

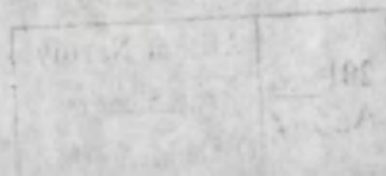
Klara Inogamova

Starting English 3

Xorijiy tillarga ixtisoslashtirilgan Davlat umumta'lim
maktablarining 3-sinfi uchun darslik

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

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**QUARTER I
UNIT 1**

LESSON 1, 2 INDEPENDENCE DAY

1 Phonetic Drill.

a [æ]

anthem

ant

apple

tan

fan

e [e]

president

present

press

let

tell

s [z]

president

visit

easy

wise

wisdom

2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Independence Day. b) Our country.

c) A sunny Uzbekistan.

We live in Uzbekistan. Our country is sunny. It is big.



Uzbekistan celebrates Independence Day on September 1 every year. Independent Uzbekistan has its own anthem. We begin our school

day with the anthem. The first lesson of every school year

is about Independent Uzbekistan. The President of Uzbekistan is I. A. Karimov. Our President likes schoolchildren. He wants every pupil to know foreign languages. English is a foreign language in our school. We love our country.

New words:
anthem, independent,
independence, foreign

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The first lesson of every school year is about Independent Uzbekistan.
2. We celebrate Independence Day on September 1.
3. Our President wants us to know English.
4. We go to school on September 1 every year.
5. English is a foreign language.
6. We begin our day off with the anthem of Independent Uzbekistan.

4 Put the words in the right order.

1. country/ Uzbekistan/ my/ native/ is.
2. anthem/ Uzbekistan/ own/ has/ its.
3. love / our /we / country.
4. foreign/ a/ language/ is/ English.
5. independence/ about// is/ lesson/ the first.
6. sunny/ big/ our country/ is/ and.

5 Tick the correct sentences.

1. We live in Uzbekistan.
We live in Europe.
2. English is a native language.
English is a foreign language.

3. We go to school every morning.

We go to school every evening.

4. Uzbekistan is a sunny country.

Uzbekistan is a snowy country.

5. English is a foreign language in our street.

English is a foreign language in our school.

6. Uzbekistan celebrates Independence Day on September 1.

Uzbekistan celebrates Teachers' Day on September 1.

Grammar box

Base form	3d person singular
-----------	--------------------

celebrate	celebrates
-----------	------------

go	goes
----	------

come	comes
------	-------

have	has
------	-----

want	wants
------	-------

Homework

1 Make a list of things you can do on holiday.

e.g. I can put my best clothes on.

We can go to the park.

2 Write the 3d person singular.

celebrate –

take –

go –

come –

know –

have –

give –

speak –

put –

want –

begin –

live –

read –

write –

like –

do –

LESSON 3, 4 WE LIVE IN UZBEKISTAN

1 Phonetic Drill.

li [ɪ]

big

pick

milk

in

village

city

but: bread [bred], head [hed]

Ea, ee [i:]

see

keep

sheep

eat

seat

sea

2 Read the text and answer the questions.



We live in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is a big country. It has many cities and villages. I am a boy from the village. My name is Dilshod. The life in the village is very interesting. The day begins very early. Because roosters cry and we get up. In the mornings

we have fresh milk for breakfast. Because every family in the village has a cow or many cows. My mother bakes bread in the oven – "tandir". My mother's bread is very tasty.

In the village boys like keeping cows, sheep, goats and horses. They wash the animals in the river, give grass to them. Girls like keeping rabbits, hens and ducks. They give carrots, cabbage to rabbits and corn to hens and ducks.

Every house has a garden. They have apples, cherries, grapes and other fruit trees in the garden. Boys and girls water fruit trees every day. In autumn they pick fruit in the garden. We always eat all kinds of fruit. We don't buy them in the market because we have them in the garden. It is really great! I like the life in the village.

1. Is Uzbekistan a big country?
2. Does Dilshod live in the country or in the village?
3. Where does Dilshod's mother bake bread?
4. What animals do they have?
5. Have they got a garden?
6. Why don't they buy fruit in the market?

3 Underline the odd word out.

his, her, he, my, your

1. white, red, black, small
2. horse, dog, monkey, cat
3. tiger, hen, lion, elephant
4. face, nose, desk, eyes
5. pen, door, book, pencil

New words:
village, life, bake,
fresh, keep, pick,
because

4 Chain Drill.

Where do you live? – I live in the village.

Do you live near the school? – No, I don't. I live far from the school.

Where does your friend live? – He lives in the city.

Does he live near the school? – Yes, he lives near the school.

5 Match the sentences and the pictures.

1. Where does he go?

He goes to school.

2. Where does she go?

She goes home.

3. Where does he live?

He lives in the village.

4. Where does she live?

She lives in the city.



6 Make up sentences:

I	live	in a hospital.
You	lives	in a bank.
He	work	to school.
She	works	home.
We	go	in Ulugbek street.
They	goes	in the centre.
		to the lesson.
		to the blackboard.
		in a school.

Homework

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you live?
2. Where do you go every day?
3. What do you do every day?
4. Do you live near the school?
5. Is the life in the village interesting? Why?

LESSON 5, 6 IN THE KINGDOM WHERE / WHAT / WHEN

1 Listen and read.

w [w]

wide [waɪd]

well [wel]

wing [wɪŋ]

wh [w]

when [wen]

while [waɪl]

white [waɪt]

wh+o [h]

who [hu:]

whom [hum]

whole [həʊl]

wr [r]

wring [rɪŋ]

wrong [rɒŋ]

write [raɪt]

w(h)+a [wɔ]

want [wɒnt]

was [wɔz]

what [wɒt]

Grammar box

wr [r]

write [raɪt]

wh [w]

when [wen]

wh+o [h]

who [hu:]

w(h)+ a

what [wɒt]

2 Listen and read.

Well, when, while, whole, whom, white, wing, wide, wish, wave, wash, what, wring, which, why, write.

3 Read and guess:

1. Where does she go?
- She goes to school.
 - She goes home.
 - She goes to the classroom.
 - She goes to the doctor.



2. Where does he work?
- He works in a school.
 - He works in a market.
 - He works in a hospital.
 - He works in a bank.



hospital

4 Read and match.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Where are you from? | a) She is at work. |
| 2. Where is your pet? | b) I am from Navoi. |
| 3. Where is the cat? | c) It is at home. |
| 4. Where is your mother? | d) The cat is under the bed. |

5 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What colour is the Sun?
2. What colour is the book?
3. What colour is the girl's dress?



6 Fill in the missing words.

1. When do you do your ... ? – I do my lessons in the evenings.
2. When do you ... to school? – I go to school in the morning.
3. When do you ... ? – I have lunch in the afternoon.
4. When do you ... TV? – I watch TV in the evening.

Homework

1 Make questions with where, what, when.

2 Put where, what, when.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ... is this? | 4. ... is your friend's name? |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|

2. ... is the book?

5. ... is she at school?

3. ... are you?

6. ... are you at home?

Lesson 7 IN THE KINGDOM WHO / WHICH / WHY ... ?

1 Listen and read the words.

While, whom, when, white, wing, wave, wash, wish, what, wring, which, who, write, want.

2 Fill in the missing words.

1. Who has got a ... ? – Anvar has got a dog?

2. Who is your ... friend? – Sarvar is my best friend.

3. Who do you ... with? – I live with my parents.

4. Who is at the ... ? – My friend is at the blackboard.

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

e.g. What pet has she got? She has got a dog.

1. Which pen do you like?

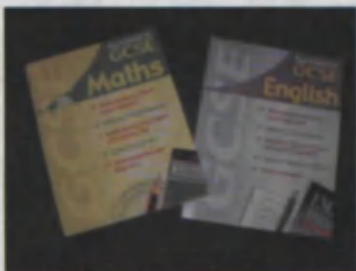
2. Which subject do you like?

3. Which pet has he got?

4. Who likes red colour?

5. Who likes white colour?

6. Who likes green colour?



4 Answer the questions.

1. Why are you here? – I play football here.
2. Why do you learn English?
3. Why are you at home?
4. Why are you in the garden?

5 Fill in the missing words.

1. Why do you write ...? - I write exercises to know the grammar.
2. Which of you is a ...? - Akmal is a pupil.
3. Who has got English ...? - We have got English lessons.
4. Which ... are you in? - I am in form 3.

Homework

1 Make questions with **who/ which/ why**.

2 Put **who, which, why**.

1. ... is this boy?
2. ... pen is yours?
3. ... is she at home?
4. ... form is he in?
5. ... is that girl?
6. ... are they in the garden?

UNIT 2

Lesson 1 NUMBERS

1 Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 one | (the) 1st (first) |
| 2 two | (the) 2nd (second) |
| 3 three | (the) 3rd (third) |
| 4 four | (the) 4th (fourth) |
| 5 five | (the) 5th (fifth) |
| 6 six | (the) 6th (sixth) |
| 7 seven | (the) 7th (seventh) |

8 eight (the) 8th (eighth)
9 nine (the) 9th (ninth)
10 ten (the) 10th (tenth)

Grammar box
the first, the second, the third,
the fourth ...
(the)1st , (the) 2nd, (the)3rd...

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

We are at school. We are at the lesson. Our teacher always says: "Your task is to learn English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Uzbek ...". So for us the first task is to study. The second task is to come in time for the lessons. The third task is to be ready for the lessons. The fourth task is to do homework. The fifth task is to go to bed in time. It is not easy to be a pupil! Pupils have many tasks. Tasks are different! It is not easy to get good marks! It is not easy to study at school!

1. Which task is easy?
2. Which task is not easy?

New words:
task, mark,
to be ready

3 Choose the correct answer.

1. Monday is the (eighth / first) day of the week.
2. Tuesday is the (second / sixth) day of the week.
3. Wednesday is the (fourth / third) day of the week.
4. Thursday is the (fourth / fifth) day of the week.
5. Friday is the (seventh / fifth) day of the week.
6. Saturday is the (tenth / sixth) day of the week.
7. Sunday is the (seventh / ninth) day of the week.

4 Match the numbers.

two, five, seven, one, three,
six, eight, four, ten, nine.

first, third, tenth, eighth,
second, fourth, sixth, tenth,
seventh, ninth, fifth.

5 Underline the odd word out.

1. three, five, six, ten, apple
2. orange, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday
3. apricot, cherries, orange, milk, apple
4. Uzbek, English, History, football, Mathematics
5. a book, a copy book, a pen, a doll, a pencil
6. football, computer, basketball, tennis, volleyball

Homework

1. What is the first task?
2. What is the second task?
3. What is the third task?
4. What is the fourth task?
5. What is the fifth task?
6. What is the sixth task?

Lesson 2, 3 IN THE KINGDOM. There is/are.

Is/are there? There isn't/aren't.

1 Write the words into the right column.

A table, a computer, a notebook, a pen, a desk, a pencil,
a teachers' room, a desk, a library, a classroom, a
blackboard, a book, a canteen, a chalk, a book.

at school: a teachers' room, ...

in the classroom: a table, ...

in the bag: a notebook, ...

2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions:

Yes. there is. / No, there is not.



1. Is there computer on the table?
2. Is there a copy book in the bag?
3. Are there books in the bag?
4. Is there chalk at the blackboard?
5. Are there books at the window?
6. Is there a flower at the window?



3 Answer the questions.

1. Is there a computer in the teachers' room?
2. Are there desks in the classroom?
3. Is there some chalk at the blackboard?
4. Are there arm- chairs in the canteen?
5. Is there a table in the canteen?
6. Are there balls in the library?

4 Put there is/are, there isn't/aren't.

1. ... a table in at the window.
2. ... many balls in the library.
3. ... a girl in the classroom.
4. ... a lamp on the table.
5. ... many books in the gym.
6. ... a computer in the teachers' room.
7. ... two windows in the classroom.
8. ... a cat in the classroom.
9. ... a teacher in the classroom.
10. ... many telephones on the table.

Grammar box

There is a table in the room.
Is there a table in the room? Yes, there is.

There are many books on the table.

Are there many books on the table? No, there are not.

5 Insert the missing words: is, are, isn't, aren't.

1. There ... some chalk at the blackboard.
2. There ... trees in the street.
3. There ... a computer on the bed.

4. There ... wild animals in my house. 5. ... there a hen near the chicks? 6. There ... a duster at the blackboard.

6 Complete the table with is / are, isn't / aren't.

Positive	there		a computer pencils	on the table.
negative	there		a chair armchairs	in the room.
question		there	a sofa pictures	in the canteen?

7 Make question and negative forms.

1. There are two books and a lamp on the table. 2. There is a big carpet on the floor. 3. There is a piano in the corner of the room. 4. There are two pictures on the wall. 5. There are flowers in the garden. 6. There is a car under the tree.

Homework

1 Describe your classroom.

2 Make questions.

1. read/ you /do/ every day / books ? e.g. Do you read books every day?

2. subject /what /your /favourite /is?

3 writer /your /who /favourite /is/?

4. do /you /at /what /the lessons /do?

5. do/ you /go /when /school /to ?

6. is /best /your/ who /friend?

Lesson 4, 5 WE CAN LEARN EVERYTHING

1 Put can or can't.

1. She ... play the piano.
2. The boy ... swim.
3. The tortoise ... jump.
4. The rabbit ... jump.
5. The girl ... read.
6. They ... play chess.



2 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) In the village.
- b) We are happy children.
- c) Modern mobile phones.

New words:
fresh milk, feed,
spend

We are children. We can learn everything. Because we are young. Our grandparents can't learn new things. Because they are old. We can read, write in English. Many grandparents can't read, write in English. We can play computer games. We can have mobile phones. We can play interesting games on the modern mobile phones. I live in the village. In the village boys and girls can have domestic animals in the yards. Boys can spend their time with horses, sheep, goats and donkeys. Boys can ride a horse or a donkey. Girls can have rabbits, hens, ducks and geese. They can feed these animals. Girls can give grass to cows.

Then cows give milk. That's very good to have fresh milk in the mornings. We can do everything if we want! We live in the country which has everything for children! We are very happy to live in this country!

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Dogs can eat bears.
2. Lions can jump.
3. Tigers are domestic animals.
4. Hens can give eggs.
5. Cats are wild animals.

Grammar box

Can not = can't

He can speak.

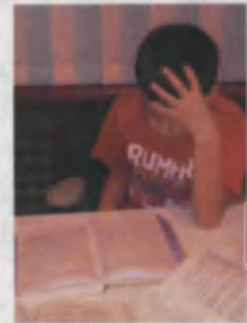
Can he speak?

Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

He can't speak.

4 Match the sentences with the pictures.

1. My father can drive a car.
2. The girl can not carry the bag.
3. The little boy can't drive a car.
4. The girl can swim in the river.
5. The girl can't get the book.
6. The boy can't translate the text.



a)



b)



c)



d)



5 Put the correct words.

1. Can you (help/write) me? I can't (open/translate) the window.
2. Can you help me with my (homework/trees)? (Sorry/Yes), I can't. I have no (time/money).
3. We can (read/go) to the Zoo after lessons.
4. They (can/are) water trees and flowers every day.
- 5 He can (ride/drive) a bicycle.
6. She can (ride/drive) a car.

Homework

1 Complete the dialogue with can or can't.

- Can you speak English?
- Yes, I can.
- Can she cook?
- No, she can not (can't).
- Can he swim in the river?
- Yes, he
- Can he translate English texts?
- No, he
- Can he run 10 kilometers?
- No, he
- Can they answer questions?
- Yes, they



- Can she help her mother?
- Yes, she



2 Match the questions and answers.

Questions:

1. How long can she run every day?
2. How long can he be in the water?
3. Can he play the piano?
4. Can they speak English?
5. Can he translate texts?
6. What can we have for dinner today?

Answers:

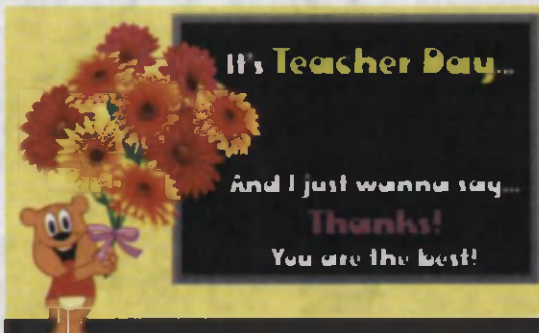
- a) He can be five minutes in the water.
- b) Yes, he can play the piano.
- c) Yes, he can translate texts.
- d) We can eat plov today.
- e) Yes, they can speak English.
- f) She can run fifty meters a day.

Lesson 6 TEACHERS' DAY

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Teachers' Day.

Teachers' Day is a holiday in Uzbekistan. The first of October is "Teachers' Day". Everybody celebrates this holiday in our country. We love our teachers, respect them. Pupils give flowers to their teachers. They recite poems, sing songs and



dance. Teachers show us the right way to the future. They are our parents at school. They love us and give knowledge to us. The life

New words:
respect, knowledge,
without, lawyers

is not interesting without school, without teachers, without lessons. Long live school and teachers!

1. Is Teachers' Day a holiday in Uzbekistan?
2. What do pupils do on this day?
3. Do teachers show us the right way to the future?
4. Why is the life not interesting without school?
5. When do we celebrate the "Teachers' Day"?
6. Does everybody celebrate the "Teachers' Day" in our country?

2 Match the opposite words.

e.g. teachers – pupils.

teachers, lessons, day, yesterday, this, these, everybody, questions

games, those, tomorrow, that, answers, pupils, nobody, night.

3 Complete the sentences.

Teachers' Day is a great holiday in We celebrate

this holiday on ... every year. We have ... that day. Pupils don't go to Everybody: doctors, engineers, lawyers and others don't go to Because we love and ... teachers very much.

a day off , Uzbekistan, the first of October, school, work, respect

4 Tick the correct sentences.

1. Teachers' Day is a holiday in Uzbekistan.

Teachers' Day is a holiday in America.

2. Doctors celebrate Teachers' Day.

Everybody celebrates Teachers' Day.

3. Teachers give knowledge.

Pupils give knowledge.

4. Life is interesting without school.

Life is interesting with school.

5. Pupils love their teachers.

Pupils don't love their teachers.

6. Books are our friends.

Tigers are our friends.

Homework

Write about your favourite teacher.

e.g. My favourite teacher is my teacher of English.

Because

Lesson 7 SEASONS

1 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Summer holidays. b) Seasons. c) Winter holidays.



There are four seasons in Uzbekistan: autumn, winter, spring and summer. Autumn is the season of grapes, melons and watermelons. They are very sweet and juicy in autumn. It often rains in autumn. Winter comes after autumn. Winter sometimes is very

cold and very long in Uzbekistan. It often snows in winter. There is much snow and children make snowmen, play snowballs. Schoolchildren have winter holidays. Spring comes after winter. Spring is a beautiful season in Uzbekistan. There are a lot of flowers everywhere. Summer comes after spring. Summer is hot in Uzbekistan. Children have summer holidays. They don't go to school in summer. They have no lessons. They can enjoy outdoor games in summer.

New words:

water-melon, everywhere, outdoor, enjoy.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Winter days are very warm and long.
2. Summer is cold in Uzbekistan.
3. Spring is the season of grapes.
4. Winter comes after autumn.
5. It often rains in January in Uzbekistan.
6. Children like winter holidays very much.

3 Match the verbs with the nouns.

e.g. 1- d.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) come | a) holidays |
| 2) get | b) on the sledges |
| 3) play | c) a New Year tree |
| 4) ride | d) home |
| 5) decorate | e) presents |
| 6) like | f) snowballs |

4 Answer the questions.

1. Which is the cold season of the year?
2. Which is the hot season of the year?
3. Which are summer months?
4. Which are spring months?
5. Which are winter months?
6. Which are autumn months?

5 Insert the prepositions.

1. I go to school ... the mornings.
2. We do our homework ... the lessons.
3. Pupils read, write ... the lessons.
4. She does her lessons ... her mother.
5. ... Sundays we don't go ... school.
6. There are a lot of tourists ... Samarkand.

to, with, after,
on, in, at, of

Homework

Write about your favourite season.

Lesson 8,9 SUMMER IS A NICE SEASON

1 Read the text and answer the questions.



Our school holidays begin in summer. Summer holidays are very long holidays. Boys and girls like summer holidays because they can swim in the river, they can go to the mountains, they can have a

rest out of town and they can have a lot of time for playing different outdoor games. They eat all vitamins in summer. Summer is the season of fruits and vegetables. There are all kinds of fruits and vegetables in the market: grapes, apples, pears, melons, water melons and others. The weather is very hot in summer. There are white, red, yellow, pink flowers everywhere. The sun shines every day. Schoolchildren have a good time in summer.

New words:
out of town, shine,
outdoor games

1. Which season do you like? Why?
2. When do summer holidays begin?
3. Why is summer a nice season?
4. When do children eat all vitamins?
5. Where do children go in summer?
6. Is the weather very hot in summer?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The New Year begins in autumn.
2. It often winds and rains in autumn.
3. There are 31 days in September.
4. Schoolchildren have holidays in October.
5. Birds fly away to southern countries in spring.
6. There are 12 months in a year.

3 Insert the missing words.

1. There are four ... in a year.
2. Autumn is a ... season in Uzbekistan.
3. September and November have 30

season, November,
seasons, days,
gold, winter

4. The New Year begins in
5. Autumn is the ... of fruits and vegetables.
6. The second quarter begins in

4 Complete the sentences.

1. Summer holidays begin in
2. Children swim in the
3. Children have a good
4. The sun
5. Children eat all
6. The weather is hot in

shines, June,
river, summer,
vitamins, time.

Homework

Learn the rhyme.

Larks fly away,

Nice little larks.

Get ready to fly.

The weather is cold.

Windy and rainy.

Nice little larks,

Are ready to leave.

The cold and frosty winter,

The ice and the snow.

Lesson 10 AUTUMN IS THE GOLD SEASON IN UZBEKISTAN

1 Read the text and choose the tittle.

- a) Cotton is white gold.
- b) Autumn in Uzbekistan.
- c) All vitamins.

Autumn is the gold season in Uzbekistan. The colour of the nature turns into yellow. It looks like gold because all leaves of trees are red, yellow. All fruit and vegetables are

New words:
pick cotton, famous
for, rich, inform,
preparation, pride



ripe. We can eat all vitamins in autumn. We can pick white cotton in the fields. Cotton is the white gold of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is famous for its cotton. Our country is rich with its cotton. Cotton

gives us everything: clothes, oil. We can keep some fruit and vegetables for winter. Autumn informs us about coming of winter. Autumn is the time to get preparations for winter.

2 Learn the rhyme.

Gold autumn comes to us,
Gold autumn knocks at the door.
Rain beats the window,
The nature is in bad mood.
But it's clear for us,
There is no bad weather.
Everything turns into yellow
Around us.
And leaves the summer us,
But soon again spring comes to us!
Then soon again summer comes to us!

3 Tick the correct sentences.

1. Autumn comes after summer.
Autumn comes before summer.

2. Uzbek people don't pick cotton in autumn.
Uzbek people pick cotton in autumn.
3. Uzbekistan is famous for its cotton.
Uzbekistan is not famous for its cotton.
4. Cotton is Uzbek people's pride.
Cotton isn't Uzbek people's pride.
5. Birds don't fly away to southern countries in autumn.
Birds fly away to southern countries in autumn.
6. There are no autumn holidays for schoolchildren. .
There are autumn holidays for schoolchildren.

4 Match the questions and the answers.

Questions:

1. What season is it now?
2. Do you know autumn months?
3. Is September an autumn month?
4. When does the school year begin?
5. Do you like autumn? Why?
6. Which form are you in?

Answers:

1. September, October, November are autumn months.
2. The school year begins in September.
3. I am in the third form.
4. I like autumn. It is nice.
5. Yes, September is the first month of autumn.
6. It is autumn now.

Homework

- 1 Write about autumn. Begin with the following:**
Autumn is the gold season of a year because

2 Learn by heart the rhyme.

Trees, flowers, grass and birds,
Not always they can protect us.
If there are no on earth,
Trees, flowers, grass, birds,
On the planet we will be alone!

REVISION

1 Choose the correct word.

1.e.g. Is/ are there lemons on the table? Are there lemons on the table?

1. Are/ is there a piece of chalk on the desk?
2. What are/ is she doing now?
3. The teacher are/is writing on the blackboard.
4. What is/are your favourite books?
5. Are/ is she going home?

2 Complete the sentences.

1. ... books do you like?
– I ... detective books.
– ... you like A. Navoi's books?
– Yes, I do. I like his
2. – What is your ... sport?
– ... favourite sport is swimming.
– ... is swimming your favourite sport?
– ... I like water.

my, what, do, why,
because, books,
favourite, like.

3 Make up sentences.

|
He | run fast | because I am not a cook.

She		can swim	because they are sportsmen.
We	can't	read English	because she knows math's well.
		do sums	because he is not good at English.
They		cook well	because we are good swimmers.

4 Insert can or can't.

1. I ... speak English.
2. On Sundays children ... stay in bed.
3. You ... watch TV at night.
4. I ... read English stories.
5. Girls ... make a pie.
6. Boys ... talk about football.
7. Teachers ... work in hospitals.
8. ... he speak English?
9. She ... drink very hot tea.
10. We ... write dictations.
11. The little boy ... drive a car.
12. I ... watch English films.

UNIT 3

Lesson 1, 2 OUR SCHOOL

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Our classroom. B) Our school. C) Our garden.

We are schoolchildren. We go to school every day. My school is far from my house. In the villages schools are not always near the houses. Because the villages are big. All



the houses have yards and gardens. There are big cotton fields near our school.

Our school is new. There are three storeys in our school.(Our school is of three

storeys) There are many classrooms in it. There are computers in every classroom. There are desks, chairs, blackboards in the classrooms. There is a library, a gym and a stadium in our school. After lessons we play volleyball and football in the stadium.

Every class has the garden on the territory of our school. After lessons we water the trees, flowers in the garden. Our teacher is always with us. We like our school. Because we study at school.

**New words:
storey, field,
to water**

2 Describe the classroom. Use there is/are.



1. ... a blackboard on the wall.

2. ... two windows in the classroom.
3. ... many desks in the classroom.
4. ... many chairs in the classroom.
5. ... a time table on the wall.

3 Match the pictures and the words.

1. A Teachers' room 2. A canteen 3. A gym 4. A library.



4 Write T for true or F for false.

1. There is a computer on the table.
2. There are desks in the Teachers' room.
3. There are books in the library.
4. There is a TV set in the canteen.
5. There is a bookcase in the gym.
6. There are many desks and chairs in the classroom.

5 Insert the missing words is/are.

1. There ... a book on the desk.
2. There ... pupils in the classroom.
3. There ... a teacher in the classroom.
4. There ... a car in the street.
5. There ... trees in the garden.
6. There ... boys in the stadium.

6 Write the correct prepositions: on, under, in, at.

1. There are many pictures ... the book.
2. There are many teachers and pupils ... school.
3. There are books ... the desks.
4. There is a copybook ... the book.
5. There is a teacher ... the classroom.
6. There is a pupil ... the blackboard.

Homework

Insert the missing words:

Our classroom is big. There are four ... and a white ... in our classroom. There is a ... on the wall. There are ten ... and twenty ... in our classroom. There is a ... on the table. The ... is at the window.

desks, chairs, table, windows, computer, door, blackboard.

Lesson 3 OUR CLASSROOM

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Our city. b) Our classroom. c) Our school.

We are in form 3. We have lessons in a big and light classroom. There are two big windows in our classroom. There is a white door in it. The floor is brown. There is a



New words:
light, flowerpot

blackboard on the wall. There are a lot of pictures on the walls. There is a table and a chair for the teacher, and there are many desks with chairs for pupils in our classroom. There are flowers in flowerpots. There are books, copybooks, pens

on the desks. There are some English words on the blackboard.

2 Fill in the gaps with is, are.

1. There ... a blackboard in our classroom.
2. There ... parks, museums, schools in our city.
3. There ... a canteen in our school.
4. There ... many pictures in this book.
5. There ... a lot of trees in our garden.
6. There ... a computer in my room.

3 Who says these sentences? Write T for teacher and P for pupil.

1. Let's begin our lesson.
2. I'm sorry, I'm late.
3. Who is ready? Who wants to answer?
4. May I go out?
5. I'm sorry. I left my book at home.
6. For homework do exercise 2 on page 20.

4 Follow the school rules.

Pupils must

come in time
do lessons
listen to the teacher
be ready for the lesson
answer the teacher's questions
read, translate, write
wear a school uniform

Pupils mustn't

take a dog to school
fight
be late
make a noise
chew gums
eat at the lesson
use mobile phones

Homework

1 Learn the school rules.

Lesson 4, 5 MY DAY AT SCHOOL

1 Read and guess what the words in bold type mean.

I am a girl of ten. My name is Laziza. I am in form 3. I go to school six days a week. I go to school by bus because it is far from my house. Our lessons begin at eight o'clock in the morning. The lessons **are over** at one o'clock in the afternoon. Every day I have four or five lessons. Our school subjects are: **Uzbek, English, Mathematics, Russian, Music, Handicrafts, Drawing and P.I.** (Physical Instructions). Today is Monday. We have five lessons on Monday. They are: English, Mathematics, Uzbek, Music, and P.I. We read interesting texts, write exercises, make up sentences at the English lessons. We **do exercises**, learn grammar at the Uzbek lessons. Mathematics is also an interesting **subject**. We do sums and answer the teacher's questions at the Mathematics lessons. We always **have a long break** after the third lesson. It lasts twenty

minutes. During the break we can go to the school canteen. We can have coffee, tea, cold drinks, hot dogs, soup, cutlets and others. Then we have our Music lesson. We sing songs, learn about famous musicians at the Music lessons. Our last lesson is P.I. We can play volleyball, run, jump and do body exercises at P.I. lessons. Some of the pupils don't always go home after the lessons. They sometimes stay at school and do their lessons with our teacher.

New words:
timetable,
musician

2 Look at the time-table. Say what lessons Laziza has every day.

e.g. Laziza has five lessons on Monday. They are: English, Maths, Uzbek, Music, P.I.

Days	Eng.	Maths.	Rus	Draw	Uzbek	Music	P.I.	Handicr.	Comp.
Mon.	+	+	---	---	+	+	+	---	---
Tues.	---	+	+	+	+	---	---	---	+
Wed.	+	+	+	---	---	+	---	+	---
Thurs.	---	---	+	---	+	---	+	---	+
Fri.	---	+	---	+	+	---	---	---	+
Sat.	+	+	---	---	+	---	---	---	+

3 Look at Laziza's time-table and draw your own time-table.

4 Write T for true or F for false.

1. We go to school seven days a week.
2. We learn English at school.
3. We don't answer the teacher's questions at the lessons.
4. We sing songs in our Maths lessons.
5. We recite poems in our English lessons.
6. We play volleyball in our P.I. lessons.

5 What is there in your bag?

1. Are there books in your bag?
2. Is there a dictionary in your bag?
3. Are there copybooks in your bag?
4. Is there an apple in your bag?
5. Are there pens in your bag?
6. Is there a mobile phone in it?

Homework

Make questions.

1. you /do /how many / have /every day/ lessons?
e.g. How many lessons do you have every day?
2. do/ go /to school/ which days /you ?
3. you /got /have /every day / lessons / English?
4. subject / your /is /favourite /what?
5. mathematics / you /do /like?
6. Russian / at /you /good /are?

Lesson 6 I AM GOOD AT...

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

My Favorite Subject

We go to school every day. We don't go to school on Sundays. We learn: Mathematics, English, Russian, Uzbek

Literature, Physical Instructions, Music, Handicrafts and Drawing at school. I am good at English but my friend is not good at English. He is good at drawing. I like English because many countries speak English. There are a lot of English films and cartoons. I want to read English books without translation. Original English stories are very interesting to read. Computer games are also in English. Many boys and girls in my class like English.

New words:
be good at,
original, translation

1. Who is good at English?
2. Who is good at drawing?
3. Why are you good at Uzbek Literature?
4. What subjects do you learn at school?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. We learn medicine at school.
2. We don't go to school every day.
3. We are not good at Uzbek.
4. We have seven lessons every day.
5. We learn English at school.

3 Make up sentences.

I	is	good at	music.
He/She	am		drawing.
We	are		English.
You	isn't		Physical Instructions.
They	aren't		swimming.
			running.

4 Make up sentences.

There	is	wild animals	on the table.
	are	a TV set	in the garden.
		flowers	at school.
		a teacher	in the Zoo.

Homework

Write T for true or F for false.

1. I play football.
2. I live in a flat.
3. I live with my parents.
4. I have four brothers.
5. I read a newspaper in the mornings.
6. I see my friends on Saturday evenings.
7. I like Maths.
8. I don't like music.

Lesson 7 SCHOOLS IN UZBEKISTAN

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Schools in Russia.
- b) Schools in America.
- c) Schools in Uzbekistan.

Children go to school from the age of seven in Uzbekistan. The school year begins on the 2nd of September and is over on the 25th of May. Schoolchildren have a lot of subjects: Uzbek, English, Russian, Mathematics, Music, Handicrafts, Drawing, P.I. (Physical Instructions) and others. They have lessons in the morning or in the afternoon. Schoolchildren have autumn, winter, spring and summer holidays in Uzbekistan. Autumn, winter and spring holidays are short holidays. Summer holidays are long holidays.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Schools in Uzbekistan begin on the 1st of September.
2. Winter holidays are long holidays.
3. Schoolchildren go to school six days a week.
4. Schoolchildren go to school in the evening.
5. The school is over in June.
6. Pupils have Physical Instructions at school.

3 Match the verbs with the nouns and write.

e.g. 1 -- f.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. play | a) the flowers |
| 2. have | b) juice |
| 3. learn | c) sandwich |
| 4. eat | d) English |
| 5. drink | e) lessons |
| 6. water | f) football |

4 Tick the correct sentences.

1. Where do live you?
Where do you live?
2. What does your sister learn?
What does learn your sister?
3. Can you help me?
Do you can help me?
4. Pupils go into school every day.
Pupils go to school every day.
5. What your hobby is?
What's your hobby?
6. We must do our homework.
We can must do our homework.

Homework

Tick the correct sentences.

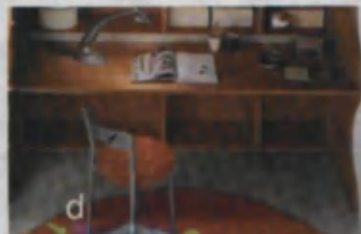
1. Our library has got a lot of books.
Our library has got a lot of copybooks.
2. My mother and my father are my parents.
My mother and my father are my classmates.
3. My friend is Dilbar. My friend are Dilbar.
4. He is in form 3. He are in form 3.
5. I have a lot of homework. I has a lot of homework.
6. It is a new book. It is a new books.

REVISION

1 Answer the questions.

1. What kind of country is Uzbekistan?
2. Who is the President of Independent Uzbekistan?
3. When do we celebrate the independence of Uzbekistan?
4. How do we begin our school day?
5. Does our President want us to know foreign languages?

2 Match the sentences and the pictures.



1. There is a bird in the tree.
2. There is a book on the table.
3. There are elephants in the Zoo.
4. There are trees in the garden

3 Make up sentences.

1. Is there _____?
2. Are there _____?
3. There isn't _____.
4. There aren't _____.

4 Complete the questions and the answers.

1. Is ... a cat under the table? – No, there ...not.
2. ... there pupils in the classroom? – Yes, ... are.
3. Is ... a table in the canteen? – Yes, there
4. Are ... trees in front of the school? – No, there ...not.
5. There ... not a clock in the classroom.
6. ... is not a desk in the Teachers' room.

5 Insert the missing words: must/can.

1. We ... love our mother. 2. We ... give presents on the 8th of March. 3. He... swim well. 4. She... read English books. 5. We ... help our mothers at home. 6. Our mother ... do everything for us.

QUARTER II

UNIT 1

Lesson 1 BOYS AND GIRLS

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a. Boys. b. Girls. c. Boys and girls.

Boys like playing football. Girls like playing dolls. Boys make a lot of noise. Boys are always shout. Girls don't make a



noise. Girls are quiet. Most boys don't do tasks in time. Girls do tasks in time. Boys are funny all the time. Girls aren't funny at all. Boys boast a lot. Girls don't boast at all. Boys are good at sports. Girls aren't good at sports. Boys believe in themselves. Boys can talk proudly. Girls

don't talk proudly. Boys are usually tall. Girls are not tall. Boys are usually strong. Boys are not afraid of anything. Girls are afraid of even a mouse. Boys can talk about football. Girls can talk about new fashions. Boys don't always help their mothers about the house. Girls are good helpers for their mothers!

New words:
most, shout, funny,
boast, believe, mouse.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Boys don't like playing dolls.
2. Girls are not quiet.
3. Boys can't talk proudly.
4. Girls take everything seriously.
5. Boys are bad helpers for their mothers.
6. Boys aren't usually taller than girls.

3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

1. Boys are usually
2. Boys can ... proudly.
3. Boys make a lot of
4. Girls are
5. Girls are ... helpers. 6. Girls do ... in time.

noise, good,
strong, tasks,
talk, quiet.

4 Make questions.

1. Boys like computer games.
2. Girls like washing the dishes.
3. Boys always boast.
4. Boys always shout.
5. Boys like sport games.
6. Girls talk about new fashions.

Homework

Tick the correct sentences.

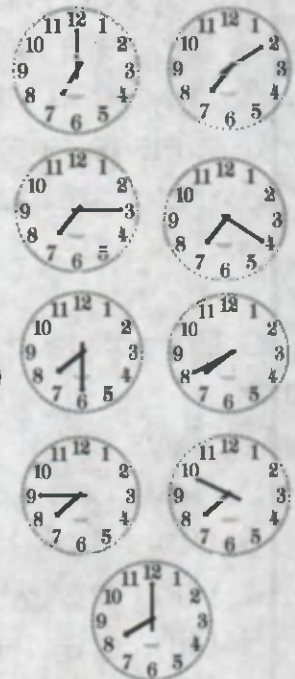
1. a) Boys aren't afraid of anything. b) Boys don't afraid of anything.
2. a) Boys is better at sports. b) Boys are better at sports.
3. a) Girls like sweets. b) Girls likes sweets.
4. a) Boys is strong. b) Boys are strong.
5. a) Girls likes making cakes. b) Girls like making cakes.
6. a) Boys are tall. b) Boys is tall.

Lesson 2, 3 MY DAY

1 Look, read and learn.

What is the time?

1. It is seven o'clock. 7.00
2. It is ten minutes past seven. 7.10
3. It is quarter past seven. 7.15
4. It is twenty minutes past seven. 7.20
5. It is half past seven. 7.30
6. It is twenty minutes to eight. 7.40
7. It is a quarter to eight. 7.45
8. It is ten minutes to eight. 7.50
9. It is eight o'clock. 8.00



2 Match the times with the clocks.

e.g. 1- d.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1. It is two o'clock. | a) 2.50 |
| 2. It is five past two. | b) 2.25 |
| 3. It is quarter past two. | c) 2.45 |
| 4. It is twenty five past two. | d) 2.00 |
| 5. It is five o'clock. | e) 2.05 |
| 6. It is ten to three. | f) 3.00 |
| 7. It is quarter to three. | g) 5.00 |
| 8. It is twenty five to three. | h) 2.15 |
| 9. It is three o'clock. | i) 2.35 |

Grammar box

What is the time? = What's the time?

It is 7 o'clock.

What time do you go to school? I go to school at 8 o'clock sharp.

3 Read the text and say what you do during the day.

I get up at seven o'clock every morning and make my bed. I wash my hands and face, brush my teeth every morning. Then I do my morning exercises. At half past seven I have breakfast. At eight o'clock sharp I go to school by bus. My school is not near my house. The lessons begin at half past eight in the morning. I have four or five lessons every day. I come home by two o'clock. I have lunch at two in the afternoon. I go in for swimming and then I have a sandwich with coffee for dinner. Then I help my mother. I wash the dishes. I watch TV or play computer games after dinner. Then I go to bed at nine o'clock in the evening.

New words:
make a bed,
have lunch,
have a
sandwich

4 Match the questions with answers.

Questions:

1. What time do you get up?



MY DAY



I get up at seven o'clock
in the morning.



I have breakfast
at half past seven.



I go to school at eight o'clock.



I have lunch at two o'clock.



I watch TV at seven o'clock
in the evening.



I go to bed at nine o'clock
in the evening.

2. What time do your lessons begin?
3. What time do you have breakfast?

4. What time are your lessons over?
5. What time do you have lunch?
6. What time do you do your homework?

Answers:

- a. My lessons begin at 8.00 a.m.
- b. I have lunch at half past one.
- c. I get up at 6.45 every day.
- d. My lessons are over at 12 p.m.
- e. I do my homework at 6 o'clock p.m.
- f. I have a breakfast at half past seven.

5 Tick the correct sentences.

1. I get up early on Sundays.
I don't get up early on Sundays.
2. She goes to school in summer.
She doesn't go to school in summer.
3. My lessons start at 8 o'clock sharp in the morning.
My lessons start at 8 o'clock sharp in the evening.
4. He does his morning exercises at night.
He does his morning exercises in the morning.
5. I have breakfast in the morning.
I have breakfast in the afternoon.
6. I go to school on Sundays.
I don't go to school on Sundays.

Homework

Complete the sentences.

1. I don't like _____
2. My favourite day is _____
3. On Monday morning I _____
4. In the evening I _____
5. On Saturday I don't _____
6. On Sunday morning I _____

Lesson 4 DAILY ACTIVITIES

1 Write the letters to the pictures.

Daily activities

Match the pictures with the right answer.

- a) Wake up
- b) Take a shower
- c) Have breakfast
- d) Go to school
- e) Be in class
- f) Go home
- g) Have lunch
- h) Do the homework
- i) Play with friends
- j) Have dinner
- k) Sleep

2 Write the correct forms.

1. She wakes up at (6:00/ 1:00).
2. You go to school at (8:00/ 4:00).
3. We go to work at (4:00/ 9:00)
4. They get dressed at (7:00/ 10:00).
5. I brush my teeth in the (morning/ afternoon).
6. He comes home at (1:00/ 6:00 in the evening).
7. We have lunch at (12:00/ 7:00).
8. She helps her mother (every day/sometimes).
9. My father reads a book (in the evenings/ at work).
10. My sister goes to bed at (9:00/3:00).

Lesson 5 MY DAY OFF

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Week days. b) My day off. c) Working days.



New words:
day off, fried potatoes, climb

My name is Aziz. I live in the city. There are seven days a week. I go to school six days a week. Only one day (it is Sunday) I don't go to school. I have no school lessons on this day. Sunday is my day off. I like Sunday because I stay in bed. I get up late. I have no homework to

do. I play football with my friends. I watch my favourite film disks all day long. My mother makes my favourite meals. I like fried potatoes with chicken. I like a pie with apples and

cherries. I sometimes visit my mother's parents: my grandmother and my grandfather. I love them very much. They love me too. There I play with my uncle's children. My uncle is my mother's brother. My uncle has a new car. He always takes us to the mountains, to Disney Land, to Aqua Park in summer. There we have a good time. We climb the mountains, swim all day long. On Sundays I go to the theatres, I visit the museums, I go to the market with my mom and dad. Sunday is the best day for me.

2 Answer the questions.

1. When does Aziz play football?
2. Does he have lessons on Sunday?
3. Who does he sometimes visit?
4. Where do they go on Sundays?

3 Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1. watch | a) a good time |
| 2. do | b) meals |
| 3. drive | c) the mountains |
| 4. climb | d) a car |
| 5. make | e) homework |
| 6. have | f) TV |

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. There are ... days a week.
2. ... is my day off.
3. On Sundays there are no
4. I like fried potatoes with
6. My uncle is my mother's

**films, brother,
chicken, seven,
Sunday, lessons**

7. I can watch my favourite ... on TV.

Homework.

Make questions.

1. Sunday is the day off.
2. All children like Sunday.
3. I like horror films.
4. My uncle has a new car.
5. On Sunday we can get up late.
6. My father always takes me to the park.

Lesson 6, 7 WE MUST GO TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY

1 Put must or mustn't.



1. She ... speak on the phone much.
2. She ... read a book.

3. Pupils ... chew gum at the lessons.
4. Children ... eat bananas every day.
5. They ... feed animals.
6. She ... help her mother at home.

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

We must go to school every day. We must do all lessons. The pupils must have pens, books, exercise books at the lessons. They mustn't leave copy books and textbooks at home. Pupils must prepare the blackboard for the lessons. The classroom must be clean. The desks must be clean. The school children must wear school uniforms. The school boys must wear white shirts and black trousers. The schoolgirls must wear white blouses and black skirts. The schoolchildren mustn't be late for the lessons. They mustn't have mobile phones at the lessons. They must listen to the teacher and mustn't make a noise at the lessons. The pupils must read, write and answer the questions at the lessons. Schoolchildren must go in for sports. They must know the history of the country. They must know a foreign language. Pupils must be always ready to answer the teacher's questions. They mustn't forget about their duties!

**New words:
go in for sports,
history, to be late for.**

1. Must you go to school every day? - Yes, we must.
2. Must pupils eat many chocolates? - No, they must not (mustn't).
3. Must the classroom be clean?
4. Must the pupils make a noise at the lessons?
5. Must the pupils listen to the teacher?
6. Must they answer the questions at the lessons?

3 Insert the missing words must/mustn't.

e.g. Pupils **must** do homework.

Schoolchildren **mustn't** chew a gum in the lesson.

1. Schoolchildren ... make a noise at the lessons.

2. Children ... eat a lot of sweets.

3. You ... wash your hands before eating.

4. You ... bring the animals into the kitchen.

5. Pupils ... bring books to the lessons.

Grammar box

Must = mustn't

Note: We don't use "to" after must.

Must go, mustn't go.

4 Make up sentences.

I		run	
You		write	
We	must	read	
He	mustn't	answer the questions	
She		listen to the teacher	
They		make a noise	at the lesson.
		use a telephone	
		jump	

5 Put the words in the right order.

1. to school/ come / on Sundays /mustn't /you.
2. must / books / at the lessons/ have/ pupils.
3. mustn't / you / chew gums /at the lessons.
4. at the English lessons/ speak/they/ must /English.
5. mustn't / dirty hands/ you /with / cook.
6. morning /he/ do / must / exercises/ every day.

Homework

Choose the correct word.

1. He must /mustn't eat chocolates.
2. He must/ mustn't run in the street.
3. He must /mustn't eat vitamins.
4. He must /mustn't drink cold water.
5. He must /mustn't eat cakes.
6. He must /mustn't eat apples.

UNIT 2

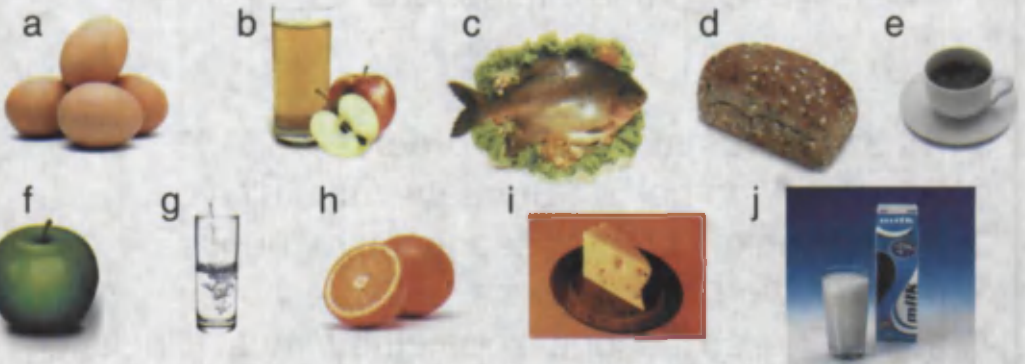
Lesson 1, 2 AZIZ'S DAY

1 Learn the rhyme.

Breakfast in the morning,
Dinner in the day.
Tea comes after dinner,
Then it's time to play.

Supper in the evening,
When the sky is red.
Then the day is over,
And we go to bed.

2 Match the words with the pictures and copy.



1) fish 2) eggs 3) cheese 4) apple juice 5) bread 6) a cup of coffee 7) a glass of water 8) a glass of milk 9) an orange 10) an apple

3 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) My day. b) My school. c) My family.

Aziz gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning. He does his morning exercises. He has for breakfast: a cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter. Then he goes to school. He has for lunch: hot dog, coffee. After lessons he comes home. Aziz has for dinner: rice soup, bread, salad, tea and apples. He does his homework, plays with his friends. He has for supper: chicken or meat, chips, tea, apples. He goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

4 Choose the correct answer and write.

e.g. I get up at 7 o'clock. It is 7 a.m.

I come home at 2 o'clock. It is 2 p.m.

1. The lessons begin at 8.30. It is 8.30 a. m / p.m.
2. I have supper at 7 o'clock. It is 7 a.m. / p.m.
3. I go to school at 8 o'clock. It is 8 a.m / p.m.
4. I have lunch at 11 o'clock. It is 11 a.m /p.m.
5. I wash dishes at 6 o'clock. It is 6 a.m /p.m.
6. I go to bed at 10 o'clock. It is 10 a.m. / p.m.

5 Answer the questions.

1. Do you like eggs for lunch?
2. Do you like plov for dinner?
3. Do you like bread and butter for breakfast?
4. Do you like soup for supper?
5. Do you eat apples every day?

6 Write the sentences in the correct order.

1. Put butter on them.
2. Then put the other slice of bread on it.

3. After that put some sausage one of the slices of bread.
4. Take two slices of bread.
5. Put tomato ketchup on top of the sausage.
6. The sandwich is ready.

Homework

b	r	e	a	d	s	a	u	s	a	g	e	t
t	e	a	p	p	l	e	e	s	u	g	a	r
r	i	c	e	g	g	r	a	p	e	s	i	n
s	o	u	p	o	t	a	t	o	n	i	o	n
c	u	c	u	m	b	e	r	t	e	a	n	d

1 Find the words.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. For breakfast I have Cola.
2. For lunch I have hamburgers.
3. For dinner I have milk and tea.
4. For dinner I have soup with bread.
5. For supper I have meat, apples.
6. For supper I have biscuits.

Lesson 3 THE PUPIL'S DAY

1 Learn by heart the rhyme.

Knowledge is a city,

The building of which.
 Every human being
 Brings a stone.

Look at Aziz's calendar and make up sentences.

	never	sometimes	usually	always
Monday				goes to the library
Tuesday		goes to the stadium		
Wednesday			goes to the English club	
Thursday		goes to the market		goes to the library
Friday			goes to the English club	
Saturday			goes to the country	
Sunday	does homework		goes to the country	plays football

1. Aziz always goes to the library on Mondays and Thursdays. He always plays football on Sundays.

New words:
club, market, library,
stadium, to go to the
country

3 Make your own calendar.

	never	sometimes	usually	always
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

1. What time do you get up on Sunday mornings?
2. Who do you visit on Sundays?
3. What do you do in the evenings?
4. Do you like swimming?
5. Do you like computer games?
6. When do you go swimming?
7. Do you like swimming?
8. Do you like watching TV?
9. Do you like reading books?
10. Do you like collecting photos?

Grammar box

On Monday/Tuesday...

On week days.

At the week-end.

In the morning/afternoon/
evening.

On Monday morning.

Homework

Complete the sentences with **always, sometimes, seldom, every day.**

1. I go to school **every day**.
2. I ... do my homework in the evening.
3. I ... help my mother about the house.
4. I ... play computer games.
5. I ... go to the cinema.

6. I ... go to bed at 12 o'clock.

Lesson 4 ANIMALS IN THE ZOO

1 Match the words with the pictures.

a



b



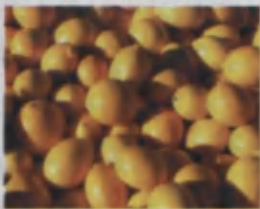
c



d



e



f



g



h



e.g. 1 - a.

1. Much salt. 2. Much oil. 3. Much sugar. 4. Much milk.
5. Many lemons. 6. Five books. 7. Four glasses. 8. Seven apples.

2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) In the Zoo market. b) In the Zoo. c) Wild animals.

Many animals in the Zoo sleep much in the afternoon: tigers, lions, bears, crocodiles. Wild animals eat much meat and drink much water. Elephants eat many bananas and much grass. They drink much water. Monkeys have many children and they eat much fruit. Monkeys make much noise. We know much about camels. People call them "Trains of the dessert". Camels eat and drink much and after that they

don't eat and drink for many days. Camels walk much on hot days without eating and drinking. We must go to the Zoo and must learn much about the life of animals.

Grammar box

Uncountable

Much: sugar, rice, oil, milk.

Countable

Many: books, pens, desks, plates.

3 Write much or many.

1. I eat ... bread every day. 2. We can see ... animals in the Zoo. 3. My sister have got ... books. 4. Pupils ask ... questions at the lesson. 5. I like ... sugar in my tea. 6. Is there ... milk in the glass? 7. How ... money have you got? 8. How ... English words do you know?

4 Put the correct words:

1. How many (pears/ sugar) do you want?
2. How many (balls/ bred) do you see?
3. How many (milk/ pens) do you buy?
4. How many (dolls/salt) does she have?
5. How many (candy/candies) can you eat?
6. How much (money/pens) is it?
7. How many (time/ minutes) do we have?
8. How much (butter/ apples) do we have?
9. How many (tea/ peaches) do you want?
10. How much (cabbages/water) can you drink?

Homework

1 Match the questions and the answers.

Questions:

1. What's your phone number?
2. How many pages of a book can you read every day?

3. How many days are there in summer holidays?
4. How many days are there in winter holidays?

Answers:

- a) I can read fifty five - sixty pages.
- b) There are ninety days in summer holidays.
- c) My phone number is 504 78 64.
- d) There are twelve days in winter holidays.

2 How many verbs can you find in the chain?

readrinkcomeetellockcalliventeruneedrive

Lesson 5, 6 BOTIR'S FAMILY IS AT HOME

1 Match the verbs in A with their -ing forms in B.

A
tell, go, read, write, come,
call, run, read, ask, say, eat.

B
eating, going, asking,
coming, calling, writing,
having, running, saying,
reading, telling.

e.g. tell - telling

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

I have got two friends: Botir and Olim. Botir lives in the city and Olim lives in the village. Today is Sunday. Every Sunday I come to Botir's house. We do our lessons together. Botir's parents and grandparents are at home too. Now we are doing our lessons. His father is reading a newspaper. His mother is cooking. His grandfather and grandmother are watching TV. Their cat is sleeping under the table. Their dog is sitting under the tree in the yard. His little sister is playing with her dolls. His elder brother is working on the computer.

1. What are we doing?
2. What is Botir's father doing?
3. What is Botir's mother doing?
4. What are Botir's grandparents doing?
5. What is Botir's cat doing?
6. What is Botir's dog doing?

Grammar box
am, is, are + V-ing
key words: now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!
 I am sleeping.
 He/she/it - is sleeping.
 We/you/they - are sleeping.

3 Match the pictures and the sentences.



e.g. 1 – h.

1. They are watching TV.
2. She is reading.
3. The teacher is sitting at the table.
4. The girl is washing the dishes.
5. The boy is riding a bicycle.

6. The girl is eating a peach.
7. The boy is skipping.
8. He is playing computer games.

4 Look at the pictures and choose the correct sentences.

What are they doing now?

1. a) He is reading a book.
- b) He is watching TV.

1



2



2. a) He is running.
- b) He is writing.

3. a) It is a snowman.
- b) They are playing snowballs.

3



4



4. a) He is riding a bicycle.
- b) He is riding a horse.

5. a) The girls are watering flowers.
- b) The girls are answering questions.

5



5 Complete the sentences.

1. I am going to
2. He is doing his
3. She is washing the
4. They are answering the
5. You are cleaning the
6. He is coming

school, dishes, home,
blackboard, questions,
homework.

6 Put the words in the correct order.

1. is/now/going/where/he?
2. you/what/having/are/for lunch/today?
3. she/is/saying/to him/what?
4. are/they/where/going?

5. what/he/for breakfast/eating/is?
6. in summer/going/you/are/where?

Homework

1 Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. playing | a) lunch |
| 2. brushing | b) the rooms |
| 3. having | c) games |
| 4. cleaning | d) the teeth |
| 5. eating | e) milk |
| 6. drinking | f) biscuits |

2 Answer the questions.

1. What are you doing now?
2. What is your friend doing now?

Lesson 7, 8 WE ARE ON THE FARM

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

We are on the farm.

It is spring now. I have my spring holidays. I sometimes go to the village on my spring holidays. My friend Olim lives in the village. His father works on the farm. Olim and I on the farm today. The sun is shining. The weather is nice. There is a dog. Its name is Olapar. Olim's little brother is playing with Olapar. There is a cat on the farm. Is the cat drinking milk? No, the cat is sleeping under the table. There are many horses on the farm. What are the horses doing? They are drinking water. Are the children playing badminton? No, the children are playing a ball. Is Olim helping his father? Yes, Olim is helping his father. Is Olim giving grass to goats? Yes, Olim is giving grass to goats. Is Olim's father washing

a cow? Yes, Olim's father is washing a cow. Are hens eating corn? Yes, hens are eating corn.

1. What is Olim doing?
2. What is his father doing?
3. What are horses doing?
4. What are children doing?
5. What are hens eating?
6. What is Olim's little brother doing?

2 Miming.

e.g. I am cleaning the blackboard.
I am brushing my hair.

3 Complete the dialogue.

- What are you ... now?
- We are ... a lesson now.
- We are ... the text now.
- The teacher is ... on the blackboard.
- The pupil is ... the questions at the blackboard.

having, answering,
reading, writing,
doing

4 Make negative sentences.

1. E.g. The girl is cleaning the blackboard.
– No, the girl is not cleaning the blackboard.
2. The boy is drinking apple juice.
– No,
3. They are playing computer games.
– No,
4. We are writing a dictation.
– No,
5. You are going home.
– No,

6. She is sweeping the floor.
– No,

5 Answer the questions.

1. e.g. Are you playing badminton?
– Yes, I am playing badminton.

2. Is he eating a hamburger?

– No, he is not

3. Are they doing exercises?

– Yes, they are

4. Are we sitting in the garden?

– No, we are not

5. Is she washing the dishes?

– Yes, she is

6 Insert the missing words.

1. We are ... a dictation.

2. They are ... football.

3. She is ... ice cream.

4. He is ... juice.

5. I am ... the room.

6. The boy is ... a bicycle.

7. The girl is ... her mother.

8. The pupils are ... the questions.

9. The students are ... books.

10. The children are ... in the garden.

Grammar box

am, is, are + subject + V-ing ...?

Am I sleeping?

Is he/she/it - sleeping?

Are we/you/they - sleeping?

Subject + am/is/are + not + Ving.

I am not sleeping.

He/she/it - is not sleeping.

We/you/they – are not sleeping.

playing, writing, riding,
helping, eating, answering,
reading, drinking, cleaning,
working

Homework

1 Make negative forms.

e.g. 1. I am reading a book now.

I am not reading a book now.

2. We are doing homework now.

3. The teacher is asking questions.

4. They are swimming in the river.

5. He is riding a bicycle now.

6. She is helping her mother.

2 Make questions.

e.g. 1. I am cleaning the room now.

Are you cleaning the room now?

2. He is eating an apple now.

3. She is writing a dictation now.

4. We are answering the questions now.

5. You are reading a book now.

6. They are drinking tea now.

REVISION

1a Match the activities and the photos.

1. playing football.

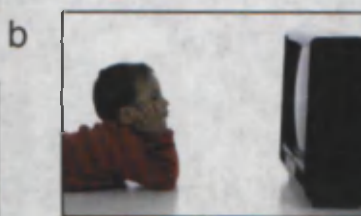
2. washing hands.

3. watching TV.

4. listening to music.

5. swimming.

6. playing computer.





2 Read and complete the text with the verbs in the box.

I am a cook. I love my job very much. I like cooking. I... early in the morning. There is a park near my house. There is a cafe in the I am a ... in the cafe. I make hamburgers, ... and sandwiches. On my day off I go to the ... pool. I like ... football with my friends.

swimming, to play,
get up, hot dogs,
park, cook.

3 Make questions.

What
When
Where

do you go to bed?
do you go every day?
do you get up?
do you go on Sundays?
do you do your homework?
do you do every day?

4 Put must or mustn't.

1. The children ... be in the fresh air. 2. They ... swim in the clean water. 3. Their face, hands and clothes ... be dirty. 4. Their teeth ... be white. 5. They ... be late for school. 6. They ... do their homework in time.

Homework

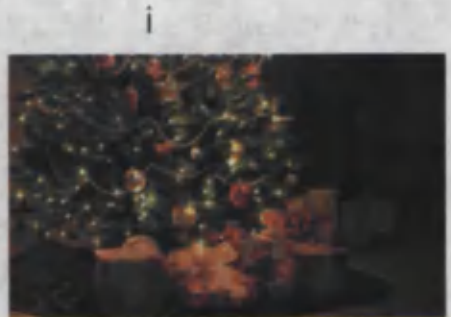
Write what you like doing and what you don't .
e.g. I like reading a book. I don't like watching TV.

UNIT 3

Lesson 1 CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

1 Match the pictures and the words.

1. Santa Claus 2. Christmas card 3. Christmas tree
4. Christmas stockings 5. turkey 6. Christmas dinner
7. Christmas present 8. mistletoe 9. Christmas tree with presents.



2 Read the text and answer the questions.

Christmas is the best holiday in the world. Every year people celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December. Traditionally people decorate the houses. They buy a Christmas tree, coloured toys, Christmas stockings. Christmas stockings is a symbol of presents. People decorate even the doors of the houses with mistletoes. The mistletoe has small green leaves and small berries. There are always Christmas stockings with presents under the Christmas tree or at the head of children's beds. Children are usually happy when they get presents. They also take and give Christmas cards. They write all their best wishes on the Christmas cards. It is very great getting Christmas cards and presents.

New words:
ever green, mistletoe,
Christmas Eve, berry,
leaf, elf, reindeer

1. Why do children like Christmas holiday?
2. Where do children take their presents from?
3. Are there stockings under the Christmas tree?
4. Who puts presents into Christmas stockings?

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Turkey is a Christmas bird.
2. Children get presents from their teachers.
3. British people celebrate Christmas holiday on the 31st of December.
4. Christmas stockings are not real ones.
5. Children give Christmas cards to their friends.
6. Children write their best wishes on the Christmas cards.

4 Learn the rhyme.

Santa is here with his reindeer, In the snow.
The elves making lots of toys,
Ready for all the boys and girls.
In the workshop, I am an elf,
Putting toys upon the shelf.
Tap, tap, tap, the doll is ready.
Tap, tap, tap, let's make a teddy.
Tap, tap, tap, let's make a plane,
Tap, tap, tap, now it's a train.
Tap, tap, tap, it's a computer,
Tap, tap, tap, now make a scooter.
Let's put the presents in Santa's sleigh,
There goes Santa on his way.
Around the world with all the toys,
Presents for good girls and boys.
Santa is here with his reindeer,
In the snow.



Homework

Make up sentences.

1. dinner, turkey, is, traditional, holiday, Christmas, on.
2. eat, British, people, turkey, day, Christmas, on.
3. day, on, happy, are, people, this.
4. say, Merry Christmas, children, other, to each.

Lesson 2 A NEW YEAR

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) A Christmas day.
- b) A New Year cake.
- c) Happy New Year!

All people of the world like A New Year holiday. They celebrate this holiday with their families. They place a large shining star on the top of the New Year Tree and many bright shining balls from the top to the bottom. People put a New



Year Tree in the middle of the room and decorate the evergreen tree. A New Year comes in at 12 o'clock at midnight on the 31st of December. All families have a New Year cake. They decorate a New Year Tree and wish "A Happy New Year!" to each other. Children get many presents from their parents. Schoolchildren have winter holidays.

New words:
top, bottom

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Schoolchildren begin lessons on the 31st of December.
2. People celebrate a New Year holiday with their families.
3. Fathers and Mothers get presents from their children.
4. Father Frost comes to each family at night.
5. Children decorate a New Year tree after New Year.
6. Schoolchildren have winter holidays.

3 Complete the dialogue with: Father Frost, like, holiday, a cake, presents, winter.

1. – Why do you ... A New Year holiday ?
– I like it because I get

2. – Does ... come to each family?
– Yes, he does.
3. – What do people make on this day?
– They make
4. – Why are children very happy?
– Because they have ...holidays.
5. Why do all children like a New Year ... ?
– Because they get presents.

4 Put the words in the correct order and make questions.

1. winter /begin /does/when?
2. snow / is / full of/ winter?
3. boys / and / girls / do / to get / want /presents?
4. Father Frost/ does/ like /children /clever?
5. children / do / what/ want/ New Year / for?
6. children / want /why /do/ much snow?

Homework

Write about your winter holidays.

REVISION

1 Insert the missing words.

1. Do you like ... holidays?
2. ...do you like to do in winter holidays?
3. Do you like getting ...?
4. Do you decorate a...tree?
5. Do you like ... presents?
6. Do you like reading

**presents, what, winter,
getting, New Year,
books**

2 Put the missing words.



usually

always

every day

sometimes

1. We ... decorate a New Year tree.
2. They play snowballs
3. We ... make a snowman.
4. I ... play computer games.

3 Complete the following.

1. Do you go to ... every day?
– Yes, I go to school ...

homework, go, friends,
school, with, bed,
every day, do.

2. Do you go to ... at 10 in the evening?
– Yes, I always ... to bed at 10 p.m.
3. Do you ... your homework every day?
– Yes, I always do my ...
4. Do you go to school ... your friends?
– Yes, I go to school with my

4 Match the questions with the answers:

e.g. 1 - g.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What are you doing? | a. I am eating a hamburger. |
| 2. What is she writing? | b. They are watering the flowers. |

3. What is he reading?
 4. What are they translating?
 5. What are they watering?
 6. Where is he going?
 7. What are you eating?
 8. What are they telling?
- c. He is going to the market.
 - d. She is writing exercises.
 - e. They are telling stories.
 - f. He is reading an English book.
 - g. I am doing my homework.
 - h. They are translating texts.

QUARTER III

UNIT 1

Lesson 1, 2 OUR WINTER HOLIDAYS

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) New Year presents.
- b) New Year shows.
- c) Our winter holidays.

We have winter holidays in the end of December till January 10. We have a two weeks holiday in winter.

Our winter holidays aren't long. It's good not to go to school in winter. It's very cold in the mornings. It's not easy to get up early in winter. It's nice to play snowballs, to ride on the sledges when there is much snow in the street and in the mountains. Children can skate, ski and make a snowman.



There are New Year shows at the theatres. Children can go and watch the plays about Father Frost, Snow Maiden and other performances at the cinemas and theatres. Schoolchildren live in the fairy

tales along with the heroes. It's great to have winter holidays!
We all like winter holidays!

2 Read and answer the questions.

1. Do you have long winter holidays?
2. Do you play snowballs?
3. Do you play computer games?
4. Do you watch TV?
5. Do you do lessons?
6. Do you read books?
7. Do you write exercises?
8. Do you make a snowman?

3 Write six things that you did.

1. I went to the mountains last year.

4 Match the verbs with the nouns.

Verbs

Nouns

1 speak

a) school

2 eat

b) computer games

3 go to

c) nuts

4 answer

d) videos

5 watch

e) the questions

6 play

f) English

5 Insert don't / doesn't or didn't.

1. He ... speak French. He is an English boy.
2. She ... know me two years ago.
3. We ... have English every day.
4. I ... go to the mountains last year.
5. I ... eat nuts. I have got an allergy.

6. You ... come to the party. Why?

Homework

Write about your winter holidays.

Lesson 3 A NEW YEAR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) A New Year in Great Britain.
- b) A New Year in Uzbekistan.
- c) A New Year in Germany.

A New Year is a family holiday all over the world. The British people celebrate the New Year holiday with a party too. They greet the New Year by linking arms, singing, drinking and saying of toasts. It is the evening for marry making. The New Year holiday is the greatest of all the holidays. In Britain they have the tradition "First footers".

At midnight on the 31st of December "first footers" traditionally a tall, dark haired, good looking man brings a piece of coal, a loaf of bread, and a bottle of whisky. He puts the coal on the fire, the loaf of bread on the table and gives whisky to the head of the family and wishes "A Happy New Year!". He must enter the house by the front door and leave the house by the back door.

New words:
a piece of coal, a loaf of bread, tradition, link

2 Write T for true or F for false.

- 1. A New Year isn't a family holiday all over the world.
- 2. The British people celebrate A New Year holiday with a party.

3. A New Year brings happiness to all people.
4. It isn't the evening for marry making.
5. "First footers" is the tradition for British people.
6. "First footers" must enter the house by the back door.

3 Match the columns A and B.

A

1. A New Year is a holiday for
2. "First footers" bring
3. "First footers" wish everyone
4. "First footers" enter the house by
5. "First footers" leave the house by
6. "First footers" put a piece of coal

B

- a) on the fire.
- b) "A Happy New Year".
- c) the front door.
- d) the back door.
- e) merry making.
- f) a piece coal, a loaf of bread, a bottle of whisky.

Homework

Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. go | a) bread. |
| 2. speak | b) Uzbek. |
| 3. listen | c) friends. |
| 4. drink | d) to music. |
| 5. meet | e) to the mountains. |
| 6. eat | f) hot tea. |

Lesson 4 A NEW YEAR PRESENTS

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Winter holidays. b) A New Year presents.
- c) Clever boys and girls.

It is winter now. Winter is full of snow, fairy tales and presents. All boys and girls want to get a lot of presents from Santa Claus. Santa Claus is very kind. He likes clever boys and girls. He doesn't like lazy boys and girls and who don't get good marks at school. Here is Tom's letter to Santa Claus.



"Dear Santa! Here is my Christmas list. I hope you will bring it all. I'd like to have a dragon and a castle in the countryside. I'm writing you this little note just to say "Hello!". It's A New Year eve. I am in bed. But I just want you to know that I would like for the New Year much snow. Just enough for a snowman and to have a snowball fight. Oh, and the sledge. All right? Can you do it? Can you

try? "Happy New Year", Dear Santa!

2 Answer the questions.

1. Who brings presents for boys and girls?
2. Why do children like much snow for the New Year?
3. What did Tom write to Santa?
4. What did Tom want to get for the New Year?
5. Why did Tom want much snow?

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Santa likes lazy boys and girls.
2. Santa gives presents to clever boys and girls.
3. Tom wants to get much snow.
4. Tom doesn't want to get a sledge.
5. Tom wants to play a snowball fight.
6. Winter is not full of snow and presents.

4 Make up sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Children like | a) the sledges. |
| 2. Cats like | b) a snowball fight. |
| 3. Boys play | c) a New Year presents. |
| 4. Children make | d) much snow. |
| 5. Children ride | e) a snowman. |
| 6. Children want | f) mice. |

Homework

Write your own a New Year list. What you want from Santa Claus.

REVISION

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. They are playing ... in the street.
 2. Schoolchildren ... summer holidays in summer.
 3. 4. Children ... go to bed at 10 o'clock in the evening.
 5. In winter boys and girls ... snowballs.
 6. It ... raining in the street.
- We ... writing a test now.

2 Answer the questions.

1. Where does your grandmother live?

2. What is your favorite subject?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Who is your best friend?
5. What must you do at school?
6. How many lessons have you got every day?

is, play, must,
have, are, football

3 Insert the missing verbs.

1. We ... to the museum every year.
2. They ... dictations every month.
3. She ... on duty today.
4. They ... a cake at the parties.
5. He ... the questions at the lessons.
6. You ... many lessons every week.

is, write, go, have,
answers, eat.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1, 2 I HELPED MY MOTHER YESTERDAY

1 Match the verbs: Present Simple and Past Simple.

wash, brush, watch, help, call,
play, stay, dress, want, live

dressed, watched, helped,
called, brushed, played,
wanted, stayed, washed, lived

2 Read and match.

Every day

1. We watch TV.
2. I help my mother.
3. He brushes his hair.
4. She washes the dishes.
5. You play football.
6. They invite friends.

Yesterday

1. We watched TV.
2. I helped my mother.
3. He brushed his hair.
4. She washed the dishes.
5. You played football.
6. They invited friends.

3 See the difference of Present and Past Simple. Underline the verbs.

a) Every day... .

I usually get up at 7 o'clock . I wash my face and hands. Then I brush my teeth. I go to school at 7.30. After school I help my mother. I wash the dishes. I clean my rooms. I water the flowers. Then I play computer games. I phone my friends.

b) Yesterday... .

I didn't want to get up early yesterday. Because I didn't go to school yesterday. I phoned my friend and invited him to our place. Then I washed my face and hands, brushed my teeth. My mother prepared lunch for me and my friend. After lunch I helped my mother. I washed the dishes. I cleaned the rooms. I watered the flowers and my friend watched a film on TV. Then we played interesting computer games. My friend stayed at us till the evening.

New words:
to phone, to visit,
museum, last,
ago, yesterday

4 Put the verbs in the correct forms.

a) The Present Simple.

1. I (want) to be a doctor.
2. She (dust) the table every day.
3. We usually (clean) our rooms.
4. She always (wash) the dishes.
5. They sometimes (play) in the street.
6. She always (help) her mother.

b) The Past Simple.

1. I (want) to go to the cinema yesterday.

2. She (dust) the furniture an hour ago.

3. We (clean) our rooms last week.

4. She (wash) the dishes in the morning yesterday.

5. They (play) in the garden two days ago.

6. She (help) her mother yesterday.

Grammar box

Past Simple:

play - played

He **played** computer games yesterday.

He **didn't play**

Did he play... ?

Yes, he did./No, he didn't

5. Complete the sentences with: lived, phoned, washed, watched, visited, dusted, brushed, played, translated, opened

1. We ... TV yesterday.
2. They ... football in the street an hour ago.
3. She ... her teeth in the morning.
4. We ... in Samarkand last year.
5. He ... the museum yesterday.
6. She ... the dishes an hour ago.
7. He ... the window two hours ago.
8. She ... the table yesterday.
9. He ... his friend last Sunday.
10. We ... the text yesterday.

Homework

Write the past form of the verbs.

Translate, ask, answer, help, play, visit, open, rain, snow.

Lesson 3 IT IS WINTER

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Winter came. It is cold in winter. It snowed yesterday. The children called each other and played snowball in the street. I played with my friends too. My sister didn't play with us. She helped our mother about the house. She looked after our little brother. In the evening we watched TV. Mother cooked plov. We liked it very much.



- 1 . Did the children play snowball in the street?
2. Did it snow yesterday?
3. Did they watch TV in the evening?
4. Did their mother cook plov?
5. Did they like plov?

2 Copy the Past form of the verbs from the text.

3 Write the Past form of the verbs.

like	clean	brush
close	live	help
open	wash	listen
water	watch	answer

4 Make up questions.

e.g.

1. She played computer games yesterday.
Did she play computer games yesterday?
2. I wanted to be an actor last year.
3. We lived in Samarkand two years ago.
4. They walked in the park yesterday evening.
5. The teacher asked questions.
6. My mother cooked plov.

5 Make negative forms.

e.g.

1. I cleaned the blackboard in the morning.

- I didn't clean the blackboard in the morning.
2. She opened the windows yesterday.
 3. They listened to the radio yesterday.
 4. He washed his hands after the dinner.
 5. The pupils answered the questions.
 6. We invited our friends.

6 What did you do yesterday? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 watched TV
 - 2 translated a text
 - 3 wash your hair
 - 4 cooked a meal
 - 5 played computer games
- e.g. Did you watch TV yesterday?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Homework

Write about what you did yesterday.

Lesson 4 MY BIRTHDAY IS IN ...

1 Read the text and choose the title.

A. At school. B. Shopping. C. Aziza's birthday.

Everybody has a birthday only once a year. My best friend's birthday is in January. Her name is Aziza. We are on winter holidays in January. She always invites us to her birthday. It was her birthday yesterday.

I thought much about what to buy for her birthday. She is ten years old. She was born in 2002 in Tashkent. Aziza is a very clever girl. She reads many books. She knows many Russian, English and Uzbek poems by heart. She is

good at drawing. She can draw an elephant, a rabbit, a fox, a lion, a hen, a cock, a duck, a frog, a cat, a tiger and a dog. She can draw very beautiful girls in nice modern dresses. So I bought a special album for drawing and coloured pencils. Aziza was very glad for my present.

New words:
To draw, to show, ribbon, party.

Aziza got a lot of presents: a doll, nice flowers, a white dress with white ribbons.

She showed her presents to us. She liked all of them. At her birthday party we ate a big cake. We danced, sang songs, watched an interesting film on TV. We all liked Aziza's birthday. It was really great!

2 Write. Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1) born in | a) songs |
| 2) draw | b) presents |
| 3) watch | c) a birthday cake |
| 4) eat | d) an interesting film |
| 5) glad for | e) animals and girls |
| 6) sing | f) 2002 |

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. Everybody has ... once a year.
2. Children are on ... holidays in January.
3. ... always invites us to her birthday.
4. It was her birthday
5. Aziza is a very ... girl.
6. She reads many

she, winter, a birthday, clever, books, yesterday.

4 Tick the correct sentences.

1. My friend's birthday is in winter.

- My friend's birthday does in winter.
2. She does glad for presents.
She is glad for presents.
 3. We ate a cake at the party.
We did ate a cake at the party.
 4. We danced, sang songs.
We can danced, sang songs.
 5. Everybody was happy
Everybody did happy.
 6. It can really great.
It was really great.

Homework

1 Write about your birthday.

Lesson 5, 6 IT WAS SUNDAY YESTERDAY

1 Read and see the difference.

Now

1. I am at home.
2. She is 8.
3. They are in class.
4. You are pupils.
5. His mother is a doctor.
6. It is a red pen.

Yesterday

1. I was at home.
2. She was 7.
3. They were in class.
4. You were pupils.
5. His mother was a doctor.
6. It was a red pen.

2 Read, copy and translate.

be – was/were

come – came

do – did
go – went
eat – ate
have – had
see – saw
speak – spoke
write - wrote

Grammar box

Past Simple:

come – came

He came home. He didn't come home.

Did he come home? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.

3 Read the text and answer the questions.

Alex had a good time yesterday. It was Sunday yesterday. So he didn't go to school yesterday. He got up at 8 o'clock in the morning. He washed his hands, face, brushed his teeth, did morning exercises. Then he helped his mother. He and his mother had breakfast together. After breakfast Alex called his friend Max. They went to the stadium. They played football. The game started at 11 o'clock in the morning and was over at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Alex and Max came home and had lunch together. They were hungry. They ate everything: cabbage soup, fried potatoes with eggs, apple pie and sweets. They did homework, watched an interesting film on TV. They had a good time.

New words:

pie, sweets, to call, start, be over together

1. Did Alex go to school?
2. Did he brush his teeth?
3. Did he help his mother?
4. Did he wash his hands and face?
5. Did he have breakfast with his friend?
6. Did Alex have a good time yesterday?

4 Match the questions and the answers.

Questions:

1. What did you have for breakfast?
2. Where did your friend go yesterday?
3. What kind of film did she see on TV?
4. With whom did you do your homework?
5. What day was it yesterday?
6. When was the game over yesterday?

Answers:

- a. She saw an interesting film on TV.
- b. The game was over at six o'clock in the evening yesterday.
- c. It was Sunday yesterday.
- d. I had bread and butter, cheese and jam for breakfast.
- e. My friend went to the stadium yesterday.
- f. I did my homework with my friend.

5 Put the verbs into the right columns.

For example:

Present Simple: go, see, ...

Past Simple: went, saw, ...

Met, eat, go, have, wash, ate, meet, brush, see, watch, do, brushed, did, saw, watched, went, is, washed, was, are, had, were, drink, helped, called, play, drank, help, call, played.

6 Choose the right form of a verb for each gap.

(is, are)

1. One boy ... absent today.

(don't, doesn't)

2. Mary ... like to read sad stories.

(is, are)

3. Many books ... in our library.

- (don't, doesn't) 4. You ... want to miss the big game.
(is, are) 5. This ... a beautiful dress.

Homework

Make sentences. Put the words in the correct order.

1. had/yesterday/a good time/Alex.
2. breakfast/after/his/Alex/called/friend.
3. stadium/on Sunday/they/to/went/the.
4. started/the/afternoon/in/game/the.
5. Max/together/lunch/had/Alex/and.
6. was/o'clock/six/at/over/it.

Lesson 7 WE HAD A NICE TIME

1 Learn the rhyme.

Walking out
We came to the river.
Have a good time,
On Sunday only.
Children are here,

And there.
Sunbathing and eating,
Having a rest,
As they like.
Hundreds of children!

2 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) On Sunday. b) Vacant place. c) We had a nice time.



It was Sunday. We wanted to go to the river. When we came to the river there was no clean place. There was no vacant place! All children were here and there. They were eating,

drinking and sunbathing! Hundreds of children were having a good time. We went along the bank of the river.

At last we found a place. But there was so much mess that we couldn't

stay there. There were children before us who left dirty things there! We cleaned, swept the place and then we had a good time. Never left the place dirty, not cleaned after you! It is too bad to leave the place dirty!

New words:
Vacant, sunbath,
bank of the river,
mess, sweep

3 Match the answers with the questions.

Questions:

- a. When did you come?
- b. What did you do?
- c. Where did you come?
- d. What kind of place was it?
- e. Where were the children?
- f. What did you find?

Answers:

1. We came to the river.
2. The children were here and there.
3. We found a new place.
4. It was a very dirty place.
5. We cleaned and swept.
6. We came on Sunday.

4 Match the words.

New

Hundreds of

Vacant



place

children

The bank of
Dirty
Near

the river

5 Write the verbs with their past forms.

give, speak, write,
sit, meet, take, hear,
stand, see, go.

heard, spoke, went, sat,
stood, gave, met, saw,
took, wrote

Homework

1 Read the rhyme and learn it.

The cry of trees.

They cut off one tree.
The tree loved you,
And believed you.
Gave a shade to you!
Dear children!
All of you my friends.
Trees loved you.
Trees believed you.
One thing I can't understand,
Why you cut the tree off?



2 Answer the questions.

1. What about the rhyme is?
2. What do trees give us?
3. What must children do to keep the trees?
4. Was it right to cut off the trees?
5. Do you like trees? Why?

REVISION

1 Write the verbs in the right form.

1. We (have/had) five lessons yesterday.
2. They (have/has) English on Mondays and Fridays.
3. She (have/has) a big dog and a small cat.
4. He (had/has) a bicycle last year.
5. You (have/had) many problems with Maths last year.
6. I (have/has) a lot of friends in my class.

2 Match A with B.

A

1. washing
2. air
3. computer
4. school
5. swimming
6. text

B

- a) book
- b) games
- c) pool
- d) machine
- e) children
- f) port

3 Fill in the gaps with is/are, was/were.

1. English ... a foreign language.
2. Computer games ... the most interesting.
3. The questions ... difficult yesterday.
4. Our lesson ... very interesting yesterday.
5. My mother ... born in April.
6. It ... Friday today.

4 Write the Past Simple form of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| see - | do - | read - | speak - |
| take - | tell - | buy - | know - |
| give - | be - | have - | write - |

5 Choose the correct verb in these sentences.

1. I do/did my homework after lunch yesterday.
2. The cartoon starts/started at 7 o'clock in the evening.
3. My mother cooks/cooked meals in our family.
4. Our lesson begins/began at 8 o'clock in the morning.
5. The teacher comes/came to the lessons before the bell every day.
6. We have/had a very nice day yesterday.

UNIT 3

LESSON 1 FOOD

1 Match the pictures with the words.

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



- 1) a tomato 2) a cucumber 3) carrots 4) a pumpkin
5) strawberries 6) a cabbage 7) bread 8) an onion

2 Read the text and choose the right title.

- a) Children must be weak.
- b) Children must be strong.
- c) Children must be rich.

Children mustn't eat much chocolate. They mustn't eat much ice cream when it is cold. Children mustn't drink much cold drinks when

New words:
rich, salty, garlic,
porridge, fresh

it is cold. They mustn't eat very salty meals. Children must eat salads. Children must eat fish and fruit. Children must eat garlic because it helps to have healthy teeth. Children must drink milk and eat porridge every morning. Children must eat fresh food: fresh vegetables, red carrots, green cabbages, red and green apples, yellow bananas, green cucumbers, red tomatoes. Children must have breakfast in the morning, lunch in the afternoon and dinner in the evening. Children must play outdoor games every day. Children must eat in time.

3 Choose the correct word.

1. I must buy bread/ potatoes every day.
2. I must eat apples/ garlic every day.
3. We must drink coffee/ milk every day.
4. She must have bread and butter/ ice-cream for breakfast.
5. There must be meat/ cheese in the soup.
6. There must be milk/ juice in the porridge.

4 Write "a" or "an".

Strawberry, egg, carrot, tomato, onion, apple, ice-cream, sandwich, orange, pumpkin, cucumber, cabbage.

5 Learn by heart the rhyme.

Trees, flowers, grass and bird,
Not always they can protect us.
If there are no on Earth,
Trees, flowers, grass and bird,
On the planet we will be alone!

Homework

1 Find the words.

l	e	m	o	n	u	t	i	t
c	a	k	e	j	u	i	c	e
g	r	a	p	e	s	o	u	p
f	i	s	h	o	n	e	y	k
b	r	e	a	d	m	i	l	k
s	a	n	d	w	i	c	h	a

2 Write the answers.

1. What do you like to have for breakfast?
2. What does your friend like to have for breakfast?
3. What does your mother like for dinner?
4. What does your father like to have for lunch?
5. What do your grandparents like to have on Sundays?

LESSON 2 VEGETABLES

1 Write the names of the vegetables:

e.g. 1) bulgarian peppers

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Fruit. b) Food. c) Vegetables.

Various vegetables grow in Uzbekistan. Uzbek people like working in the fields. Because fields give us much for eating: potatoes, carrots, onions, melons, water - melons, pumpkins, cabbages and so on. Potatoes are very important. We can fry potatoes, we can boil potatoes. Children like eating potatoes. Red carrots help us to be tall. Yellow carrots and red carrots help us to make plov. Plov is tasty with carrots. We use onions in soup, plov, salads. In autumn and in winter we eat pumpkins. Pumpkins help us to make different meals: manti, somsa, soup and so on. Pumpkins help us to be healthy. We prepare salads with cabbage. We make cabbage soup, rolled cabbage with meat, rice and onions.

We always eat melons, water melons in summer, in autumn and even in winter. So, vegetables are our daily friends!

New words:
grow, fry, important,
boil, healthy, daily

3 Read, draw and paint.

Tomatoes are red. Garlics are grey. Onions are golden and white.



Bulgarian peppers are yellow and red. Potatoes are brown and red.

Pumpkins are orange. Cabbages are green. Carrots are red and yellow.

4 Choose the correct word.

1. He must buy bread/salt every day.
2. We must eat sweets /apples every day.
3. They must drink tea / cola for breakfast.
4. She must have ice cream /tea for lunch at school.
5. There must be cheese /eggs in the cake.
6. There must be milk /pepper in the coffee.

Homework

1 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Girls like candies.
2. Elephants like meat.
3. Boys like bananas.
4. Animals like rice.
5. Children like ice cream.
6. Birds like corns.
7. Bears like honey.
8. Tigers like fruit.

2 Match the words with the pictures.

1. potato
2. strawberry
3. onion
4. egg
5. orange
6. ice cream
7. apple
8. carrot
9. sandwich
10. tomato
11. pumpkin



LESSON 3 EATING IN UZBEKISTAN

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Uzbek people eat bread with every meal in Uzbekistan. We often eat plov and drink hot tea. In hot weather we drink green tea. In cold weather we drink black tea, coffee with milk and sugar. We can eat water melons, melons, grapes, peaches, apricots every day in summer. Meat, rice, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, flour, jam and butter are the main meal for Uzbek people. Children like bananas, biscuits, chocolates and

New words:
main meal, wheat,
rice, biscuits



cakes. Bananas come from Africa, oranges come from Georgia, rice comes from Khorezm. We grow wheat in Uzbekistan.

1. Is bread main meal in Uzbekistan?
2. Why do Uzbek people drink green tea in summer?
3. What do we eat in summer?
4. Do you like coffee with milk?
5. How often does your family eat plov?
6. What is the main meal of the day?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Plov is a national meal of American people.
2. Turkey is a traditional meal of Uzbek people.
3. Carrots, onions, potatoes are fruit.
4. Cows give milk.
5. Strawberry, lemon and cherries are vegetables.
6. Hens give eggs.

3 Find fruit and vegetables.

o	r	a	n	g	e	g	g
n	p	e	a	r	i	p	r
i	p	o	t	a	t	o	a
o	a	p	p	l	e	l	p
n	c	a	b	b	a	g	e
c	a	r	r	o	t	e	s

4 Make up sentences.

She

I

My grandfather

Bears

Birds

Dogs

like

likes

green tea

corn

chocolate

honey

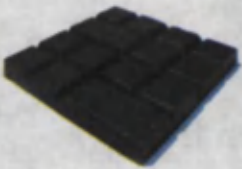
bones

cookies

Homework

Write 4 sentences with the words in the picture.

e.g. I like chocolate very much.



LESSON 4 AT TABLE

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Uzbek customs. b) Table manners. c) National food.

There are a lot of nationalities in the world. They eat different food. They have different table manners. For example, in Uzbek families our grandfathers and grandmothers

New words:
Nationality, table manners, at table

must start eating when all the family are at table. Then our fathers and mothers, after them children can eat. It is the custom of Uzbek people. When we eat we use spoons, forks and knives. We eat all kinds of soup, plov, porridge with spoons. We eat, lagmon, norin, fried potatoes with forks. Fish and chicken we can eat with our fingers. We cut bread, cake, pies with a knife. When we eat we mustn't talk much. When we eat we mustn't read books, magazines, newspapers. When we eat we mustn't write, we mustn't do homework.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. We eat soup with forks.
2. We mix sugar in the tea with a tea spoon.
3. We cut a cake with a spoon.
4. We eat lagmon with a fork.
5. Uzbek people like green tea.
6. There are a lot of nationalities in the world.

3 Answer the questions using the words in the box.

1. What things does your family buy every day?
2. What things does your family buy every week?
3. What things does your family sometimes buy ?

bread, eggs, butter, ice-cream, strawberries, bananas, chocolate, rice, meat, chicken, beans, salt, sugar, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions.

4 Complete the sentences using the following words: black, chicken, tea, beef, fish, vegetables.

1. I don't eat a lot of meat.
I eat
2. They don't like coffee .
They like
3. British people don't drink green tea.
They drink ... tea.
4. Indian people don't eat cow meat.
They eat
5. Uzbek people don't eat dog meat.
They eat lamb, chicken,

Homework

Write about Uzbek table manners.

LESSON 5 DISHES

1 Match the pictures and words.



- 1) a fork 2) a glass 3) a knife 4) a coffee pot 5) a pot
6) a frying pan 7) a spoon 8) a cup

2 Read the text and copy out the names of the dishes.

We like pancakes. We buy milk in a bottle. We mix eggs with sugar. We add flour and some salt into the milk with a teaspoon. We make pancakes in a pan.

New words:
pancake, sugar, mix,
pan, pot, boil

We boil water in a teapot. We make plov in a pot. We drink tea or coffee from a cup. We use pot, small plates, spoons, forks and knives in the kitchen. For example: we eat pies and cakes with tea spoons. We eat spaghetti and omelettes(omelet) with forks. We use glasses for lemonade and juice. We use cups when we drink tea, coffee.

3 Make up sentences.

For example: We eat fish and chicken with our fingers.

cups, glasses, spoons,
forks, knives, pots, fingers,
a pan.

pancakes, fried eggs, fish,
chicken, plov, milk, tea, soup,
juice, spaghetti, bread,
coffee.

4 Read the dialogue and learn it.

- What would you like? Some tea or coffee?
- A cup of coffee, please.
- Here you are. Anything else?
- Yes, can I have a sandwich with cheese?
- Yes, of course.
- How much is the sandwich?
- It is 800 soum. Here you are.
- Thank you.

Homework

Answer the questions.

1. What do you like for breakfast?
2. What's your favourite meal?
3. How does your mother make pancakes?
4. When do we use glasses?
5. When do we use spoons?
6. When do we use forks?

LESSON 6 SHOPPING

1 What kind of fruits can you see in the baskets? Which basket has more fruit?



2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Vegetables. b) Shopping. c) School uniform.

All children do shopping every day. For example, every day every family buys bread. Children help their parents to do shopping. They go to the shop to buy salt, matches, milk, mineral water, beans, bananas, apples and cookies. Children can go to the market with their grandparents and parents. They can buy vegetables, all kinds of fruit, meat, sausages, chicken and eggs in the market. In summer we buy water

melons, melons. We like eating melons, water melons, grapes, apricots, cucumbers, tomatoes in hot weather. All vegetables and fruit are full of different vitamins.

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. We eat melons, water melons every day in winter.
2. All fruit full of vitamins.
3. We buy salt every day.
4. Potatoes, onions, cucumber are fruit.
5. Cucumber, carrots, melons, cabbages are vegetables.
6. We buy clothes every day.

4 Insert the missing words: shoes, sweets, rice, bread, carrots, dresses and shirts.

1. I buy ... at the bakery.
2. We buy ... at the ready made clothes department.
3. They buy ... at the shoe department.
4. He buys ... at the vegetables department.
5. She buys ... at the grocery department.
6. You buy ... at the confectionary department.

Homework

Fill in the table.

Monday	bread	milk	meat	fruit	vegetable
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					
Sunday					

e.g. We buy bread every day.

REVISION

1 Make a dialogue.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Over there, please. | I'd like to buy a shirt. |
| - What colour would you like? | Where can I try it on? |
| - Can I help you? | My size is medium. |
| - What size would you like? | Here you are. |
| | Blue. |

2 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

1. If you are ..., say: "I am sorry".
2. They don't have much
3. These cookies are for the
4. My mother always makes apple ... for breakfast.
5. My dad takes me to ... every morning.
6. I usually do my ... after playing with my friends.

party, time, pies,
homework, school,
late

3 Answer the questions:

Yes, she does or No, she doesn't.

1. Does your mother use some garlic in her dishes?
2. Does she make plov well?
3. Does she cook with onions?
4. Does she watch Uzbek cooking on TV?
5. Does she write Chinese cooking into recipe notes?
6. Does she use fish in her everyday cooking?

4 Insert the words: usually, always and sometimes.

1. I ... eat cheese.
2. He ... eats eggs.

3. We ... eat ice cream.
4. They ... eat chips.
5. You ... eat hot dogs.
6. She ... eats hamburgers.

UNIT 4

LESSON 1 NUMERALS (20-100)

1 Listen and repeat.

1 one	11 eleven	10 ten
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 one hundred

2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) At math's lesson. b) Our class. c) Our school.

I am a pupil of the third form of school number 75. There are 36 pupils in my class. There are 22 boys with me and the others are girls. Our class teacher is Olesya Leonidovna. She is Korean. She is 33 years old and about 1.65 meters tall. She is very nice and she loves all of us. Now we are having mathematics lesson. O. Leonidovna says: one kilometer has 1000 meters. One meter has 100 centimeters. One centimeter has 10 millimeters. One meter has 10

dosimeters. Then our teacher writes questions on the blackboard: How many meters are there in 20 kilometers? How many centimeters are there in three meters? How many dosimeters are there in five meters? Are you good at mathematics? Please, help me to answer our teacher's questions.

3 Put the numbers in order.

ten, fifteen, nineteen, ninety nine, one hundred, twenty, thirty three, fifty seven, thirty two, five, thirty, sixty five, twenty one, seventy

4 Write the numbers in words:

25, 34, 39, 45, 63, 70, 77, 82, 91, 15, 0, 100, 56.

Homework

1 Match.

a) 18 b) 24 c) 33 d) 45 e) 56
f) 63 g) 72 h) 85 i) 91

1) sixty three 4) thirty three 7) eighteen
2) forty five 5) seventy two 8) twenty four
3) ninety one 6) fifty six 9) eighty five

2 Learn the poem.

One, two, three, four, five!
Once I caught a fish alive!
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten!
Then I let it go again!
Why did you let it go!
Because it bit my finger so.

Which finger did it bite?
The little finger on the right!

LESSON 2 CLOTHES

1 Look, match and copy.



- 1) a T-shirt 2) shoes 3) a scarf 4) a tie 5) gloves
6) socks 7) a blouse 8) trainers 9) a skirt 10) a coat
11) trousers

2 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Children's clothes. b) Shopping. c) At school.

Children wear school uniforms when they are at school. Boys wear a white shirt, black trousers and a black tie. Girls wear a white blouse, a black skirt and white tights. In summer when it is hot children wear clothes made of cotton. Boys

wear t-shirts, shorts and sandals. Girls wear dresses with short sleeves or without sleeves, sandals. Children can wear hats and caps in summer.

In winter children wear clothes made from wool. They wear woolen caps, fur coats, woolen scarves, woolen socks and boots. Wool keeps them warm in winter. Even they wear woolen gloves or mittens on their hands.

National traditional clothes for girls are: dresses made from silk (atlas, adras), skull-caps with golden treadle.

New words:
school uniform, silk, made, skull cap, robe, golden treadle, wool, sleeves

Uzbek national clothes for boys are: white shirts made from cotton, skull caps and robes.

3 Answer the questions.

1. What is the school uniform for boys?
2. What is the school uniform for girls?
3. What do boys wear in summer?
4. What do girls wear in summer?
5. What do boys wear in winter?
6. What do girls wear in winter?

4 Insert the missing words.

1. Children wear clothes made from ... in winter.
2. Children wear clothes made from ... in summer.
3. Girls wear dresses made from ... : atlas, adras.

clothes, cotton, silk, wool, robes, wool.

4. National traditional ... for girls are atlas, adras dresses, skullcaps.

5. National traditional clothes for boys are: white shirts, skullcaps and

6. ... keeps the body warm in winter.

5 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Children wear school uniforms when they are at school.

2. Children wear clothes made from wool in summer.

3. Children wear clothes made from cotton in winter.

4. Robes and skullcaps are national Uzbek clothes for boys.

5. Atlas dresses are national English clothes for girls.

6. Children wear woolen gloves in winter.

Homework

Make up the questions.

What	do	a schoolgirl		at school?
	does	schoolchildren		
		a schoolboy	wear	on holiday?
		girls		
		boys		

LESSON 3 BOYS AND GIRLS WEAR ...

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Boys and girls like different colours. Boys like dark colours. Girls like light colours. Boys like black coats, black trousers, black caps and black boots in winter. Girls like red coats, red, pink, or white caps, red or white boots in winter. Boys

wear black or brown gloves, girls wear red, green, white or orange gloves. Boys wear black or brown scarfs. Girls wear yellow, green and red scarfs.

In summer boys wear white T- shirts, blue jeans, white or blue shorts, white sneakers, brown sandals. Girls wear white, red, blue, green and pink dresses and white, red, blue, green sandals.

1. What colour do boys like?
2. What colour do girls like?

2 Choose the correct answer: in summer, in winter.

1. Boys and girls wear coats
2. Boys and girls wear sandals... .
3. Boys and girls wear gloves
4. Boys and girls wear boots
5. Boys and girls wear sweaters
6. Boys and girls wear scarfs

3 Write clothes for winter and for summer:

Summer clothes: sandals, coats, shoes, scarves, shorts,
Winter clothes: sweaters, mittens, T-shirts, boots, hats,
sneakers, gloves, sunglasses

4 Underline the odd word out.

1. sandals, boots, shoes, sunglasses.
2. shirt, blouses, sneakers, dress.
3. coats, sweaters, socks, jackets.
4. hat, cap, cup, scarf.
5. gloves, pens, mittens, boots.
6. trousers, books, copy books, pencils.

Homework

1. What do you wear in winter?
2. What do you wear in summer?
3. Do you wear sunglasses in summer?
4. When do you wear sandals?
5. When do you wear gloves?
6. Do you wear a hat in winter?

LESSON 4 SOME BOYS LIKE MATHS AND SOME GIRLS LIKE

1 Write some or any.

1. There are ... eggs on the plate.
2. There aren't ... biscuits on the table.
3. There is ... soup in my dish.
4. There aren't ... tomatoes in the fridge.
5. There isn't ... sugar in the tea.
6. There is ... salt in the salt dish.

2 Listen to the text and answer the questions.

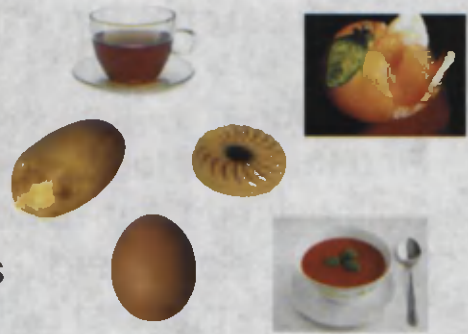
Some children like reading books. Some children like playing football. Some boys read detective stories. Some girls play dolls. Some boys don't like doing homework. And that is why we have different children. English is interesting for some pupils. And these pupils are good at English. Mathematics is interesting for some pupils and these pupils are good at maths. Drawing is not interesting for some pupils and these pupils are not good at drawing.

1. Are there any boys who like history in your class?
2. Are there any girls who like horror films in your class?
3. Are there any pupils who is good at English ?
4. Are there any pupils who is good at maths?
5. Are there any new words in the text?

6. Are there any films on TV which are interesting for you?

3 Write "a", "an" or "some".

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ... egg | ... eggs |
| ... biscuit | ... biscuits |
| ...cup of tea | ... tea |
| ... plate of soup | ... soup |
| ...potato | ... potatoes |
| ...orange | ... oranges |



4 Match the questions with the answers.

Questions:

1. Do you like any potatoes in your soup?
2. Does she eat any carrots every day?
3. Are there any bananas on the table?
4. Do you like any fruit?
5. Are there any mistakes in the dictation?
6. Do you like any animals?

Answers:

- a) No, there aren't any.
- b) Yes, I like some.
- c) Yes, I like apples.
- d) No, there aren't any.
- e) Yes, there are some.
- f) No, she doesn't eat any.

Grammar box

Some, any

I have got **some** English books.

Have you got **any** English books?

You haven't got **any** English books.

5 Write T for true or F for false.

1. I eat some garlic with ice cream.
2. She eats soup with some bread.
3. I eat some cucumbers with tomatoes.

4. He eats strawberries with some eggs.
5. We eat fish with some garlic.
6. They eat pumpkin with some chocolate.

Homework

Find the word logically out.

Coffee, bread, jam, a book
a desk, a blackboard, a teacher, a car
bananas, apples, strawberries, rice
garlic, potatoes, porridge, tomatoes
biscuits, sandwiches, hot dogs, hamburgers
jam, chocolates, salt, candies

LESSON 5 HOW THE ELEPHANT GOT ITS TRUNK

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Elephant's trunk.
- b) Elephant's tail.
- c) Elephant's ears.



Once upon a time, there was a sad elephant. It was dirty and stinky, because it could not reach to wash its back. All the other animals didn't play with it because it was smelly.

The elephant sat under the tree, where nobody could see it. It started to cry. Its head was hanging down, had big tears. It sat and cried for days. One day, when its tears had dried up, the elephant went to itch its head and it felt a bump on his back. Then the elephant noticed its nose had stretched because it had got wet with all the crying and it was now a long trunk which had hit it on its back.

New words:
dirty, hang, cry, tear,
to itch, bump, wet,
trunk, suck, spray,
smelly

The elephant went to the river and got its trunk, put it in the water and sucked the water up. Then the elephant sprayed its back with water.

All the other animals came to the elephant and said "you are so clean and smell so lovely. Do you want to play with us?"

The elephant was so happy and said "Yes."

by Harry - aged 8

St. Ives, England

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the list below

long /wild /strong / kind /short / big

1. Elephants are ... animals.
2. The elephant's tail is
3. The elephant's ears are
4. The elephant's trunk is
5. The elephant's legs are
6. Elephants are ... animals.

3. Answer the questions.

1. Is the elephant big?
2. Is it small?
3. Is it strong?
4. Is it weak?
5. Is its face round?
6. Is its face oval?
7. Has it got a long nose(trunk
8. Are its eyes black ?



9. Are its ears small?
10. Has it got two legs?

4 Listen and learn. Copy the adjectives.

Boy: White kite, White kite

What can you see there?

Flying so high?

Kite: I can see nice houses,

And deep blue seas.

I can see long rivers,

And a lot of green trees.

Up in the sky.

Homework

1 Describe any animal.

REVISION

1 Write the words denoting N (noun) and V (Verb).

potatoes (n)

eggs ()

like (v)

dog ()

fish ()

cat ()

have ()

has ()

car ()

breakfast ()

are ()

drink ()

go ()

eat ()

school ()

home ()

come ()

parrot()

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the food in your family.

A. Who cooks in your family?

B. My mother / my sister / my grandmother /does .

A. What dishes does she make?

B. She makes a lot of dishes with rice, meat, chicken, potatoes. We eat a lot of cabbage, carrots, beef, fish... .

A. What things does she use in her cooking?

B. She uses oil, onions, salt, meat

3 Put can, must, can't, mustn't.

1. ... you see a tree in the picture?

2. Pupils ... be late for lessons.

3. Lions ... fly. They ... jump.

4. Children ... learn English.

5. I... buy flowers for my mother.

6. You ... write into your books.

7. We ... read books every day.

8. She ... go to the park.

9. He ... eat ten eggs.

10. You ... help your mother at home.

4 Write in the correct column: Fruit and vegetables.

Apples, potatoes, onions, apricots, strawberries, cabbage, tomatoes, cherries, pumpkin

Fruit:

Vegetables:

5 Choose the right answers.

- Can I buy some strawberries?

- ... ?
- Two kilos, please.
- Can I buy some carrots?
-
- A kilo of red carrots and a kilo of yellow carrots.
- Can I buy some biscuits?
- ... ?
- With chocolate, please.
-
- A kilo, please.
- Thank you. Bye.
- Bye -bye.



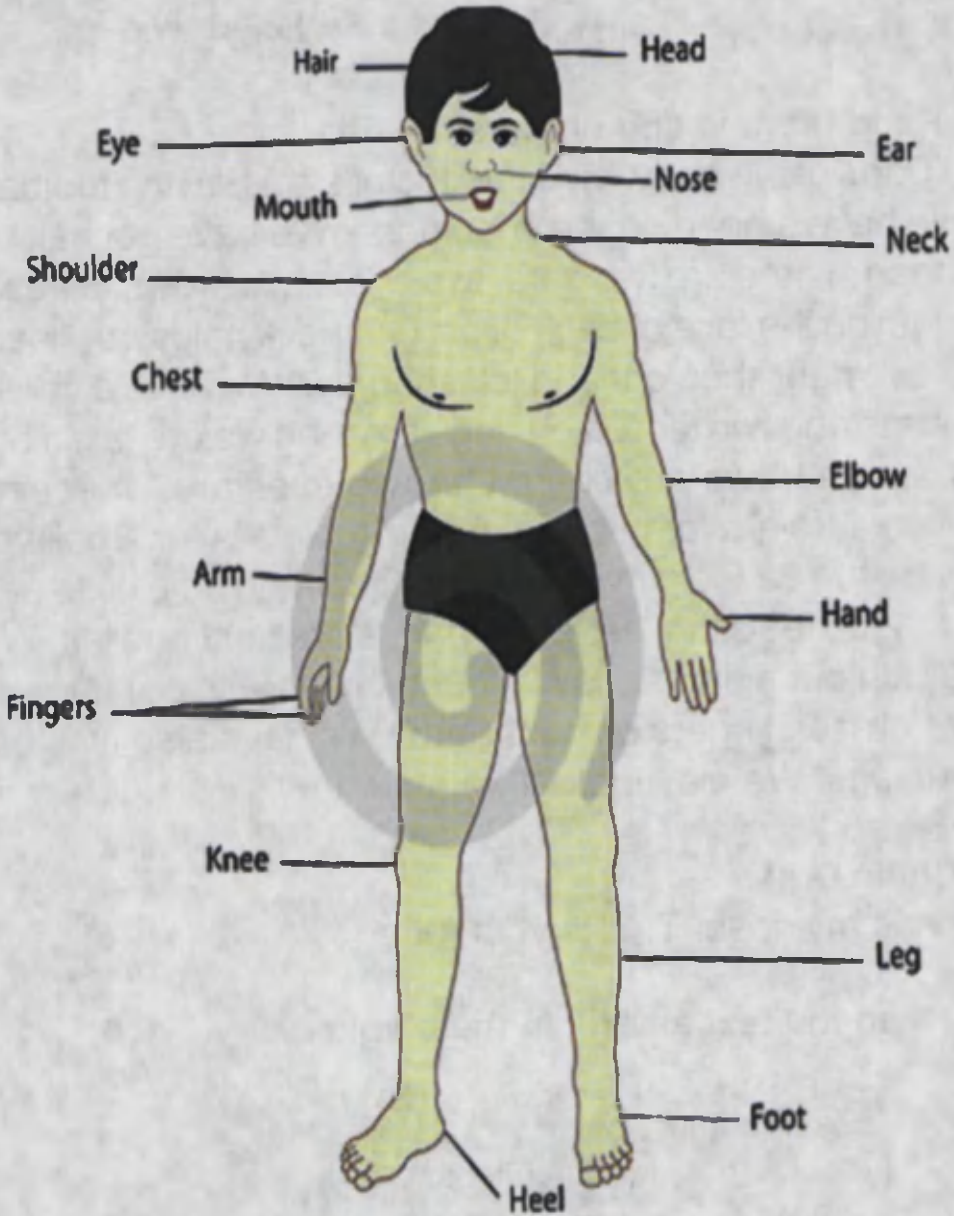
Answers:

- a) How much would you like to buy?
- b) Yes, of course. With chocolate or with cream?
- c) Yes, how much would you like to buy?
- d) Yes, please. Red or yellow?



**QUARTER IV
UNIT 1**

**LESSON 1,2 PARTS OF THE BODY
1 Look and read the words.**



2 Copy and translate.

a head	a mouth
a hair	an arm
a face	a hand
a nose	a leg
an eye	an ear

Word box.

Parts of a body:
head, hair, nose,
face, brows, eyes,
ears, mouth, hand,
arm, leg, foot.

3 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Parts of the body. b) At the doctor's. c) Playing football.

We have a head on the shoulders. We have got hair on the head. There are two ears, two eyes, two brows, a nose, a mouth on the face of each of us. Our neck holds our head. We have right shoulder and left shoulder. We have a chest, two arms and two legs. If our legs are long we are tall. If our legs are short we are short. Our two eyes are for seeing and two ears are for hearing. And the nose is for smelling.

There are 32 teeth in our mouth. Our teeth help us to eat. Our tongue feels the taste. Our hands are right and left. We write with our right hand. We touch things with our fingers. There are ten fingers on our hands. We have also two feet on our legs. We play football with our feet.

4 Chain Drill.

This is my nose. This is your face... .

5 Read the text and fill in the blanks.

nose, mouth, head, long, fingers, toes,
robot, small, feet, big, legs, ears, short

This is a Robot. Its ... is round. It has no ... on its face. Its eyes are Its ... is big too. It has got two small Its neck is Its body is He has got two ... arms and two long It has got three ... in each hand. It has no... on his feet. This ... is very nice.



Homework

1 Learn by heart the parts of the body.

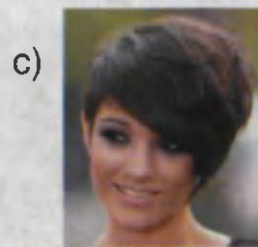
2 Draw a robot.

The robot has got a small square head. It has two small ears, round eyes, square nose and a big mouth. Robot has square big body. It has two long arms and two short legs. It has four fingers in each hand.

LESSON 3, 4 MY DOLL HAS GOT DARK HAIR

1 Read and match.

1. straight, long hair 2. strong 3. oval face 4. curly hair
5. weak 6. short hair 7. round face

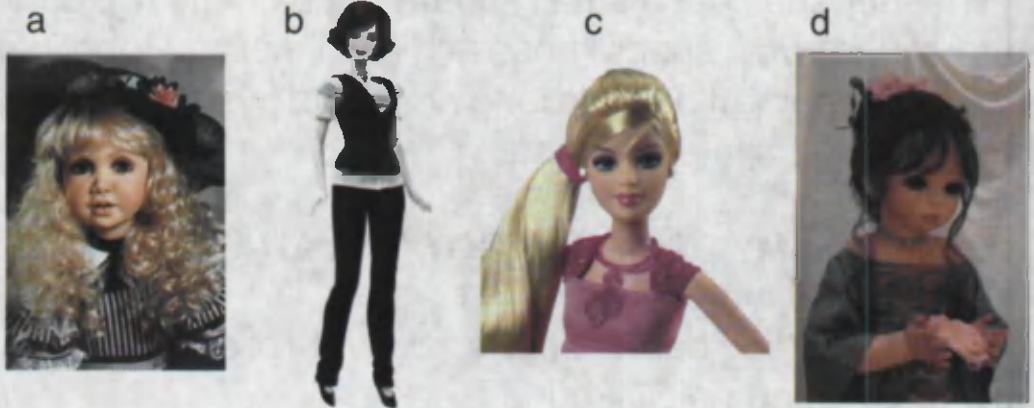


2 Match and write the adjectives on the left with their opposites on the right.

e.g. curly - straight

Curly	bad
Big	weak
Long	straight
Strong	small
Good	short

3 Read and match the texts and the photos.



1. She is not tall and not thin. She is thin. Her eyes are black and big. She has got black hair. Her hair is not short and not straight. Her eyebrows are black. Her lips are red. She is very nice.

2. She is tall and thin. Her eyes are brown. Her hair is short, black and straight. Her nose is straight too. Her eyebrows are black, long and thin. Her lips are red. Her neck is not short.

3. She is plump. Her eyes are dark blue. She has got blond hair. Her hair is long and curly. Her eyebrows are brown and not thin. Her lips are red.

4. She is beautiful. She is slim. Her eyes are blue. Her hair is blond, long and straight. Her eyebrows are brown and not thick. Her lips are pink.

4 Match.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Your eyes are green. | a) She has got short hair. |
| 2. My hair is long. | b) She has got straight nose. |
| 3. Her nose is straight. | c) You have got green eyes. |
| 4. Her hair is short. | d) He has got long legs. |
| 5. His legs are long. | e) I have got long hair. |

5 Choose the correct answer.

1. I (am/have got) black hair.
2. She (has got/is) beautiful.
3. He (has got/is) a boy.
4. She (is/is not) a boy.
5. The dog is (furry/tall).
6. You (has got/are) smart.
7. We (are/have got) tall.
8. They (are/have got) a mother.
9. Guzal (is/are not) a pupil.
10. The cat is (blue/small).

6 Look at the doll and answer the questions.

1. Is the doll tall?
2. Are its eyes big?
3. What colour is the doll's hair?
4. Is the doll's hair long and curly?
5. What colour is the dress?
6. Is the dress long or short?



Homework

Look and answer the questions.

1. Is he tall?
2. Is he fat?
3. Is he thin?
4. Are his eyes big?
5. What is his name?



LESSON 5 MY FRIENDS

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Nodir and Sergey are my friends. Nodir is eight. Sergey is nine. They are my good friends.

Nodir is an Uzbek boy. He lives near my house. He is my classmate. He is ten. He has got black hair and brown eyes. He goes in for sports. He is a good football player. He has got a dog. Its name is Graff.

New words:
classmate, story,
neighbour

Sergey is a Russian boy. He is ten too. Sergey is not my classmate. He is my neighbour. He has got red hair and blue eyes. He has got a parrot. His parrot can speak. Sergey is always ready at the lessons. He is good at English. He likes English. He can read English stories. Sergey is a good swimmer.

Nodir and Sergey are clever boys. They always do lessons in time. They help their parents at home. I like Nodir and Sergey because we all like playing football. We like English too.

1. How old is Nodir?

2. Is Nodir an Uzbek boy?
3. How old is Sergey?
4. Who has got a dog?
5. Who has got a parrot?
6. Are they good friends?

2 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Sergey has got a dog / a parrot.
2. Hodir has got a cat / a dog.
3. Sergey's hair is black / red.
4. Sergey's parrot is big / small.
5. Nodir's hair is black / red.
6. Nodir's eyes are black/blue.

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Nodir is an Uzbek boy.
2. Nodir has got a cat.
3. Sergey is a Russian boy.
4. Sergey has got a dog.
5. Sergey is nine years old.
6. Nodir and Sergey are good friends.

4 Make alternative questions.

1. Is the boy tall?
2. Is his hair long?
3. Is his hair black?
4. Is his hair curly?
5. Are his eyes green?
6. What colours can you see?



Homework

1 Describe your friend.

2 Choose the correct word.

1. I (am/have got) curly hair.
2. You (has got/are) not tall.
3. She (has got/is) beautiful.
4. We (are/have got) strong.
5. He (has got/is) a girl.
6. They (are/have got) a dog.
7. The father is (strong/ beautiful).
8. We have got (brown/orange) eyes.

REVISION

1 Underline the adjectives.

Rivers can be long and short,
Mountains can be high and low.
Countries can be big and small.
Rooms can be light and dark.
Books can be interesting and boring.
Children can be clever and lazy.
People can be fat and thin.
Games can be good and bad.
Houses can be new and old.
Mothers can be young and old.
Animals can be strong and weak.

2 Match the adjectives with the nouns.

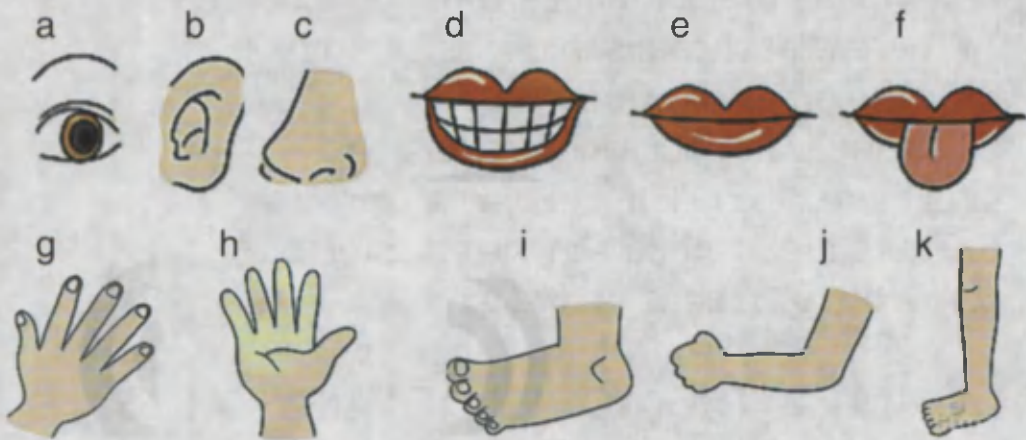
e.g. zebra – white and black

zebra big

elephant
mouse
horse
jackal
snake
frog

small
strong
weak
long
green
white and black

3 Match the words with the pictures.



- 1) hand 2) eye 3) lips 4) fingers 5) foot 6) nose 7) ear
8) tongue 9) teeth 10) arm 11) leg

4 Make negative sentences.

1. They must be late.
2. He can do many exercises.
3. You can translate this text.
4. We can play football.
5. I must write a letter.
6. She can come to you.

5 Make interrogative sentences.

1. My mother always puts flowers into the water.
2. The water must be very cold.
3. You can read English books.
4. We must do our homework.
5. He can play chess.
6. She likes computer games.

6 Complete the sentences with some or any.

1. There are ... chairs in our classroom.
2. There are ... flowers in it.
3. Are there ... pupils in the classroom?
4. Is there ... chalk at the blackboard?
5. There are ... photos in the classroom.
6. Are there ... pens on the table?

UNIT 2 THE WORLD OF FAIRY TALES

LESSON 1 AN OLD MAN AND HIS SONS

1 Read the story and choose the title.

- a) An old man and his sons.
- b) Strength is in the friendship.
- c) Three sticks.



Once there lived an old man. That man had three sons. His three sons were always in quarrel with each other. They didn't respect each other. The old man's sons thought that they were right. They didn't

listen to their father's words. They did everything in that way how they wanted.

New words:
quarrel, kind, stick,
altogether, friendship

One day the old man called all his three sons and said; "Oh, my sons, I am getting old. I love all of you. You have got one mother and one father. But one day we will die. You will be without a mother and a father. You will live without parents. You must be very kind to each other. I must believe that you are very helpful to each other. So I have three sticks in my hand. I will give you by one stick and you will try it to break." After that the old man gave three sticks and his sons took by one stick. The three sons broke these sticks very easily. Because every son had only by one stick. Than the old man took three sticks and asked one of his sons to break those three sticks altogether. But his son couldn't break three sticks. Then the old man did it with his other sons. They couldn't break the sticks either. Then the old man said to his sons: "My dear sons. As you see when the three sticks were together none of you could break them. If you are together, no one can break your friendship. If you want to be strong, be always together. Respect each other."

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The old man had five sons.
2. The old man took four sticks.
3. The old man's sons were always in quarrel.
4. His three sons took by one stick.
5. The old man asked his youngest son to break three sticks altogether.

6. His youngest son could break three sticks altogether.

3 Write the plural form of the nouns.

A stick, a son , a daughter, a tree, a word, a school, a friend, a boy, a girl, a lesson.

a boy- a girl, a mother-a father,
a grandmother-a grandfather,
a schoolboy-a schoolgirl.

grandparents,
children,
schoolchildren,
parents.

4 Match the words.

e. g. a mother, a father, a sister, a brother - a family.

Homework

Write the negative form.

1. The old man had three sons.
2. The old man gave three sticks.
3. His sons broke the sticks.
4. The old man was very clever.
5. His sons respect each other.
6. His sons were kind.

LESSON 2 ZUMRAD AND KIMMAT (PART I)

1 Read the story and choose the title.

- a) The old man and his daughter.
- b) The old man and his wife.
- c) Zumrad and Kimmat.

There was an old man with his daughter in a small town. The old man loved his daughter. His daughter's name was



Zumrad. But Zumrad didn't have a mother. Her mother died when she was born. Zumrad's father married. Zumrad had a stepmother. Her stepmother had a daughter. Her daughter's name was Kimmat. Zumrad did everything in the house: cleaned, washed, swept, made breakfast (lunch), baked bread. Zumrad was nice and kind. But Kimmat didn't like to clean the house. She didn't do anything in the house. Kimmat was not nice. She was not kind. Kimmat always gave orders to Zumrad. Zumrad did everything what Kimmat asked. Kimmat and her mother didn't like Zumrad.

2. Write T for true or F for false.

1. There was an old woman with her son.
2. The old man's daughters' names were Zumrad and Kimmat.
3. Zumrad was kind.
4. Kimmat always gave orders to Zumrad.

5. Kimmat was nice.

6. Kimmat and her mother didn't like Zumrad.

3. Write the verbs in the Past Simple.

Live, clean, wash, like, help, bake, sweep, make.

4. Write correct sentences.

Zumrad	was	a stepfather. lazy. clever.
Kimmat	had	rude. nice. a stepmother. stupid. kind.

Homework

Write questions.

1. Had / who / a / stepfather / ?
2. Had / who / a stepmother / ?
3. kind / what / of / was / Kimmat / girl / ?
4. kind / what / of / was / Zumrad / girl / ?
5. did / when / mother / Zumrad's / die / ?
6. kind / was / Kimmat / ?

LESSON 3 ZUMRAD AND KIMMAT (PART II)

1 Read the text and complete it.

One day Zumrad's stepmother told the old man to take his daughter to the wood and to leave her there. Zumrad's father took Zumrad to the wood and asked her to wait for him there. Zumrad sat on the log and waited for her father. But

her father didn't come. It became dark. She saw the light in the darkness. Zumrad went toward's the light. The light brought her to the old woman. She came into the house.

New words:
wood, log, darkness,
roof, to miss, to hunt,
hunter

Zumrad and the old woman began to live together. Zumrad got up early in the mornings, made breakfast, baked bread, did everything in the house. The old woman was very happy to live with Zumrad.

One day Zumrad wanted to look around and climbed the roof of the house. When she was on the roof she saw the roof of her house. Zumrad missed her father very much. She became sad. The old woman understood that Zumrad wanted to go home.

The old woman asked Zumrad to go down stairs and to choose the red chest. Because there were two chests: red and white. Zumrad took the red chest.

The old woman gave the chest to Zumrad and asked her not to open it on the way home.

What happened then?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Zumrad's stepmother asked the old man to take her daughter to the wood.

2. Zumrad was not alone in the wood.

3. Zumrad and her father hunted in the wood.

4. Zumrad saw the light in the darkness.

5. The old woman wasn't happy to live with Zumrad.

6. Zumrad saw the roof of her house.

took, went,
became, come,
missed, sat

3 Write the verbs in the Past Tense form.

see , begin, make, hunt, open, take, close, want, to climb, ask, go, bring, miss.

4 Insert the missing words.

1. The old man ... his daughter to the wood.
2. Zumrad ... on the log.
3. Zumrad's father didn't
4. It ... dark.
5. Zumrad ... toward's the light.
6. Zumrad ... her father very much.

Homework

Make questions.

1. did / what / do / the / man / old / day / one / ?
2. did / what / say / the / man / old / daughter / his / to / ?
3. whom / with / did / live / to / Zumrad / begin / ?
4. very / was / the / happy / woman / old / ?
5. Zumrad / day / one / did / what / want / ?
6. see / did / she / what / ?

LESSON 4 ZUMRAD AND KIMMAT (PART III)

1 Read the text and complete it.

Zumrad's stepmother called the old man and asked him to take her daughter Kimmat to the wood and leave her there.

New words:
to be afraid of, panic,
order, behaviour

The old man took Kimmat to the wood. The old man told Kimmat to sit on the log and wait for him. So the old man went away. It became dark. Kimmat was afraid of darkness.

She began to cry. In a panic Kimmat began to run. She came to the old woman's house. The old woman met Kimmat with good words. But Kimmat was very rude to the old woman. She began to shout at her. She began to give orders to the old woman. The old woman didn't like Kimmat's behaviour.

One day Kimmat asked the old woman to give her presents and let her leave. The old woman told Kimmat to go downstairs and to take the white chest there. The old woman gave the key and asked Kimmat not to open the chest on her way home. What happened then?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The old man took Kimmat to the wood.
2. The old man didn't tell Kimmat to wait for him.
3. Kimmat sat on the log .
4. Kimmat was not afraid of darkness.
5. The old woman met Kimmat with warm words.
6. Kimmat helped the old woman in the house.

3 Write the Present form of the verbs.

lived, opened, came, ran, saw, met, told, said, wanted, thought, took, gave, sat, climbed.

4. Insert the missing words: cry, went, like, was, told, came.

1. The old man ... Kimmat to sit on the log.
2. The old man ... away.
3. Kimmat ... afraid of darkness.
4. She began to

5. She ... to the old woman's house.
6. The old woman didn't ... Kimmat's behaviour.

Homework

Make questions.

1. did / man / the old / where / Kimmat / take / ?
2. Kimmat / did / sit / where / ?
3. afraid of / what / was / Kimmat / ?
4. woman / why / didn't / the old / like / behaviour / Kimmat's / ?
5. Kimmat / did / the old / help / woman / ?
6. was / Kimmat's / what colour / of / the chest / ?

LESSON 5 EMBROIDERED SKULL CAPS (PART I)

1 Read the story and answer the questions.

There was a father and a daughter in a village. They were very poor. The girl's name was Guli. Guli didn't have a mother. Her mother died. Guli's mother taught her embroidering skull caps. Guli embroidered very nice skull caps.

New words:
poor, embroider, skull cap, nightingale, bad - tempered, treat, wing, wicked giant

The wicked giant got to know about Guli and decided to take her to his kingdom. The giant wanted Guli to work for him. The giant had very big teeth and sharp claws. His eyes were very big.

There was a nightingale in Guli's garden. When the nightingale was flying bad - tempered boys broke his wing. Guli treated the bird's wing. From that time the bird began to live with Guli and sang nice songs.

1. Who lived in the village?

2. Did the girl have a mother?
3. What did Guli embroider?
4. Who wanted to take Guli to the kingdom?
5. What kind of teeth did the giant have?
6. Was there a nightingale in Guli's garden?

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. There was a mother and a son in the city.
2. The girl's name was Guli.
3. Guli made very nice dresses.
4. The giant wanted Guli to work for him .
5. The giant had very long legs.
6. Guli treated the bird's wing.

3 Match the adjectives with the nouns.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. bad - tempered | a) father and daughter |
| 2. nice | b) skull caps |
| 3. sharp | c) teeth |
| 4. wicked | d) giant |
| 5. big | e) claws |
| 6. poor | f) boys |

4 Insert the missing words, using the words given in the box.

1. There was a father and a
2. They were very
3. The girl's ... was Guli.
4. Guli embroidered
5. There was a ... in the garden.
6. Guli treated the bird's

name, nightingale,
wing, daughter, poor,
skull caps

Homework

Make negative forms.

1. Guli had a mother.
2. The giant was nice.
3. Girl broke the bird's wing.
4. There was a nightingale in the kingdom.
5. Guli liked the giant.
6. The nightingale lived with Guli.

LESSON 6 EMBROIDERED SKULL CAPS (PART II)

1 Read the story and choose the title.

- a) Skull caps b) A bird's eyes. c) Neighbours.

The nightingale heard that the wicked giant wanted Guli to embroider skull caps in his kingdom. The bird wanted to help Guli. The nightingale said to Guli to embroider the design "a bird eye" on the skull cap. When the giant saw that design he stopped seeing and could not find Guli. In doing so the nightingale helped the girl very much.

Guli and her father were happy. All the neighbours began to give orders for embroidering skull caps. Men, women and children began to wear skull caps in hot weather and in cold weather. All people were glad for skull caps. Since that time people wear skull caps in our country.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The wicked giant wanted Guli to dance in his kingdom.
2. The giant wanted to help Guli.
3. The nightingale helped Guli.
4. Guli and her father were happy.

5. Men and women began to wear skull caps.
6. All people were glad for plov .

3 Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. couldn't find | a) the wing |
| 2. wear | b) design |
| 3. treated | c) Guli |
| 4. broke | d) skull caps |
| 5. embroidered | e) the bird |

4 Insert the missing words given in the box.

1. The giant wanted the girl to take to the
2. The bird ... Guli.
3. Guli embroidered the ... design.
4. All neighbours ... skull caps.
5. People wear ... in my country.
6. ... gave orders for skull caps.

a bird-eye, people,
helped, kingdom,
were glad for

Homework

Make questions.

1. The wicked giant was very bad.
2. Guli was poor.
3. Guli and his father were happy.
4. The claws of the giant were sharp.
5. The eyes of the giant were big.
6. The nightingale was a very small bird.

LESSON 7 THE PEASANT AND THE STORK (Part I)

1 Read the story and retell it.

- a) A poor peasant.
- b) The peasant and the stork.
- c) Peasant's family.



Once there lived a very poor peasant in a small village. He worked from morning till night every day. He had many children. All his children were hungry. They had nothing to eat. One day when the peasant was in the field he saw a white stork. The stork had a broken wing. It couldn't fly. The

peasant took the stork home. He took care of the stork. The stork lived with the peasant's family for a long time. When the stork could fly, it left the peasant's family.

Spring came. The peasant began to sow small cotton seeds. At that moment the stork which lived with peasant's family flew near the peasant and left three water melon seeds.

New words:
peasant, stork, fly, to sow, seed, water-melon, to take care of

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Once there lived a very rich peasant.
2. The peasant had no children.
3. They had nothing to eat.
4. The peasant saw a fish in the field.
5. The peasant took the stork home.
6. The stork could fly well.

3 Put the sentences in order to make a story.

1. The peasant began to sow cotton seeds.
2. Spring came.
3. The stork began to live with the peasant's family.
4. The stork left three water melon seeds.

5. The stork couldn't fly.
6. He saw a stork with a broken wing.

4 Match the words and write.

e.g. poor peasant

poor	seeds
hungry	village
white	children
broken	stork
small	peasant
water melon	wing

Homework

Make questions.

1. did / where / man / the old / live?
2. he/ work/ morning/ from/ night /till /did?
3. have /children/ he /did/ many?
4. did/ he/ see/ what/ the field/ in?
5. did /leave /the stork/ what ?
6. did/ leave/ the stork/ why/ the seeds?

LESSON 8 THE PEASANT AND THE STORK (Part II)

1 Read the story and choose the main idea.

- a) Water melon seeds.
- b) The peasant and his neighbours.
- c) In summer.

The old man sowed the three water melon seeds. He watered the land every day. Summer came. Water melons riped. The peasant called all his neighbours and wanted to treat them with water melons. There were

New words:
hard to cut, gold, to water, to ripe

three water melons on the table. The peasant wanted to cut the first water melon. It was too hard to cut. The water melon fell down and broken. There was gold. The second water melon was full of gold too. The last water melon was full of gold too. The peasant gave gold to all his neighbours. Everybody was happy. Everybody was glad with the peasant.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The old man sowed four water melon seeds.
2. The peasant watered them every day.
3. Melons riped.
4. The peasant called all his neighbours.
5. The three water melons were full of gold.
6. The peasant didn't give gold to all his neighbours.

3 Match the words.

e.g. sow seeds

sow

call

gave

cut

left

water

gold

seeds

neighbours

water melon seeds

the land

water melons

land, neighbours,
gold, peasant,
riped, glad.

4 Insert the missing words.

1. The ... sowed three water melon seeds.
2. He watered the ... every day.

3. Water melons
4. The peasant called all his
5. The three water melons were of full
6. Everybody was ... with the peasant.

Homework

Make negative sentences.

1. Summer came.
2. The peasant wanted to treat neighbours.
3. All three water melons were full of gold.
4. The peasant gave gold to everybody.

LESSON 9 THE PEASANT AND THE STORK (PART III)

1 Read the story and choose the title.

- a) Golden water melons.
- b) The rich man and the stork.
- c) A deep river.

The poor peasant had a rich neighbor. His rich neighbour saw those golden water melons. The rich man wanted to have more gold. After hearing the story about the stork he went to the field. He sat under the tree and began waiting for the stork. At last the stork appeared. At that moment the rich man threw the stone at the stork and the stone broke it's wing. The rich man took the stork home. He took care of the stork. When the stork was well it left the rich man.



Beautiful spring came. The stork flew back again. The stork left three seeds of water melon. The rich man sowed those water melon seeds.

New words:
hear, stone, bite,
a bumble bee, deep

When water melons riped the rich man didn't call his neightours. He wanted to have all the gold. He cut water melons. But there were very big bumble bees in the water melons. The bumble bees began to bite the rich man. The rich man ran to the big river. He jumped into the big river. But the river was deep. The rich man couldn't swim well and he drowned in the river.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The poor peasant had a rich neighbour.
2. The rich man didn't want to have more gold.
3. The rich man threw the stone at the stork.
4. The rich man didn't take the stork home.
5. The stork left three melon seeds.
6. The rich man could swim well.

3 Match the words.

e.g. rich man

rich	the stork
big	peasant
deep	man
poor	spring
take care of	bumble bees
beautiful	river

4 Insert the missing words with: gold, bumble bees, rich, the river, seeds, swim.

1. The rich man sowed water melon
2. The rich man wanted to have all the
3. The ... bit the rich man.
4. The ... man ran to the big river.
5. The rich man couldn't ... well.
6. The rich man drowned in... .

Homework

Make negative sentences.

1. The rich man saw golden water melons.
2. The rich man wanted to have more gold.
3. The rich man sat under the tree.
4. At last the stork appeared.
5. The rich man jumped into the river.
6. The bumbler bees bit the rich man.

LESSON 10 THE DOVE AND THE ANT

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) The little Ant.
- b) The White Dove.
- c) The Ant and The Dove

One day an Ant walked on the tree. Suddenly the Ant fell down off the tree into the water. The river was not big. But the Ant could not swim. The Ant began to shout: "Help me! I can't swim! The water is taking me away! Help!" A white Dove was near the river. The Dove heard the

New words:
dove, ant, cry, shout,
save, bite



ant's shout for help. The Dove took a leaf and gave the leaf to the Ant. With the help of the leaf the Dove could save the Ant's life. "Thank you very much", said the Ant to the Dove.

"We are friends now. You saved my life. You are my best friend."

The Dove was glad to be a friend with the Ant. The Dove flew away. One day a hunter wanted to shoot the Dove. The Dove was on the tree. The Dove didn't see the hunter. But the Ant saw the hunter. The Ant came to the hunter and bit his leg. The hunter cried because his leg hurt. At that moment the Dove saw the hunter with his gun. The Dove understood that his best friend Ant saved his life. The Dove flew to the sky and said:

" Thank you my little friend. You saved my life. You are the best friend! " The Ant and the Dove became best friends.

2 Answer the questions.

1. Where did the Ant fall down?
2. Could the Ant swim?
3. Why did the Ant ask for help?
4. Who save the Ant?
5. What did the hunter want to do?
6. Who saved the Dove?

3 Make negative forms.

1. The Ant was on the tree.
2. The Ant began to cry.
3. The Dove saved the Ant.
4. The hunter wanted to shoot the Dove.
5. The dove bit the hunter's leg.
6. The Dove saw the hunter.

4 Put the sentences in order to make a story.

1. The Ant asked for help.
2. The hunter wanted to shoot the Dove.
3. The Ant bit the hunter's leg.
4. One day an Ant walked on the tree.
5. The Ant and the Dove became best friends.
6. The Dove saved the Ant.
7. The Ant saved the Dove.

Homework

Match the words.

walk	the leg
began	friends
gave	to the hunter
came	the leaf
bit	on the tree
became	to cry

LESSON 11 A FROG AND THE DUCKS

1 Read the story and complete the text.

There were some frogs in the pond. They ate mosquitoes. They sang songs. They were all happy. But one of the frogs wanted to fly to the sky. The frog saw some wild ducks in the sky. But there were no swallows, no doves, there were only wild ducks. The wild ducks stopped to fly. They sat on the grass. The frog asked:

New words:
mosquitoes, swallows,
stick

- Where are you flying? The wild ducks answered:
- To the south. There is much sun, much warm in the south. There are no cold days in the south. The frog asked:

- Take me to the south. I don't want to eat any mosquitoes here. I want to fly with you. The wild ducks said:

- Take this stick and bite in the middle of it. None of us mustn't speak.

Then they began to fly to the south.

What's the end of the story?

2 Answer the questions.

1. Were there any frogs in the sky?
2. Where did frogs live?
3. Where did wild ducks fly?
4. Who said to take a stick to the frog?
5. What helped them to fly?
6. Was the frog clever?

everything
(2), anything,
nothing (2),
something

3 Insert the missing words: some, any, no.

1. There were ... butterflies on the flowers.
2. There are ... doves, swallows in the sky.
3. There were ... frogs in the pond.
4. There are ... cold days in the south.
5. Are there ... frogs in the sky?
6. Did the frog see ... ducks in the sky?

4 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The frogs ate mosquitoes.
2. The frogs were all sad.
3. The wild ducks stopped to fly.
4. The frog wanted to fly.
5. There is no sun in the south.
6. The wild ducks sat on the grass.

Homework

Insert the missing words: frogs, fly, south, mosquitoes, they, ducks.

6. There were wild ... in the sky.
7. One of the ... wanted to fly up the sky.
8. The frogs ate
9. The wild ducks stopped to
10. There are no cold days in the
11. ... began to fly to the south.

LESSON 12 AN ANT AND A GRASSHOPPER

1 Read the story and complete the text.

There was an ant and a grasshopper. They were neighbours.

The Ant worked all day. But the Grasshopper didn't work. The Grasshopper sang songs. Summer was a very nice time for the Grasshopper. It had a good time. The Grasshopper said to the Ant :

"Let's go for a walk. Let's sing songs and have a fun! Don't work from morning till night! It's summer. There is everything to eat. Don't collect anything for winter! Winter is far."

But the Ant answered: "You are right, my dear Grasshopper. But I can't have a fun. I must work and think of winter. In summer we have everything to eat. But in winter there is nothing around us. We must work to have something

New words:
grown-ups, famous,
brave, human, loose,
close



to eat in winter." But the Grasshopper didn't listen to the Ant. It didn't stop singing and dancing.

Winter came. The days were cold. The Grasshopper came to the Ant and knocked at the door. What was the end of the story?

2 Answer the questions:

1. Who were neighbours?
2. How long did the ant work?
3. How long did the Grasshopper work?
4. What was a very nice time for the Grasshopper?
5. What did the Grasshopper say to the Ant?
6. What was the answer to the Grasshopper?

everything, everybody, anything, nothing

3 Insert the missing words:

1. ... was ready for the lesson.
2. There is in the field in winter.
3. Is there ... to drink?
4. The Grasshopper asked the Ant for
5. There is ... in the fridge. You can take ... what you like.
6. There is ... on the table. The table is clean.

4 Write T for true or F for false.

1. There is everything in the field in winter.
2. The ant had everything to eat in winter.
3. The grasshopper didn't have nice time in summer.
4. The grasshopper had nothing to eat in winter.
5. The ant didn't work for winter in summer.
6. The grasshopper didn't ask the ant for eating in winter.

Homework

Make question forms.

1. work/ day/ all/ did/ the ant?
2. sang/ who / songs?
3. in/ who/ summer/ had/ time/ good/ a?
4. did/ the grasshopper/ to/ what/ the ant/ say?
5. did/ the ant/ why/ in/ work/ summer?
6. neighbours/ were/and / the ant/ the grasshopper?

LESSON 13 MOWGLI AND TARZAN

1 Read the text and choose the title.

- a) Wild animals.
- b) Famous jungle boys.
- c) Brave animals.



Children read a lot about Mowgli and Tarzan. They saw the films about these famous jungle boys. All children and grown-ups like both of them. Mowgli and Tarzan are very kind boys. They can understand the language of the animals very well. They are close friends with wild animals too. They

are brave. They aren't afraid of wild animals. They can run very fast. They can jump very high. Mowgli and Tarzan are human children. They had their parents. But they lost their parents when they were very little. They lived with monkeys, wolves, bears

Mowgli and Tarzan like all the animals in the jungle. They play with the animals. Mowgli and Tarzan are the most popular jungle boys in literature.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Mowgli and Tarzan are afraid of wild animals.
2. Mowgli and Tarzan can't understand the language of the animals.
3. Mowgli and Tarzan can run very fast.
4. Mowgli and Tarzan are brave boys in the jungle.
5. Mowgli and Tarzan have no parents.
6. Jungle is not home of Mowgli and Tarzan.

3 Insert the missing words from the box.

1. Children saw a lot of ... about Mowgli and Tarzan.
2. Mowgli and Tarzan are famous jungle ...
3. Wild animals live in the ...
4. Mowgli and Tarzan are never afraid of the ...
5. These jungle boys lost their ...
6. The life in the jungle is very ... for Mowgli and Tarzan.

4 Write the questions.

1. boys /about /read/the children / /did /jungle ?
2. are/ jungle/who/boys?
3. Tarzan/and/ boys/are/ kind/ Mowgli?

4. do/children/like/boys/why/jungle?
5. live/where/ the jungle/ do/boys?
6. they/have/did/parents?

Homework

1 Make negative forms.

1. Mowgli and Tarzan like all the animals in the jungle.
2. The life is interesting for Mowgli and Tarzan in the jungle.
3. The jungle boys are very brave.
4. They can run very high as the wild animals in the jungle.
5. Mowgli and Tarzan are the children of the people.
6. Mowgli and Tarzan are very kind.

Time for fun.

Choose the title for the story.

- a. A man and a boy.
- b. Rain.
- c. Funny story.

It was raining in the street. There was a boy with umbrella. He was walking slowly. A man asked the boy: "Why are you walking so slowly? You see, it's raining!"

The boy answered: "Why, to hurry? It is raining everywhere. I can't find the place where there is no rain. That's why I am walking slowly."

UNIT 3 WALT DISNEY CARTOONS

LESSON 1 WALT DISNEY (PART I)

Walt Disney ni va multiklaridan rasm.

1 Read the text and choose the title.

a) Cartoons. b) Mickey Mouse. c) Walt Disney.

Every boy and girl knows Walt Disney very well. Children know him through his cartoons such as "Tom and Jerry, Mickey Mouse, Sleeping Beauty,

New words:

cartoon, popular, travel, choose, hero, produce, create

Aladdin, the Beast and the Beauty" and others. W. Disney decided to open animation «Laugh O`Gram Studio». It was his first studio. His cartoons became popular in Kansas city. He set his animation studio in Hollywood, California. When travelling from Manhattan to Hollywood Disney created Mickey Mouse. He chose Mickey as a main hero for his cartoons. After Mickey Mouse Disney produced show. All his film pictures became very popular and all children like them.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

Questions:

1. What brought Walt Disney a fame?
2. Which studio was his first animation studio?
3. How it happened that Disney created Mickey Mouse?
4. Where did his cartoons first become popular?
5. How do children know Walt Disney?
6. Why do all children love Disney?

Answers:

1. Mickey Mouse brought Walt Disney a fame.
2. His first animation studio was "Laugh O'Gram" studio.
3. His cartoons first became popular in Kansas city.
4. Children know Walt Disney through his cartoons.
5. All children love Disney because his heroes are amusing and have adventures.
6. When travelling from Manhattan to Hollywood Disney created Mickey Mouse.

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Walt Disney was French.
2. His cartoons became famous in Kansas city.
3. Disney didn't create "Sleeping Beauty".
4. Mickey Mouse was Walt Disney's main hero.
5. Every boy and girl doesn't know Walt Disney.
6. Disney created cartoons "Tom and Jerry".

4. Complete the sentences using the words in a box:

1. All children like ... cartoons.
2. Disney was interested in drawing
3. Walt Disney was American because he was born in
4. Disney ... all different kinds of animals.
5. When coming from Manhattan to Hollywood Walt created
....
6. His ... was producing motion pictures.

liked, Walt Disney's, Chicago,
Mickey Mouse, animals, hobby.

LESSON 2 WALT DISNEY (PART II)

1 Choose the title to the text.

a) Walt Disney. b) Walt Disney's childhood. c) Diana and Sharon.

Walt Disney was born on 5 December 1901 in Chicago. His mother's name was Flora. His father's name was Elias Disney. There were five children in his family. He was one of them. Walt began drawing when he was five years old. His neighbour was a doctor. The doctor had a horse. Its name was Rupert. Walt drew the horse Rupert's picture. The doctor gave money for his horse's picture. When he was ten years old he began drawing motion pictures. He was a cartoonist for the school newspaper. In 1919 Walt left home and came to Kansas City. He began his career as an artist. His first animation studio was "Laugh O'Gram Studio". Then he opened a studio in Hollywood, California. After that he opened "Disney" animation studio. Here he met Lillian Bounds. Walt worked with her. Then they married. They had two daughters: Diana and Sharon. Walt died on 15th of December in 1966. All his life he did much for children. His cartoons are always remind us of him. He is the hero of our century!

2 Answer the questions:

1. When was Walt Disney born?
2. Where was Walt Disney born?
3. What was his mother's name?
4. What was his father's name?
5. How many children were there in Walt's family?
6. When did he begin drawing?

3 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Walt was one of the eight children.
2. The horse's name was Rupert.
3. The horse's master was a teacher.
4. Disney was 20 years old when he began drawing motion pictures.
5. Disney's wife's name was Lillian Bounds.
6. He had three daughters and a son.

Answer the questions.

How old was Disney when he began drawing?

What was the name of Disney's wife?

How many children did Disney have?

4 Insert the missing words: horse, a doctor, wife, five, daughters, children.

Diana and Sharon were Disney's ...

Disney had a neighbour who was ...

Disney drew the picture of his neighbor's ...

During his life Disney did much for

Disney worked with his ... at one studio.

Disney was one of ... children.

Homework

Give the Past Simple form of the verbs and make two sentences.

give, take, speak, hear, stand, sit, see, meet.

LESSON 3 ALADDIN (PART I)

1 Read the story and answer the questions.

Once upon a time there lived a very poor boy by name Aladdin. He had a clever monkey whose name was Abu.

New words:
Magician, cave, deep,
rope, inside

Abu helped him to steal bread for eating. One day a bad magician found Aladdin with his Abu in the big market. The magician called Aladdin and asked for help. The magician said that there was a dark cave far from there. His request was to go to the cave and to bring a lamp for him. Aladdin agreed. He went to the cave with the magician. But the cave was very deep. Aladdin went down with the long rope. The magician helped him to go inside the cave.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. The boy's name was Aladdin
2. Aladdin had a donkey.
3. Aladdin was a poor boy.
4. Abu was the name of Aladdin's friend.
5. Abu helped Aladdin to steal money.
6. The old bad magician asked Aladdin for help.

3 Match the adjectives with the nouns.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 clever | a) market |
| 2 poor | b) rope |
| 3 bad | c) cave |
| 4 dark | d) boy |
| 4 long | e) magician |
| 6 big | f) monkey |

4 Insert the missing words: monkey, helped, was, time, cave, magician.

1. Once upon a ... there lived a boy whose name was Aladdin.
2. He had a
3. Aladdin ... always with his monkey.

4. The monkey ... Aladdin to steal bread. 5. A bad ... found Aladdin. 6. The ... was very deep.

Homework

Make negative forms: was not, did not.

1. Aladdin was a rich boy.
2. Aladdin had a house.
3. Aladdin was always at home.
4. Aladdin asked the musician for help.
5. Aladdin gave the lamp.
6. Aladdin helped the magician.

LESSON 4 ALADDIN (PART II)

1 Read the story and choose the title.

a) Magician b) Aladdin and his magic lamp. c) Aladdin's three wishes.

Aladdin had difficulties to come down into the cave. At last Aladdin was in the cave. The cave was very dark. Aladdin could hardly find the lamp. He came up to the robe and asked the magician to help him to go up. But the magician asked Aladdin first to give the lamp and after then only he would help him. But Aladdin didn't want to give the lamp to the magician. The witch understood that Aladdin didn't want to give the lamp to him. So he left Aladdin in the cave and went away. Aladdin dusted the lamp. Because it was very dirty. Aladdin dusted it for a long time and at that time Jin came out of the lamp and said: "Order, my boss!" The lamp was magic. Jin told that he could do only three wishes. Aladdin's first wish was to become a prince and to marry the king's daughter. His second wish was to help his friend. His third wish was to rescue Jin.

Aladdin's all wishes came true. He married Jasmine, helped his friend and rescued Jin. Aladdin became rich and lived happily.

2 Write T for true or F for false.

1. Aladdin came down into the cave.
2. At last Aladdin was in the river.
3. The cave was very light.
4. Aladdin found the lamp.
5. Aladdin had three wishes.
6. The lamp was very clean.

3 Match the verbs and the words:

e.g. became a prince

became	Aladdin
had	to the lamp
came to	for help
asked	the cave
left	difficulties
found	a prince

4 Make negative forms.

1. Aladdin was at home.
2. Aladdin had many wishes.
3. Jin left Aladdin.
4. Aladdin's first wish was to rescue Jin.
5. Aladdin's second wish was to marry.
6. Aladdin's third wish was to help his friend.

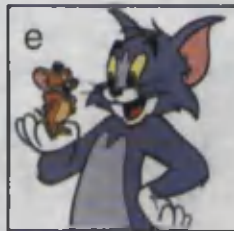
LESSON 5 WALT DISNEY CARTOONS

1 Look at the picture and find the correct answer.

1.Walt Disney and Tom. 2.Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse. 3.Walt Disney and Jerry.



2 Look and match.



1. Winnie the Pooh. 2. Tom and Jerry. 3. Aladdin. 4. The Beast and the Beauty. 5. Mickey Mouse. 6. Mowgli.

3 Put the names in order to the photos.



1. Jasmine.
2. Snow White.
3. Beauty.
4. Cinderella.
5. Ariel.
6. Aurora.

4 Match the cartoons and their heroes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sleeping beauty | a) Cinderella |
| 2. Beauty and the Beast. | b) Snow White |
| 3. Aladdin | c) Bella |
| 4. Cinderella | d) Ariel |
| 5. Snow White and seven Dwarfs. | e) Jasmine |
| 6. The little Mermaid | f) Aurora |

Homework

1. What is your favourite cartoon?
2. Who is the hero of the cartoon?

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

Much, many olmoshlari

Much va **many** olmoshlari ko'p deb tarjima qilinadi.

Many olmoshi donalab sanaladigan otlardan oldin ishlatiladi.

Masalan: many books, many pens, many desks, many apples, many cups, many dolls, many cars.

1. He has got **many** English **books**. 2. I have got **many** **friends** in London.

Have you got **many** **friends** in London? She hasn't got **many** **friends** in London.

Much donalab sanalmaydigan, to'kiladigan, sochiladigan otlardan oldin va fe'llardan keyin ishlatiladi. Masalan: much oil, much sugar, much pepper, much coffee, much snow, much milk, much juice, much salt va h.k.

1. Please don't put **much** **salt** on the meat. 2. I drink **much** **coffee**. I like it.

My son **reads** **much**. Does your son **read** **much**? No, my son doesn't **read** **much**.

Some, any olmoshlari

Some va **any** olmoshlari *bir qancha, biroz, hech qanday, qanchadir, qanaqadir* ma'nolarida qo'llaniladi.

Some asosan bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi.

I have got some English books. They always make some mistakes in the dictations.

Some so'roq gaplarda biror narsa taklif qilish uchun ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

Would you like **some** tea (coffee, cheese?...)

Any so'roq gaplarda, bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Any olmoshi yuqorida berilgan tarjimalar bilan asosan so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi: Have you got any English books?

Any olmoshi inkor gapda *hech qanday, hech qanaqa* deb tarjima qilinadi.

I **haven't** got **any** English books.

Any bo'lishli gapda *xohlagan* degan ma'noni bildiradi:

You can call me **any** time you like.

Someone (somebody), something, anyone (anybody), anything olmoshlari.

Some va **any** olmoshlariga *one* yoki *body* so'zlarini qo'shsak, *someone, anyone (somebody, anybody)* olmoshlari yasaladi.

Somebody olmoshi *allakim, kimdir, biror kishi* deb tarjima qilinadi va bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Somebody is standing at the door. **Kimdir** eshik yonida turibdi.

Somebody is calling you. Sizni **kimdir** chaqiryapti.

Anybody olmoshi so'roq gaplarda *allakim, kimdir, biror kishi* deb, bo'lishsiz gaplarda esa *hech kim* deb tarjima qilinadi:

Is there **anybody** at home? Uyda **kimdir** bormi?

There isn't **anybody** at home. Uyda **hech kim** yo'q.

Some va **any** olmoshlariga **thing** so'zini qo'shsak, *something, anything* olmoshlari yasaladi.

Something va anything olmoshlari *allanarsa, biror narsa, nimadir* deb tarjima qilinadi. *Something* yuqoridagi tarjima bilan bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi:

There is **something** on the table. Stolda **nimadir** bor.

Anything olmoshi yuqoridagi tarjima bilan so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Is there **anything** on the table? Stolda **nimadir** bormi?

Anything olmoshi bo'lishsiz gaplarda *hech narsa* deb tarjima qilinadi:

There isn't **anything** on the table. Stolda **hech nima** yo'q.

The numerals

Sanoq sonlar (Cardinal numerals)

1 - one	11 - eleven	10 - ten
2 - two	12 - twelve	20 - twenty
3 - three	13 - thirteen	30 - thirty
4 - four	14 - fourteen	40 - forty
5 - five	15 - fifteen	50 - fifty
6 - six	16 - sixteen	60 - sixty
7 - seven	17 - seventeen	70 - seventy
8 - eight	18 - eighteen	80 - eighty
9 - nine	19 - nineteen	90 - ninety
10 - ten	20 - twenty	100 - one hundred

Tartib sonlar (Ordinal numerals)

(the) 1st - (the) first	(the) 6th - (the) sixth
(the) 2nd - (the) second	(the) 7th - (the) seventh
(the) 3rd - (the) third	(the) 8th - (the) eighth
(the) 4th - (the) fourth	(the) 9th - (the) ninth
(the) 5th - (the) fifth	(the) 10th - (the) tenth

Construction of "There is / there are"

There is/are konstruksiyasi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda *bor, mavjud* kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. Inglizchadan o'zbekchaga tarjima qilinganda tarjima gap oxiridan boshlanadi. Ayrim hollarda u tarjima etilmay tushirib qoldirilishi ham mumkin.

There is a blackboard in the classroom. Sinfda doska bor.

There are many trees in the garden. Bog'da daraxtlar ko'p.

Agar gapda bir necha predmetlarning borligi sanab o'tiladigan bo'lsa, unda fe'l-kesim o'zidan keyin kelayotgan birinchi ot bilan muvofiqlashadi.

There **is a table**, ten desks and twenty chairs in the classroom. Sinfda stol, o'nta parta va yigirmata stul bor. Yoki: There **are ten desks**, a table and twenty chairs in the classroom.

O'zbek tilidagi gap ega bilan boshlanadigan bo'lsa, inglizchaga to'g'ri tarjima qilinadi.

Kitoblar stol ustida turibdi. Books are on the table.

O'zbek tilidagi gap "**Qayerda?**" so'rog'iga javob bo'ladigan so'z bilan boshlanadigan bo'lsa, inglizchaga tarjima qilinganda **There is/are** konstruksiyasi ishlatiladi.

Stolda kitoblar bor. There are books on the table.

Bunday gaplar o'zbekchaga tarjima qilinganda tarjima gap oxiridan boshlanadi.

There is a book on the table. Stol ustida kitob bor.

Past Simple Tense

Past Simple Tense o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan yoki o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamon fe'li **to'g'ri** fe'llarga "ed" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi:

live – lived, open – opened, close – closed, translate – translated.

Noto'g'ri fe'llar esa tubdan o'zgaradi:

Go – went, speak – spoke, write – wrote, come – came, take – took.

Past Simpleda ishlatiladigan kalit so'zlar quyidagilar:

Yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, in (2010...), on Sunday, last week (month, year, season ...). Past Simpleda gaplarning bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllari "did" ko'makchi fe'li orqali yasaladi.

1. He lived in London last year.

Did he live in London last year?

He didn't live in London last year.

2. She spoke English well five years ago.

Did she speak English well five years ago?

She didn't speak English well five years ago.

Modal fe'llar (Modal verbs) can, must

Can modal fe'li biror ish-harakatni aqliy yoki jismoniy bajara olish mumkinligini anglatadi:

I **can** play the piano. Men pianino chala olaman. He **can** run fast. U tez yugura oladi.

Modal fe'llaridan so'ng "to" yuklamasi ishlatilmaydi. Modal fe'llarning o'zi bilan gaplarning bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllari yasaladi:

Can you play the piano? Siz pianino chala olasizmi? You **can not** (can't) play the piano. Siz pianino chala olmasiz.

Must modal fe'li biror ishni qila olish kerakligini, shartligini, zarurligini bildiradi:

You **must** go to school in time. Siz darsga vaqtida borishingiz kerak.

Must they come to school in time? Yes, they **must**. Ular maktabga vaqtida kelishlari shartmi? Ha, shart.

You **mustn't** go there. Siz u yerga bormasligingiz kerak.

Irregular verbs

No	Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Uzbek	Russian
1	awake	awoke	awaked	uyg'otmoq	будить
2	be	was (were)	been	bo'lmoq	быть
3	be	bore	born	tug'ilmoq	родиться
4	beat	beat	beaten	urmoq	ударить, бить
5	become	became	become	bo'lib qolmoq	становиться
6	begin	began	begun	boshlamoq	начинать
7	bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq	укусить
8	blow	blew	blown	esmoq	дуть
9	break	broke	broken	sinmoq	ломать
10	bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq	приносить
11	build	built	built	qurmoq	строить

12	buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq	покупать
13	catch	caught	caught	ushlamoq	ловить
14	choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq	выбирать
15	come	came	come	kelmoq	приходить
16	cost	cost	cost	turmoq (narx)	стоять (цена)
17	cut	cut	cut	kesmoq	резать
18	dig	dug	dug	kavlamoq	копать
19	do	did	done	bajarmoq	выполнять
20	draw	drew	drawn	chizmoq	рисовать
21	dream	dreamed	dreamed	orzu qilmoq	мечтать
22	drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq	пить
23	drive	drove	driven	haydamoq	водить
24	eat	ate	eaten	yemoq	есть
25	fall	feel	fallen	yiqilmoq	падать
26	feed	fed	fed	boqmoq	кормить
27	feel	felt	felt	his etmoq	чувствовать
28	fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq	бороться
29	find	found	found	topmoq	находить
30	fly	flew	flown	uchmoq	летать
31	forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq	забывать
32	forgive	forgave	forgiven	kechirmoq	прощать
33	give	gave	given	bermoq	давать
34	go	went	gone	yurmoq	ходить
35	grow	grew	grown	o'smoq	вырастать
36	hang	hung	hung	osmoq	вешать
37	have	had	had	bor, bo'lmoq	иметь
38	hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq	слышать
39	hide	hid	hidden	yashirmoq	прятать
40	hit	hit	hit	urilib ketmoq	ударяться
41	hold	held	held	ushlamoq	держать
42	hurt	hurt	hurt	og'rimoq	болеть
43	keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq	хранить
44	knit	knitted	knitted	to'qimoq	вязать
45	know	knew	known	bilmoq	знать

46	lay	laid	laid	qo'yimoq	положить
47	learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	o'rganmoq	учиться
48	leave	left	left	ketmoq	уходить
49	let	let	let	ruxsat etmoq	позволять
50	lie	lay	lain	yotmoq	лежать
51	light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted	yoritmoq	освещать
52	lose	lost	lost	yo'qotmoq	терять
53	make	made	made	bajarmoq	делать
54	mean	meant	meant	anglatmoq	означать
55	meet	met	met	uchratmoq	встречать
56	mistake	mistook	mistaken	adashmoq	ошибаться
57	pay	paid	paid	to'lamoq	платить
58	prove	proved	proved, proven	isbotlamoq	доказывать
59	put	put	put	qo'yimoq	класть
60	read	read	read	o'qimoq	читать
61	ride	rode	ridden	ot minmoq	ехать верхом
62	ring	rang	rung	telefon qilmoq	позвонить
63	rise	rose	risen	ko'tarilmoq	подниматься
64	run	ran	run	yugurmoq	бежать
65	saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	arralamoq	пилить
66	say	said	said	aytmoq	сказать
67	see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq	видеть
68	sell	sold	sold	sotmoq	продовать
69	send	sent	sent	yubormoq	посылать
70	sew	sewed	sewed, sewn	to'qimoq	шить, вязать
71	shine	shone	shone	charaqlamoq	блестать
72	shoot	shot	shot	otmoq	стрелять
73	show	showed	showed, shown	ko'rsatmoq	показывать
74	shut	shut	shut	berkitmoq	закрывать

75	sing	sang	sung	ashula aytmoq	петь
76	sit	sat	sat	o'tirmoq	сидеть
77	sleep	slept	slept	uxlamog	спать
78	smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	hidlamog	нюхать
79	sow	sowed	sown, sowed	ekmoq	сеять
80	speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq	говорить
81	spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt	harflab aytmoq	говорить по буквам
82	spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq	проводить, тратить
83	spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	to'kmoq	проливать
84	stand	stood	stood	turmoq	стоять
85	steal	stole	stolen	o'g'irlamoq	воровать
86	sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq	подметать
87	swim	swam	swum	suzmoq	плавать
88	take	took	taken	olmoq	взять
89	teach	taught	taught	o'qitmoq	учить
90	tear	tore	torn	yirtmoq	рвать
91	tell	told	told	aytmoq	рассказывать
92	think	thought	thought	o'y-lamoq	думать
93	throw	threw	thrown	otmoq	бросать
94	understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq	понимать
95	upset	upset	upset	xa fa bo'lmoq	расстраивать
96	wake	woke, waked	woken, waked	uyg'onmoq	просыпаться
97	wear	wore	worn	kiymoq	надевать
98	weep	wept	wept	yig'lamoq	плакать
99	win	won	won	yutmoq	выиграть
100	write	wrote	written	yozmoq	писать

ENGLISH-UZBEK-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

A

a bumble bee	[ə 'blʌmb(ə)l bi:]	qovoq'ari	шмель
a cup of coffee	[ə kʌp əv kəfɪ]	bir finjon qahva	чашка кофе
a glass of water	[ə glɑ:s əv 'wɔ:tə(r)]	bir stakan suv	стакан воды
ago	[ə'gəʊ]	avval	тому назад
altogether	[ɔ:ltə' geðə(r)]	umuman olganda	в общем
always	['ɑ:lweɪz]	har doim	всегда
ant	[ænt]	chumoli	муравей
anthem	['ænthəm]	madhiya	гимн
apple juice	['æp(ə)l dʒu:s]	olma sharbati	яблочный сок
at table	[ət 'teɪb(ə)l]	ovqat vaqtida	за столом
a loaf of bread	[ə ləʊf əv bred]	bit burda non	кусок хлеба
a piece of coal	[ə pi:s əv kəʊl]	bir bo'lak ko'mir	кусок угля

B

bad - tempered	[bæd 'tempəd]	yomon xulqli	раздражительный
bake	[beɪk]	pishirmoq	печь
bank of the river	[bænk əv 'rɪvə]	daryo qirg'og'i	берег реки
be good at..	[bi: gud ət]	nimadandir kuchli bo'lmoq	быть силным в чём-то
be ready	[bi: 'redɪ]...	tayyor bo'lmoq	быть готовым (к чему-либо)

beauty	[ˈbju:tɪ]	goʻzallik	красота
because	[biˈkɔz]	chunki	потому что
behaviour	[biˈheɪvjə(r)]	xulq-atvor	поведение
believe	[biˈli:v]	ishonish	верить
berry	[ˈberɪ]	mayda meva	ягода
bite	[baɪt]	tishlash	кусать
blouse	[blaʊz]	bluza	блузка
boast	[bəʊst]	maqtanish	хвастовство
boil	[boɪl]	qaynash	кипение
bottom	[ˈbɒtəm]	biror narsaning tubi	дно
brave	[breɪv]	botir	храбрый
bread	[bred]	non	хлеб
biscuits	[ˈbɪskɪt]	pechenye	печенье
bump	[bʌm]	biror narsaga urilish	глухой удар

C

cabbage	[ˈkæbɪdʒ]	karam	капуста
canteen	[kænˈti:n]	oshxona	столовая
cap	[kæp]	shapka	кепка
carrot	[ˈkærət]	sabzi	морковка
cartoon	[kɑ:ˈtu:n]	multifilm	мультфильм
cave	[keɪv]	gʻor	пещера
choose	[tʃu:z]	tanlash	выбирать
Christmas	[ˈkrɪsməs]	rojdestvo	рождествен-
card	kɑ:d]	otkritkasi	ская открытка
Christmas	[ˈkrɪsməs]	rojdestvodan	канун
Eve	i:v]	oldingi kun	Рождества
Christmas tree	[ˈkrɪsməs tri:]	archa	рождествен-
Cinderella	[ˈsɪndəˈrelə]	Zolushka	ская ёлка
classmate	[ˈklɑ:smeɪt]	sinfdosh	Золушка
climb	[klaɪm]	tirmashib chiqish	одноклассник
close	[kləʊz] adj.	yaqin	взбираться
club	[klʌb]	toʻgarak	близкий
			клуб

coffee pot	[kɔfi pɔt]	qahva qaynatish uchun choynak	кофейник
create	[kri:'eɪt]	yasash	создавать
cry	[kraɪ]	yig'lamoq	плакать
cucumber	[ˈkju:kʌmbə(r)]	bodring	огурец

D

daily	[ˈdeɪlɪ] adj.	har kungi	ежедневный
darkness	[ˈdɑ:kni:s]	qorong'ilik	темнота
day off	[deɪ əv]	dam olish kuni	выходной
dear	[diə]	aziz(im)	дорогой
deep	[di:p]	chuqur	глубокий
die	[daɪ]	vafot etmoq	умирать
different	[ˈdɪfrent]	har xil	разный
dirty	[dɜ:ti]	iflos	грязный
dove	[dʌv]	kaptar	голубь
drawing	[ˈdrɔ:ɪŋ]	rasm darsi	рисование

E

early	[ɜ:lɪ]	erta	рано
egg	[eg]	tuxum	яйцо
elf	[elf]	elf	эльф
embroider	[ɪmˈbrɔɪdə(r)]	kashta tikish	вышивать
enjoy	[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]	rohatlanmoq	наслаждаться
ever green	[evə gri:n] adj.	doim yashil	вечнозелёный
every day	[ˈevri deɪ]	har kuni	каждый день
everywhere	[ˈevri weə]	hamma yerda	везде

F

famous for	[ˈfeɪməs fɔ:]	atoqli, mashhur	знаменитый
feed	[fi:d] v	boqish, ovqat berish	кормить
field	[fi:ld]	dala	поле
flowerpot	[ˈflaʊə pɔt]	gul tuvagi	цветочный горшок

fly	[flaɪ]	uchish	летать
food	[fud]	ovqat	пища, питание, еда
foreign language	[ˈfɔːrɪn]	chet tili	иностранный язык
fork	[fɔːk]	sanchqi	вилка
fresh	[freʃ]	yangi	свежий
fresh milk	[ˈfreʃ milk]	yangi	свежее
friendship	[ˈfrend ʃɪp]	sog'ilgan sut	молоко
fried	[fraɪd]	do'stlik	дружба
fruit	[fru:t]	qovurilgan	жареный
fry	[fraɪ]	ho'l meva	фрукты
frying pan	[fraɪŋ pæn]	qovurish	жарить
fun	[fʌn]	tova	сковорода
funny	[fʌn]	hazil	шутка, веселье смешной

G

garlic	[ˈgɑːlɪk]	sarimsoq- piyoz	чеснок
glass	[glɑːs]	stakan	стакан
go in for sports	[gəʊ ɪn fɔː spɔːts]	sportga qiziqish	интересо- ваться спортом
gold	[gəʊld] n.	tilla	золото
golden thread	[ˈgəʊld(ə)n θred]	ttilla ip	золотая нить
grasshopper	[ˈgrɑːʃɒpə]	chigirtka	кузнечик
grow	[grəʊ]	o'smoq	расти
grown-ups	[ˈgrəʊn ʌps]	kattalar	взрослые
gym	[dʒɪm]	sport zali	гимнасти- ческий зал

H

hang	[hæŋ]	osilib turmoq	висеть
------	-------	---------------	--------

hard to cut	[hɑ:d tə kʌt]	kesishga qiyin	трудно резать
healthy	[ˈhelθɪ]	sogʻlom	здоровый
hear	[hiə]	eshitish	слышать
hero	[ˈhɪrəʊ]	qahramon	герой
history	[ˈhɪstəri]	tarix	история
human	[ˈhju:mən]	inson	человек
hunt	[hʌnt]	ov qilish	охотиться
hunter	[hʌntə(r)]	ovchi	охотник

I

important	[ɪmˈpɔ:tənt]	muhim	важный
independent	[ɪndɪˈpend(ə)nt]	mustaqil	независимый
inform	[ɪnˈfɔ:m]	xabardor qilmoq	информировать
inside	[ɪnsaɪd]	ichkarida	внутри
itch	[ɪtʃ]	qashimoq	чесаться

J

jump	[jʌmp]	sakramoq	прыгать
job	[jɒb]	ish	работа

K

keep	[ki:p]	saqlash	хранить, сохранять
kind	[kaɪnd]	mehribon	добрый
knife	[naɪf]	pichoq	нож
knock	[nɒk]	taqillatish	стучать
knowledge	[ˈnɒlɪdʒ]	bilim	знание

L

last	[lɑ:st] adj	oxirgi	последний
last	[lɑ:st] v.	davom etmoq	продолжать

lazy	[ˈleɪzi]n.	dangasa	лентяй
lawyer	[lɔːjə(r)]	huquqshunos	юрист
leaf	[liːf]n.	barg	лист
life	[laɪf]	hayot	жизнь
light	[laɪt]	yorugʻlik	свет
link	[lɪŋk]v.	ulanmoq	соединять
log	[lɒg]	xoda	бревно
lose	[luːz]	yoʻqotmoq	терять

M

magician	[mæˈdʒɪ(ə)n]	sehrgar	волшебник
make	[meɪk]	yasamoq	делать
main meal	[meɪn miːl]	asosiy ovqat	основная еда
many	[meni]	koʻp	много
mark	[mɑːk]	baho	оценка
mess	[mes]	tartibsizlik	беспорядок
milk	[mɪlk]	sut	молоко
mistletoe	[ˈmɪs(ə)lˈtəʊ]	omela(oq mayda mevali, doim koʻm-koʻk buta)	омела белая
mix	[mɪks]v.	aralashtirish	смешивать
mosquitoes	[mɒsˈkiːtəʊ]	chivin	комар
most	[məʊst]	eng	самый
mouse	[maʊs]	sichqon	мышь
much	[mʌtʃ]	koʻp	много
museum	[mjuːˈziəm]	muzey	музей

N

nationality	[næʃəˈnæliɪti]	millat	национальность
nightingale	[ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl]	bulbul	соловей

O

oil	[ɔɪl]	yogʻ	масло
-----	-------	------	-------

onion	[ˈʌnjən]	piyoz	лук
order	[ˈɔ:də(r)]	buyurish	приказывать
original	[əˈrɪdʒɪn(ə)l]	asli	оригинал
outdoor games	[ˈaʊtdɔ:(r) geɪmz]	ochiq havodagi o'yinlar	игры на открытом воздухе
out of town	[aʊt əv taʊn]	shahardan tashqarida	за городом

P

pan	[pæn]	qozon	кастрюля
pancake	[pænˈkeɪk]	blinchik	блин
panic	[ˈpænik]	sarosima	паника
party	[pɑ:tɪ]	o'tirish, kecha	вечеринка
peasant	[peznɪ]	dehqon	
pick cotton	[pɪk ˈkɒtn]	paxta termoq	собирать хлопок
play	[pleɪ]	o'ynamoq	играть
poor	[puə]	kambag'al	бедный
popular	[ˈpɒpjulə(r)]	mashhur	знаменитый
porridge	[ˈpɒrɪdʒ]	kasha, bo'tqa	каша
pot	[pɒt]	qozon	кастрюля
potato	[pəˈteɪtəʊ]	kartoshka	картошка
preparation	[ˈprepə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	tayyorlanish	приготовление
pride	[praɪd]v.	faxrlanmoq	гордиться
produce	[prəˈdju:s]	ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot	изделие, продукт

Q

quarrel with smb	[kwɔr(ə)l]	janjallashmoq	ссориться
------------------	------------	---------------	-----------

R

reindeer	[ˈreɪndɪə(r)]	shimol bug'usi	северный олень
respect	[rɪˈspekt] v.	hurmat qilmoq	уважать

ribbon	[ˈrɪbən]	lenta	лента
rice	[raɪs]	guruch	рис
rich	[rɪtʃ]	boy	богатый
ripe	[raɪp]	pishgan	готовый, созревший
robe	[rəʊb]	cho'pon	халат
roof	[ru:f]	tom	крыша
rope	[rəʊp]	arqon	верёвка

S

salt	[sɔ:lt]	tuz	соль
salty	[ˈsɔ:ltɪ]	tuzlangan, sho'r	солёный
Santa Claus	[ˈsæntə klɔ:z]	Qorbobo	Дед Мороз
save	[seɪv]	qutqarmoq	спасать
school uniform	[ˈsku:l ˈju:nɪ'fɔ:m]	maktab formasi	школьная форма
seed	[si:d]	urug'	зерно
shine	[ʃaɪn]	nur sochmoq	светить
shout	[ʃaʊt]	baqirmoq	кричать
shout for help	[ʃaʊt fə help]	yordamga chaqirmoq	звать на помощь
show	[ʃəʊ]	ko'rsatmoq	показывать
silk	[sɪlk]	ipak	шёлк
skirt	[skɜ:t]	yubka	юбка
skull cap	[skʌl kæp]	do'ppi	тубетейка
sleeve	[sli:v]	yeng	рукав
smelly	[ˈsmelɪ]	badbo'y, qo'lansa	вонючий
sometimes	[ˈsʌmtaɪmz]	ba'zida	иногда
sow	[səʊ]	ekmoq	сеять
spend	[spend]	sarflash	тратить
spoon	[spu:n]	qoshiq	ложка
spray	[spreɪ]v.	sepmoq, purkamoq	опрыскивать

stepfather	[step'fa:ðə]	o'gay ota	отчим
stepmother	[step'mʌðə]	o'gay ona	мачеха
stick	[stɪk]	tayoq	палка
stone	[stəʊn]	tosh	камень
storey	['stɔ:ri]	qavat	этаж
stork	[stɔ:k]	laylak	аист
strawberry	['strɔ:beri]	qulupnay	клубника
study	[stʌdi]	o'qimoq	учиться
stupid	['stju:pid]	ahmoq	глупый
suck the water up	[slk]	suvni so'rib	высосать
		olmoq	воду
sugar	[ʃugə(r)]	shakar	сахар
sunbath	['sʌnbɑ:θ]	quyoshda	загорать
		toblanmoq	
swallow	['swələʊ]	qaldirg'och	ласточка
sweep	[swi:p]	supurmoq	
подметать			
swim	[swɪm]	suzmoq	плавать

T

table manner	[ˈteɪb(ə)l mæn ə(r)]	ovqat payti	умение вести
		o'zini tutish	себя за
		odobi	столом
tear	[tiə(r)]	ko'z yosh	слеза
tie	[taɪ]	galstuk	галстук
time- table	[taɪm teɪbl]	jadval	расписание
ten past four	[ten pɑ:st fɔ:(r)]	to'rt dan o'n	десять минут
		daqiq a o'tdi	пятого
ten to four	[ten tə fɔ:(r)]	o'ntakam to'rt	без десяти
			четыре
time(in time)	[taɪm]	vaqt(ida)	(во)время
tomato	[tə'mɑ:təʊ]	pomidor	помидор
tongue	[tʌŋ]	til	язык
top	[tɒp]	tepa	верх
tradition	[ˈtrædɪʃ(ə)n]	urf-odat	традиция

translation	[træns'leɪ ʃ(ə)n]	tarjima	перевод
travel	[ˈtræv(ə)l]	sayohat	путешествие
treat	[tri:t]	davolamoq	лечить
trousers	[ˈtrauzəz]	shim	брюки
trunk	[trʌŋk]	xartum	хобот
turkey	[ˈtʒ:ki]	kurka	индюк
to be	[tə bi ə'freɪd əv]	nimadandir	бояться
		qo'rqmoq	

afraid of

to be late for [tə bi leɪt fɔ:] kech qolmoq опаздывать

U

under	[ˈʌndə]	tagida	под
uniform	[ju:nɪf ɔ:m]	forma	форма

V

vacant	[veɪkənt]	bo'sh joy	свободный
vegetable	[ˈvedʒɪtəb(ə)l]	sabzavot	овощ

W

wash	[wɒʃ]	yuvmoq	мыть
water	[wɔ:tə(r)] n.	suv	вода
water	[wɔ:tə(r)] v.	sug'ormoq	поливать водой
water melon	[ˈwɔ:tə meln]	tarvuz	арбуз
watch TV	[wɒtʃ Ti: Vi:]	televizor ko'rmoq	смотреть телевизор
wet	[wet]	ho'l, nam	мокрый
wheat	[wi:t]	bug'doy	пшеница
wicked giant	[ˈwɪkɪd dʒaɪənt]	dahshatli	ужасный
		ulkan odam	великан
wing	[wɪŋ]	qanot	крыло
without	[wi'ðaʊt]	tarjimasiz	без пере- вода
translation	træns'leɪ ʃ(ə)n]		

wood	[wud]	o'rmon	лес
wool	[wul]	jun mato	шерсть

Y

yesterday	[ˈjestə deɪ]	kechagi kun	вчерашний день
young	[jʌŋ]	yosh	молодой
younger	[jʌŋə(r)]	yoshroq	юный

Z

Zoo	[zu:]	hayvonot bog'i	зоопарк
Zebra	[ˈzebrə, -zi:]	zebra	зебра

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KLARA INOGAMOVA

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