Teens'

ENGLISH

Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik

6

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta’limi vazirligi tasdiqlagan

Pupil’s book

Workbook

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– tinglab tushunish yoki video mashqlarni bajarish;

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

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Dear Pupil!

Welcome to **Teens' English 6**!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have fun!

The Authors

Aziz o'quvchi!

Teens' English 6 darsligiga xush kelibsiz!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sizga omad tilaymiz!

Mualliflar.

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LESSON 1 Jobs at school

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2b **Listen and check.**

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

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

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

e.g. **A:** *(takes a card)*
B: Do you answer the telephone?
A: No.
C: Do you clean the school?
A: Yes.
C: You are the cleaner.

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

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

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

5b **Work in pairs.**

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

e.g. **A:** What's his name?
B: His name's David Beckham.

Pupil B: Look at page 11.

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

LESSON 2 Professions

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

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

3a **Find similar words.**

3b **Listen and check.**

4 **Match the sentences and the jobs.**

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

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

5 **Play "Tic Tac Toe".**

e.g. A librarian works in a library. She knows about the books. She helps children to find books.

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

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

6b **Report.**

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

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

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Chain Drill.**

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

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

4a **Listen and match.**

Lucy Daniel Madina Rustam Davron Sabina Aziz Heggy Alisher

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

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

Remember:

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

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

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

name	job	why
Regina	doctor	help sick people

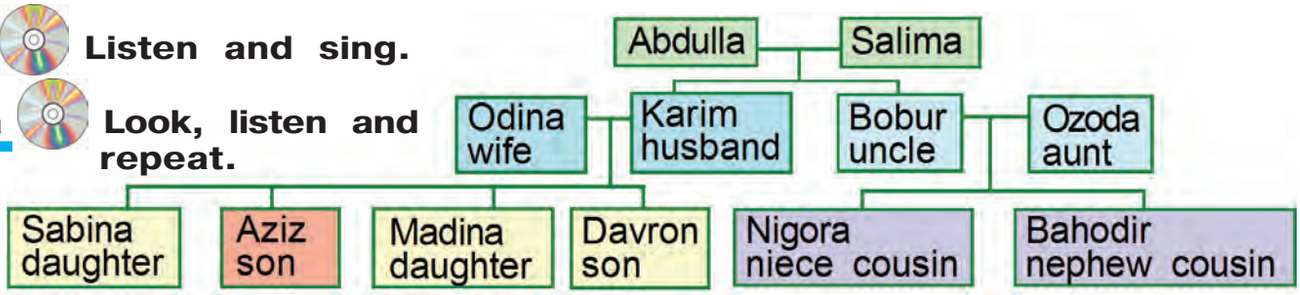
5b **Report.**

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

LESSON 4 A wedding in Fergana

1 **Listen and sing.**

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



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

2c **Work in groups. Play "The Abdullaev Family".**
e.g. **Davron:** My name's Davron.
Pupils: Do you have any brothers or sisters?
Davron: My father's name's Karim. I have a twin sister. Her name's Madina.

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

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

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

3b **Work in pairs. Match the parts and make sentences about Aziz.**
e.g. **A:** His parents' niece is making cakes.
B: No, his parents' niece is getting married.

4 **Draw your family tree and write about one relative.**

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

LESSON 5 Uzbek and English weddings

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

pageboy, bride, bridesmaid, bridegroom, throw, confetti

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

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

5 **Listen and repeat.**

4b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Complete the table.**
A: You are from Great Britain.
e.g. Do girls in Uzbekistan have a white wedding dress?
B: You are from Uzbekistan.
e.g. Do girls in Great Britain have a white wedding dress?

4c **Report.**
e.g. In Great Britain girls have a white wedding dress. In Uzbekistan girls usually have a traditional Uzbek dress and a white wedding dress.

Something old,
Something new,
Something borrowed,
Something blue.

UNIT 1 Work and family

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

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

Name:

Profession:

Country:

What s/he is famous for:

3b Make the presentations.

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

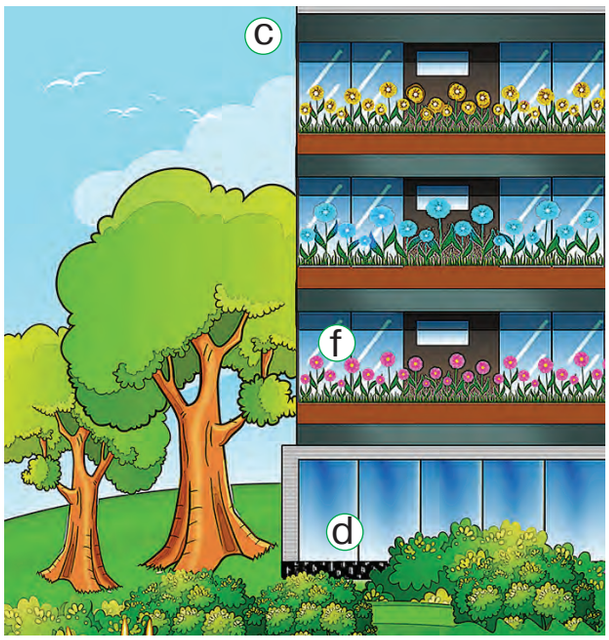
Unit 1 • Lesson 1

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

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

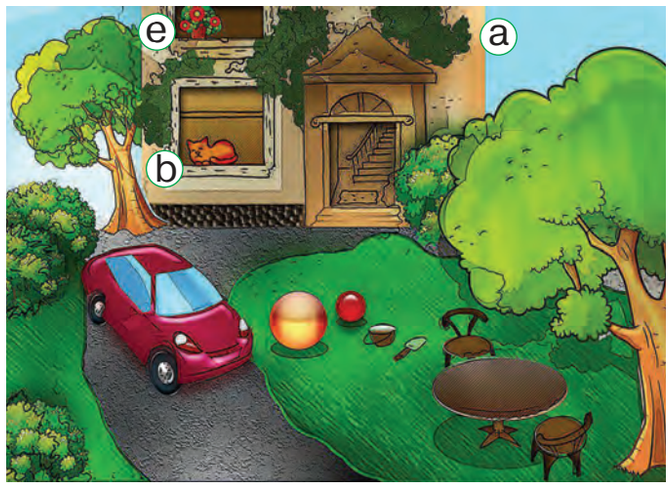
LESSON 1 An English house

1 **Listen and repeat.**



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

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



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

e.g. **A:** *(points)*
B: A block of flats.

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

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

Dear Aziz,
Thanks for your letter. You ask me to describe my house. It is (1) a ... house. (2) ... on the first (3) ... there are three bedrooms, a bathroom and a toilet. My bedroom is between my parents' room and my brother's room. My room is bigger than his room. My room is the best!
(4) ... on the ground (5) ... there is a living room, a dining room and a kitchen.
There is a small but beautiful garden in front of the house. We like playing in the garden. Sometimes we eat in the garden. My dad parks his car in the street in front of the house.
Please write to me about your house.
Love,
Lucy

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

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

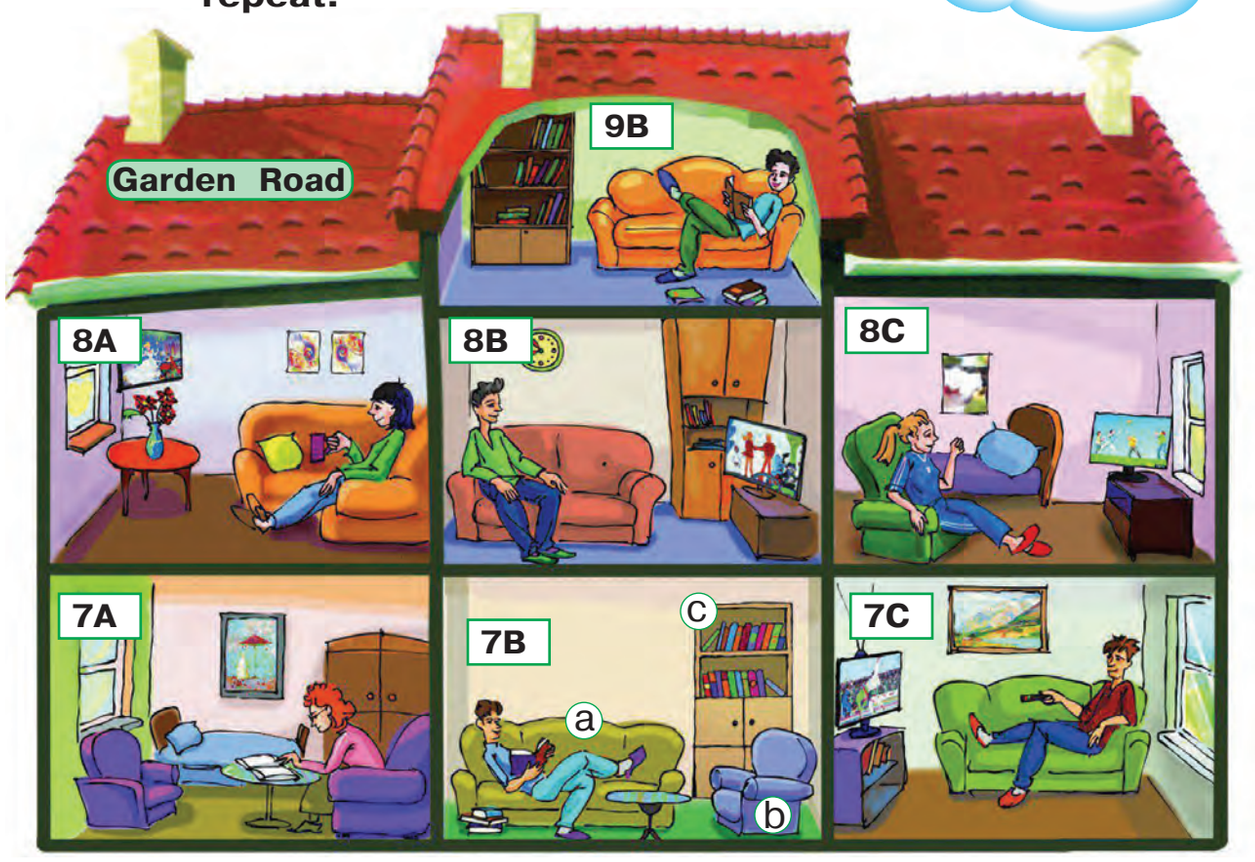
e.g. **A:** *(chooses a room)*
B: Is the room downstairs? Is there a cooker? ...

LESSON 2 Welcome to my home!

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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



2b **Play "Snowball".**

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

3a **Listen and find.**

3b **Play "Where's Mr Brown?"**

Pupil A: **Look at this page. You have info for Pupil B on page 14. Find where Mr Willis, Mrs Trish and Mrs Read live.**
Pupil B: **Look at page 35.**

e.g. **Pupil A:** Does Mr Willis have a sofa?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Is he watching TV?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Does he have a clock on the wall?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Thank you. Mr Willis lives at 8B Garden Road.
Pupil B: Well done!

LESSON 3 Tidy up your room!

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Read and repeat.**

Happy Harry helps at home on the holiday!

3 **Look, read and write instructions.**

e.g. Put the books in the bookcase.

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

4a **Choose and write three sentences.**

e.g. I mopped the floor.

4b **Play a guessing game.**

e.g. Did you mop the floor?

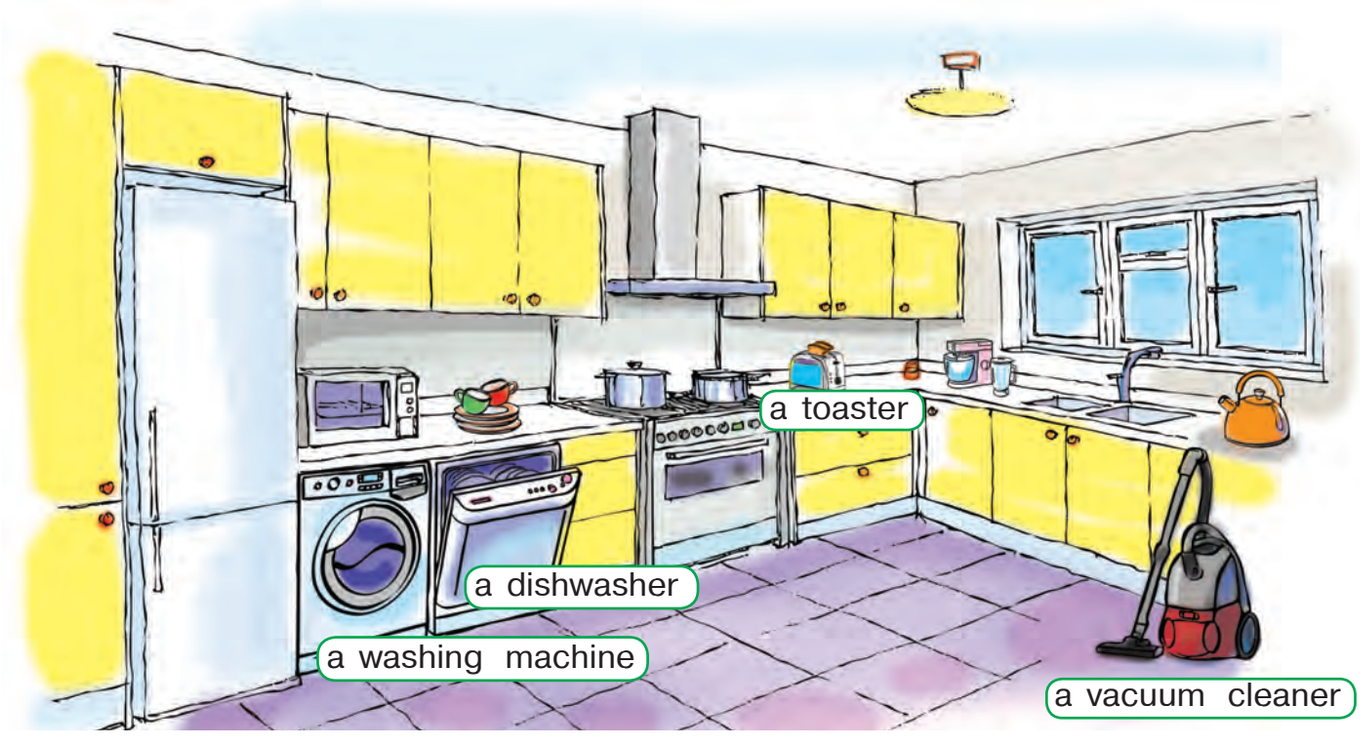
Info for Pupil B

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

LESSON 4 Homes, sweet homes ...

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



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

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

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

5 **Listen and complete.**

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

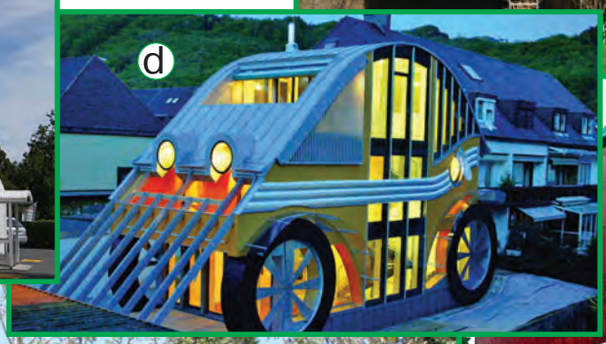
LESSON 5 Unusual houses

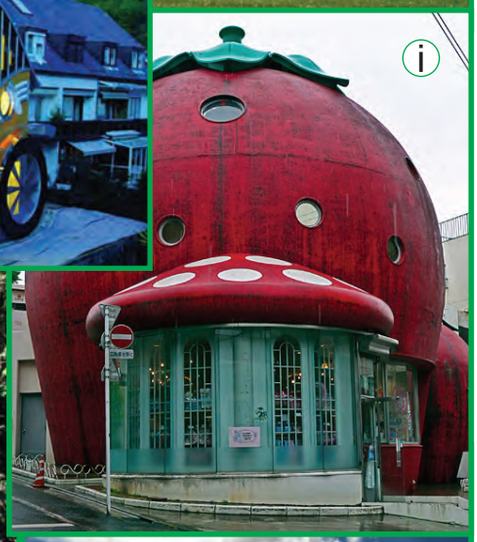
1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "We are washing dishes!"**

3a **Look, read and match.**

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





3b **Chain Drill.**

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

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

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

3d **Report.**

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

LESSON 6 Project My dream home

1 Listen and sing.

2a Draw and describe your dream house.

2b Make a presentation.

I can

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

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

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

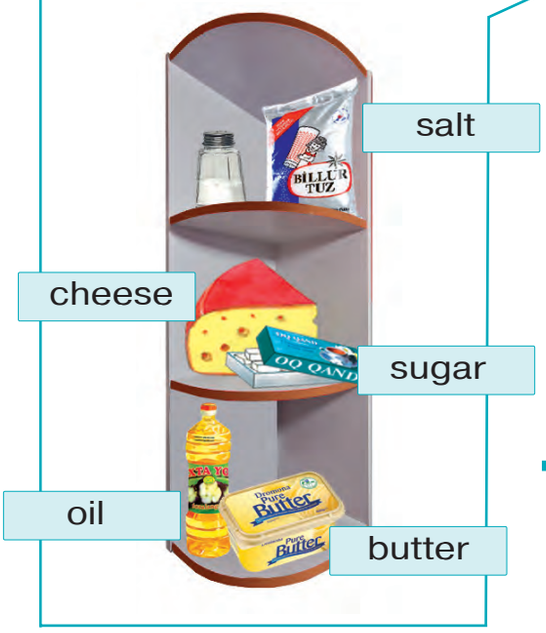
I can talk and write about devices we use at home.
Uyda ishlatiladigan anjomlar haqida gapirib, yoza olaman.

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

LESSON 1 What's in the fridge?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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



4a **Look and write 4 sentences.**

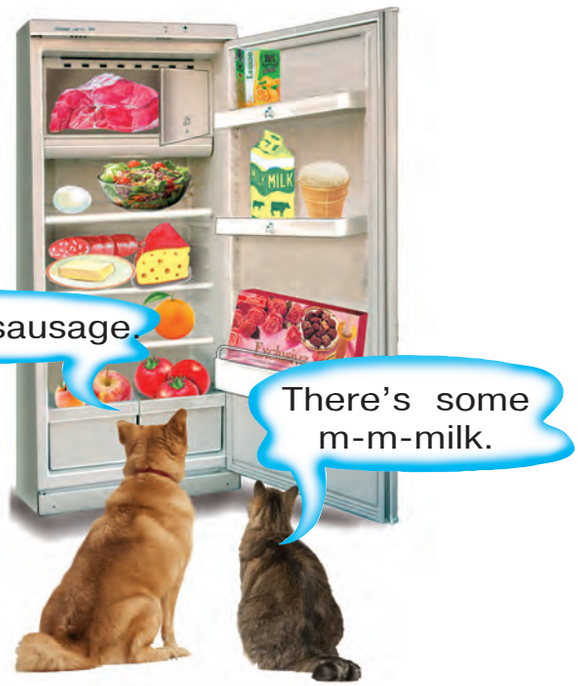
e.g. There is some meat on the first shelf.

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

A: *(points)*
B: Cheese.

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

e.g. There is an egg.
There is some butter.



egg butter
banana cheese oil
apple sweet sugar
orange salt

Remember:

There is an ice cream.
There is some sugar.

4b **Work in pairs. Say True or False.**

e.g. **A:** There is some meat on the second shelf.
B: False. There is some meat on the first shelf.

5 **Listen and draw.**

LESSON 2 Is there any fruit?

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

1) flour
2) lemonade
3) chips

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

A: *(points)*
B: Flour.

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

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

Aziz: Hello, Mum. What's for lunch? I'm hungry ...
Mum: Sausages, chips and tomatoes.
Aziz: Great! My favourite. Is there any juice?
Mum: No ... There's some tea.
Aziz: OK ... I'd like black tea with lemon ... Is there any fruit?
Mum: Yes ... bananas and apricots.
Aziz: Apricots ... Yuck. You know I don't like them.
Mum: Sorry, you can eat bananas then ... Go and wash your hands. Lunch is ready.

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

Pupil A: Look at this picture.
Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 23.

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

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

A: Is there any milk?
B: Yes. / No.

Remember:

Is there any rice?
Yes. / No.

LESSON 3 There are a lot of vegetables.

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

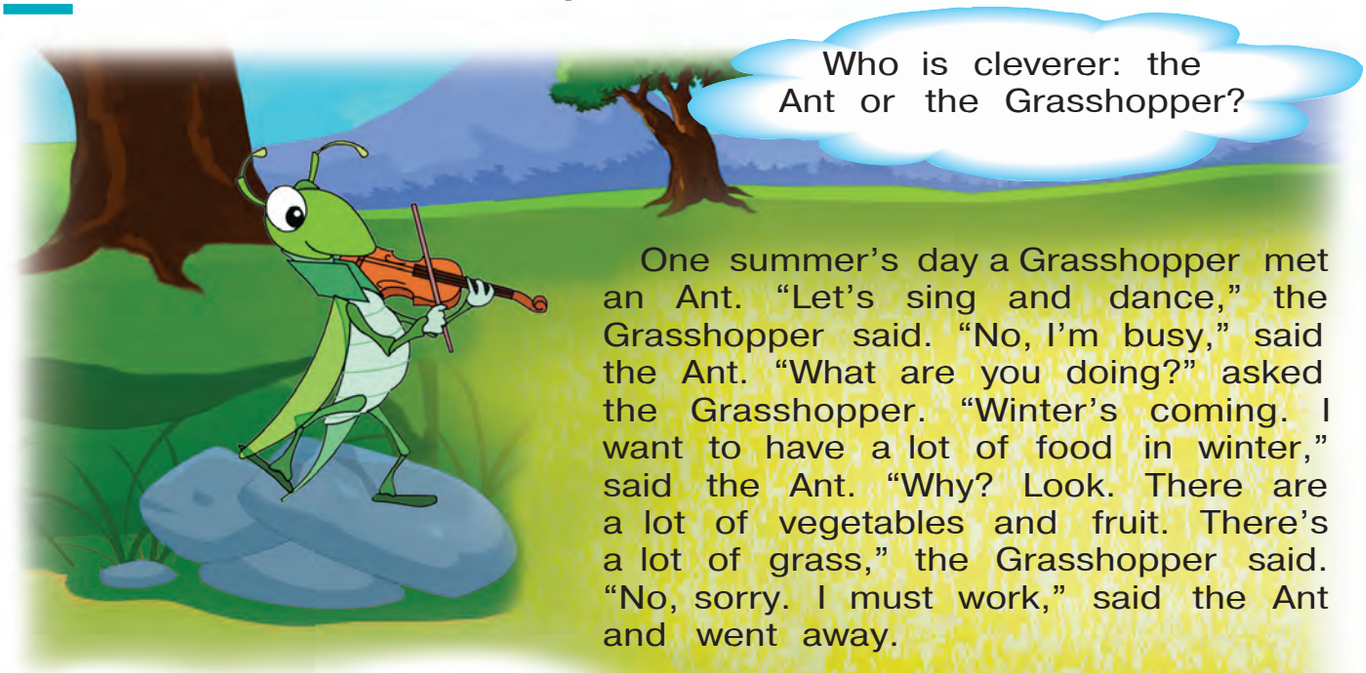
1. On this table there is a lot of bread and honey. There are a lot of bananas, apples and tomatoes.

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

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

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

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



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

Remember:

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

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

LESSON 4 Supermarkets and shops

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

2a **Listen and repeat.**

2b **Work in groups. Write your poem.**

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

3b **Listen and match with the sections.**

4a **Put the words in the right column.**

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

Dairy	Bakery	Meat	Fruit and veg
milk			

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

e.g. **A:** Where can I buy sausages?
B: Go to the meat section. Where can I buy ...?

LESSON 5 A bar of chocolate, please.

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

Where do people in Britain buy food?

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

2b **Answer the questions.**

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

3 **Look and match. Listen and repeat.**

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

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

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

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

5a **Listen and read.**

Good morning.
One packet?
What kind?
How many packets?
Here you are.

Good morning.
I'd like some green tea, please.
Yes, and some biscuits.
Lemon biscuits, please.
Two, please.
Thank you.

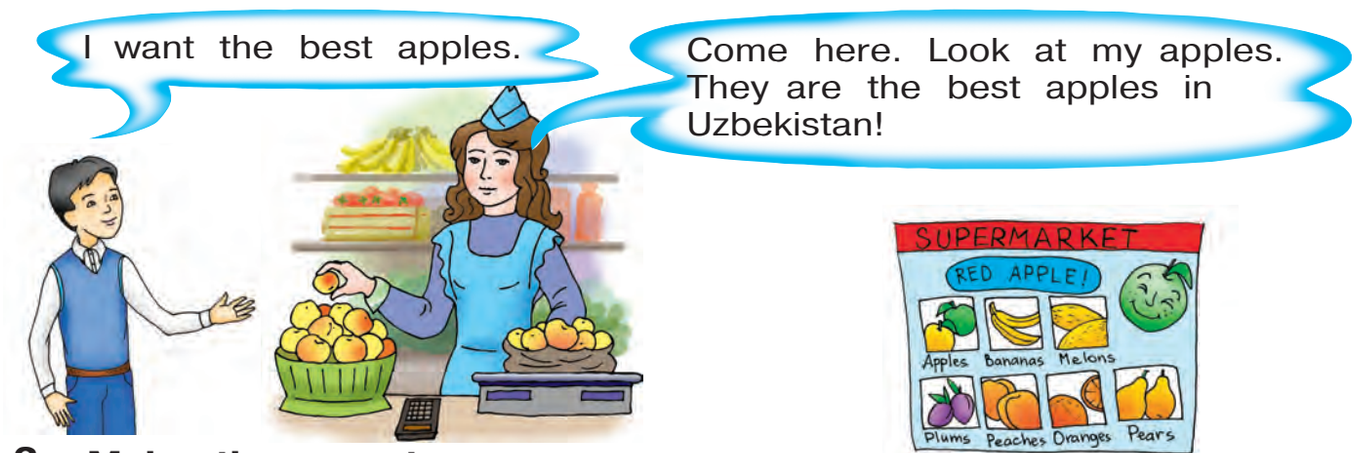
5b **Work in pairs. Play "Customer and Sales Assistant".**

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

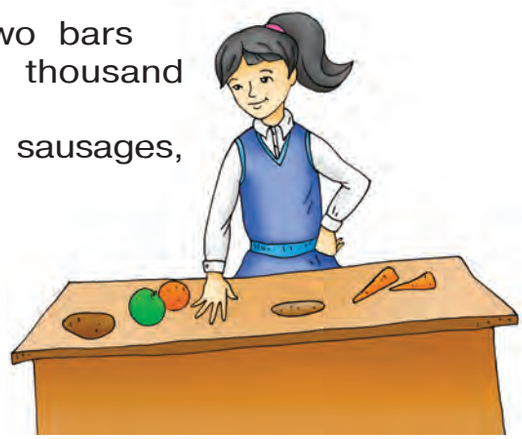
2b **Play "Let's Go Shopping".**



2c **Make the report.**

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

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



Unit 3 • Lesson 2

Activity 4 Work in pairs. Find five differences.

Pupil B: Look at the picture.

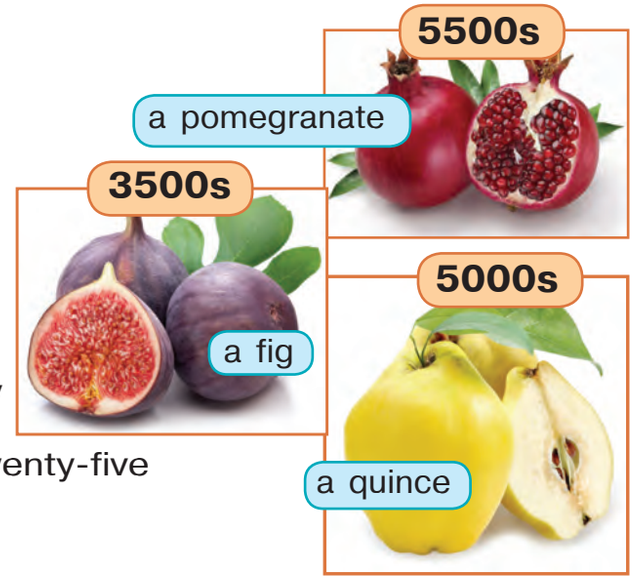
e.g. Pupil 1: Is there any lemonade in picture B?

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

LESSON 1 How much are they?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**



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

1) 250; 2) 1500; 3) 2125; 4) 1250

a) one thousand five hundred
b) one thousand two hundred and fifty
c) two hundred and fifty
d) two thousand one hundred and twenty-five

3b **Listen and repeat.**

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

1) How much are quinces?
   a) 1500 soums b) 2500 soums c) 5000 soums

2) How much does the customer* pay*?
   a) 5000 soums b) 2500 soums c) 1500 soums

3) How many quinces does the customer buy?
   a) half a kilo b) a kilo c) two kilos

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

Remember:

5000 soums a kilo
260 – two hundred and sixty
7520 – seven thousand five hundred and twenty
$^1/_2$ – half a kilo
Anything else?

4b **Listen and repeat.**

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

LESSON 2 How much does it cost?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, listen and repeat.**

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

I'm small and red. I grow very fast. I grow under the ground*. You can eat me raw. I'm in salads. 1

I'm not a plant. I'm white or brown. I have a hat. I grow on the ground. People usually don't eat me raw*. 2

I'm the most popular vegetable in Uzbekistan. I grow under the ground. I'm brown. You can't eat me raw. Children like me very much. 3

mushroom

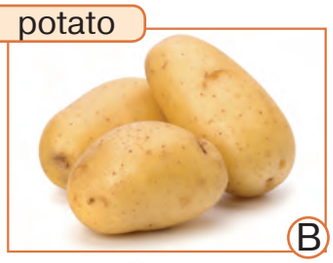
C

turnip

radish

A

potato



B

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

e.g. A: *(takes a card and says)* It's big and round.
B: Does it grow under the ground?
A: No.
C: Do we eat it raw?
A: No.
D: Is it orange?
A: Yes.
E: Do we eat it in somsas and mantis?
A: Yes.
All: It's a pumpkin!

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

C: How much do potatoes cost*?
S: They cost 1000 soums a kilo.
C: Two kilos, please.
S: Here you are. Anything else?
C: Yes. How much do cabbages cost?
S: They cost 500 soums each*.
C: One cabbage, please.
S: That's 2500 soums please.
C: Here you are.
S: Thank you.

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

e.g. C: How much do tomatoes cost?
S: They cost 1200 soums a kilo.
C: Two kilos, please.
S: Here you are. That's 2400 soums, please.

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

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

LESSON 3 Do you want to be healthy?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Read and answer the questions.**

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

My lunchbox

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

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

3a **Work in pairs. Read and find the words with *. Does "should" mean:**

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

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

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

e.g. We should eat good food.

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

e.g. **A:** What food should we eat to have good hair?
B: You should eat eggs and fish.

LESSON 4 Are your animals healthy?

1 **Play "Fruit and Vegetables".**

2a **Answer the question.**

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

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

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

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

2c **Listen and check.**

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

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

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

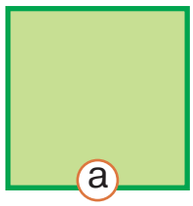
3b **Make a presentation of your programme.**

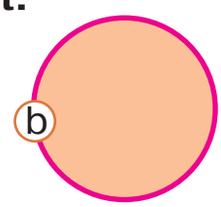
LESSON 5 Whose sandwich is this?

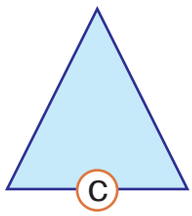
1 **Listen and sing.**

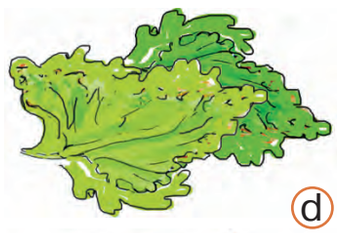
2a **Work in pairs. Match. Listen and repeat.**

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









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

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

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

A

Madina

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

B

Aziz

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

3b **Draw your sandwich. Write five sentences.**

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

3c **Work in pairs. Picture dictation.**

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

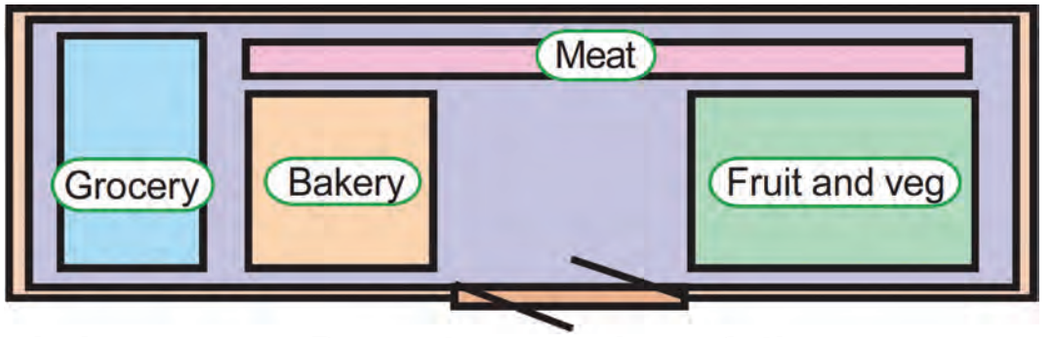
LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

Bakery:

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



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

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

I can

1) I can say about vegetables.
Men sabzavotlar haqida aytib bera olaman.

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

2) I can ask and answer about how much fruit and vegetables cost.
Meva va sabzavotlar necha pul turishi haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.

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

3) I can say what food you should eat to be healthy.
Sog'lom bo'lish uchun qanday oziq-ovqat yeyish kerakligini ayta olaman.

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

4) I can say how to look after domestic animals.
Uy hayvonlariga qanday qarash lozimligini ayta olaman.

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

5) I can write how to make a sandwich.
Buterbrodni qanday tayyorlash kerakligini yoza olaman.

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

LESSON 1 When's your birthday?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

e.g. the 31st of November

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

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

2b **Chain Drill.**

e.g. **A:** When's your birthday?
B: My birthday's on the 3rd of February.

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

1949 → **2014**

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

3b **Listen and repeat.**

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

e.g. **A:** *(points)*
B: Nineteen eighty-one.

4 **Play "Bingo".**

Bingo!!!

2014	1981	1968
1953	2008	2000

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

e.g. 1b

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

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

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

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

LESSON 2 Happy birthday!

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

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

e.g. **A:** What do you have on your birthday?
B: I have a birthday party. What do you ... ?

What do you	have get do sing	on your birthday?

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

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

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

4b **Work in groups. Say about the presents. What presents are the most popular?**

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

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

e.g. 1b

LESSON 3 Birthdays are fun!

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

e.g. A: *(points)*
B: A birthday party with cartoon heroes.

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

2b **Chain Drill.**
e.g. I'd like to have a birthday party with table fireworks.

2c **Work in groups of 4/5. Choose a birthday party.**
e.g. I'd like to have a dinosaur birthday party because I like dinosaurs.

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

3b **Write your answer to the invitation card.**

LESSON 4 My best birthday

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

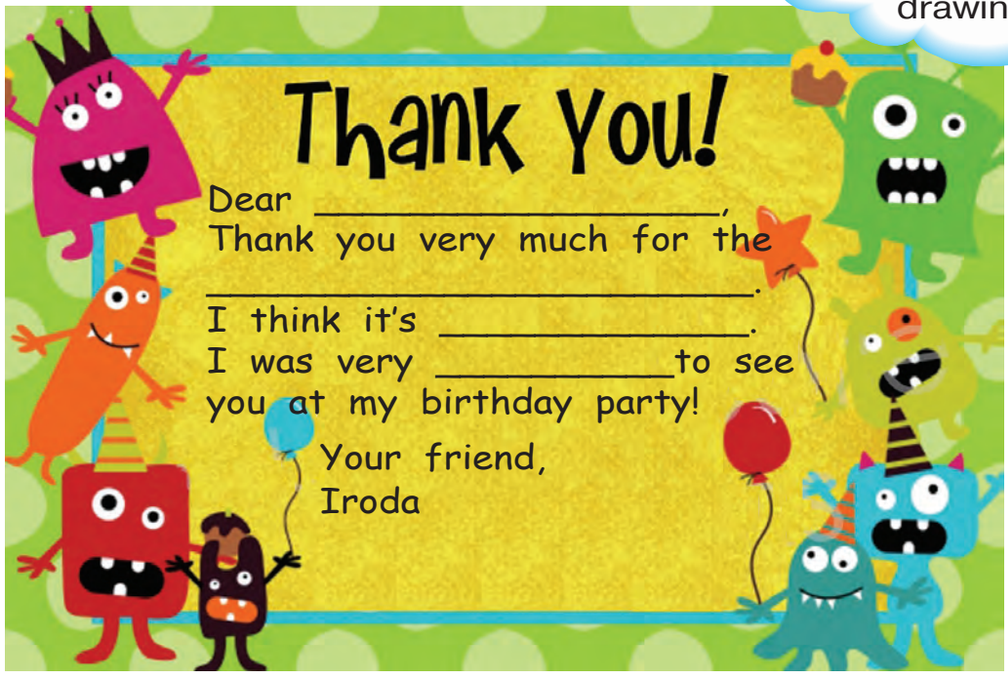
2b **Listen and check.**

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

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

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

happy, beautiful, Akmal, album for drawing

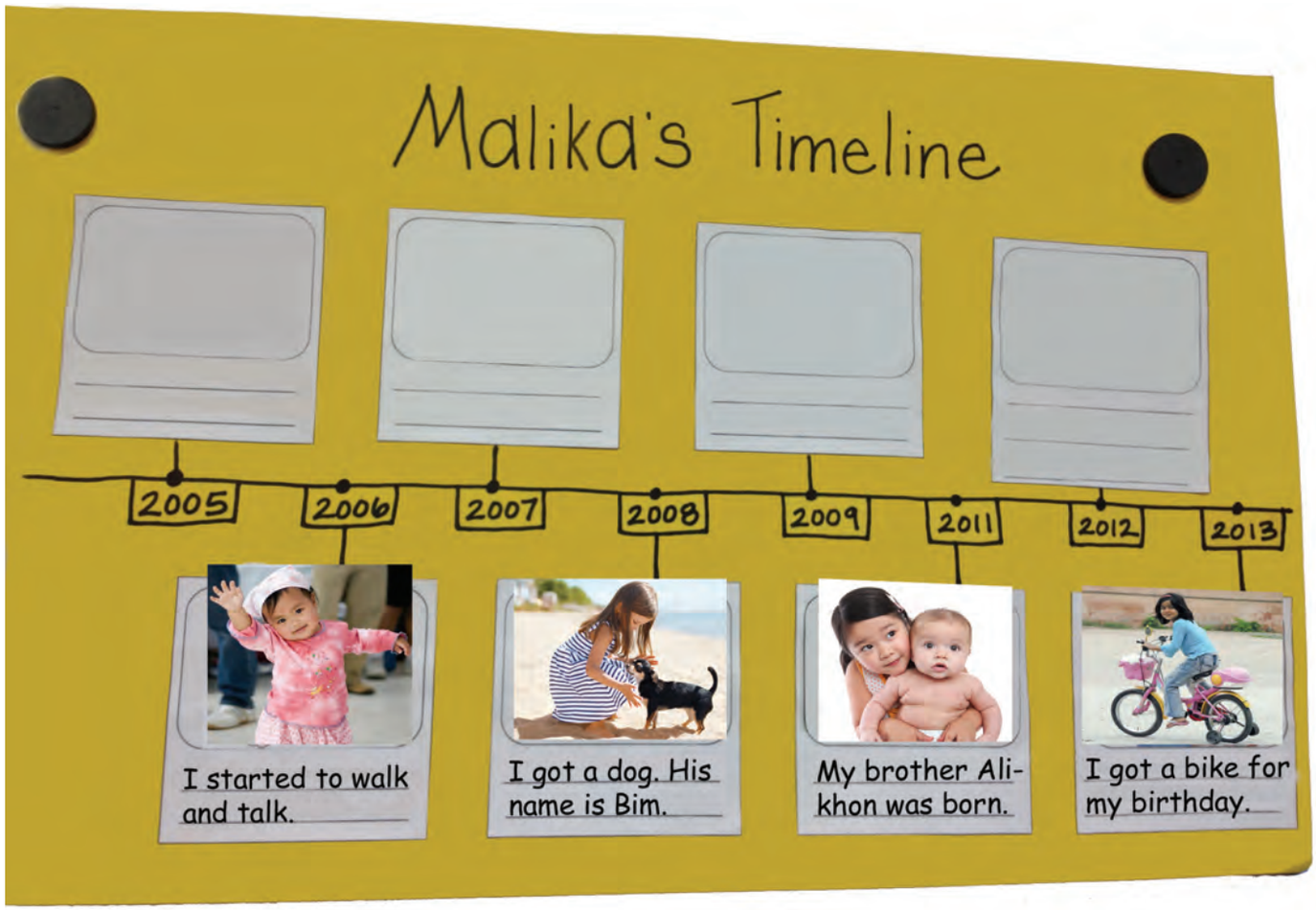


LESSON 5 My Timeline

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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



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

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

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

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

3c **Report.**

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

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

last summer	September	October	November
e.g. *went to Samarkand*			

2b **Write four sentences about you.**

e.g. Last summer I went to Samarkand.

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

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

	last summer	September	October	November
Azamat	**e.g.** *went to Samarkand*			
Nina				
Shohruh				
Nilufar				

Unit 2•Lesson 2

Activity 3b Work in pairs. Play "Where's Mr Brown?"

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

e.g. **Pupil A:** Does Mr Willis have a sofa?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Is he watching TV?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Does he have a clock on the wall?
Pupil B: Yes.
Pupil A: Thank you. Mr Willis lives at 8B Garden Road.
Pupil B: Well done!

Info for Pupil A

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

LESSON 1 What did you do yesterday?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

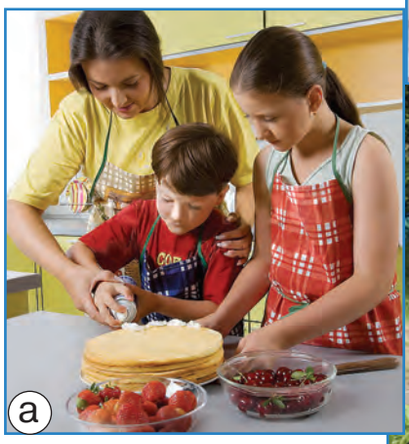
2 **Play "Miming".**

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

e.g. A: *(mimes)*
B: Did you watch TV?
A: No.
C: Did you play computer games?
A: Yes.

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

e.g. Dialogue 1e



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

A: What did you do yesterday?
B: We went to ... .
A: What did you do there?
B: We ... .
A: How was it?
B: It was ... .

interesting,
boring, fun, great

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

4b **Act your dialogue out.**

LESSON 2 Dinosaurs

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

What do you know about dinosaurs?

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

What new information did you know from the text?

Facts about dinosaurs

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

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON 3 What did he look like?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "Find Someone Who".**
e.g. Did you get up late yesterday?

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

3b **Work in pairs. Help the boy to find the man.**
Pupil A: Look at this page. Ask and answer.
e.g. Was his bag big? What colour was his bag?
Pupil B: Look at page 47. Ask and answer.
e.g. Was his hair curly? What colour were his eyes?

Pupil A:

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

3c **Work in pairs. Write a description of the man.**
e.g. The man was short.

LESSON 4 How old are bicycles?

1 Listen and sing.

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

2b Listen and repeat.

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

1960

f

1980

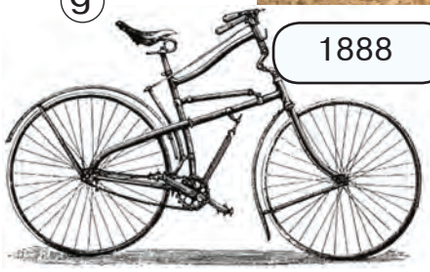
a

1920

e

g

1888



c

1870

b

1885

d

1817

Facts about bicycles

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

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

3b Work in pairs. Match the sentences and pictures.

e.g. 1d

3c Listen and check.

3d Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. **A:** What happened in 1817?
B: Carl Drais made the first "Running Machine."

Remember:

100 million – one hundred million

bike=bicycle

UNIT 6 Life in the past

LESSON 5 When I was ...

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "Past Tense".**
e.g. have - had

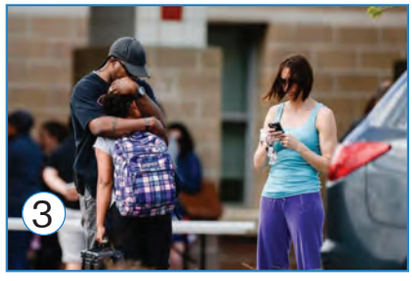
have	count	go
open	put	start
cost	wash	sleep
buy	clean	make
like	want	jump

3a **Work in pairs. Read and answer the questions.**
What did the boy want to have? Why?

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

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

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



3c **Listen and check.**

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

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

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

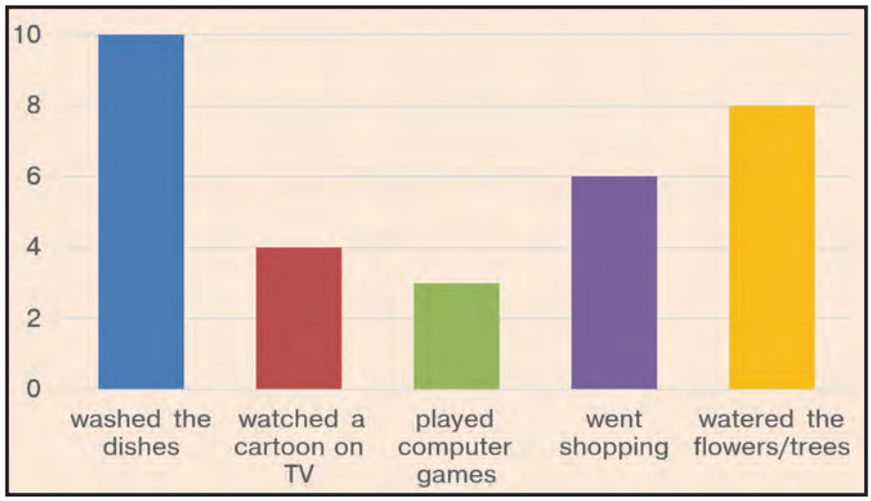
2a **Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Find Someone Who".**
e.g. Did you wash the dishes yesterday?

2b **Report.**
e.g. Four pupils in our group washed the dishes.

3a **Make a class graph.**

3b **Report.**
e.g. 9 pupils washed the dishes.

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



I can

1) I can say the date and year of my birthday.
Tug'ilgan kunim sanasi va yilini ayta olaman.
e.g. My birthday is on the 3rd of February. I was born in 2006.

2) I can say years.
Yillarni ayta olaman.
e.g. 1981 – Nineteen eighty-one.

3) I can say about birthday presents. Tug'ilgan kun sovg'alari haqida gapira olaman.
e.g. The box of chocolates is for my granny because she likes sweets.

4) I can write an invitation card, an answer to the invitation card and a Thank-you letter.
Taklifnoma, taklifnomaga javob va tashakkurnoma yoza olaman.

5) I can ask and say about what I did yesterday. Kechagi kun haqida so'ray olaman va kecha qilgan ishlarimni ayta olaman.
e.g. What did you do yesterday? We went to the zoo.

6) I can say about dinosaurs.
Dinozavrlar haqida ayta olaman.
e.g. They were the largest animals on Earth.

7) I can say about the first bicycles. Dastlabki velosipedlar haqida ayta olaman.
e.g. Bicycles are 200 years old. But the first bicycles were different.

LESSON 1 Where did pizza come from?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

i

h

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

1 Pizza came from Italy. People started to make pizza long ago.
2 Cheeseburgers came from the USA. In 1926 a man from the USA put some cheese on a hamburger and got a cheeseburger.
3 Pasta came from China. A great man Marco Polo lived in Italy. He travelled to China and brought pasta from China to Italy.
4 Bread is the oldest food. It came from Asia. People in Asia began to make bread thousands of years ago.
5 Chocolate came from Mexico. Children and adults like eating chocolate and drinking hot chocolate.
6 A hot dog came from Frankfurt. Frankfurt is one of the biggest cities in Germany. Hot dogs are very popular in the world.
7 Fish and chips came from England. It is very popular in Great Britain.
8 Coffee came from Africa. Coffee trees are 10 metres tall. They grew in Africa a thousand years ago.

2c **Play "Ball".**

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

Remember:

burger = hamburger/ cheeseburger

2d **Chain drill.**

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

3a **Work in groups of 5. Play "Find Someone Who".**

3b **Report.**

LESSON 2 How to make pancakes

1 **Listen and sing.**

pancake, mix, enjoy, finally, fry

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

How to make pancakes:

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

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

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

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

Hello Aziz,
Thank you for your letter. I liked it. It's interesting you cook pancakes in Uzbekistan. We make pancakes too. We eat them with some lemon juice. If you don't like lemons, you can eat them with some jam.
When winter finishes, we have Pancake Day. Pancake Day is at the end of February. In England some places have pancake races. The women must throw their pancakes in the air three times when they run. It's great fun to watch these races!
Write to me soon.
Love
Lucy

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

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

LESSON 3 Can you cook palov?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Answer the questions.**

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

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

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

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

2c **Listen and check.**

3a **Look and answer the question.**
Why does Sabina cook for the family?

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

3b **Work in pairs. Look and say about Sabina's list.**
e.g. Sabina bought bread for breakfast.

LESSON 4 What do you have for a picnic?

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 **Listen and complete the sentences.**

LESSON 5 How often do you eat fast food?

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

What food at the market is cheap/expensive?

4 **Listen and match.**

Aisha George Diego Chrystal David

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

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

e.g. **A:** How often do you eat fast food?
B: I often eat fast food because it's delicious.
I don't often eat fast food because it's unhealthy.

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

5b **Report.**

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

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

Eat only a little

e.g. A: How much ... should we eat?
B: We should eat ... a little/not much/a lot.

Eat not much

3a **Complete the food pyramid for you.**

Eat a lot

3b **Write five sentences about your pyramid.**

e.g. I eat cereal a little.

3c **Work in pairs. Say about your pyramids.**

e.g. A: I eat cereal a little.
B: You should eat cereal a lot.

Unit 6•Lesson 3

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

Pupil A: Look at page 38. Ask and answer.
e.g. Was his bag big? What colour was his bag?

Pupil B: Look at this page. Ask and answer.
e.g. Was his hair curly? What colour were his eyes?

Pupil B:

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

LESSON 1 What did you have for breakfast?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

Did you know?
9000 years ago people had a kind of porridge for breakfast.
5000 years ago in Africa farmers ate some bread and onions for breakfast.
2000 years ago people in Europe did not have breakfast. Only farmers, children and sick people had breakfast.
People started to have breakfast in the 16th century. They drank coffee or tea.
Now breakfast is the most important meal of the day because it gives us vitamins, minerals and energy from morning to evening.

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

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

4b **Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**
1 What did Serena have for breakfast?
2 What did Jane have for breakfast?

e.g. Serena had ... .

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

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

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

e.g. **A:** What did you have for breakfast?
B: I ate ... . I drank ... .

LESSON 2 Would you like ...?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Listen and do.**

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

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

1
A: Would you like some pancakes?
B: Yes, please. Mm. They are delicious. Pass me some jam, please.
A: Here you are. Help yourself to some fruit.
B: Thank you. I'm full.

2
C: Would you like a cup of tea?
D: Yes, please. It's nice. Pass me a piece of cheese, please.
C: Here you are. Help yourself to some cereal.
D: Thank you. I'm full.

3b **Listen and repeat.**

4 **Work in pairs. Look at the picture in activity 3a. Ask and say.**
e.g. A: Would you like some ... ?
B: Yes, please./No, thank you.
A: Help yourself.

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

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

5b **Act out your dialogue.**

LESSON 3 At the canteen

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

to queue

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

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

3b **Report.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON 4 Table manners

1 **Listen and sing.**

napkin,
polite, manner

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

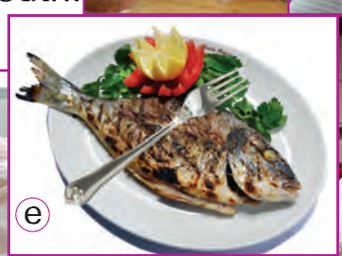
2 **Listen and repeat the poem. Answer the questions.**

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

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

e.g. 1c

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



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

4a **Work in pairs. Write five sentences about what you must and must not do at the table.**

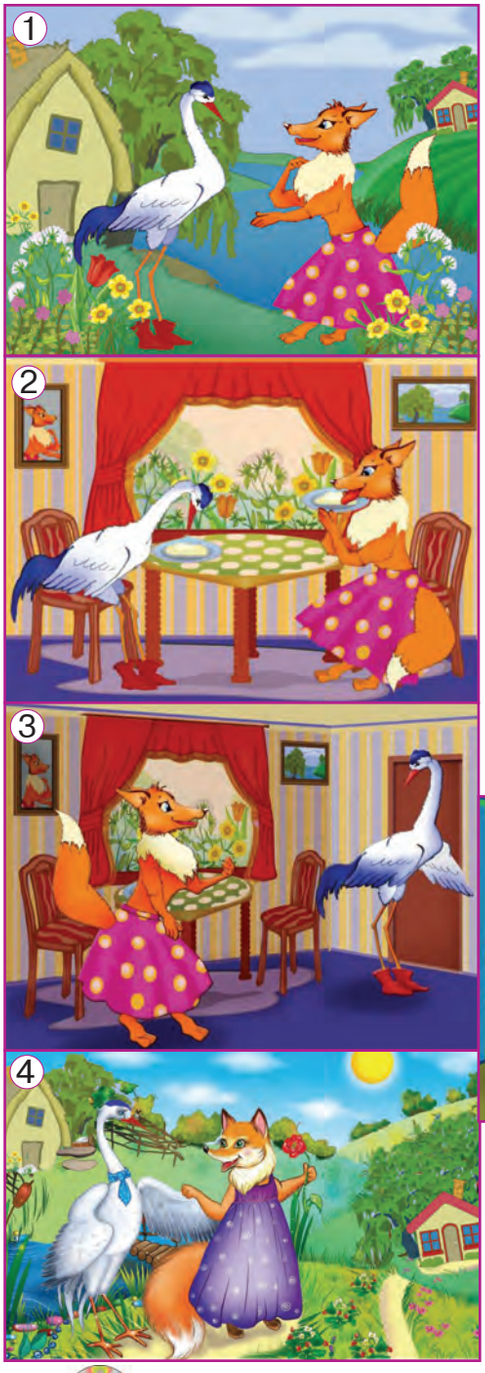
e.g. 1) Use a napkin for your mouth and hands.
2) Don’t use a mobile phone at the table.

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

e.g. **A:** *points*
B: Don’t put a lot of food in your mouth.

LESSON 5 Lay the table

1 **Listen and sing.**



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

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

2b **Listen and check.**

3 **Listen and choose the correct picture.**

4 **Work in pairs. Point and say.**
e.g. **A:** *(points to a plate and says)* A plate.
B: You should put a plate in the centre.

5 **Play "The Table Race".**

LESSON 6 Project

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

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

must	mustn't
e.g. *write nicely, ...*	*don't be late, ...*

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

2c **Report.**

I can

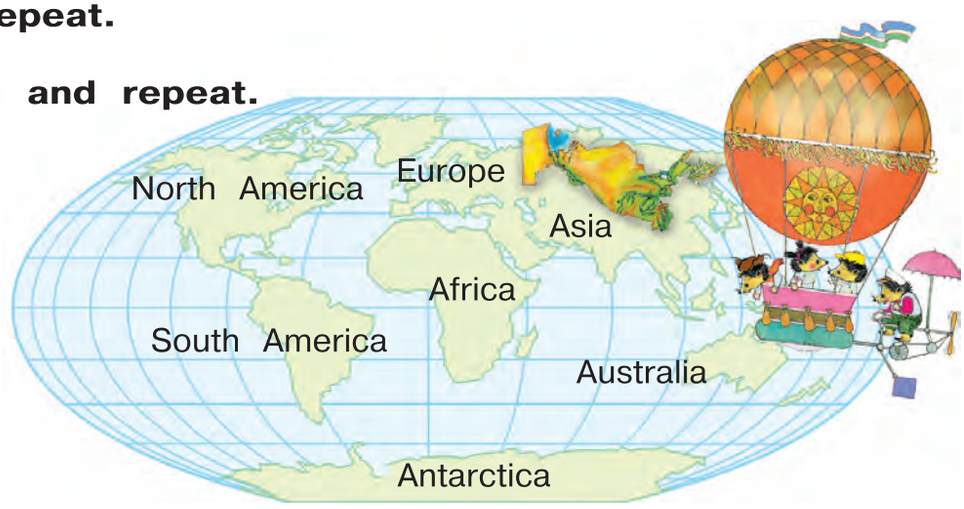
1) **I can say where some food came from.** Ba'zi oziq-ovqatlar qayerdan kelganligini ayta olaman.
   e.g. Pizza came from Italy.
2) **I can say how to make pancakes and other food.** Quymoq va boshqa ovqatlarni qanday tayyorlashni ayta olaman.
   e.g. First take three eggs and mix them with some milk. Then ...
3) **I can say about picnics in Uzbekistan and England.** O'zbekiston va Angliyada dala sayri haqida ayta olaman.
   e.g. In England people go for a picnic to a park.
4) **I can ask and answer about breakfast.** Men nonushta haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.
   e.g. What did you have for breakfast?
5) **I can ask and answer what people would like to eat.** Odamlar nima yeyishni istashini so'ray olaman va shunday savolga javob bera olaman.
   e.g. **A:** Would you like some ...?
   B: Yes, please./No, thank you.
6) **I can ask and answer about the school canteen.** Maktab oshxonasi haqida so'rab, javob bera olaman.
   e.g. Do you like the meals in the canteen?
7) **I can say what we must and must not do at the table.** Dasturxon atrofida nima qilishimiz va qilmasligimiz kerakligini ayta olaman.
   e.g. Use a napkin for your mouth and hands. Don't put a lot of food in your mouth.
8) **I can lay the table.** Men dasturxon tuzay olaman.
   e.g. The forks are on the left and a knife is on the right.
9) **I can write rules for a lesson.** Men dars uchun qoida yoza olaman.
   e.g. Write nicely. Don't be late.

LESSON 1 Continents, countries ...

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

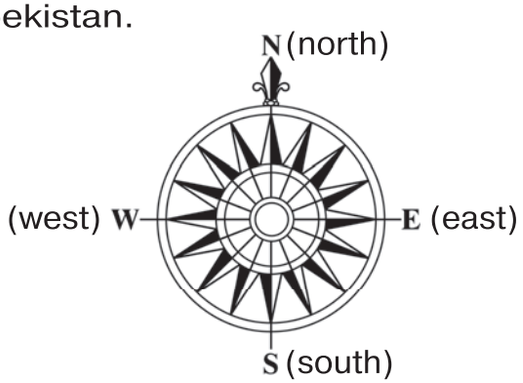


2b **Listen, draw the route and answer the question.**
Heggy and his friends are not going to one continent. Which ones are they going to?

2c **Read and answer the question.**
Would you like to visit Antarctica? Why?/Why not?

Antarctica has the coldest climate on the Earth. It is the fifth largest continent and the coldest, windiest, driest place in the world. Antarctica's lowest air temperature record was on 21 July 1983, with −89.2°C at Vostok Station. Antarctica has 90% of the world's ice and more than 70% of its fresh water.
Antarctica is home to penguins. Penguins are very interesting birds. They cannot fly but they swim very well and eat fish! Some penguins live in the ice and snow.

3a **Work in pairs. Look and say.**
e.g. Kazakhstan is to the north of Uzbekistan.



3b **Work in groups of 4/5. Play "Guess The Country".**
e.g. A: This country is in Asia. It's to the north of Uzbekistan.
All: Kazakhstan

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

LESSON 2 We're in Europe.

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, listen and answer the questions.**

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

3a **Look, read and complete.**

3b **Read and check.**

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

4 **Read and match.**

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

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

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

LESSON 3 Brr! North America

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look and answer the questions.**

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

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

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

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

3b **Listen and check.**

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

e.g. Where's Canada?

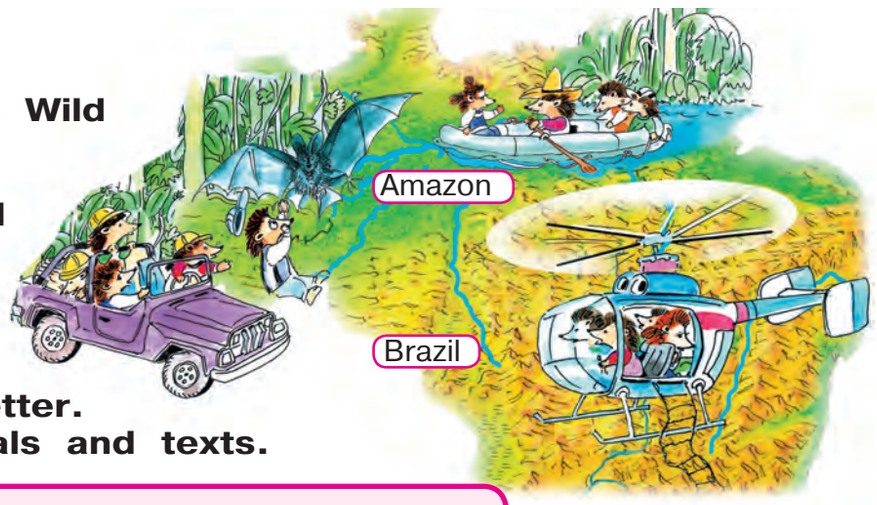
LESSON 4 The longest, the biggest ...

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "This is a Wild Animal."**

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

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



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

Dear friends at home

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

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

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

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

See you soon.
Love
Heggy

armadillo a

vampire bat b

jaguar c

alligator d

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

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

LESSON 5 Kiwis, koalas and kangaroos

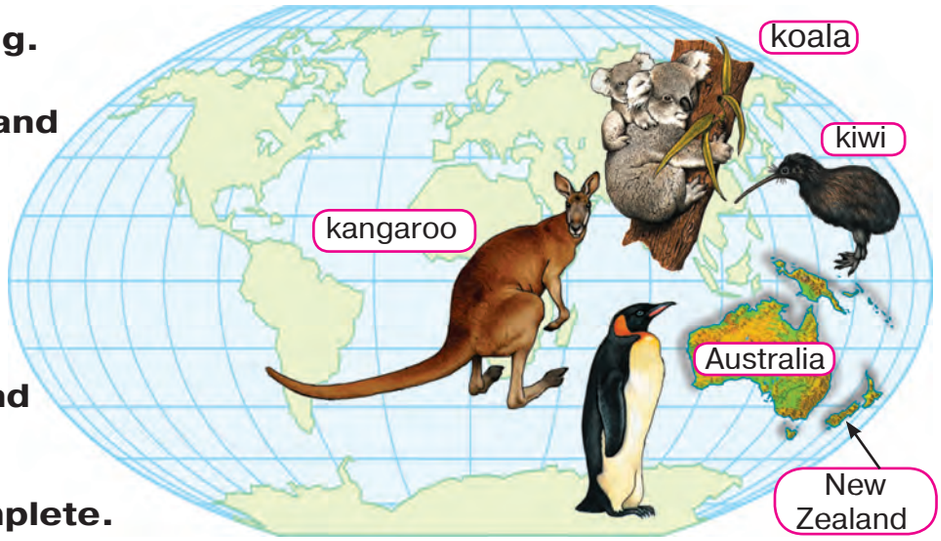
1 **Listen and sing.**

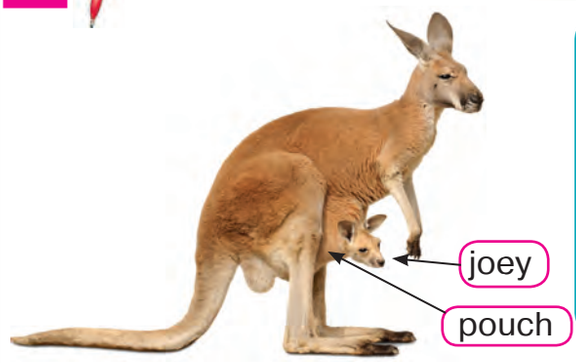
2a **Look, listen and repeat.**

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

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

3b **Read and complete.**





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

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

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

4a **Complete the table.**

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

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

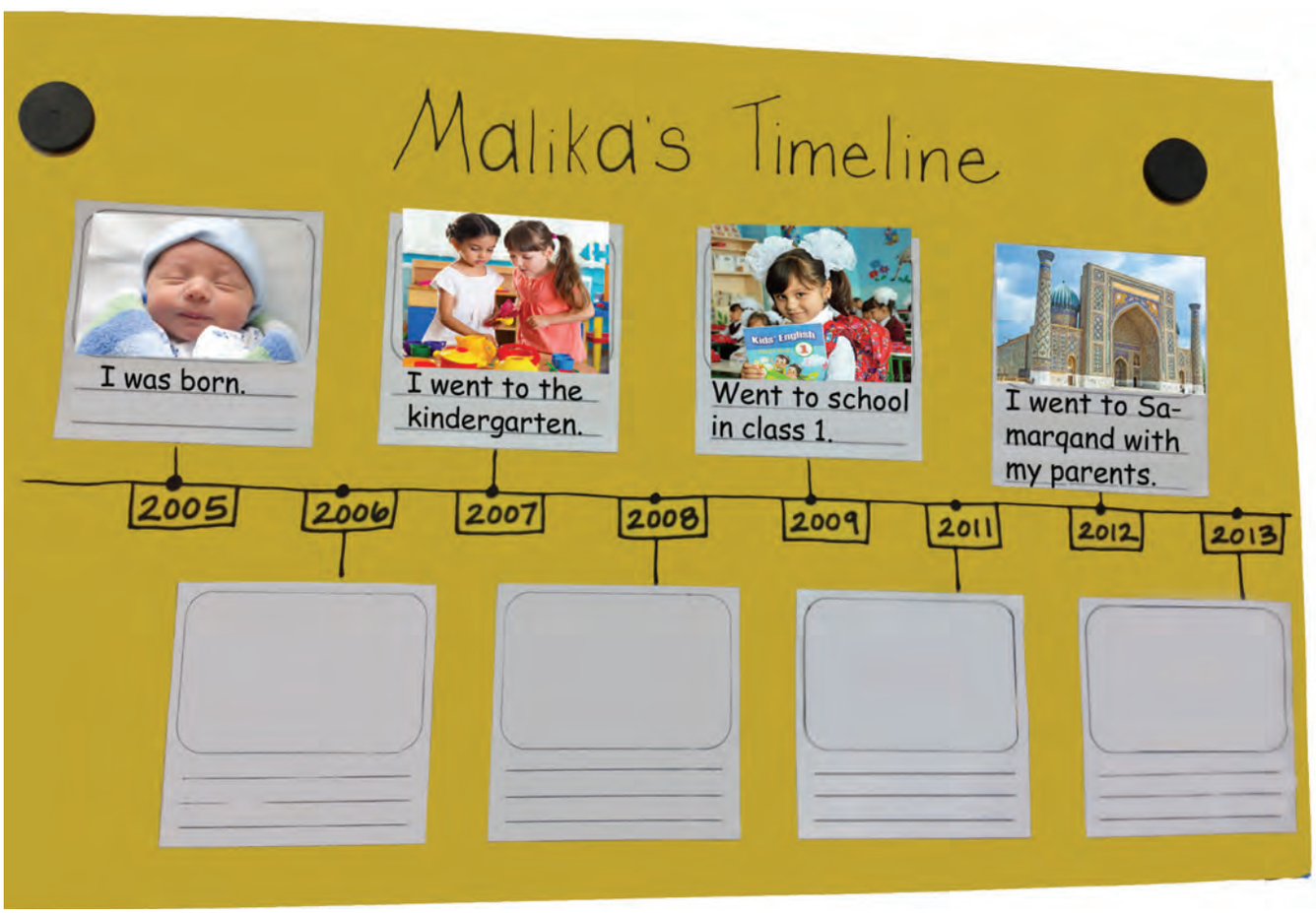
2 **Create a class poster of wild animals.**

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

Unit 5•Lesson 5

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

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



LESSON 1 Do you know Uzbekistan?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

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

e.g. A: Where's the Aral Sea?
B: It's in the west of Uzbekistan.

3 **Listen and repeat.**

e.g. 32,500,000 – thirty-two million five hundred thousand

3,309; 1,900; 2,500,000; 4,643; 447,400; 877; 1,500; 4,000

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

population, area, climbing, hiking, snowboarding

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

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

Remember:

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

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

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

LESSON 2 What is the UK?

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

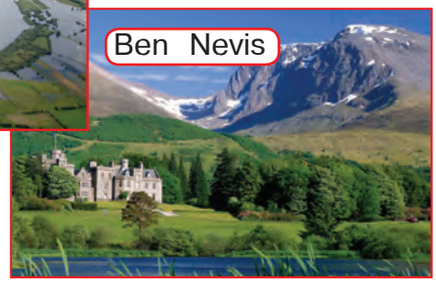
3a **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

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

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



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

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

LESSON 3 Welcome to the USA!

1 **Listen and sing.**

2a **Listen and repeat.**

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

9,600,000 326,400,000 7,500,000
3,730 2,330 4,000

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

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

America's Travel invites you to visit the USA. The USA is a big country. It has an area of 9,600,000 sq km. There is a lot you can do and see! And there are a lot of friendly people you can meet. The population is 326,400,000 people! There are many nationalities in the USA: English, German, Chinese and Uzbek! The capital of the USA is Washington. Its population is 7,500,000 people. Visit Washington and see the President's home and office – the White House.

If you like swimming, sailing or fishing, you are lucky. To the east of the USA is the Atlantic Ocean and to the west is the Pacific Ocean. And there are many big rivers in the USA: the longest rivers are the Mississippi (3,730 km) and the Colorado (2,330 km). If you want to have a rest, you can visit the Great Lakes in the north. If you are strong, you can go climbing in the Rocky Mountains in the west. They are more than 4,000 metres high! You can take a tent and cook your meals there. And if you want more, to the north of the USA is Canada and to the south is Mexico. Don't think long. Phone us today for a wonderful holiday. See you in the USA!

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

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

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

3b **Work in groups of 4/5. Look at the table. Ask and answer the questions.**

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

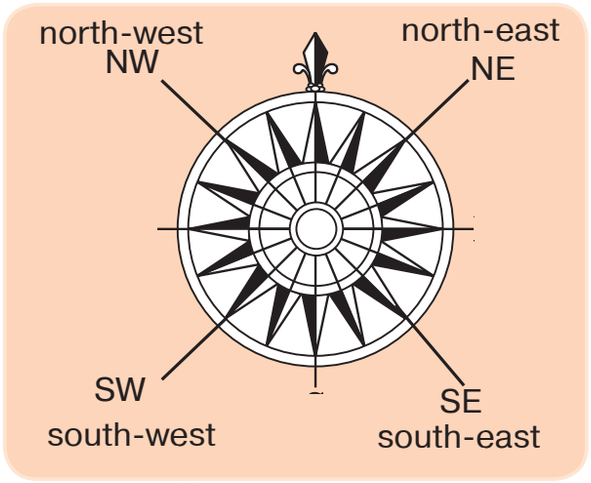
LESSON 4 Australia

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

2b **Listen and repeat.**



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

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

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

e.g. 1F

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

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

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

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

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

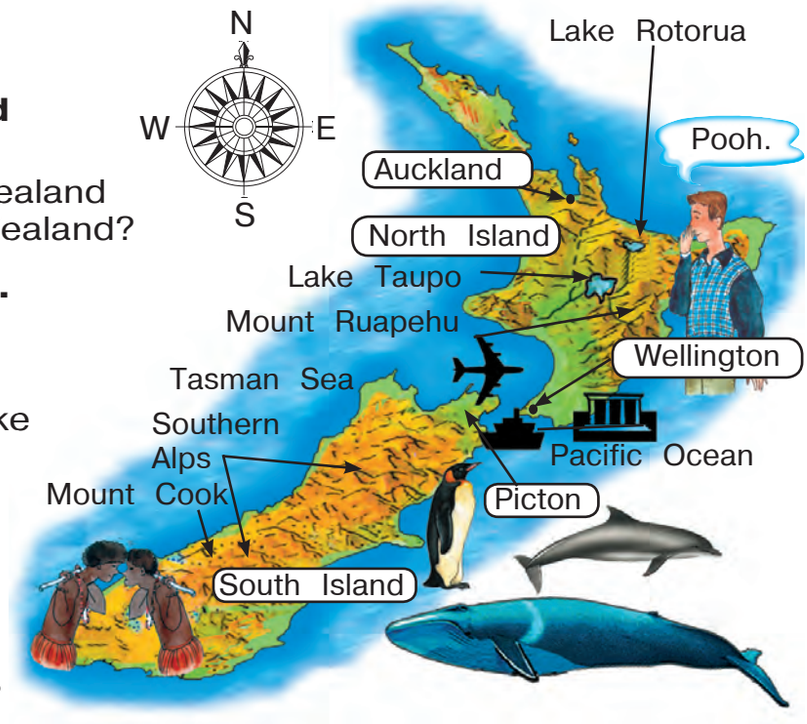
	Uzbekistan	The UK	Australia
population	32,500,000	65,200,000	24,600,000
area	447,400 sq km	244,880 sq km	7,700,00 sq km
river	Amu Darya – 1,500 km	Severn – 354 km	Murray – 2,375 m
mountains	Khazret Sultan – 4,643 m	Ben Nevis – 1,344 m	Australian Alps – 2,228 m

LESSON 5 New Zealand

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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



3a **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

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

Dear Laura
Thanks for your letter. I was very happy to read that you want to have a holiday in New Zealand. Here is what we can do. You can come on Sunday 29 December. Dick can meet you at Wellington airport on North Island. Wellington is the capital, so there are a lot of things to do. On Wednesday we can go to South Island and visit the Southern Alps. They are big mountains. We can walk and climb there. The air is fresh and clean. The highest mountain is 3,754 metres.
Then on Thursday we can fly back to North Island and go to Lake Taupo. It's a really good place for fishing and having a rest. On Friday we can go to Lake Rotorua. It's a wonderful place with hot lakes. Just one thing – the air is not good! Near Rotorua, we can meet Maori people, eat some Maori food and watch their dancing. Let me know if you like my plan. Write soon.
Love Susan

4a **Write the answer to the questions.**
What place in New Zealand would you like to visit? Why?
e.g. I would like to visit Lake Taupo because it is a good place for fishing and having a rest.

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

4c **Report.**
e.g. Ildar wants to visit Lake Taupo because it is a good place for fishing and having a rest.

LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

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

3b **Work in groups. Play "Geographical Quiz".**

I can

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

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

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

4) **I can say about the location of rivers, mountains and cities in different countries and Uzbekistan.** O'zbekiston va turli mamlakatlardagi daryolar, tog'lar va shaharlarning joylashuvi haqida gapira olaman.
e.g. The Australian Alps are in the south of Australia.

5) **I can say about the areas and population of different countries.** Turli mamlakatlarning maydoni va aholisi haqida gapira olaman.
e.g. The population in the USA is more than in the UK.

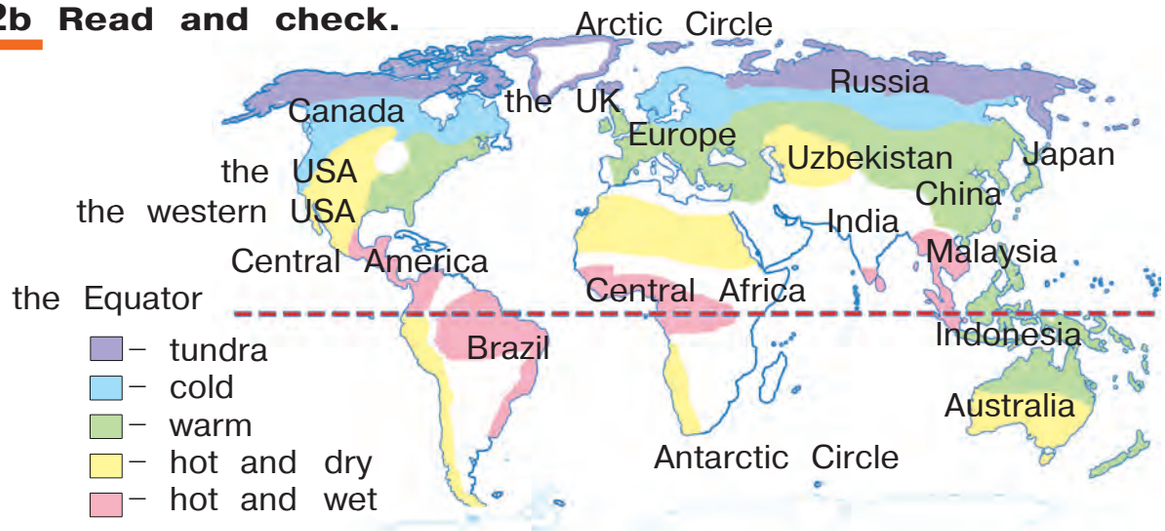
6) **I can choose a country to visit.** Borish uchun biror mamlakatni tanlay olaman.
e.g. I would like to visit New Zealand because it has the cleanest air, and Lake Taupo, the most beautiful place to swim.

LESSON 1 Climate of the world

1 **Listen and repeat.**

2a **Answer the question.**
What does the word 'climate' mean?

2b **Read and check.**



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

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

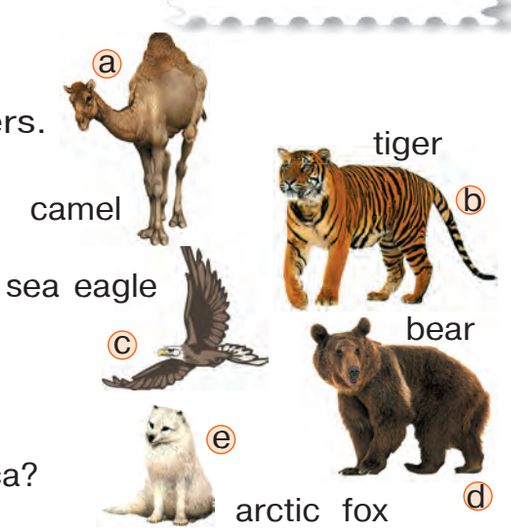
3a **Write the meaning of the words. Check in the Wordlist.**
the Equator, the Arctic Circle, the Antarctic Circle, tundra, climate, hot and wet, hot and dry, warm, cold

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

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

4 **Match the animals and climates.**

5 **Chain Drill.**
e.g. A: Arctic foxes.
B: Arctic foxes live in the tundra. Tigers.



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

6b **Answer the question.**
What climate do the places near the Equator/the Arctic Circle have?

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

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

LESSON 2 What's the climate like?

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look at graph A. Answer the questions.**

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

3 **Listen and guess the climate.**

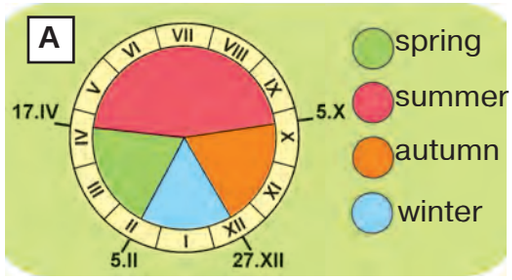
4a **Look at graph B. Listen and repeat.**

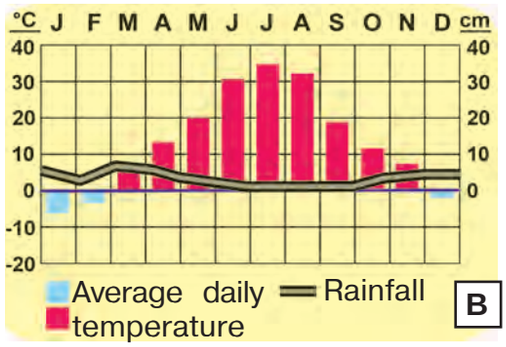
average, rainfall

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

Rainfall *(n)* Rain, snow or hail that the area has in a period of time.
e.g. The desert is an area with very low rainfall. This year's rainfall was very high.
Average *(adj)* Average means usual, typical.
e.g. In Uzbekistan in summer the average temperature is high and average rainfall is very low.

The climate of Uzbekistan

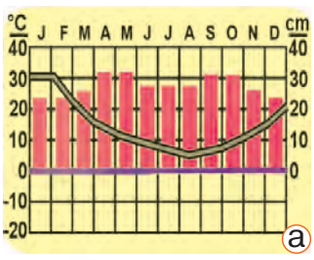


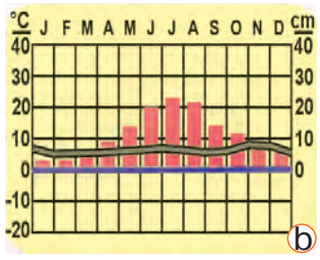


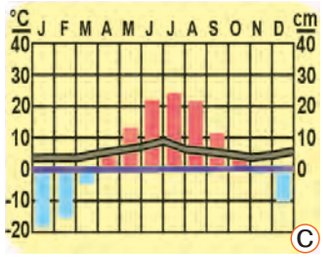
4c **Answer the questions.**

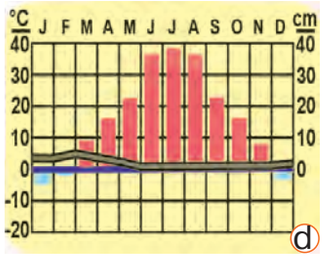
1) What's the average temperature in Uzbekistan in January and July?
2) What's the average rainfall in January and July?

5a **Write the climate for each graph.**









5b **Match the graphs and countries.**

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

5c **Add and write more countries for each climate.**

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

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

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

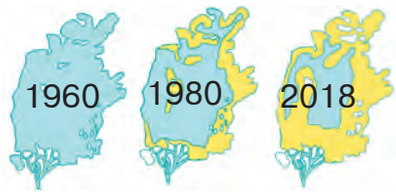
LESSON 3 Save water!

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

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

The Aral Sea



2b **Read and answer the questions: What can you do?**

e.g. We can plant trees.

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

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

3 **Read and complete the table.**

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

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

When you **reduce** the water you use, you save water. Learn from people in villages.

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

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

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

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

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

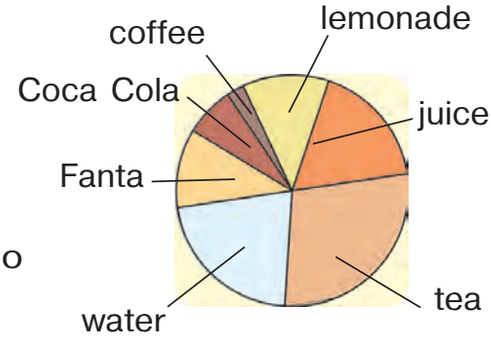
LESSON 4 Save energy!

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Play "Favourite Drinks".**

3 **Look and answer.**

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



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

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

gas, electricity, million

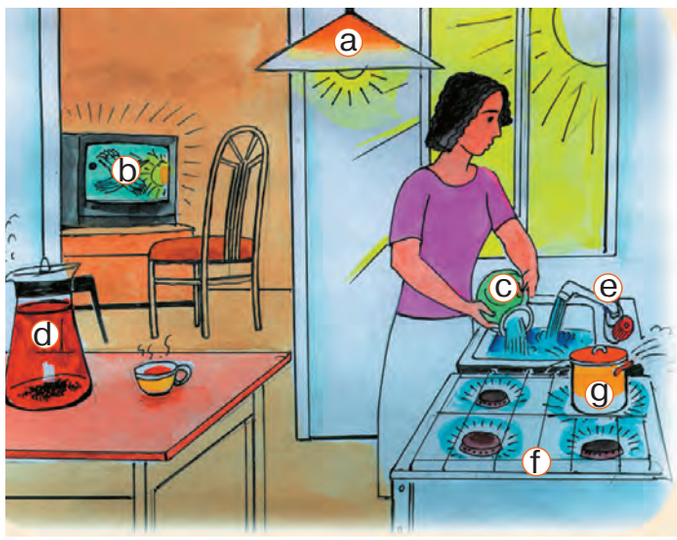
5b **Read and answer.**

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

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

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

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



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

e.g. Save energy!

6b **Report to the class.**

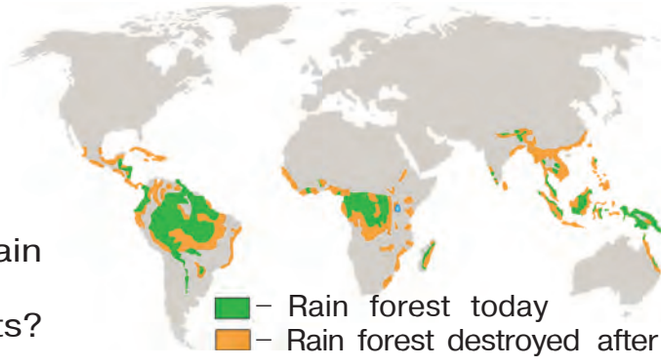
LESSON 5 Save our rain forests!

1 **Listen and sing.**

2 **Look, read and answer.**

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

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



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

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

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

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

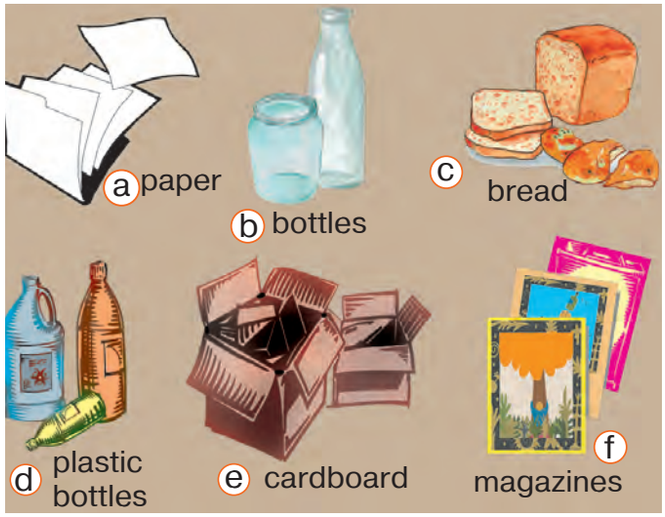
4 **Look and answer.**

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

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

Rain forests need your help.

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



LESSON 6 Project

1 **Listen and sing.**

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

2a **Answer the questions.**

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

2b **Look and say what we can reduce, recycle, reuse and turn off*.**
e.g. We can save trees if we recycle paper.

water, electricity, gas, energy, trees

2c **Say True or False.**

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

2d **Do the quiz.**

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

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

Unit 13 • Lesson 5

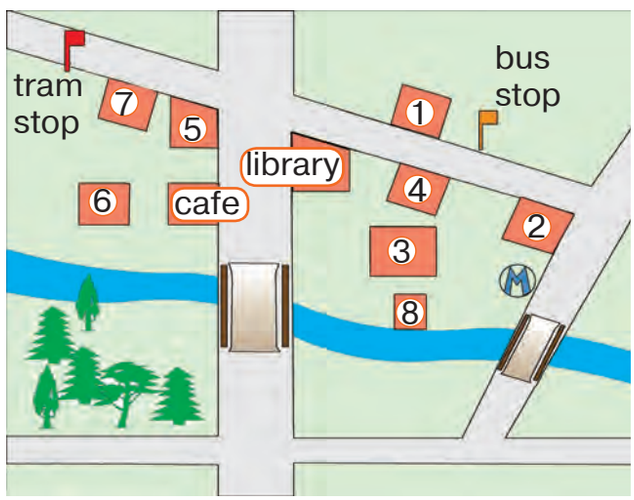
Activity 2a Work in pairs. Copy and complete the plan.

Pupil B: Look at this page.

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

Pupil B: The book shop.

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



LESSON 1 What were you doing?

1 **Listen and repeat.**

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

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

ⓒ ⓑ ⓔ ⓐ ⓓ

3 **Work in pairs. Write the verbs.**

e.g. take – taking

sweep, work, dust, clean, do, work

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

Why were the children busy at 11am last Sunday?

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

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

5 **Chain Drill.**

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

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

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

a Heggy's mother told them, "Don't take a stick and a stone, but smile at the hedgehogs in the water." Heggy and Chamby went back to the river, looked at the hedgehogs and smiled at them.

b Last Sunday Heggy and Chamby wanted to go to the Blue Forest. The Blue Forest was near the river. Chamby told Heggy, "There's a hedgehog in the river. He's angry."

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

d They had a stone and a long stick too! Heggy and Chamby ran back home.

e Heggy and Chamby took a stone and a stick. In the water they saw two hedgehogs.

6b **Answer the questions.**

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

far *adv* [fɑ:] uzoq
far from *adv* [ˈfɑ:frəm] ...dan uzoq
farm *n* [fɑ:m] ferma
farmer *n* [ˈfɑ:mə] fermer, dehqon
fast *adv* [fɑ:st] tez
fast food *adj+n* [ˈfɑ:stˈfu:d] tez tayyor bo‘ladigan taom
father *n* [ˈfɑ:ðə] ota
Father’s Day *n+n* [ˌfɑ:ðəz ˈdeɪ] Otalar kuni
favourite *adj, n* [ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt] 1) sevimli; 2) yoqtirgan narsasi
February *n* [ˈfebrʊəri] fevral
feed *v* [fi:d] ovqatlantirmoq, boqmoq
feed the animals *v+n* [ˈfi:d ðɪ ˈænɪməlz] hayvonlarga yemish bermoq
feel *v* [fi:l] his qilmoq, sezmoq
feel happy *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈhæpi] xursand bo‘lmoq
feel angry *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈæŋgri] achchiqlanmoq
feel sad *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈsæd] xafa (g‘amgin) bo‘lmoq
feel bored *v+adj* [ˌfi:l ˈbɔ:d] zerikmoq
fell [fel] *“fall” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
Ferris wheel *n+n* [ˈferɪsˌwi:l] charxpalak *(o‘yin-kulgi qurilmasi)*
fifteen *num* [ˌfɪfˈti:n] o‘n besh
fifth *num* [fɪfθ, fɪftθ] beshinchi
fifty *num* [ˈfɪfti] ellik
fifty-one *num* [ˌfɪfti ˈwʌn] ellik bir
fig *n* [fɪg] *bot*. anjir
fight *v* [faɪt] urishmoq, kurashmoq, janjallashmoq
fill *v* [fɪl] to‘ldirmoq, to‘lg‘izmoq
film star *n+n* [ˈfɪlmsta:] kino yulduzi
finally *adv* [ˈfaɪnəli] nihoyat, oxiri; pirovardida, oqibatida
find *v* [faɪnd] topmoq
fine *adj* [faɪn] yaxshi
I’m fine (OK). Men yaxshiman.
finger *n* [ˈfɪŋgə] barmoq
finish *n, v* [ˈfɪnɪʃ] 1) tugatmoq, tugallamoq; 2) oxir
fir tree *n+n* [ˈfɜ:tri:] qoraqarag‘ay, archa
fire *n* [faɪə] olov
fireman *n* [ˈfaɪəmən] o‘t o‘chiruvchi
fireworks *n* [ˈfaɪəwɜ:ks] mushakbozlik
first *num* [fɜ:st] birinchi
fish *n pl (–)* [fɪʃ] baliq
fish and chips [ˈfɪʃəntʃɪps] baliq va qovurilgan kartoshka
five *num* [faɪv] besh
five hundred *num* [faɪv ˈhʌndrəd] besh yuz
five hundred soums a kilo bir kilogrammi 500 so‘m
flag *n* [flæg] bayroq
flat *n* [flæt] kvartira
floor *n* [flɔ:] 1) qavat; 2) pol
on the ground floor birinchi qavatda
on the first floor ikkinchi qavatda
flour *n pl (–)* [ˈflaʊə] un
flower *n* [ˈflaʊə] gul
fly *v* [flaɪ] parvoz qilmoq
fly a kite *v+n* [ˈflaɪ ə ˈkaɪt] varrak uchirmoq
foal *n* [fəʊl] 1) toycha, toy, ot bolasi; 2) xo‘tik, eshak bolasi
fog *n* [fɒg] tuman
foggy *adj* [ˈfɒgi] tumanli

food *n* [fu:d]	oziq, ovqat, yemish
foot *n* [fʊt]	oyoq
go on foot	piyoda bormoq
football *n* ['fʊtbɔ:l]	futbol
play football *v+n*	futbol o‘ynamoq
football player *n+n* ['fʊtbɔ:l ˌpleɪə]	futbol o‘yinchisi
footprint *n* ['fʊtprɪnt]	iz, oyoq izi
for *prep* [fə, fɔ:]	uchun
for example = e.g. [fərɪg'zɑ:mp(ə)l]	masalan
forecast *n* ['fɔ:kɑ:st]	ob-havo ma’lumoti
forest *n* ['fɒrɪst]	o‘rmon
forget *v* [fə'get]	unutmoq
fork *n* [fɔ:k]	sanchqi, vilka
forty *num* ['fɔ:ti]	qirq
forty-one *num* [ˌfɔ:ti 'wʌn]	qirq bir
four *num* [fɔ:]	to‘rt
four hundred *num* [ˌfɔ: 'hʌndrəd]	to‘rt yuz
fourteen *num* [ˌfɔ:'ti:n]	o‘n to‘rt
fourth *num* [fɔ:θ]	to‘rtinchi
fox *n* [fɒks]	tulki
French *adj, n* [frentʃ]	1) fransuzcha; fransuz; 2) fransuz tili
free *adv* [fri:]	1) bo‘sh; 2) erkin
freezing *adj* ['fri:zɪŋ]	muzdek, sovuq
fresh *adj* [freʃ]	1) sof, musaffo; 2) yangi uzilgan
fresh air *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ 'eə]	toza havo
fresh fruit *adj+n* [ˌfreʃ 'fru:t]	yangi uzilgan mevalar
Friday *n* ['fraɪdi]	juma
fridge *n* [frɪdʒ]	muzlatkich, sovutkich
friend *n* [frend]	do‘st, o‘rtoq
friendly *adj* ['frendli]	do‘stona, xavfsiz
frog *n* [frɒg]	qurbaqa
from *prep* [frəm, frɒm]	...dan
front *n* [frʌnt]	old, old qism
fruit *n* [fru:t]	meva
fry *v* [fraɪ]	qovurmoq
fun *n, adj* [fʌn]	1) xursandchilik; 2) zavqlanarli
funny *adj* ['fʌni]	qiziq, kulgili
furry *adj* ['fɜ:ri]	yungli
game *n* [geɪm]	o‘yin
garden *n* ['gɑ:dn]	bog‘
gardener *n* ['gɑ:dnə]	bog‘bon
gas *n pl (-)* [gæs]	gaz
gave *v* [geɪv]	*“give” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
gazelle *n* [gə'zel]	g‘izol, ohu
gel *n* [dʒel]	gel
geography *n* [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]	geografiya
German *adj, n* ['dʒɜ:mən]	1) nemischa; nemis; 2) nemis tili
get *v* [get]	olmoq
get dressed *v+adj* [ˌget 'drest]	kiyinmoq
get marks *v+n* [ˌget 'mɑ:ks]	baho olmoq
get married *v* [ˌget 'mærid]	uylanmoq, turmushga chiqmoq
get off *v* [ˌget 'ɒf]	chiqmoq, tushmoq
get on *v* [ˌget 'ɒn]	minmoq
get ready *v+adj* [ˌget 'redi]	tayyor bo‘lmoq

get up [ˈgetʌp]	o‘rnidan turmoq
get washed *v+adj* [ˌget ˈwɒʃt]	yuvinmoq
get home *v+n* [ˌget ˈhəʊm]	uyga yetib kelmoq
get to school [ˌget tə ˈskuːl]	maktabga yetib olmoq/bormoq
giraffe *n* [dʒɪˈrɑːf]	jirafa
girl *n* [gɜːl]	qiz bola
give *v* (*past* gave) [gɪv]	bermoq
glass *n* [glɑːs]	stakan
a glass of juice [ə ˈglɑːs əv ˈdʒuːs]	bir stakan sharbat
global warming *adj+n* [ˈgləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ]	iqlimning dunyoviy ilishi
go *v* [gəʊ]	yurmoq, bormoq
go away [ˌgəʊ əˈweɪ]	ketmoq (nariga)
go fishing *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ]	baliq ovlamoq
go shopping *v+n* [ˈgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	bozorlik qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
go straight [ˈgəʊ ˈstreɪt]	to‘g‘riga yurmoq
go to bed [ˌgəʊtəˈbed]	uxlagani yotmoq
go to school	maktabga bormoq
goat *n* [gəʊt]	echki
gobble *v* [ˈgɒbl]	qulqullamoq *(kurka haqida)*
goldfish *n* *pl (–)* [ˈgəʊldˌfɪʃ]	oltin (tilla) baliq
Goldilocks [ˈgəʊldɪlɒks]	Tillasoch qiz *(ertakda)*
good *adj* [gʊd]	yaxshi
I’m good at ... [aɪm ˈgʊd ət]	Men ...da yaxshiman.
Goodbye. [gʊdˈbaɪ]	Xayr.
Good morning! [ˈgʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ]	Xayrli tong!
goose *n* *pl* *(geese)* [guːs giːs]	g‘oz
gosling *n* *pl* [ˈgɒslɪŋ]	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.	Bu yerga metro bilan yetib keldim.
grandad *n* [ˈgrændæd]	bobo
grandfather *n* [ˈgrændˌfɑːðə]	bobo
grandmother *n* [ˈgrændˌmʌðə]	momo, buvi
grandparents *n* [ˈgrændˌpeərənts]	bobo va buvi
granny *n* *pl (-ies)* [ˈgræni]	buvi, momo
grape *n* [greɪp]	uzum
graph *n* [græf, grɑːf]	grafik
grass *n* [grɑːs]	o‘t, maysa
grasshopper *n* [ˈgrɑːsˌhɒpə]	chigirtka
grassland *n* [ˈgrɑːslænd]	yaylov
great *adj* [greɪt]	1) buyuk, ulug‘; 2) Zo‘r! (Yaxshi! Ajoyib!)
It’s great!	Zo‘r!
Greek *adj, n* [gri:k]	grek; grek tili
green *adj* [gri:n]	yashil
greet *v* [gri:t]	salomlashmoq
greeting *n* [ˈgri:tɪŋ]	salomlashish
grey *adj* [greɪ]	kulrang
group *n* [gru:p]	guruh
ground *n* [ˈgraʊnd]	yer
grow v (*past* grew) [grəʊ]	o‘s(tir)moq
grown-up *n* [ˈgrəʊnʌp]	yoshi katta
guess *v* [ges]	o‘ylab topmoq, fahmlamoq
guitar *n* [gɪˈtɑː]	gitara
gym *n* [dʒɪm]	gimnastika (sport) zali

habitat *n* [ˈhæbɪtæt]	vatan, makon, yashash joyi
had [hæd, həd]	*“have” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
hail *n, v* [heɪl]	1) do‘l; 2) do‘l yog‘moq
hailstone *n* [ˈheɪlstəʊn]	do‘l
hailstorm *n* [ˈheɪlstɔ:m]	do‘lli bo‘ron
hair *n pl (–)* [heə]	soch
do hair *v+n*	sochni taramoq
half *adj* [hɑ:f]	yarim
half a kilo [ˈhɑ:fəˌkɪləʊ]	yarim kilogramm
half-term *adj+n* [ˌhɑ:fˈtɜ:m]	yarim choraklik
hamburger *n* [ˈhæmbɜ:gə]	gamburger
hand *n* [hænd]	1) qo‘l; 2) tomon
handball *n* [ˈhændbɔ:l]	qo‘l to‘pi
handicrafts *n* [ˈhændikrɑ:fts]	mehnat darsi
happen *v* [ˈhæpən]	sodir bo‘lmoq
happily *adv* [ˈhæpɪli]	xursandlik bilan
happy *adj* [ˈhæpi]	xursand, baxtli
Happy birthday! *int* [ˈhæpi ˈbɜ:θdi]	Tug‘ilgan kuningiz bilan!
hard *adv* [hɑ:d]	qattiq; tirishqoqlik bilan
work hard *v+adv* [ˌwɜ:kˈhɑ:d]	qattiq ishlamoq
hare *n* [heə]	quyon
hat *n* [hæt]	shlapa
hate *v* [heɪt]	yomon ko‘rmoq
have *v* [həv, hæv]	1) ega bo‘lmoq; bor bo‘lmoq; 2) yemoq, ichmoq
I have [aɪ ˈhæv]	menda bor, men egaman
have a break *v+n* [həvə ˈbreɪk]	tanaffusga chiqmoq
have a good time [həvə ˌgʊd ˈtaɪm]	vaqtni yaxshi o‘tkazmoq
have breakfast *v+n* [həv ˈbrekfəst]	nonushta qilmoq
have dinner *v+n* [həv ˈdɪnə]	kechki ovqatni yemoq
have fun *v+n* [həv ˈfʌn]	xursandchilik qilmoq
have lessons *v+n*	darsi bo‘lmoq; o‘qimoq
have lunch *v+n* [həv ˈlʌntʃ]	tushlik qilmoq
he *pron* [hi:]	u *(erkaklar uchun)*
head *n* [hed]	bosh, kalla
headache *n* [ˈhedeɪk]	bosh og‘rig‘i
healthy *n* [ˈhelθi]	sog‘lom, foydali
hear *v* (*past* heard) [hɪə]	eshitmoq
hedgehog *n* [ˈhedʒhɒg]	tipratikan
helicopter *n* [ˈhelɪkɒptə]	vertolyot
Hello. [həˈləʊ]	Salom!
helmet *n* [ˈhelmɪt]	shlem, kaska
help *v* [help]	yordam bermoq
Help yourself. [ˈ - jəˈself]	Olib o‘tiring.
hen *n* [hen]	tovuq
her *adj, pron* [hə, hɜ:]	*(ayollar uchun)* 1) uning; 2) uni, unga
Her name is ...	Uning ismi ...
here *adv* [hɪə]	shu (bu) yerda
Here you are.	Mana, marhamat.
hero *n* [ˈhɪərəʊ]	qahramon
Hi! [haɪ]	Salom!
hide *v* [haɪd]	bekitmoq, yashirmoq
hide and seek [ˈhaɪdənˌsi:k]	bekinmachoq o‘yini
high *adj* [haɪ]	baland, yuqori
high-jump *n+n* [ˈhaɪdʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakrash
do the high-jump *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈhaɪdʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakramoq

high temperature *adj+n* [ˈhaɪ ˈtemprətʃə]	baland harorat
hiking *n* [ˈhaɪkɪŋ]	yayov ekskursiya, piyoda sayr
him *pron* [hɪm]	uni, unga *(erkaklar uchun)*
hippo *n* [ˈhɪpəʊ]	gippopotam, begemot
his *adj, pron* [hɪz]	*(erkaklar uchun)* uning
His name is ...	Uning ismi ...
historical place *adj+n* [hɪˈstɒrɪkl ˌpleɪs]	tarixiy joy
history *n* [ˈhɪst(ə)ri]	tarix
hobby *n pl (-ies)* [ˈhɒbi]	xobbi, sevimli mashg‘ulot
hockey *n* [ˈhɒki]	xokkey
play hockey *v+n*	xokkey o‘ynamoq
holiday *n* [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ]	1) bayram; 2) ta’til
home *n* [həʊm]	uy (yashash joy)
homework *n* [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasi
do homework *v+n*	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
honk *v* [hɒŋk]	g‘aqillamoq *(g‘oz haqida)*
hop *v* [hɒp]	sakramoq
hope *v* [həʊp]	umid qilmoq
hopscotch *n* [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ]	sopolak, chertak
horror film *n+n* [ˌhɒrəˈfɪlm]	dahshatli (qo‘rqinchli) film
horse *n* [hɔ:s]	ot
horse riding *n* [ˈhɔ:s ˈraɪdɪŋ]	ot minish
hospital *n* [ˈhɒspɪtl]	kasalxona, shifoxona
at the hospital [ət ðə ˈhɒspɪtl]	shifoxonada
hot *adj* [hɒt]	issiq
hot dog *adj+n* [ˈhɒtdɒg]	xot-dog
hotel *n* [həʊˈtel]	mehmonxona
house *n* [haʊs]	uy
housewife *n* [ˈhaʊswaɪf]	uy bekasi
how *adv* [haʊ]	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 *n* [ˈhju:mən]	odam; inson
humming bird *n* [ˈhʌmɪŋbɜ:d]	kolibri
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]	yuz *(sanoq son)*
hungry *adj* [ˈhʌŋgri]	och, ochiqqan, qorni och
husband *n* [ˈhʌzbənd]	er
hyena *n* [haɪˈi:nə]	sirtlon, yoldor bo‘ri
hygiene *n* [ˈhaɪdʒi:n]	gigiyena
I *pron* [aɪ]	men
ice [aɪs]	muz
ice cream *n+n* [ˈaɪskri:m]	muzqaymoq
icy *adj* [ˈaɪsi]	muzli
I’d like...	...istayman, ...xohlayman
I’m full.	To‘ydim.
important *adj* [ɪmˈpɔ:tənt]	muhim, ahamiyatli
in *prep* [ɪn]	1) ichida *(joyga nisbatan)*; 2) ...da *(paytga nisbatan)*
in front of *prep* [ɪn ˈfrʌntəv]	...ning oldida

in the morning *adv*	ertalab, ertalabki paytda
Independence Day *n+n* [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns ˈdeɪ]	Mustaqillik kuni
indigo *adj* [ˈɪndɪgəʊ]	to‘q ko‘k
information *n pl (–)* [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n]	ma’lumot, axborot
insect *n* [ˈɪnsekt]	hasharot
interest *v* [ˈɪntrɪst]	qiziqtirmoq
interesting *adj* [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqarli, qiziq
interpreter *n* [ɪnˈtɜ:prɪtə]	tarjimon
interview *n, v* [ˈɪntəvju:]	1) intervyu; 2) intervyu olmoq
invitation *n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n]	taklifnoma
invitation card *adj+n* [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn ˈkɑ:d]	taklifnoma
invite *v* [ɪnˈvaɪt]	taklif qilmoq
Irish *adj, n* [ˈaɪərɪʃ]	irlandcha; irland; irland tili
iron *n* [ˈaɪən]	dazmol
do the ironing *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈaɪənɪŋ]	kiyim-kechakni dazmol qilmoq
is *v* [ɪz]	bo‘lmoq *(3-shaxs birlik uchun)*
island *n* [ˈaɪlənd]	orol
it *pron* [ɪt]	*(3-shaxs birlik uchun)* 1) u; 2) uni, unga
It’s time to ...	(biror narsa qilish) vaqti bo‘ldi.
It’s two o’clock. [ɪts ˈtu: əˈklɒk]	Soat ikki bo‘ldi.
It’s 2.05. [ɪts ˈtu: əʊ ˈfaɪv]	Soat ikkidan besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
It’s two thirty. [ɪts ˈtu: ˈθɜ:ti]	Soat ikki yarim bo‘ldi.
It’s two thirty-five. [ɪts ˈtu: ˈθɜ:ti ˈfaɪv]	Soat ikkidan o‘ttiz besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
its *det, adj* [ɪts]	uning
jacket *n* [ˈdʒækɪt]	kurtka, kalta kamzul
jaguar *n* [ˈdʒægjuə]	*zool*. yaguar
jam *n* [dʒæm]	murabbo
January *n* [ˈdʒænjʊəri]	yanvar
jar *n* [dʒɑ:]	ko‘za, banka
a jar of	bir banka ...
jazz *n* [dʒæz]	jaz *(musiqa)*
jeans *n* [dʒi:nz]	jinsi
job *n* [jɒb]	ish
joey *n* [ˈdʒəʊɪ]	kenguru bolasi
joke *n* [dʒəʊk]	hazil
July *n* [dʒʊˈlaɪ]	iyul
jump *v* [dʒʌmp]	sakramoq
jump a rope *v+n* [ˈdʒʌmp əˈrəʊp]	arqon (arg‘amchi) sakramoq
jumper *n* [ˈdʒʌmpə]	sakrovchi
jumping *n* [ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ]	sakrash
June *n* [dʒu:n]	iyun
jungle *n* [ˈdʒʌŋgl]	chakalakzor, changalzor, qalin o‘rmon
kangaroo *n* [ˌkæŋgəˈru:]	kenguru
keep *v* [ki:p]	saqlamoq, asramoq
keep clean [ˈki:p ˌkli:n]	toza tutmoq
keeper *n* [ˈki:pə]	qorovul
kettle *n* [ketl]	qumg‘on, chovgun
kid *n* [kɪd]	1) uloq, echki bolasi; 2) bola, kichkintoy
kill *v* [kɪl]	o‘ldirmoq
kilo *n* [ˈki:ləʊ]	kilogramm
a kilo of	bir kilogramm ...
a kilo of tomatoes [ə ˈki:ləʊ əv təˈmɑ:təʊz]	bir kilogramm pomidor
kilometre *n* [kɪˈlɒmɪtə]	kilometr (= 1000 metr)

kind *n, adj* [kaɪnd]	1) tur, xil; 2) mehribon, rahmdil
a kind of	…ning bir turi
all kinds of	har xil … / turli …
kindergarten *n* ['kɪndəgɑ:tn]	bolalar bog‘chasi
king *n* [kɪŋ]	qirol
kiss *n, v* [kɪs]	1) bo‘sa, o‘pich; 2) o‘pmoq
kitchen *n* ['kɪtʃɪn]	oshxona *(uydagi xona)*
kite *n* [kaɪt]	varrak
kitten *n* ['kɪtn]	mushukcha
kiwi *n* ['ki:wi:]	kivi *(qush, meva)*
knee *n* [ni:]	tizza
knife *n pl (knives)* [naɪf]	pichoq
know *v* [nəʊ]	bilmoq
koala *n* [kəʊ'ɑ:lə]	*zool.* koala
ladybird *n* ['leɪdɪbɜ:d]	xonqizi
lake *n* [leɪk]	ko‘l
lamb *n* [læm]	qo‘zichoq
language *n* ['læŋgwɪdʒ]	til
last *adj* [lɑ:st]	o‘tgan
late *adv* [leɪt]	kech, kech qolgan
be late	kechikmoq, kech qolmoq
laugh *v* [lɑ:f]	kulmoq
lay the table *v+n* ['leɪ ðə 'teɪbl]	dasturxon yozmoq
lazy *adj* ['leɪzi]	yalqov, dangasa, ishyoqmas
leaf *n pl (leaves)* [li:f]	barg
learn *v* [lɜ:n]	o‘rganmoq
learn by heart [ˌlɜ:n baɪ 'hɑ:t]	yodlamoq, yod olmoq
leave home/school [ˌli:v 'həʊm / 'sku:l]	uydan/maktabdan chiqmoq
left *adv* [left]	chap tomon, chap
on the left *prep* [ɒn ðə 'left]	chap tomonda
leg *n* [leg]	oyoq
lemon *n* ['lemən]	limon
lemonade *n* ['lemə'neɪd]	limonad
leopard *n* ['lepəd]	qoplon
lesson *n* ['les(ə)n]	dars
Let’s … [lets]	Kelinglar…
Let’s go. [ˌlets'gəʊ]	Yur(ing), ketdik.
letter *n* ['letə]	1) harf; 2) xat
lettuce *n* ['letɪs]	salat *(ko‘kat turi)*
librarian *n* [laɪ'breəriən]	kutubxonachi
library *n pl (-ies)* ['laɪbrəri]	kutubxona
light *adj* [laɪt]	1) yorug‘; 2) yengil
like *v* [laɪk]	yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko‘rmoq
I’d like … [aɪd 'laɪk ...]	… xohlayman/istayman
I like doing …	Men … qilishni yoqtiraman.
life *n* [laɪf]	hayot
line *n* [laɪn]	1) chiziq; 2) yo‘nalish, yo‘l *(metro yo‘li haqida)*
lion *n* ['laɪən]	sher, arslon
list *n* [lɪst]	ro‘yxat
listen *v* ['lɪsn]	tinglamoq, eshitmoq
literature *n* ['lɪt(ə)rətʃə]	adabiyot
litre *n* ['li:tə]	litr
little *adj* ['lɪtl]	kichkina
a little	biroz …

live *v* [lɪv]	yashamoq
living room *n+n* ['lɪvɪŋrʊm]	mehmonxona *(uydagi xona)*
lizard *n* ['lɪzəd]	kaltakesak
long *adj* [lɒŋ]	uzoq, uzun
long-jump *n+n* ['lɒŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakrash
do the long-jump ['du: ðə 'lɒŋdʒʌmp]	uzunlikka sakramoq
look *v* [lʊk]	1) qaramoq; 2) ...ko'rinadi
The beans look good. [ðə 'bi:nz 'lʊk ˌgʊd]	Loviyaning ko'rinishi yaxshi.
look after [ˌlʊk 'ɑ:ftə]	g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
look at ['lʊkət]	biror narsaga qaramoq
look like ['lʊklaɪk]	o'xshamoq, ko'rinmoq
a lot of [ə'lɒtəv]	ko'p
loud *adj* [laʊd]	baland ovozli
loudly *adv* ['laʊdli]	baland ovoz bilan
love *n, v* [lʌv]	1) sevgi; 2) sevmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq
lovely *adj* ['lʌvli]	sevimli
low *adj* [ləʊ]	1) past; 2) kam, oz
lucky *adj* ['lʌki]	baxtli, omadli
lunch *n* [lʌntʃ]	tushlik
have lunch *v+n*	tushlik qilmoq
lunchbox *n* ['lʌntʃbɒks]	*(o'quvchi, ishchi uchun)* ovqat qutisi
magazine *n* [ˌmægə'zi:n]	jurnal
main *adj* [meɪn]	asosiy
make *v* [meɪk]	yasamoq, tuzmoq, qilmoq
make bed *v+n*	o'rin (joy) solmoq
make a video *v+n* [' -ə'vɪdiəʊ]	video tasvirga olmoq
make palov *v+n* [' -pʌ'ləʊ]	palov pishirmoq
man *n pl (men)* [mæn, men]	(erkak) kishi
mandrill *n* ['mændrɪl]	mandril *(maymun turi)*
manner *n* ['mænə]	odob, axloq
many *det* ['meni]	ko'p
map *n* [mæp]	xarita
Maori *n, adj* ['maʊri]	maori *(millat)*
March *n* [mɑ:tʃ]	mart
mark *n, v* [mɑ:k]	1) baho; 2) baholamoq
marker *n* ['mɑ:kə]	marker *(chizish uchun katta flomaster)*
market *n* ['mɑ:kɪt]	bozor
match *n v* [mætʃ]	1) gugurt; 2) mos keltirmoq, mos keladiganini tanlamoq
mathematics *n* [ˌmæθɪ'mætɪks]	matematika
maths *n* [mæθs]	matematika
maths teacher *n+n* ['mæθs 'ti:tʃə]	matematika o'qituvchisi
mausoleum *n* [ˌmɔ:sə'li:əm]	maqbara
May *n* [meɪ]	may
May Day *n+n* ['meɪ 'deɪ]	May Kuni bayrami *(Angliyada)*
May king *n+n* ['meɪ 'kɪŋ]	May qiroli
May queen *n+n* ['meɪ 'kwi:n]	May qirolichasi
maybe *adv* ['meɪbi]	balki
maypole *n* ['meɪpəʊl]	may bayrami ustuni
me *pron* [mi, mi:]	meni, menga
meal *n* [mi:l]	taom, ovqat
mean *v* (*past* meant) [mi:n]	anglatmoq
meaning *n* ['mi:nɪŋ]	ma'no
meat *n* [mi:t]	go'sht

mechanic *n* [mɪˈkænɪk]	mexanik
meet *v* (*past* met) [miːt]	uchrashmoq, uchratmoq
melon *n* [ˈmelən]	qovun
melt *v* [melt]	erimoq
meow *v* [miˈaʊ]	miyovlamoq
met *v* [met]	*“meet” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
metre *n* [ˈmiːtə]	metr
metro *n* [ˈmetrəʊ]	metro
mice *n* [maɪs] *pl of* mouse	sichqonlar
midday *n* [ˌmɪdˈdeɪ]	tushki payt, choshgoh
midnight *n* [ˈmɪdnaɪt]	tun (yarim tun)
mile *n* [maɪl]	milya
milk *n* [mɪlk]	sut
million *num* [ˈmɪljən]	million
mime *v* [maɪm]	imo-ishora bilan ifodalamoq, pantomima qilmoq
mineral *n* [ˈmɪnərəl]	ma’dan, mineral
minivan *n* [ˈmɪnɪvæn]	marshrutli taksi
minus *n* [ˈmaɪnəs]	minus
minute *n* [ˈmɪnɪt]	daqiqa
mirror *n* [ˈmɪrə]	ko‘zgu, oyna
mix *v* [mɪks]	aralashtirmoq
mobile phone *n+n* [ˈməʊbaɪlfəʊn]	uyali telefon
model car *n+n* [ˈmɒdl ˈkɑː]	mashina modeli
modern *adj* [ˈmɒdn]	zamonaviy
Monday *n* [ˈmʌndi]	dushanba
money *n* [ˈmʌni]	pul
monkey *n* [ˈmʌŋki]	maymun
monster *n* [ˈmɒnstə]	maxluq
month *n* [mʌnθ]	oy
moo *v* [muː]	ma’ramoq (sigir haqida)
mop the floor *v+n* [ˈmɒp ðə ˈflɔː]	polni shvabra bilan artmoq
more *adv* [mɔː]	1) ...roq *(ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi);* 2) ko‘proq
more beautiful [ˈmɔː ˈbjuːtɪfl]	chiroyliroq
more interesting [ˈmɔː ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqroq
morning *n* [ˈmɔːnɪŋ]	ertalab, tong
Good morning.	Xayrli tong.
in the morning *adv*	ertalab, tongda
mosque *n* [mɒsk]	masjid
mosquito *n* *pl (-es)* [məˈskiːtəʊ]	chivin
most [məʊst]	eng *(ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning orttirma darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi)*
the most beautiful [ðə ˈməʊst ˈbjuːtɪfl]	eng chiroyli
the most interesting [ðə ˈməʊst ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	eng qiziq
mother *n* [ˈmʌðə]	ona
mother tongue *n+n* [ˌmʌðə ˈtʌŋ]	ona tili
motorbike *n* [ˈməʊtəbaɪk]	moped
mountain *n* [ˈmaʊntɪn]	tog‘
mouse *n* [maʊs] *pl (mice)* [maɪs]	sichqon
mouth *n* [maʊθ]	og‘iz
move *v* [muːv]	silji(t)moq, ko‘ch(ir)moq
Mr *n* [ˈmɪstə]	janob
Mrs *n* [ˈmɪsɪz]	xonim
much *det* [mʌtʃ]	ko‘p
mulberry *n* [ˈmʌlbəri]	tut

mum *n* [mʌm]	oyi
museum *n* [mju:'zɪəm]	muzey
mushroom *n* ['mʌʃru:m]	qo‘ziqorin
music *n* ['mju:zɪk]	musiqa
musical parade *adj+n* ['mju:zɪk(ə)l pə'reɪd]	musiqiy parad
must *v* [məst, mʌst]	kerak, lozim
my *adj* [maɪ]	mening
My name is ...	Mening ismim ...
name *n* [neɪm]	ism, nom
napkin *n* ['næpkɪn]	qo‘l sochiq; salfetka
nationality *n* *pl (-ies)* [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti]	millat
nature *n* ['neɪtʃə]	tabiat
Navruz *n* [nʌv'ru:z]	Navro‘z bayrami
near *adv* [nɪə]	yaqinida
need *v* [ni:d]	muhtoj (kerak) bo‘lmoq
neigh *v* [neɪ]	kishnamoq
nephew *n* ['nefju:]	*(o‘g‘il)* jiyan
nest *n* [nest]	uya, in
never *adv* ['nevə]	hech qachon
new *adj* [nju:]	yangi
New Year *adj+n* [ˌnju: 'jɪə]	Yangi yil
news *n* [nju:z]	yangilik
newspaper *n* ['nju:sˌpeɪpə]	gazeta
next to *prep* ['nekst tə]	...ning yonida
nice *adj* [naɪs]	1) yaxshi; 2) chiroyli, yoqimli
niece *n* [ni:s]	*(qiz)* jiyan
night *n* [naɪt]	tun
at night *adv*	kechqurun, kechasi
nine *num* [naɪn]	to‘qqiz
nine hundred *num* [naɪn 'hʌndrəd]	to‘qqiz yuz
nineteen *num* [ˌnaɪn'ti:n]	o‘n to‘qqiz
ninety *num* ['naɪnti]	to‘qson
ninety-one *num* [ˌnaɪnti 'wʌn]	to‘qson bir
ninth *num* [naɪnθ]	to‘qqizinchi
no *adv* [nəʊ]	yo‘q
No, I don’t.	Yo‘q.
No, sorry.	Kechirasiz, yo‘q.
nod *v* [nɒd]	bosh qimirlatmoq
noise *n* [nɔɪz]	shovqin
noisily *adv* ['nɔɪzɪli]	shovqin solib
noisy *adj* ['nɔɪzi]	shovqinli
north *n* [nɔ:θ]	shimol
north-east [ˌnɔ:θ'i:st]	shimoli-sharq
north-west [ˌnɔ:θ'west]	shimoli-g‘arb
nose *n* [nəʊz]	burun
notice *n* ['nəʊtɪs]	eslatma, belgi
November *n* [nəʊ'vembə]	noyabr
now *adj* [naʊ]	hozir, endi
number *n* ['nʌmbə]	nomer, raqam
nurse *n* [nɜ:s]	hamshira
ocean *n* ['əʊʃən]	okean, ummon
o’clock *adv* [ə'klɒk]	soat *(vaqt haqida)*
October *n* [ɒk'təʊbə]	oktabr

of *prep* [əv, ɒv]	…ning
of course [ˌəv ˈkɔːs]	albatta
office *n* [ˈɒfɪs]	idora
often *adv* [ˈɒf(ə)n, ˈɒft(ə)n]	tez-tez
oh [əʊ]	nol
oil *n* *pl (-)* [ɔɪl]	yog‘
oink [ɔɪŋk]	xurullamoq *(cho‘chqa haqida)*
old *adj* [əʊld]	1) eski; 2) yoshi katta, qari
omelette *n* [ˈɒmlɪt]	quymoq
on *prep* [ɒn]	1) ustida *(joyga nisbatan)*; 2) …da *(paytga nisbatan)*
on foot *adv* [ɒn ˈfʊt]	piyoda, yayov
one *num* [wʌn]	bir
onion *n* [ˈʌnjən]	piyoz
only *adv* [ˈəʊnli]	faqatgina, bor-yo‘g‘i
open *v* [ˈəʊpən]	ochmoq
opposite *prep* [ˈɒpəzɪt]	qarshisida, ro‘parasida
or *conj* [ɔː]	yoki
orange *n, adj* [ˈɒrɪndʒ]	1) apelsin; 2) olovrang, to‘q sariq
orange juice *n+n* [ˈɒrɪndʒ ˈdʒuːs]	apelsin sharbati
order *n* [ˈɔːdə]	tartib
ostrich *n* [ˈɒstrɪtʃ]	tuyaqush
other *det* [ˈʌðə]	boshqa
our *adj* [aʊə]	bizning
ox *n* [ɒks]	buqa, ho‘kiz
oxygen *pl (-)* [ˈɒksɪdʒən]	kislorod
packet *n* [ˈpækɪt]	paket, qog‘ozxalta
a packet of	bir paket …
page *n* [peɪdʒ]	sahifa, bet
pageboy *n* [ˈpeɪdʒbɔɪ]	kelinning o‘rtog‘i *(o‘g‘il bola)*
paid *v* [peɪd]	*“pay” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
pair *n* [peə]	juft
palace *n* [ˈpælɪs]	saroy
pancake *n* [ˈpænkeɪk]	blin, quymoq
pancake race *n+n*	quymoq poygasi
paper *n* [ˈpeɪpə]	1) qog‘oz; 2) hujjat
parade *n* [pəˈreɪd]	parad, namoyish
parents *n* [ˈpeərənts]	ota-ona
park *n* [pɑːk]	istirohat bog‘i
parrot *n* [ˈpærət]	to‘tiqush
partner *n* [ˈpɑːtnə]	sherik, hamkor
party *n* *pl (-ies)* [ˈpɑːti]	bazm
past *prep* [pɑːst]	o‘tgan
half past [hɑːf ˈpɑːst]	…dan yarim soat o‘tgan
It’s half past nine.	Soat to‘qqiz yarim bo‘ldi.
quarter past [ˈkwɔːtə ˈpɑːst]	…dan chorak (15) daqiqa o‘tgan
pasta *n* [ˈpæstə]	makaron mahsulotlari
pay *v* [peɪ] *(past* paid*)*	to‘lamoq
PE *n* [ˈpiː ˈiː]	jismoniy tarbiya *(dars)*
pea *n* [piː]	no‘xat
peach *n* [piːtʃ]	shaftoli
peach juice *n+n* [ˈpiːtʃ ˈdʒuːs]	shaftoli sharbati
peacock *n* [ˈpiːkɒk]	tovus
pear *n* [peə]	nok

pear juice *n+n* [ˈpeə ˈdʒuːs]	nok sharbati
pen *n* [pen]	ruchka
pencil *n* [ˈpensl]	qalam
pencil case *n+n* [ˈpenslkeɪs]	qalamdon
penguin *n* [ˈpeŋgwɪn]	pingvin
people *n* [ˈpiːpl]	odamlar
pepper *n* [ˈpepə]	qalampir, garmdori
perfume *n* [ˈpɜːfjuːm]	duxi, atir
period of time [ˈpɪəriədəv ˈtaɪm]	vaqt davri
person *n* [ˈpɜːsn]	shaxs
pet *n* [pet]	uy hayvoni *(sevimli hayvon)*
phew *int* [fjuː]	uf
phone *v* [fəʊn]	telefon qilmoq, qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq
photo *n* [ˈfəʊtəʊ]	fotosurat
photographer *n* [fəˈtɒgrəfə]	fotograf, suratkash
piano *n* [piˈænəʊ]	pianino
pick *v* [pɪk]	termoq
picnic *n* [ˈpɪknɪk]	sayr
picture *n* [ˈpɪktʃə]	rasm, surat
pie *n* [paɪ]	pirog
piece *n* [piːs]	bo‘lak, parcha, burda
a piece of	bir bo‘lak ...
pig *n* [pɪg]	cho‘chqa
piglet *n* [ˈpɪglɪt]	cho‘chqa bolasi, cho‘chqacha
pillow *n* [ˈpɪləʊ]	yostiq(cha), bolish(cha)
pilot *n* [ˈpaɪlət]	uchuvchi
pinch punch *v* [ˌpɪntʃˈpʌntʃ]	chimchilamoq
pink *adj* [pɪŋk]	pushti rang
pizza *n* [ˈpiːtsə]	pitsa
place *n* [pleɪs]	joy
plane *n* [pleɪn]	samolyot
plant *n, v* [plɑːnt]	1) o‘simlik; 2) ekmoq
plastic *adj* [ˈplæstɪk]	plastmassa
plate *n* [pleɪt]	likopcha
platypus *n* [ˈplætɪpəs]	*zool*. o‘rdakburun
play *v, n* [pleɪ]	1) o‘ynamoq; 2) o‘yin
play badminton *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈbædmɪntən]	badminton o‘ynamoq
play hopscotch/games *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈhɒpskɒtʃ/geɪmz]	sopolak/o‘yinlar o‘ynamoq
play tag *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ˈtæg]	quvlashmachoq o‘ynamoq
play the guitar *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə gɪˈtɑː]	gitara chalmoq
play the piano *v+n* [ˈpleɪ ðə pɪˈænəʊ]	pianino chalmoq
player *n* [ˈpleɪə]	o‘yinchi
playground *n* [ˈpleɪgraʊnd]	o‘yin maydoni
please *int* [pliːz]	iltimos
plum *n* [plʌm]	olxo‘ri
plump *adj* [plʌmp]	semiz, to‘ladan kelgan
plural *adj* [ˈplʊərəl]	ko‘plik
plus *prep* [plʌs]	qo‘shuv, plus
p.m. [ˌpiːˈem]	*kunduzgi soat 12 dan tungi 12 gacha bo‘lgan vaqt*
pocket *n* [ˈpɒkɪt]	cho‘ntak
poem *n* [ˈpəʊɪm]	she’r
point *v* [pɔɪnt]	ko‘rsatmoq
poisonous *adj* [ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs]	zaharli
polar *adj* [ˈpəʊlə]	qutbga oid, qutb ...

police officer *n+n* [pəˈliːs ˌɒfɪsə]		politsiyachi
police station *n+n* [pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn]		politsiya mahkamasi
policeman *n pl (-men)* [pəˈliːsmən]		politsiya xodimi, politsiyachi
polite *adj* [pəˈlaɪt]		odobli, xushmuomala
pomegranate *n* [ˈpɒmɪgrænɪt]		anor
pop *n* [pɒp]		pop *(musiqa)*
popular *adj* [ˈpɒpjʊlə]		mashhur
population *n pl (-)* [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən]		aholi
porridge *n* [ˈpɒrɪdʒ]		bo‘tqa, kasha
portfolio *n pl (-s)* [pɔːtˈfəʊliəʊ]		muhim hujjatlar jildi (papkasi)
postcard *n* [ˈpəʊstkɑːd]		ochiq xat, otkritka
poster *n* [ˈpəʊstə]		poster, plakat
pouch *n* [paʊtʃ]		xalta *(kenguru haqida)*
poult *n* [pəʊlt]		kurka jo‘jasi
pour *v* [pɔː]		quymoq, yog‘moq *(yomg‘ir haqida)*
present *n* [ˈprez(ə)nt]		sovg‘a
problem *n* [ˈprɒbləm]		muammo
profession *n* [prəˈfeʃən]		kasb
programme *n* [ˈprəʊgræm]		dastur
P.S. (post scriptum) [ˌpiːˈes]		xatdan keyin yoziladigan qo‘shimcha yozuv
pumpkin *n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn]		oshqovoq
Pumpkin Museum *n+n* [ˈpʌmpkɪn mjuːˌzɪəm]		Qovoqlar muzeyi
pupil *n* [ˈpjuːp(ə)l]		o‘quvchi
puppy *n pl (-ies)* [ˈpʌpi]		kuchukcha
purple *adj* [ˈpɜːpəl]		to‘q qizil, qirmizi
put *v* [pʊt]		qo‘ymoq
put in		(...ning ichiga) qo‘ymoq
put on		kiymoq
puzzle *n* [ˈpʌzl]		topishmoq, boshqotirma
do puzzles *v+n* [ˈduː ˈpʌz(ə)l]		boshqotirma yechmoq
quack *v* [kwæk]		g‘ag‘alamoq *(o‘rdak haqida)*
quail *n* [kweɪl]		bedana
quarter *adj* [ˈkwɔːtə]		chorak
It is a quarter past nine.		Soat to‘qqizdan o‘n besh daqiqa o‘tdi.
quarter to ... [ˈkwɔːtə tə]		...dan chorak daqiqa o‘tdi
queen *n* [kwiːn]		qirolicha
question *n* [ˈkwestʃ(ə)n]		savol
queue *v* [ˈkjuː]		navbatda turmoq
quiet *adj* [ˈkwaɪət]		tinch, sokin
quietly *adv* [ˈkwaɪətli]		tinchgina
quince *n* [kwɪns]		behi
quiz *n* [kwɪz]		topqirlik, viktorina
rabbit *n* [ˈræbɪt]		uy quyoni
race *n* [reɪs]		poyga
racing bicycle *n+n* [ˈreɪsɪŋ ˈbaɪsɪkl]		poyga velosipedi
radio *n pl (-s)* [ˈreɪdɪəʊ]		radio
radish *n* [ˈrædɪʃ]		rediska
rain *n, v* [reɪn]		1) yomg‘ir; 2) yomg‘ir yog‘moq
rainbow *n* [ˈreɪnbəʊ]		kamalak
rainfall *n* [ˈreɪnfɔːl]		yog‘ingarchilik
rain forest *n+n* [ˈreɪnfɒrɪst]		sernam tropik o‘rmon
rainy *adj* [ˈreɪni]		yomg‘irli, seryomg‘ir
raisin *n* [ˈreɪzn]		mayiz

rat *n* [ræt]	kalamush
raw *adj* [rɔ:]	xom, pishmagan
read *v* [ri:d]	o‘qimoq
reading *n* [ˈri:dɪŋ]	o‘qish
record *v* [ˈrekɔ:d]	yozib olmoq, qayd qilmoq
recycle *v* [ˌri:ˈsaɪkl]	qayta ishlamoq
red *adj* [red]	qizil
reduce *v* [rɪˈdju:s]	qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq
region *n* [ˈri:dʒ(ə)n]	viloyat
relative *n* [ˈrelətɪv]	qarindosh
remember *v* [rɪˈmembə]	yodda tutmoq, eslamoq
repeat *v* [rɪˈpi:t]	qaytarmoq, takrorlamoq
report *n, v* [rɪˈpɔ:t]	1) hisobot; 2) axborot (hisobot) bermoq
reporter *n* [rɪˈpɔ:tə]	muxbir
rest *n* [rest]	dam
have a rest *v+n*	dam olmoq
restaurant *n* [ˈrestrɒnt]	restoran
return *v* [rɪˈtɜ:n]	qaytmoq
no returns	qaytarish yo‘q
reuse *v* [ˌrɪ:ˈju:z]	qayta ishlatmoq
revision *n* [rɪˈvɪʒən]	takrorlash, qaytarish
ribbon *n* [ˈrɪbən]	lenta, tasma
rice *n* [raɪs]	guruch
rich *adj* [rɪtʃ]	boy
ride *v* [raɪd]	minmoq
ride a bike *v+n* [ˈraɪd ə ˈbaɪk]	velosiped minmoq
ride a horse *v+n* [ˈraɪd ə ˈhɔ:s]	ot minmoq
ride a skateboard *v+n* [ˈraɪd ə ˈskeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord uchmoq
rider *n* [ˈraɪdə]	chavandoz, haydovchi
right *adj* [raɪt]	1) to‘g‘ri; 2) o‘ng
on the right *prep* [ɒnðəˈraɪt]	o‘ng tomonda
rise *v* [raɪz]	ko‘tarilmoq, ko‘tarmoq
river *n* [ˈrɪvə]	daryo
road *n* [rəʊd]	yo‘l
robot *n* [ˈrəʊbɒt]	robot
rock *n* [rɒk]	rok *(musiqa)*
roller-skate *v* [ˈrəʊləskeɪt]	rolikda uchmoq
room *n* [ru:m]	xona
rooster *n* [ˈru:stə]	xo‘roz
rose *n* [rəʊz]	atirgul
round *adj, adv* [raʊnd]	1) dumaloq; 2) atrofida
rubob *n* [rʊˈbɒb]	rubob *(musiqa asbobi)*
rucksack *n* [ˈrʌksæk]	rukzak, sayohat xaltasi
rug *n* [rʌg]	gilam(cha)
rule *n* [ru:l]	qoida
ruler *n* [ˈru:lə]	chizg‘ich
run *v* (*past* ran) [rʌn]	1) oqmoq (suv); 2) yugurmoq
run away *v+adv* [ˌrʌnəˈweɪ]	qochib ketmoq
runner *n* [ˈrʌnə]	chopuvchi, yuguruvchi
runny nose *adj+n* [ˈrʌni ˌnəʊz]	tumov
Russian *adj, n* [ˈrʌʃn]	1) ruscha; rus; 2) rus tili
sad *adj* [sæd]	g‘amgin, xafa
said [sed]	*“say” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* de(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)

sailor *n* ['seɪlə]	dengizchi
safari *n* [sə'fɑ:ri]	“safari” hayvonot bog‘i *(qafaslarsiz)*
salad *n* ['sæləd]	salat
sales assistant *n+n* ['seɪlz ə'sɪstənt]	sotuvchi
salt *(mass n)* [sɔ:lt]	tuz
salty *adj* ['sɔ:lti]	tuzli, sho‘r
(the) same *adj* [seɪm]	bir xil, o‘shaning o‘zi
sandwich *n* ['sænwɪdʒ]	buterbrod
sat *v* [sæt]	*“sit” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
Saturday *n* ['sætədi]	shanba
sausage *n* ['sɒsɪdʒ]	sosiska/kolbasa
save *v* [seɪv]	1) saqlamoq, asramoq; 2) qutqarmoq
saxaphone *n* ['sæksəfəʊn]	saksafon
saw [sɔ:]	*“see” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:* ko‘r(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
say *v* [seɪ]	aytmoq, demoq
say goodbye *v+n* [ˌseɪ 'gʊdbaɪ]	xayrlashmoq
scared *adj* ['skeəd]	qattiq qo‘rqqan, cho‘chigan
school *n* [sku:l]	maktab
at the school [ət ðə 'sku:l]	maktabda
schoolbag *n* ['sku:lbæg]	sumka
schoolboy *n* ['sku:lbɔɪ]	maktab o‘quvchisi *(o‘g‘il bola)*
schoolchildren *n* ['sku:ltʃɪldrən]	o‘quvchilar
school things *n+n* ['sku:l 'θɪŋz]	o‘quv qurollari
score *n* [skɔ:]	ochko
Scottish *adj* ['skɒtɪʃ]	shotlandiyalik(lar)...; Shotlandiya...
sea *n* [si:]	dengiz
sea eagle *n+n* ['si: 'i:gl]	*zool*. suvburgut
season *n* ['si:z(ə)n]	fasl
second *n, num* ['sekənd]	1) soniya; 2) ikkinchi
secretary *n pl (-ies)* ['sekrɪtəri]	kotib, kotiba
section *n* ['sekʃən]	bo‘lim
see *v* [si:]	ko‘rmoq, ko‘rishmoq
seed *n* [si:d]	urug‘, urug‘lik, don
see-saw *n* ['si:sɔ:]	innana
play see-saw *n+n*	innanada uchmoq
send v (*past* sent) [send]	jo‘natmoq, yubormoq, yo‘llamoq
sentence *n* ['sent(ə)ns]	gap
September *n* [sep'tembə]	sentabr
seven *num* ['sevn]	yetti
seven hundred *num* [ˌsevn 'hʌndrəd]	yetti yuz
seventeen *num* [ˌsevn'ti:n]	o‘n yetti
seventh *num* ['sevnθ]	yettinchi
seventy *num* ['sevnti]	yetmish
seventy-one *num* [ˌsevnti 'wʌn]	yetmish bir
several *adj* ['sevrəl]	bir qancha, bir qator, bir talay
sew *v* [səʊ]	tikmoq
shake *v* [ʃeɪk]	silkitmoq
shampoo *n* [ʃæm'pu:]	shampun
shark *n* [ʃɑ:k]	akula
sharpener *n* ['ʃɑ:pnə]	qalam ochqich
she *pron* [ʃɪ, ʃi:]	u *(ayollar uchun)*
sheep *n pl (–)* [ʃi:p]	qo‘y
shelf *n pl (shelves)* [ʃelf]	tokcha *(taxtadan yasalgan)*
shine *v* [ʃaɪn]	yarqiramoq, charaqlamoq *(quyosh haqida)*

shirt *n* [ʃɜ:t]	ko‘ylak
shop *n* [ʃɒp]	do‘kon
do the shopping *v+n* [ˈdu: ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	xarid qilmoq
at the shop	do‘konda
shop assistant *n* [ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt]	sotuvchi
short *adj* [ʃɔ:t]	kalta, qisqa
shorts *n* [ʃɔ:ts]	shortik, kalta shim
should *modal verb* [ʃəd, ʃʊd]	kerak, lozim, zarur
shoulder *n* [ˈʃəʊldə]	yelka
show *v* [ʃəʊ]	ko‘rsatmoq
shower *n* [ˈʃaʊə]	dush
have/take a shower *v+n*	dushga tushmoq, dush qabul qilmoq
sick *n* [sɪk]	kasal
side *n* [saɪd]	tomon, taraf
sign *n* [saɪn]	bildirish, e’lon
sing *v* [sɪŋ]	kuylamoq, qo‘shiq aytmoq
singer *n* [ˈsɪŋə]	qo‘shiqchi, xonanda
sister *n* [ˈsɪstə]	opa, singil
sit *v* [sɪt]	o‘tirmoq
Sit down. [ˈsɪtdaʊn]	O‘tiring.
sit-up *n* [ˈsɪtʌp]	o‘tirib-turish mashqi
six *num* [sɪks]	olti
six hundred *num* [ˌsɪks ˈhʌndrəd]	olti yuz
sixteen *num* [ˌsɪksˈti:n]	o‘n olti
sixth *num* [sɪksθ]	oltinchi
sixty *num* [ˈsɪksti]	oltmish
sixty-one *num* [ˌsɪksti ˈwʌn]	oltmish bir
skate *n, v* [skeɪt]	1) konki; 2) konki uchmoq
skateboard *n* [ˈskeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord *(asfaltda uchish uchun rolikli taxta)*
ski *n, v* [ski:]	1) chang‘i; 2) chang‘i uchmoq
skip *v* [skɪp]	sakramoq
skirt *n* [skɜ:t]	yubka
sky *n* [skaɪ]	osmon
sledge *n, v* [sledʒ]	1) chana; 2) chanada uchmoq
sleep *v* [sli:p]	uxlamoq
slept *v* [slept]	*“sleep” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
slow *adj* [sləʊ]	sekin, asta
slowly *adv* [ˈsləʊli]	ohista
small *adj* [smɔ:l]	kichik, kichkina
smile *n, v* [smaɪl]	1) kulgi; 2) kulmoq
snake *n* [sneɪk]	ilon
snow *n* [snəʊ]	qor
snowball *n* [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l]	qor to‘pi
snowboarding *n* [ˈsnəʊbɔ:dɪŋ]	snoubording *(sport turi)*
snowman *n* [ˈsnəʊmæn]	qor odam
snowstorm *n* [ˈsnəʊstɔ:m]	qorbo‘ron, izg‘irin
snowy *adj* [ˈsnəʊi]	qorli
so *conj, adv* [səʊ]	1) shunday qilib, shuning uchun; 2) shunchalik
soap *n* [səʊp]	sovun
sofa *n* [ˈsəʊfə]	divan
soft *adj* [sɒft]	yumshoq
softly *adv* [ˈsɒftli]	yumshoq ovoz bilan
soldier *n* [ˈsəʊldʒə]	askar
some *det, adj* [sʌm]	ba’zi, ayrim
sometimes *pron* [ˈsʌmtaɪmz]	ba’zida, ba’zan

something *pron* [ˈsʌmθɪŋ]	nimadir, biror narsa
son *n* [sʌn]	o‘g‘il
song *n* [sɒŋ]	qo‘shiq
soon *adv* [su:n]	tezda
sore eye *adj+n* [ˌsɔ:r ˈaɪ]	ko‘z og‘rig‘i
sore hand *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: ˈhænd]	qo‘l og‘rig‘i
sore leg *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: ˈleg]	oyoq og‘rig‘i
sore throat *adj+n* [ˌsɔ: ˈθrəʊt]	tomoq og‘rig‘i
sorry *v* [ˈsɒri]	kechiring, kechirasiz
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	Kechirasiz, noto‘g‘ri raqam terdingiz.
sound *n* [saʊnd]	tovush
soup *n* [su:p]	sho‘rva
south *n* [saʊθ]	janub
south-east [ˌsaʊθˈi:st]	janubi-sharq
south-west [ˌsaʊθˈwest]	janubi-g‘arb
sparrow *n* [ˈspærəʊ]	chumchuq
space *n* *pl (-)* [speɪs]	fazo
speak *v* [spi:k]	gapirmoq
speak to *v+prep* [ˈspi:k tə]	... bilan gaplashmoq
special *adj* [ˈspeʃl]	maxsus
spell *v* [spel]	harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq
spend *v* [spend]	o‘tkazmoq
spider *n* [ˈspaɪdə]	o‘rgimchak
spider monkey *n+n* [ˌspaɪdə ˈmʌŋki]	o‘rgimchaksimon maymun
spoon *n* [spu:n]	qoshiq
spot *n* [spɒt]	dog‘, xol, qashqa
sport *n* [spɔ:t]	sport
sportsman *n* *pl (-men)* [ˈspɔ:tsmən]	sportchi
sports centre *n+n* [ˈspɔ:ts ˈsentə]	sport markazi
sports uniform *n+n* [ˈspɔ:ts ˈju:nɪfɔ:m]	sport formasi
spring *n* [sprɪŋ]	bahor
spy *n, v* [spaɪ]	1) josus; 2) izlamoq
square *adj, n* [skweə]	to‘rtburchak, kvadrat
square kilometre (sq.km) *n* [- ˈkɪləˌmi:tə]	kvadrat kilometr
staff room *n+n* [ˌstɑ:fˈru:m]	xodimlar (o‘qituvchilar) xonasi
stand *v* [stænd]	turmoq
Stand up. [ˈstændʌp]	O‘rningizdan turing.
start *n, v* [stɑ:t]	1) boshlanish; start; 2) boshlamoq
station *n* [ˈsteɪʃn]	1) bekat; 2) vokzal
stay (at) *v* [steɪ]	qolmoq, (vaqtinchalik) turmoq, yashamoq
stay at school [ˈsteɪ ət ˈsku:l]	maktabda qolmoq
stay with *v+prep* [ˈsteɪ wɪð]	1) ...bilan qolmoq; 2) ...bilan yashamoq
stone *n* [ˈstəʊn]	tosh
stop *v* [stɒp]	to‘xtamoq
stork *n* [stɔ:k]	laylak
story *n* *pl (-ies)* [ˈstɔ:ri]	hikoya
straight *adj* [streɪt]	1) to‘g‘ri; 2) tekis *(soch haqida)*
strawberry *n* [ˈstrɔ:bəri]	qulupnay
street *n* [stri:t]	ko‘cha
stripe *n* [straɪp]	yo‘l-yo‘l chiziq, taram-taram yo‘l
strong *adj* [strɒŋ]	kuchli
student *n* [ˈstju:d(ə)nt]	talaba
study *v* [ˈstʌdi]	o‘qimoq, o‘rganmoq
subject *n* [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	o‘quv fani
suddenly *adv* [ˈsʌdnli]	to‘satdan, bexosdan

sugar *n* *pl (-)* ['ʃʊgə]	shakar, qand
sum *n* [sʌm]	yig‘indi
do sums *v+n*	masala yechmoq
summer *n* ['sʌmə]	yoz
sun *n* [sʌn]	quyosh
sunbathe *v* ['sʌnbeɪð]	quyoshda toblanmoq
Sunday *n* ['sʌndi]	yakshanba
sunflower *n* ['sʌnˌflaʊə]	kungaboqar
sunglasses *n* ['sʌnglɑ:sɪs]	quyoshdan himoyalovchi ko‘zoynak, qora ko‘zoynak
sunny *adj* ['sʌni]	quyoshli, serquyosh
supermarket *n* ['su:pəˌmɑ:kɪt]	supermarket
sure *adj* [ʃəʊə, ʃɔ:]	ishonchli
Are you sure?	Ishonchingiz komilmi?
surname *n* ['sɜ:neɪm]	familiya
surprise *n* [sə'praɪz]	kutilmagan sovg‘a, surpriz
swallow *n* ['swɒləʊ]	qaldirg‘och
sweep *v* [swi:p]	supurmoq
sweep the floor *v+n* ['swi:p ðə 'flɔ:]	polni supurmoq
sweet *adj, n* [swi:t]	1) shirin; 2) shirinlik
swept *v* [swept]	*“sweep” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
swim *v* [swɪm]	cho‘milmoq, suzmoq
swimming *n* ['swɪmɪŋ]	cho‘milish, suzish
table *n* ['teɪbl]	1) stol; 2) jadval
taekwondo *n* ['taɪkwɒndəʊ]	taekvondo *(sport turi)*
tail *n* [teɪl]	dum
take *v* (*past* took) [teɪk]	olmoq
take for a walk *v+n*	sayrga olib chiqmoq
take a photo *v+n* ['teɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ]	fotosuratga olmoq
take the rubbish out ['teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aʊt]	axlatni/supurindini tashlab kelmoq
talk *v, n* [tɔ:k]	1) suhbatlashmoq; 2) suhbat
talk on the phone *v+n*	telefonda gaplashmoq
tall *adj* [tɔ:l]	novcha, bo‘yi uzun, baland
tasty *adj* ['teɪsti]	mazali, lazzatli
taxi *n* ['tæksi]	taksi
taxi-driver *n* ['tæksi 'draɪvə]	taksi haydovchi
tea *n* [ti:]	choy
teach *v* [ti:tʃ]	o‘qitmoq
teacher *n* ['ti:tʃə]	o‘qituvchi
Teachers’ Day *n+n* ['ti:tʃəz 'deɪ]	O‘qituvchilar kuni
team *n* [ti:m]	komanda, jamoa
teddy bear *n* ['tedi 'beə]	o‘yinchoq ayiq
teeth *n* [ti:θ]	tishlar
telephone *n* ['telɪfəʊn]	telefon
tell *v* (*past* told) [tel]	aytmoq
temperature *n* ['temp(ə)rətʃə]	harorat
ten *num* [ten]	o‘n
tennis *n* ['tenɪs]	tennis
tenth *num* [tenθ]	o‘ninchi
text *n* [tekst]	matn
Thank you. ['θæŋkju:]	Rahmat.
that *adj* [ðət, ðæt]	1) ana u; 2) o‘sha
the [ðə, ðɪ]	*aniq artikl*
theatre *n* ['θɪətə]	teatr

their *adj* [ðə, ðeə]	ularning
them *pron* [ðəm, ðem]	ularni, ularga
then *conj* [ðen]	keyin, so‘ng
there *adv* [ðeə, ðə]	u yerda
there is/are [ðerɪz / ðerɑ:]	(*biror joyda)* ... bor
thermometer *n* [θəˈmɒmɪtə]	termometr
these *pron* [ði:z]	bular *(yaqindagi narsalarga nisbatan)*
they *pron* [ðeɪ]	ular
thin *adj* [θɪn]	ozg‘in, ingichka
thing *n* [θɪŋ]	narsa, buyum
think *v* [θɪŋk]	o‘ylamoq
third *num* [θɜ:d]	uchinchi
thirteen *num* [ˌθɜːˈti:n]	o‘n uch
thirty *num* [ˈθɜ:ti]	o‘ttiz
thirty-one *num* [ˌθɜ:ti ˈwʌn]	o‘ttiz bir
this *pron adj* [ðɪs]	bu, shu
those *pron* [ðəʊz]	ana ular *(uzoqdagi narsalarga nisbatan)*
thousand *num* [ˈθaʊzənd]	ming
three *num* [θri:]	uch
three hundred *num* [ˌθri: ˈhʌndrəd]	uch yuz
throw *v* (*past* threw) [θrəʊ]	tashlamoq, otmoq, otib yubormoq
throw in the air [-ɪn ðə eə]	yuqoriga/osmonga otmoq, irg‘itmoq
thunderstorm *n* [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m]	momaqaldiroq
Thursday *n* [ˈθɜ:zdi]	payshanba
tick *v* [tɪk]	belgi bilan belgilamoq
ticket *n* [ˈtɪkɪt]	chipta, bilet
tidy up *v* [ˈtaɪdiʌp]	tartibga solmoq, yig‘ishtirmoq
tiger *n* [ˈtaɪgə]	yo‘lbars
tights *n* [ˈtaɪts]	kolgotka
time *n* [taɪm]	1) payt; 2) marta
on time	o‘z vaqtida
timeline *n* [ˈtaɪmlaɪn]	vaqt shkalasi, xronologiya *(voqealar tarixi, vaqti ketma-ket yozilgan ro‘yxat)*
timetable *n* [ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl]	dars jadvali
tired *adj* [taɪəd]	charchagan
title *n* [ˈtaɪtl]	mavzu, sarlavha
to *prep* [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
toaster *n* [ˈtəʊstə]	toster
today *adv* [təˈdeɪ]	bugun
toe *n* [təʊ]	oyoq barmog‘i
toilet *n* [ˈtɔɪlət]	1) hojatxona; 2) unitaz
tomato *n* [təˈmɑ:təʊ]	pomidor
tomato salad *n+n* [təˈmɑ:təʊ ˈsæləd]	pomidor salat
tomorrow *adv* [təˈmɒrəʊ]	ertaga
tongue twister *n+n* [ˌtʌŋˈtwɪstə]	tez aytish
too *adv* [tu:]	ham
took *v* [tʊk]	*“take” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli*
tooth *n pl (teeth)* [tu:θ]	tish
toothache *n* [ˈtu:θeɪk]	tish og‘rig‘i
toothbrush *n* [ˈtu:θbrʌʃ]	tish cho‘tkasi
toothpaste *n* [ˈtu:θpeɪst]	tish pastasi
tortoise *n* [ˈtɔ:təs]	toshbaqa

total *n* [ˈtəʊtl]	jami
touch *v* [tʌtʃ]	tegmoq, turtmoq
tourist *n* [ˈtʊərɪst]	sayyoh, turist
town *n* [taʊn]	(kichik) shahar
toy *n* [tɔɪ]	o‘yinchoq
toy shop *n+n* [ˈtɔɪʃɒp]	o‘yinchoq do‘koni
tractor *n* [ˈtræktə]	traktor
tradition *n* [trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n]	an’ana
traditional *adj* [trəˈdɪʃnl]	an’anaviy
traffic *n* [ˈtræfɪk]	yo‘l harakati
train *v, n* [treɪn]	1) shug‘ullan(tir)moq; 2) poyezd
trainers *n* [ˈtreɪnəz]	krossovka
translate *v* [trænsˈleɪt]	tarjima qilmoq
transport *n* [ˈtrænspɔ:t]	transport
travel *v* [ˈtrævəl]	sayohatga chiqmoq
tree *n* [tri:]	daraxt
T. Rex *n* [ˈti: ˈreks]	tiranozavr *(yirtqich dinozavr)*
triangle *n* [ˈtraɪæŋgəl]	uchburchak
trousers *n* [ˈtraʊzəz]	shim
true *adj* [tru:]	to‘g‘ri, haqiqat
try *v* [traɪ]	urinib ko‘rmoq; harakat qilmoq
T-shirt *n* [ˈti: ˈʃɜ:t]	futbolka
tube *n* [tju:b]	metropoliten
Tuesday *n* [ˈtju:zdi]	seshanba
tugai *n* [tʊˈgaɪ]	to‘qay
tulip *n* [ˈtju:lɪp]	lola
tummy ache *n+n* [ˌtʌmi ˈeɪk]	qorin og‘rig‘i
tundra *n* [ˈtʌndrə]	tundra
turkey *n pl (-s)* [ˈtɜ:ki]	kurka
turn *n, v* [tɜ:n]	1) navbat; 2) burilmoq
turn left *v+n* [ˈtɜ:n ˈleft]	chapga burilmoq
turn off *v* [ˈtɜ:nɒf]	*(jo‘mrakni)* yopmoq; *(chiroq, radio va h.k.ni)* o‘ch(ir)moq
turn right *v+n* [ˈtɜ:n ˈraɪt]	o‘ngga burilmoq
turnip *n* [ˈtɜ:nɪp]	sholg‘om
turtle *n* [ˈtɜ:tl]	dengiz toshbaqasi
TV star *n* [ˌti:ˈvi:ˈstɑ:]	teleyulduz
twelfth *num* [twelfθ]	o‘n ikkinchi
twelve *num* [twelv]	o‘n ikki
twenty *num* [ˈtwenti]	yigirma
twenty-one *num* [ˈtwenti ˈwʌn]	yigirma bir
twin *n* [twɪn]	egizak
two *num* [tu:]	ikki
two hundred *num* [ˌtu: ˈhʌndrəd]	ikki yuz
two-storey house [ˌtu:ˈstɔ:rɪ haʊs]	ikki qavatli uy
ugly *adj* [ˈʌgli]	xunuk, badbashara
umbrella *n* [ʌmˈbrelə]	soyabon
uncle *n* [ˈʌŋkl]	tog‘a, amaki
under *prep* [ˈʌndə]	tagida, ostida
underground *n* [ˈʌndəgraʊnd]	metropoliten
understand *v* [ˌʌndəˈstænd]	tushunmoq
unhealthy *n* [ʌnˈhelθi]	nosog‘lom, zararli
uniform *n* [ˈju:nɪfɔ:m]	forma
unit *n* [ˈju:nɪt]	bo‘lim

university *n* *pl (-ies)* [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti] universitet, oliygoh
untidy *adj* [ʌnˈtaɪdi] besaranjom, besarishta
unusual *adj* [ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl] noodatiy
up *adv* [ʌp] yuqori tomonga
upstairs *adv* [ˌʌpˈsteəz] yuqorigi qavatda
us *pron* [əs, ʌs] bizni, bizga
use *v* [juːz] foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq
usually *adv* [ˈjuːʒʊəli] odatda
Uzbek *adj, n* [ˈʊzbek] 1) o‘zbek, o‘zbekcha; 2) o‘zbek tili

vacuum cleaner *n+n* [ˈvækjuəm ˈkliːnə] changyutkich
vampire bat *n+n* [ˈvæmpaɪəˈbæt] qonxo‘r ko‘rshapalak
varan *n* [vʌˈrɑːn] echkemar
vase *n* [vɑːz] vaza, guldon
vegetable *n* [ˈvedʒtəbl] sabzavot
very *adv* [ˈveri] juda
video *adj* [ˈvɪdɪəʊ] video
village *n* [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] qishloq
violet *adj* [ˈvaɪəlɪt] binafsharang, siyohrang
visit *v* [ˈvɪzɪt] tashrif buyurmoq
vitamin *n* [ˈvɪtəmɪn] vitamin
volleyball *n* [ˈvɒlibɔːl] voleybol

wait (for) *v* [ˈweɪtfɔː] kutmoq
wake up *v* [ˈweɪkʌp] uyg‘onmoq
walk *v* [wɔːk] sayr qilmoq, piyoda yurmoq
wall *n* [wɔːl] devor
want *v* [wɒnt] xohlamoq, istamoq
warm *adj* [wɔːm] iliq
was [wəz, wɒz] edim, edi, bo‘lganman, bo‘lgan (*o‘tgan zamonda birlikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)
was born [wəz ˈbɔːn] tug‘ilgan
wash *v* [wɒʃ] yuvmoq
do the washing *v+n* [ˈduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ] kir yuvmoq
wash the dishes *v+n* [ˈwɒʃ ðə ˈdɪʃɪz] idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq
washing machine *n+n* [ˈwɒʃɪŋməˌʃiːn] kir yuvish mashinasi
washing-up *n* [ˌwɒʃɪŋˈʌp] idish-tovoqni yuvish
waste *n* *pl (-), v* [weɪst] 1) axlat; 2) bekorga sarflamoq
watch *v* [wɒtʃ] 1) ko‘rmoq; 2) kuzatmoq
watch TV *v+n* [ˈwɒtʃ ˌtiːˈviː] televizor ko‘rmoq
water *n* *pl (–)* [ˈwɔːtə] suv
watermelon *n* [ˈwɔːtəmelən] tarvuz
water skiing *n+n* [ˈwɔːtəˌskiːɪŋ] suv chang‘isi sporti
we *pron* [wi, wiː] biz
wear *v* [weə] kiymoq
weather *n* [ˈweðə] ob-havo
Wednesday *n* [ˈwenzdi] chorshanba
wedding *n* [ˈwedɪŋ] nikoh to‘yi
week *n* [wiːk] hafta
weekend *n* [ˌwiːkˈend] hafta oxiri
well *adv* [wel] yaxshi
Welsh *adj, n* [welʃ] uelscha; uelslik; uels tili
went [went] *“go” fe’lining o‘tgan zamon shakli:*
were [wɜː] eding, edik, edingiz, edilar (*o‘tgan zamonda ko‘plikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi*)

west *n* [west]	g‘arb
western *adj* [ˈwestən]	g‘arbiy
wet *adj* [wet]	nam, ho‘l
whale *n* [weɪl]	kit
what *pron, adv* [wɒt]	1) nima; 2) qanday
What about you?	Siz(da)chi?
wheel *n* [wi:l]	g'ildirak
when *adv* [wen]	qachon
When’s he/she at home?	U qachon uyda bo‘ladi?
where *adv* [weə]	qayerda, qayerga
Where are you going? [ˈweərɑ: ju: ˈgəʊɪŋ]	Qayerga boryapsan/boryapsiz?
Where can I buy ...? [ˈweə kən aɪ ˈbaɪ]	...ni qayerda sotib olsam bo‘ladi?
which *pron* [wɪtʃ]	qaysi
white *adj* [waɪt]	oq
whiteboard *n* [ˈwaɪtbɔ:d]	sinf doskasi *(oq rangli)*
who *pron* [hu:]	kim
whose *pron* [hu:z]	kimning
why *pron* [waɪ]	nima uchun
wife *n pl (wives)* [waɪf]	xotin
wild *adj* [waɪld]	yovvoyi
wildlife *n* [ˈwaɪldlaɪf]	yovvoyi tabiat; yovvoyi hayvonlar
willow *n* [ˈwɪləʊ]	tol
wind *n* [wɪnd]	shamol
window *n* [ˈwɪndəʊ]	deraza
windstorm *n* [ˈwɪndstɔ:m]	kuchli shamol, bo‘ron
windy *adj* [ˈwɪndi]	shamolli
winter *n* [ˈwɪntə]	qish
wise *adj* [waɪz]	dono, oqil
wish *n, v* [wɪʃ]	1) tilak, istak; 2) tilamoq
with *prep* [wɪð, wɪθ]	bilan
wolf *n pl (wolves)* [wʊlf] [ˈwʊlvz]	bo‘ri
woman *n pl (women)* [ˈwʊmən] [ˈwɪmɪn]	ayol
wonderful *adj* [ˈwʌndəf(ə)l]	ajoyib
word *n* [wɜ:d]	so‘z
wordlist *n* [ˈwɜ:dlɪst]	lug‘at
work *n, v pl (–)* [wɜ:k]	1) ish; 2) ishlamoq
workbook *n* [ˈwɜ:kbʊk]	mashq daftari
world *n* [wɜ:ld]	dunyo, jahon
Would you like... ? [wədjə ˈlaɪk]	...xohlaysizmi?
write *v* [raɪt]	yozmoq
wrong *adj* [rɒŋ]	noto‘g‘ri
yard *n* [jɑ:d]	hovli
year *n* [jɜ:]	yil
years old [ˌjɪəz ˈəʊld]	... yoshda
yellow *adj* [ˈjeləʊ]	sariq
yes *adv* [jes]	ha
yesterday *adv* [ˈjestədi]	kecha
you *pron* [jə, jʊ, ju:]	1) sen, siz; 2) sizni, sizga
young *adj* [jʌŋ]	yosh
your *adj* [jə, jɔ:]	sening, sizning
yucky *adj* [ˈjʌki]	yoqimsiz, bemaza
yummy *adj* [ˈjʌmi]	ishtahani qo‘zg‘atadigan, yeyishli
zebra *n* [ˈzi:brə]	zebra
zoo *n* [zu:]	hayvonot bog‘i

Geographical names

Afghanistan *n*	[æf'gænɪstɑ:n]	Afg'oniston
Africa *n*	['æfrɪkə]	Afrika
Amazon *n*	['æməzən]	Amazonka
America *n*	[ə'merɪkə]	Amerika
Amu Darya *n*	[ɑ:'mu: dɑ:'rjɑ:]	Amudaryo
Antarctic Circle *n*	[æn'tɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kəl]	Antarktida qutb doirasi
Antarctica *n*	[æn'tɑ:ktɪkə]	Antarktida
Aral Sea *n*	['ærəl 'si:]	Orol dengizi
Arctic *n*	['ɑ:ktɪk]	Arktika
Arctic Circle *n*	['ɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kəl]	Shimoliy qutb doirasi
Arctic Ocean *n*	['ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃən]	Shimoliy muz okeani
Asia *n*	['eɪʃə]	Osiyo
Atlantic Ocean *n*	[ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃən]	Atlantika okeani
Auckland *n*	['ɔ:klənd]	Oklend
Australia *n*	[ɒ'streɪlɪə]	Avstraliya
Australian Alps *n*	[ɒ'streɪliən 'ælps]	Avstraliya Alplari
Belfast *n*	[ˌbel'fɑ:st]	Belfast
Ben Nevis *n*	['ben 'nevɪs]	Ben-Nevis
Berlin *n*	[bɜ:'lɪn]	Berlin
Black Sea *n*	['blæk 'si:]	Qora dengiz
Brazil *n*	[brə'zɪl]	Braziliya
Brisbane *n*	['brɪzbən]	Brisben
Cairo *n*	['kaɪ(ə)rəʊ]	Qohira
California *n*	[ˌkælɪ'fɔ:nɪə]	Kaliforniya
Canada *n*	['kænədə]	Kanada
Canberra *n*	['kænbərə]	Kanberra
Cardiff *n*	['kɑ:dɪf]	Kardiff
Central Africa *n*	[ˌsentrəl 'æfrɪkə]	Markaziy Afrika
Central America *n*	[ˌsentrəl ə'merɪkə]	Markaziy Amerika
Central Asia *n*	[ˌsentrəl 'eɪʃə]	Markaziy Osiyo
Chimgan *n*	[tʃɪm'gɑ:n]	Chimyon
China *n*	['tʃaɪnə]	Xitoy
Colorado *n*	[ˌkɒlə'rɑ:dəʊ]	Kolorado
Edinburgh *n*	['edɪnbərə]	Edinburg
Egypt *n*	['i:dʒɪpt]	Misr
The Eiffel Tower	[ðɪ:'aɪfəl 'taʊə]	Eyfel minorasi
England *n*	['eŋglənd]	Angliya
Equator *n*	[ɪ'kweɪtə]	Ekvator
Europe *n*	['jʊərəp]	Yevropa
Fergana Valley *n*	[fer'gɑ:nɑ: 'vælɪ]	Farg'ona vodiysi
Florida *n*	['flɒrɪdə]	Florida
France *n*	['frɑ:ns]	Fransiya
Germany *n*	['dʒɜ:məni]	Germaniya
Gissar *n*	[gi'sɑ:]	Hisor
Great Britain *n*	['greɪt 'brɪtn]	Buyuk Britaniya
Great Lakes *n*	['greɪt 'leɪks]	Buyuk ko'llar
Hazret Sultan *n*	[hʌz'ret sul'tɑ:n]	Hazrat Sulton

India *n* ['ɪndiə]	Hindiston
Indian Ocean *n* ['ɪndiən 'əʊʃən]	Hind okeani
Indonesia *n* [ˌɪndə'ni:ziə]	Indoneziya
Irish Republic *n* [ˌaɪərɪʃ rɪ'pʌblɪk]	Irlandiya Respublikasi
Italy *n* ['ɪtəli]	Italiya
Japan *n* [dʒə'pæn]	Yaponiya
Karakum Desert *n* [kɑ:'rɑ:'ku:m 'dezət]	Qoraqum cho‘li
Kazakhstan *n* [ˌkæzæk'stɑ:n]	Qozog‘iston
Kitab *n* [ki'tɑ:b]	Kitob
Kyzylkum Desert *n* [kɪ'zɪl'ku:m 'dezət]	Qizilqum cho‘li
Korea *n* [kə'rɪə]	Koreya
Kyrgyzstan *n* [ˌkɜ:giz'stɑ:n]	Qirg‘iziston
Lake Taupo *n* ['leɪk 'tɒpəʊ]	Topo ko‘li
Lake Windermere *n* ['leɪk 'wɪndəˌmɪə]	Vindermer ko‘li
Loch Ness *n* ['lɒk 'nes]	Lox Nes
London *n* ['lʌndən]	London
Lough Neagh *n* ['lɒk 'neɪ]	Lox Ney
Mackenzie *n* [mə'kenzɪ]	Makkenzi
Malaysia *n* [mə'leɪziə]	Malayziya
Manas *n* [mʌ'nɑ:s]	Manas
Melbourne *n* ['melbən]	Melburn
Mexico *n* ['meksɪkəʊ]	Meksika
Mississippi *n* [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpɪ]	Missisipi
Montreal *n* [ˌmɒntrɪ'ɔ:l]	Monreal
Moscow *n* ['mɒskəʊ]	Moskva
Mount Cook *n* ['maʊnt 'kuk]	Kuk tog‘i
Mount Everest *n* ['maʊnt 'evərest]	Everest cho‘qqisi
Mount Ruapehu *n* ['maʊnt ˌru:ə'peɪhu:]	Ruapehu tog‘i
Mount Taranaki *n* ['maʊnt ˌtɑ:rə'nɑ:kɪ]	Taranaki tog‘i
Murray *n* ['mʌrɪ]	Murrey daryosi
New Zealand *n* [ˌnju: 'zi:lənd]	Yangi Zelandiya
Nile *n* ['naɪl]	Nil
North America *n* [ˌnɔ:θ ə'merɪkə]	Shimoliy Amerika
North Island *n* [ˌnɔ:θ 'aɪlənd]	Shimoliy Islandiya
North Sea *n* ['nɔ:θ 'si:]	Shimoliy dengiz
Northern Ireland *n* [ˌnɔ:ðən 'aɪlənd]	Shimoliy Irlandiya
Nurata *n* [ˌnʊrʌ'tʌ:]	Nurota
Ottawa *n* ['ɒtəwə]	Ottava
Oxford *n* ['ɒksfəd]	Oksford
Pacific Ocean *n* [pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən]	Tinch okean
Pakistan *n* [ˌpɑ:kɪ'stɑ:n]	Pokiston
Pamir Mountains *n* [pə'mɪə 'maʊntɪnz]	Pomir tog‘lari
Paris *n* ['pærɪs]	Parij
Perth *n* [pɜ:θ]	Pert
Picton *n* ['pɪktən]	Pikton
Poland *n* ['pəʊlənd]	Polsha
Rocky Mountains *n* ['rɒkɪ 'maʊntɪnz]	Qoyali tog‘lar
Rome *n* ['rəʊm]	Rim
Rotorua *n* ['rɒtɒrʊə]	Rotorua

Russia *n*	[ˈrʌʃə]	Rossiya
Saint Lawrence *n*	[sənt ˈlɔːrəns]	Avliyo Lavrentiy daryosi
Scotland *n*	[ˈskɒtlənd]	Shotlandiya
Severn *n*	[ˈsevən]	Severn
Snowdon *n*	[ˈsnəʊdən]	Snovdon
South Africa *n*	[ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkə]	Janubiy Afrika
Southern Alps *n*	[ˌsʌðən ˈælps]	Janubiy Alp tog‘lari
South America *n*	[ˌsaʊθ əˈmerɪkə]	Janubiy Amerika
Sydney *n*	[ˈsɪdnɪ]	Sidney
Syr Darya *n*	[ˌsɪədɑːˈrjɑː]	Sirdaryo
Tajikistan *n*	[tɑːˌdʒiːkɪˈstɑːn]	Tojikiston
Tasman Sea *n*	[ˈtæzmən ˈsiː]	Tasmaniya dengizi
Thames *n*	[temz]	Temza
Tianshan Mountains *n*	[tɪˈenˈʃɑːn ˈmaʊntɪnz]	Tyanshan tog‘lari
Tokyo *n*	[ˈtəʊkɪəʊ]	Tokio
Toronto *n*	[təˈrɒntəʊ]	Toronto
Tower of London *n*	[ˈtaʊər əv ˈlʌndən]	London minorasi
Trafalgar Square *n*	[trəˈfælgə ˈskweə]	Trafalgar maydoni
Turkey *n*	[ˈtɜːki]	Turkiya
Turkmenistan *n*	[ˌtɜːkmenɪˈstɑːn]	Turkmaniston
Ugam Chatkal *n*	[ʊˌgɑm tʃʌtˈkɑːl]	Ugom-Chatqol
Ullswater *n*	[ˈʌlzwɔːtə]	Alsuoter ko‘li
United Kingdom (the UK) *n*	[juːˌnaɪtɪd ˈkɪŋdəm]	Birlashgan Qirollik
Urgench *n*	[ʊrˈgentʃ]	Urganch
USA *n*	[ˈjuːˈesˈeɪ]	AQSH
Ust Urt *n*	[ˌʊst ˈjurt]	Ustyurt
Uzbekistan *n*	[ʊzˌbekɪˈstɑːn]	O‘zbekiston
Vancouver *n*	[vænˈkuːvə]	Vankuver
Wales *n*	[ˈweɪlz]	Uels
Warsaw *n*	[ˈwɔːsɔː]	Varshava
Washington *n*	[ˈwɒʃɪŋtən]	Vashington
Wellington *n*	[ˈwelɪŋtən]	Vellington
Zarafshan *n*	[ˌzʌrɑːfˈʃɑːn]	Zarafshon
Zaamin *n*	[ˈzɑːmɪn]	Zomin

T 29 **Teens' English 6.** Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik / S. Xan, L. Kamalova, L. Jo'rayev. – Toshkent: «O'zbekiston» NMIU, 2018. – 160 b.

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O'quv nashri

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Teens' English 6

Ta'lim o'zbek va qardosh tillarda olib boriladigan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 6-sinfi uchun darslik

«O'zbekiston» nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
Toshkent – 2018

Original-maket «O'zbekiston» nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyida tayyorlandi.
100011, Toshkent, Navoiy ko'chasi, 30.

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100000, Toshkent shahri, «Buyuk Turon» ko'chasi, 41.

Ijaraga berilgan darslik holatini ko‘rsatuvchi jadval

T/r	O‘quvchining ismi va familiyasi	O‘quv yili	Darslik-ning olingan-dagi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi	Darslikning topshirilganda-gi holati	Sinf rahbarining imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Darslik ijaraga berilib, o‘quv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqoridagi jadval sinf rahbarlari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan to‘ldiriladi:

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, ko‘chmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yo‘q.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta’mirlangan. Ko‘chgan varaqlari qayta ta’mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qoniqarsiz	Muqova chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo‘q, qoniqarsiz ta’mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo‘yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo‘lmaydi.