



**Task 3. Synonym match. Work with a dictionary.**

- 1 scholar
- 2 schoolmate
- 3 power
- 4 take
- 5 remain
- 6 restore
- 7 complete
- 8 consist
- 9 preserve
- 10 manuscript

- k. book
- l. keep
- m. get
- n. authority
- o. finish
- p. rebuild
- q. stay
- r. scientist
- s. include
- t. classmate

**Task 4. Replace the Uzbek words with English.**

▲(Buyuk shoir) and scholar Alisher Navai (tug'ilgan) on February 9, 1441 in Herat, a (madaniy markaz) of Khorasan. Alisher's father, Ghiyasiddin Muhammad (saroyda xizmat qilgan) of Shahrukh Mirza, the ruler of Khorasan.

Alisher (maktabdagi do'sti edi) of Husayn Bayqarah. In 1469, Husayn Bayqarah (taxtni egalladi) in Herat. As a result, Alisher left Samarkand to (uning xizmatiga kirish) and remained there until his death on January 3, 1501. He (dafn etilgan) in Herat.

(O'z xizmati davomida), Alisher built and restored (yuzlab masjidlar), madrasas, libraries, hospitals, (ko'prik va yo'llar).

**Task 5. Correct the verb forms.**

Under the pen name Navai, Alisher _____ (make) a great contribution to the Turkic languages. He also _____ (write) in Persian under the pen name Fani.

In 1486, Alisher _____ (complete) one of his important works the Khamsa.

People _____ (translate) his poems into many languages. They _____ (preserve) Navai's manuscripts in the libraries of the world.



FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS



be sleepy
(uyqusi kelmoq)



be angry
(jahli chiqmoq)



be surprised
(hayratlanmoq)



be hungry
(qorni ochmoq)



be shy
(uyalmoq)



be scared
(qo'rqmoq)



be happy
(xursand bo'lmoq)



be furious
(darg'azab bo'lmoq)



be bored
(zerikmoq)



be cold
(sovuq qotmoq)



be tired
(charchamoq)



be sad
(hafa bo'lmoq)



5 UNIT

UNIT AIMS:

- ➔ Be going to
- ➔ Phone Language

BE GOING TO



Future Simple “be going to – moqchi” konstruktsiyasi yordamida ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Mazkur konstruktsiya odatda kelajakda bajarilishi rejalashtirilga ishlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

be going to...

...moqchi...



I am going to...

You are going to...

He is going to...

She is going to...

It is going to...

We are going to...

You are going to...

They are going to...

I am going to open the shop.

You are going to get the money.

He is going to have lunch.

She is going to show the room.

It is going to clean the floor.

We are going to ask a question.

You are going to get a ticket.

They are going to call me.

Men do'konni ochmoqchiman.

Sen pulni olmoqchisan.

U tushlik qilmoqchi.

U xonani ko'rsatmoqchi.

U polni tozalamoqchi.

Biz savol so'ramoqchimiz.

Siz chipta olmoqchisiz.

Ular menga telefon qilmoqchi.



I am going to Bukhara tomorrow.



I am going Bukhara tomorrow.

**EXERCISE 5.1** Translate into Uzbek.

e.g.: I am going to speak.

I am going to speak English.

– *Men gapirmoqchiman.*

– *Men inglizcha gapirmoqchiman.*

- 1 He is going to arrive.
He is going to arrive tomorrow.
- 2 Bob is going to leave.
He is going to leave next Saturday.
- 3 Helen is going to learn.
She is going to learn Chinese in a year.
- 4 My father is going to stop.
He is going to stop repairing laptops very soon.
- 5 A translator is going to meet.
He is going to meet some tourists from India.
- 6 We are going to cook.
We are going to cook a meal tomorrow.
- 7 They are going to do.
They are going to do their homework.
- 8 My kids are going to catch.
They are going to catch a bus in the street.
- 9 We are going to learn.
We are going to learn to drive this car.
- 10 Mr. Brown is going to write.
He is going to write a new book very soon.

**EXERCISE 5.2** Mike and Behzad have plans for the future. Speak about their plans.

e.g.:



Mike: (enter the university)

He is going to enter the university



MIKE



BEHZAD

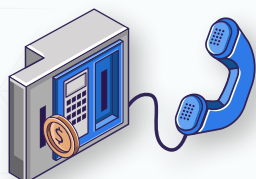


PHONE LANGUAGE



There are different types of phones:

a mobile phone a public phone a landline phone a cordless phone



When people call you, the phone makes a sound – we say the phone is **ringing**.

You **pick up** the telephone or **answer** the telephone.

If you are busy, you can **call back** later.

When you want to make a phone call, you start by **dialing the number**.

You hear a **busy signal** – a beeping sound – if the other person is using the phone.

Finally, when you stop the conversation, you **hang up**.

Now you know the basic telephone vocabulary.



EXERCISE 5.9 Match the words.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 qayta qo'ng'iroq qilmoq | a. hang up |
| 2 qo'ng'iroqqa javob bermoq | b. ring |
| 3 jiringlamoq | c. line is busy |
| 4 raqamni termiq | d. call back |
| 5 go'shakni qo'ymoq | e. dial the number |
| 6 g'oshakni ko'tarmoq | f. answer the telephone |
| 7 liniya band bo'lmoq | g. pick up |
| 8 suhbatni yakunlamoq | h. be busy |
| 9 telefondan foydalanmoq | i. use a phone |
| 10 band bo'lmoq | j. stop the conversation |



Hello?

Allo?

Can I talk to your brother, please?

Iltilmos, ukangizni chaqirib yubora olasizmi?

This is Ali calling.

Siz bilan Ali gaplashyapti.

I am afraid he is out now.

Afsus, ukam chiqib ketibdi.



Jack speaking.

Siz bilan Jek gaplashyapti.

Who's this?

Kim so'rayapti?

Just a moment, please.

Hozir, bir daqiqa.

That's okay, I'll call back later.

Hechqisi yo'q, keyinroq qayta qo'ng'iroq qilarman.



Students practice a telephone conversation with each other as shown in the example.

Asadbek:

Hello!

Davron:

Hello!

Asadbek:

Can I talk to Kamol, please?

Davron:

Who is this?

Asadbek:

This is Davron calling.

Davron:

Just a moment, please.

Asadbek:

I am afraid Kamol is sleeping at the moment.

Davron:

That's okay, I'll call back later.





FAMILY RELATIONS



grandfather	buva, doda	brother -in-law	pochcha, kuyov
grandmother	buvi, katta oyi	sister-in-law	kelinoyi, qaynsingil
father	ota, dada	nephew	jiyan (o'g'il bola)
mother	ona, oyi	niece	jiyan (qiz bola)
brother	aka, uka	uncle	amaki, tog'a
sister	opa, singil	aunt	xola, amma



Inglizlar odatda og'zaki nutqda ba'zi so'zlarni qisqartirib ishlatishni ma'qul ko'radilar.



Grandfather	Grandpa
Grandmother	Grandma, Granny
father	Dad, Daddy, Pa
mother	Mom, Mommy, Ma



Students work in pairs. Students should use their own words from the table and ask questions. They can ask any kind of questions (has/can/will/be/did etc.).

First, student A starts with his/her five questions.

Student A words	Student B words
grandfather	grandmother
mother	father
brother	sister
niece	nephew
sister-in-law	uncle
father	brother
aunt	grandfather



Student A:
(grandfather)

My granny is a gardener.
What is your grandfather?

Student B:
(grandmother)

My grandmother can speak two languages?
How many languages can your grandmother speak?

Student A:
(mother)

My mother has cleaned the room?
What has your mother done today?

Student B:
(father)

My father has got a Nexia?
What kind of car has your father got?



The longest English word is pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*. It's a lung condition that comes from inhaling sand or ash.

Ingliz tilidagi eng uzun soʻz bu – pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis. Bu qum yoki kulning nafas yoʻli orqali oʻpkaga kirishi natijasida paydo boʻladigan kasallik.

* /njuːˌmæʊ.nəʊˌʌl.trə.mai.krəˌskɒp.ɪkˌsɪl.ɪ.kəʊ.vɒl.keɪ.nəʊ.kɒn.iˈəʊ.sɪs



chips



crisps

[krisps]



chips

[tʃɪps]



EXERCISE 8.10 Complete the sentences using the words given on the right side.

e.g.: What may I study here?

*You may study **some languages**.*

Some languages

① What may I study?
You may study _____

1. English
Math

② What may he take?
He _____

2. a passport
a pill

③ What may they ask me about?
They _____

3. the city
the song

④ Where may we get this book?

4. at the shop
from Tom

⑤ When may they live in the village?

5. in April
next year



SEASONS



There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The first season of the year is spring. It starts in March and ends in May. The weather is great in this time of the year. It is not cold like winter or hot like summer. You can hear birds singing and you can see beautiful flowers blooming everywhere. The trees put forth their new leaves and grass becomes green; and farmers are busy with ploughing and sowing. Spring brings warmth and joy to us. We love spring because it is a wonderful season.

The second season of the year is summer. The sky is blue and clear. It is very hot in this period of the year and the temperature can often reach 40 degrees. Fruits and vegetables become ripe in summer. The Uzbek melon, apricot, peach and grapes are particularly famous in the world.



Students like this season a lot. They have a three-month summer vacation. They can do a lot of interesting things with their families and friends. People often go to the mountains to enjoy nature.

Autumn comes after summer. It starts in September and ends in November. Cool winds start blowing. The trees drop their leaves and get ready for a cold winter. It often rains and so the air is fresh. The autumn is the season of gathering crops and fruits. Farmers hold a harvest festival in different parts of the world. It is a beautiful season.

Finally, the fourth season is winter. It is usually cold and snowy. The black clouds cover the sky. People do not want to go outside, they like sitting at home and talking with their family.

We love all the seasons in the year ...



Task 1. True or False.

- 1 There are five seasons in a year.
- 2 It is cold in spring.
- 3 Grass becomes green and beautiful in spring.
- 4 It is sometimes very hot in summer.
- 5 Students don't enjoy summer very much.
- 6 Autumn is a summer month.
- 7 Trees put forth new leaves in autumn.
- 8 Farmers usually have their festival in autumn.
- 9 Winter is a cold season.
- 10 People prefer to stay at home in winter.



Task 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1 How many seasons are there in a year?
- 2 What season follows (comes after) spring?
- 3 What is the weather like in spring?
- 4 What happens in summer?
- 5 Where do most people go in summer?
- 6 What are the autumn months?





- 8 Do you think we should have breakfast every morning?
- 9 Do you think we should run every morning?
- 10 Do you think your parent should always pay for your studies?

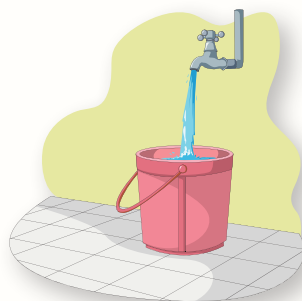
Student B Questions

- 1 Should I learn how to cook?
- 2 Should I learn how to drive a car?
- 3 Should you fix the TV set?
- 4 Should you travel to Europe to make money?
- 5 Do you think we should learn grammar?
- 6 Do you think the kids should play football?
- 7 Do you think the students should learn more languages?
- 8 Do you think everybody should learn how to use the Internet?
- 9 Do you think people should live on the mountains?
- 10 Do you think we should watch English films?

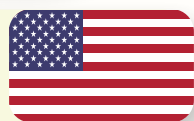


After water, tea is the most widely consumed beverage in the world.

Suvdan keyin, choy dunyoda eng ko‘p iste’mol qilinadigan ichimlik hisoblanadi.



bolalar aravachasi



pushchair
[ˈpuʃtʃeə]



stroller
[ˈstrəʊlə]



12

UNIT

UNIT AIMS:

- ➔ Modals + be
- ➔ Absolute possessive pronouns
- ➔ Whose ... ?
- ➔ Let's Cook

MODALS + BE



Modal fe'llari bilan “be” ko'makchi fe'lini ham ishlatish mumkin.

Quyidagi misollarga e'tibor bering:



be	--- (aniq, 80–100%)	He is smart.	U aqlli.
can be	bo'lishi mumkin (katta ehtimol 60–70%)	He can be smart.	U aqlli bo'lishi mumkin.
may be	bo'lishi mumkin (ehtimol, 30–40%)	He may be smart.	U aqlli bo'lishi mumkin.
might be	bo'lishi mumkin (ehtimoli juda kam, 10–20%)	He might be smart.	U aqlli bo'lishi mumkin.
must be	bo'lishi kerak (buyruq; shaxsiy fikr)	He must be smart.	U aqlli bo'lishi kerak.
should be	bo'lishi kerak (majburiyat; maslahat)	He should be smart.	U aqlli bo'lishi kerak.



Fruits and vegetables play a vital role in the Uzbek **drinking/eating/cooking** habit. Mainly, lunch and dinner time dishes **include/show/finish** vegetable salads. The Uzbek's **pilaf/soup/bread** is also rich with vegetables and contains lots of carrots, turnips, onions and greens.

First of all/All in all/Sometimes, the taste of the Uzbek dishes is one of the reasons why tourists **return to/leave/live** Uzbekistan again and again.

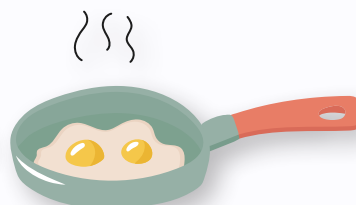
LET'S COOK!

**BOIL**

(qaynatmoq/qaynamoq)

**CUT**

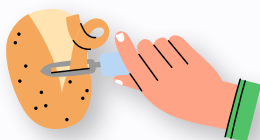
(kesmoq)

**FRY**

(yog'da qovurmoq)

**GRATE**

(qirgichdan chiqarmoq)

**PEEL**

(archmoq)

**STIR**

(aralashtirmoq)

**KNEAD**

(xamir qormoq)

**MIX**

(mikserda aralashtirmoq)

**POUR**

(quymoq)



Students should explain how to prepare one of their favourite dishes.



Follow the sample:

First, ...	First, put the pot on the cooker.
Then, ...	Then, put some oil into it.
After ... minutes, ...	After a few minutes, put chopped onions and stir a little.
Add ...	Add some meat and some vegetables.
Mix ...	Mix them all for 10 minutes.
While mixing, ...	While mixing, add some salt and spices.
After that ...	After that, add some water.
Allow to simmer	Allow to simmer for an hour or two. Your soup is ready.



Stonehenge is known as the oldest monument in the world dating back over 3,000 years and thus these huge rocks are older than the Pyramids.

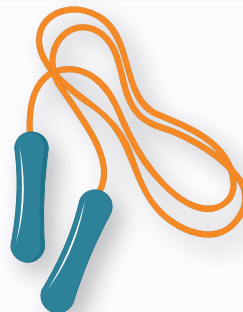
Stounhenj dunyodagi eng qadimiy yodgorlik sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Bu ulkan toshlarning 3000 yildan ziyod tarixga egaligi unlarni Piramidalardan ham qadimiyroq ekanligini ko'rsatadi.



sakrog'ich



skipping rope
['skɪpɪŋ rəʊp]



jump rope
[dʒʌmp rəʊp]



- 7 Biz kutishimiz kerak.
Biz Maykni kutishimiz kerak.
Biz uni sabr bilan kutishimiz kerak. (patiently)
- 8 U tepishi kerak.
U to'pni tepishi kerak.
U to'pni kuch bilan tepishi kerak. (powerfully)
- 9 Sen so'rashing mumkin.
Sen qoidani so'rashing mumkin.
Sen qoidani qayta-qayta so'rashing mumkin. (repeatedly)
- 10 Iltimos, takrorlang!
Iltimos, yangi qoidani sekin takrorlang! (slowly)



EXERCISE 14.4 Look at the pictures and draw a circle around the word that is most appropriate for the sentence.

e.g.: Umid studied ... angrily fast carefully sadly
Umid studied carefully.



1. The rabbit ran _____

angrily fast happily loudly



2. The dog barked _____

slowly sadly loudly quietly



3. Temur laughed _____

angrily slowly happily sadly



4. The kids talked _____

quietly slowly fast carefully



5. Mr Brown shouted _____

fast happily carefully loudly



6. He walked _____

fast badly happily sadly



7. They listened to the lesson _____

quickly carefully sadly angrily



8. Alex drove the car _____

slowly sadly quietly well



9. He tapped his foot _____

patiently nervously happily accidentally



EXERCISE 14.5 Choose the most suitable word and fill in the gaps.

quickly	hard	deliberately	well	happily
clearly	quietly	loudly	carefully	quietly

- 1 David reads his book _____.
- 2 Mariko should study the words on the board very _____.
- 3 Mike was repeating the French poem _____.
- 4 Mohammed helped his friend _____.
- 5 Lionel is sitting _____ at his desk.
- 6 Ali must try _____ to find a word in his dictionary.
- 7 Sevara has spoken _____ to her friend.
- 8 Hamid can't fix the air-conditioner very _____.
- 9 Yasin is laughing _____ at the joke.
- 10 I had to miss the lesson _____.



TO OR -ING?



Ingliz tilida ba'zi fe'llardan keyin **"to"** yuklamasi ishlatilsa, ba'zilaridan so'ng **"ing"** qo'shimchasini qo'llash kerak bo'ladi.

want to	xohlamoq	enjoy ...ing	yaxshi ko'rmoq
hope to	umid qilmoq	hate ...ing	nafratlanmoq
agree to	rozi bo'lmoq	stop ...ing	to'xtamoq
decide to	qaror qilmoq	finish ...ing	tugatmoq
plan to	reja qilmoq	mind ...ing	qarshi bo'lmoq
try to	harakat qilmoq	practise ...ing	mashq qilmoq
promise to	va'da bermiq	admit ...ing	tan olmoq
refuse to	bosh tortmoq	dislike ...ing	yomon ko'rmoq
forget to	unutmoq	keep (on) ...ing	davom ettirmoq
wish to	xohlamoq	deny ...ing	rad etmoq
attempt to	harakat qilmoq	delay ...ing	kechiktirmoq
demand to	talab etmoq	forget...ing	unutmoq
proceed to	davom ettirmoq	regret...ing	afsuslanmoq
wait to	kutmoq	advise...ing	maslahat bermiq



I want to learn English.



I enjoy learning English.



I want ~~learning~~ English.



I enjoy ~~to learn~~ English.

like to/ing	yaxshi ko'rmoq	start to/ing	boshlamoq
love to/ing	sevmiq	prefer to/ing	afzal ko'rmoq



I like to learn English.



I like learning English.

**EXERCISE 18.11** Read and translate.

e.g.: want to help – yordam berishni xohlamoq
 He want to help us. – U bizga yordam berishni xohlayapti.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Dislike eating
He dislikes eating cheese. | 6 Start watching
I started watching the birds. |
| 2 Promise to give
I promised to give a chance. | 7 Decide to build
They decided to build a house. |
| 3 Want to join
Karim wants to join the club. | 8 Refuse to give
He will refuse to serve us. |
| 4 Enjoy cooking
Ann enjoys cooking at home. | 9 Dislike waiting
I dislike waiting in a queue. |
| 5 Start to knock
He started to knock at the door. | 10 Hope to meet
We hope to win the World Cup. |

**EXERCISE 18.12** Write down the correct form.

e.g.: Mike refused to go (go) on holiday with my friends.

- 1 He enjoys _____ (play) with his friends.
- 2 The kids kept _____ (talk) during the lesson.
- 3 Do you mind _____ (help) me with this work?
- 4 She agreed _____ (bring) some fruit to the dinner.
- 5 We hope _____ (visit) Tashkent next month.
- 6 They plan _____ (start) college in the autumn.
- 7 I wish _____ (arrive) in time for my lessons.
- 8 She admitted _____ (steal) the money.
- 9 They practised _____ (speak) English during the day.
- 10 He denied _____ (steal) the car last week.