI" NASHRIYOT-MATBAA IJODIY UYI  
TOSHKENT — 2017

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TV HITS, Attic Futura Publication, London

Jazz Chants, Carolyn Graham, Oxford University Press

George Woolard, Lessons with Laughter LTP, 1996

A. Gotebiowska, Getting Students to Talk, Prentice Hall, 1990



- tinglab tushunish yoki video mashqlarni bajarish;



- o'yin tarzidagi mashqlarni bajarish;



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



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



- gapirish amaliyoti uchun dialogik nutq.

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

Dear Pupil !

Welcome to **New Fly High !**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have fun!

The Authors

Aziz o‘quvchi !

**New Fly High** darsligiga xush kelibsiz !

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

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

**Nazorat ishlari**da bo‘limlarni o‘rganish davomida olgan bilimlaringizni sinab ko‘rishingiz mumkin.

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

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

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

Sizga omad tilaymiz!

Mualliflar

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# LESSON 1 My favourite things



**1** Listen and repeat.



**2** Play “My name’s Aziz”.



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

His name’s ...

His hobby’s ...

His favourite sport ...

His favourite subject ...

His favourite season ...

His favourite holiday ...

His favourite animal ...



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

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

**3c** Work in pairs. Play “Interview”.

e.g. What’s your surname?

**4** Play “Two things about me.”

I like ...

I’m good at ...

No, it’s false.

Yes, it’s true.

I can ...

My favourite ...

# LESSON 2 I have two sisters.



**1** Sing the song.



**2** Play “I have a sister. Her name’s Kamila.”

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



**3a** Read and complete.

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



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

e.g. A: (points)

B: It’s Aziz’s father. Aziz is Karim’s son.

son  
daughter



**4** Play “What’s your friend’s name?”

e.g. A: What’s your friend’s name?

B: Samira. What’s your friend’s name?

C: ...

**Remember:**

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

# LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?

## 1 Sing the song.

## 2a Look, read and continue.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5 Read and match.

My brother is  
His name's  
My grandad is  
He was  
My uncle worked  
My aunt's name is  
My sister is  
She goes to

a doctor.  
Nargiza.  
the youngest in our family.  
a pupil.  
the kindergarten.  
Botir.  
the eldest in our family.  
in the bank.



### Remember:

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

## 6 Write about your family.

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

## LESSON 4 Where are you from?



1 Sing the song.

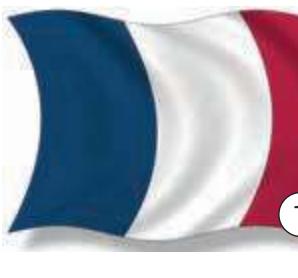


2 Play "My uncle's from Termez".



3a Look, read and match.

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



1



2



3



Hello,

My name's Mary. I'm 11 years old. I live in London, the capital of England.

My hobbies are: playing the piano, listening to music and reading books.

My favourite sport is football.

My favourite subject is maths.

Please write to me,

mary.black@yahoo.co.uk

(a)

Hi,

My name's Harry. I'm 11. I'm from Germany.

My hobbies are: playing the guitar, watching TV, playing chess and computer games.

My favourite sports are: hockey and basketball.

My favourite subjects are music and PE.

Please write to me,

harry.brown11@hotmail.com

(b)

Hi,

My name's Sara. I'm 12. I live in a small village in France.

My hobbies are: riding a bike, listening to music, drawing and watching TV.

My favourite sports are: volleyball and football. My favourite subject is maths.

Please write to me,

sarawinter12@gmail.com

(c)

3b Choose a letter. Read and write.

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

3c Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

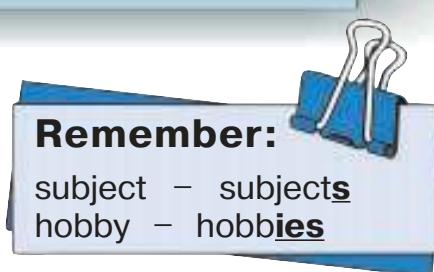
e.g. A: My friend's hobbies are hockey and chess.

B: His name's Harry.

**Remember:**

subject – subjects

hobby – hobbies



## LESSON 5 What's your address?



**1 Sing the song.**



**2 Look, read and complete.**



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



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

Hello Aziz,

Our family is not big. There are four in our family. I have a father, mother and a brother. My father's name is Thomas, my mother's name is Kate. They are teachers, they work at the university. My brother Daniel is 8 years old, he is in Grade 3. We have two cats: Tiger and Fluffy. We all like football. Our favourite team is Arsenal.

Our grandad and granny live in France. We go to France every summer. We love swimming and horse riding.

Please write to me,

Lucy

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



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

e.g. What's her name?

- 1) Lucy Whitfield  
2) 12

- 3) England  
4) 4 Clover Road

- 5) 283207  
6) football

# LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

2 Look at Aziz's English Portfolio.



3  Listen to Aziz's presentation.



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

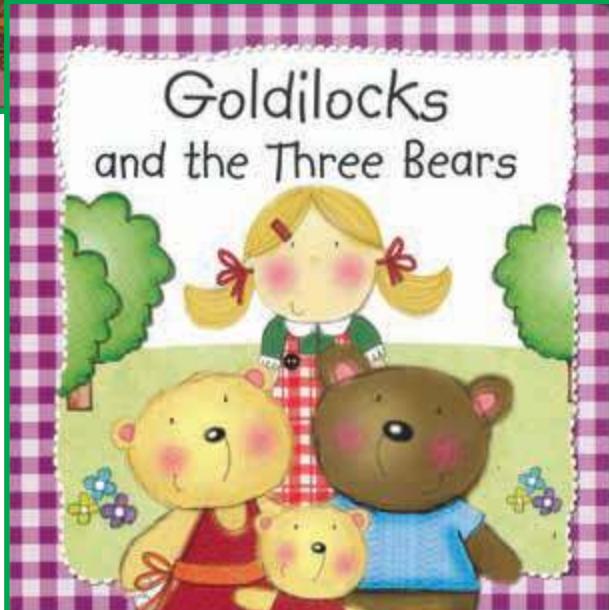
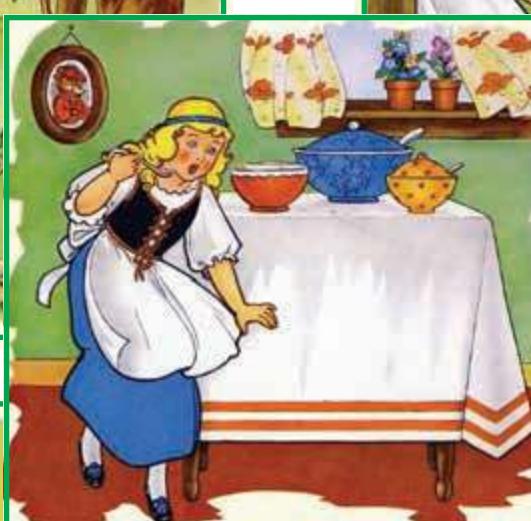
# LESSON 1 They live in a ...

- 1 Listen and repeat.

- 2a Look and write the words.

- 2b Play "Ball".

- 3a Look and say.



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

- 3b Listen and show.

- 3c Listen and say.

- 4 Listen and repeat.

go – went

come – came

sit – sat

eat – ate

sleep – slept

## LESSON 2 What number is your house?

1  Sing the song.

2  Play Bingo.



3a  Read and write the questions.



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

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

3c  Report.

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

4  Play "What number is your house?"

# LESSON 3 What's your job?

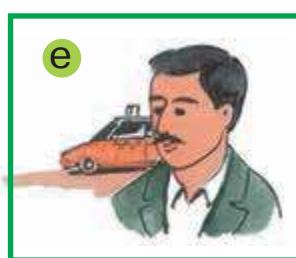
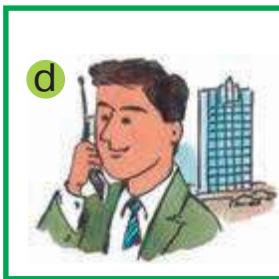
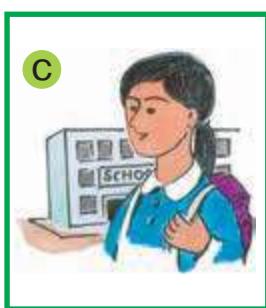
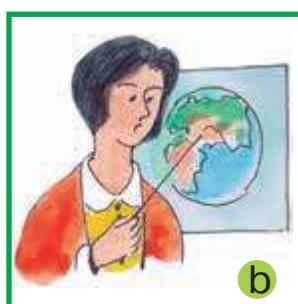
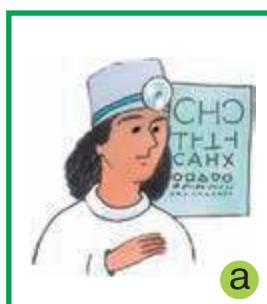


**1** Sing the song.



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

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



**2b** Listen and repeat.



**2c** Look, listen and match.  
e.g. 1f

**3a** Ask and answer.

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

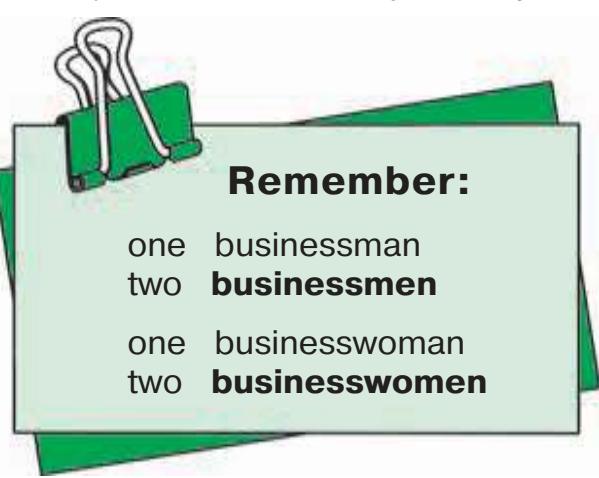


**3b** Ask and answer.

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

**4** Read and answer the questions.

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



## Remember:

- one businessman
- two **businessmen**
- one businesswoman
- two **businesswomen**

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

# LESSON 4 Where do you work?

## 1 Sing the song.

## 2 Play "Where do you work?"

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

## 3a Read and match.

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

## 3b Complete the sentences.

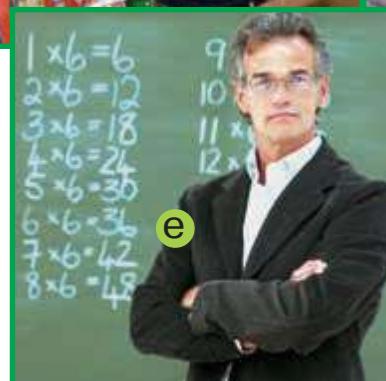
## 4 Play "Yes./No."

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

### Remember:

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

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

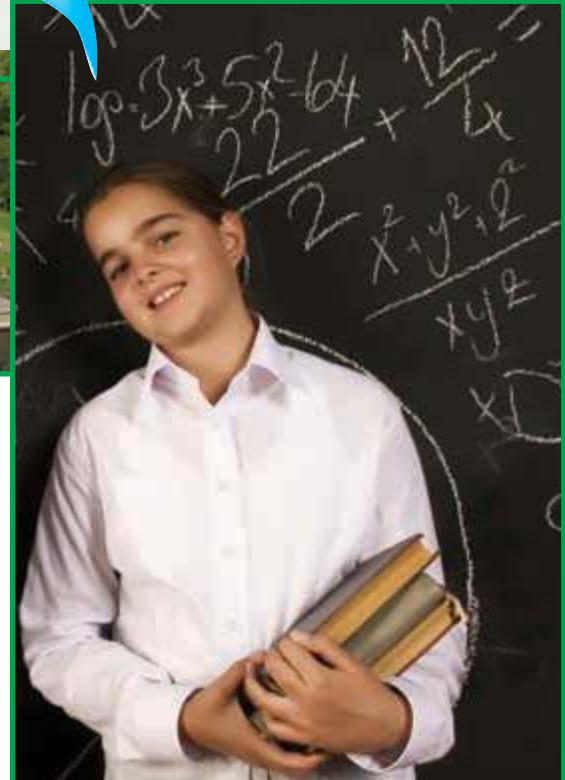


# LESSON 5 How do you go to ... ?

**1** Sing the song.

**2a** Read about Anji.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Name: e.g. Jessica

School number: \_\_\_\_\_

She lives \_\_\_\_\_ from school.

How she goes to school: \_\_\_\_\_

Hobby: \_\_\_\_\_

Favourite subjects: \_\_\_\_\_

# LESSON 6 Project



**1** Sing the song.

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

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

name	age	address	telephone	go to school	favourite subject

**2b** Work in groups of 4.

Ask the questions and complete the table.

**2c** Write about your friend.

## I can

**I can talk about my family and my friends.**

Men o'z oilam va o'rtoqlarim haqida gapirib bera olaman.

**I can write a letter to a friend.**

Men o'rtog'imga maktub yoza olaman.

**I can talk about my English Language Portfolio.**

Men o'z ingliz tili portfoliom haqida gapirib bera olaman.

**I can say my school and home address.**

Men o'z mifiktabim va uy manzilimni ayta olaman.

**I can talk about jobs.**

Men kasblar haqida gapirib bera olaman.

**I can say how I get to school.**

Men maktabga qanday borishim haqida ayta olaman.



# LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

## 1 Listen and repeat.

## 2a Listen and repeat.

long	short	straight	curly
blond	dark	dark	blond



square



Robot A

round



Robot B

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

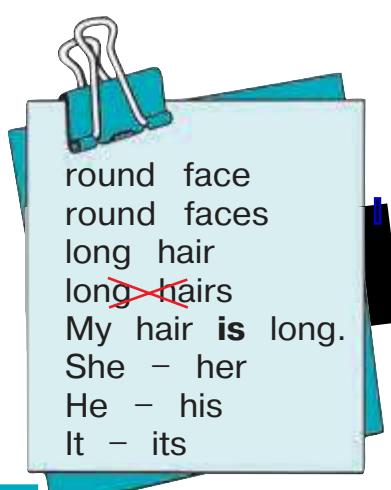
e.g. A: She has short, straight, dark hair.  
B: Barno.

She	has	long	straight	dark	hair
He		short	curly	blond	
It					

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

e.g. Her head is square.

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



## 4 Read and draw.

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

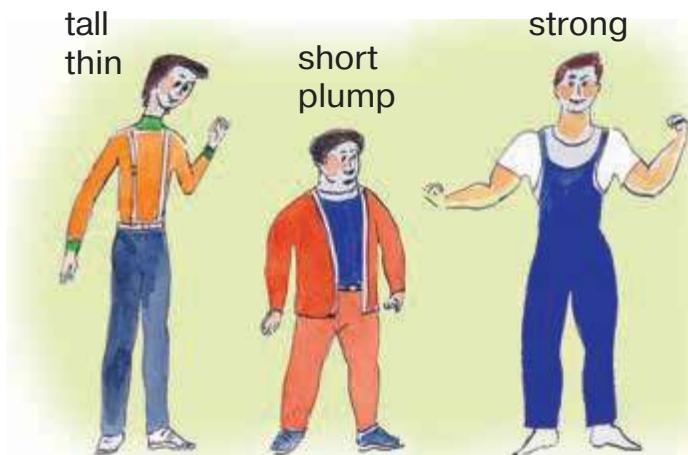
## LESSON 2 He is tall and thin.

1  Sing the song.

2  Listen and repeat.

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

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



4  Match the names and words.

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



5a  Read and write six differences.

### Lucy's family

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

5b  Listen and check your answers.

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

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

### Remember:

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

## LESSON 3 My robot has ...

**1** Sing the song.

**3 Listen and repeat.**



**2** Listen.

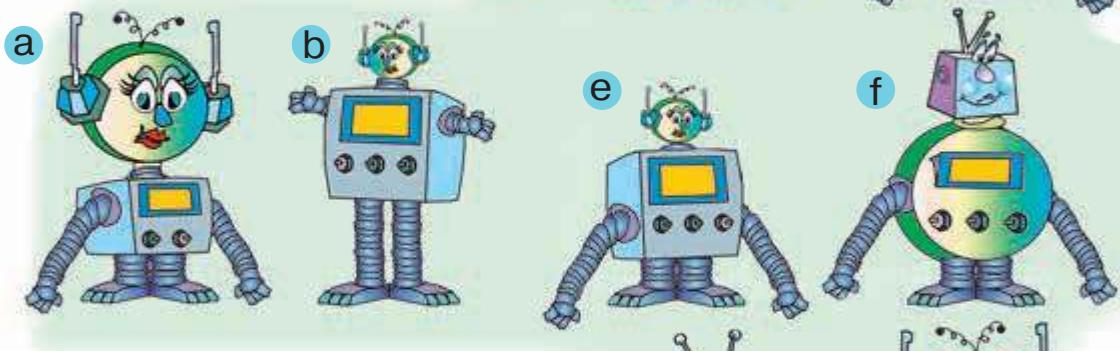
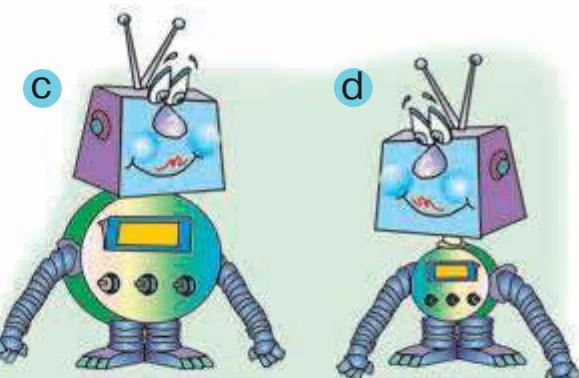


Write T for True and F for False. e.g. 1T

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

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

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



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

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

**Remember:**

This robot has  
a | small | round | green | head.  
a | big | square | blue |

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

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

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

# LESSON 4 My family is ...

1 Sing the song.

2 Play "Funny Monsters".

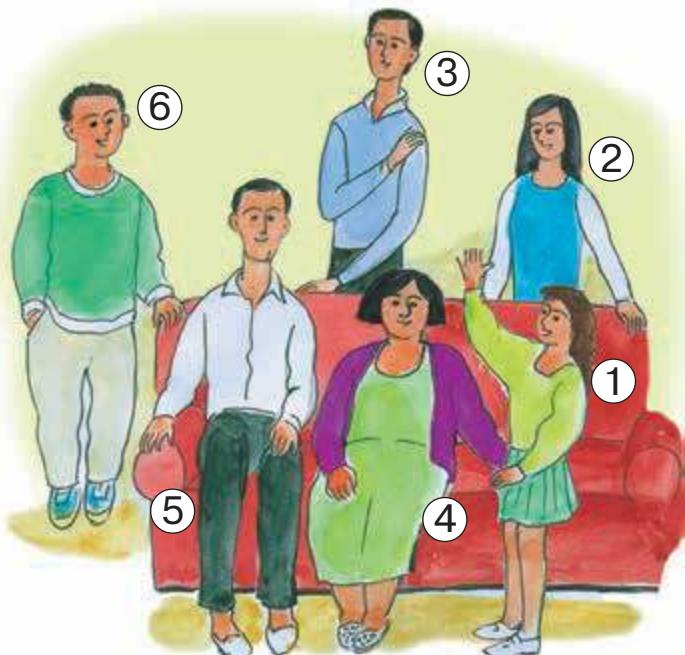
3 Work in pairs. Write three sentences with your partner's words.

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



4a Match the pictures and people.

e.g. 1 Shahlo



## Shahlo's family

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

4b Write questions for the answers.

1 She has two brothers and a sister.

e.g. **How many sisters and brothers does Shahlo have?**

2 Her sister's name is Nilufar.

3 Her brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid.

4 Her father is tall and thin.

5 Her mother is short and plump.

5 Write about your family or imaginary family.

Oilangiz yoki xayoliy oila haqida yozing.

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

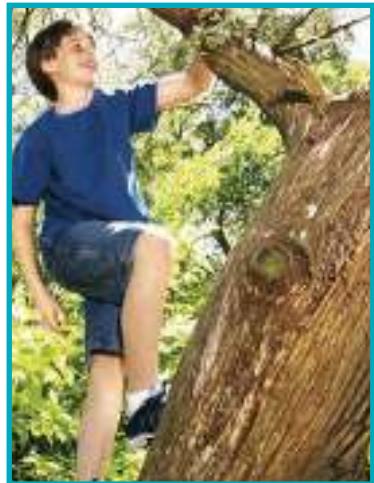
## LESSON 5 He didn't stay at home.



**1** Sing the song.

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

e.g. He played football.



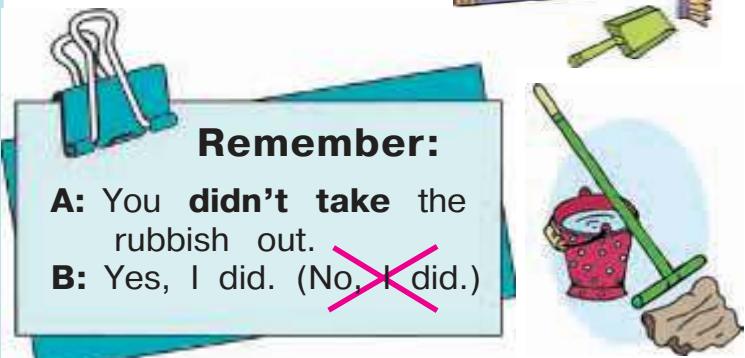
**2b** Read. Say the first form of the verbs.

e.g. stayed – stay

Dear Ahror,

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

Nodira



### Remember:

A: You **didn't take** the rubbish out.

B: Yes, I did. (No, ~~I did~~.)

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

e.g. Yesterday Nodira stayed at home.

*Ahror didn't stay at home.*

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

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

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

**3c** Make a report.

# LESSON 6 Project

## 1 Sing the song.

## 2 Look, listen and repeat.

### 3a Look at the pictures.

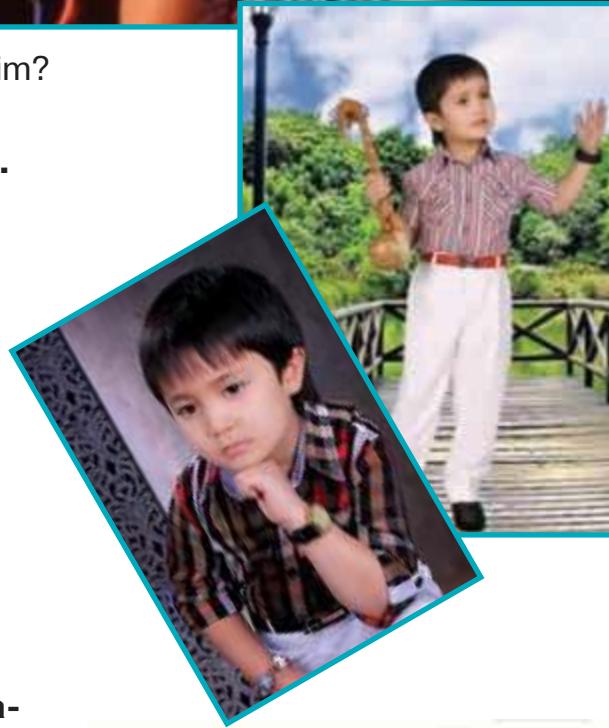
#### Answer the questions.

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



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

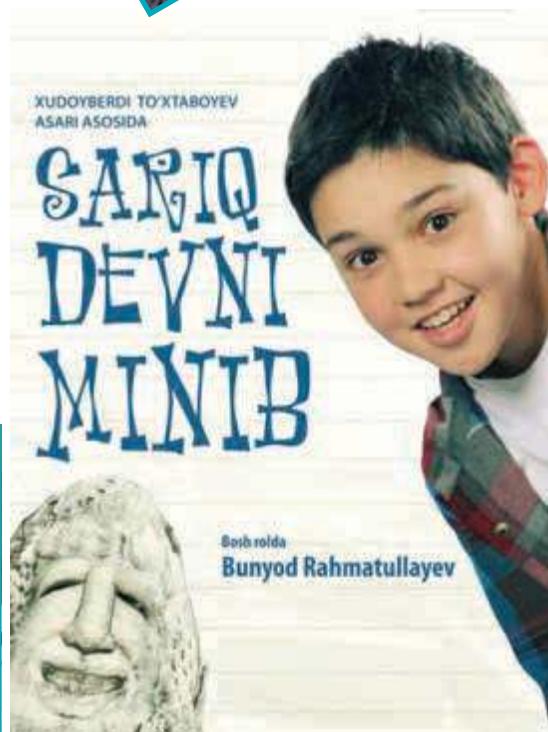
Jurabek Juraev is eight years old. He was born in Andijan. When he was four years old, he started singing. Many people love his songs. He is the most favourite Uzbek boy in the Internet. His parents do not sing. His mother is a doctor, his father is an engineer. Jurabek sings songs in 17 languages: Uzbek,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



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

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

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



# LESSON 1 Today is ...



**1 Listen and repeat.**



**2 Look and write the days.**



**3 Listen and match.**



## 4a Read and answer the questions.

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

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

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

Mon  
Tue  
Weds  
Thu  
Fri  
Sat

Art Museum  
Chorsu Market  
Train Museum  
Amir Temur Square  
Tashkent Zoo

interesting pictures  
fresh fruit and vegetables  
old trains  
Amir Temur Museum  
a lot of animals  
delicious ice cream



## 4b Read and write the questions.

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

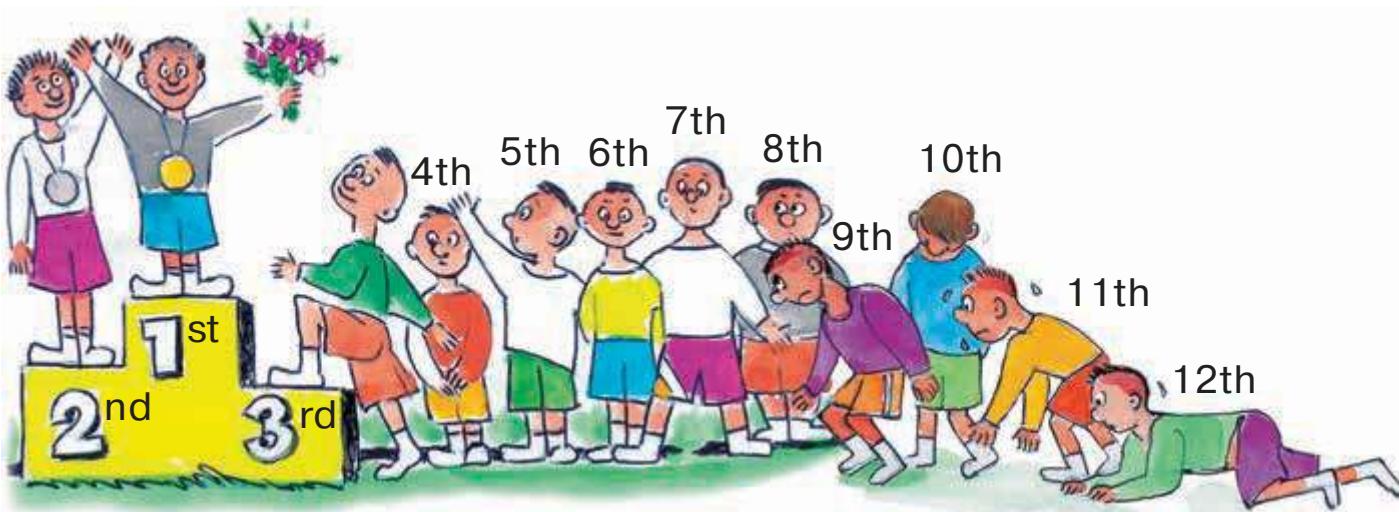
## LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.

1  Sing the song.

2  Look, listen and repeat.

3 Chain Drill.

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



### 4a Make sentences.

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

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

### 4b Chain Drill.

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

### 5 Look, ask and answer.

e.g. A: What day is the third?

B: It's Thursday.

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

### Remember:

one - **the** first  
two - the second  
three - the third  
four - the fourth  
five - the **fifth**  
six - the sixth

seven - the seventh  
eight - the **eighth**  
nine - the **ninth**  
ten - the tenth  
eleven - the eleventh  
twelve - the **twelfth**

# LESSON 3 We must do our homework.

**1**  Sing the song.

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



Pupils must go to school every day.



Pupils must work hard.



Pupils must clean the classroom.



Pupils mustn't play football in the classroom.



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



Pupils mustn't do homework in the lesson.

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

**3 Make the sentences.**

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



## Remember:

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

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



**Daddy said:**

Don't watch TV. You must play the piano.

**Mum said:**

Don't play computer games. You must clean the room.

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

# LESSON 4 On Thursday I ...

## 1 Sing the song.

### 2a Look, read and say.

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

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

e.g. A: Wednesday.

B: On Wednesday Aziz must go shopping.

<b>Monday</b>	<i>wash the dishes</i>	<b>Friday</b>	<i>feed the animals</i>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<i>mop the floor</i>	<b>Saturday</b>	<i>take the rubbish out</i>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<i>go shopping</i>	<b>Sunday</b>	<i>clean the room</i>
<b>Thursday</b>	<i>take the rubbish out</i>		



### 3a Complete your diary.

### 3b Work in pairs.

Play "Sorry, I must ...".

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



# LESSON 5 School subjects

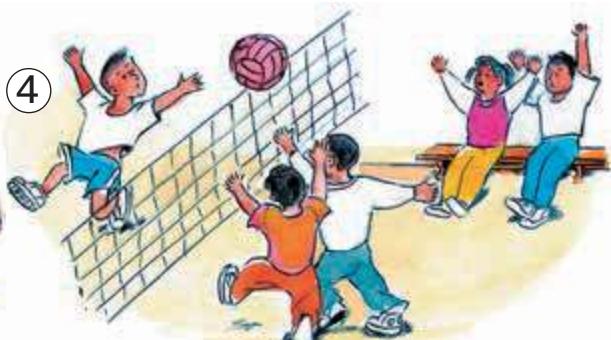


**1** Sing the song.

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

e.g. A: Number 1.

B: It's English.



**3a** Look and answer.

e.g. A: What's the first lesson on Monday?

B: English. (It's English.)

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



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

e.g. A: The second lesson is mother tongue. The third lesson is PE.

B: It's Wednesday.

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



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

1 interesting

a zerikarli

2 fun

b qiyin

3 difficult

c qiziq

4 boring

d chunki

5 because

e zavqlanarli

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

e.g. A: Do you like maths?

B: No. I don't like it because it's difficult. Do you like maths?

A: Yes. I like it because it's interesting.

# LESSON 6 Project

- 1**  **Sing the song.**
- 2a** **Work in groups of 5/6.**  
**Make a group graph.**
- 2b** **Present your group graph. Look at the example.**

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

## **Favourite day**

- e.g. A:** Our first favourite day is Sunday. Two girls and two boys like Sunday because we don't have lessons.  
**B:** Our second favourite day is Saturday. One girl and one boy like Saturday because we have three lessons on Saturday.

## **Favourite month**

- e.g. C:** Our first favourite month is August. Two girls and one boy have birthdays in August.  
**D:** Our second favourite month is March. Two girls like it because we have two holidays in March.

## **Favourite subject**

- e.g. E:** Our first favourite subject is English. Two girls and one boy like it because it's fun.  
**F:** Our second favourite subject is PE. Two boys like it because they like sport.

## **I can**

**I can describe people.** Men odamlarni tasvirlay olaman.

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

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

**I can write questions about families.**

Men oilalar haqida savollar yoza olaman.

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

**I can talk about school timetable.**

Men dars jadvali haqida gapira olaman.

**I can say why I like/don't like subjects.**

Men nima uchun fanlarni yoqtirish/yoqtirmasligimni ayta olaman.

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

**I can write a diary.** Men kundalik yoza olaman.



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

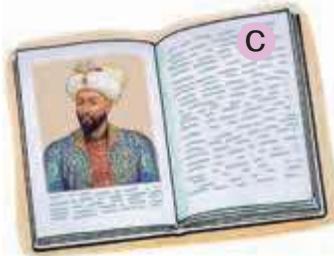


**1** Listen and repeat.

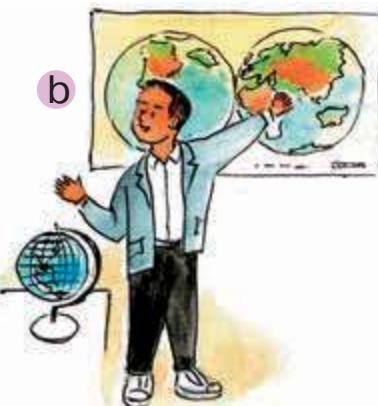


**2a** Match the words and pictures.

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



**2b** Listen and repeat.



e

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

**3** Chain Drill.

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

B: I like history. What about you?

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

e.g. A: I like handicrafts because it's fun.

B: I don't like handicrafts because it's boring.

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

interesting,  
boring,  
difficult,  
fun



## Remember:

I like ... .

I don't like ... .

**5** Report.

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



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

e.g. A: Is it botany?

B: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

## LESSON 2 What time is it?



**1** Sing the song.



**2** Play "Snowball".



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



It is nine o'clock.



It is (a) quarter past nine.



It is half past nine.



It is (a) quarter to ten.

**4b** Look and say.

e.g. It's half past four.



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

**5** Chain Drill.

e.g. A: What time is it?

B: It's ... .

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

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

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

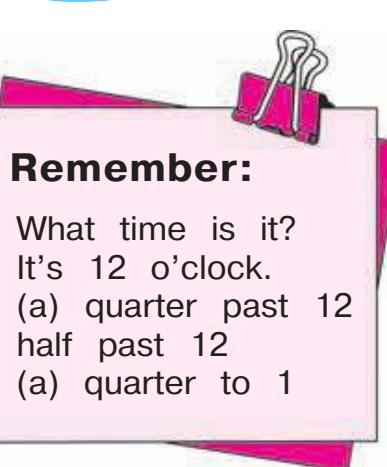
- 1 when
- 2 half past
- 3 quarter to
- 4 quarter past
- 5 time
- 6 o'clock
- 7 break
- 8 minute

**09.00**

**09.30**

**09.15**

**09.45**



## LESSON 3 Midday? Midnight?



**1** Sing the song.

**2a** Look and say.

a.m.  
midday  
in the morning

p.m.  
midnight  
in the afternoon  
in the evening

**a.m.**  
**08.00**

**p.m.**  
**20.00**

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

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

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

**4a** Look and answer.

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

Tuesday	
9.15-10.00	Botany
10.00-10.45	English
10.45-11.15	Coffee break
11.15-12.00	Art
12.00-12.45	History
12.45-2.00	Lunch
2.00-2.45	Literature
2.45-3.30	PE

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

midnight in the evening  
midday in the afternoon

07.45  
15.30



a.m.

e.g. 07.45 a.m.

p.m.

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

Pupil A: Look at this timetable.

Pupil B: Look at page 35.

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

Monday	
9.15-10.00	Maths
10.00-10.45	
10.45-11.15	Coffee break
11.15-12.00	English
12.00-12.45	
12.45-2.00	Lunch
2.00-2.45	
2.45-3.30	PE

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

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

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

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

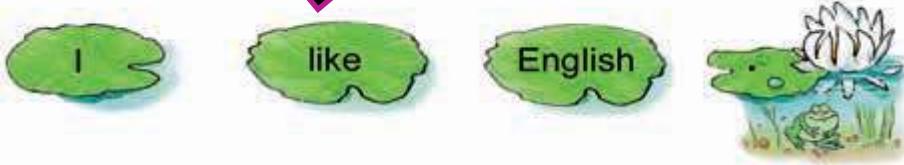
# LESSON 4 Do you like it?

- 1 Sing the song.



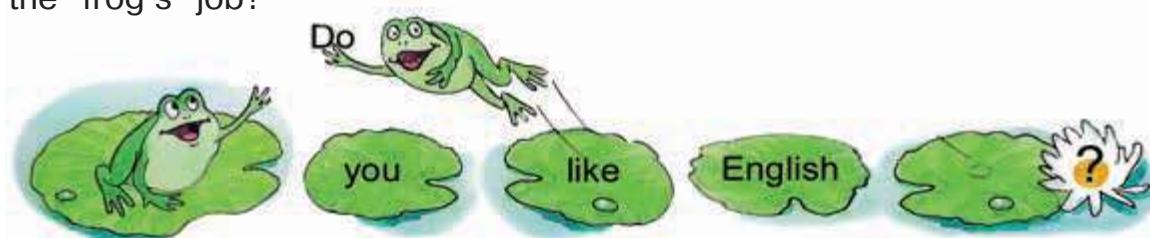
- 2 Play "I think it's a chair!"

- 3a Find the frog.



- 3b Look and answer.

What is the frog's job?



- 4 Chain Drill.

e.g. A: Do you like ... ?

B: Yes./No. Do you like ... ?

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

- 5a Read.

Lucy: Do you go to school?

Aziz: Yes, I do.

Lucy: Do you have maths?

Aziz: Yes, we do.

Lucy: Do you like it?

Aziz: No, I don't.

Lucy: Why?

Aziz: I think it's difficult. (It's difficult.)



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

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

## Remember:

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

- 5c Role play.

# LESSON 5 When does the school start?



**1 Sing the song.**



**2 Play “True/False”.**

**3 Read and answer the questions.**

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



Children in Germany go to school every day from Monday to Friday. Children must come to school between 7:30-8:15am. There are usually five or six lessons. Lessons are 45 minutes. There is usually a five-ten minute break between lessons. There are two big breaks for 20 minutes. Sometimes children go and play in the playground. School lessons usually finish before lunch. In the afternoon, pupils can go home, or stay at school. They can go to clubs or do homework. Pupils don't wear a uniform.



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

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

I go to school Red Wood in London. ...

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

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



# LESSON 6 Project

1  Sing the song.

2  Play "Time Race".

3  Work in groups. Play "Language Expert".

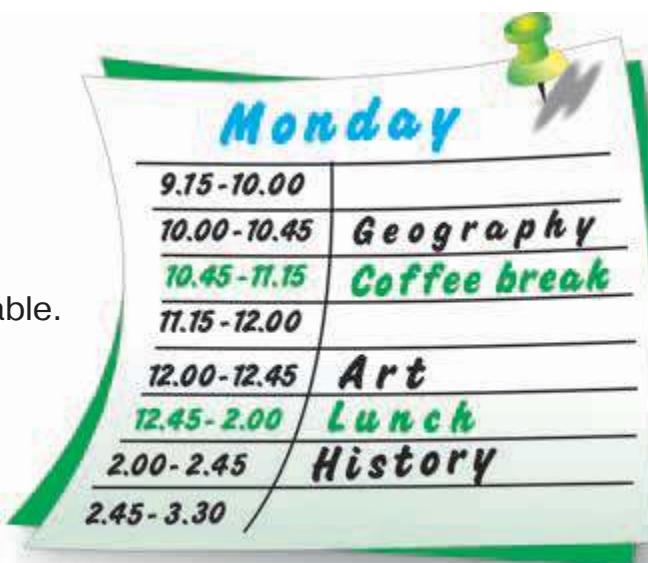
long words	short words	regular verbs	irregular verbs	Yes/No	I like ...	Do you ...?
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400	400



## Unit 5 • Lesson 3

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

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



# LESSON 1 Classroom things



**1 Listen and repeat.**



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

- 1) a map
- 2) a desk
- 3) a whiteboard
- 4) a computer

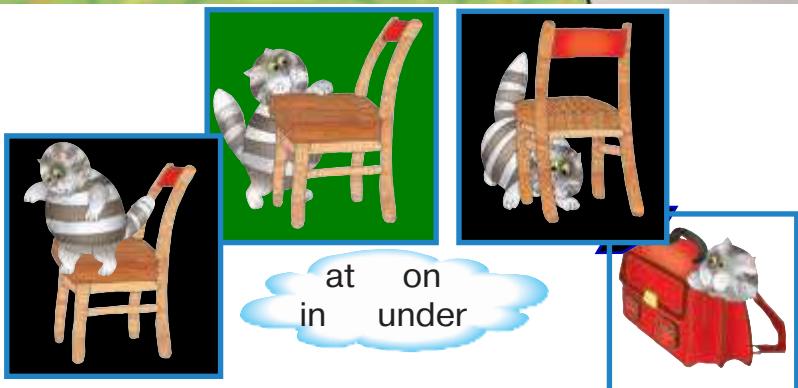
- 5) a marker
- 6) a portfolio
- 7) a shelf  
(shelves)



**2b Listen and repeat.**

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

Where is the cat?



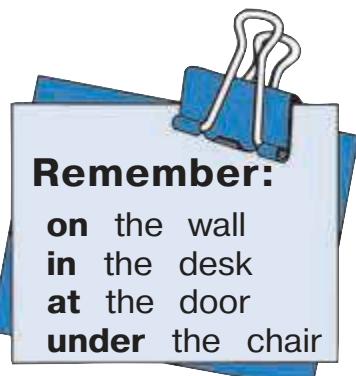
**4 Picture dictation.**

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

**5 Read and match.**

- 1 This room is big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 20 desks, three big windows and four shelves on the wall. There are nice pictures on the walls. There are 21 computers in the room.
- 2 This room is not big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 10 desks, two windows and flowers. There are nice posters on the walls. Pupils like this room. They speak English, sing songs and play games.
- 3 This room is very big. There's a whiteboard, a teacher's table, 24 desks, three big windows and five shelves on the wall. There are maps, pictures and flags.

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



# LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.



1 Listen and repeat.



2a Watch, listen and match.

red  
orange  
yellow  
green  
blue  
indigo  
violet

olovrang, to'q sariq  
yashil  
qizil  
ko'k, zangori, moviy  
to'q ko'k  
binafsharang, siyohrang  
sariq



2b Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

e.g. A: It's green, orange, yellow and indigo.

B: A flower?

A: No, try again.

B: A parrot?

A: Yes!

A: They are blue, green, orange, red, pink and purple.

B: Flowers?

A: No, try again.

B: Copybooks.

A: Yes!



3 Listen and match.

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen  
Andy's pen  
Sally's pen  
Jenny's ruler  
Teddy's ruler  
Kate's ruler

yellow  
red  
green  
blue  
pink  
white



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

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



4b Write five sentences.

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

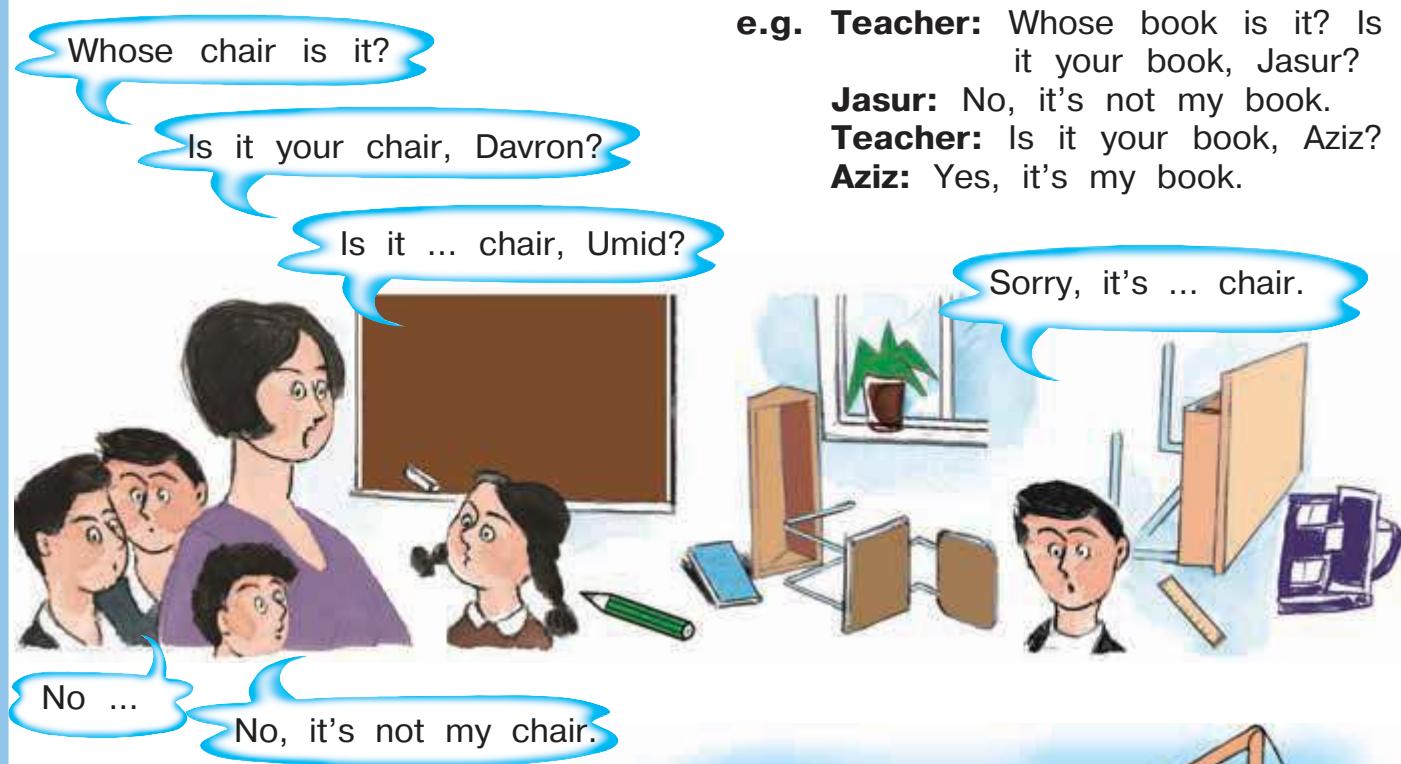
# LESSON 3 It's my book.

## 1 Listen and sing.

## 2a Listen and repeat.

I he she	<b>my his her</b>	we you they	<b>our your their</b>
----------------	---------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

## 4a Look, read and complete.



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

## 5 Listen, look and find.

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

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



# LESSON 4 This – that, these – those

**1** Listen and sing.



**2** Play "I Spy".



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

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

**4 Work in pairs. Play "Robot".**

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

**Teacher:** I spy with my little eye something beginning with 'd'.

**Pupil 1:** Is it a door?

**Teacher:** No.

**Pupil 2:** Is it a desk?

**Teacher:** Yes.

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

A girl in a green striped shirt and blue skirt stands in a library, looking at bookshelves filled with books. She asks, "Can you show me that book, please?" A boy in a white shirt and pink pants reaches up to a high shelf, replies, "This book?", and says, "Oh, here you are." The girl says, "Thank you." The boy then says, "No, that book. The blue book."

A teacher in a blue dress and apron stands behind a desk, handing a book to a student. The teacher asks, "Can you give me that book and that pencil?" The student replies, "This book?" The teacher says, "OK. And this pink pencil?" The student says, "No, the red book." The teacher replies, "Yes, thank you." In the bottom right corner, there is a reminder box with a paperclip icon containing the text: "Remember: this book – that book these books – those books Can you show/give me ... ?"

# LESSON 5 Our school is old but nice.



**1 Listen and sing.**



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

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



**2b Listen and repeat.**



**2c Look and say.**

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



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

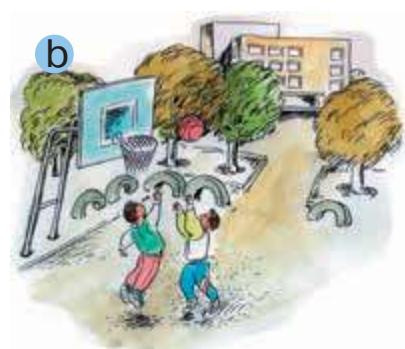
e.g. A: This room is big.  
There are tables in it.  
There are two flowers.  
B: It's a canteen (A canteen).



**4a Read the letter.**

**Answer the questions.**

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



Dear Madina,

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

What about you? What's your favourite subject?

Please write to me.

Love,  
Iris



**4b Complete the sentences.**

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

## Remember:

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

# LESSON 6 Project

1 Listen and sing.

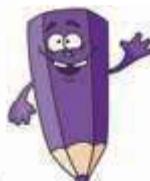
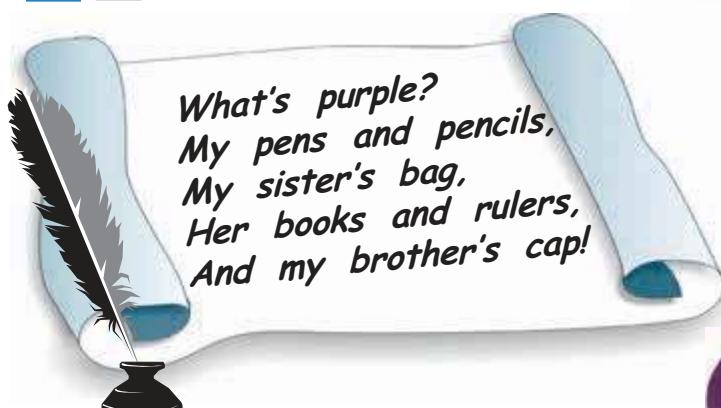
2 Listen and complete the sentences.



Listen and complete the sentences.



What's purple?  
My pens and pencils,  
My sister's bag,  
Her books and rulers,  
And my brother's cap!



4 Find the one odd out.

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



pencil copybook eraser botany

helicopter elephant bus minivan

teacher brother driver secretary

tiger lion kitchen monkey

history maths literature pencil case

carrot apple peach apricot

## I can

- 1) I can use the words ‘half past’, ‘quarter to/past’ to tell the time.  
Vaqtni aytish uchun “half past”, “quarter to/past” so‘zlaridan foydalana olaman.  
e.g. It’s half past 6.
- 2) I can ask what time it is. Men soat nechaligini so‘ray olaman.
- 3) I can talk about a school day of children in Great Britain and Germany.  
Buyuk Britaniya va Germaniyada bolalarning matab kuni haqida gapira olaman.
- 4) I can describe a classroom. Men sinf xonasini tasvirlay olaman.
- 5) I can say whose things are.  
Men narsalar kimniki ekanligini ayta olaman.  
e.g. It’s my book.
- 6) I can say what colour things are.  
Men narsalarning qanday rangda ekanligini ayta olaman.  
e.g. Lucy’s pen is pink.
- 7) I can use this/that and these/those in sentences.  
Men “this/that” va “these/those” so‘zlarini gaplarda ishlata olaman.



# LESSON 1 I usually wake up at ...



**1 Listen and repeat.**



**2 Play “Clock Line”.**



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



get dressed =  
put on clothes



do (brush/comb)  
my hair



wake up



get washed



leave home



get to school

**3b Chain Drill.**

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

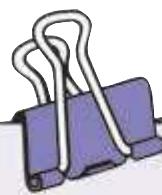
**3c Chain Drill.**

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

**4 Look and make sentences.**

always  
usually often  
sometimes  
never

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



## Remember:

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

**5 Work in pairs. Make sentences with:**  
always, usually, often, sometimes, never  
e.g. My friends always work hard.

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

## LESSON 2 Aziz always wakes up at ...



**1 Listen and repeat.**



**2 Look, listen and repeat.**



come (get) home



air the room



have a break  
for lunch



leave school



eat biscuits



finish



do homework



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

wakes  
gets  
writes  
walks  
eats

cleans  
tells  
comes  
reads  
leaves

goes  
does  
plays  
has  
airs

finishes  
washes  
watches  
teaches

**3b Say the words.**

has is writes listens speaks touches



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

clean the table



**4a Listen and say what Aziz does in the morning.**

**Use:** before, after, then.

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

After this he ... Before breakfast he ...



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

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

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



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

### Remember:

I/we/you/they **play** football.

S/he **plays** football.

I/we/you/they **don't play** football.

S/he **doesn't play** football.

have – has

watch – watches

# LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.



**1** Sing the song.



**2** Work in groups. Play “Snowball”.

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

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

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



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



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



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

The Registan in Samarkand is very beautiful.

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



**3b** Listen and repeat.

university, student, visit, historical places, interest



**3c** Listen and answer.

1 What historical places do the Whitfields visit?

2 Do the Whitfields like Uzbekistan?

3 What do Lucy, Daniel and their friends in Tashkent do very often?



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

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

Pupil B: Look at page 47.

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

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

# LESSON 4 What do you do after school?



1 Sing the song.



2 Play "Ball".



3a Look, listen and repeat.



do the washing



have (take) a shower



do the ironing



do the shopping  
= go shopping



go to bed = sleep =  
fall asleep

3b Chain Drill.

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

4 Chain Drill.

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

5 Read and give a title.

He is strong and healthy. He gets up very early in the morning and he does 100 sit-ups. Then he has a cold shower. He gets dressed. After this he has a big breakfast: five cups of tea, bread, sausages, eggs, biscuits and a lot of fruit. Then he brushes his teeth. After this he goes to work.

He goes to work on foot. He never goes by bus. He works in a sports centre. At two o'clock he has a big lunch: a salad, a bowl of soup, bread, 2 somsas, 4 shashliks and 3 glasses of fruit juice. Then he works hard. He goes home at six o'clock.

He has dinner at eight o'clock. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. What is his job?



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



**1** Sing the song.



Do you like biscuits?

Yes, I do.

**2** Read and find differences.

Does your friend like biscuits?

Yes, he does.

**3a** Read and say.

Do you like homework?

No, I don't.

**3b** Complete the table.

Does your friend like homework?

No, he doesn't.



**3c** Report.

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

**4** Play “Does s/he...?”



## Remember:

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

**5** Look, read and match.

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

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

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

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

# LESSON 6 Project



**1** Sing the song.

Yum, yum.

**2a** Write questions about Heggy.



wake up



have breakfast



draw



go to bed

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

e.g. Does Heggy like biscuits?

Does Heggy have breakfast at 7 o'clock?

**3a** Draw your robot.

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

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

- 1 have a rest
- 2 do the shopping
- 3 usually get up at
- 4 always get washed at
- 5 brush (my) hair every day
- 6 have breakfast
- 7 have two cups of tea
- 8 do the washing
- 9 often take a shower

- 10 always do (my) homework
- 11 do the ironing on Sundays
- 12 watch TV
- 13 sometimes have geography lessons
- 14 come home late
- 15 usually air the room
- 16 go to school on time
- 17 often eat biscuits

**3c** Report.

## Unit 7 Lesson 3

**Activity 3a** Work in pairs.  
Ask and write.

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

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

# LESSON 1 I like playing ...



**1 Listen and repeat.**



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

**2b Look and say.**

e.g. do sums – doing sums  
sew – sewing



play badminton



go to the theatre



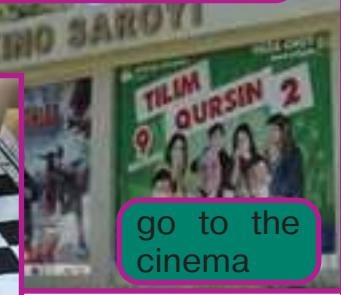
play chess



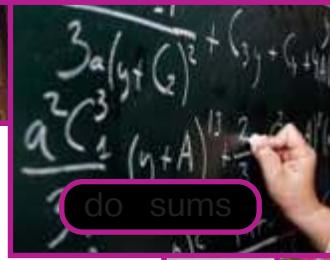
go to the circus



play draughts



go to the cinema



do sums



sew

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

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

**2d Report.**

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

**3a Look and read.**

e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums.  
I like doing sums **and** Umida does too.  
I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.  
I like sewing **but** Nargiza doesn't.

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

**Remember:**

play + ing = playing  
write + ing = writing  
sit + ing = sitting

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



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

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

# LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?



1 Listen and repeat.



2 Look, listen and repeat.



ride a horse



collect coins



write poems



ride a bike/cycle



take photos



draw



cook

## 3 Chain Drill.

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



Play "My friend likes...".  
Write the names.

## 4b Report.

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.



Listen and choose a title.

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



read stories/fairy tales



5b Read and write Lucy's hobbies.

Dear Aziz

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

Love

Lucy

## LESSON 3 Do you like singing?



**1 Listen and sing.**



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

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



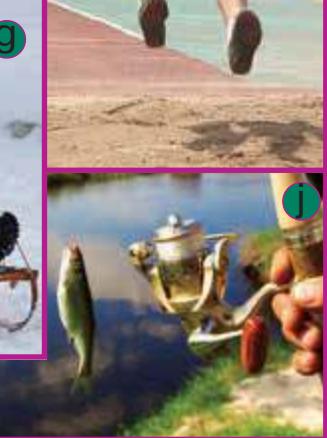
**2b Listen and repeat.**

**3 Do, ask and answer.**

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

**4a Read and answer.**

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



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

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



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

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

# LESSON 4 I like music.



**1** Listen and sing.



**2** Listen, repeat and read.



**3** Listen and repeat.

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



**classical music**



doira



piano

saxophone



**pop music**



**4 Chain Drill.**

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

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

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

jazz

**rock music**



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

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

Dear Aziz

Thank you for your letter.

I like reading about your hobbies. I like listening to music. My favourite music is pop. I don't like jazz or rock. My favourite singer is Whitney Houston. I like her singing. She's fantastic! What's your favourite music? And who is your favourite singer?

Please write to me soon.

Love

Lucy



**6b** Write about Lucy.



**7 Chain Drill.**

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

**Remember:**

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

# LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?



**1** Listen and sing.



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

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



**3** Chain Drill.

e.g. A: What programmes do you like?  
B: Nature programmes.

**4** Read and say what programmes

Sarah and Scott like/don't like.

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

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

**5** Work in pairs. Say what programmes your family like/don't like.

e.g. My father likes ... but he doesn't like ... .

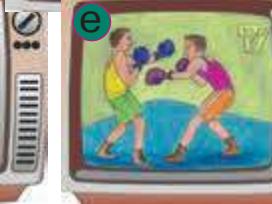
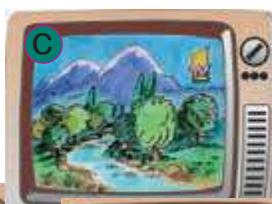
**6a** Look and choose two programmes. Write them.

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



### Remember:

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



## BBC 1

### 6.00 AM Breakfast News

With John Nicolson  
and Julie Etchingham.  
Timetable on Monday (S from 7am) 920802

### 9.00 Kilroy

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

### 11.00 Real Rooms

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

### 11.30 Big Strong Boys

Anna Walker, Jake Robinson and

## BBC 2

### BBC Learning Zone

Continues from 12.30am. See p86.

### 7.00 AM Children's BBC

#### Breakfast

Ends 9.00

**Little Polar Bear** Animated antics.  
Repeated at 1pm (R) 7361192

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

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

### 9.00 School programmes

Repeats are not indicated.

9.00 Cats' Eyes (ages 5-7) **Living:**  
**Night Life** (S) 2505043 9.15 Cats'

**6b** Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: What do you want to watch?  
B: Children's BBC Breakfast on  
Channel 2 at 7 o'clock.

**6c** Report.

e.g. I want to watch ... at ... .  
My partner wants to watch ... at ... .

# LESSON 6 Project

## 1 Listen and sing.

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

**Group A:** Write about sport and famous sportsmen. (Unit 7)

**Group B:** Write about famous film stars, music and singers. (Unit 8)

**Group C:** Write about school. (Unit 6)

### Name of Programme

Channel ...

Name of Programme ...

Day of Programme ...

Time of Programme ...

'Hello. Today our programme is about ... (name of famous person) ...

## 3 Act out your group TV interview.

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

## I can

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



# LESSON 1 Pets

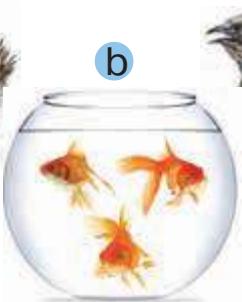
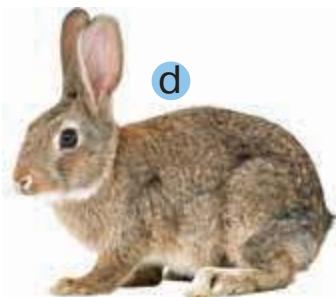


**1** Listen and repeat.



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

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



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



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

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

**3a** Read and answer.

How many pets does Lucy's family have?



Dear Sabina

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

Do you have pets? Please write to me about your pets.

Love

Lucy



**3b** Work in pairs. Say what Lucy/her brother has/doesn't have.

e.g. Lucy has three goldfish. She doesn't have a tortoise.

**4** Work in pairs. Say what pets you/your family have/don't have.

e.g. We have a cat and a dog.  
We don't have a parrot or a dove.

# LESSON 2 Domestic animals

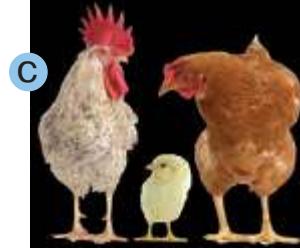
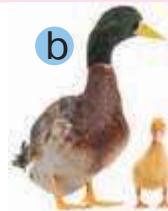


1 Listen and repeat.

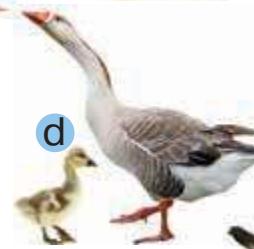
a



b



c



d



f



g



h



i



j



2b Listen and repeat.

3a Read and find.

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

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

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

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



4a Listen and repeat.



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

e.g. Mum likes cows but I don't like them.

I like sheep but my sister doesn't like them.

5 Draw your animal(s) or the animals you like.

Write about them.

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

6 Sing the song 'There is/are'.



# LESSON 3 My dog can ...



**1 Listen and sing.**



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

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



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

**3a Listen and repeat.**

loud – loudly soft – softly slow – slowly  
happy – happily noisy – noisily

**3b Chain Drill.**

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



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

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

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

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

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

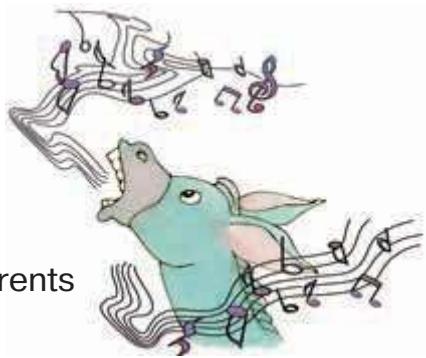
Animal	Sound	How	Eat
dogs	bark	loudly	bone, meat
cats	meow	softly	milk, meat
sheep	baa	happily	grass
horses	neigh	noisily	grass
hens	cluck	slowly	corn
roosters	crow	noisily	corn
turkeys	gobble	loudly	corn

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

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

**What can it do? e.g.**

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



# LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

**1** Listen and sing.

**2** Listen, repeat and match.

- 1 feed a pet
- 2 be kind to a pet
- 3 keep a pet clean

- 4 take a pet for a walk
- 5 look after a pet

(a)+(b)+(c)+(d)=look after

## 3 Chain Drill.

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

## 4 Answer the question.

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

### My pet

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

### Myself

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

**5c** Complete the sentences.



Everything is OK.

Love

Your  
animals are happy.

See you at school tomorrow.

Aziz

Dear Alisher



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

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



Animal	Eats	How many times

### Remember:

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

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

# LESSON 5 Happy pets



**1 Listen and sing.**



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

Animal:  
Name:  
Food:

Colour:  
Look after:

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

**3 Imagine you are a fantasy dog.**

**Talk about your human.**

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

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



**4 Listen and sing the song 'On the farm'.**

The cow and her calf  
Say moo-moo-moo.  
The horse and her foal  
Say neigh-neigh-neigh.  
The sheep and her lamb  
Say baa-baa-baa  
On the farm.  
  
The duck and her duckling  
Say quack-quack-quack.  
The goose and her gosling  
Say honk-honk-honk.  
The hen and her chicks  
Say cluck-cluck-cluck.  
On the farm.



**2b Write the questions.**

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

My human cleans my house  
every day.

My human cleans my house  
every week.



My human gives me water  
every day.

My human gives me water  
two times a day.



# LESSON 6 Project

1  Listen and sing.

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

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

Its name is... .

It has a red body and four purple legs.

It has long green ears.

It can dance and sing.

It likes jazz and horror films.



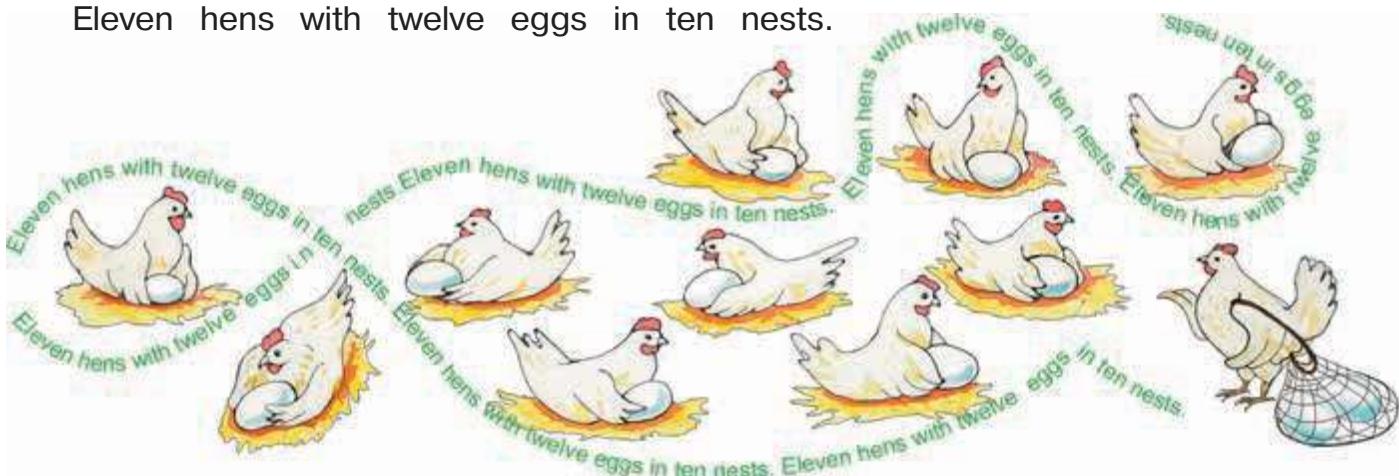
3 Report about your group's fantasy pet.

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



4 Say the tongue twister.

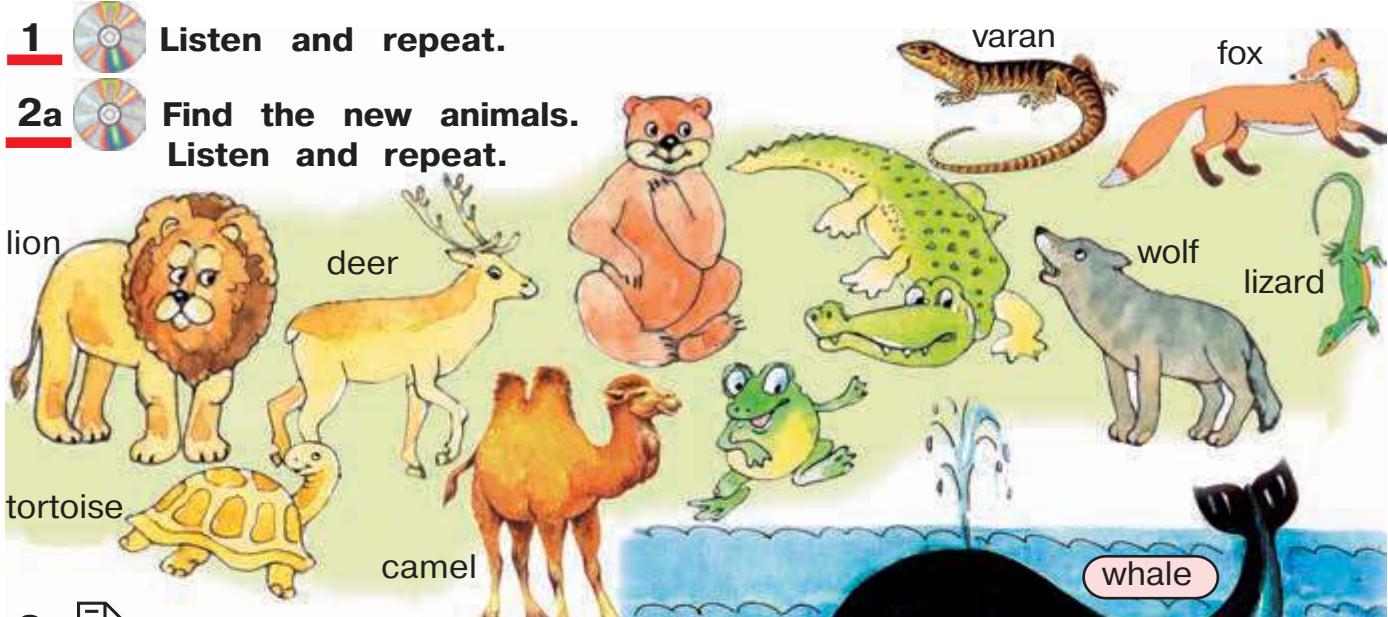
Eleven hens with twelve eggs in ten nests.



# LESSON 1 Habitat is home.

**1** Listen and repeat.

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



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

**2c** Listen and repeat.

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

**3a Answer the question.**

What is habitat?

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



the forest



the mountains



the desert



the ocean

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

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



## Remember:

a tortoise – a lot of tortoises  
a fox – a lot of foxes  
a deer – a lot of deer  
a wolf – a lot of wolves

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

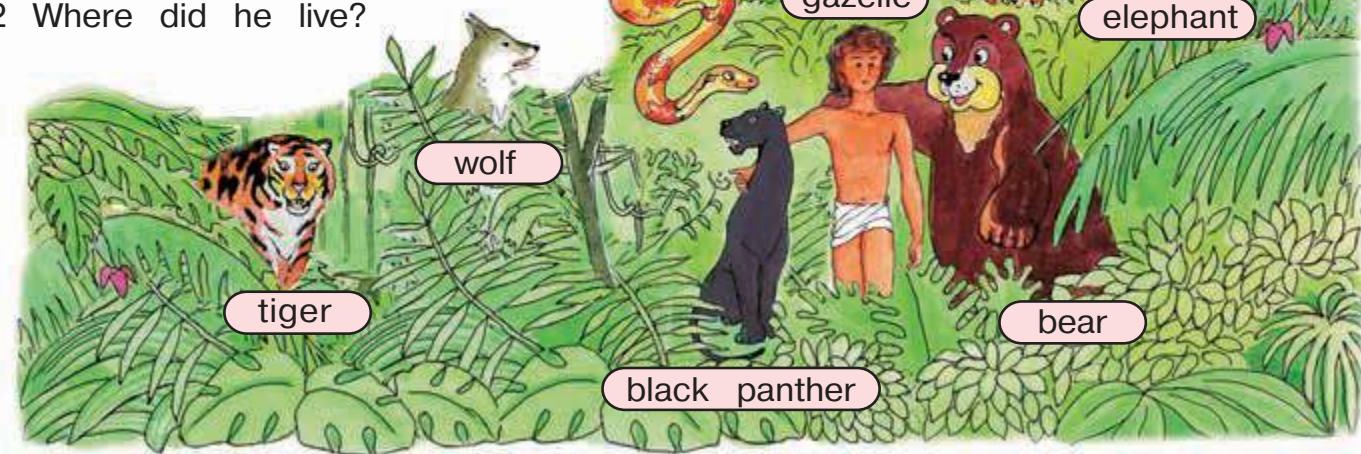
## LESSON 2 What can animals do?

1 Listen and repeat.

2 Find the new animals.  
Listen and repeat.

3a Read and answer the questions.

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



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

3b Read and match the animals and their names.

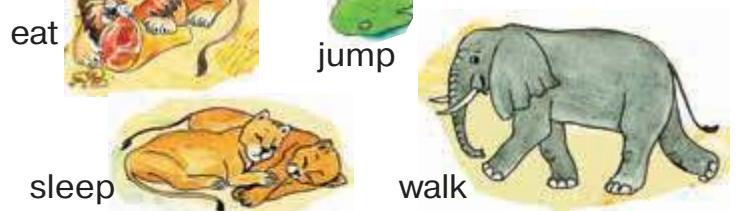
- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Ruksha    | a black panther |
| 2 Bagira    | b tiger         |
| 3 Balu      | c big snake     |
| 4 Kaa       | d bear          |
| 5 Sher Khan | e wolf          |



3c Write T for True or F for False.

4 Write what animals in the jungle can do.

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



# LESSON 3 At the zoo



**1 Listen and sing.**

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

**3a Look and read.**

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

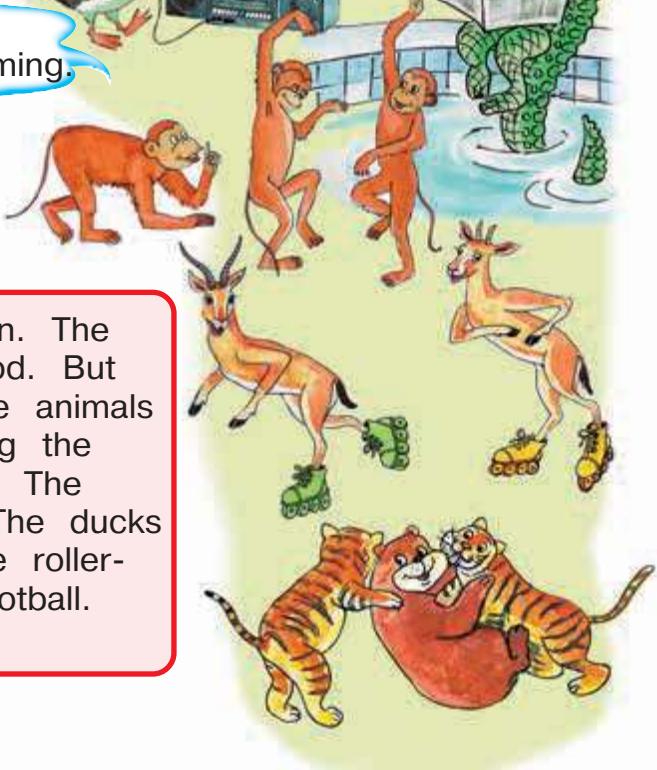


Pssst.  
He's coming.

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

## A special Sunday

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



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

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



## Remember:

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

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

e.g. A: The ducks.

B: The ducks are listening to music. The bear.

**4 Read and complete the story.**

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

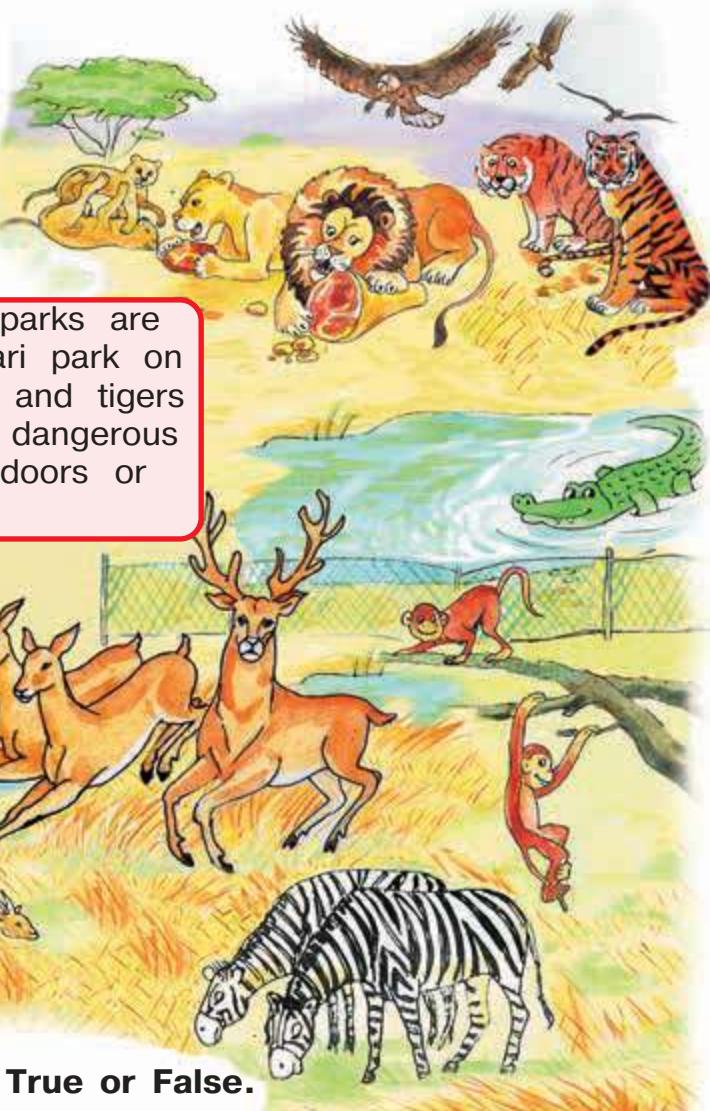
# LESSON 4 Dangerous animals

## 1 Listen and sing.

## 2a Read and answer the question.

What is a safari park?

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



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

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

## 2c Match the animals and activities.

## 2d Work in pairs. Find five differences.

Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a.

Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

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

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

## 3a Listen and repeat.

## 3b Listen and complete.

## 3c Write about leopards.

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

### Remember:

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



# LESSON 5 How long can animals live?



**1 Listen and sing.**



**2a Match the numbers.**

- |     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 30  | eighty      |
| 40  | one hundred |
| 50  | thirty      |
| 80  | forty       |
| 100 | fifty       |



**2b Write the numbers.**

e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty

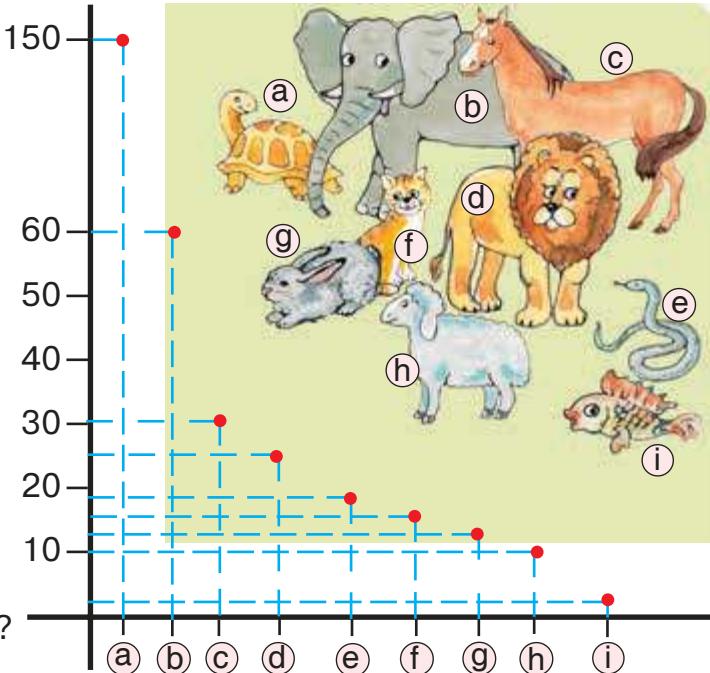
60, 70, 90, 100, 150



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

e.g. A: How long can snakes live?

B: They live about 20 years.  
How long ... ?



**4a Read and answer.**

Was Jackie a clever monkey?



### Remember:

**How long** can snakes live?

**About** 20 years.

three thirteen thirty

five fifteen fifty

eight eighteen eighty

a hundred

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



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

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

# LESSON 6 Project

## 1 Listen and sing.

## 2 Work in groups. Ask and guess.

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

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

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



## 3b Make the presentation on the habitat.

### I can

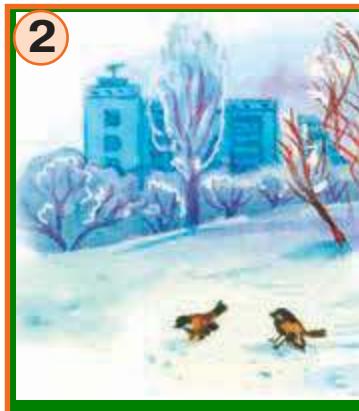
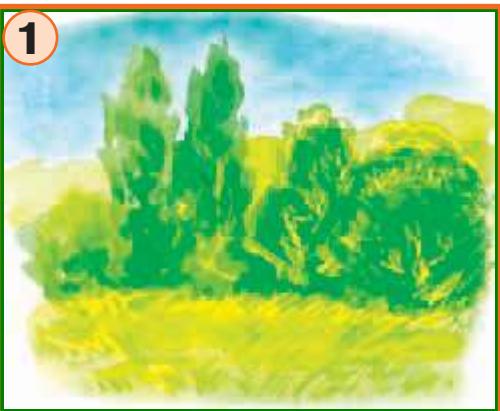
- 1) **I can name domestic and wild animals.** Men uy va yovvoysi hayvonlarni bilaman.  
e.g. a sheep, a donkey, a turkey, a gazelle, a tortoise, a dolphin ...
- 2) **I can say the plural of animals.** Men hayvonlarni ko'plik sonda ayta olaman.  
e.g. a sheep – a lot of sheep; a deer – a lot of deer; a goose – geese ...
- 3) **I can say sentences with “me/him/her/it/us/you/them”.**  
Men “me/him/her/it/us/you/them” olmoshlari bilan gaplar ayta olaman.
- 4) **I can say how I look after my pet.** Uy hayvonimga qanday qarashimni ayta olaman.  
e.g. I clean my pet three times a week.
- 5) **I can name five habitats and say what animals live there.**  
Men beshta yashash muhitini va u yerda qanday hayvonlar yashashini ayta olaman.  
e.g. the ocean, the forest, the mountains ...  
In the desert camels, varans, snakes, lizards and tortoises live.
- 6) **I can ask and say what the animals are doing now.**  
Men hayvonlar ayni paytda nima qilayotganliklarini so'rab, ayta olaman.  
e.g. The dolphins are swimming now. Is the fox eating?
- 7) **I can ask and say how long some animals can live.**  
Ayrim hayvonlar qancha yashashini so'ray va ayta olaman.  
e.g. How long can snakes live? The snakes can live about 20 years.
- 8) **I can say the events in the past.** Men voqealarni o'tgan zamonda ayta olaman.  
e.g. Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo.
- 9) **I can describe an animal.** Men biror hayvonni tasvirlay olaman.

# LESSON 1 My favourite season

## 1 Listen and repeat.

## 2a Look and answer the questions.

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



## 2b Read and match with the pictures.

**A**

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

**C**

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

**B**

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

**D**

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

## 2c Listen and check.



Listen and check.

## 3a



Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.

## 3b



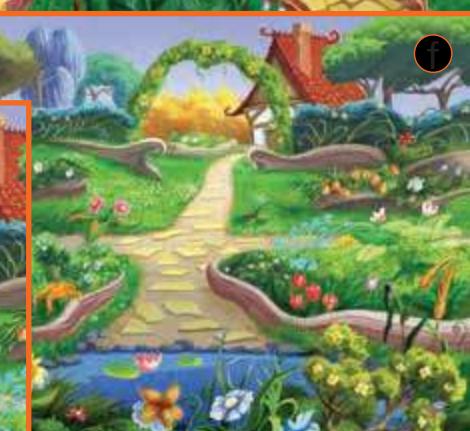
Work in groups. Make sentences and talk about the seasons.

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

## LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!

1 Listen and repeat.

2 Listen and put the pictures in the correct order.



3 Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

e.g. A blue sky – a grey sky

Pupil A: Look at this picture.

Pupil B: Look at page 71.

Is there a ...? Do you have a ...?

What colour is/are ...?

What is/are ... doing?

4 Read and say True or False.

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

- 1 They went to a big city near the Black Sea.
- 2 She likes to look in the window and see beautiful nature.
- 3 They went to the hotel by taxi.



- 4 They got up at seven o'clock.
- 5 After breakfast they went to the cinema.
- 6 In the evening they watched TV.

# LESSON 3 Autumn



**1 Listen and sing.**



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

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

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

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

**3a Answer the questions.**

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



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

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



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

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

**Group A: Autumn.**

e.g. 1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. ...

**Group B: Winter.**

e.g. 2 I like winter because it is cold and I like fresh air. ...

**5 Read and answer the questions.**

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

**15 September**

Dear Lucy

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

Love

Sabina

**1 October**

Dear Sabina

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

Love

Lucy

# LESSON 4 Winter days



**1 Listen and sing.**



**2 Look, listen and repeat.**

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



**4a Write the sentences.**

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

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

e.g. A: My birthday is in June/September... .

B: Is it on the twenty-second?

A: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.

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

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



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

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

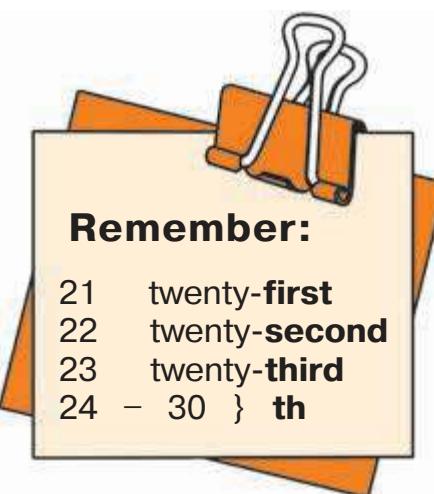


**3 Look at the calendar. Write in order.**

e.g. The eighth of March,



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



**Remember:**

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

# LESSON 5 Spring is coming.



**1 Listen and sing.**



**2 Play “Find Your Partner”.**

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

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

e.g. A: What's the cow's baby?

B: A calf. What's the duck's baby?

duckling, chick, puppy,

calf, kid, lamb, foal, kitten

Horse, Cat, Goat, Sheep, Hen,

Dog, Cow, Duck

## The Ugly Duckling

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



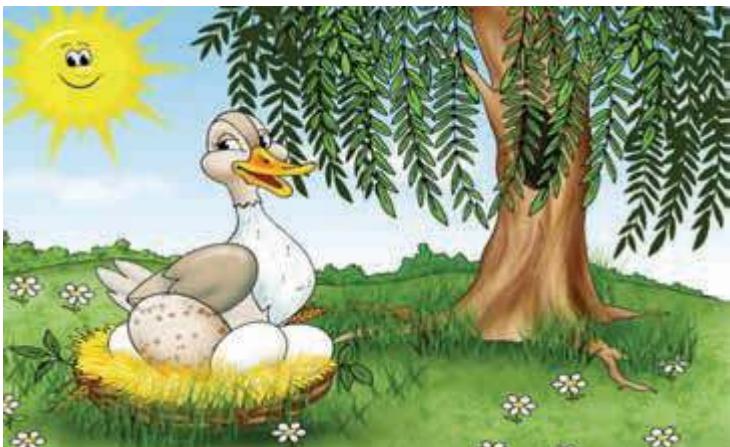
**4b Listen and check.**



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

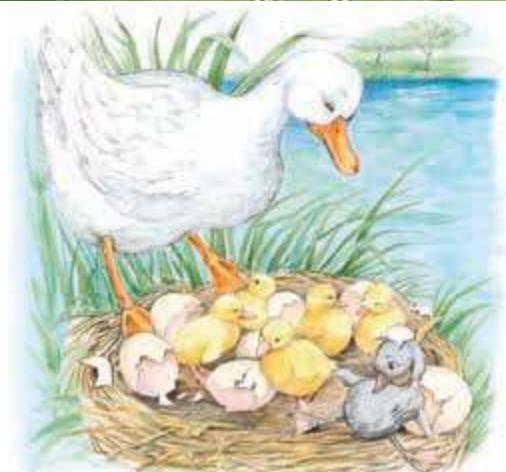
e.g. 1 F

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



**5 Write in order.**

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



# LESSON 6 Project



**1** Listen and sing.



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

How active are you? Say what you like doing:

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



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

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

**2c** Read.

How active are you?

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



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

Uzbekistan				
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		<i>June July August</i>		
days				<i>cold</i>



**4** Listen and complete the table.

Australia				
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		<i>December January February</i>		
days				<i>cool</i>

## Unit 11 Lesson 2

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

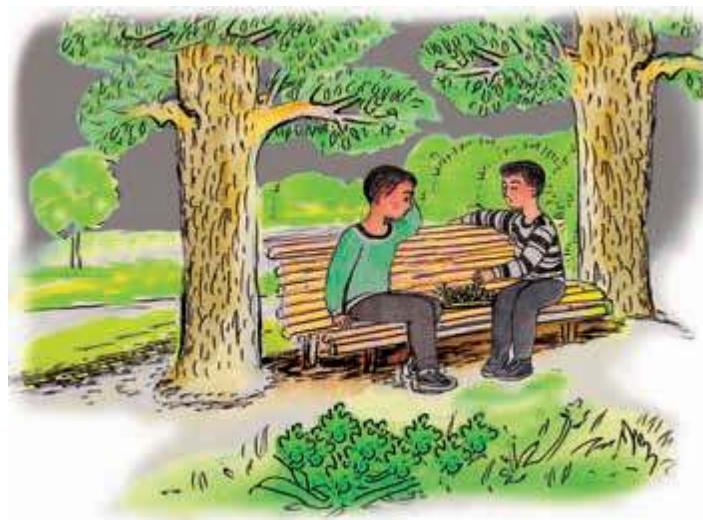
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

Is there a ...?

Do you have a ...?

What colour is/are ...?

What is/are ... doing?



# LESSON 1 What's the weather like?

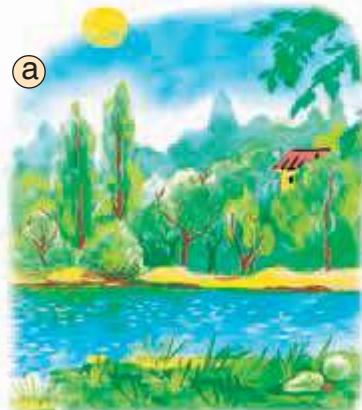
**1** Listen and repeat.

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

fine bad freezing

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

hot cold freezing  
warm cool



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

**3b** Chain Drill.

e.g. A: What do you do when it's freezing/hot/  
cool/warm/cold?

B: I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks/  
go swimming/watch TV/play in the yard...



**4** Look, read and translate.

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

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

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

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

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

**5c** Report about your partner.

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

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

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

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

The weather is different in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is nice again. Children go to the yard and play games. They climb, run, play hopscotch, play tag and play hide and seek. People come home from work.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is nice. A cool wind blows. The sun shines, the sky is bright. It is a good time to go for walks. Children go to kindergarten.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ it's very hot. There are no clouds in the sky. There is no wind. People stay under the trees. Many people stay at home.

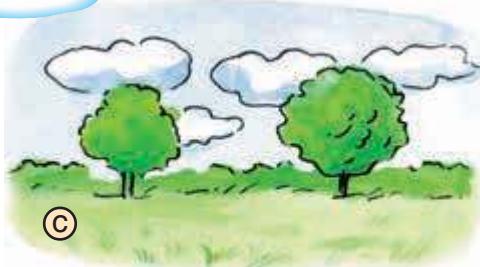
# LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!

1 Listen and repeat.

2a Match the words and pictures.

ice – icy  
fog – foggy

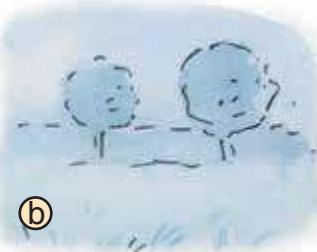
- 1 rainy
- 2 sunny
- 3 foggy
- 4 icy
- 5 windy
- 6 cloudy



(c)



(a)



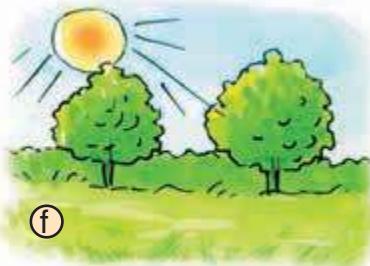
(b)



(d)



(e)



(f)

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

e.g. It's a rainy day.

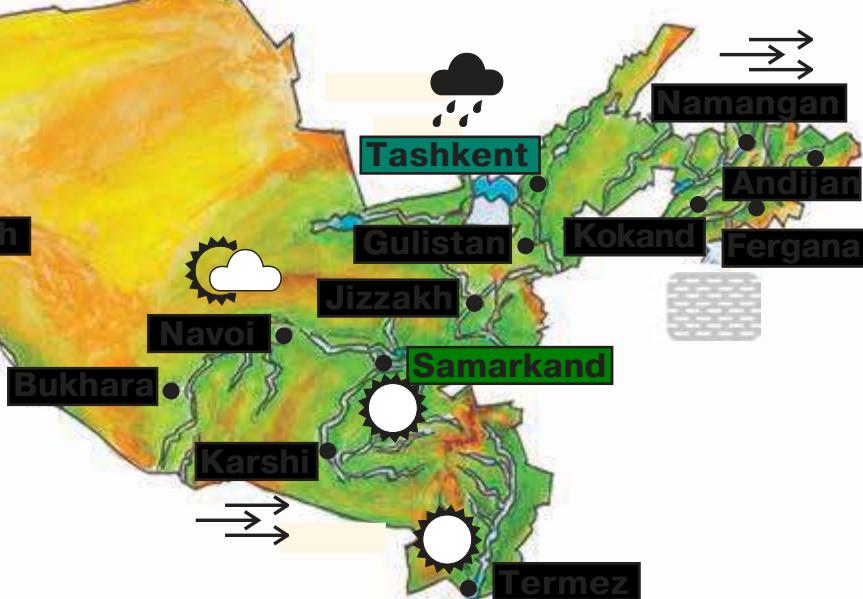
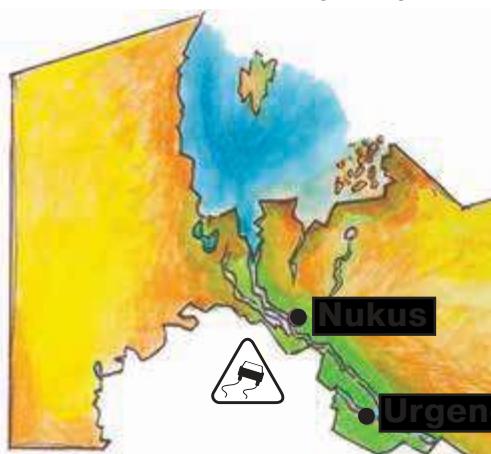
2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: (Points to a picture.) What kind of day is it?

B: It's a windy day. What kind of day is it?

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

e.g. It's foggy in Kokand.



**Remember:**

It's a rainy day.  
It's a foggy day.  
It's an icy day.

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

3c Write the weather in your place.

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

## LESSON 3 What's the temperature?

**1** Listen and sing.

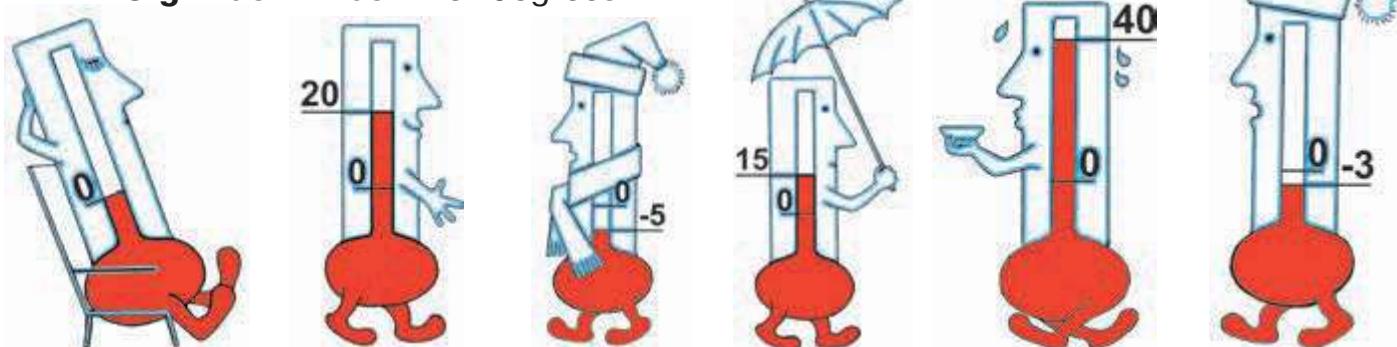
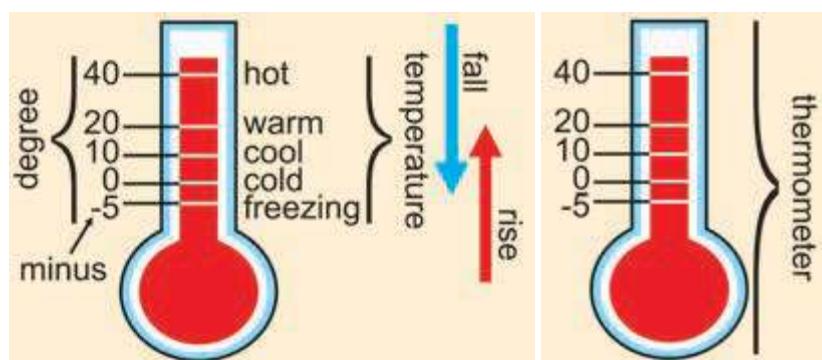
**2a** Look and guess the new words.

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

**3** Look and write the temperature.

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

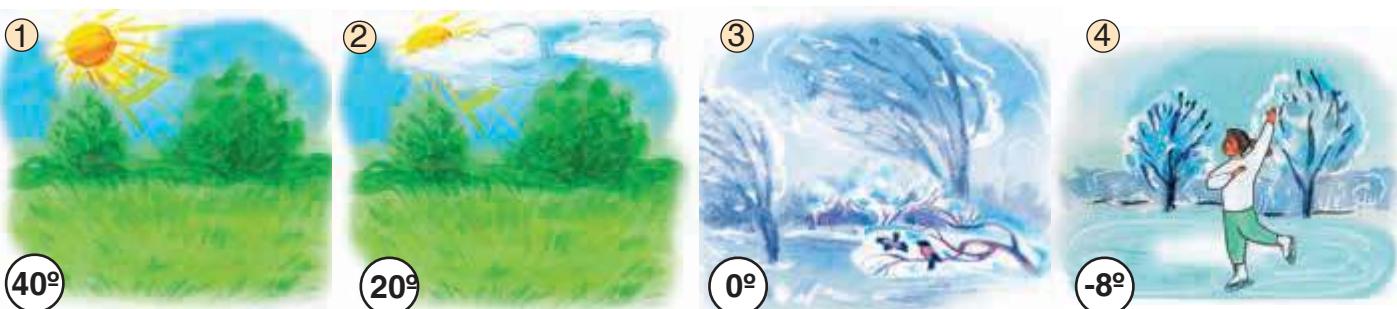
e.g. It's minus five degrees.



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

e.g. A: Picture one.

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



place	weather in spring	temperature		clothes
		on rainy days	on sunny days	
e.g. <i>London</i>				

The temperature is five degrees.  
The temperature is minus five (degrees).  
 $14^{\circ}$  = fourteen degrees

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



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

# LESSON 4 Seasons and weather

## 1 Listen and sing.

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

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

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

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



## 3b Say the sentences about the snowman.

e.g. ☺ I like winter because it's freezing.

☹ I don't like sun because I melt.

☺ winter ... freezing

☺ ice ... can sledge

☺ wind ... cold

☹ warm weather ... melt

☺ cold ... can have snow

☹ dry and hot weather ... melt

☺ snow ... can play snowballs

☹ warm days ... melt

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

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

## 5 Read about Tashkent. Answer the question.

Which months are dry/cold/hot/rainy?

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

### Remember:

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

# LESSON 5 Stormy weather



**1 Listen and sing.**

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

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



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

**2c Chain Drill.**

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

**3a Read and say.**

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

**3b Chain Drill.**

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



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

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

happy ☺  
angry ☹  
sad ☹



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

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

**5 Read and say the season.**

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

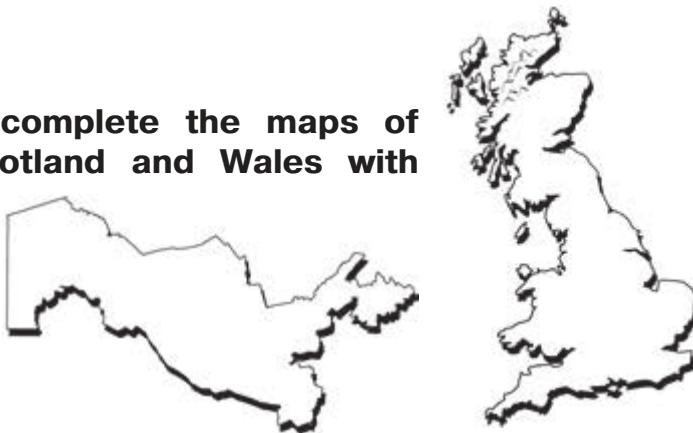
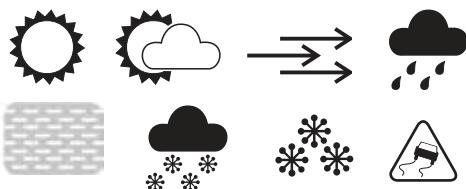
# LESSON 6 Project



**1** Listen and sing.



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



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

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

**2c Report.**

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



## I can

- 1) I can talk about my favourite season. Sevimli faslim haqida gaplasha olaman.  
e.g. I like spring. The grass and trees are green. On the farms there are baby ... .
- 2) I can talk about my summer holidays. Yozgi ta'tilim haqida gaplasha olaman.  
e.g. Last summer my parents and I went to the Black sea.
- 3) I can talk about special days. Men maxsus kunlar haqida gaplasha olaman.  
e.g. When is your birthday? My birthday is on the twenty-second of July.
- 4) I can say the months of a year in order. Oylarni tartib bilan ayta olaman.  
e.g. January, February...
- 5) I can ask and say what people do when it's hot/warm/cool/cold/freezing.  
Issiq/iliq/salqin/sovuj/muzdek havoda odamlar nima qilishini so'ray va ayta olaman.  
e.g. I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks...
- 6) I can tell what the weather is like in different parts of a day.  
Kunning turli paytlarida ob-havo qanday bo'lishini ayta olaman.  
e.g. In the morning the weather is nice. A cool wind blows.
- 7) I can talk about the weather and temperature in Uzbekistan and England.  
Men O'zbekiston va Angliya ob-havosi va harorati haqida gaplasha olaman.  
e.g. What's the weather like in Kokand? It's sunny. It's hot. The temperature is 40°.
- 8) I can ask and say how people feel about the weather.  
Odamlar ob-havoda o'zlarini qanday his qilishini so'ray va ayta olaman.  
e.g. I feel angry because ... . How does s/he feel? S/he feels ... because s/he ... .
- 9) I can say what people do when it's cold/hot ...  
Sovuj/issiq ... bo'lganda odamlar nimalar qilishini ayta olaman.  
e.g. In summer it's always hot. People go swimming and play football.

# LESSON 1 I like Navruz.



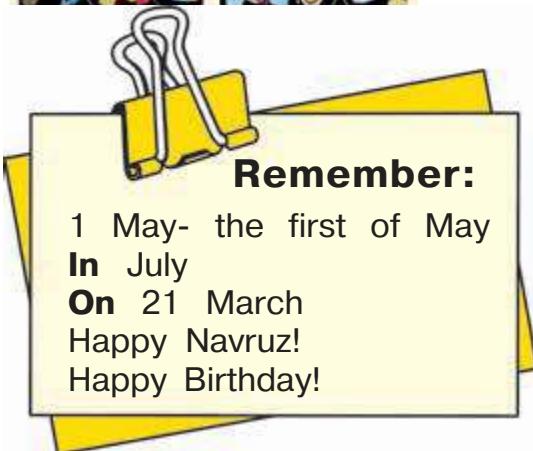
**1 Listen and repeat.**



**2a Read and match.**

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

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



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



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

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

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

**3b Answer the questions.**

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

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

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

I like Navruz because

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

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

Why do you like Navruz?

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

## LESSON 2 Come and stay with us.

### 1 Listen and repeat.



### 2a Read and give a title.

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



### 2b Write questions to the answers.

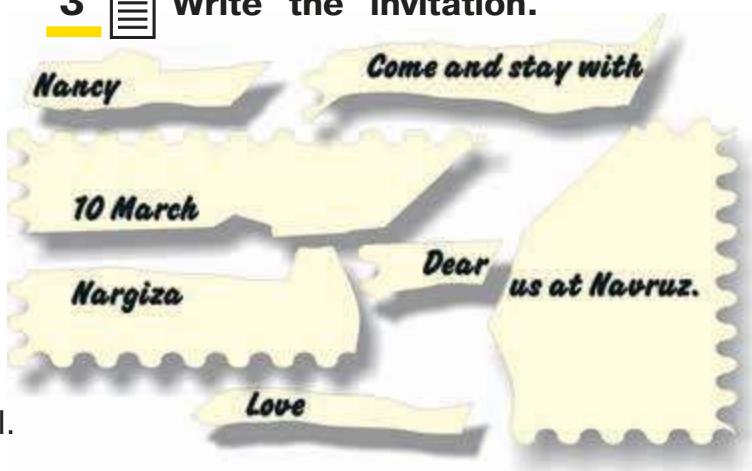
e.g. At Navruz people cook palov, mantı and shashlik.  
What do people cook at Navruz?

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

### Remember:

At Navruz  
At New Year  
On Sunday  
At Hayt

### 3 Write the invitation.



### 4 Write an invitation to your friend.

### 5 Answer your friend's invitation.

### 6 Play "Four Corners".

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

## LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara



**1 Listen and sing.**



**2a Listen and answer.**

Who is staying in Bukhara?  
What holiday is it?



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

**3a Read and answer.**

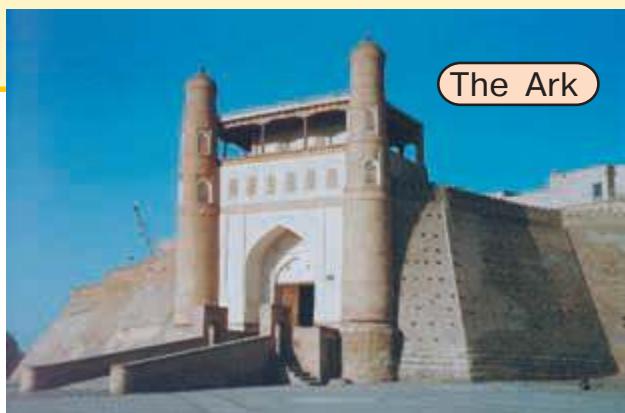
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara?  
Which words tell us this?

Dear Meg

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

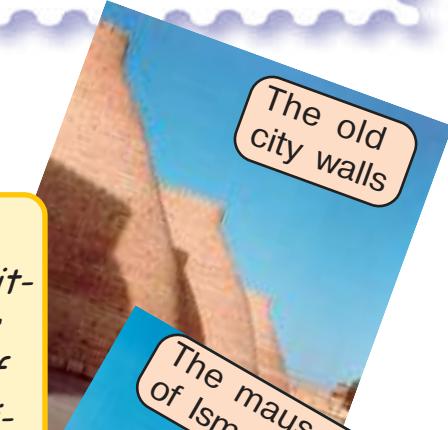
Love

Nancy

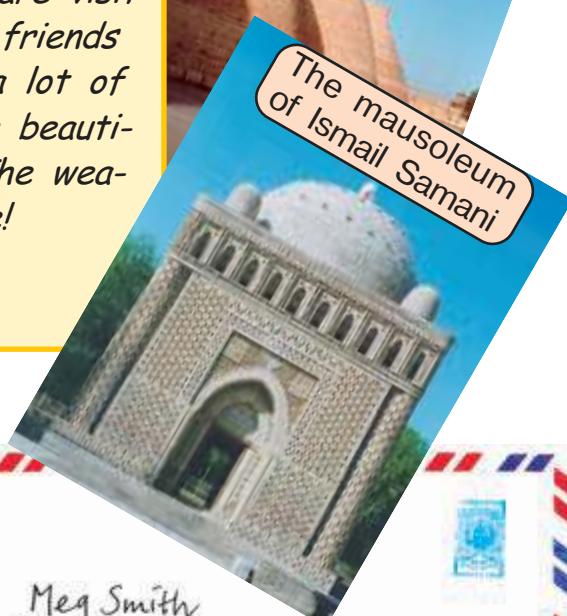


The Ark

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



The old city walls



The mausoleum of Ismail Samani

**3b Answer the questions.**

What is Nancy doing?  
What is Bukhara like?  
What is the weather like?  
Which places does Nancy visit?



Meg Smith  
‘Sunnyside’  
35 Silver Road  
Wanneroo  
WA 2314  
Australia

**4 Work in pairs. Read and answer.**

Do you want to visit Bukhara or Shakhrisabz? Why?

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

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



# LESSON 4 Fun in April

1 Listen and sing.

2a What do you do on this day?

2b Read and do.



Pinch punch  
First of the month  
And no returns!

3a Listen and answer the questions.

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

3b Listen again and put the sentences in order.

e.g. 1b

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

4 Read 1 April news. Is it true?

5a Read Aziz's joke for 1 April.



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



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

5c Tell the class your joke for 1 April.

## LESSON 5 May Day holiday



**1 Listen and sing.**

**2 Look and answer.**

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



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

- 1 My favourite season
- 2 May Day in England
- 3 Dancing

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

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

**3c Make pairs of words.**

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



**4 Put the words in order.**

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

**5 Say True or False.**

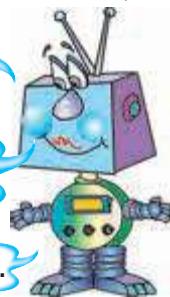
British people cook sumalak on 21 March.

People take a maypole to their homes.

May Day is a holiday in India.

???

On May Day people have a lot of flowers.



At Navruz children dance round the maypole with ribbons.

People like singing on May Day.

**Remember:**

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

# LESSON 6 Project



1 Listen and sing.



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



tugun  
(dasturkhon)



perfume



flowers



cake



chocolate



present



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

When ...

Name ...

What people do ...

What children do ...

What people eat ...

Presents ...



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

e.g. Is it big/small?

Is it round/square?

What colour is it?

What can we do with it?

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

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

## I can

1) I can say about my favourite things/sport/subject/month/season/holiday.

e.g. My hobby's tennis.

2) I can say about my family.

e.g. My mother's name is...

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

e.g. My grandad is the oldest in my family.

4) I can say about my favourite toys when I was a little girl/boy.

e.g. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear.

5) I can say about my house/flat.

e.g. Our family lives in a house/flat. We have a kitchen...

6) I can say about my parents' jobs and where they work.

e.g. My mother's a doctor. She works at the hospital.

7) I can say how people look like.

e.g. She is tall/short. She is thin/plump. She has long straight blond hair.

## I can

- 8) I can say what people did in the past.  
e.g. Yesterday I stayed at home. I helped my mother.
- 9) I can say what people must and mustn't do.  
e.g. We must learn English words. We mustn't play with matches.
- 10) I can say about school timetable.
- 11) I can ask and say the time.  
e.g. What time is it? It's...
- 12) I can talk about school rooms (geography room, computer room...)
- 13) I can say the rainbow colours.
- 14) I can ask and talk about my day and my friend's day.  
e.g. I always get up at 7 o'clock. S/he gets up at...
- 15) I can ask and say about things I like doing.  
e.g. I like playing ... Do you like playing chess? S/he doesn't like doing sums.
- 16) I can say about baby animals and how I look after them.  
e.g. gosling, kid, poult, foal, lamb ... My puppy barks loudly/softly/noisily... I feed my pet.
- 17) I can talk about different habitats and the animals.  
e.g. Sharks, whales, dolphins and turtles live in the ocean.
- 18) I can ask and say about how long the animals can live.  
e.g. How long can snakes live? They live about 20 years.
- 19) I can say what people did on their summer holidays.  
e.g. Last summer we went to a small town near the Black sea.
- 20) I can talk and write about my favourite season.  
e.g. I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather.
- 21) I can say a fairy tale.  
e.g. The ugly duckling.
- 22) I can ask and say about the weather and temperature in different cities.  
e.g. What kind of day is it? It's cold. The temperature is minus three degrees.
- 23) I can say how people celebrate holidays.  
e.g. 21 March is the Navruz holiday.
- 24) I can write an invitation card.  
e.g. Dear Nancy  
Come and stay with us at Navruz.
- 25) I can sing a lot of songs.  
e.g. "I have a grandad", "I like English", "Seasons" and others.

# Unit 1 All about me

## Progress Check 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Total:** 50 points

# Unit 2 At home and at work

## Progress Check 2

(5x2=10)

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) Where do you work? 2) What do you do? 3) Do you have a grandmother?  
 4) How old is your sister? 5) How many people are there in your family?  
 6) What's your address?  
 a) I'm a mechanic. b) 5 Amir Temur Street, Ferghana. c) There are four.  
 d) I work at the office. e) She is eight. f) Yes, I do. I have a grandfather too.

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

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

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

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

**Total:** 50 points

## Unit 4 My school life

### Progress Check 3

(5x2=10)

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) go 2) see 3) buy 4) swim 5) eat 6) have  
 a) swam b) bought c) ate d) saw e) had f) went

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

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

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

Monday	e.g. swimming
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

**Total:** 50 points

# Unit 5 I like English. Do you?

## Progress Check 4

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

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

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

e.g. 8.00 – It's eight o'clock.

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

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

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

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

e.g. My sister has dark eyes.

- 1) My sister has dark eyes.  
2) Her hair is long and straight.  
3) He has brown eyes.  
4) Yes, it is.  
5) Yes. We have lessons on Friday.  
6) My brother's name is Davlat.

What colour eyes does your sister have?  
have/What/eyes/colour/does/your sister?  
her/What's/like/hair?  
eyes/What colour/does/have/he?  
Is/interesting/history?  
lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?  
your/What's/name/brother's?

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

- 
- 1) What's your school like? a) I like music.  
2) Is there a library there? b) I like Shahzoda very much.  
3) Do you like PE? c) It's nice.  
4) What's your favourite subject? d) Yes, I'm good at singing.  
5) Do you like singing? e) Yes, there is.  
6) Who is your favourite singer? f) No, it's boring.

**Total:** 50 points

# Unit 7 My day

## Progress Check 5

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

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

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

- e.g. 1) He gets up at 7 o'clock.  
2) He gets washed in the bathroom.  
3) Yes, he does.  
4) He comes home at 2 o'clock.  
5) In the evening he does his homework.  
6) He goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

When does he get up?  
in/the/What/does/do/bathroom/he?  
he/have/Does/breakfast?  
does/come/he/home/When?  
do/does/he/his/When/homework?  
does/When/he/to/bed/go?

**3 Complete the sentences about you. Use the words:** always, never, often, usually, sometimes. ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

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

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

**4a**  **Listen and underline.** ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

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

**4b Read and match. e.g. 1d** ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Where does Sam live?    | a) Yes, it is.              |
| 2) What does he do?        | b) No, he doesn't.          |
| 3) When does he get up?    | c) At 4 o'clock             |
| 4) Is his job interesting? | d) He lives in London.      |
| 5) When does he go home?   | e) At 6.30.                 |
| 6) Does he work every day? | f) He is a history teacher. |

**Total:** 50 points

## Unit 8 Things I like

### Progress Check 6

**1 Read and answer the questions.** ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

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

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

- 1) What is the boy's name?
- 2) What is the boy's hobby?
- 3) Does his sister like playing computer games?
- 4) What is her hobby?
- 5) What does he like doing on Sunday?
- 6) What does his sister like doing on Sunday?

The boy's name is Henry.

The/is/name/boy's/Henry.  
hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games.  
doesn't/No,/she.

dolls/She/collecting/likes.  
Sunday/On/he/playing/likes/football/his  
friends/with.  
see-saw/She/likes/playing/in/playground/the.

**2 Complete the sentences with:** and, but. ( $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

e.g. I like tea but my brother doesn't.

- 1) I like tea ... my brother doesn't.
- 2) I like pop music ... my friend does too.

- 3) Alisher likes cycling ... his sister doesn't.
- 4) I play the dutor ... my father does too.
- 5) I like nature programmes ... my mother does too.
- 6) Karim likes playing chess ... his cousin doesn't.

### 3 Put the words in the correct boxes. (10x1=10)

nature, saxophone, comedy, botany, sports, playing draughts, sewing, rubob, maths, doira, collecting coins, mother tongue

TV programmes	hobby	school subjects	musical instruments
sports	collecting coins		

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

- 1) on time/He/his/always/for/lessons/is.
- 2) My/nature/favourite/programme/is.
- 3) I/music/like/programme/don't.
- 4) do/What music/like/you?
- 5) a hobby/have/Do/you?

### 5 Listen and complete. Use: cartoons, dancing, sports programmes, rubob, guitar, piano. (5x2=10)

	likes	musical instrument
Kate	e.g. cartoons	
Jack		
Dilbar		

**Total:** 50 points

## Unit 9 Furry friends

### Progress Check 7

#### 1 Match the words. e.g. cow – calf (10x1=10)

- |           |             |            |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1) cow    | a) poult    | 7) pig     | g) foal    |
| 2) horse  | b) duckling | 8) goat    | h) calf    |
| 3) sheep  | c) kid      | 9) camel   | i) lamb    |
| 4) goose  | d) calf     | 10) donkey | j) piglet  |
| 5) duck   | e) foal     | 11) hen    | k) gosling |
| 6) turkey | f) chick    |            |            |

#### 2 Match. (5x2=10)

e.g. Horses neigh.



#### 3 Write the questions. (5x2=10)

- 1) you/times a day/do/How many/eat?
- 2) you/Do/your pet/look after?
- 3) do/How many times/you/a week/watch TV?
- 4) do/times a week/you/clean/How many/your room?
- 5) times a week/How many/you/go/do/to school?

#### 4 Match. e.g. 1f (5x2=10)

- |         |         |        |        |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1) it   | a) them | 4) he  | d) him |
| 2) they | b) us   | 5) we  | e) me  |
| 3) I    | c) you  | 6) you | f) it  |



**5 Listen and count the animals on the farm. (10x1=10)**

cows	donkeys	horses	sheep	goats	hens	roosters	turkeys	geese	ducks
e.g. 3	x								

**Total:** 50 points

## Unit 11 Seasons

### Progress Check 8

**1 Complete the sentences. Use the words:** rains, warm, shines, beautiful, season, yellow. (5x2=10)

Spring is a nice (1) *season* in Uzbekistan. In spring it is (2) ... . In the parks and streets there are many (3) ... flowers. They are red, white and (4) ... . The sun (5) ... . The days are very nice. In March it often (6) ... .

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

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) seasons/How many/there/are?     | 4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is? |
| 2) What season/after/comes/spring? | 5) it/Is/cool/in/May?                |
| 3) the sky/the sun/in/Is there?    |                                      |

**3 Choose the correct word. (5x1=5)**

April is a (1) ... month. It's the (2) ... month of the year. Friday is the (3) ... day of the week. December is the (4) ... month of the year. June, (5) ... and August are summer months.

- |  |
|--|
| 1) a autumn b winter c spring d summer |
| 2) a second b fifth c sixth d fourth   |
| 3) a fifth b first c second d third    |
| 4) a tenth b twelfth c second d first  |
| 5) a May b March c April d July        |

**4 Find the odd word. (5x1=5)**

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) red thin brown black         | 4) desert flat forest mountains |
| 2) mother leg daughter family   | 5) climb swim run clever        |
| 3) cow tiger elephant crocodile |                                 |

**5 Read the text. Write T for true or F for false. (5x2=10)**

Hello! My name's Tim. I'm a robot. I don't go to school but I like reading. I like reading books about animals. I have a friend. He's a boy. His name's Sardor. He's twelve. He goes to school. He gets up at 6.30. He likes English, maths and history. Sardor has a dog. His dog is big and white. Sardor likes playing with his dog but he doesn't like cleaning his room.

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Tim likes playing with the dog. | 4) Sardor's dog is black.      |
| 2) Tim is a robot.                 | 5) Tim and Sardor are friends. |
| 3) Sardor is twelve.               |                                |



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

Last summer I with my little (1) *brother/sister* went to the village. Our (2) *grandparents/parents* live there. The village is near the (3) *ocean/river*. My sister (4) *likes/doesn't like* swimming. We went (5) *fishing/swimming*. The weather was (6) *bad/nice*.

**Total:** 50 points

# Unit 12 The weather

## Progress Check 9

### 1 Match the sentences. e.g. 1b (5x1=5)

- 1) On a rainy day    2) In winter it    3) Bears can    4) In July it is
- 5) Polar bears    6) Monkeys are  
 a) are big and white.    b) I like watching TV.    c) winter in Australia.  
 d) climb and run.    e) is cold.    f) wild animals.

### 2 Write the questions. (5x2=10)

- 1) like/the/What's/weather/today?
- 2) you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What?
- 3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?
- 4) winter/can/you/do/What/in?
- 5) do/What/you/like/doing/in spring?

### 3 Write True or False. (5x1=5)

- 1) In winter the days are long.
- 2) In Australia it is hot in January.
- 3) We go swimming when it is cold.
- 4) It is freezing when the temperature is under 0.
- 5) When it is hot people like swimming.

### 4 Write what animals are doing now. (5x2=10)

e.g. Monkeys climb. = They are climbing now.  
      The crocodile swims. = It is swimming now.

- 1) Birds fly.
- 2) Gazelles run.
- 3) The dog jumps.
- 4) The tiger eats.
- 5) Elephants walk.

### 5 Choose the correct answer. (5x2=10)

- 1) Which animal gives milk?                      a) hen; b) rooster; c) cow; d) turkey
- 2) What can canaries do?                      a) speak; b) read; c) dance; d) sing
- 3) What do rabbits like eating?                  a) carrots; b) bones; c) cats; d) fish
- 4) What animal works hard?                    a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion
- 5) What animal looks like a tiger?              a) dog; b) cat; c) turkey; d) goose



## 6 Listen and write T for True and F for False. (5x1=5)

- 1) The weather in Tashkent is very dry. e.g. **T**
- 2) The summer is long, cool and dry.
- 3) In the mountains near Tashkent there is snow in summer.
- 4) In July the temperature is about 37 degrees.
- 5) The spring is wet and very snowy in the mountains.
- 6) In January the temperature is usually 1 to plus 2 degrees.

**Total:** 50 points

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 My favourite things

### Homework

**Write 4 sentences about your friend. Use:**

Quyidagilardan foydalanim, do'stingiz haqida 4 ta gap yozing:

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- She/He likes
- She/He can
- She's/He's good at
- Her/His favourite

## Lesson 2 I have two sisters.

### Classwork

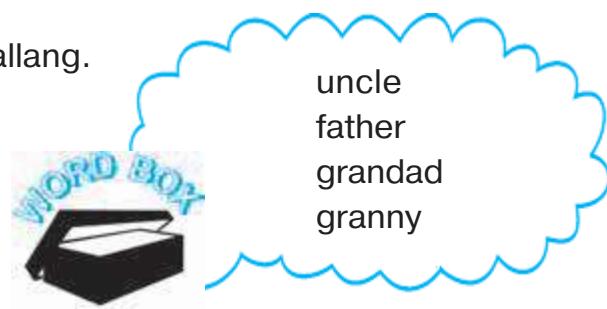
#### 3a Read and complete.

- 1 There are \_\_\_\_\_ children in the family.
- 2 The eldest sister's \_\_\_\_\_ is Sabina.
- 3 Sabina wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Davron and Madina cannot \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They can \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The cat's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Snowball likes \_\_\_\_\_.

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1 My father's sister is my aunt.
- 2 My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 My mother's father is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 My mother's mother is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 My uncle's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_.



#### 2 Write three questions. Uchta savol yozing.

e.g. What's your uncle's name?

- 1 What's your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 What's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 3 Who is the youngest?

### Homework

#### 1 Write the questions. Savollarni yozing.

the youngest/Who/in your family/is?  
is/the eldest/in your family/Who?

# Classwork and homework

## 2 Read the answers. Write the questions.

Javoblarni o'qing. Savollar yozing.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ . My name is Tom.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ . My dad's name is Harry.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ . My mum's name is Barbara.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ . My sister's name is Sara.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ . My brother's name is Ron.

## Lesson 4 Where are you from?

### Homework

Choose a letter and write an answer. Biror maktub tanlang va javob yozing.

Hi \_\_\_\_\_,  
My name's \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. I live \_\_\_\_\_.  
My hobbies are: \_\_\_\_\_.  
My favourite sports are: \_\_\_\_\_.  
My favourite subject is \_\_\_\_\_.  
Please write to me,  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5 What's your address?

### Classwork

## 2 Look, read and complete.

Qarang, o'qing va to'ldiring.

### Homework

Look at Activity 4.

Write about Lucy.

4-mashqqa qarang.

Lusi haqida yozing.

### Istiqlol Musical School

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
School number \_\_\_\_\_  
Class teacher's name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address:  
    Street \_\_\_\_\_  
    House number \_\_\_\_\_  
    Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_

Her name's \_\_\_\_\_  
She's \_\_\_\_\_  
She's \_\_\_\_\_  
Her address is \_\_\_\_\_  
Her telephone number \_\_\_\_\_  
Her favourite \_\_\_\_\_

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 They live in a ...

### **Classwork**

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

a kitchen	a bedroom	a living room
-----------	-----------	---------------

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

### **Homework**

#### **Look at Activity 4. Complete the sentences.**

4-mashqqa qarang. Gaplarni tugallang.

#### **Every day**

- e.g. I go to school at 8.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ home at 2.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ with Ozoda.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ tomato salad.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ in my bedroom.

#### **Yesterday**

- e.g. I went to school at 7.30.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ home at 3.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ with Umida.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ cucumber salad.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.

## Lesson 2 What number is your house?

### **Classwork**

#### **3a Read and write the questions.**

- 1) house/What number/your/is? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) have/How many rooms/do you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) is/What/favourite room/your? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) do you do/What/in your favourite room? \_\_\_\_\_

### **Homework**

#### **Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1) e.g. We \_\_\_\_\_ cook in the kitchen.

2) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.

3) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom.

4) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym.

5) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the canteen.

6) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 3 What's your job?

### Homework

**Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob bering.

- 1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What is her job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Where does she work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Where do her parents live? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What is her father's job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) What is her mother's job? \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4 Where do you work?

### Classwork

#### **3b Complete the sentences.**

- 1) Lisa is a \_\_\_\_\_. She works at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Andy is \_\_\_\_\_. He works \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) David \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Julia \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_.

### Homework

**Write true sentences.** Rost gaplar yozing.

- 1) Directors work at the shop. e.g. No, directors work at the school.
- 2) Teachers work at the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Nurses work at the bank. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Police officers work at the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Doctors work at the police station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Shop assistants work on the farm. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Farmers work at the college. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5 How do you go to ... ?

### Homework

**Write answers to the questions.** Savollarga javoblar yozing.

- 1) Do you live far from school? Yes, it's about 15 kilometres from the school.
- 2) How do you go home? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) How do you go to your grandparents? \_\_\_\_\_

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

### Classwork

#### 2b Complete the sentences.

- e.g. 1) Roma has curly and blond hair.  
 2) Lena has \_\_\_\_\_ hair.  
 3) Barno has \_\_\_\_\_ hair.  
 4) Alisher has dark \_\_\_\_\_ hair.  
 5) Robot A has a \_\_\_\_\_ head.  
 6) Robot B has a \_\_\_\_\_ head.

### Homework

#### 1 Match the words and pictures.

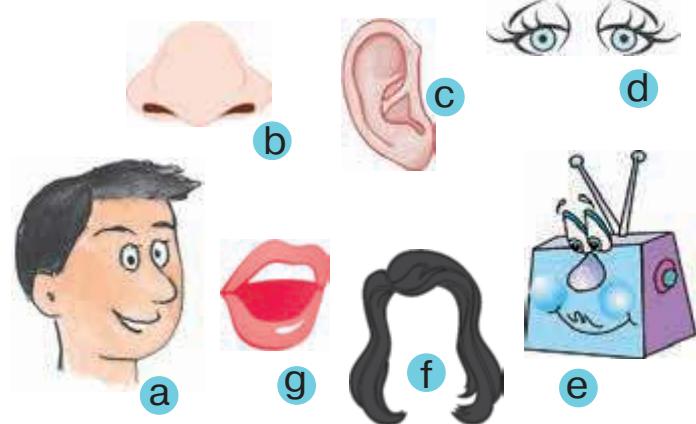
So'zlarga mos rasmlarni toping.

- 1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round  
 5 brown 6 square 7 blue

#### 2 Write the words.

So'zlarni yozing.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ = not short  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_ = not curly  
 3) \_\_\_\_\_ = not big  
 4) \_\_\_\_\_ = not square



## Lesson 2 He is tall and thin.

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences with is/isn't, are/aren't.

Gaplarni „is/isn't“ yoki „are/aren't“ bilan to'ldiring.

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) His hair _____ dark. It's blond. | 4) My hair _____ blue.    |
| 2) Her eyes _____ brown.            | 5) My eyes _____ green.   |
| 3) Her hair _____ long and curly.   | 6) His eyes _____ yellow. |

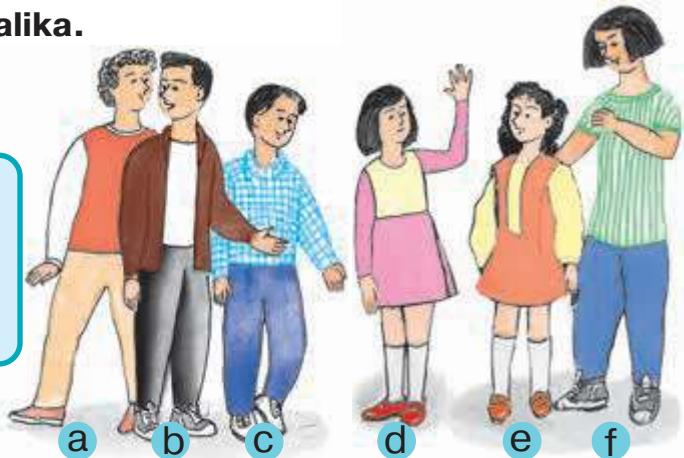
#### 2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika.

Qarang, o'qing va Bobur hamda Malika ni toping.

Bobur is a tall boy. He has short, straight, dark hair. His nose is small. His eyes are dark. Malika is 9 years old. She is short and thin. She has short, curly, dark hair. Her nose is small.

**Bobur** \_\_\_\_\_

**Malika** \_\_\_\_\_



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 3 My robot has ...

### Homework

**1 Write the sentences.** Gaplar yozing.

e.g. have/eyes/l/brown. I have brown eyes.

- 1) father/my/tall/is \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) sister/his/has/hair/long \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) eyes/my/are/brown \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) her/is/nose/small \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Write the words in the correct place. Add more words.**

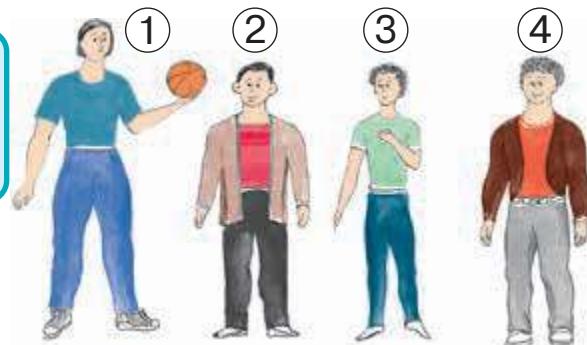
So'zlarni to'g'ri joyga yozing. Yana so'zlar qo'shing.

mother teacher red white leg green doctor son ear father  
driver hair

family	job	colour	body
e.g. mother			

**3 Look, read and find Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark.**

Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark are friends.  
Pete does not have long legs. Dick does not have big ears. Mark and Tom have curly hair. The thin boy is not Tom.



## Lesson 4 My family is ...

### Homework

**Write about your family.**

Oilangiz haqida yozing.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ in my family. This is my \_\_\_\_\_. Her/his name is \_\_\_\_\_. I have \_\_\_\_\_ sisters/brothers. My sisters/brothers are \_\_\_\_\_ old. My sister's/sisters' name(s) is/are \_\_\_\_\_. My brother's/brothers' name(s) is/are \_\_\_\_\_. My \_\_\_\_\_ is tall/short. Her/his hair is \_\_\_\_\_. Her/his eyes are\_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 5 He didn't stay at home.

### Classwork

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

e.g. 1) Yesterday Nodira stayed at home. *Ahror didn't stay at home.*

- 2) Nodira helped her mother. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Nodira cleaned the room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Nodira swept the floor. \_\_\_\_\_

## Classwork and homework

- 5) Nodira washed the dishes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Nodira mopped the floor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Nodira took the rubbish out. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Nodira talked to her friend on the phone. \_\_\_\_\_

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

e.g. *I played with my little sister. I had six lessons. I went to the doctor yesterday.*

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### **Homework**

**1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple form.**

Gaplarni tugallang. O'tgan zamon shaklini ishlating.

Last Sunday I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my friend Laziza. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music and \_\_\_\_\_ (dance). In the afternoon, we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the park with her brother Alibek. And in the evening we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a funny film and \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) a lot. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great.

**2 Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class.**

Siz uchun sevimli mashhur shaxsning fotosuratini keyingi darsga olib keling.

**3a Find the words “pocket” and “surprise” in the Wordlist.**

“Pocket” va “surprise” so‘zlarining ma’nosini lug‘atdan toping.

**3b Read the text and write T for True and F for False.**

Matnni o‘qing va to‘g‘ri gaplar uchun T, noto‘g‘ri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.

Rufty Tufty is a black doll. He has a black face and curly black hair. His eyes are brown. His mouth is red. He has white teeth. Rufty Tufty does not like to get up early. One morning Mother says, “It’s time to get up, Rufty Tufty.” “I don’t want to get up,” says Rufty Tufty. “Do you want to get a surprise?” asks Mother. Rufty Tufty loves surprises. He opens his eyes and asks, “Can I play with it?” “No, you can’t. It’s a new red jacket.” “It isn’t a surprise. I don’t like it,” says Rufty Tufty. “But the jacket has five pockets,” says Mother. “Oh, five pockets!” says Rufty Tufty and jumps out of bed. He is happy.

# Classwork and homework

- 1) Rufty Tufty is a boy.
- 2) He has a black face and hair.
- 3) His eyes are blue.
- 4) He likes to get up early.
- 5) He loves surprises?
- 6) The jacket has four pockets.
- 7) He likes his new red jacket.

## Lesson 6 Project

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences in the Past Simple form.

O'tgan zamon shakllarini ishlatib, gaplarni tugallang.

- e.g. 1) Nilufar and Dildora watched (watch) a film last night.  
2) Alim \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) his teeth in the morning.  
3) Guzal \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) her friend yesterday.  
4) We played with a dog and \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) a lot.  
5) The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis yesterday.  
6) Olim \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home last Saturday.

#### 2 Find "hedgehog" in the Wordlist.

"Hedgehog" so'zining ma'nosini lug'atdan toping.



#### 3 Read and write answers.

O'qing va savollarga javob yozing.

My name's Heggy. I'm a hedgehog. There are ten in my family. We live in a small house. My grandparents are nice. I have three brothers. Their names are Hoggy, Huggy and Huggy. So there are four boys in my family. I have two sisters. My sisters are small and nice. My parents are big and strong. I am strong too. I have a long face, dark eyes, a long nose and a small mouth. I have big ears and short legs.

Is Heggy a hedgehog?

e.g. Yes, he is.

Are there nine hedgehogs in Heggy's family?

No, there aren't.

Does Heggy have grandparents? \_\_\_\_\_

Does Heggy have three brothers? \_\_\_\_\_

Is Heggy's father strong? \_\_\_\_\_

Is Hoggy Heggy's sister? \_\_\_\_\_

Does Heggy have a long nose? \_\_\_\_\_

Does Heggy have blue eyes? \_\_\_\_\_

How many girls are there in Heggy's family? \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Draw Heggy. Heggining rasmini chizing.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Today is ...

### **Classwork**

#### 2a Look and write the days.

e.g. Mon Monday

Tue \_\_\_\_\_

Weds \_\_\_\_\_

Thu \_\_\_\_\_

Fri \_\_\_\_\_

Sat \_\_\_\_\_

Sun \_\_\_\_\_

### **Homework**

#### Read the answers. Write the questions.

Javoblarni o'qing. Ularga savollar yozing.

- e.g. Where did they go ? On Tuesday they went to Chorsu Market.  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ? On Friday they went to Tashkent Zoo.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ? They bought fresh fruits and vegetables.  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ? They saw old trains.  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ? They ate ice cream.

## Lesson 2 The third day is Wednesday.

### **Homework**

#### Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1 What's the first month of the year? It's January.  
 2 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's February.  
 3 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's March.  
 4 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's May.  
 5 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's August.  
 6 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's November.  
 7 What's the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year? It's December.

## Lesson 3 We must do our homework.

### **Classwork**

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

I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

I must \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

# Classwork and homework

## 4b Look, read and complete.

**Daddy said:**

Don't \_\_\_\_\_

You must \_\_\_\_\_

**Mum said:**

Don't \_\_\_\_\_

You must \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework

Look at Activity 3. Write 2 sentences with must and 2 with mustn't.

3-mashqqa qarang. „Must“ bilan 2 ta, „mustn't“ bilan ham 2 ta gap yozing.

# Lesson 4 On Thursday I ...

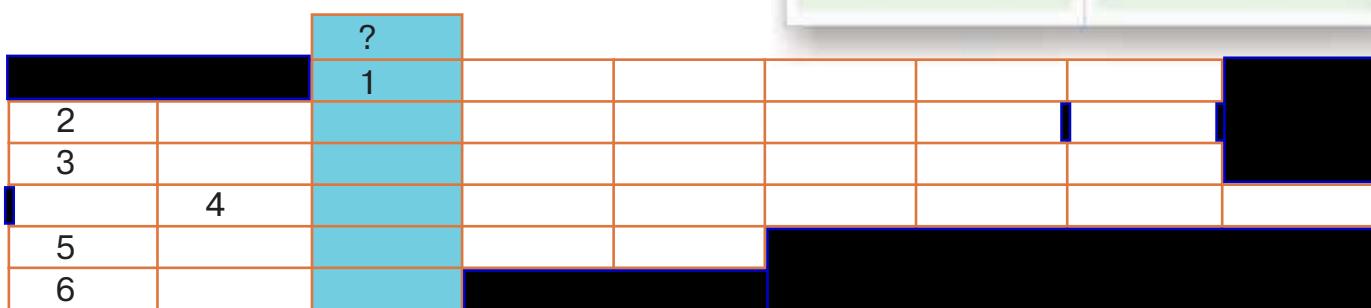
## Classwork

### 3a Complete your diary.

## Homework

Do the crossword. Krossvordni yeching.

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	



1 It's the eighth month of the year.

2 It's the seventh day of the week.

3 It's the fourth day of the week.

4 It's the sixth day of the week.

5 It's the fourth month of the year.

6 It's the fifth month of the year.

? It's the \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 5 School subjects

## Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1 I like \_\_\_\_\_ because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I like \_\_\_\_\_ because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ because it is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 I like ... . It's fun.

### **Homework**

#### 1 Choose a day and write your timetable.

Biror kunni tanlab, o'z dars jadvalingizni yozing.

(Day) \_\_\_\_\_.

My first lesson is \_\_\_\_\_.

My second lesson is \_\_\_\_\_.

My third \_\_\_\_\_.

My fourth \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2 Copy and complete. Gaplarni ko'chirib oling va tugallang.

My friend \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_. He goes to \_\_\_\_\_ five days a week. He learns a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. His favourite subjects are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3 Match. Savollarga mos javoblarni toping.

- 1 How many lessons do you have on Friday?
- 2 Is geography your favourite subject?
- 3 Is your first lesson English today?

- a No, it's boring.
- b No, it's maths.
- c Six.

## Lesson 2 What time is it?

### **Homework**

#### 1a Look and draw.

Qarang va soatlarni chizing.

1 **07.45** e.g.  3 **15.30**



2 **10.00** 4 **12.15** 



#### 1b Look and write.

Qarang va vaqlarni yozing.

1 **13.00** e.g.  3  

2  4  

#### 1c Read, draw and write. O'qing va soatlarni chizing va yozing.

1 It's half past three. 



3 It's a quarter to seven. 



2 It's two o'clock. 



4 It's a quarter past seven. 



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 3 Midday? Midnight?



### Homework

**Copy and complete the sentences.** Gaplarni ko'chirib oling va tugallang.

- In the morning I \_\_\_\_\_  
 In the afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_  
 In the evening I \_\_\_\_\_  
 I go to school \_\_\_\_\_  
 What time is it? It's \_\_\_\_\_  
 My friend and I play football \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4 Do you like it?

### Homework

**1a Match.** So'zlarga mos javoblarni toping.

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 have lunch   | a boshlamoq                  |
| 2 have a break | b tushlik qilmoq             |
| 3 have lessons | c darslar bo'lmoq; o'qimoq   |
| 4 begin        | d tuga(l)la(m)oq, tamomlamoq |
| 5 end          | e tanaffusga chiqmoq         |

**1b Check your answers in the Wordlist.**

Javobingizni lug'atdan tekshiring.

## Lesson 5 When does the school start?

### Homework

**1 Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob bering.

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

**2 Write 2 true and 2 false sentences about schools in Germany.**

Germaniya maktablari haqida 2 ta to'g'ri va 2 ta noto'g'ri gap yozing.

e.g. *In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.*

**3 Write in order.** Gaplarni tartib bo'yicha yozing.

e.g. *Fred likes school.*

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a She likes music too.                | e But he is not a pupil; he is four. |
| b Fred has a sister Betsy.            | f She does not like maths.           |
| c Fred likes school.                  | g She is a pupil in the fifth class. |
| d Betsy likes literature and history. |                                      |

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Classroom things

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Write about your classroom.

Gaplarni to'ldiring. O'z sinfxonangiz haqida yozing.

There is one \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

There are five \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

#### 2 Choose a classroom. Write four sentences about it. Do not write the name of the room. Biror sinfxona tanlab, u haqida 4 ta gap yozing. Xonaning nomini yozmang.

## Lesson 2 Lucy's pen is blue.

### Homework

**Write the sentences. Use "his/her".** "His/her"dan foydalanib, gaplar yozing.

1) The girl's ball is orange. e.g. Her ball is orange.

2) The boy's ball is white.

3) Kamola's bag is pink.

4) Jasur's pencil is brown.

5) Setora's eraser is red.

6) Bobur's eraser is black.

## Lesson 3 It's my book.

### Classwork

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

1) Where's \_\_\_\_\_ book, Aziz? Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book?  
No, it's Ulugbek's book.

2) Madina has a green bag. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is nice.

3) My brother bought a new car. \_\_\_\_\_ car is black.

4) Where's my sister's bag? It's not \_\_\_\_\_ bag.  
\_\_\_\_\_ bag is red and pink.

### Homework

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

"Your, my, his"dan foydalanib, gaplarni to'ldiring.

## Classwork and homework

**Aziz:** Kamol, is it \_\_\_\_\_ rucksack?

**Kamol:** No. \_\_\_\_\_ rucksack is black and white.

**Aziz:** Where's \_\_\_\_\_ rucksack?

**Kamol:** Look ... is it \_\_\_\_\_ rucksack?

**Aziz:** No, it's Davron's rucksack. It's black and orange. \_\_\_\_\_ rucksack is brown.

## Lesson 4 This – that, these – those

### Homework

**Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob bering.

e.g. Madina's hair is brown.

- 1 Whose hair is brown?
- 2 Whose hair is blond?
- 3 Whose hair is black?
- 4 Whose eyes are green?
- 5 Whose eyes are blue?
- 6 Whose eyes are black?
- 7 Whose eyes are grey?

	hair	eyes
<b>Anna</b>	blond	green
<b>John</b>	red	blue
<b>Dilnoza</b>	black	brown
<b>Madina</b>	brown	black
<b>Timur</b>	brown	grey

## Lesson 5 Our school is old but nice.

### Classwork

#### 4b Complete the sentences.

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

- 1) Her school is in London but our school is in \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Her first lesson is at 9.15 but our first lesson \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) She has four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon but we have \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) She can sing French songs but we can \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) She has a lot of French books but we have \_\_\_\_\_

### Homework

**Write a letter to Iris.**

**Describe your school.**

Ayrisga xat yozing.

Maktabingizni tasvirlang.

Dear Iris,

.....

.....

.....

Please write to me.

Love,

.....

## Lesson 6 Project

### Classwork

#### 2 Listen and complete the sentences.

e.g. Sally is in the garden. Sally is playing with her sister's \_\_\_\_\_.  
She doesn't go to \_\_\_\_\_. She cannot \_\_\_\_\_ but she can \_\_\_\_\_

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 I usually wake up at ...

### Homework

**1 Write the sentences in order.** Gaplarni tartib bo'yicha yozing.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) I put on clothes.                     | e) I get to school at 7.45.  |
| b) I get washed.                         | f) I usually brush my teeth. |
| c) I have breakfast with my family.      | g) I brush my hair.          |
| d) I wake up at 7.10 and get up at 7.20. | h) I leave home.             |

**2 Write what you do at these times.** Bu paytlarda nima qilish yoki qilmashligingizni yozing.

6.00 6.30 7.00 7.15 8.00 8.00 – 9.00

## Lesson 2 Aziz often plays football.

### Classwork

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

- I don't stay at school. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't play tag. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't play computer games. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't lay the table for dinner. \_\_\_\_\_

### Homework

**1 Complete the sentences for s/he.** "S/he" uchun gaplarni to'ldiriting.

e.g. I clean the table. → She cleans the table.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 I teach English.               | She _____ English.            |
| 2 We come home at 2 o'clock.     | He _____ home at 1 o'clock.   |
| 3 We often watch TV.             | She often _____ TV.           |
| 4 You never play football.       | He never _____ football.      |
| 5 They always brush their teeth. | He _____ his teeth.           |
| 6 I do my homework.              | She _____ her homework.       |
| 7 I get up at 7 o'clock.         | He _____ up at 7 o'clock.     |
| 8 We have a break for lunch.     | She _____ a break for lunch.  |
| 9 I eat biscuits for lunch.      | She _____ biscuits for lunch. |
| 10 I finish my lunch at 12.30.   | He _____ his lunch at 12.30.  |
| 11 They leave school at 1.45.    | She _____ school at 1.45.     |

**2 Write six sentences.**

Oltita gap yozing.

e.g. I always clean my room. My friend sometimes cleans his room.

	always		sometimes	
	I	my friend	I	my friend
clean my room	✓			✓
do my hair	✓		✓	
do homework		✓	✓	
play football/tennis			✓	✓

# Classwork and homework

## **3 Write 3 things you and your family don't do.**

Siz va oilangiz qilmaydigan 3 narsa yozing.

e.g. *I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.*

feed the animals,  
lay the table, go shopping,  
clean the room, mop the floor,  
sweep the floor, take the rubbish out,  
wash the dishes, play computer games,  
go fishing, take photos, eat cakes, eat ice-cream,  
sing songs, dance, ride a horse

## Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

### Homework

## **1 Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do.**

Ota-onangiz, aka-uka, opa-singillaringiz qiladigan/qilmaydigan ishlar haqida yozing.

## **2 Copy and complete the words.**

- 1) s \_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_ t
- 2) be \_\_\_\_ tifu \_\_\_\_
- 3) h \_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_ ri \_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_
- 4) uni \_\_\_\_ er \_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4 What do you do after school?

### Homework

## **1 What do you do after school? Write sentences.**

Maktabdan so'ng nima qilasiz? Gaplar yozing.

## **2 Write about your favourite sportsman or film star.**

Sevimli sportchi yoki kino yulduzingiz haqida yozing.

## Lesson 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

### Homework

## **1 Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name.** 5-mashqdagi matnlarni o'qing. Sinfoshingiz haqida shunga o'xshash matn yozing, lekin uning ismini yozmang.

## **2 Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni to'ldiring.

- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) <u>Does</u> she like maths?        | 5) _____ he read German books?      |
| 2) <u>Do</u> you get up at 5 o'clock? | 6) _____ they go to school on time? |
| 3) _____ she watch TV?                | 7) _____ this pen write?            |
| 4) _____ you play hockey?             |                                     |

## Lesson 6 Project

### Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Heggi haqida gaplar yozing.

e.g. *Heggy wakes up at ... .*

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 I like playing ...

### Homework

**1 Write four sentences about what your family likes and doesn't like.**

Oila a'zolaringiz yoqtiradigan va yoqtirmaydigan narsalar haqida 4 ta gap yozing.

e.g. My father likes playing draughts but my mother doesn't.

**2 Write the -ing forms of these words.** So'zlarning “-ing”li shaklini yozing.

speak \_\_\_\_\_ open \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ stop \_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_ live \_\_\_\_\_ sit \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 Do you have a hobby?

### Classwork

**4a Play “My friend likes...”. Write the names.**

e.g. A: Do you like playing chess? Rustam: Yes, I do.

- playing chess e.g. Rustam
- collecting cards
- writing poems
- collecting coins

- doing puzzles
- playing computer games
- taking photos
- playing draughts

### Homework

**1 Write Aziz's letter to Lucy about his hobbies.**

Aziz nomidan uning sevimli mashg'ulotlari haqida Lusiga xat yozing.

**2 Complete the sentences.** Bulutdag'i so'zlardan foydalaniib, gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. My granny likes sewing.

I like \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ early.

Does he like \_\_\_\_\_ English?

He likes \_\_\_\_\_ puzzles.

I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

Ali likes \_\_\_\_\_ chess.

Aziz doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ maths.

Does your brother like \_\_\_\_\_ tennis?

He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

get up,  
sew, write, play,  
draw, speak,  
do

## Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

### Homework

**1 Complete the questions with “do”, “does” and the right words.**

Savollarni “do”, “does” va mos so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

e.g. Does she like cycling? Do you like doing puzzles?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ roller-skating?
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the long-jump?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ cards?
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a kite?

- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ fishing?
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a rope?
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the high-jump?
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a skateboard?

**2 Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model.**

O'rtoq'ingiz uchun savolnomaga tuzing. 3-darsdagi 4a, 4b va 4c mashqlardan namuna sifatida foydalaning.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 4 I like music.

### Classwork

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

A: What do you do in the evening?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_. What about you?

A: I \_\_\_\_\_.

B: I do too. / I don't.

listen to,  
watch TV, play, radio,  
CD, pop, jazz, rock,  
classical music, the guitar,  
the rubob, the doira,  
the piano, the dutor,  
the saxophone



#### 6b Write about Lucy.

\_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_, but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is Whitney Houston.

\_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ to music.

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the letter. Xatni tugallang.

Dear Lucy

Thank you for your letter. I like \_\_\_\_ too. My favourite music is \_\_\_\_.

I like \_\_\_\_ too. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite singer is \_\_\_\_\_. S/he is

fantastic! Please write to me about your hobbies and favourite singers.

Love

#### 2a Interview your family and complete the table. Oila a'zolaringizdan so'rab, jadvalni to'ldiring. e.g. What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	pop	Uzbek classical music	classical music	rock
e.g. Mum	x	✓	✓	x	x

#### 2b Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

e.g. Mum likes pop and Uzbek classical music but she doesn't like jazz, rock or classical music.

## Lesson 5 What's on Channel 4?

### Homework

#### 1a Ask and write what programmes, channels your family like/don't like.

Oila a'zolaringizdan qanday dastur va kanallarni yoqtirishini so'rang va yozing.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. Mum	Yoshlar	Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films	✓	

#### 1b Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

e.g. Mum watches Music, Tahlilnoma and comedy films on Yoshlar channel.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Pets

### Homework

**1 Write sentences with “have/has”.** “Have/has”dan foydalanib, gaplar yozing.

e.g. Murod has two cats.



Laziz \_\_\_\_\_

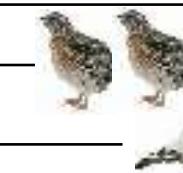
Asila and Komila \_\_\_\_\_



and \_\_\_\_\_



Sardor's father \_\_\_\_\_



and \_\_\_\_\_



Rasul \_\_\_\_\_



and \_\_\_\_\_



**2 Write the correct sentences.** To'g'ri gaplar yozing.

Do you has/have a pet?

There are/is two rabbits on the farm.

I has/have a dog.

There are/is a hedgehog in the yard.

## Lesson 2 Domestic animals

### Homework

**1 Look at the pictures and complete the letter.**

Rasmlarga qarab, xatni to'ldiring.

Dear Lucy

Thank you for your letter. I like it.

We like \_\_\_\_\_ s. We have a big farm.

We have \_\_\_\_\_ animals on our farm. We have three \_\_\_\_\_ and three \_\_\_\_\_, two \_\_\_\_\_ and four \_\_\_\_\_, five \_\_\_\_\_ and two \_\_\_\_\_.

Madina and I have three \_\_\_\_\_ and four \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ and seven \_\_\_\_\_. Aziz and Davron have two \_\_\_\_\_ and eight \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ and three \_\_\_\_\_. The dog's name is Olapar.

My father has a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.

Please write to me soon.

Love

Sabina



**2a Read, guess and write.** O'qing, hayvonni toping va uning nomini yozing.

1 It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It is big. It has small ears. It is black and white and sometimes brown. It is a \_\_\_\_\_.

2 It lives in the house. It is yellow. It is small. It likes water. It is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**2b Write about an animal for your partner to guess.**

Sherigingiz topishi uchun 3a mashqdagidek biror hayvon haqida yozing.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 3 My dog can ...

### Homework

#### 1 How much do you know about animals? Write T for True or F for False.

Hayvonlarni qanchalik bilasiz? Rost gaplar uchun T, noto'g'ri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Kittens are young cats.       | 5 Dogs are old puppies.     |
| 2 Rabbits can bite.             | 6 Rabbits can sing.         |
| 3 Dogs often meow.              | 7 Donkeys do not have ears. |
| 4 Dogs and cats can be friends. | 8 Geese are always noisy.   |

#### 2a Read the text. Matnni o'qing.

On a big farm there was a house. In this house lived a family: a father mouse, a mother mouse and a little mouse. The father said to the little mouse: "Son, you must be afraid of cats because they can eat you up. Let's go to the yard and see the cat." First they saw a green frog. The mouse asked: "Dad, is this the cat?" His father said: "No, it's a frog, it's small". Then they met a cow. The son asked: "Is this the cat?" His father said: "No. The cat is not very big." They went on and the son asked: "Is this the cat?" The father said: "No. It's a sheep". Now the mouse asked: "What colour's the cat?" The father said: "It's black and white." "Are those cats?" asked his little son. "Those are ducks", said his father, "and those are hens." Suddenly, the father saw the cat and ran away. But the little son was not afraid of it. A dog saw the cat too and began to bark. The cat climbed the tree and the mouse said: "Now I know that the cat can eat me and it says: Woof-woof."

#### 2b Write the answers. Savollarga javob yozing.

- 1 What animals did the mouse see? *Sichqoncha qanday hayvonlarni ko'rди?*
- 2 Why did the father mouse want to show the cat to his son?  
*Nima uchun ota sichqon o'z o'g'liga mushukni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'ldi?*
- 3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say "Woof-woof"?  
*Sichqoncha haqmi? Mushuk "Vov, Vov" deydimi?*

## Lesson 4 I look after my pets.

### Classwork

#### 5c Complete the sentences with the words:

for a walk,  
look after, Sunday, bones,  
pets, fish, corn, feed, cat,  
dog

Alisher goes to his granny in Samarkand this \_\_\_\_\_. He asks his friend to \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_. He has a dog, a cat, and hens. Aziz must \_\_\_\_\_ the dog two times a day and take him \_\_\_\_\_ every morning and evening. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge for the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_. The hens eat \_\_\_\_\_.

# Classwork and homework

## Homework

### 1 Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother.

Nodira va uning onasi o'rtasidagi dialogni yozing.

I like animals. / Can I have a pet? / OK. This birthday you can have a small dog. / A dog. / What pet do you want? / You must keep him clean and take him for a walk. / Don't forget.

Nodira: I like animals. Can I have a pet?

Mother: \_\_\_\_\_

Nodira: \_\_\_\_\_

Mother: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

1 my/look/you/can/after/pets. \_\_\_\_\_

2 feed/two/you/them/must/times/a day. \_\_\_\_\_

3 milk/don't/and/forget/water. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 5 Happy pets

## Homework

### 1 Find and write twenty-one animals. →↓↙

Yigirma bitta hayvon toping va yozing.

### 2 Complete the words. So'zlarni tugallang.

1) h \_ r \_ \_ \_

2) \_ \_ b \_ \_ \_ t

3) s \_ \_ e \_

4) \_ \_ ck

5) \_ o \_ \_ ey

6) t \_ \_ k \_ \_ \_

7) \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ l \_ ng

8) r \_ \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_

9) \_ \_ tt \_ \_

10) \_ \_ dgeh \_ \_

11) t \_ rt \_ \_ \_ \_ e

G	O	S	L	I	N	G	C	D	S
P	C	A	N	A	R	Y	H	O	P
C	H	I	C	K	M	E	L	V	A
F	G	O	O	S	E	B	P	E	R
S	O	G	W	P	F	K	I	D	R
H	R	A	B	B	I	T	C	O	O
E	C	A	L	F	S	G	O	A	T
E	D	U	C	K	H	E	N	H	T
P	O	U	L	T	U	R	K	E	Y

12) p \_ \_ \_ let

13) \_ \_ \_ il

14) \_ \_ pp \_

15) \_ ou \_ \_

16) \_ oldfi \_ \_

### 3 Find and write the odd word. Mantiqan mos bo'limgan so'zni topib, yozing.

1 donkey goat sheep rooster

3 goose rooster horse turkey

2 pig horse cow duck

4 rabbit cow donkey fish

### 4 What pet animals are popular in Uzbekistan? Write them.

O'zbekistonda qaysi sevimli hayvonlar mashhur? Ularni yozing.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
horses	
birds	

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 Habitat is home.

### Homework

**1 Find and write eight animals.** ↴

Sakkizta hayvon nomini topib, ularni yozing.

**2 Choose an animal and write about it. Do not write the name.** Biror hayvонни tanlab, u haqida yozing. Uning nomini yozmang.

e.g. They are green. They are big. They live in Australia. They live in water. They have four legs and a long tail. They eat fish. They like eating humans too!

J	L	I	Z	A	R	D	M
D	O	L	P	H	I	N	W
W	O	L	F	O	X	H	H
K	F	R	O	G	O	G	A
N	P	Q	C	A	M	E	L
T	O	R	T	O	I	S	E

## Lesson 2 What can animals do?

### Classwork

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

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Wolves were Mowgli's family. | 5 Bagira looked after Mowgli.         |
| 2 Sher Khan was his friend.    | 6 The snake wanted to eat Mowgli up.  |
| 3 Balu was a black panther.    | 7 Mowgli didn't like the tiger.       |
| 4 Mowgli looked like a wolf.   | 8 Mowgli liked to live in the jungle. |

### Homework

**1 Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1 Monkeys can \_\_\_\_\_ but they can't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Ducks can \_\_\_\_\_ but they can't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Tigers ca \_\_\_\_\_ but they can't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Gazelles can \_\_\_\_\_ but they can't \_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Read and complete the sentences. Use these words:**

Gaplarni o'qing va to'ldiring. Bu so'zlardan foydalaning:

The mountains in \_\_\_\_\_ are beautiful. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ there. In the mountains there are a lot of small animals, snakes, birds and \_\_\_\_\_. butterflies too. It is very cold in the mountains in \_\_\_\_\_. Not many big animals live there. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ for wild goats and sheep, hyenas and bears.

habitat,  
Uzbekistan, flowers,  
winter, beautiful

## Lesson 3 At the zoo

### Classwork

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

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

The ducks \_\_\_\_\_ listening to music. The little tigers \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the bear. The snake \_\_\_\_\_ singing to the lion. The monkeys \_\_\_\_\_ dancing. The little wolves \_\_\_\_\_ playing football. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ playing with little tigers. The gazelles \_\_\_\_\_ roller-skating. The crocodile \_\_\_\_\_ reading.

# Classwork and homework

## Homework

### **1 Write sentences.** Gaplarni yozing.

- 1 are/the ducks/now/swimming. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 are/jumping/now/the monkeys. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 is/now/the lion/not/sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 is/the bear/now/eating. \_\_\_\_\_

### **2 Write Big Cats.** Katta mushuklar nomini yozing.

e.g. a lion

### **3 Complete the story in Activity 4.** 4-mashqdagi hikoyani yozib tugallang.

## Lesson 4 Dangerous animals

## Classwork

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

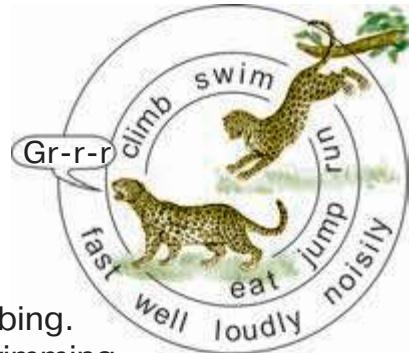
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) an elephant | a) climb      |
| 2) zebras      | b) eat        |
| 3) deer        | c) fly        |
| 4) a monkey    | d) eat        |
| 5) a lion      | e) get washed |
| 6) birds       | f) swim       |
| 7) a crocodile | g) run        |

### **3b Listen and complete.**

Class of animals	Big/Small	Eats	Habitat

### **3c Write about leopards.**

e.g. *Leopards swim well.*



## Homework

### **1 Write the questions to the answers.**

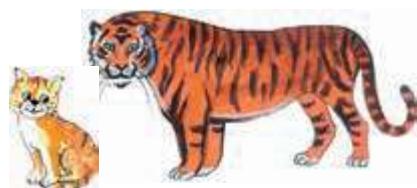
Javoblarga savollar yozing.

e.g. The elephant is walking.  
Is the elephant walking?

- 1) The zebras are eating. 3) The monkey is climbing.
- 2) Three deer are standing. 4) The crocodile is swimming.

### **2 Read and answer the questions.** Matnni o'qib, savollarga javob bering.

- 1) Which pets do people usually have?
- 2) Which dangerous animals do people sometimes keep?
- 3) Where do people keep them?
- 4) Do you want to have a wildlife pet?



### **People's dangerous pets**

People like to have pets. A lot of people keep cats, dogs, goldfish and canaries. But some people want to keep dangerous animals in their homes and yards: monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, lions, bears, snakes, big lizards and other wildlife. We must not keep wildlife in our homes. It is dangerous. These animals can attack you. They must live in their habitat.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

### Homework

#### 1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple.

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning o'tgan zamoni bilan gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. Jackie was (be) a little monkey.

Children \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him sweets. Jackie's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to the zoo keeper, "We don't give him sweets". The zoo keeper \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a sign. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the sign on the cage. Jackie \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a clever monkey.

#### 1b Number the pictures. Rasmlarni raqamlang.



#### 2 Read and answer the questions. Matnni o'qib, savollarga javob bering.

- 1 Where are the tugai forests?
- 2 Which animals live in the tugai?

There are tugai forests near the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. There are deer in the tugai. When you are in the tugai you can't see the wild animals. They don't like people. They run fast. But you can sometimes see birds, wild ducks, frogs, hedgehogs and beautiful butterflies. Usually the snakes in the tugai are not poisonous, but there are a lot of mosquitoes!

## Unit 10 Lesson 4

### Activity 2d Work in pairs.

Find five differences.

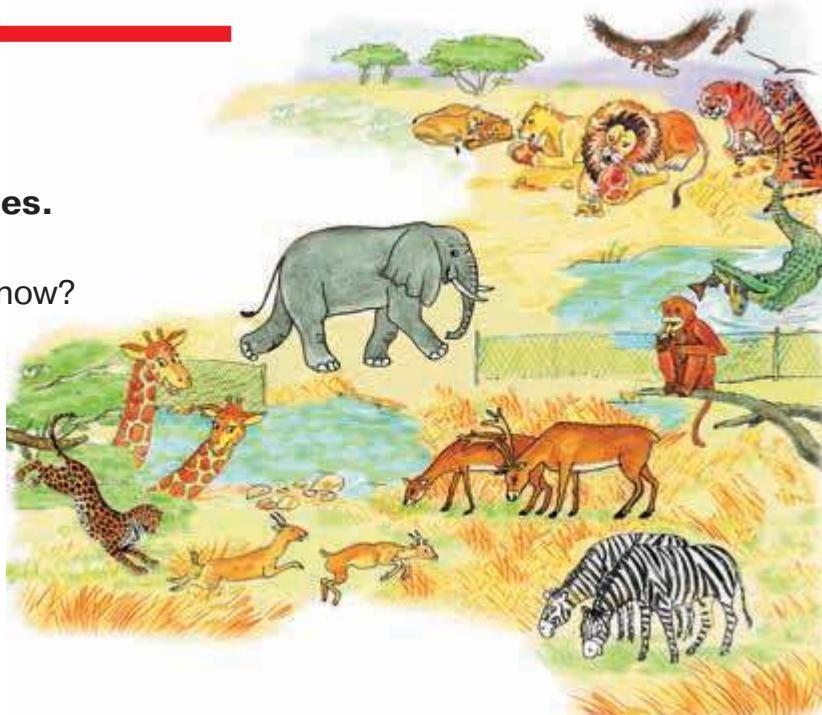
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

e.g. B: Is the elephant walking now?

A: No, it isn't.

B: Is it getting washed now?

A: Yes, it is.



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 My favourite season

### Classwork

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



### Homework

- 1 Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. Ota yoki onangizning sevimli fasli haqida yozing, ammo fasli nomini yozmang.
- 2 Read and name the seasons. O'qing va fasllar nomini yozing.  
e.g. It's autumn.

Hi Tom

I'm fine. There are a lot of interesting things here in Uzbekistan. Every day my friends and I go for walks. I eat a lot of fruit. It's great!

Harry

A

Dear Janet

My holiday is great! The days are nice. It's hot. We swim every day.

Love  
Susan

B

Dear Kevin

I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. I'm out on my skis all day!

Love  
John

C

Dear Mum

I'm OK. It's very interesting here. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. They are nice!

Love  
Mike

D

## Lesson 2 Summer holidays are fun!

### Homework

- 1 Read and choose the correct words. O'qing va mos so'zlarni tanlang.

My *difficult/favourite* season is summer, because I was born in summer. It is warm and sometimes *cold/hot*. There are a lot of flowers, fruit and vegetables. In summer I can go to the sea or a river. I like *swimming/flying*. My hobby is playing chess. I like playing chess with my father. I have a bicycle. My friends and I often ride *horses/bicycles*. With my family and our dog we go to the forest. We like nature. We like *cooking/listening* to birds. Sometimes I and my

# Classwork and homework

elder sister go to the village for a month. My grandmother and *grandfather/driver* live there. My sister and I help them in the garden. In summer I sometimes can see a *snow/rainbow*. Summer is a rainbow of colours!

## 2 Write a letter to your British friend about summer in Uzbekistan.

Britaniyalik do'stingizga O'zbekistonning yoz fasli haqida xat yozing.

## Lesson 3 Autumn

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use first, second, third.

"First, second, third" so'zlaridan foydalanib gaplarni to'ldiring.

June is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of summer. Monday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. October is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of autumn. August is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of summer. Tuesday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.

#### 2 Read and write the verbs in Past Simple.

O'qing va qavs ichidagi fe'llarni o'tgan zamonda yozing.

A big black dragon (live) in the mountains. There was a village near the mountains. One day the dragon attacked the people in the village. The people (give) a lot of food to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the food, but it attacked the village. The people (give) their cows, sheep, goats and horses to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the animals and attacked the village. The people (give) the most beautiful girl to the dragon. There was a young and strong boy. He (want) to help the girl. He (attack) the dragon and killed it. They (come) to the village. The people (be) happy.

## Lesson 4 Winter days

### Classwork

#### 4a Write the sentences.

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



Lola



Shuhrat



Azamat



Nelly

### Homework



#### 1 Write.

Sally

Bob

The eighteenth of April. e.g. 18 April

The eleventh of September. \_\_\_\_\_

The twenty-first of December. \_\_\_\_\_

The thirtieth of January. \_\_\_\_\_

January	February	March	April
3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
May	June	July	August
1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
September	October	November	December
4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31
3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27

The twelfth of November. \_\_\_\_\_

The twenty-eighth of June. \_\_\_\_\_

The third of July. \_\_\_\_\_

The twenty-fifth of April. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season.

Sevimli faslingiz haqida 5 ta gap yozing. Fasl nomini yozmang.

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 5 Spring is coming.

### Homework

**1 Choose the right word.** Mos keluvchi so'zni tanlang.

1 In spring the days are *shorter/longer*. 2 In summer the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 3 In autumn the nights are *shorter/longer*. 4 In winter the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 5 February is the *longest/shortest* month of a year. 6 The *longest/shortest* days of a year is in June. 7 The *longest/shortest* days of a year are in December.

**2 Write the questions.** Savollarni yozing.

1 it/is/hot/summer/in? e.g. Is it hot in summer?

2 season/is/your/what/favourite/? \_\_\_\_\_

3 the first/January/is/month? \_\_\_\_\_

4 like/you/swimming/do/? \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 6 Project

### Homework

**1 Make the sentences correct. Write capital letters.**

Bosh harflarni yozib, gaplardagi xatolarni to'g'rilang.

**e.g.** 1 Laura Jackson is from England.

1 laura jackson is from england.

2 her friend komila hasanova is from uzbekistan.

3 the spring months are march, april and may.

4 we have english on monday, wednesday and saturday.

5 anvar's favourite subjects are english and maths.

6 my friends from australia want to visit tashkent, samarkand and khiva.

**2 Put the sentences in order.**

Gaplarni to'g'ri tartibda yozing.

**e.g.** 1f Hello, Nancy.

a Oh, it's winter in Australia. It's cold. I'm at home.

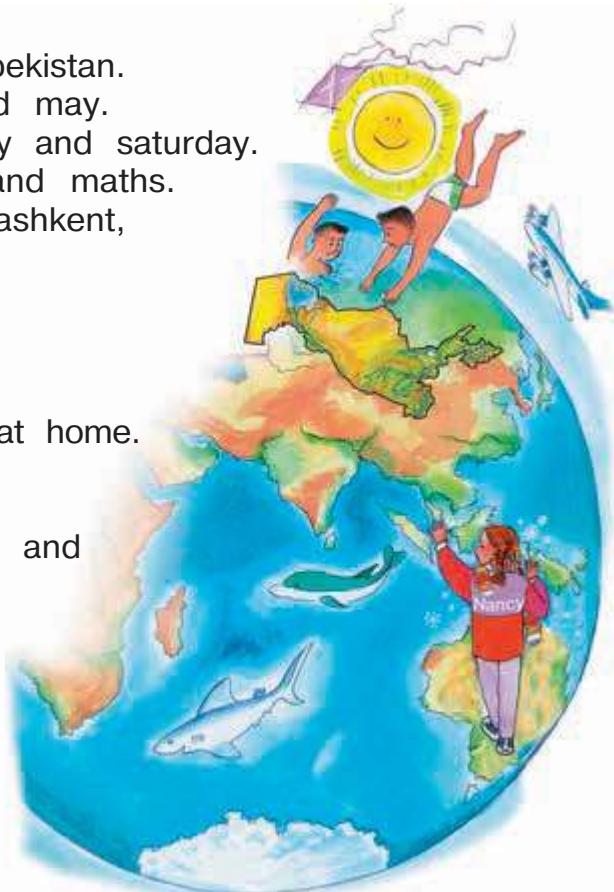
b Hello Rustam. How is Tashkent?

c Thanks.

d Great! It's summer. We eat ice cream and swim. What about you?

e Come and visit us in Tashkent.

f Hello, Nancy.



# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

### Homework

#### 1 Watch today's programme or read the newspaper or listen to the radio.

Find out the weather forecast for tomorrow. Bugungi televizion dasturlarni kuzating, gazeta o'qing yoki radio tinglang. Ertangi ob-havo ma'lumotlari haqida bilib oling.

e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.



#### 2a Read the dialogue. Dialogni o'qing.

D: Hello Rustam.

R: Hi Dildora. How are you?

D: I'm fine. Today is the first day of spring.

R: What's your favourite weather?

D: I like warm weather. What about you?

R: I like cold weather.

D: What do you do when it is cold?

R: I go sledging.



#### 2b Correct the false sentences. Noto'g'ri gaplarni to'g'rilang.

e.g. It's the first day of winter.

***It's the first day of spring.***

Rustam likes hot weather. \_\_\_\_\_

Dildora likes cool weather. \_\_\_\_\_

Dildora goes sledging when it's cold. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 Sunny days are lovely!

### Homework

#### 1 Find and write 13 weather words. Can you find more?

Ob-havoga oid 13 ta so'z topib, ularni yozing. Yana-da ko'proq so'z topa olasizmi? ➔⬇➔

D	Q	R	W	A	R	M	D	I	L
O	J	B	A	D	F	I	N	E	J
B	A	F	X	I	O	S	Q	W	E
C	U	R	Z	C	N	T	D	K	W
O	N	E	C	A	O	Y	S	U	P
L	I	E	L	H	C	D	U	F	O
D	K	Z	O	I	I	C	O	O	L
U	D	I	U	R	I	L	K	G	P
W	I	N	D	Y	L	I	L	G	E
A	M	G	Y	S	U	N	N	Y	S



## Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

### Homework

#### Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences.

Namunaga qarab, termometrlar chizing va gaplar yozing.



e.g. The temperature is minus five.

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

### **Homework**

#### 1a Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm.

O'qing, Samarqand va Xorazm haqida to'rtta gap yozing.

#### **Samarkand**

the weather	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
	spring	rainy
	winter	cold, often there is snow, -2° in January, -8° in the mountains
	autumn	warm and rainy, cool in October and November
sunny days	269	

#### **Khorezm**

the weather	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
	spring	rainy in March and April
	winter	cold, freezing, there is no snow, -5° in January
	autumn	warm in September, rainy and cool in October and November
sunny days	200	

#### 1b Write four sentences about your home town.

Ona shahringiz haqida to'rtta gap yozing.

## Lesson 5 Stormy weather

### **Homework**

#### Look at the table and write about:

Jadvalga qarang va quyidagilar haqida yozing:

fun, nice,  
boring,  
interesting

- a) **the season and weather** fasl va ob-havo
- b) **what people do/don't do** odamlar nima qiladilar/qilmaydilar
- c) **how people feel** odamlar o'zlarini qanday his qiladilar

season	weather	activities
summer	always hot	swim, play football
autumn	warm, often rains, wind, duststorm, sometimes hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, cool and cold	eat a lot of fruit, don't swim
winter	cold, freezing, often cloudy, foggy, sometimes sunny and warm, snow, rain, never hot	play snowballs, walk in the morning, skate, ski, don't play football
spring	usually warm, often rains, wind, thunderstorm, sometimes hailstorm, hail and snow, warm	collect flowers, work on a farm, fly kites, feed animals with grass

e.g. *In summer it is always hot. People go swimming and play football. They feel happy because it is fun.*

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

### Homework

#### 1 Write what your family do at Navruz.

Navro'zda oila a'zolaringiz nimalar qilishini yozing.

e.g. At Navruz we go to the park.

weather  
year  
happy  
week  
holiday

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.

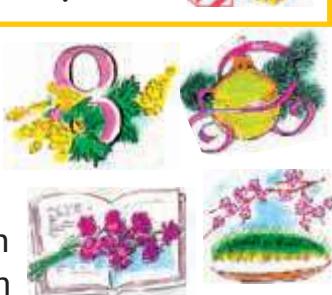
Gaplarni bulut ichidagi so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

1 Navruz is the Asian New \_\_\_\_\_. 2 Is the \_\_\_\_\_ nice on this day? 3 My parents and I like this \_\_\_\_\_. 4 We are \_\_\_\_\_ at Navruz.

#### 3 Make and write a card to your friend.

Do'stingiz uchun tabrik xati yasang va yozing. e.g.

To Sabina  
Happy Birthday!  
Love  
Lucy



## Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

### Homework

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud.

Gaplarni bulut ichidagi so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets

At \_\_\_\_\_ my father cooks special food. He is good at cooking \_\_\_\_\_. We eat a cake and \_\_\_\_\_ with tea. My \_\_\_\_\_ cooks sumalak. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ dish at Navruz. We \_\_\_\_\_ it very much.

Dear ...  
At Hayt we ...

#### 2 Write a letter to your friend about Hayt.

O'rtoq'ingizga Hayit bayrami haqida xat yozing.

e.g.

## Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

### Homework

#### 1 Write about your home town. Tug'ilib o'sgan shahringiz haqida yozing.

Visit beautiful ...  
... is a beautiful town/city/village.  
There are a lot of interesting things.  
There is ...

...  
...  
...

Look at the photo/picture.  
In ... the weather is ...  
Please ... ...

#### 2 Answer the questions. Savollarga javob yozing.

- What does your city/town/village look like at Navruz?
- What do you like doing at Navruz?
- What does your mother cook well?

# Classwork and homework

## Lesson 4 Fun in April

### Homework

**Read about Fluffy and answer the questions.** Flaffi haqida o'qib, savollarga javob bering.

- 1 How does Fluffy feel? Why?
- 2 Is it a true story?

The weather is bad. It is cold and snowy. Fluffy, the polar bear is sad. She looks at her mother and says, "Mum, am I a polar bear?"

"Yes, of course you are, my dear. You are a beautiful polar bear."

"Are you sure, mum?"

"Of course I'm sure. You are snow-white (like a snow), you can swim in the cold water, you can walk on the ice. I'm sure you are a polar bear. Why do you ask?"

Fluffy says, "Because I'm freezing cold."



## Lesson 5 May Day holiday

### Classwork

#### 4 Put the words in order.

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

- 1 in/is/a holiday/May Day/England. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 May Day/On/young/people/to/their homes/take flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 sing/spring/They/songs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Children/round/dance/a maypole. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 make/a/The ribbons/bright/picture. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a lot/Not/of people/it/do/now. \_\_\_\_\_

### Homework

#### 1 Find 10 words. 10 ta so'z toping.

#### 2 Make a poster "Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan." Draw and write. "Angliya va O'zbekiston bayramlari" nomli plakat tayyorlang, chizing va yozing.

e.g. **New Year**

*In England at 12 o'clock people say "Happy New Year!" They visit their family and friends.*

Navruz,  
Hayt, April Fool's  
Day, May Day,  
Teachers' Day,  
Birthday, New  
Year

R	I	B	B	O	N	Q
S	P	R	I	N	G	U
I	K	I	N	G	W	E
N	O	G	I	R	L	E
G	L	H	O	M	E	N
L	D	T	P	X	Z	M
M	A	Y	P	O	L	E

# Grammatik ma'lumotlar

## 1) Ot (Noun)

Predmetning nomini bildirib, *kim?* (*who?*) va *nima?* (*what?*) savollaridan biriga javob bo'luvchi so'z turkumi ot deyiladi. Ot artikllar bilan ishlatalishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida otlar bosh va qaratqich kelishiklarga ega: *student* (bosh kelishik), *student's* (qaratqich kelishik).

Otlar sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarga bo'linadi. Sanaladigan otlar *book*, *car*, *chair* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay oladigan narsalarning nomlaridir. Shunga ko'ra biz *one car*, *two books*, *three chairs* deb aytishimiz mumkin. Ular birlikda (*a cat*, *one book*) yoki ko'plikda (*two chairs*, *a lot of books*) bo'lishi mumkin. Birlikdagi otlardan keyin fe'llar birlikda, ko'plikdagi otlardan keyin esa fe'llar tegishlicha ko'plikda bo'ladi: *This book is boring. These books are interesting.*

Sanalmaydigan otlar *rice*, *water* kabi so'zlar bo'lib, ular biz sanay olmaydigan narsalardir. Biz *rice* deyishimiz mumkin, ammo *one rice* deb ayta olmaymiz. Shuning uchun sanalmaydigan otlar faqat birlik shaklda bo'lib, ulardan keyin fe'llar birlikda ishlataladi.

### Otlarda ko'plik

Otlarning ko'plik shakli ularning birlik shakliga -s yoki -es qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi va otlar oldidan ishlatalgan noaniq artikl tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birlik	Ko'plik
<i>a banana</i> – banan	<i>bananas</i> – bananlar
<i>a cat</i> – mushuk	<i>cats</i> – mushuklar
<i>an orange</i> – apelsin	<i>oranges</i> – apelsinlar

Ko'plik yasovchi -s yoki -es qo'shimchasi otlarga quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan qoidalarga ko'ra qo'shiladi va turlichal talaffuz qilinadi:

1. <i>k, p, t</i> dan keyin	-s	[s]	cat – cats; cap – caps
2. <i>b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w</i> dan keyin		[z]	pen – pens; dog – dogs
3. unlilardan keyin			boy – boys
4. <i>-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch</i> dan keyin	-es	[iz]	class – classes; box – boxes
5. <i>-se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o</i> dan keyin			horse – horses; page – pages
6. <i>-f, -fe</i> dan keyin	-es	[vz]	wolf – wolves; calf – calves shelf – shelves
7. <b>undosh + y</b> dan keyin	-ies	[iz]	canary – canaries; puppy – puppies; hobby – hobbies

Ingliz tilida yana shunday otlar ham mavjudki, ularning ko'pligi so'z o'zagining o'zgarishi bilan yasaladi: *man* – *men*, *woman* – *women*, *child* – *children*, *goose* – *geese*, *foot* – *feet*.

Yana shunday otlar borki, ularning birligi va ko'pligi bir xil shaklga ega: *fish* – *fish*, *sheep* – *sheep*, *deer* – *deer*, *hair* – *hair*.

## 2) Artikl (Article)

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos bo'lib, u otlar oldidan ishlataladi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday so'z turkumi mavjud emas.

Artiklning ikki turi mavjud: 1) noaniq artikl – *a*, *an*; 2) aniq artikl – *the*.

Undosh tovushlar (masalan, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*) oldidan *a* noaniq artikli ishlataladi: *a book*, *a coat*, *a house*, *a letter*. Unli tovushlar (masalan, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*) oldidan esa *an* noaniq artikli ishlataladi: *an address*, *an egg*, *an idea*, *an old house*.

**Yodda tuting!** *a/an* faqtgina birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi. Ular ko'plikdagi hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi.

Noaniq artikl		Aniq artikl
a [ə]	an [ən]	the [ðə]
<p>Noaniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- birlikdagi otlar bilan: <i>a cat, a zebra, an eye, an orange</i></li> <li>- biror narsa haqida birinchi marta gapi-rilganda: <i>This is a book.</i></li> <li>- have (has); there is dan keyin keladigan birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar bilan: <i>I have a brother. There is a ball.</i></li> <li>- biror narsa/kimsaning qanday narsa/kimsa ekanligi aytilganda: <i>He is a nice man.</i></li> <li>- biror kimsaning kasbini aytishda: <i>My father is a teacher.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tartib sonlar oldidan: <i>the first, the second, the third</i></li> <li>- birinchi marta gapirilgan narsa gapda takror ishlatilganda: <i>The book is good.</i></li> <li>- so'zlovchi gap borayotgan narsa haqida tinglovchi biladi deb o'ylaganda: <i>Open the window please.</i></li> <li>- sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oldidan: <i>the fastest train</i></li> <li>- musiqiy asboblar bilan: <i>the guitar</i></li> </ul>	

### Artiklning ishlatilmaslik hollari

- Odam va joy nomlari oldidan odatda artikl ishlatilmaydi: *Uzbekistan, England, Zafar.*
- Ko'plikdagi otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: *Cats and dogs are animals.*

### 3) Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (Possessive case)

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) ko'pincha odam va hayvonni anglatuvchi otlarning oxiriga qo'shilib, egalikni, tegishlilikni bildiradi va o'zbek tilidagi "-ning" qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi: *John's bike (Jonning velosipedi); the dog's tail (itning dumi).*

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) birlikdagi va ko'pligi -s/-es bilan yasalmaydigan otlarning ko'pligiga (masalan, *men, women, children, people*) qo'shiladi: *the boy's house, Chris's birthday, the children's park.*

Ko'pligi -s/-es bilan yasaladigan otlarning ko'pligidan keyin esa faqatgina " " tutuq belgisi qo'shiladi xolos: *my parents' bedroom, her friends' school.*

Taqqoslaymiz: the student's books (talabaning kitoblari)  
the students' books (talabalarning kitoblari)

### 4) Sifat (Adjective)

*Bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small* kabi so'zlar sifatlardir. Sifatlar shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini, xususiyatini bildirib, *qanday?, qanaqa?* degan savollarga javob bo'ladi. Ular otlardan keyin emas, balki ulardan oldin ishlatiladi: *a big <sup>sifat</sup> house*.

Sifatlar otlarning birlik yoki ko'pligiga qarab o'zgarmaydi: *a fast car; fast cars.*

Otlar oldida bir necha sifat ishlatilsa, ular orasida *and* bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi: *a big bad wolf* (ammo a **big and bad wolf** emas). Shuningdek, ularning ishlatilish tartibi quydigicha bo'ladi: **1)** son; **2)** o'lcham; **3)** shakl; **4)** rang; **5)** millat; **6)** material.

Masalan: *My robot has three large round black eyes.*

Sifatlar *be, become, get, look, feel* kabi fe'llardan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin, m-n.: *The water is cold. She looks happy. I feel hot/happy/angry/sad.*

Bu fe'llardan keyin bir necha sifatlar ishlatilsa, bu sifatlarning oxirgi ikkitasi o'rtaida *and* bog'lovchisi ishlatiladi: *He was tall, dark and handsome.*

Ayrim sifatlar otga "-y" qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasalishi ham mumkin, m-n.: *rain+y = rainy, cloud+y = cloudy, sun+ny = sunny, ice+y = icy.*

### Sifat darajalari

Ingliz tilida sifatlarning uchta darajasi mavjud: *oddiy, qiyosiy* va *orttirma*.

Sifatlarning oddiy darajasi ularning hech qanday qo'shimchasiz birlamchi shaklalaridir: *nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad* va h.k.

### Sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi: -er, more, than

Biror-bir narsa, shaxs va h.k ni boshqa bir narsa, shaxs va h.k. bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi ishlatiladi. Bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga

“-er” qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan “more” so'zini ishlatalish bilan sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi yasaladi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlardan keyin “than” bog'lovchisi qo'llanadi hamda boshqa narsa va h.k. taqqoslanadi.

Qiyosiy daraja o'zbek tiliga “-roq” deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *taller – balandroq, longer – uzunroq, more beautiful – chiroyliroq*.

<b>-er</b> quyidagilarga qo'shiladi:	<b>more</b> quyidagilar oldidan ishlataladi:
1. bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga: m-n. <i>tall – taller, old – older, long – longer</i> va h.k.;	ikki bo'g'inli yoki ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: <i>interesting – more interesting, beautiful – more beautiful, boring – more boring, difficult – more difficult</i>
2. <b>-y</b> bilan tugaydigan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarga. <b>-y</b> bu yerda <b>-i</b> ga o'zgaradi, m-n.: <i>happy – happier, hungry – hungrier;</i>	
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli + bir undosh</i> bilan tuga-gan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undoshga</i> aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot – hotter, big – bigger.</i> Ammo <i>bir unli + w</i> bilan tugaganda w ikkilan-maydi: m-n. <i>low – lower.</i>	

### Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi

Biror narsani u taalluqli bo'lgan butun bir guruh bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning orttirma darajasi ishlataladi. Odatda bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga “-est” qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan “most” so'zini ishlatalish bilan orttirma darajadagi sifatlar yasaladi. Ortirma darajadagi sifatlar oldidan aniq artikl “the” ishlataladi.

Orttirma daraja o'zbek tiliga “eng” deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *the tallest – eng baland; the longest – eng uzun* va h.k.

<b>-est</b> quyidagilarga qo'shiladi:	<b>most</b> quyidagilar oldidan ishlataladi:
1. bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga: m-n. <i>cold – the coldest, big – the biggest</i> va h.k.;	ikki bo'g'inli yoki ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.: <i>interesting – the most interesting, beautiful – the most beautiful, boring – the most boring, difficult – the most difficult</i>
2. <b>-y</b> bilan tugaydigan ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarga. <b>-y</b> bu yerda <b>-i</b> ga o'zgaradi, m-n.: <i>easy – the easiest, early – the earliest;</i>	
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli + bir undosh</i> bilan tuga-gan bo'lsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undoshga</i> aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot – the hottest, big – the biggest.</i> Ammo <i>bir unli + w</i> bilan tugaganda w ikkilan-maydi: m-n. <i>low – the lowest.</i>	

### 5) Buyruq gaplar

Ingliz tilida fe'lning “to”siz shaklini gapning boshida qo'llash orqali buyruq mayli – buyruq ohangidagi gaplar yasaladi. Buyruq gaplarning inkor shaklini yasash uchun, quyidagi jadvaldagidek, “Don't” inkor yasovchi ko'makchisi birinchi o'ringa qo'yiladi.

Bo'lishli buyruq gap	Inkor buyruq gap
Go to his house. <i>Uning uyiga bor(ing).</i> Touch it. <i>Unga teg(ing).</i> Go straight. <i>To'g'riga yur(ing).</i> Turn right. <i>O'ngga buril(ing).</i> Turn left. <i>Chapga buril(ing).</i> Stop. <i>To'xta(ng).</i>	Don't go to his house. <i>Uning uyiga borma(ng).</i> Don't touch it. <i>Unga tegma(ng).</i> Don't go straight. <i>To'g'riga yurma(ng).</i> Don't turn right. <i>O'ngga burilma(ng).</i> Don't turn left. <i>Chapga burilma(ng).</i> Don't stop. <i>To'xtama(ng).</i>

## 6) Son (Number)

Narsalarning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirgan so'zlar sonlardir. Sonlar sanoq sonlar (Cardinal Numbers) va tartib sonlarga (Ordinal Numbers) bo'linadi.

### Sanoq sonlar

Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki buyumlarning miqdorini bildirib, *nechta?* (*how many?*) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi, m-n.: *one*, *two*, *three* va h.k.

20 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha “ - ” ishlataladi, m-n.: *twenty-five*, *thirty-seven*, *forty-eight*, *fifty-four*, *sixty-six*, *seventy-nine*

### 1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two va h.k.
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a / one hundred

### 100 dan 1000 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

100 dan yuqori sonlarda birlik hamda o'nliklar oldidan “and”, 120 dan boshlab o'nliklar va birliklar o'rtasida chiziqcha “-” ishlataladi.

100 a / one hundred	183 a / one hundred and eighty-three
101 a / one hundred and one	415 four hundred and fifteen
102 a / one hundred and two	525 five hundred and twenty-five
111 a / one hundred and eleven	678 six hundred and seventy-eight
120 a / one hundred and twenty	750 seven hundred and fifty
127 a / one hundred and twenty-seven	1000 a / one thousand

### Tartib sonlar

Tartib sonlar predmetlarning tartibini bildiradi va *qaysi?*, *nechanchi?* (*which?*) so'rog'iga javob bo'ladi. Tartib sonlar oldida aniq artikl “the” ishlataladi: *the tenth*, *the sixth*, *the third*.

1, 2, 3 dan boshqa hamma sanoq sonlarga “-th” qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali tartib sonlar yasaladi. *One*, *two*, *three* ning tartib sonlari quyidagicha bo'ladi: *one – the first*; *two – the second*; *three – the third*. “-th” bilan tartib sonlar hosil qilinganda quyidagi sonlarda ayrim o'zgarishlarni kuzatish mumkin: *five – the fifth*; *eight – the eighth*; *nine – the ninth*; *twelve – the twelfth*.

### 1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan tartib sonlar

1–10	11–20	21–100
1st the first	11th the eleventh	21st the twenty-first
2nd the second	12th the twelfth	22nd the twenty-second va h.k.
3rd the third	13th the thirteenth	30th the thirtieth
4th the fourth	14th the fourteenth	40th the fortieth
5th the fifth	15th the fifteenth	50th the fiftieth
6th the sixth	16th the sixteenth	60th the sixtieth
7th the seventh	17th the seventeenth	70th the seventieth
8th the eighth	18th the eighteenth	80th the eightieth
9th the ninth	19th the nineteenth	90th the ninetieth
10th the tenth	20th the twentieth	100th the hundredth

## 7) Olmosh (Pronouns)

Ot o'rnida ishlatish mumkin bo'lgan so'zlar olmoshlar deyiladi.

Shaxslar		Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari	Obyekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar
Birlik	I	I (men)	my (mening)	me (meni, menga)
	II	you (sen)	your (sening)	you (seni, senga)
	III	he (u)	his (uning)	him (uni, unga)
		she (u)	her (uning)	her (uni, unga)
	it (u)	its (uning)	it (uni, unga)	
Ko'plik	I	we (biz)	our (bizning)	us (bizni, bizga)
	II	you (siz)	your (sizning)	you (sizni, sizga)
	III	they (ular)	their (ularning)	them (ularni, ularga)

### Ko'rsatish olmoshlari: this – these, that – those

Yaqin turgan narsani ko'rsatishda "this" (bu), uzoq turgan narsani ko'rsatishda esa "that" (ana u, anavi) ko'rsatish olmoshlaridan foydalaniladi, m-n.:

*This is a cat – Bu mushuk. That is a dog – Anavi kuchuk.*

"These" ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchi yaqinida turgan ko'plikdagi narsalarni, "those" ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqroqda turgan ko'plikdagi narsalarni ko'rsatib aytish uchun ishlatiladi. "These" o'zbek tiliga "(mana) bu ...lar" deb, "those" esa "(ana) u ...lar" deb tarjima qilinadi, m-n.:

*these photos – (mana) bu fotosuratlar; those pencils – (ana) u qalamlar*

## 8) Predlog (Prepositions)

Ingliz tilida ko'plab predloglar mavjud bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligi birdan ortiq ma'noga ega bo'lganligi sababli murakkab predloglar hisoblanadi. Bir tildagi predlog boshqa bir tilda bir qancha tarjimalarga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

### Payt predloglari: at, on, in, before, after

**"at" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog soat vaqtlarini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven.*

*"Night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m." so'zları bilan "at" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m.*

Bayramlar bilan ham "at" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year.*

**Yodda tuting!** Soat nechada, qaysi paytda ekanlikni so'rash uchun, odatda, "At what time...?" deb emas, balki "What time...?" deb so'raladi, m-n.: **What time is the film?**

**"on" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kunlar, sanalar va *Monday morning, Friday afternoon* kabi iboralar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday is on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don't work on Constitution Day.*

**"in" (...da) predlogi.** Bu predlog kun qismlari *morning, afternoon, evening* bilan ishlatiladi: *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. I go to school in the morning.*

Shuningdek, "in" predlogi oy, yil, va fasllar bilan ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter.*

**Yodda tuting!** "This, next, last, every" li iboralar oldidan predloglar ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: *What are you doing this afternoon? Goodbye. See you next week. We played tennis last Saturday. I go to my friend's house every week.*

**"Before" (...dan oldin) predlogi** biror ish-harakatning biror paytdan oldin, **"after" (...dan keyin) predlogi** esa keyin sodir bo'lganligini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball.*

## O'rın-joy predloglari: *in, on, at*

**"in" (...(ichi)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ichidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: 'Where's Botir?' '**In the kitchen.**' *There's nothing in the fridge.*

Ko'cha, tuman, shahar, viloyat, respublika, davlat, mamlakat ichida ekanlikni aytish uchun "in" predlogi ishlataladi, m-n.: *They live in Navoi Street. Farid is in Bukhara.*

**"on" (...(usti)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: *There are six books on the table. She has photos on the wall.*

**"on"** predlogi biror narsaning o'ng yoki chap tomonda ekanligini aytishda ham ishlataladi, m-n.: *The fridge is on the right. The cupboard is on the left.*

**"at" (...(yoni)da) predlogi.** Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning oldida, yonida ekanligini aytishda, shuningdek, uchrashuv joyi, bekatlar bilan ishlataladi, m-n.: *The boy is at the door. Let's meet at Aziz's house this evening. Turn left at the bus stop/corner.*

**"at"** predlogi quyidagi so'zlar bilan ham ishlatib turiladi: *at breakfast/lunch/dinner, at home, at a restaurant, at work, at the office, at the theatre/cinema, at a party, at (the) school/college/university, at the hospital, at the bank, at the supermarket.*

## Boshqa o'rın-joy predloglari

*under* – ...ning tagida

*near* – ...ning yaqinida

*in front of* – ...ning oldida

*opposite* – ...ning qarshisida

*behind* – ...ning orqasida

*next to* – ...ning yonida

*between* – ikki narsa o'rtasida

*from* – ...dan

The book is **under** the chair. The cooker is **between** the window and table. The sports club is **opposite** the library. The library is **next to** the school. Malik is **in front of** Tohir. Tohir is **behind** Malik. We live in a village **near** the town. Take it **from** him.

## "By" va "on" predloglari

Biror transport vositasi orqali biror joyga borish, safar qilishni aytishda ingliz tilida odatda "by" predlogidan foydalilanadi, m-n.: *by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane.* Bu predlog o'zbek tiliga "bilan", "orgali" deb tarjima qilinadi. Biror joyga piyoda, yayov borishni aytishda esa "on" predlogi ishlataladi, m-n.: *on foot.*

## Yo'nalish predloglari

**"to" (...ga) predlogi** yo'nalishni aytish uchun ishlataladi: *I go to school on foot.*

**"from... to..." (...dan ...gacha) predloglari** yo'nalish va payt predloglari bo'lishi mumkin: *I walk from school to home. I have lunch from 1 o'clock to 1.30.*

Biror joyga yetib borishni aytishda "**get to** (...ga yetib olmoq)" predlogi ishlataladi: *I get to school at 8 o'clock.*

**Yodda tuting!** "get" va "home" o'rtasida "to" ishlatilmaydi: *I get home at 2 o'clock.*

## 9) Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple Tense)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlataladi:

a) hamma vaqt uchun umumiyo bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni aytish uchun, m-n.: *My parents live near Samarkand* (Ota-onam Samarqand yaqinida yashaydilar).

b) takror-takror, tez-tez sodir bo'lib turadigan ish-harakatlarni aytishda, m-n.: *We play football on Saturdays* (Biz shanba kunlari futbol o'ynaymiz).

Bunda ko'pincha quyidagi ravishlar ishlatib turiladi: *always (doimo), never (hech qachon), often (tez-tez), sometimes (ba'zida), usually (odatda), once a day (bir kunda bir marta), twice a week (haftada ikki marta), every day/week/month/year (har kuni/hafta/oy/yil)*

## Oddiy hozirgi zamonda darak gapning yasalishi

III shaxs birlik (he, she, it)dan boshqa barcha shaxslar (I, you, we, they)ning oddiy hozirgi zamon bo'lishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lning "to"siz shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy

hozirgi zamon bo'lishli gapining III shaxs birligi "to" siz fe'lga "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

### **III shaxs birlikda fe'lllar qachon "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchalarini oladi?**

- 1) Ko'pchilik fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *work* → *works*;
- 2) -s, -sh, -ch, -x bilan tugagan fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *wash* → *washes*; *teach* → *teaches*;
- 3) O'qilmaydigan "-e" bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *write* → *writes*;
- 4) "-o" bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *go* → *goes*; *do* → *does*;
- 5) Qoidadan mustasno bo'lgan holat: *have* → *has*;
- 6) "-y" bilan tugovchi fe'llarning III shaxs birligi quyidagicha yasaladi: *unli + y* (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *say* → *says*; *play* → *plays*;
- 7) *Undosh + y* (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe'llarning "-y" harfi "-ie" ga o'zgaradi va "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *fly* → *flies*.

### **Oddiy hozirgi zamonda so'roq gapning yasalishi**

Oddiy hozirgi zamon so'roq gapini yasash uchun "do" yoki "does" ko'makchi fe'lidan foydalilaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do", III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan so'roq shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik so'roq shaklini yasash uchun "does" ko'makchi fe'li egadan oldinga qo'yilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchasini olmaydi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

### **Oddiy hozirgi zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi**

Oddiy hozirgi zamon inkor gapini yasash uchun "do not (don't)" yoki "does not (doesn't)" dan foydalilaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do not (don't)" ni, III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does not (doesn't)" ni egadan keyinga qo'yish bilan inkor shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik inkor shaklini yasash uchun "does not (doesn't)" egadan keyinga qo'yilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchasini olmaydi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

Shaxslar	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I like ... .	Do I like ... ?
	II	You like ... .	Do you like ... ?
	III	He She It likes ... .	Does {he she it} like ... ?
Ko'plik	I	We	We
	II	You	You
	III	{ } like ... .	{ } do not (don't) like ... .

### **10) "to be" (bo'imoq, bor bo'imoq) fe'lili Oddiy hozirgi zamonda: am/is/are**

Shaxslar	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I	I am (I'm)	Am I?
	II	You are (you're)	Are you?
	III	He She It (he's) (she's) (it's)	Is {he she it}?
Ko'plik	I	We { } (we're)	We { } (we're not)
	II	You { } are (you're)	You { } are not (you're not)
	III	They { } (they're)	They { } (they're not)

## 11) Hozirgi davomli zamon (Present Continuous Tense)

Shaxslar		Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlilik	I	I am ('m) working.	Am I working?	I am not ('m not) working.
	II	You are ('re) working.	Are you working?	You are not ('re not) working.
	III	He She It } is ('s) working.	Is { he she it } working?	He She It } is not ('s not) working.
Ko'plik	I	We }	Are { we }	We }
	II	You }	you }	You }
	III	They }	they }	They }

**Yasalishi.** Ushbu zamonning **bo'lishli gapini** yasashda egadan so'ng "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari (*am, is, are*) dan biri va undan keyin, fe'lning "-ing" qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan shaklidan foydalaniladi. (*Fe'lga "-ing" qo'shimchasini qo'shish qoidalari haqidagi ma'lumotni "Gerundiy" mavzusidan topishingiz mumkin.*)

Bo'lishli gaplarda "*am*", "*is*", "*are*" larning og'zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko'rinishi '*m*', '*s*', '*re* shakllarida bo'ladi: *I'm working. He's (she's/it's) coming. We're (you're/they're) talking.*

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **so'roq gapi** "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari (*am, is, are*) ni egadan oldinga olib o'tish, egadan keyin esa fe'lning "-ing" qo'shimchasi qo'shilgan shaklini ishlatalish orqali yasaladi (*yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang*).

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **bo'lishsiz (inkor) gapini** yasashda esa "to be" ko'makchi fe'li shakllaridan keyin "*not*" inkor yuklamasi va undan keyin fe'lning "-ing" li shakli qo'yiladi. Inkor gaplarda uchrovchi "*am not*", "*is not*", "*are not*" larning og'zaki nutqdagi qisqacha ko'rinishi '*m not*', '*s not*', '*re not* shaklida bo'ladi (*yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang*).

**Ishlatilishi.** Hozirgi davomli zamon quyidagi ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlataladi:

a) So'zlovchining nutqi mobaynida davom etayotgan ish-harakatlar: *I am speaking now (Men hozir gapiryapman). He is writing a letter (U xat yozyapti).*

b) Kelasi zamonda bajarilishi aniq va oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar: *Next week we are going to Bukhara (Kelasi hafta biz Buxoroga ketyapmiz).*

## 12) Oddiy o'tgan zamon (Past Simple Tense)

**Ishlatilishi.** 1) Oddiy o'tgan zamon o'tgan zamondagi biror paytda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni aytishda ishlataladi, m-n.: *yesterday (kecha), last week (o'tgan hafta), last year (o'tgan yil), in 2016 (2016-yilda)* va b. lar. Oddiy o'tgan zamonda faqat o'tgan zamon haqida gap boradi: *I didn't see you yesterday. What time did you come?*

2) Shuningdek, bu zamon hikoyalarda birin-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatlarni aytishda ham ishlataladi, m-n.: *He went into the cafe, had a cup of tea and ...*

### O'tgan zamon paytlari

O'tgan yil	O'tgan hafta	Kecha	Hozir
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### Oddiy o'tgan zamon bo'lishli gapining yasalishi

Oddiy o'tgan zamonning bo'lishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lning o'tgan zamon shaklini ishlatalish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy o'tgan zamon fe'li oddiy hozirgi zamon fe'lidan farqli o'laroq III shaxs birlikda tuslanmaydi, balki barcha birlik va ko'plik shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega bo'ladi (*keyingi sahifadagi jadvalga qarang*).

O'tgan zamon fe'llari ikki guruhga bo'lib o'rganiladi: **to'g'ri** va **noto'g'ri** fe'llar.

O'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan yasaladigan fe'llar to'g'ri fe'llardir.

O'tgan zamon shakli **-ed** qo'shimchasi bilan emas, balki o'zak o'zgarishi yoki boshqacha usullar bilan yasaladigan fe'llar noto'g'ri fe'llardir.

## O'tgan zamon to'g'ri fe'llari qanday yasaladi?

- 1) ko'pchilik fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *work* → *worked*; *help* → *helped*;
- 2) o'qilmaydigan **-e** bilan tugaydigan fe'llarga **-d** qo'shiladi: *hope* → *hoped*;
- 3) **-y** bilan tugovchi fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli quyidagicha yasaladi:
  - a) *unli + y* (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: *play* → *played*; *enjoy* → *enjoyed*;
  - b) *undosh + y* (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry) va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shilganda **-y** harfi **-i** ga o'zgaradi: *try* → *tried*; *reply* → *replied*;

## Fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

- 1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ed** qo'shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan* → *planned*; *stop* → *stopped*;
- 2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ed** qo'shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *wait* → *waited*; *want* → *wanted*;
- 3) ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi bo'g'ini urg'ulangan bo'lsa va shu bo'g'in **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bo'lsa, **-ed** qo'shilganda so'z oxirigidagi undosh ikkilanadi: *prefer* → *preferred*; *AMMO WONder* → *wondered*.

## O'tgan zamon noto'g'ri fe'llari qanday yasaladi?

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamonini yasash uchun aniq qoidalar mavjud emas. Shu sababli, bu noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakllarini faqatgina ularni birma-bir yodlab olish orqali o'zlashtirib olish mumkin, m-n.: *be* – *was/were*, *buy* – *bought*, *come* – *came*, *do* – *did*, *eat* – *ate*, *get* – *got*, *give* – *gave*, *go* – *went*, *have* – *had*, *say* – *said*, *see* – *saw*, *sit* – *sat*, *sleep* – *slept*, *sweep* – *swept*, *take* – *took*, *write* – *wrote*.

## Oddiy o'tgan zamonda so'roq gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did* ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan oddiy o'tgan zamon so'roq gapi yasaladi. So'roq gap yasash uchun *did* ko'makchi fe'l egadan oldinga qo'yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda bo'ladi. Chunki *did* ko'makchi fe'l o'tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o'tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tug'ilmaydi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

## Oddiy o'tgan zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did not* (*didn't*) ni egadan keyinga qo'yish bilan oddiy o'tgan zamon inkor shakli yasaladi. Inkor shaklni yasash uchun *did not* (*didn't*) egadan keyinga qo'yilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda bo'ladi. Chunki *did not* (*didn't*) o'tgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana o'tgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tug'ilmaydi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

	Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
Birlik	I You He She It	Did	I You He She It We You
Ko'plik	We You They	saw the cow.	see the cow.

## 13) There is (There are) iborasi

Ingliz tilida "there is" biror joyda birlikdagi biror narsaning borligini aytishda, "there are" esa biror joyda ko'plikdagi narsalarning borligini aytishda ishlataladigan til qurilmalaridir, m-n.: *There is an orange in the box* – *Quti ichida apelsin bor*. *There are oranges in the box* – *Quti ichida apelsinlar bor*.

Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
There is (there's) a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There is not (isn't) a book on the table?
There are a lot of books on the table.	Are there a lot of books on the table?	There are not (aren't) a lot of books on the table?

#### 14) Modal fe'llar: can va must

Modal fe'llar ko'makchi fe'llarning maxsus bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ma'lum bir ma'nolarni, masalan, *ruxsat*, *jismoniy qobiliyat*, *mumkinlik*, *shartlilik* kabilarni anglatib keladi.

##### Can modal fe'lli:

Bu modal fe'l boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, a) jismoniy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tilida **qila olmoq**, **bajara olmoq** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *I can jump* – *Men sakray olaman. Can you count?* – *Sen/Siz sanay olasanmi/olasizmi?*

b) quyidagicha savol bilan ruxsat so'rashda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we ...?* – biror narsa qilsam/qilsak bo'ladimi? Masalan: **Can I use the phone, please?** – *Iltimos, telefoning(iz)dan foydalansam bo'ladimi? Mum, can we play here?* – *Oyi, shu yerda o'ynasak bo'ladimi?*

d) quyidagicha savol bilan narsalarni so'rab olishda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we have...?* – ...ni olsam/olsak bo'ladimi? Masalan: **Can I have your pen, please?** – *Ruchkang(iz)-ni olsam bo'ladimi, iltimos?*

##### Must modal fe'lli:

Bu modal fe'l ham boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ish-harakat amalga oshirilishi **shart**, **zarur**, **kerak** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *Pupils must go to school every day* – *O'quvchilar har kuni mакtabga borishlari shart/kerak.*

*Can* va *must* modal fe'llarining so'roq va inkor shakllari *do*, *do not* ko'makchi fe'l yordamida emas, balki bu modal fe'llarni egadan oldinga olib o'tish, inkor shakli esa bu modal fe'llardan keyin *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi (*quyidagi jadvalga qarang*).

Bo'lishli gap	So'roq gap	Inkor gap
I You He She It We You They} can must} speak English.	Can Must} I You He She It We You They} speak English?	I You He She It We You They} cannot (can't) must not (mustn't)} speak English.

#### 15) Gerundiy (otlashgan fe'llar) – Gerund

Ingliz tilida fe'lning "-ing" qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan shakli gerundiy yoki otlashgan fe'l deb yuritiladi. Gerundiy fe'lning otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. O'zbek tilidagi harakat nomi, ya'ni **ishlash**, **o'qish**, **kuylash**, **yozish** kabilalar ingliz tilidagi gerundiya to'g'ri keladi: **working** – *ishlash*, **reading** – *o'qish*, **singing** – *kuylash*, **writing** – *yozish*.

##### Fe'llarning "-ing" li shakllari qanday yasaladi?

- Ko'pchilik fe'llar: **v + -ing**. Masalan: *work* → *working*; *sleep* → *sleeping*.
- "-e" bilan tugovchi fe'llar: ~~(-e)~~ + **ing**. Masalan: *make* → *making*.

##### "-ing" qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ing** qo'shilganda ikkilanadi: *plan* → *planning*; *stop* → *stopping*;

2) **ikki unli + bir undosh** yoki **bir unli + ikki undosh**dan iborat bir bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ing** qo'shilganda ikkilanmaydi: *wait* → *waiting*; *work* → *working*.

## 16) like/don't like/love + ot yoki gerundiy

*Like, don't like va love fe'llaridan keyin ot so'z turkumi ishlatiladi, m-n.: I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.*

*Like, don't like va love fe'llaridan fe'l ishlatiladigan bo'lsa, u gerundiy shaklida bo'ladi, m-n.: He likes **playing** chess. He doesn't like **going** to the cinema. Do you like **dancing?** (Gerundiy haqidagi ma'lumot uchun oldingi sahifadagi 15-mavzuga qarang.)*

## 17) Ravish (Adverb)

Ravishlar fe'l haqida ma'lumot beradi, ya'ni fe'lning *qanday*, *qay tarzda*, *qay darajada*, *qay ravishda* bajarilganligini bildiradi va, asosan, fe'lidan keyin ishlatiladi, m-n.:

*I play<sup>fe'l</sup> tennis **well** ravish.* (Men tennisni yaxshi o'ynayman.)

Ko'pchilik ravishlar sifatlarga "-ly" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi, m-n.:

**Sifat:** quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

**Ravish:** quickly carefully badly loudly softly noisily slowly happily

Ayrim so'zlarni o'zi asl ravish bo'lganligi sababli ularga "-ly" qo'shilmaydi, m-n.: *well* (yaxshi), *fast* (tez), *late* (kech), *hard* (qattiq, tirishqoqlik bilan).

## 18) Bog'lovchi (Conjunctions): and, but, before, after, then, because, or.

Gaplar va gap bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlar bog'lovchilar deyiladi. Bunday bog'lovchilarga *and*, *but*, *before*, *after*, *then*, *because*, *or* kabi-larni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

**"And"** (**va**) teng bog'lovchi hisoblanadi. Gapda bir necha so'z uyushib kelganda, bu uyu-shiq bo'laklarning oxirgi ikkitasi "**and**" bilan bog'lanadi, m-n.: *I have a mum **and** a dad.*

*I like watching football, playing chess, riding my horse **and** listening to music.*

**"But"** (**lekin, ammo, biroq**) zidlovchi bog'lovchidir. Bu bog'lovchi bildirilgan fikrga zid yana bir fikr bildirish uchun ular o'rtaida ishlatiladi va shu bilan ikkita gapni bir-biriga bog'-laydi, m-n.: *It's old **but** beautiful. Her school is in London **but** our school is in Tashkent.*

**"Then"** (**keyin, so'ng, so'ngra**) bog'lovchisi biror voqeani hikoya qilib berishda ish-harakatlarning mantiqiy ketma-ketligini ko'rsatib berish uchun ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast. Then she cleans the house. She does the shopping and then works in the afternoon.*

**"Because"** (**chunki, sababli, tufayli**) bog'lovchisi biror ish-harakatga sabab bo'lgan boshqa ish-harakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: *I don't like maths **because** it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday **because** we don't have lessons.*

**"Or"** (**yoki**) bog'lovchisi ikki yoki bir necha gapni yoki gapning uyushiq bo'laklarini bir-biri bilan bog'laydi va quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

a) ikkita imkoniyatdan birini tanlashda: *You can go home **or** stay at school.*

b) noaniqlikni ifodalashda: *There are usually five **or** six lessons.*

d) inkor yoki inkor ma'noli gaplarda ikkita uyushiq bo'lakni bog'laydi va "na ... va na ..." degan ma'noni ifodalab keladi, m-n.: *I don't drink tea **or** milk – Men **na** choy **va** **na** sut ichaman. I don't like jazz **or** rock. We don't have a parrot **or** a dove.*

## 19) Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gapdagi so'z tartibi bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ingliz tilida gapda oldin ega, keyin kesim, so'ng to'ldiruvchi va nihoyat, hol keladi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarda so'z tartibi almashtirib yuborilsa yoki gapning mazmuni o'zgaradi, yoki gap mantiqsiz bo'lib qoladi. O'zbek tilida esa ko'p hollarda ega, to'ldiruvchi va holning o'rni almashinib kelishi mumkin, lekin kesim har doim gap oxirida keladi. Agarda egadan keyin kesim qo'yilsa, gap bo'laklari bir-biri bilan mantiqan bog'lanmay qoladi. Buni quyidagi misollarda yaqqol ko'rish mumkin.

English	ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi	hol
The children	are playing		football	now.
<b>ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki hol</b>				<b>kesim</b>
Uzbek	Bolalar Hozir Bolalar	hozir bolalar futbolni	futbol futbol hozir	o'ynashyapti.

## 20) Ingliz tilida payt hollarining gaplardagi o'rni

*Every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...) kabi payt hollari gap boshida yoki gap oxirida keladi.*

hol	ega	kesim	to'Idiruvchi	hol
Every day	I	watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don't go	to school	(on Sundays).

*Always, usually, often, sometimes, never kabi payt hollari odatda egadan keyin keladi.*

ega	hol	kesim	boshqalar
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

## English-Uzbek Wordlist

*adj* – adjective – sifat  
*adv* – adverb – ravish  
*conj* – conjunction – bog'lovchi  
*det* – determiner – aniqlovchi  
*int* – interjection – undov so'z  
*n* – noun – ot

a [ə]  
about *prep, adv* [ə'baut]  
about your friend  
at about 8 o'clock  
act (out) *v* [ækt ('aut)]  
active *adj* ['ækтив]  
activity *n* [æk'tiviti]  
address *n* [ə'dres]  
after *prep* ['a:ftə]  
afternoon *n* [.a:ftə'nu:n]  
Good afternoon.  
in the afternoon *adv*  
again *adv* [ə'gen, ə'gein]  
age *n* [eɪdʒ]  
air *n* [eə]  
air the room *v+n* [eə ðə 'ru:m]  
album *n* ['ælbəm]  
all *pron* [ɔ:l]  
all the things  
aloud *adv* [ə'lauð]  
alphabet *n* ['ælfəbet]  
also *adv* ['ɔ:lsəʊ]  
always *adv* ['ɔ:lwɪz, 'ɔ:lweɪz]  
a.m. [.er'em]

America *n* [ə'merɪkə]  
Amir Temur Square [ə'mi:r temu:r 'skweə]  
an [ən, æn]  
and *conj* [ənd, ænd]  
And you?  
angry *adj* ['æŋgri]  
animal *n* ['ænim(ə)l]  
answer *n, v* ['a:nsə]

*num* – number – son  
*pl* – plural – ko'plik  
*prep* – preposition – predlog  
*pron* – pronoun – olmosh  
*v* – verb – fe'l

*noaniq artikl*  
1) haqida; 2) taxminan  
do'stingiz haqida  
taxminan soat sakkizlarda  
ijro etmoq  
faol  
1) faoliyat; 2) mashq  
manzil  
...dan keyin/so'ng  
tush vaqt  
Assalomu alaykum./Xayrli kun. (tush paytida)  
tushdan keyin  
yana, tag'in  
yosh  
havo  
xonani shamollatmoq  
albom  
hamma  
hamma narsalar  
ovoz chiqarib  
alifbo  
ham  
har doim, doimo  
tungi soat 12 dan kunduzgi 12 gacha  
bo'lgan vaqt  
Amerika  
Amir Temur xiyoboni  
*noaniq artikl*  
va  
Sizchi?  
jahldor, jahli chiqqan  
hayvon  
1) javob; 2) javob bermoq

## A

ant <i>n</i> [ænt]	chumoli
any more ['enimo:]	yana
apple <i>n</i> ['æp(ə)l]	olma
apple juice <i>n+n</i> ['æpl 'dʒu:s]	olma sharbati
apricot <i>n</i> ['eiprikot]	o'rik
April <i>n</i> ['eipr(ə)l]	aprel
April Fool's Day ['eiprl 'folz dei]	1-aprel hazil kuni
Aral Sea <i>n+n</i> ['ærəl 'si:]	Orol Dengizi
Arctic <i>n</i> ['a:ktik]	Arktika
Arctic Ocean <i>n+n</i> ['a:ktik əʊʃ(ə)n]	Shimoliy Muz okeani
are <i>v</i> [a:]	bo'lmoq (ko'plik shaxslar uchun)
Are you ...?	Siz ...misiz?
arm <i>n</i> [a:m]	qo'l
art <i>n</i> [a:t]	tasviriy san'at
Art Museum <i>n+n</i> ['a:t mju:zɪəm]	San'at muzeyi
Asian <i>adj</i> ['eɪʃ(ə)n, 'eɪzən]	Osiyoga oid, osiyocha
ask <i>v</i> [a:sk]	so'ramoq
at <i>prep</i> [ət, æt]	...da
at all	umuman
ate <i>v</i> [eit]	"eat" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: ye(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
attack <i>v</i> [ə'tæk]	hujum qilmoq, hamla qilmoq, tashlanmoq
August <i>n</i> ['ɔ:gəst]	avgust
aunt <i>n</i> [a:nt]	xola, amma
Australia <i>n</i> ['ɒstreɪliə]	Avstraliya
autumn <i>n</i> ['ɔ:təm]	kuz
awful <i>adj</i> ['ɔ:f(ə)l]	yomon, rasvo
	baramoq
baa <i>v</i> [ba:]	chaqaloq, go'dak
baby <i>n</i> ['beɪbi]	yomon
bad <i>adj</i> [bæd]	sumka, portfel
bag <i>n</i> [bæg]	to'p, koptok
ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l]	banan
banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bə'nɑ:nə]	bank
bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk]	vovullamoq, hurmoq
bark <i>v</i> [ba:k]	basketbol
basketball <i>n</i> ['ba:skɪtbɔ:l]	vanna
bath <i>n</i> [ba:θ]	yuvinish xonasi (uydagи xona)
bathroom <i>n</i> ['ba:θrəm]	bo'lmoq
be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, a:]	...dan qo'rqmoq
be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ ə'freid əv]	ehtiyot bo'lmoq
be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ 'keəfʊl]	...ga mehribonlik ko'rsatmoq
be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ 'kaɪnd tə]	loviya
bean <i>n</i> [bi:n]	ayiq
bear <i>n</i> [beə]	chiroyli
beautiful <i>adj</i> ['bju:tɪf(ə)l]	chunki
because <i>conj</i> [br'kəz, br'kəz]	1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) o'rin, joy
bed <i>n</i> [bed]	uxlagani yotmoq
go to bed ['geʊ tə 'bed]	yotoqxona (uydagи xona)
bedroom <i>n</i> ['bedrəm]	asalari
bee <i>n</i> [bi:]	...dan oldin
before <i>adv</i> [brɪfə:]	boshlamoq, boshlanmoq
begin <i>v</i> [br'gin]	...ning orqasida
behind <i>prep</i> [br'haind]	eng yaxshi
best <i>adj</i> [best]	

## A

## B

**B**

between <i>prep</i> [bɪ'twi:n]	(ikki narsa) orasida
big <i>adj</i> [bɪg]	katta
bike <i>n</i> [baɪk]	velosiped, mototsikl
biker <i>n</i> ['baɪkə]	velosipedchi
biking <i>n</i> ['baɪkɪŋ]	velosiped minish
bird <i>n</i> [bɜ:d]	qush
birdhouse <i>n</i> ['bɜ:dhaʊs]	qush uyasi
birthday <i>n</i> ['bɜ:θdeɪ]	tug'ilgan kun
birthday cake <i>n+n</i> ['bɜ:θdi ˈkeɪk]	tug'ilgan kun torti
birthday card <i>n+n</i> ['bɜ:θdi ˈka:d]	tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati
birthday party <i>n+n</i> ['bɜ:θdi ˈpa:ti]	tug'ilgan kun bazmi
biscuit <i>n</i> ['bɪskɪt]	pishiriqlar
bite <i>v</i> [baɪt]	qopmoq, tishlamoq
black <i>adj</i> [blæk]	qora
black panther <i>adj+n</i> ['blæk'pænθə]	qora qoplön
blackboard <i>n</i> ['blækbɔ:d]	sinf doskasi (qora)
blanket <i>n</i> ['blæŋkit]	jun adyol (ko'rpa)
blazer <i>n</i> ['bleɪzə]	yengil kurtka
bleat <i>v</i> [bli:t]	balamoq (qo'y-echkilar haqida)
blew [blu:]	"blow" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
blond <i>adj</i> [blɒnd]	oq-malla, sarg'ish
blouse <i>n</i> [blaʊz]	bluzka (yengil matoli kofta)
blow <i>v</i> [bləʊ]	esmoq (shamol haqida)
blue <i>adj</i> [blu:]	ko'k, zangori, moviy
boar <i>n</i> [bo:]	to'ng'iz, yovvoysi cho'chqa
board <i>n</i> [bɔ:d]	sinf doskasi
body <i>n pl</i> ( <i>bodies</i> ) ['bɒdi]	gavda, tana
bone <i>n</i> [bəʊn]	suyak
book <i>n</i> [bʊk]	kitob
book shop <i>n+n</i> ['bʊkʃɒp]	kitob do'koni
boots <i>n</i> [bu:ts]	butsi (futbol botinkasi)
boring <i>adj</i> ['bɔ:rɪŋ]	zerikarli
botany <i>n</i> ['bɒtəni]	botanika
bought <i>v</i> [bɔ:t]	"buy" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: sotib ol(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
bowl <i>n</i> [bəʊl]	kosa
a bowl of ... [ə 'bəʊl əv ...]	bir kosa ...
a bowl of salad [ə 'bəʊl əv 'sæləd]	bir kosa salat
box <i>n</i> [bɒks]	quiti
boy <i>n pl</i> ( <i>boys</i> ) [bɔɪ]	o'g'il bola
branch <i>n</i> [bra:ntʃ]	novda, butoq, shox
bray <i>v</i> [breɪ]	hangramoq (eshak haqida)
bread <i>n pl</i> (-) [bred]	non
break <i>n, v</i> [breɪk]	1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq
breakfast <i>n</i> ['brekfəst]	nonushta
have breakfast <i>v+n</i>	nonushta qilmoq
bright <i>adj</i> [braɪt]	yorqin; quyoshli
British <i>adj</i> ['brɪtɪʃ]	1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya ...
brother <i>n</i> ['brʌðə]	aka; uka
brown <i>adj</i> [braʊn]	jigarrang, malla
brush <i>n, v</i> [brʌʃ]	1) cho'tka; 2) cho'tkalamoq
brush teeth <i>n+v</i> ['brʌʃ ti:θ]	tishlarni cho'tka bilan tozalamoq
bull <i>n</i> [bul]	ho'kiz, buqa
bus <i>n</i> [bʌs]	avtobus
go home by bus	uyga avtobus bilan bormoq

businessman <i>n pl (-men)</i> [ˈbɪznɪsmən]	(erkak) biznesmen, tadbirkor
businesswoman <i>n (-women)</i> [ˈbɪznɪswʊmən]	(ayol) biznesmen, tadbirkor
busy <i>adj</i> [ˈbɪzɪ]	ish bilan band
but <i>conj</i> [bʌt]	lekin, ammo
butterfly <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈbʌtəflaɪ]	kapalak
buy <i>v</i> [baɪ]	sotib olmoq
by <i>prep</i> [baɪ]	bilan, orqali, tomonidan
by metro [baɪ ˈmetrəʊ]	metro bilan
bye <i>int</i> [baɪ]	xayr
cabbage <i>n</i> [ˈkæbɪdʒ]	karam
cage <i>n</i> [keɪdʒ]	qafas
cake <i>n</i> [keɪk]	tort, pirojniy
calendar <i>n</i> [ˈkælɪndə]	taqvim
calf <i>n pl (calves)</i> [ka:f]	buzoqcha, buzoq
call <i>v</i> [kɔ:l]	chaqirmoq; telefon qilmoq
came <i>v</i> [keɪm]	“come” fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakli: kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
 	tuya
camel <i>n</i> [kæm(ə)l]	fotoapparat
camera <i>n</i> [kæmərə]	qila olmoq, qo’lidan kelmoq
can <i>v</i> [kæn, kən]	...ni olsam bo’ladimi?
Can I have ...?	Yordamim kerakmi?
Can I help you? [kən aɪ ˈhelp ju:]	Kanada
Canada <i>n</i> [kænədə]	kanareyka
canary <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [kə'neəri]	qila olmaslik, qo’lidan kelmaslik
cannot <i>v</i> [kænət]	oshxona
canteen <i>n</i> [kæn'ti:n]	oshxonada
at the canteen [ət ðə kæn'ti:n]	kepka, shapka
cap <i>n</i> [kæp]	poytaxt
capital <i>n</i> [kæpitl]	avtomobil
car <i>n</i> [ka:]	otkritka, tabrik xati
card <i>n</i> [ka:d]	ehtiyotkor
careful <i>adj</i> [keəf(ə)l]	sabzi
carrot <i>n</i> [kærət]	multfilm
cartoon <i>n</i> [ka:t'u:n]	mushuk
cat <i>n</i> [kæt]	kapalakqurt
caterpillar <i>n</i> [ˈkætəpɪlə]	CD (kompakt-disk)
CD (compact disk) [si:di:]	bayram qilmoq, nishonlamoq
celebrate <i>v</i> [selibreɪt]	bayram
celebration <i>n</i> [,selɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n]	O’rta Osiyo
Central Asia <i>adj+n</i> [sentrəl 'eɪʃə]	markaz
centre <i>n</i> [sentə]	zanjur
chain <i>n</i> [tʃeɪn]	stul
chair <i>n</i> [tʃeə]	bo'r
chalk <i>n</i> [tʃɔ:k]	champion
champion <i>n</i> [tʃæmpɪən]	o’zgartirmoq
change <i>v</i> [tʃeɪndʒ]	kanal (televizion)
channel <i>n</i> [tʃænl]	chant (kichik she’r)
chant <i>n</i> [tʃa:nt]	tekshirmoq
check <i>v</i> [tʃek]	olcha
cherry <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [tʃeri]	shaxmat
chess <i>n</i> [tʃes]	jo‘ja
chick <i>n</i> [tʃɪk]	tovuq
chicken <i>n</i> [tʃɪkɪn]	bola
child <i>n pl (children)</i> [tʃaɪld]	

**C**

children <i>n</i> [tʃɪldrən]	bolalar
China <i>n</i> [tʃaɪnə]	Xitoy
Chinese New Year <i>n</i> [tʃaɪni:z ˌnju: ˈjə]	xitoycha yangi yil
chocolate <i>n</i> [tʃɒklɪt]	shokolad
choose <i>v</i> [tʃu:z]	tanlamoq
Chorsu Market [tʃɔ:su: ˌma:kɪt]	Chorsu bozori
cinema <i>n</i> [sɪnmə]	kinoteatr
circle <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [sɜ:k(ə)l]	1) aylana; 2) aylantirib chizmoq
circus <i>n</i> [sɜ:kəs]	sirk
city <i>n pl</i> ( <i>cities</i> ) [sɪti]	katta shahar
clap <i>v</i> [klæp]	qarsak, chapak chalmoq
class <i>n</i> [kla:s]	sinf; dars
classbook <i>n</i> [kla:sbʊk]	darslik
classical music <i>adj+n</i> [klæsɪk(ə)l ,mju:zɪk]	mumtoz musiqa
classmate <i>n</i> [kla:smeɪt]	sinfodash
classroom <i>n</i> [kla:srʊm]	sinfxona
classroom things <i>n+n</i> [kla:srʊm ̥θɪŋz]	o'quv qurollari
clean <i>adj</i> , <i>v</i> [kli:n]	1) toza; 2) tozalamoq
clean the room <i>v+n</i> [kli:n ðə ˈru:m]	xonani tozalamoq
clean water <i>adj+n</i> [kli:n ̥wɔ:tə]	toza suv
clear <i>adj</i> , <i>v</i> [kli:r]	1) aniq; 2) toza; 3) tozalamoq
clever <i>adj</i> [klevə]	aqlii, zukko
climb <i>v</i> [klaɪm]	tirmashib chiqmoq
clock <i>n</i> [klɒk]	soat
cloud <i>n</i> [klaʊd]	bulut
cloudy <i>adj</i> [klaʊdi]	bulutli
club <i>n</i> [klʌb]	klub, to'garak
cluck <i>v</i> [klʌk]	qaqillamoq (tovuq haqida)
coat <i>n</i> [kəʊt]	palto
coffee <i>n pl</i> (-) [kɔfi]	qahva
coin <i>n</i> [kɔɪn]	tanga
cold <i>adj</i> , <i>n</i> [kəʊld]	1) sovuq; 2) shamollah
I have a cold. [aɪ ˈhæv ə ̥kəʊld]	Shamollab qoldim.
collect <i>v</i> [kə'lekt]	yig'moq, to'plamoq
collection <i>n</i> [kə'lekʃn]	to'plam, kolleksiya
college <i>n</i> [kə'lɪdʒ]	kollej
colour <i>n</i> [kʌlə]	rang
colour pencils	rangli qalamlar
coloured <i>adj</i> [kʌləd]	rangli
comb <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [kəʊm]	1) taroq; 2) taramoq
come <i>v</i> [kʌm]	kelmoq
come home <i>v+n</i> [kʌm ̥həʊm]	uyga kelmoq
comedy <i>n pl</i> (-ies) [kɒm'di]	komediya
complete <i>v</i> [kəm'pli:t]	tamomlamоq, tugallamoq
computer <i>n</i> [kəm'pjju:tə]	kompyuter
computer game <i>n+n</i> [kəm'pjju:tə ̥geɪm]	kompyuter o'yini
Constitution Day <i>n</i> [kənstrɪ'tju:ʃn ̥'deɪ]	Konstitutsiya kuni
cook <i>v</i> [kʊk]	pishirmoq, ovqat tayyorlamоq
cooker <i>n</i> [ku:kə]	plita, pechka, o'choq
cool <i>adj</i> [ku:l]	salqin
copy <i>v</i> [kɔpi]	ko'chirmoq
copybook <i>n</i> [kɔpibʊk]	daftар
corn <i>n pl</i> (-) [kɔ:n]	don, g'alla
corner <i>n</i> [kɔ:nə]	burchak
correct <i>adj</i> , <i>v</i> [kə'rekt]	1) to'g'ri; 2) to'g'rilamoq

count <i>v</i>	[kaʊnt]	sanamoq
country <i>n</i>	<i>pl</i> (-ies) [kʌntri]	mamlakat
cousin <i>n</i>	[kʌzn]	ammavachcha, xolavachcha, amakivachcha,
cow <i>n</i>	[kau]	tog'avachcha
crayon <i>n</i>	[kreɪən]	sigir
crocodile <i>n</i>	[krɒkədail]	rangli bo'r
cross <i>n, v</i>	[krɒs]	timsoh
crossword <i>n</i>	[krɒswɜ:d]	1) X belgisi; 2) X (eks) qilib chizmoq
do crosswords	[du: krɒswɜ:dz]	krossvord
crow <i>v</i>	[krəʊ]	krossvord yechmoq
crown <i>n</i>	[kraʊn]	qichqirmoq (xo'roz haqida)
cucumber <i>n</i>	[kju:kʌmbə]	toj
cup <i>n</i>	[kʌp]	bodring
a cup of tea	[ə 'kʌp əv 'ti:]	finjon, chashka
cupboard <i>n</i>	[kʌpbəd]	bir finjon choy
curly <i>adj</i>	[kɜ:li]	oziq-ovqat/idish-tovoq javoni (shkafi)
curtain <i>n</i>	[kɜ:tən]	jingalak
cycle <i>v</i>	[saɪk(ə)l]	parda
		velosipedda uchmoq
dad <i>n</i>	[dæd]	dada; ota
dance <i>n, v</i>	[da:n̩s]	1) raqs; 2) raqsga tushmoq
dancer <i>n</i>	[da:n̩sə]	raqqos, raqqosa, o'yinchi
dangerous <i>adj</i>	[deɪndʒrəs]	xavfli
dark <i>adj</i>	[da:k]	1) qora, qoramfir; 2) qorong'i
date <i>n</i>	[deɪt̩]	sana
day <i>n</i>	[deɪ]	kun
dear <i>adj</i>	[dɪə]	qadrli, aziz
December <i>n</i>	[dr'sembə]	dekabr
decoration <i>n</i>	[dekə'reɪʃn]	bezak
deer <i>n</i>	<i>pl</i> (-) [dɪə]	bug'u
degree <i>n</i>	[dr'grɪ:]	daraja
delicious <i>adj</i>	[dr'lɪʃəs]	shirin, mazali
desert <i>n</i>	[dezət̩]	cho'l, sahro
desk <i>n</i>	[desk]	yozuv stoli, parta
dialogue <i>n</i>	[daɪəlɒg̩]	dialog
diary <i>n</i>	<i>pl</i> (-ies) [daɪəri]	kundalik daftar
dictation <i>n</i>	[dɪk'teɪʃ(ə)n]	diktant
did <i>[dɪd]</i>		"do" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
difference <i>n</i>	[dif(ə)rəns]	farq
different <i>adj</i>	[dif(ə)rənt̩]	turli, farqli, o'zgacha, boshqacha
difficult <i>adj</i>	[difɪk(ə)lt̩]	qiyan
dinner <i>n</i>	[dn̩ə]	kechki ovqat
have dinner		kechki ovqatni yemoq
director <i>n</i>	[drɪkɪktə]	direktor
dish <i>n</i>	[dɪʃ]	1) idish-tovoq; 2) taom
do <i>v</i>	[du:]	1) qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2) yordamchi fe'l
do homework	[du: 'həʊmwɜ:k̩]	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
do morning exercises	[du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzs]	ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarini bajarmoq
do sums <i>v</i>	[du: 'sʌmz]	misolni ishlamoq
doctor <i>n</i>	[dɒktə]	doktor, vrach, shifokor
dog <i>n</i>	[dɒg̩]	kuchuk, it
doira <i>n</i>	[dɔɪra:]	doira (musiqiy asbob)
doll <i>n</i>	[dɒl]	qo'g'irchoq
dolphin <i>n</i>	[dɒlfɪn]	delfin

C

D

Wordlist

**D**  
**E**

domestic animal *adj+n* [də'mestik 'æniml]  
 donkey *n pl* (-s) ['dəŋki]  
 Don't ...! ['dəʊnt ...]  
 Don't play with my dog!  
 door *n* [dɔ:]  
 dove *n* [dʌv]  
 down *adv* [daʊn]  
 dragon *n* ['drægn]  
 dragon dance *n+n* ['drægn ,da:n:s]  
 draughts *n* ['dra:fts]  
 draw *v* [drɔ:]  
 dress *n* [dres]  
 dresser *n* ['dresə]  
 drill *n* [drɪl]  
 drink *v* [drɪŋk]  
 drive *n* [draɪv]  
 driver *n* ['draɪvə]  
 dry *adj* [draɪ]  
 duck *n* [dʌk]  
 duckling *n* ['dʌklɪŋ]  
 duststorm *n* [dʌst'stɔ:m]  
 dutor *n* [dʊtɔ:r]

each *adj* [i:tʃ]  
 eagle *n* [i:g(ə)l]  
 ear *n* [ɪə]  
 earache *n* ['ɪəreɪk]  
 early *adv* ['ɜ:li]  
 Earth Day *n+n* ['ɜ:θ 'deɪ]  
 eat (up) *v* [i:t (ʌp)]  
 egg *n* [eg]  
 eggplant *n* ['egpla:nt]  
 eight *num* [eɪt]  
 eighteen *num* [er'ti:n]  
 eighth *num* [eɪtθ]  
 eight hundred *num* [eɪt 'hʌndrəd]  
 eighty *num* ['eitɪ]  
 eighty-one *num* [eitɪ 'wʌn]  
 elder *adj* ['eldə]  
 electronic engineer [*ɪlektroñik ,endʒɪ'nɪə*]  
 elephant *n* ['elfənt]  
 eleven *num* [ɪ'lev(ə)n]  
 eleventh *num* [ɪ'levənθ]  
 emperor *n* ['empərə]  
 end *v* [end]  
 engineer [*endʒɪ'nɪə*]  
 England *n* ['enɡl(ə)nd]  
 English *adj, n* ['ɪŋglɪʃ]  
 eraser *n* [ɪ'reɪzə]  
 Europe *n* [juərəp]  
 evening *n* [i:vniŋ]  
 Good evening.  
 in the evening *adv*  
 every *det* ['evri]  
 every day *adv* ['evrideɪ]

uy hayvoni  
 eshak  
*inkor buyruq gapni boshlab beradi:* ... qilma!  
 Itim bilan o'ynama!  
 eshik  
 kabutar, kaptar  
 past tomonga  
 ajdar  
 ajdar raqsi  
 shashka  
 chizmoq, rasm solmoq  
 ko'ylak  
 komod (kiyim-kechak turadigan yashikli javon)  
 mashq  
 ichmoq  
 haydamoq (mashina)  
 haydovchi  
 quruq  
 o'rdak  
 o'rdakcha  
 chang-to'zon, changli bo'ron  
 dutor (musiqiy asbob)

har bir  
 burgut  
 quloq  
 quloq og'rig'i  
 erta, erta bilan, barvaqt  
 Yer kuni  
 yemoq; yeb qo'ymoq  
 tuxum  
 baqlajon  
 sakkiz  
 o'n sakkiz  
 sakkizinch  
 sakkiz yuz  
 sakson  
 sakson bir  
 to'ng'ich, katta  
 muhandis elektronchi  
 fil  
 o'n bir  
 o'n birinchi  
 imperator, xoqon  
 tuga(lila)moq, tamomlamоq  
 muhandis  
 Angliya  
 1) inglizcha; ingliz; 2) ingliz tili  
 o'chirg'ich  
 Yevropa  
 kechqurun, oqshom  
 Xayrli oqshom.  
 kechqurun, oqshomda  
 har bir, har...  
 har kuni

**E****F**

everybody <i>pron</i> [evrɪbɒdi]	hamma
everything <i>pron</i> [evrɪθɪŋ]	hamma narsa
everywhere <i>pron</i> [evrɪweə]	hamma yerda
Excuse me, who's this?	Uzr, siz kimsiz (bu kim)?
eye <i>n</i> [aɪ]	ko'z
face <i>n</i> [feɪs]	yuz, bet
fairy tale <i>adj+n</i> ['feəri 'teɪl]	ertak
fall <i>v</i> [fɔ:l]	1) tushmoq, pasaymoq; 2) yog'moq (qor)
fall asleep <i>v+adj</i> [fɔ:l ə'sli:p]	uxlab qolmoq
false <i>adj</i> [fɔ:ls]	yolg'on, noto'g'ri
family <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [fæməli]	oila
family tree <i>n+n</i> [fæməli 'tri:]	shajara
famous <i>adj</i> ['feɪməs]	mashhur
fantastic <i>adj</i> [fæn'tæstɪk]	ajoyib, g'aroyib
fantasy <i>n</i> [fa'ntəsi]	tasavvur
far <i>adv</i> [fa:]	uzoq
far from <i>adv</i> [fa:frəm]	...dan uzoq
farm <i>n</i> [fa:m]	ferma
farmer <i>n</i> ['fa:mə]	fermer, dehqon
fast <i>adv</i> [fa:st]	tez
father <i>n</i> [fa:ðə]	ota
Father's Day <i>n+n</i> [fa:ðəz 'deɪ]	Otalar kuni
favourite <i>adj, n</i> ['feɪvə(r)it]	1) sevimli; 2) yoqtirgan narsasi
February <i>n</i> ['febrʊəri]	fevral
feed <i>v</i> [fi:d]	ovqatlantirmoq, boqmoq
feed the animals <i>v+n</i> ['fi:d ðɪ 'æniməlz]	hayvonlarga yemish bermoq
feel <i>v</i> [fi:l]	his qilmoq, sezmoq
feel happy <i>v+adj</i> [.fi:l hæpi]	xursand bo'lmoq
feel angry <i>v+adj</i> [.fi:l 'æŋgri]	achchiqlanmoq
feel sad <i>v+adj</i> [.fi:l 'sæd]	xafa (g'amgin) bo'lmoq
feel bored <i>v+adj</i> [.fi:l 'bɔ:d]	zerikmoq
fell [fel]	"fall" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
fifteen <i>num</i> [fɪfti:n]	o'n besh
fifth <i>num</i> [fɪfθ, fiftθ]	beshinchı
fifty <i>num</i> ['fɪfti]	ellik
fifty-one <i>num</i> [fɪfti 'wʌn]	ellik bir
fight <i>v</i> [faɪt]	urishmoq, kurashmoq, janjallahmoq
film star <i>n+n</i> [filmsta:]	kino yulduzi
find <i>v</i> [faɪnd]	topmoq
fine <i>adj</i> [fam]	yaxshi
I'm fine (OK).	Men yaxshiman.
finish <i>n, v</i> [fɪnɪʃ]	1) tugatmoq, tugallamoq; 2) oxir
fir tree <i>n+n</i> [fɜ:tri:]	qoraqarag'ay, archa
fire <i>n</i> [faɪə]	olov
fireman <i>n</i> ['faɪəmən]	o't o'chiruvchi
fireworks <i>n</i> [faɪəwɜ:ks]	mushakbozlik
first <i>num</i> [fɜ:st]	birinchi
fish <i>n pl (-)</i> [fiʃ]	baliq
five <i>num</i> [fɑv]	besh
five hundred <i>num</i> [faɪv ˈhʌndrəd]	besh yuz
five hundred soums a kilo	bir kilosi 500 so'm
flag <i>n</i> [flæg]	bayroq
flat <i>n</i> [flæt]	kvartira
floor <i>n</i> [flɔ:]	1) qavat; 2) pol

**F**

flower *n* [flauə]      flower shop *n+n* ['flauəʃɒp]  
 fly *v* [flai]      fly a kite *v+n* [flai ə 'kait]  
 foal *n* [fəʊl]      fog *n* [fɒg]  
 foggy *adj* [fɒgi]      food *n* [fu:d]  
 foot *n* [fʊt]      go on foot  
 football *n* ['fʊtbɔ:l]      play football *v+n*  
 football player *n+n* ['fʊtbɔ:l pleɪə]  
 for *prep* [fə, fɔ:]      for example = e.g. [fərɪg'zə:mp(ə)l]  
 forecast *n* [fɔ:ka:st]      forest *n* ['fɔrist]  
 forget *v* [fə'get]      forty *num* [fɔ:ti]  
 forty-one *num* [fɔ:ti 'wʌn]  
 four *num* [fɔ:z]      four hundred *num* [fɔ: 'hʌndrəd]  
 fourteen *num* [fɔ:ti:n]  
 fourth *num* [fɔ:θ]  
 fox *n* [fɒks]

**G**

France *n* ['fra:ns]      French *adj*, *n* [frentʃ]  
 free *adv* [fri:]      freezing *adj* [fri:zɪŋ]  
 fresh *adj* [fres]      fresh air *adj+n* [fres 'eə]  
 fresh fruit *adj+n* [.fres 'fru:t]  
 Friday *n* [fraɪdi]      fridge *n* [frɪdʒ]  
 friend *n* [frend]      friendly *adj* [frendli]  
 frog *n* [frɒg]      from *prep* [frəm, frōm]  
 fruit *n* [fru:t]      fun *n*, *adj* [fʌn]  
 funny *adj* ['fʌni]      furry *adj* [fɜ:ri]

game *n* [geɪm]      garden *n* ['ga:dn]  
 gave *v* [geɪv]      gazelle *n* [gə'zel]  
 gel *n* [dʒel]      geography *n* [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]  
 German *adj*, *n* ['dʒɜ:mən]      Germany *n* [dʒɜ:məni]  
 get *v* [get]      get dressed *v+adj* [,get 'drest]  
 get marks *v+n* [,get 'ma:ks]  
 get ready *v+adj* [get 'redi]

gul      gul do'koni  
 parvoz qilmoq  
 varrak uchirmoq  
 1) toycha, toy, ot bolasi; 2) xo'tik, eshak bolasi  
 tuman  
 tumanli  
 oziq, ovqat, yemish  
 oyoq  
 piyoda bormoq  
 futbol  
 futbol o'ynamoq  
 futbol o'yinchisi  
 uchun  
 masalan  
 ob-havo ma'lumoti  
 o'rmon  
 unutmoq  
 qirq  
 qirq bir  
 to'rt  
 to'rt yuz  
 o'n to'rt  
 to'rtinchi  
 tulki  
 Fransiya  
 1) fransuzcha; fransuz; 2) fransuz tili  
 1) bo'sh; 2) erkin  
 muzdek, sovuq  
 1) sof, musaffo; 2) yangi uzilgan  
 toza havo  
 yangi uzilgan mevalar  
 juma  
 muzlatgich, sovutgich  
 do'st, o'rtoq  
 do'stona, xavfsiz  
 qurbaqa  
 ...dan  
 meva  
 1) xursandchilik; 2) zavqlanarli  
 qiziq, kulgili  
 yungli

o'yin  
 bog'  
 "give" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 g'izol, ohu  
 gel  
 geografiya  
 1) nemischa; nemis; 2) nemis tili  
 Germaniya  
 olmoq  
 kiyinmoq  
 baho olmoq  
 tayyor bo'lmoq

**G**

get up [getʌp]	o'rnidan turmoq
get washed v+adj [get 'wɒʃt]	yuvinmoq
get home v+n [get 'həʊm]	uyga yetib kelmoq
get to school [get tə 'sku:l]	maktabga yetib olmoq/bormoq
giraffe n [dʒɪ'rɑ:f]	jirafa
girl n [gɜ:l]	qiz bola
give v [gɪv]	bermoq
glass n [glɑ:s]	stakan
a glass of juice [ə 'glɑ:s əv 'dʒu:s]	bir stakan sharbat
go v [gəʊ]	yurmoq, bormoq
go away [gəʊ ə'weɪ]	ketmoq (nariga)
go fishing v+n [gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ]	baliq ovlamоq
go shopping v+n [gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ]	bozorlik qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
go straight [gəʊ 'streɪt]	to'g'riga yurmoq
go to bed [gəʊtə'bed]	uxlagani yotmoq
go to school	maktabga bormoq
go to school by bus/on foot	maktabga avtobusda/piyoda bormoq
goat n [gəʊt]	echki
gobble v [gəbl̩]	qulqullamoq (kurka haqida)
goldfish n pl (-) [gəʊldfiʃ]	oltin (tilla) baliq
Goldilocks [gəʊldilɔks]	Tillasoch qiz (ertakda)
good adj [gʊd]	yaxshi
I'm good at ... [aɪm 'gʊd ət]	Men ...da yaxshiman.
Goodbye. [gʊd'bɔɪ]	Xayr.
Good morning! [gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ]	Xayrli tong!
goose n pl (geese) [gu:s gi:s]	g'oz
gosling n pl [gəʊslɪŋ]	g'oz bolasi, jo'ja g'oz
got [gɒt]	"get" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: yetib kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)

I got here by metro.

grandad n [grænddæd]	bobo
grandfather n ['grænd,fɑ:ðə]	bobo
grandmother n ['grænd,mʌðə]	momo, buvi
grandparents n ['grænd,peərənts]	bobo va buvi
granny n pl (-ies) ['græni]	buvi, momo
grape n [greɪp]	uzum
graph n [graef, gra:f]	grafik
grass n [gras:]	o't, maysa
grasshopper n ['gra:s,hɔ:pə]	chigirtka
grassland n ['gra:slænd]	yaylov
great adj [greit]	1) buyuk, ulug'; 2) Zo'r! (Yaxshi! Ajoyib!)
It's great!	Zo'r!
Great Britain n ['greit'britən]	Buyuk Britaniya
green adj [gri:n]	yashil
grey adj [grei]	kulrang
group n [gru:p]	guruh
grow v [grəʊ]	o'stirmoq
guess v [ges]	o'ylab topmoq, fahmlamoq
guitar n [gɪ'ta:]	gitara
gym n [dʒɪm]	gimnastika (sport) zali

habitat n [hæbitat̩]

had [hæd, həd]

hail n, v [heɪl]

hailstone n [heɪlstəʊn]

vatan, makon, yashash joyi	"have" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: do'l; 2) do'l yog'moq
“have” fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: do'l; 2) do'l yog'moq	do'l
do'l	

**H****Wordlist**

**H**

hailstorm <i>n</i>	[heɪlstɔ:m]	do'lli bo'ron
hair <i>n pl</i> (-) [heə]		soch
do hair <i>v+n</i>		sochni taramoq
half <i>adj</i> [ha:f]		yarim
half-term <i>adj+n</i> [,ha:ftɜ:m]		yarim choraklik
hand <i>n</i> [hænd]		1) qo'l; 2) tomon
handball <i>n</i> [hændbɔ:l]		qo'l to'pi
handicrafts <i>n</i> [hændikra:fts]		mehnat darsi
happily <i>adv</i> [hæpili]		xursandlik bilan
happy <i>adj</i> [hæpi]		xursand, baxtli
Happy birthday! <i>int</i> [hæpi 'bɜ:θdi]		Tug'ilgan kuningiz bilan!
hard <i>adv</i> [ha:d]		qattiq; tirishqoqlik bilan
work hard <i>v+adv</i> [wɜ:kha:d]		qattiq ishlamoq
hare <i>n</i> [heə]		quyon
hat <i>n</i> [hæt]		shlapa
hate <i>v</i> [heit]		yomon ko'rmoq
have <i>v</i> [həv, hæv]		1) ega bo'lmoq; bor bo'lmoq; 2) yemoq, ichmoq
I have [ai 'hæv]		menda bor, men egaman
have a break <i>v+n</i> [həvə 'breɪk]		tanaffusga chiqmoq
have a good time [həvə ,gud 'taɪm]		vaqt ni yaxshi o'tkazmoq
have breakfast <i>v+n</i> [həv 'brekfəst]		nonushta qilmoq
have dinner <i>v+n</i> [həv 'dɪnə]		kechki ovqatni yemoq
have fun <i>v+n</i> [həv 'fʌn]		xursandchilik qilmoq
have lessons <i>v+n</i>		darsi bo'lmoq; o'qimoq
have lunch <i>v+n</i> [həv 'lʌntʃ]		tushlik qilmoq
he <i>pron</i> [hi:]		u (erkaklar uchun)
head <i>n</i> [hed]		bosh, kalla
headache <i>n</i> [hedeɪk]		bosh og'rig'i
healthy <i>n</i> [helθi]		sog'lom, foydali
hear <i>v</i> [hɪə]		eshitmoq
hedgehog <i>n</i> [hedʒhɒg]		tipratikan
helicopter <i>n</i> [helɪkɒptə]		vertolyot
Hello. [hə'ləʊ]		Salom!
helmet <i>n</i> [helmit]		shlem, kaska
help <i>v</i> [help]		yordam bermoq
hen <i>n</i> [hen]		tovuq
her <i>adj, pron</i> [hə, hɜ:]		(ayollar uchun) 1) uning; 2) uni, unga
Her name is ...		Uning ismi ...
here <i>adv</i> [hɪə]		shu (bu) yerda
Here you are.		Mana, marhamat.
hero <i>n</i> [hɪərəʊ]		qahramon
Hi! [hai]		Salom!
hide <i>v</i> [haɪd]		bekitmoq, yashirmoq
hide and seek [haɪdən,si:k]		bekinmachoq o'yini
high <i>adv</i> [hai]		baland
high-jump <i>n+n</i> [haɪdʒʌmp]		balandlikka sakrash
do the high-jump <i>v+n</i> ['du: ðə haɪdʒʌmp]		balandlikka sakramoq
high temperature <i>adj+n</i> [hai 'temprətʃə]		baland harorat
him <i>pron</i> [him]		uni, unga (erkaklar uchun)
hippo <i>n</i> ['hipəʊ]		gippopotam, begemot
his <i>adj, pron</i> [hɪz]		(erkaklar uchun) uning
His name is ...		Uning ismi ...
historical place <i>adj+n</i> [hɪ'stɔ:rɪkl ,pleɪs]		tarixiy joy
history <i>n</i> ['hist(ə)ri]		tarix
hobby <i>n pl</i> (-ies) [hɒbi]		xobbi, sevimli mashg'ulot

hockey <i>n</i> [ˈhɔki]	xokkey
play hockey <i>v+n</i>	xokkey o'ynamoq
holiday <i>n</i> [ˈholideɪ]	1) bayram; 2) ta'til
home <i>n</i> [həʊm]	uy (yashash joy)
homework <i>n</i> [həʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasi
do homework <i>v+n</i>	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
honk <i>v</i> [hɒŋk]	g'aqillamoq (g'oz haqida)
hop <i>v</i> [hɒp]	sakramoq
hope <i>v</i> [həʊp]	umid qilmoq
hopscotch <i>n</i> [hɒpskɒtʃ]	sopolak, chertak
horror film <i>n+n</i> [hɒrə'film]	dahshatli (qo'rinchli) film
horse <i>n</i> [hɔ:s]	ot
horse riding <i>n</i> [hɔ:s ˈraɪdɪŋ]	ot minish
hospital <i>n</i> [hɒspɪtl]	kasalxona, shifoxona
at the hospital [ət ðə ˈhɒspɪtl]	shifoxonada
hot <i>adj</i> [hɒt]	issiq
hot dog <i>adj+n</i> [hɒtdɒg]	xot-dog
hotel <i>n</i> [həʊ'tel]	mehmonxona
house <i>n</i> [haʊs]	uy
housewife <i>n</i> [haʊswaɪf]	uy bekasi
how <i>adv</i> [hau]	1) qanday; 2) qanday qilib
How are you?	Qalaysiz?
How do you go home?	Uyga qanday borasiz?
How did you get here today?	Bugun bu yerga qanday yetib kelding(iz)?
How much is it/are they?	Uning/ularning narxi qancha?
How long ...?	Qancha (vaqt) ...?
How many ...?	Nechta? Qancha?
How old are you?	Yoshingiz nechada?
human <i>n</i> [hju:mən]	odam; inson
humming bird <i>n</i> [hʌmɪŋbɜ:d]	kolibri
hundred [hʌndrəd]	yuz
hungry <i>adj</i> [hʌŋgrɪ]	och, ochiqqan, qorni och
hyena <i>n</i> [haɪə:nə]	sirtlon, yoldor bo'ri
hygiene <i>n</i> [haɪdrʒi:n]	gigiyena
I <i>pron</i> [aɪ]	men
ice [aɪs]	muz
ice cream <i>n+n</i> [aɪskri:m]	muzqaymoq
icy <i>adj</i> ['aɪsɪ]	muzli
in <i>prep</i> [ɪn]	1) ichida (joyga nisbatan); 2) ...da (paytga nisbatan)
in front of <i>prep</i> [ɪn 'frəntəv]	...ning oldida
in the morning <i>adv</i>	ertalab, ertalabki paytda
Independence Day <i>n+n</i> [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns 'deɪ]	Mustaqillik kuni
India <i>n</i> ['ɪndiə]	Hindiston
indigo <i>adj</i> ['ɪndɪgəʊ]	to'q ko'k
information <i>n pl</i> (-) [ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n]	ma'lumot, axborot
insect <i>n</i> ['ɪnsekt]	hasharot
interest <i>v</i> ['ɪntrɪst]	qiziqtirmoq
interesting <i>adj</i> ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqarli, qiziq
interview <i>n, v</i> ['ɪntəvju:]	1) intervyu; 2) intervyu olmoq
invitation <i>n</i> [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	taklifnomá
invite <i>v</i> [ɪn'veɪt]	taklif qilmoq
iron <i>n</i> ['aɪən]	dazmol
do the ironing <i>v+n</i> [du: ðə 'aɪənɪŋ]	kiyim-kechakni dazmol qilmoq

H

I

Wordlist

is *v* [iz]  
 it *pron* [it]  
 It's time to ...  
 It's two o'clock. [its 'tu: ə'klɒk]  
 It's 2.05. [its 'tu: əʊ 'faɪv]  
 It's two thirty. [its 'tu: 'θɜ:tɪ]  
 It's two thirty-five. [its 'tu: 'θɜ:tɪ 'faɪv]  
 its *det, adj* [its]

jacket *n* ['dʒækɪt]  
 jam *n* [dʒæm]  
 January *n* ['dʒænjuəri]  
 Japan *n* [dʒæ'pæn]  
 jazz *n* [dʒæz]  
 jeans *n* [dʒi:nz]  
 job *n* [jɒb]  
 joke *n* [dʒəʊk]  
 July *n* [dʒu'lai]  
 jump *v* [dʒʌmp]  
 jump a rope *v+n* ['dʒʌmp ə'rəʊp]  
 jumper *n* ['dʒʌmpə]  
 jumping *n* ['dʒʌmpɪŋ]  
 June *n* [dʒu:n]  
 jungle *n* ['dʒʌŋgl]

**I** kangaroo *n* [kængə'ru:]  
 Kazakhstan *n* [kæzæk'sta:n]

keep *v* [ki:p]  
 keep clean ['ki:p kli:n]

**J** keeper *n* ['ki:pə]

kid *n* [kɪd]

**K** kill *v* [kil]

kilo *n* ['ki:ləʊ]

a kilo of tomatoes [ə 'ki:ləʊ əv tə'ma:təʊz]

kilometre *n* [kr'lɒmɪtə]

kind *n, adj* [kaɪnd]

kindergarten *n* ['kɪndəga:tn]

king *n* [kɪŋ]

kitchen *n* ['kɪtʃɪn]

kite *n* [kaɪt]

kitten *n* ['kɪtn]

know *v* [nəʊ]

Korea *n* [kə'rɪə]

ladybird *n* [leɪdɪbɜ:d]

lamb *n* [læm]

language *n* [læŋgwɪdʒ]

last *adj* [la:st]

late *adv* [leɪt]

be late

laugh *v* [la:f]

lay the table *v+n* ['leɪ ðə 'teɪbl]

lazy *adj* ['leɪzi]

leaf *n pl* (*leaves*) [li:f]

learn *v* [lɜ:n]

bo'lmoq (3-shaxs birlik uchun)  
 (3-shaxs birlik uchun) 1) u; 2) uni, unga  
 (biror narsa qilish) vaqtı bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikki bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikkidan besh daqqa o'tdi.  
 Soat ikki yarim bo'ldi.  
 Soat ikkidan o'ttiz besh daqqa o'tdi.  
 uning

kurtka, kalta kamzul  
 murabbo  
 yanvar  
 Yaponiya  
 jaz (musiqa)  
 jinsi  
 ish  
 hazil  
 iyul  
 sakramoq  
 arqon (arg'amchi) sakramoq  
 sakrovchi  
 sakrash  
 iyun  
 chakalakzor, changalzor, qalin o'rmon

**I** kenguru  
 Qozog'iston  
 saqlamoq, asramoq  
 toza tutmoq

**J** qorovul  
 1) uloq, echki bolasi; 2) bola, kichkintoy  
 o'ldirmoq

**K** kilo

bir kilo pomidor

kilometr (= 1000 metr)

1) tur, xil; 2) mehribon, rahmdil

bolalar bog'chasi

qirol

oshxona (uydagı xona)

varrak

mushukcha

bilmoq

Koreya

xonqizi

qo'zichoq

til

o'tgan

kech, kech qolgan

kechikmoq, kech qolmoq

kulmoq

dasturxon yozmoq

yalqov, dangasa, ishyoqmas

barg

o'rganmoq

learn by heart [lɜ:n bər 'ha:t]	yodlamoq, yod olmoq
leave home/school [li:v 'həʊm / 'sku:l]	uydan/maktabdan chiqmoq
left <i>adv</i> [left]	chap tomon, chap
on the left <i>prep</i> [ɒn ðə 'left]	chap tomonda
leg <i>n</i> [leg]	oyoq
lemon <i>n</i> ['lemən]	limon
leopard <i>n</i> ['lepəd]	qoplon
lesson <i>n</i> ['les(ə)n]	dars
Let's ... [lets]	Kelinglar...
Let's go. [,lets'gəʊ]	Yur(ing), ketdik.
letter <i>n</i> ['letə]	1) harf; 2) xat
library <i>n pl</i> (-ies) [laɪbrəri]	kutubxona
light <i>adj</i> [laɪt]	1) yorug'; 2) yengil
like <i>v</i> [laɪk]	yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
I'd like ... [aɪd 'laɪk ...]	... xohlayman/istayman
I like doing ...	Men ... qilishni yoqtiraman.
line <i>n</i> [laɪn]	chiziq
lion <i>n</i> ['laɪən]	sher, arslon
listen <i>v</i> ['lis(ə)n]	tinglamoq, eshitmoq
literature <i>n</i> ['lit(ə)rətʃə]	adabiyot
little <i>adj</i> ['lɪtl]	kichkina
live <i>v</i> [lɪv]	yashamoq
living room <i>n+n</i> ['lɪvɪŋrum]	mehmonxona (uydagı xona)
lizard <i>n</i> ['lɪzəd]	kaltakesak
London <i>n</i> ['ləndən]	London
long <i>adj</i> [lɔŋ]	uzoq, uzun
long-jump <i>n+n</i> ['lɔŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakrash
do the long-jump [du: ðə 'lɔŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakramoq
look <i>v</i> [lʊk]	1) qaramoq; 2) ...ko'rinati
The beans look good. [ðə 'bi:nz lʊk .gud]	Loviyaning ko'rinishi yaxshi.
look after [lʊk 'a:ftə]	g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
look at [lʊkət]	biror narsaga qaramoq
look like [lʊklaɪk]	o'xshamoq, ko'rinoq
a lot of [ə'lɒtəv]	ko'p
loud <i>adj</i> [laʊd]	baland ovozli
loudly <i>adv</i> [laʊdli]	baland ovoz bilan
love <i>n, v</i> [lʌv]	1) sevgi; 2) sevmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
lovely <i>adj</i> [lʌvli]	sevimli
lunch <i>n</i> [lʌntʃ]	tushlik
have lunch <i>v+n</i>	tushlik qilmoq
make <i>v</i> [meɪk]	yasamoq, tuzmoq, qilmoq
make bed <i>v+n</i>	o'rin (joy) solmoq
man <i>n pl</i> (men) [mæn, men]	(erkak) kishi
mandrill <i>n</i> ['mændrɪl]	mandril (maymun turi)
many <i>det</i> ['meni]	ko'p
map <i>n</i> [mæp]	xarita
March <i>n</i> [ma:tʃ]	mart
mark <i>n, v</i> [ma:k]	1) baho; 2) baholamoq
marker <i>n</i> ['ma:kə]	marker (chizish uchun katta flomaster)
market <i>n</i> [ma:kit]	bozor
match <i>n v</i> [mætʃ]	1) gugurt; 2) mos keltirmoq, mos keladiganini tanlamoq
mathematics <i>n</i> [,mæθɪ'mætɪks]	matematika
maths <i>n</i> [mæθs]	matematika

L

M

Wordlist

maths teacher *n+n* [mæθs 'ti:tʃə]  
 mausoleum *n* [,maʊ:sə'li:əm]  
 May *n* [meɪ]  
 May Day *n+n* ['meɪ 'deɪ]  
 May king *n+n* ['meɪ 'kɪŋ]  
 May queen *n+n* ['meɪ 'kwi:n]  
 maypole *n* ['meɪpəʊl]  
 me *pron* [mi, mi:]  
 meaning *n* [mi:nɪŋ]  
 meat *n* [mi:t]  
 mechanic *n* [mr'kænɪk]  
 meet *v* [mi:t]  
 melon *n* ['melən]  
 melt *v* [melt]  
 meow *v* [mi'au]  
 met *v* [met]  
 metre *n* [mi:tə]  
 metro *n* ['metrəʊ]  
 Mexico *n* ['meksi:kəʊ]  
 midday *n* [mɪd'deɪ]  
 midnight *n* ['midnaɪt]  
 milk *n* [mɪlk]  
 mime *v* [maɪm]  
 minivan *n* ['minɪvæn]  
 minus *n* ['mainəs]  
 minute *n* ['minɪt]  
 mirror *n* ['mɪrə]  
 mobile phone *n+n* ['məʊbaɪlfəʊn]  
 model car *n+n* ['mɒdl 'ka:]  
 Monday *n* ['mʌndɪ]  
 money *n* ['mʌni]  
 monkey *n* ['mʌŋki]  
 monster *n* ['mɒnstə]  
 month *n* [mʌnθ]  
 moo *v* [mu:]  
 mop the floor *v+n* ['mɒp ðə 'flɔ:]  
 more *adv* [mɔ:]  
  
 more beautiful ['mɔ: 'bju:tɪfl]  
 more interesting ['mɔ: 'intrɪstɪŋ]  
 morning *n* ['mɔ:niŋ]  
 Good morning.  
 in the morning *adv*  
 mosque *n* [mosk]  
 mosquito *n pl (-es)* [mə'ski:təʊ]  
 most *[məʊst]*  
  
 the most beautiful [ðə 'məʊst 'bju:tɪfl]  
 the most interesting [ðə 'məʊst 'intrɪstɪŋ]  
 mother *n* ['mʌðə]  
 mother tongue *n+n* [mʌðə 'tʌŋ]  
 motorbike *n* ['məʊtəbaɪk]  
 mountain *n* ['maʊntɪn]  
 mouse *n pl (mice)* [maʊs] [maɪs]  
 mouth *n* [maʊθ]

matematika o'qituvchisi  
 maqbara  
 may  
 May Kuni bayrami (Angliyada)  
 May qiroli  
 May qirolichasi  
 may bayrami ustuni  
 meni, menga  
 ma'no  
 go'sht  
 mexanik  
 uchrashmoq  
 qovun  
 erimoq  
 miyovlamoq  
 "meet" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli  
 metr  
 metro  
 Meksika  
 tushgi payt, choshgoh  
 tun (yarim tun)  
 sut  
 imo-ishora bilan ifodalamoq, pantomima qilmoq  
 marshrutli taksi  
 minus  
 daqiqa  
 ko'zgu, oyna  
 uyali telefon  
 mashina modeli  
 dushanba  
 pul  
 maymun  
 maxluq  
 oy  
 ma'ramoq (sigir haqida)  
 polni shvabra bilan artmoq  
 1) ...roq (ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi); 2) ko'proq chiroyliroq  
 qiziqroq  
 ertalab, tong  
 Xayrli tong.  
 ertalab, tongda  
 masjid  
 chivin  
 eng (ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarning orttirma dara-jasini yasashda ishlatiladi)  
 eng chiroyli  
 eng qiziq  
 ona  
 ona tili  
 moped  
 tog'  
 sichqon  
 og'iz

**M****N****O**

Mr <i>n</i> [mɪstə]	janob
Mrs <i>n</i> ['mɪsɪz]	xonim
much <i>det</i> [mʌtʃ]	ko'p
mulberry <i>n</i> ['mʌlbəri]	tut
mum <i>n</i> [mʌm]	oyi
museum <i>n</i> [mju:zɪəm]	muzey
music <i>n</i> ['mju:zɪk]	musiqa
musical parade <i>adj+n</i> ['mju:zɪk(ə)l pə'reɪd]	musiqiy parad
must <i>v</i> [məst, mʌst]	kerak, lozim
my <i>adj</i> [maɪ]	mening
My name is ...	Mening ismim ...
name <i>n</i> [neɪm]	ism, nom
nature <i>n</i> ['neɪtʃə]	tabiat
Navruz <i>n</i> [nʌv'rʊ:z]	Navro'z bayrami
near <i>adv</i> [nɪə]	yaqinida
neigh <i>v</i> [ner]	kishnamoq
nest <i>n</i> [nest]	uya, in
never <i>adv</i> ['nevə]	hech qachon
new <i>adj</i> [nju:]	yangi
New Year <i>adj+n</i> [nju: 'jɪə]	Yangi yil
news <i>n</i> [nju:z]	yangilik
newspaper <i>n</i> ['nju:speɪpə]	gazeta
next to <i>prep</i> ['nekst tə]	...ning yonida
nice <i>adj</i> [naɪs]	1) yaxshi; 2) chiroyli, yoqimli
night <i>n</i> [naɪt]	tun
at night <i>adv</i>	kechqurun, kechasi
nine <i>num</i> [nain]	to'qqiz
nine hundred <i>num</i> [nain 'hʌndrəd]	to'qqiz yuz
nineteen <i>num</i> [nain'ti:n]	o'n to'qqiz
ninety <i>num</i> [nainti]	to'qson
ninety-one <i>num</i> [nainti 'wʌn]	to'qson bir
ninth <i>num</i> [namθ]	to'qqizinchi
no <i>adv</i> [nəʊ]	yo'q
No, I don't.	Yo'q.
No, sorry.	Kechirasiz, yo'q.
noisily <i>adv</i> ['nɔɪzɪlɪ]	shovqin solib
noisy <i>adj</i> ['nɔɪzi]	shovqinli
nose <i>n</i> [nəʊz]	burun
notice <i>n</i> ['nəʊtɪs]	eslatma, belgi
November <i>n</i> [nəʊ'veembə]	noyabr
now <i>adj</i> [nau]	hozir, endi
number <i>n</i> ['nʌmbə]	nomer, raqam
nurse <i>n</i> [nɜ:s]	hamshira
ocean <i>n</i> ['əʊʃən]	okean, ummon
o'clock <i>adv</i> [ə'klɒk]	soat (vaqt haqida)
October <i>n</i> [ɒktəʊbə]	oktabr
of <i>prep</i> [əv, ɒv]	...ning
of course [əv 'kɔ:s]	albatta
office <i>n</i> ['ɒfɪs]	idora
often <i>adv</i> ['ɒf(ə)n, 'ɒft(ə)n]	tez-tez
oh [əʊ]	nol
oink [ɔɪŋk]	xurullamoq (cho'chqa haqida)
old <i>adj</i> [əʊld]	1) eski; 2) yoshi katta, qari

on *prep* [ɒn]  
 on foot *adv* [ɒn 'fʊt]  
 one *num* [wʌn]  
 onion *n* ['ʌnjən]  
 only *adv* [əʊnlɪ]  
 open *v* ['əpən]  
 opposite *prep* ['ɒpəzɪt]  
 or *conj* [ɔ:]  
 orange *n*, *adj* ['ɔrɪndʒ]  
 orange juice *n+n* ['ɔrɪndʒ 'dʒu:s]  
 order *n* ['ɔ:də]  
 ostrich *n* ['ɒstrɪtʃ]  
 other *det* ['ʌðə]  
 our *adj* [aʊə]  
 ox *n* [ɒks]  
  
 page *n* [peɪdʒ]  
 pair *n* [peə]  
 palace *n* [pælɪs]  
 parade *n* [pə'reɪd]  
 parents *n* [peərənts]  
 park *n* [pa:k]  
 parrot *n* ['pærət]  
 partner *n* [pa:tne]  
 party *n pl (-ies)* ['pa:ti]  
 past *prep* [pa:st]  
 half past [ha:f 'pa:st]  
 It's half past nine.  
 quarter past ['kwɔ:tə 'pa:st]  
 PE *n* ['pi: 'i:]  
 pea *n* [pi:]  
 peach *n* [pi:tʃ]  
 peach juice *n+n* [pi:tʃ 'dʒu:s]  
 peacock *n* ['pi:kɒk]  
 pear *n* [peə]  
 pear juice *n+n* [peə 'dʒu:s]  
 pen *n* [pen]  
 pencil *n* ['pens(ə)l]  
 pencil case *n+n* ['penslkeɪs]  
 penguin *n* ['pengwin]  
 people *n* ['pi:p(ə)l]  
 pepper *n* ['pepə]  
 perfume *n* ['pɜ:fju:m]  
 person *n* ['pɜ:s(ə)n]  
 pet *n* [pet]  
 phew *int* [fju:]  
 phone *v* [fəʊn]  
 photo *n* ['fəutəʊ]  
 piano *n* [pi'ænəʊ]  
 pick *v* [pɪk]  
 picture *n* ['pɪktʃə]  
 pig *n* [pɪg]  
 piglet *n* ['pɪglɪt]  
 pillow *n* ['pɪləʊ]

1) ustida (joyga nisbatan);  
 2) ...da (paytgä nisbatan)  
 piyoda, yayov  
 bir  
 piyoz  
 faqatgina, bor-yo'g'i  
 ochmoq  
 qarshisida, ro'parasida  
 yoki  
 1) apelsin; 2) olovrang, to'q sariq  
 apelsin sharbati  
 tartib  
 tuyaqush  
 boshqa  
 bizning  
 buqa, ho'kiz  
  
 sahifa, bet  
 juft  
 saroy  
 parad, namoyish  
 ota-ona  
 istirohat bog'i  
 to'tiqush  
 sherik, hamkor  
 bazm  
 o'tgan  
 ...dan yarim soat o'tgan  
 Soat to'qqiz yarim bo'ldi.  
 ...dan chorak (15) daqqa o'tgan  
 jismoniy tarbiya (dars)  
 no'xat  
 shaftoli  
 shaftoli sharbati  
 tovus  
 nok  
 nok sharbati  
 ruchka  
 qalam  
 qalamdon  
 pingvin  
 odamlar  
 qalampir, garmdori  
 duxi, atir  
 shaxs  
 uy hayvoni (sevimli hayvon)  
 uf  
 telefon qilmoq, qo'ng'iroq qilmoq  
 fotosurat  
 pianino  
 termoq  
 rasm, surat  
 cho'chqa  
 cho'chqa bolasi, cho'chqacha  
 yostiq(cha), bolish(cha)

**P****Q**

pilot *n* [paɪlət]  
 pinch punch *v* [pɪntʃpʌntʃ]  
 pink *adj* [pɪŋk]  
 place *n* [pleɪs]  
 plane *n* [plen]  
 plant *n, v* [pla:nt]  
 play *v, n* [pleɪ]  
 play badminton *v+n* ['pleɪ bædmɪntən]  
 play hopscotch/games *v+n* [pleɪ hɔpskɒtʃ/ɡeɪmz]  
 play tag *v+n* ['pleɪ tæg]  
 play the guitar *v+n* ['pleɪ ðə ɡɪ'ta:]  
 play the piano *v+n* ['pleɪ ðə pɪ'ænəʊ]  
 player *n* ['pleɪə]  
 playground *n* ['pleɪgraʊnd]  
 please *int* [pli:z]  
 plum *n* [plʌm]  
 plump *adj* [plʌmp]  
 plural *adj* ['pluərəl]  
 plus *prep* [plʌs]  
 p.m. [pi:'em]

pocket *n* [pɒkɪt]  
 poem *n* [pəʊm]  
 point *v* [pɔɪnt]  
 poisonous *adj* ['pɔɪz(ə)nəs]  
 polar *adj* [pəʊlə]  
 police officer *n+n* [pə'li:s ɒfɪsə]  
 police station *n+n* [pə'li:s ˈsteɪʃn]  
 at the police station [ət ðə pə'li:s ˈsteɪʃn]  
 pop *n* [pɒp]  
 popular *adj* ['pɒpjʊlə]  
 porridge *n* [pɔːrdʒ]  
 portfolio *n* [pɔ:tfləʊliə]  
 postcard *n* ['pəʊstka:d]  
 poster *n* ['pəʊstə]  
 poult *n* [pəʊlt]  
 pour *v* [pɔ:]  
 present *n* ['prez(ə)nt]  
 programme *n* ['prəʊgræm]  
 pumpkin *n* [pʌmpkɪn]  
 Pumpkin Museum *n+n* [pʌmpkɪn mju;zɪəm]  
 pupil *n* [pju:p(ə)l]  
 puppy *n pl (-ies)* [pʌpi]  
 purple *adj* ['pɜ:p(ə)l]  
 put *v* [put]  
 put in  
 put on  
 puzzle *n* [pʌz(ə)l]  
 do puzzles *v+n* ['du: pʌz(ə)l]

quack *v* [kwæk]  
 quail *n* [kweɪl]  
 quarter *adj* [kwɔ:tə]  
 It is a quarter past nine.  
 quarter to ... [kwɔ:tə tə]

uchuvchi  
 chimchilamoq  
 pushti rang  
 joy  
 samolyot  
 1) o'simlik; 2) ekmoq  
 1) o'ynamoq; 2) o'yin  
 badminton o'ynamoq  
 sopolak/o'yinlar o'ynamoq  
 quvlashmachoq o'ynamoq  
 gitara chalmoq  
 pianino chalmoq  
 o'yinchi  
 o'yin maydoni  
 iltimos  
 olxo'ri  
 semiz, to'ladan kelgan  
 ko'plik  
 qo'shuv, plus  
*kunduzgi soat 12 dan tungi*  
*12 gacha bo'lgan vaqt*  
 cho'ntak  
 she'r  
 ko'rsatmoq  
 zaharli  
 qutbga oid, qutb ...  
 politsiyachi  
 politsiya mahkamasi  
 politsiya mahkamasida  
 pop (musiqa)  
 mashhur  
 bo'tqa, kasha  
 muhim hujjatlar jildi (papkasi)  
 ochiq xat, otkritka  
 poster, plakat  
 kurka jo'jası  
 quymoq, yog'moq (yomg'ir haqida)  
 sovg'a  
 dastur  
 oshqovoq  
 Qovoqlar muzeyi  
 o'quvchi  
 kuchukcha  
 to'q qizil, qirmizi  
 qo'ymoq  
 (...ning ichiga) qo'ymoq  
 kiymoq  
 topishmoq, boshqotirma  
 boshqotirma yechmoq

g'ag'alamoq (o'rdak haqida)  
 bedana  
 chorak  
*Soat to'qqizdan o'n besh daqiqa o'tdi.*  
*...dan chorak daqiqa o'tdi*

**Q****R**

queen *n* [kwi:n]  
 question *n* ['kwestʃ(ə)n]  
 quiet *adj* ['kwaɪət]  
 quiz *n* [kwɪz]

rabbit *n* [ræbit]  
 radio *n pl (-s)* ['reɪdɪəʊ]  
 rain *n, v* [reɪn]  
 rainbow *n* [reɪnbəʊ]  
 rainy *adj* ['reɪni]  
 rat *n* [ræt]  
 read *v* [ri:d]  
 reading *n* [ri:dɪŋ]  
 red *adj* [red]  
 region *n* ['ri:dʒ(ə)n]  
 remember *v* [rɪ'membə]  
 repeat *v* [rɪ'pi:t]  
 report *n, v* [rɪ'pɔ:t]  
 rest *n* [rest]  
 have a rest *v+n*  
 return *v* [rɪ'tɜ:n]  
 no returns

revision *n* [rɪ'veʒ(ə)n]  
 ribbon *n* [rɪ'bən]

rice *n* [raɪs]  
 rich *adj* [rɪtʃ]

ride *v* [raɪd]  
 ride a bike *v+n* [raɪd ə 'baɪk]

ride a horse *v+n* [raɪd ə 'hɔ:s]  
 ride a skateboard *v+n* [raɪd ə 'skatebɔ:d]

rider *n* [raɪdə]  
 right *adj* [raɪt]

on the right *prep* [ɒnðə'raɪt]  
 rise *v* [raɪz]

river *n* [rɪvə]  
 The River Thames [ðə 'ri:və 'temz]

road *n* [rəʊd]  
 robot *n* [rəʊbɒt]

rock *n* [rɒk]  
 roller-skate *v* ['rəʊləsket]

room *n* [ru:m]  
 rooster *n* [ru:stə]

rose *n* [rəʊz]  
 round *adj, adv* [raʊnd]

rubob *n* [ru'bɒb]  
 rucksack *n* ['rʌksæk]

rug *n* [rʌg]  
 rule *n* [ru:l]

ruler *n* [ru:lə]  
 run *v* [rʌn]

run away *v+adv* [rʌnə'wei]  
 runner *n* [rʌnə]

runny nose *adj+n* [rʌni nəuz]  
 Russia *n* [rʌʃə]

Russian *adj, n* [rʌʃn]

qirolicha  
 savol  
 tinch, sokin  
 topqırılık, viktorina

uy quyoni  
 radio  
 1) yomg'ir; 2) yomg'ir yog'moq  
 kamalak  
 yomg'irli, seryomg'ir  
 kalamush  
 o'qimoq  
 o'qish  
 qizil  
 viloyat  
 yodda tutmoq, eslamoq  
 qaytarmoq, takrorlamoq  
 1) hisobot; 2) axborot (hisobot) bermoq  
 dam

dam olmoq  
 qaytmoq  
 qaytarish yo'q  
 takrorlash, qaytarish  
 lenta, tasma  
 guruch

boy  
 minmoq  
 velosiped minmoq  
 ot minmoq  
 skeytbord uchmoq  
 chavandoz, haydovchi  
 1) to'g'ri; 2) o'ng

o'ng tomonda  
 ko'tarilmoq, ko'tarmoq  
 daryo  
 Temza daryosi

yo'l  
 robot  
 rok (musiqa)  
 rolikda uchmoq  
 xona

xo'roz  
 atirgul  
 1) dumaloq; 2) atrofida

rubob (musiqa asbobi)  
 rukzak, sayohat xaltasi

gilam(cha)  
 qoida

chizg'ich  
 yugurmoq, chopmoq  
 qochib ketmoq

chopuvchi, yuguruvchi  
 tumov

Rossiya

1) ruscha; rus; 2) rus tili

**S**

sad <i>adj</i> [sæd]	g'amgin, xafa
said [sed]	"say" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: de(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
safari <i>n</i> [sə'fa:ri]	"safari" hayvonot bog'i (qafaslarsiz)
salad <i>n</i> ['sæləd]	salat
sat <i>v</i> [sæt]	"sit" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
Saturday <i>n</i> ['sætədi]	shanba
sausage <i>n</i> ['sɔ:sɪdʒ]	sosiska/kolbasa
saxaphone <i>n</i> ['sæksəfəun]	saksafon
saw [sɔ:]	"see" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli: ko'r(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar) aytmoq, demoq
say <i>v</i> [sei]	xayrlashmoq
say goodbye <i>v+n</i> [sei 'gudbai]	maktab
school <i>n</i> [sku:l]	maktabda
at the school [ət ðə 'sku:l]	sumka
schoolbag <i>n</i> ['sku:lbæg]	maktab o'quvchisi (o'g'il bola)
schoolboy <i>n</i> ['sku:lbɔɪ]	o'quvchilar
schoolchildren <i>n</i> ['sku:ltʃildrən]	o'quv qurollari
school things <i>n+n</i> [sku:l θɪŋz]	ochko
score <i>n</i> [skɔ:]	Shotlandiya
Scotland <i>n</i> ['skɒtlənd]	dengiz
sea <i>n</i> [si:]	fasl
season <i>n</i> ['si:z(ə)n]	ikkinchi
second <i>num</i> ['sekənd]	kotib, kotiba
secretary <i>n pl</i> (-ies) ['sekrit(ə)ri]	ko'rmoq, ko'rishmoq
see <i>v</i> [si:]	innana
see-saw <i>n</i> [si:sɔ:]	innanada uchmoq
play see-saw <i>n+n</i>	gap
sentence <i>n</i> ['sent(ə)ns]	sentabr
September <i>n</i> [sep'tembə]	yetti
seven <i>num</i> ['sevn]	yetti yuz
seven hundred <i>num</i> [.sevn ˈhʌndrəd]	o'n yetti
seventeen <i>num</i> [.sevn'ti:n]	yettinchi
seventh <i>num</i> ['sevnθ]	yetmish
seventy <i>num</i> ['sevnti]	yetmish bir
seventy-one <i>num</i> [.sevnti 'wʌn]	tikmoq
sew <i>v</i> [səʊ]	shampun
shampoo <i>n</i> [ʃæm'pu:]	akula
shark <i>n</i> [ʃa:k]	qalam ochqich
sharpener <i>n</i> ['ʃa:pner]	u (ayollar uchun)
she <i>pron</i> [ʃi, ſi:]	qo'y
sheep <i>n pl</i> (-) [ʃi:p]	tokcha (taxtadan yasalgan)
shelf <i>n pl</i> ( <i>shelves</i> ) [ſelf]	yarqiramoq, charaqlamoq (quyosh haqida)
shine <i>v</i> [ʃaɪn]	ko'ylak
shirt <i>n</i> [ʃɜ:t]	do'kon
shop <i>n</i> [ʃɒp]	xarid qilmoq
do the shopping <i>v+n</i> ['du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ]	do'konda
at the shop	sotuvchi
shop assistant <i>n</i> ['ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt]	kalta, qisqa
short <i>adj</i> [ʃɔ:t]	shortik, kalta shim
shorts <i>n</i> [ʃɔ:ts]	yelka
shoulder <i>n</i> ['ʃəuldə]	ko'rsatmoq
show <i>v</i> [ʃəʊ]	dush
shower <i>n</i> ['ʃauə]	dushga tushmoq, dush qabul qilmoq
have/take a shower <i>v+n</i>	

sick <i>n</i>	[sɪk]	kasal
sign <i>n</i>	[saɪn]	bildirish, e'lon
sing <i>v</i>	[sɪŋ]	kuylamoq, qo'shiq aytmoq
singer <i>n</i>	[sɪŋə]	qo'shiqchi, xonanda
sister <i>n</i>	[sistə]	opa, singil
sit <i>v</i>	[sɪt]	o'tirmoq
Sit down.	[sɪtdaʊn]	O'tiring.
sit-up <i>n</i>	[sɪtʌp]	o'tirib-turish mashqi
six <i>num</i>	[siks]	olti
six hundred <i>num</i>	[siks ˈhʌndrəd]	olti yuz
sixteen <i>num</i>	[sɪkssti:n]	o'n olti
sixth <i>num</i>	[sɪksθ]	oltinchi
sixty <i>num</i>	[sɪksti]	oltmish
sixty-one <i>num</i>	[sɪksti ˈwʌn]	oltmish bir
skate <i>n, v</i>	[skeɪt]	1) konki; 2) konki uchmoq
skateboard <i>n</i>	[skeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord (ASFALTD AUCHISH UCHUN ROLIKLI TAXTA)
ski <i>n, v</i>	[ski:]	1) chang'i; 2) chang'i uchmoq
skip <i>v</i>	[skɪp]	sakramoq
skirt <i>n</i>	[skɜ:t]	yubka
sky <i>n</i>	[skai]	osmon
sledge <i>n, v</i>	[sledʒ]	1) chana; 2) chanada uchmoq
sleep <i>v</i>	[sli:p]	uxlamoq
slept <i>v</i>	[slept]	"sleep" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
slow <i>adj</i>	[sləʊ]	sekin, asta
slowly <i>adv</i>	[sləʊli]	ohista
small <i>adj</i>	[smɔ:l]	kichik, kichkina
snake <i>n</i>	[sneɪk]	ilon
snow <i>n</i>	[snəʊ]	qor
snowball <i>n</i>	[snəʊbɔ:l]	qor to'pi
snowman <i>n</i>	[snəʊmæn]	qor odam
snowstorm <i>n</i>	[snəʊstɔ:m]	qorbo'ron, izg'irin
snowy <i>adj</i>	[snəʊi]	qorli
so <i>conj, adv</i>	[səʊ]	1) shunday qilib, shuning uchun; 2) shunchalik
soap <i>n</i>	[səʊp]	sovun
soft <i>adj</i>	[sɒft]	yumshoq
softly <i>adv</i>	[sɒftli]	yumshoq ovoz bilan
some <i>det, adj</i>	[sʌm]	ba'zi, ayrim
sometimes <i>pron</i>	[sʌmtaɪmz]	ba'zida, ba'zan
something <i>pron</i>	[sʌmθɪŋ]	nimadir, biror narsa
son <i>n</i>	[sʌn]	o'g'il
song <i>n</i>	[sɒŋ]	qo'shiq
soon <i>adv</i>	[su:n]	tezda
sore eye <i>adj+n</i>	[sɔ:r 'aɪ]	ko'z og'rig'i
sore hand <i>adj+n</i>	[sɔ: 'hænd]	qo'l og'rig'i
sore leg <i>adj+n</i>	[sɔ: 'leg]	oyoq og'rig'i
sore throat <i>adj+n</i>	[sɔ: 'θreut]	tomoq og'rig'i
sorry <i>v</i>	[spri]	kechiring, kechirasiz
Sorry, you have the wrong number.		Kechirasiz, noto'g'ri raqam terdingiz.
sound <i>n</i>	[saʊnd]	tovush
soup <i>n</i>	[su:p]	sho'rva
sparrow <i>n</i>	[spærəʊ]	chumchuq
speak <i>v</i>	[spi:k]	gapirmoq
speak to <i>v+prep</i>	[spi:k tə]	... bilan gaplashmoq
special <i>adj</i>	[speʃ(ə)l]	maxsus
spell <i>v</i>	[spel]	harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq

**S****T**

spend <i>v</i> [spend]	o'tkazmoq
spider <i>n</i> ['spaɪdə]	o'rgimchak
spider monkey <i>n+n</i> [spaɪdə 'mʌŋki]	o'rgimchaksimon maymun
spot <i>n</i> [spɒt]	dog', xol, qashqa
sport <i>n</i> [spɔ:t]	sport
sportsman <i>n pl (-men)</i> [spɔ:tsmən]	sportchi
sports centre <i>n+n</i> [spɔ:ts 'sentə]	sport markazi
sports uniform <i>n+n</i> [spɔ:ts 'ju:nifɔ:m]	sport formasi
spring <i>n</i> [sprɪŋ]	bahor
spy <i>n, v</i> [spaɪ]	1) josus; 2) izlamoq
square <i>adj</i> [skweə]	to'rburchak, kvadrat
staff room <i>n+n</i> [sta:fru:m]	xodimlar (o'qituvchilar) xonasi
stand <i>v</i> [stænd]	turmoq
Stand up. [stændʌp]	O'rningizdan turing.
start <i>n, v</i> [sta:t]	1) boshlanish; start; 2) boshlamoq
stay (at) <i>v</i> [steɪ]	qolmoq, (vaqtinchalik) turmoq, yashamoq
stay at school [steɪ ət 'sku:l]	maktabda qolmoq
stay with <i>v+prep</i> [steɪ wið]	1) ...bilan qolmoq; 2) ...ilan yashamoq
stone <i>n</i> [stəʊn]	tosh
stop <i>v</i> [stɒp]	to'xtamoq
story <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [stɔ:ri]	hikoya
straight <i>adj</i> [streɪt]	1) to'g'ri; 2) tekis (soch haqida)
strawberry <i>n</i> [strə:bəri]	qulupnay
street <i>n</i> [stri:t]	ko'cha
stripe <i>n</i> [straɪp]	yo'l-yo'l chiziq, taram-taram yo'l
strong <i>adj</i> [strɒŋ]	kuchli
student <i>n</i> ['stju:d(ə)nt]	talaba
study <i>v</i> [stʌdi]	o'qimoq, o'rganmoq
subject <i>n</i> [səbdʒɪkt]	o'quv fani
sum <i>n</i> [sʌm]	yig'indi
do sums <i>v+n</i>	masala yechmoq
summer <i>n</i> ['sʌmə]	yoz
sun <i>n</i> [sʌn]	quyosh
sunbathe <i>v</i> ['sʌnbɛθ]	quyoshda toblanmoq
Sunday <i>n</i> ['sʌndɪ]	yakshanba
sunflower <i>n</i> ['sʌnflaʊə]	kungaboqar
sunglasses <i>n</i> ['sʌŋglə:sɪs]	quyoshga qarshi ko'zoynak, qora ko'zoynak
sunny <i>adj</i> ['sʌni]	quyoshli, serquyosh
supermarket <i>n</i> ['su:pəma:kɪt]	supermarket
sure <i>adj</i> [ʃəʊə, ʃɔ:]	ishonchli
Are you sure?	Ishonchingiz komilmi?
surname <i>n</i> ['sɜ:neɪm]	familiya
surprise <i>n</i> [sə'praɪz]	kutilmagan sovg'a, surpriz
swallow <i>n</i> ['swɒləʊ]	qaldirg'och
sweep the floor <i>v+n</i> ['swi:p ðə 'flɔ:]	polni supurmoq
sweet <i>adj, n</i> [swi:t]	1) shirin; 2) shirinlik
swept <i>v</i> [swept]	"sweep" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
swim <i>v</i> [swim]	cho'milmoq, suzmoq
swimming <i>n</i> [swɪmɪŋ]	cho'milish, suzish
table <i>n</i> ['teɪb(ə)l]	1) stol; 2) jadval
taekwondo <i>n</i> ['taɪkwɒndəʊ]	taekvondo (sport turi)
tail <i>n</i> [teɪl]	dum
take <i>v</i> [teɪk]	olmoq
take for a walk <i>v+n</i>	sayrga olib chiqmoq

take a photo <i>v+n</i>	[teɪkə] ə [fəutəʊ]	fotosuratga olmoq
take the rubbish out	[teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aut]	axlatni/supurindini tashlab kelmoq
talk <i>v, n</i>	[tɔ:k]	1) suhbatlashmoq; 2) suhbat
talk on the phone <i>v+n</i>		telefonda gaplashmoq
tall <i>adj</i>	[tɔ:l]	novcha, bo'yi uzun, baland
tasty <i>adj</i>	[teɪsti]	mazali, lazzatli
taxi <i>n</i>	[tæksi]	taksi
taxi-driver <i>n</i>	[tæksi 'draɪvə]	taksi haydovchi
tea <i>n</i>	[ti:]	choy
teach <i>v</i>	[ti:tʃ]	o'qitmoq
teacher <i>n</i>	[ti:tʃə]	o'qituvchi
Teachers' Day <i>n+n</i>	[ti:tʃəz 'deɪ]	O'qituvchilar kuni
team <i>n</i>	[ti:m]	komanda, jamoa
teddy bear <i>n</i>	['tedi 'beə]	o'yinchoq ayiq
teeth <i>n</i>	[ti:θ]	tishlar
telephone <i>n</i>	[telɪfəʊn]	telefon
tell <i>v</i>	[tel]	aytmoq
temperature <i>n</i>	[temp(ə)rətʃə]	harorat
ten <i>num</i>	[ten]	o'n
tennis <i>n</i>	[tenɪs]	tennis
tenth <i>num</i>	[tenθ]	o'ninchı
text <i>n</i>	[tekst]	matn
Thank you.	[θæŋkjju:]	Rahmat.
that <i>adj</i>	[ðæt, ðæt]	1) ana u; 2) o'sha
the [ðə, ðɪ]		aniq artikl
theatre <i>n</i>	[θɪətə]	teatr
their <i>adj</i>	[ðə, ðeə]	ularning
them <i>pron</i>	[ðəm, ðem]	ularni, ularga
then <i>conj</i>	[ðen]	keyin, so'ng
there <i>adv</i>	[ðeə, ðə]	u yerda
there is/are	[ðeriz / ðera:]	(biror joyda) ... bor
thermometer <i>n</i>	[θə'mɒmɪtə]	termometr
these <i>pron</i>	[ði:z]	bular (yaqindagi narsalarga nisbatan)
they <i>pron</i>	[ðei]	ular
thin <i>adj</i>	[θɪn]	ozg'in, ingichka
thing <i>n</i>	[θɪŋ]	narsa, buyum
think <i>v</i>	[θɪŋk]	o'ylamoq
third <i>num</i>	[θɜ:d]	uchinchi
thirteen <i>num</i>	[θɜ:tɪ:n]	o'n uch
thirty <i>num</i>	[θɜ:ti]	o'ttiz
thirty-one <i>num</i>	[θɜ:ti 'wʌn]	o'ttiz bir
this <i>pron adj</i>	[ðɪs]	bu, shu
those <i>pron</i>	[ðəuz]	anavilar (uzoqdagi narsalarga nisbatan)
three <i>num</i>	[θri:]	uch
three hundred <i>num</i>	[θri: 'hʌndrəd]	uch yuz
thunderstorm <i>n</i>	[θʌndəstɔ:m]	momaqaldiroq
Thursday <i>n</i>	[θɜ:zdi]	payshanba
tick <i>v</i>	[tɪk]	belgi bilan belgilamoq
ticket <i>n</i>	[tɪkɪt]	chipta, bilet
tiger <i>n</i>	[taɪgə]	yo'lbars
tights <i>n</i>	[taɪts]	kolgotka
time <i>n</i>	[taɪm]	1) payt; 2) marta
on time		o'z vaqtida
timetable <i>n</i>	[taɪm'teɪbl]	dars jadvali
tired <i>adj</i>	[taɪəd]	charchagan

## T

title <i>n</i>	[taɪtl]	mavzu, sarlavha
to <i>prep</i>	[tu, tə, tu:]	1) ...ga (yo'nalish predlogi); 2) ...kam (payt predlogi)
go to school		maktabga bormoq
ten minutes to eleven		o'ntakam o'n bir
today <i>adv</i>	[tə'deɪ]	bugun
toe <i>n</i>	[təʊ]	oyoq barmog'i
toilet <i>n</i>	[tɔɪlət]	1) hojatxona; 2) unitaz
tomato <i>n</i>	[tə'ma:təʊ]	pomidor
tomato salad <i>n+n</i>	[tə'ma:təʊ 'sæləd]	pomidor salat
tomorrow <i>adv</i>	[tə'mɒrəʊ]	ertaga
tongue twister <i>n+n</i>	[tʌŋ'twɪstə]	tez aytish
too <i>adv</i>	[tu:]	ham
took <i>v</i>	[tʊk]	"take" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
tooth <i>n pl</i> ( <i>teeth</i> )	[tu:θ]	tish
toothache <i>n</i>	[tu:θeɪk]	tish og'rig'i
toothbrush <i>n</i>	[tu:θbrʌʃ]	tish cho'tkasi
toothpaste <i>n</i>	[tu:θpeɪst]	tish pastasi
tortoise <i>n</i>	[tɔ:təs]	toshbaqa
total <i>n</i>	[təʊtl]	jami
touch <i>v</i>	[tʌtʃ]	tegmoq, turtmoq
tourist <i>n</i>	[tʊərist]	sayyoh, turist
Tower of London <i>n+n</i>	[təʊər əv 'lʌndən]	London minorasi
town <i>n</i>	[taʊn]	(kichik) shahar
toy <i>n</i>	[tɔɪ]	o'yinchoq
toy shop <i>n+n</i>	[tɔɪʃɒp]	o'yinchoq do'konı
tractor <i>n</i>	[trækter]	traktor
tradition <i>n</i>	[trə'dɪʃ(ə)n]	an'ana
traditional <i>adj</i>	[trə'dɪʃnl]	an'anaviy
Trafalgar Square <i>n+n</i>	[trə'fælgər 'skweə]	Trafalgar maydoni
train <i>n</i>	[treɪn]	poyezd
trainers <i>n</i>	[treɪnəz]	krossovka
translate <i>v</i>	[træns'leɪt]	tarjima qilmoq
transport <i>n</i>	[trænspo:t]	transport
tree <i>n</i>	[tri:]	daraxt
trousers <i>n</i>	[traʊzəz]	shim
true <i>adj</i>	[tru:]	to'g'ri, haqiqat
try <i>v</i>	[trai]	urinib ko'rmoq; harakat qilmoq
T-shirt <i>n</i>	[ti: 'ʃɜ:t]	futbolka
Tuesday <i>n</i>	[tju:zdi]	seshanba
tugai <i>n</i>	[tʊ'gai]	to'qay
tulip <i>n</i>	[tju:lɪp]	lola
tummy ache <i>n+n</i>	[tʌmɪ 'eɪk]	qorin og'rig'i
turkey <i>n pl</i> (-s)	[tɜ:kɪ]	kurka
turn <i>n, v</i>	[tɜ:n]	1) navbat; 2) burilmoq
turn left <i>v+n</i>	[tɜ:n 'left]	chapga burilmoq
turn right <i>v+n</i>	[tɜ:n 'rait]	o'ngga burilmoq
turtle <i>n</i>	[tɜ:tł]	dengiz toshbaqası
twelfth <i>num</i>	[twelfθ]	o'n ikkinchi
twelve <i>num</i>	[twelv]	o'n ikki
twenty <i>num</i>	[twenti]	yigirma
twenty-one <i>num</i>	['twenti 'wʌn]	yigirma bir
twin <i>n</i>	[twin]	egizak
two <i>num</i>	[tu:]	ikki
two hundred <i>num</i>	[tu: 'hʌndrəd]	ikki yuz

ugly *adj* [ʌgli]  
 umbrella *n* [ʌm'brelə]  
 uncle *n* ['ʌŋkl]  
 under *prep* ['ʌndə]  
 understand *v* ['ʌndə'stænd]  
 unhealthy *n* [ʌn'helθi]  
 uniform *n* ['ju:nifɔ:m]  
 unit *n* ['ju:nit]  
 university *n pl (-ies)* [ju:nɪ've:siti]  
 up *adv* [ʌp]  
 Urgench *n* [ʊr'gentʃ]  
 us *pron* [əs, ʌs]  
 use *v* [ju:z]  
 usually *adv* [ju:ʒuəli]  
 Uzbek *adj, n* ['uzbek]  
 Uzbekistan *n* [uzbeki'sta:n]

varan *n* [va'ra:n]  
 vase *n* [va:z]  
 vegetable *n* ['vedʒtəbl]  
 very *adv* ['veri]  
 village *n* ['vilidʒ]  
 violet *adj* ['vaiəlit]  
 visit *v* ['vizit]  
 volleyball *n* ['volibɔ:l]

**U** wake up *v* ['weɪkʌp]  
**V** Wales *n* [weilz]  
 walk *v* [wɔ:k]  
 wall *n* [wɔ:l]  
 want *v* [wɒnt]  
**W** warm *adj* [wɔ:m]  
 was [wəz, wɒz]

was born [wəz 'bɔ:n]  
 wash *v* [wɒʃ]  
 do the washing *v+n* ['du: ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ]  
 wash the dishes *v+n* ['wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz]  
 watch *v* [wɒtʃ]  
 watch TV *v+n* ['wɒtʃ ,ti:'vi:]  
 water *n pl (-)* ['wɔ:tə]  
 watermelon *n* ['wɔ:təmelən]  
 we *pron* [wi, wi:]  
 wear *v* [weə]  
 weather *n* ['weðə]  
 Wednesday *n* ['wenzdi]  
 week *n* [wi:k]  
 well *adv* [wel]  
 went [went]  
 were [wɜ:]  
 wet *adj* [wet]  
 whale *n* [weɪl]  
 what *pron, adv* [wɒt]  
 What about you?

xunuk, badbashara  
 soyabon  
 tog'a, amaki  
 tagida, ostida  
 tushunmoq  
 nosog'lom, zararli  
 forma  
 bo'lim  
 universitet, oliyogh  
 yuqori tomonga  
 Urganch  
 bizni, bizga  
 foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq  
 odatda  
 1) o'zbek, o'zbekcha; 2) o'zbek tili  
 O'zbekiston

echkemar  
 vaza, guldon  
 sabzavot  
 juda  
 qishloq  
 binafsharang, siyohrang  
 tashrif buyurmoq  
 voleybol

uyg'onmoq  
 Uels  
 sayr qilmoq, piyoda yurmoq  
 devor  
 xohlamoq, istamoq  
 iliq  
 edim, edi, bo'lganman, bo'lgan (*o'tgan zamonda birlikdagi shaxs uchun ishlataladi*)  
 tug'ilgan  
 yuvmoq  
 kir yuvmoq  
 idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq  
 1) ko'rmoq; 2) kuzatmoq  
 televizor ko'rmoq  
 suv  
 tarvuz  
 biz  
 kiymoq  
 ob-havo  
 chorshanba  
 hafta  
 yaxshi  
 "go" fe'lining o'tgan zamona shakli  
 eding, edik, edingiz, edilar (*o'tgan zamonda ko'plikdagi shaxs uchun ishlataladi*)  
 nam, ho'l  
 kit  
 1) nima; 2) qanday  
 Siz(da)chi?

when <i>adv</i> [wen]	qachon
When's he/she at home?	U qachon uyda bo'ladi?
where <i>adv</i> [weə]	qayerda, qayerga
Where are you going? ['weəra: ju: 'gəʊɪŋ]	Qayerga boryapsan/boryapsiz?
Where can I buy ...? ['weə kən aɪ 'baɪ]	...ni qayerda sotib olsam bo'ladi?
which <i>pron</i> [wɪtʃ]	qaysi
white <i>adj</i> [waɪt]	oq
whiteboard <i>n</i> ['waɪtbɔ:d]	sinf doskasi (oq rangli)
who <i>pron</i> [hu:]	kim
whose <i>pron</i> [hu:z]	kimning
why <i>pron</i> [war]	nima uchun
wild <i>adj</i> [waɪld]	yovvoyi
wildlife <i>n</i> ['waɪldlaɪf]	yovvoyi tabiat; yovvoyi hayvonlar
willow <i>n</i> ['wɪləʊ]	tol
wind <i>n</i> [wind]	shamol
window <i>n</i> ['wɪndəʊ]	deraza
windstorm <i>n</i> ['windstɔ:m]	kuchli shamol, bo'ron
windy <i>adj</i> ['wɪndi]	shamolli
winter <i>n</i> ['wɪntə]	qish
wise <i>adj</i> [waɪz]	dono, oqil
wish <i>n, v</i> [wɪʃ]	1) tilak, istak; 2) tilamoq
with <i>prep</i> [wɪð, wɪθ]	bilan
wolf <i>n pl (wolves)</i> [wʊlf] ['wʊlvz]	bo'ri
woman <i>n pl (women)</i> ['wʊmən] ['wɪmɪn]	ayol
wonderful <i>adj</i> ['wʌndəf(ə)l]	ajoyib
word <i>n</i> [wɜ:d]	so'z
wordlist <i>n</i> ['wɜ:dlɪst]	lug'at
work <i>n, v pl (-)</i> [wɜ:k]	1) ish; 2) ishlar
workbook <i>n</i> ['wɜ:kbʊk]	mashq daftari
world <i>n</i> [wɜ:ld]	dunyo, jahon
write <i>v</i> [raɪt]	yozmoq
wrong <i>adj</i> [rɒŋ]	noto'g'ri
yard <i>n</i> [jɑ:d]	hovli
year <i>n</i> [jɜ:]	yil
years old [jɪəz 'əuld]	... yoshda
yellow <i>adj</i> ['jeləʊ]	sariq
yes <i>adv</i> [jes]	ha
yesterday <i>adv</i> ['jestədɪ]	kecha
you <i>pron</i> [jə, ju, ju:]	1) sen, siz; 2) sizni, sizga
young <i>adj</i> [jʌŋ]	yosh
your <i>adj</i> [jə, jɔ:]	sening, sizning
yucky <i>adj</i> ['jʌki]	yoqimsiz, bemaza
yummy <i>adj</i> ['jʌmi]	ishtahani qo'zg'atadigan, yeishli
zebra <i>n</i> ['zi:brə]	zebra
zoo <i>n</i> [zu:]	hayvonot bog'i

W

Y

Z

Wordlist

## Ijaraga berilgan darslik holatini ko'rsatuvchi jadval

Ò'r	O'quvchining ismi va familiyasi	O'quv yili	Darslikning olingandagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi	Darslikning topshirilgandagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						

**Darslik ijaraga berilib, o'quv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqoridaq jadval sinf rahbari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan to'ldiriladi:**

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, ko'chmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yo'q.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta'mirlangan. Ko'chgan varaqlari qayta ta'mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qî niqarsiz	Muqova chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo'q, qoniqarsiz ta'mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo'yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo'lmaydi.

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