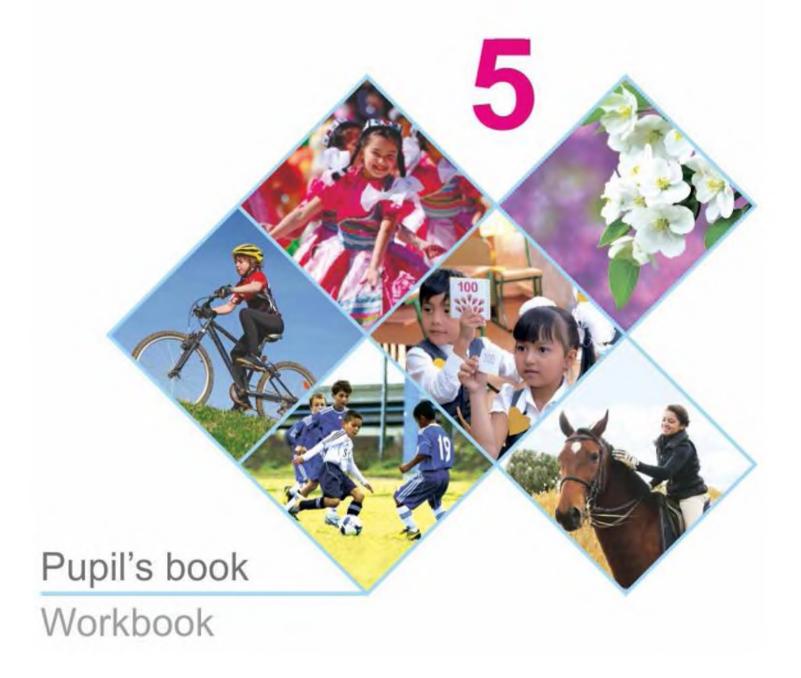
New Fly High ENGLISH



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TV HITS, Attic Futura Publication, London

Jazz Chants, Carolyn Graham, Oxford University Press George Woolard, Lessons with Laughter LTP, 1996

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

- tinglab tushunish yoki video mashqlarni bajarish;



oʻyin tarzidagi mashqlarni bajarish;



- mashq daftarini ochib, u verdan teqishli mashqni daftarqa koʻchirib olish va bajarish uchun mo'ljallangan topshiriglar:



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



gapirish amaliyoti uchun dialogik nutq.

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

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Dear Pupil!

Welcome to New Fly High!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have fun!

The Authors

Aziz oʻquvchi!

New Fly High darsligiga xush kelibsiz!

Ushbu **darslik** ingliz tilini oʻqib oʻrganishingizga yordam beradigan qiziq va ajoyib mashq hamda topshiriqlar bilan toʻla. Darslikning oxirida grammatikaga oid ma'lumotlar va lugʻat berilgan.

Mashq daftari ingliz tilini sinfda yoki uyda oʻqib oʻrganishingizga yordam beradigan qoʻshimcha mashq va topshiriqlarni oʻz ichiga oladi.

Nazorat ishlarida boʻlimlarni oʻrganish davomida olgan bilimlaringizni sinab koʻrishingiz mumkin.

Tinglab tushunish malakalarini rivojlantirish uchun **multemedia ilovasi** ham mavjud boʻlib, undan siz oʻqituvchi yordamida yoki uyda mustaqil ravishda foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Ingliz tilini oʻrganib olishning eng yaxshi usuli uni amalda qoʻllash ekanligini unutmang. Darsda va uyda oʻrtoqlaringiz bilan ingliz tilida imkoni boricha koʻproq muloqatda boʻlishga harakat qiling.

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

Sizga omad tilaymiz!

Mualliflar

	Units	Titles	Page	Topics	Hours
	1	All about me 1 My favourite things 2 I have two sisters. 3 Who is the youngest? 4 Where are you from? 5 What's your address? 6 Project	6 7 8 9 10 11	Personal information Families People's ages Countries, cities, hobbies Addresses and telephone numbers	7
	2	At home and at work 1 They live in a 2 What number is your house? 3 What's your job? 4 Where do you work? 5 How do you go to ? 6 Project	12 13 14 15 16 17	House and its rooms Jobs Professions Workplaces Transport	8
	3	What do you look like? 1 His hair is short and curly. 2 He is tall and thin. 3 My robot has 4 My family is 5 He didn't stay at home. 6 Project	18 19 20 21 22 23	Parts of the body Shapes Colours Sizes Families	8
	4	My school life 1 Today is 2 The third day is Wednesday 3 On Thursday I 4 We must do our homework 5 School subjects 6 Project	24 25 26 27 28 29	Days of the week Ordinal numbers I must School subjects	8
Mundarija	5	I like English. Do you? 1 I like It's fun. 2 What time is it? 3 Midday? Midnight? 4 Do you like it? 5 When does the school start? 6 Project	30 31 32 33 34 35	School subjects Time School timetables Likes and dislikes School life	8
	6	In the classroom 1 Classroom things 2 Lucy's pen is blue. 3 It's my book. 4 This – that, these – those 5 Our school is old but nice. 6 Project	36 37 38 39 40 41	The classroom School things School buildings Colours	8
CONTENTS	7	My day 1 I usually wake up at 2 Aziz often plays football. 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent. 4 What do you do after school? 5 Does he? Yes, he does. 6 Project	42 43 44 45 46 47	Daily routines Daily activities Visiting places Time	8

Units	Titles	Page	Topics	Hours
8	Things I like 1 I like playing 2 Do you have a hobby? 3 Do you like singing? 4 I like music. 5 What's on Channel 4? 6 Project	48 49 50 51 52 53	Hobbies Music Sports activities TV programmes	8
9	Furry friends 1 Pets 2 Domestic animals 3 My dog can 4 I look after my pets. 5 Happy pets 6 Project	54 55 56 57 58 59	Pets Domestic animals Animals' food Animals' activities Looking after animals	8
10	Wildlife 1 Habitat is home. 2 What can animals do? 3 At the zoo 4 Dangerous animals 5 How long can animals live? 6 Project	60 61 62 63 64 65	Wild animals Wild animal habitats Numbers above 100 Animal lives	8
11	Seasons 1 My favourite season 2 Summer holidays are fun! 3 Autumn 4 Winter days 5 Spring is coming. 6 Project	66 67 68 69 70 71	Seasons Temperatures Months Seasonal activities	8
12	The weather 1 What's the weather like? 2 Sunny days are lovely! 3 What's the temperature? 4 Seasons and weather 5 Stormy weather 6 Project	72 73 74 75 76 77	Kinds of weather More about weather Temperature Storms	8
13	Spring holidays 1 I like Navruz. 2 Come and stay with us. 3 Navruz in Bukhara 4 Fun in April 5 May Day holiday 6 Project	78 79 80 81 82 83	Months and holidays Uzbek meals, sweets Holiday activities and meals	7
	Progress Checks	85-91	Tests	
	Workbook	92-122	Classwork and homework	
	Grammar	123-133	Grammar points in Uzbek	
	English-Uzbek Wordlist	134-159	Words learnt in Classes 1-5	

LESSON 1 My favourite things



I can ...

LESSON 2 I have two sisters.

Sing the song.

Play "I have a sister. Her name's Kamila."

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

Read and complete.

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



3b Work in pairs. Point and say.

e.g. A: (points)

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



Play "What's your friend's name?"

e.g. A: What's your friend's name?

B: Samira. What's your friend's name?

C: ...

Remember:

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

daughter



LESSON 3 Who is the youngest?



🌠 Sing the song.

2a Look, read and continue.



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

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

Play "My favourite toy was a car".

Play "Who is the eldest in your family?"

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



Play "Who is the youngest in your family?"

A: Who is the youngest in your family?

B: My brother. He's 5 years old.

Read and match.

My brother is His name's

My grandad is

He was

My uncle worked

My aunt's name is

My sister is

She goes to

a doctor.

Nargiza.

the youngest in our family. a pupil.

the kindergarten.

Botir.

the eldest in our family. in the bank.



Remember:

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



6 🖹 Write about your family.

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

LESSON 4 Where are you from?



Sing the song.

2 🍢

Play "My uncle's from Termez".

3a

Look, read and match.

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



Hello,

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

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

My favourite sport is football.

My favourite subject is maths.

Please write to me,

mary.black@yahoo.co.uk

(a)

Hi,

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

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

My favourite sports are: hockey and basketball.

My favourite subjects are music and PE.

Please write to me,

harry.brown11@hotmail.com

(b)

Hi.

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

My hobbies are: riding a bike, listening to music, drawing and watching TV. My favourite sports are: volleyball and football. My favourite subject is maths.

Please write to me, sarawinter12@gmail.com





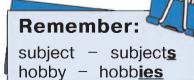
Choose a letter. Read and write.

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

3c Work in pairs. Listen and guess.

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

B: His name's Harry.



LESSON 5 What's your address?

Sing the song.

Play "What's your address?"

Read and say True or False.

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

Hello Aziz,

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

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

Please write to me.

Lucy





Read the answers and write the questions.

e.g. What's her name?

- 1) Lucy Whitfield
- 2) 12

- 3) England
- 4) 4 Clover Road
- 5) 283207
- 6) football

LESSON 6 Project



3 🥋

Listen to Aziz's presentation.



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

LESSON 1 They live in a

Listen and repeat. Look and write the words. Play "Ball". **2**b 3a Look and say.

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





Goldilocks and the Three Bears

3c Listen and say.

Listen and repeat.

3b Listen and show.

go - went come - came sit - sat

eat - ate sleep – slept

LESSON 2 What number is your house?





Bingo!!!	

	Bingo!!!	
a chair	a bedroom	a kitchen
a fridge	a dresser	a table

3a Read and write the questions.





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

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

3c Report.

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



Play "What number is your house?"

LESSON 3 What's your job?

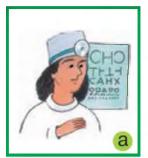


Sing the song.

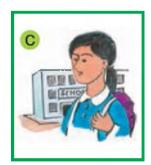


Match the pictures and words.

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















Listen and repeat.



Look, listen and match. e.g. 1f



e.g. A: What's your father's job?

B: He's a taxi driver. What's your father's job?



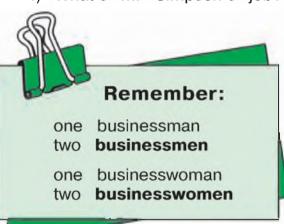
e.g. A: What do your parents do?

B: They are teachers. What do your sisters do?

- 4 Read and answer the questions.
 - 1) What's Mrs Whitfield's job?
 - 2) Where does she work?
 - 3) What's Mrs Simpson's job?
 - 4) What's Mr Simpson's job?







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

UNIT 2 At home and at work

LESSON 4 Where do you work?



2

Play "Where do you work?"

A: Where do you work?

B: At the hospital.

A: Are you a doctor?

B: No.

A: Are you a nurse?

B: Yes.

3a Read and match.

1) Hi, my name is Lisa. I work at the bank. I'm a secretary.

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

3b 🛉 Complete the sentences.

4

Play "Yes./No."

e.g. A: Do you work at the college?

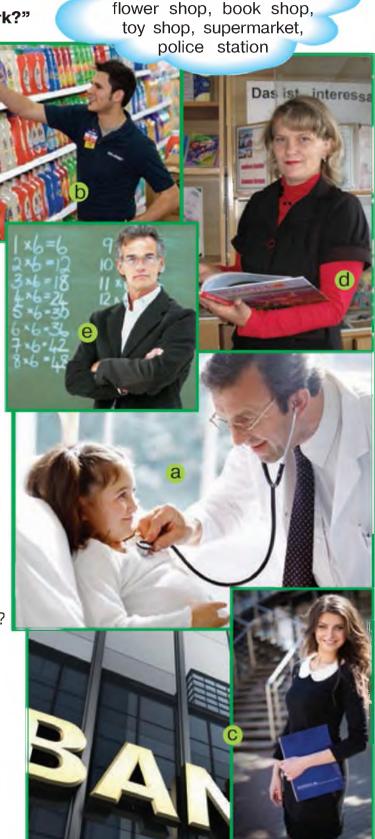
B: No. (No, I don't.)

A: Do you work ...?



Remember:

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



college, school, hospital, farm, bank, museum,

LESSON 5 How do you go to ... ?



Sing the song.

2a Read about Anji.

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





2b Write T for true and F for false.

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



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

e.g. A: How do you go to school?

B: By bus.

A: Is your house far from the school?

B: Yes, it's about 25 kilometres.



Listen and complete. Answer the questions.

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

School number:		
She lives	from	school.
How she goes to	SCHOO	ı:
Hobby:		
Favourite subjects:		



LESSON 6 Project



2a Answer the questions and complete the table.

- 1) What's your name?
- 2) How old are you?
- 2) How old are you?3) Where do you live?What's your address?
- 4) What's your telephone number?

- 5) Do you live far from school?
 6) How do you go to school?
 7) What's your favourite subject?

name	age	address	telephone	go to school	favourite subject

Work in groups of 4. Ask the questions and complete the table.

Write about your friend.

I can

I can talk about my family and my friends. Men o'z oilam va o'rtoglarim haqida qapirib bera olaman.

I can write a letter to a friend. Men o'rtog'imga maktub yoza olaman.

I can talk about my English Language Portfolio. Men o'z ingliz tili portfoliom haqida gapirib bera olaman.

I can say my school and home address. Men o'z maktabim va uy manzilimni ayta olaman.

I can talk about jobs. Men kasblar haqida gapirib bera olaman.

I can say how I get to school. Men maktabga qanday borishim haqida ayta olaman.



At home and at work

2 - New Fly High 5

LESSON 1 His hair is short and curly.

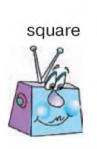


Listen and repeat.



Listen and repeat.



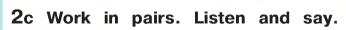




Robot A



Complete the sentences.



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

B: Barno.

She He has long straight dark the short curly blond hair

3 Look at Zizi. Read and choose the words.

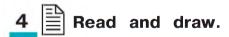
e.g. Her head is square.

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



Zizi





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

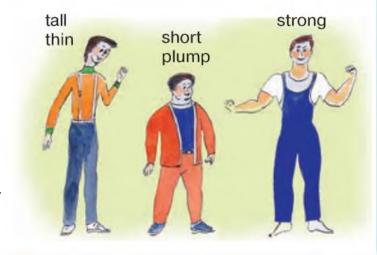
LESSON 2 He is tall and thin.

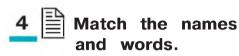
1 Sing the song.

2 N Listen and repeat.

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

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





1 Lucy a tall and strong

2 Daniel b short 3 father c tall

4 mother d short and plump

5 grandmother e tall and thin

Sa Read and write six differences.



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



Listen and check your answers.

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

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

Remember:

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



LESSON 3 My robot has

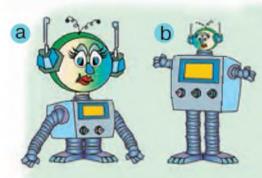
Sing the song.

3 Listen and repeat.



4a Read and find the robot.

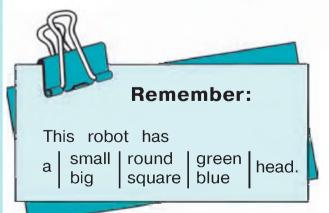
This robot has a big, square head. He has a small, round body and short arms and short legs.



4b Work in pairs. Speak and guess.

e.g. A: This robot has ...

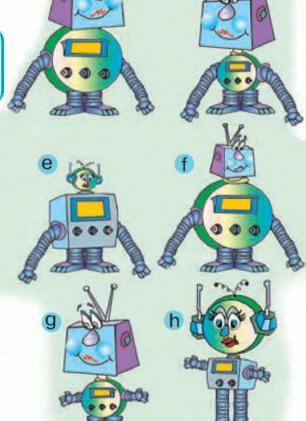
B: Is this robot **b**?





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

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



Draw a robot and write 5a about it.

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

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

LESSON 4 My family is ...

- 1 Sing the song.
- 2 🍢 Play "Funny Monsters".
- Work in pairs. Write three sentences with your partner's words.

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



4a 🖺

Match the pictures and people.

e.g. 1 Shahlo



Shahlo's family

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

4b Write questions for the answers.

- 1 She has two brothers and a sister.
- e.g. How many sisters and brothers does Shahlo have?
- 2 Her sister's name is Nilufar.
- 3 Her brothers' names are Nodirbek and Mirumid.
- 4 Her father is tall and thin.
- 5 Her mother is short and plump.

5 Write about your family or imaginary family.

Oilangiz yoki xayoliy oila haqida yozing.

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

LESSON 5 He didn't stay at home.



Sing the song.

2a Look and say what Ahror did.

e.g. He played football.







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

e.g. stayed - stay

Dear Ahror,

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



Nodira



A: You didn't take the

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

rubbish out.

2c Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.

e.g. Yesterday Nodira stayed at home.

Ahror didn't stay at home.

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

Work in pairs. Listen and find a false sentence.

e.g. A: 1) I played football.

2) I did my homework.

3) I took the rubbish out.

B: You didn't take the rubbish out.

A: Yes, I did.

B: You didn't play football.

A: Yes, it's true.

Bc Make a report.

UNIT 3 What do you look like?

LESSON 6 Project

- 1 Sing the song.
- 2 Look, listen and repeat.
- 3a Look at the pictures.
 Answer the questions.
 - 1 Who is this boy?
 - 2 How old is he?
 - 3 What does the boy look like?
 - 4 Why is he famous?
 - 5 Do people in many countries love him?
 - 6 What are his parents' jobs?
- 3b Read the text. Check your answers.

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

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

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

4b Make the presentation on your celebrity.







LESSON 1 Today is ...



Listen and repeat.

2

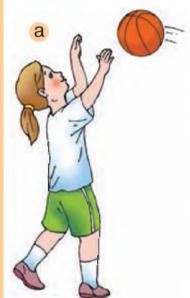
Look and write the days.



Listen and match.











4a Read and answer the questions.

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

go - went

see - saw

buy - bought

eat - ate

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

Mon Tue Weds Thu Fri Sat Art Museum Chorsu Market Train Museum Amir Temur Square Tashkent Zoo Tashkent Land

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

4b Read and write the questions.

e.g. 1 Where did they go on Tuesday?

2 What did they buy in Chorsu Market?

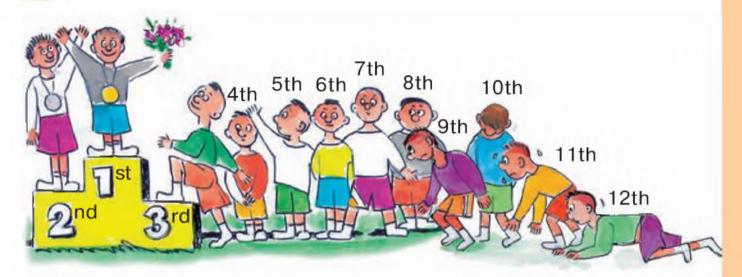
LESSON 2 The third day is Wednesday.



2 Look, listen and repeat.

3 Chain Drill.

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



4a Make sentences.

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

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

4b Chain Drill.

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

5 Look, ask and answer.

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

B: It's Thursday.



Remember:

one - **the** first two - the second three - the third four - the fourth five - the **fifth** six - the sixth seven - the seventh
eight- the eighth
nine - the ninth
ten - the tenth
eleven - the eleventh
twelve -the twelfth



LESSON 3 We must do our homework.



Sing the song.

2a

Look, listen and repeat.

MUST



Pupils must go to school every day.



Pupils must work hard.



Pupils must clean the classroom.



Pupils mustn't play football in the classroom.



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



Pupils mustn't do homework in the lesson.

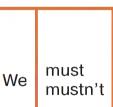


Translate the sentences in 2a.

3 Make the sentences.

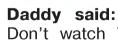
4a

Look, read and complete.



play with matches.
draw in our Pupil's Books.
get ready for our lessons.
write words in our books.
learn the poem by heart.
go to school on Sunday.
learn English words.





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

Mum said:

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



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

Remember:

must not = mustn't

4b 1

Look, read and complete.

LESSON 4 On Thursday I ...

1 Sing the song.

2a Look, read and say.

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

2b Work in pairs. Listen and say.

e.g. A: Wednesday.

B: On Wednesday Aziz must go shopping.

Monday

wash the dishes

Tuesday

mop the floor

Wednesday

go shopping

Thursday

take the rubbish out

Friday

feed the animals

Saturday

take the rubbish out

Sunday

clean the room

Maxfiy !!!
Azizning
rundaligi



3b 🏂

Work in pairs.
Play "Sorry, I must ...".

e.g. A: Let's go to the zoo on Monday.

B: Sorry, I can't. I must go shopping.

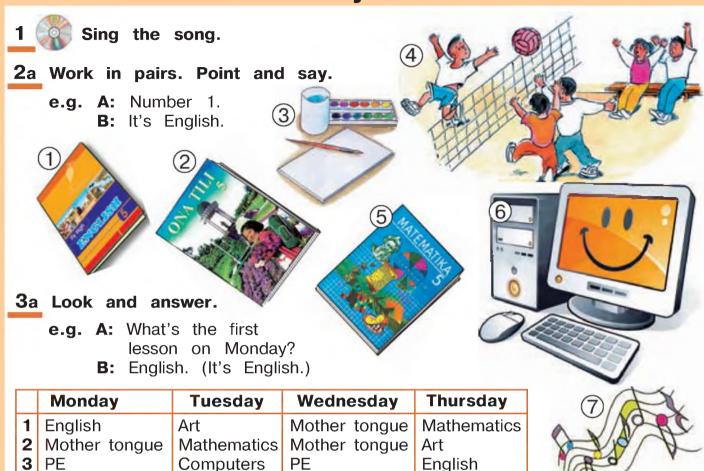
A: Let's go to the zoo on Wednesday.

B: OK.





LESSON 5 School subjects



Music

Work in pairs. Listen and guess the day.

4 Mathematics

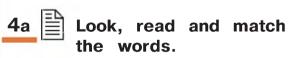
e.g. A: The second lesson is mother tongue. The third lesson is PE.

English

B: It's Wednesday.

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

Computers



1 interesting a zerikarli
2 fun b qiyin
3 difficult c qiziq
4 boring d chunki
5 because e zavqlanarli

4b 🏂

Work in pairs. Play "Do you like ...?"

e.g. A: Do you like maths?

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

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

LESSON 6 Project



Sing the song.

2a Work in groups of 5/6. Make a group graph.

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

2b Present your group graph. Look at the example.

Favourite day

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

Favourite month

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

Favourite subject

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

I can

I can describe people. Men odamlarni tasvirlay olaman.

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

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

I can write questions about families.

Men oilalar haqida savollar yoza olaman.

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

I can talk about school timetable.

Men dars jadvali haqida gapira olaman.

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

Men nima uchun fanlarni yoqtirish/yoqtirmasligimni ayta olaman.

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

I can write a diary. Men kundalik yoza olaman.



like It's fun. LESSON



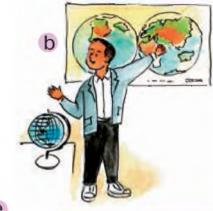
2b Listen and repeat.

2a Match the words and pictures.

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

7 history





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



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

B: I like history. What about you?

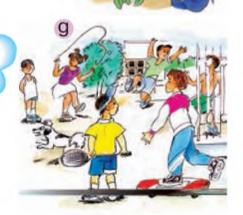


e.g. A: I like handicrafts because it's fun.

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

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

interesting, boring, difficult, fun





5 Report.

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



Play "My Favourite Subject".

e.g. A: Is it botany?

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

Do you? like English. 5

LESSON 2 What time is it?





Play "Snowball".



Look, listen and learn to tell the time.





past nine.

3 Find the words in the Wordlist.

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



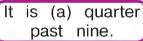
















It is half past nine.

It is (a) quarter to ten.

4b Look and say.

It is nine o'clock.

e.g. It's half past four.





















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



e.g. A: What time is it?

B: It's

Work in pairs. Draw and complete the clocks.



Play "My Favourite Time".

Remember:

What time is it? It's 12 o'clock.

- (a) quarter past 12 half past 12
- (a) quarter to 1

LESSON 3 (Midday? Midnight?



Sing the song.



Look and say.

a.m. midday in the morning p.m. midnight in the afternoon in the evening





3a Draw and complete the clocks.

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

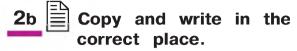
e.g. What time is it? It's

4a Look and answer.

e.g. A: When is English?

B: It's at

9.15-10.00	Botany
10.00-10.45	English
10.45 - 77.75	Coffee brea
17.15 - 12.00	Art
12.00-12.45	History
2.45-2.00	Lunch



midnight in the evening midday in the afternoon



4b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Pupil A: Look at this timetable.

Pupil B: Look at page 35.

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





5a Write today's timetable.



Play "My Favourite School Time".

e.g. My favourite time is We have

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



Sing the song.



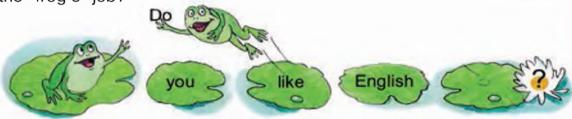
Play "I think it's a chair!"

3a Find the frog.



3b Look and answer.

What is the frog's job?



4 Chain Drill.

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

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

5a Read.

Lucy: Do you go to school?

Aziz: Yes, I do.

Lucy: Do you have maths?

Aziz: Yes, we do. Lucy: Do you like it? Aziz: No, I don't.

Lucy: Why?

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

5b



Work in pairs. Complete Aziz and Lucy's dialogue.

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



Role play.

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



No, I don't.

33

like English. Do you?

5

3 - New Fly High 5

LESSON 5 When does the school start?

1

Sing the song.

2 🦠

Play "True/False".

3 Read and answer the questions.

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



Children in Germany go to school every day from Monday to Friday. Children must come to school between 7:30-8.15am. There are usually five or six lessons. Lessons are 45 minutes. There is usually a five-ten minute break between lessons. There are two big breaks for 20 minutes. Sometimes children go and play in the playground. School lessons usually finish before lunch. In the afternoon, pupils can go home, or stay at school. They can go to clubs or do homework. Pupils don't wear a uniform.





4a 🌃

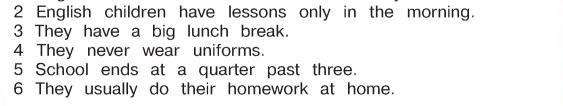
Listen and answer the questions.

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

I go to school Red Wood in London. ..

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

1 English children have lessons on Saturday.



LESSON 6 Project

1 🐘 s

Sing the song.

2 🏂

Play "Time Race".

3 🎭

Work in groups. Play "Language Expert".

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





Unit 5 • Lesson 3

Activity 4b Work in pairs.

Ask and answer.

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

9.15-10.00	day "
10.00 - 10.45	Geography
10.45 - 17.15	Coffee break
11.15 - 12.00	4
	Art
	Lunch
2.00-2.45 / H	listory

LESSON 1 Classroom things

1

Listen and repeat.

2a

Match the classroom things and words.

- 1) a map
- 2) a desk
- 3) a whiteboard
- 4) a computer
- 5) a marker
- 6) a portfolio
- 7) a shelf (shelves)





Listen and repeat.

Write labels and put them on things in the classroom.

Where is the cat?



Picture dictation.

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

at

in

on under

5 Read and match.

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

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



under the chair

LESSON 2 Lucy's pen is blue.



Listen and repeat.

2a



Watch, listen and match.

red

olovrang, to'q sariq

orange yellow

yashil qizil

green

ko'k, zangori, moviy

blue

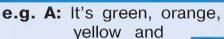
toʻq koʻk

indigo -

binafsharang, siyohrang

violet sariq

2b Work in pairs. Listen and guess.



indigo.

B: A flower?

A: No, try again.

B: A parrot?

A: Yes!

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

B: Flowers?

A: No, try again.

B: Copybooks.

A: Yes!



It's a rainbow!

It's a rainbow!

Yellow and green

Blue, indigo and violet.

Red, orange





Listen and match.

e.g. Lucy's pen is blue.

Lucy's pen Andy's pen Sally's pen Jenny's ruler Teddy's ruler Kate's ruler yellow red green blue pink white





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

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







4b

Write five sentences.

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

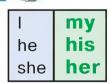


LESSON 3 It's my book.

1 Listen and sing.

2a 🧖

Listen and repeat.





4a Look, read and complete.

Whose chair is it?

Is it your chair, Davron?

2b Show and say.

e.g. A: (shows his sharpener) I have a sharpener. My sharpener is black and orange.

B: His sharpener is black and orange. My sharpener is red.

3 Look, listen and answer.

e.g. Teacher: Whose book is it? Is it your book, Jasur?

Jasur: No, it's not my book. **Teacher:** Is it your book, Aziz?

Aziz: Yes, it's my book.



No ...

No, it's not my chair.

4b Work in groups of 4. Role play.

5

Listen, look and find.

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

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



LESSON 4 This - that, these - those

1 Listen and sing.

2 🍢 Play "I Spy".

3 Work in groups. Point and say.

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

4 🍢 Work in pairs. Play "Robot".

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

Teacher: I spy with my little eye

something beginning

with 'd'.

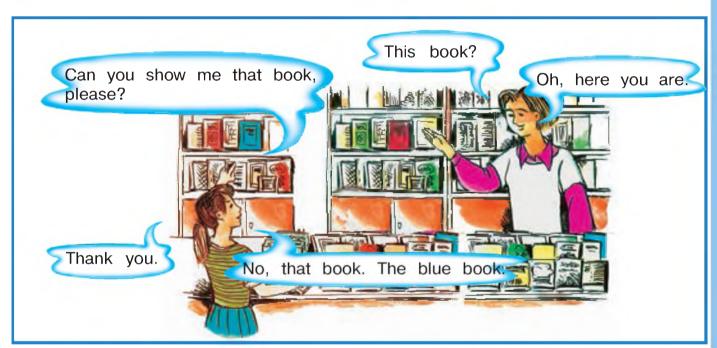
Pupil 1: Is it a door?

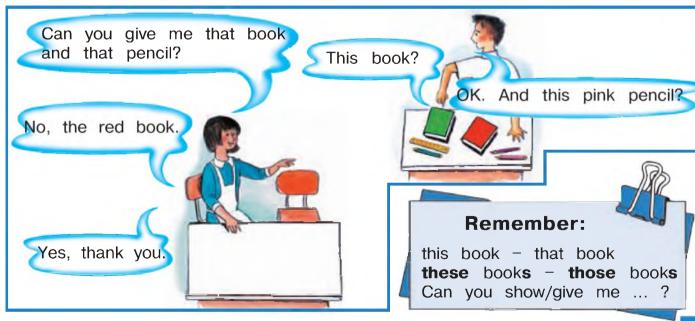
Teacher: No.

Pupil 2: Is it a desk?

Teacher: Yes.

5 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue.





LESSON 5 Our school is old but nice.



Listen and sing.

2a

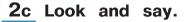


Match the pictures and words.

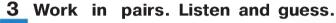
- 1) a classroom
- 2) a playground
- 3) a gym
- 4) a canteen
- 5) a staff room
- 6) a library



Listen and repeat.



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



e.g. A: This room is big. There are tables in it. There are two flowers.

B: It's a canteen (A canteen).

4a Read the letter. Answer the questions.

1 Where's Iris from?

2 What's her favourite subject?













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

What about you? What's your favourite subject?

Please write to me.

Love.

Iris

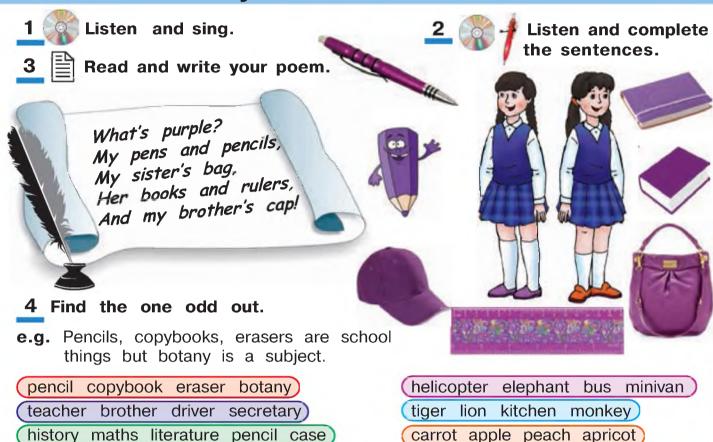
Complete the sentences.

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

Remember:

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

LESSON 6 Project



I can

- 1) I can use the words 'half past', 'quarter to/past' to tell the time.

 Vaqtni aytish uchun "half past", "quarter to/past" so'zlaridan foydalana olaman.

 e.g. It's half past 6.
- 2) I can ask what time it is. Men soat nechaligini so'ray olaman.
- 3) I can talk about a school day of children in Great Britain and Germany. Buyuk Britaniya va Germaniyada bolalarning maktab kuni haqida gapira olaman.
- 4) I can describe a classroom. Men sinf xonasini tasvirlay olaman.
- 5) I can say whose things are. Men narsalar kimniki ekanligini ayta olaman. e.g. It's my book.
- 6) I can say what colour things are.

 Men narsalarning qanday rangda ekanligini ayta olaman.

 e.g. Lucy's pen is pink.
- 7) I can use this/that and these/those in sentences.

 Men "this/that" va "these/those" so'zlarini gaplarda ishlata olaman.



usually wake up LESSON 1 I at

Listen and repeat.

Play "Clock Line".

3a

Look, listen and repeat.

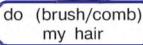


get dressed = put on clothes





my hair



e.g. A: I wake up at 7 o'clock. When do you wake up?

> B: I wake up at 7.10. I get dressed at 7.30. When do you get dressed?



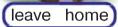
e.g. A: I always leave home at 7.45. And you?

4 Look and make sentences.











get to school

alwavs usually often sometimes never

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



Remember:

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

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

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

LESSON 2 Aziz always wakes at up



Listen and repeat.



Look, listen and repeat.

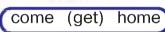








leave school



air the room



Listen, repeat and read.

wakes	cleans	goes	finishes
gets	tells	does	washes
writes	comes	plays	watches
walks	reads	has	teaches
eats	leaves	airs	









do homework

finish

3b Say the words.

has is writes listens speaks touches

Listen and check your answers.

clean the table

Listen and say what Aziz does in the morning. Use: before, after, then.

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

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



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

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

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



Write the sentences about Aziz.

Remember:



S/he doesn't play football. have - has

watch - watches

LESSON 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.



Sing the song.

3a Look, read and guess

Work in groups. Play "Snowball".

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

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



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



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



The Registan in Samarkand is very beautiful.



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

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



Listen and repeat.

university, student, visit, historical places, interest



Listen and answer.

- 1 What historical places do the Whitfields visit?
- 2 Do the Whitfields like Uzbekistan?
- 3 What do Lucy, Daniel and their friends in Tashkent do very often?



4a Work in pairs. Ask and write.

Pupil A: You are Aziz. Look

at this table. Ask Lucy questions.

Pupil B: Look at page 47.

4b Tell the class about Aziz/Lucy.

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

LESSON 4 What do you do after school?



Sing the song.



Play "Ball".

Look, listen and repeat.





do the washing



have (take) a shower

go to bed = sleep =

fall asleep



3b Chain Drill.

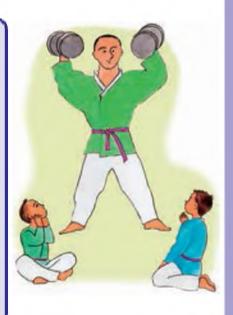
e.g. On Sundays I do the shopping. What do you do on Sundays?



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

5 Read and give a title.

He is strong and healthy. He gets up very early in the morning and he does 100 sit-ups. Then he has a cold shower. He gets dressed. After this he has a big breakfast: five cups of tea, bread, sausages, eggs, biscuits and a lot of fruit. Then he brushes his teeth. After this he goes to work. He goes to work on foot. He never goes by bus. He works in a sports centre. At two o'clock he has a big lunch: a salad, a bowl of soup, bread, 2 somsas, 4 shashliks and 3 glasses of fruit juice. Then he works hard. He goes home at six o'clock. He has dinner at eight o'clock. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. What is his job?



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

Sing the song.

Read and find differences.

3a Read and sav.

Complete the table. Do you like biscuits?

Yes, I do:

Does your friend like biscuits?

Yes, he does.

Do you like homework? No, I don't

Does your friend like No, he doesn't homework?



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



Remember:

Do I/we/you/they play football?

Does s/he play football?

Look, read and match.

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

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

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

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

LESSON 6 Project



Sing the song.

2a Write questions about Heggy.



wake up



Yum, yum.

have breakfast



draw

go to bed

2b Ask your teacher questions about Heggy.

e.g. Does Heggy like biscuits? Does Heggy have breakfast at 7 o'clock?

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

- e.g. She doesn't go to sleep.
- 1 have a rest

- 6 have breakfast

- 9 often take a shower

- 10 always do (my) homework

- 2 do the shopping

 3 usually get up at

 4 always get washed at

 5 brush (my) hair every day

 11 do the ironing on Sundays
 12 watch TV
 13 sometimes have geography lessons
 14 come home late
 15 usually air the room

 - 15 usually air the room
- 7 have two cups of tea 16 go to school on time 8 do the washing 17 often eat biscuits

3c Report.

Unit 7 Lesson 3

Activity 3a Work in pairs. Ask and write.

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

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

LESSON 1 I like playing



Listen and repeat.

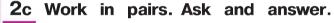


Look, listen and repeat.

2b Look and say.

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





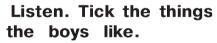
e.g. Do you like playing chess? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

2d Report.

- e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums. I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.
- 3a Look and read.
- e.g. I like doing sums. Umida likes doing sums. I like doing sums and Umida does too.
 - I like sewing. Nargiza doesn't.
 - I like sewing **but** Nargiza doesn't.







do crosswords puzzles

go to the circus

go to the cinema

sew



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



play chess

play draughts

LESSON 2 Do you have a hobby?



Listen and repeat.

2

Look, listen and repeat.





What's violet?
My pens and
My siste

3 Chain Drill.

e.g. A: Do you have a hobby?

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



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

4b Report.

e.g. Rustam likes writing poems.

5a 🎆

Listen and choose a title.

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



draw

Read and write Lucy's hobbies.

read stories/fairy tales

Dear Aziz

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

Love

Lucy

4 - New Fly High 5

Things 1 ∞

LESSON 3 Do you like singing?



8 Do you like watching TV?

9 Do you like listening to music?

10 Do you like cycling?

11 Do you like swimming?

12 Do you like cleaning the room?

13 Do you like doing the ironing?

14 Do you like doing the shopping?

15 Do you like doing the washing?

16 Do you like feeding the animals? 17 Do you like laying the table?

18 Do you like mopping/sweeping the floor?

19 Do you like taking the rubbish out?

4c Read and answer. Are you quiet?

32 + You are a quiet girl/boy.

26 + You are sometimes guiet and sometimes active.

19 — You are usually an active girl/boy.

total them.

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

LESSON 4 I like



Listen, repeat and read.

Listen and repeat.

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

4 Chain Drill.

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

5a Look, listen and repeat.

A: What do you do in the evening?

B: I listen to the radio. I like music.

A: What music do you like, Bobur?

B: I like pop. What about you?

A: I like classical Uzbek music.

B: I do too.

5b Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.

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

Dear Aziz

Thank you for your letter.

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

Please write to me soon.

Love

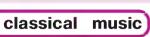
Lucy

Write about Lucy.

7 Chain Drill.

e.g. A: I play the doira. What about you?

B: I don't play the doira. I play the piano. What about you?





saxophone

music.



pop music



rock music

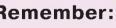
iazz







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



LESSON 5 What's on Channel 4?

1 🎇 Listen and sing.



Match the pictures and words. Listen and repeat.

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

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

B: Nature programmes.

4 Read and say what programmes Sarah and Scott like/don't like.

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

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

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

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

6a Look and choose two programmes. Write

•	em.	Time	Channel	Programme
	_	e.g. 7 o'clock	2	Children's BBC Breakfast, Litle Polar Bear
	My friend			

BBC 1

6.00 AM Breakfast News

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

9.00 Kilroy

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

11.00 Real Rooms

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

11.30 Big Strong Boys

Anna Walker, Jake Robinson and

BBC 2

BBC Learning Zone

Continues from 12.30am, See p86.

7.00 AM Children's BBC

Breakfast Ends 9.00

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

- 7.05 Playdays Poppy, Peggy and Why find an unusual farmyard. (R) 9855647
- 7.25 Tom and Jerry Kids Cartoon catand-mouse capers. (R) 190286
- 9.00 School programmes

Repeats are not indicated. 9.00 Cats' Eyes (ages 5–7) Living: Night Life (S) 2505043 9.15 Cats'



like nature programmes. like the Alladin.

like to watch

6b Work in pairs. Ask and answer. e.g. A: What do you want to watch?

B: Children's BBC Breakfast on

Channel 2 at 7 o'clock.

6c Report.

e.g. I want to watch ... at

My partner wants to watch ... at

LESSON 6 Project

1

Listen and sing.

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

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

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

Group C: Write about school. (Unit 6)

Name of Programme

Channel ...

Name of Programme ...

Day of Programme ...

Time of Programme ...

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

3 Act out your group TV interview.

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

I can

- 1) I can describe my day. Men har kunlik faoliyatimni tasvirlay olaman. e.g. I wake up at 6.30. I get up at I ... at
- 2) I can say how often I do things.

Men biror ishni qanchalik tez-tez qilib turishimni ayta olaman.

- e.g. I always leave home at 7.45.
- 3) I can use the 3rd person singular.

Men 3-shaxs birlikni ishlata olaman.

- e.g. Aziz always wakes up at 7 o'clock. He doesn't drink tea and milk.
- 4) I can say the events in sequence. Men voqealarni ketma-ketlikda ayta olaman. e.g. Aziz gets up at 7.10. Then he After this he Before breakfast he
- 5) I can ask and say my likes/dislikes.

Men yoqtirgan/yoqtirmagan narsamni ayta olaman.

- e.g. I like doing sums. Do you like skating? Yes, I do./No I don't.
- 6) I can use "and" and "but". Men "and" va "but" bog'lovchilarini ishlata olaman.
 e.g. I like cooking and Umida does too. I like football but Rano doesn't.
- 7) I can say my and my friend's hobbies.

Men o'zimning va o'rtog'imning sevimli mashg'ulotini ayta olaman.

- **e.g.** Do you have a hobby? I like collecting coins. Rustam likes writing poems.
- 8) I can talk about my favourite music and singer.

Men sevimli musiqam va xonandam haqida gaplasha olaman.

- e.g. My favourite music is pop. My favourite singer is He/She
- 9) I can talk about my favourite TV channels and programmes.

Men sevimli televizion kanal va dasturlar haqida gaplasha olaman.

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

LESSON 1 Pets

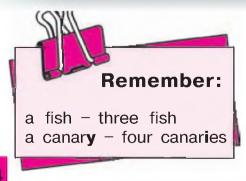


Dear Sabina

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

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

Lucy



- Work in pairs. Say what Lucy/ her brother has/doesn't have.
 - **e.g.** Lucy has three goldfish. She doesn't have a tortoise.
- Work in pairs. Say what pets you/ your family have/don't have.
 - **e.g.** We have a cat and a dog. We don't have a parrot or a dove.

55

LESSON 2 Domestic animals



- 4b Say what animals your family like/don't like.
 - e.g. Mum likes cows but I don't like them. I like sheep but my sister doesn't like them.
- 5 Draw your animal(s) or the animals you like. Write about them.
 - e.g. This is my kid. I like it and it likes me. These are my sister's chicks. I don't like them and they don't like me.
 - Sing the song 'There is/are'.

Remember:

a sheep - two sheep

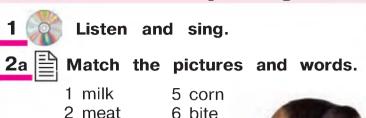
they

them

- a goose two geese
- a calf two calves

LESSON 3 My dog can ...

7 bark



3 bone 4 grass

2b Listen, repeat and read aloud.

3a Listen and repeat.

loud - loud**ly** soft - soft**ly** slow - slow**ly** happ**y** - happ**i**ly nois**y** - nois**i**ly

3b Chain Drill.

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

4a Listen and number the animals.

a sheep b hens ca dog da horse ea cat fa pig g a donkey

h ducks i a cow j a goat k geese l a rooster ma turkey

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

4c Choose animals. Make sentences.

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

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

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

Think about a fantasy pet. What animal is it?
What can it do? e.g.

Remember:

My dog can bark **loudly**. happ**y** – happ**i**ly My donkey **can sing**. It **eats** grass. My donkey can ... sing English songs draw pictures watch TV do Uzbek dances write poems speak to me and my parents play chess with my cat

drive a car

UNIT 9 Furry friends

LESSON 4 I look after my pets.

1

Listen and sing.



Listen, repeat and match.

1 feed a pet 2 be kind to a pet 3 keep a pet clean 4 take a pet for a walk 5 look after a pet

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

3 Chain Drill.

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

4 Answer the question.

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

My pet

I clean my pets ... times a week.

I feed ... times a day.

I take my pet for a walk ... times a week.

I brush my pet ... times a week.

Myself

I clean my room ... times a week.

I watch TV ... times a day.

I go for a walk ... times a week.

I do my hair ... times a day.

5c \uparrow Complete the sentences.

5d Say the sentences in order.

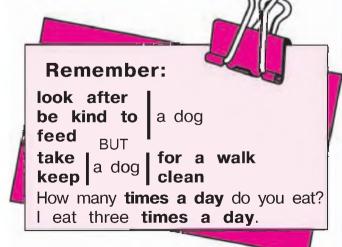




Listen to Alisher and Aziz.
What does Alisher want?

5b Copy, listen and complete.

Animal Eats How many times



LESSON 5 Happy pets



Listen and sing.

2a

Draw a pet and write.

Colour: Animal: Look after: Name:

Food:

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

3 Imagine you are a fantasy dog. Talk about your human.

clean, wash,

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

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

every day.

2b Write the questions.

1 pet/What/do/want/you?

2 pet's/is/name/What/your?

3 your/What/pet/colour/is?

5 you/food/give/What/do/it?

4 pet/vou/look after/vour/Do?

6 clean/keep/you/pet/Do/your?

My human cleans my house

My human gives me water

two times a day.

every week.



My human gives me water every day.

meals for Listen and sing the song 'On the farm'.

The cow and her calf Say moo-moo-moo.

The horse and her foal Say neigh-neigh-neigh.

The sheep and her lamb

Say baa-baa-baa

On the farm.

The duck and her duckling Say quack-quack-quack.

The goose and her gosling

Say honk-honk-honk.

The hen and her chicks Say cluck-cluck-cluck.

On the farm.





My human cleans my house

LESSON 6 Project



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

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

Its name is... .

It has a red body and four purple legs.

It has long green ears.

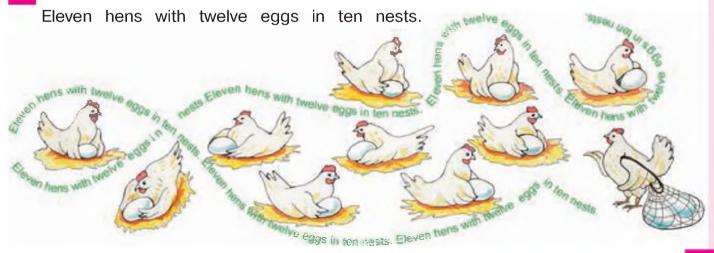
It can dance and sing.

It likes jazz and horror films.

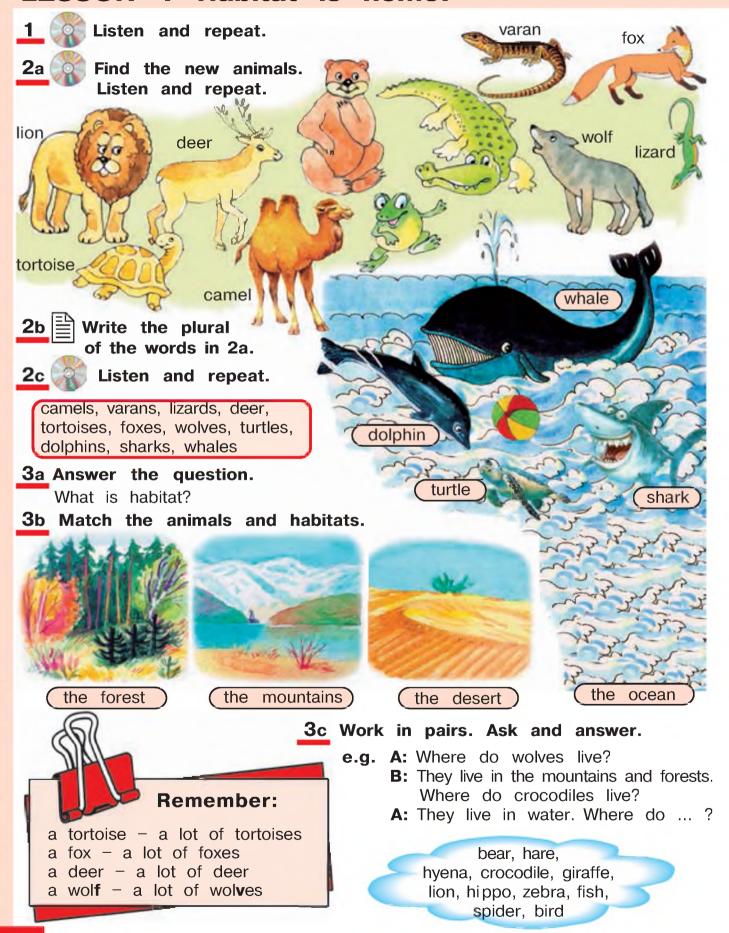




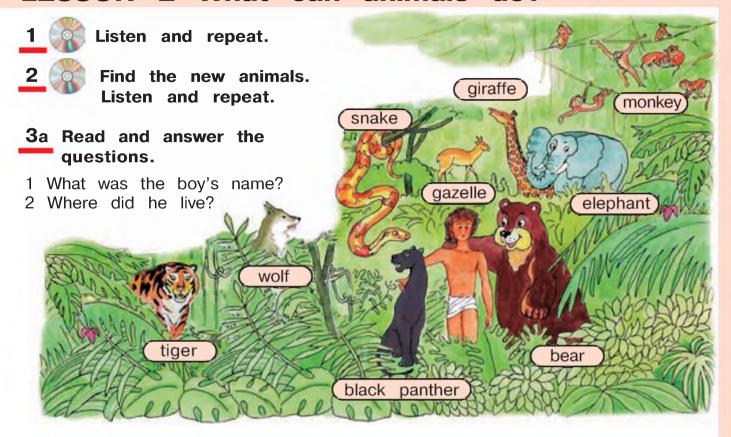
4 Say the tongue twister.



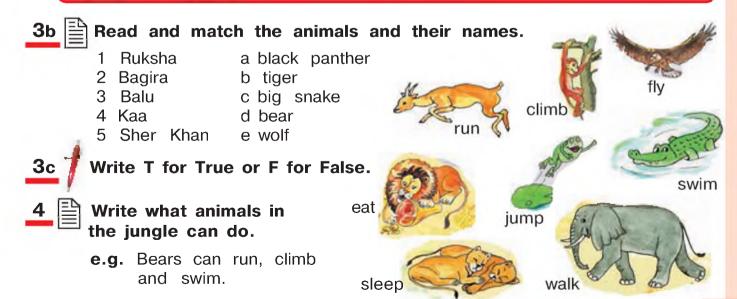
LESSON 1 Habitat is home.



LESSON 2 What can animals do?



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



LESSON 3 At the zoo



Listen and sing.

- 2 Look and name the animals at the zoo.
- 3a Look and read.

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

3b Read and find the missing animal.



A special Sunday

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

3c Read and complete.
Use is/are.

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



e.g. A: The ducks.

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

4 Read and complete the story.

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

Remember:

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

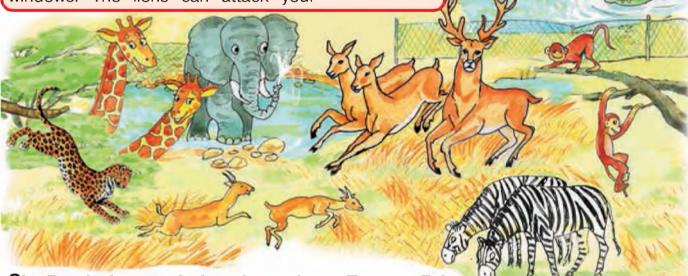
LESSON 4 Dangerous animals

Listen and sing.

2a Read and answer the question. What is a safari park?

There are a lot of safari parks in Great Britain. A safari park is like a very big zoo. The animals there do

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



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

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

Match the animals and activities.

Work in pairs. Find five differences. Pupil A: Look at the picture in 2a.

Pupil B: Look at the picture on page 115.

e.g. A: Is the elephant getting washed now?

A: Is it walking now? **B:** Yes, it is.

Listen and repeat.

Listen and complete.

Nrite about leopards.

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

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

B: No, it isn't.

Remember:

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



LESSON 5 How long can animals live?

Listen and sing.

Match the numbers.

30 eighty

40 one hundred 50 thirty 80 fortv fifty

100

2b 🖺

Write the numbers.

e.g. 150 one hundred and fifty 60, 70, 90, 100, 150

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

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

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

4a Read and answer.

Was Jackie a clever monkey?

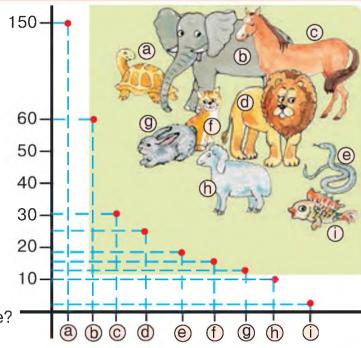




Remember:

How long can snakes live? About 20 years.

three thirteen thirty fifteen fifty five eight eighteen eighty a hundred



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

4b 🖺 Put the sentences in order.

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

LESSON 6 Project

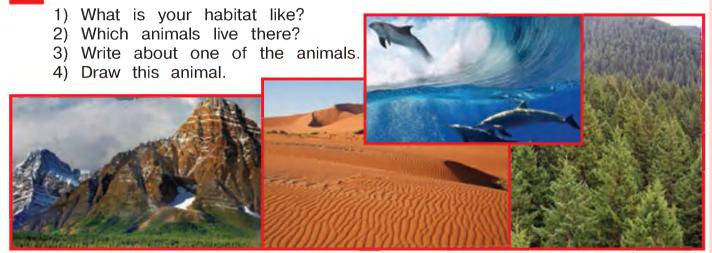
1

Listen and sing.

2 Work in groups. Ask and guess.

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

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



3b Make the presentation on the habitat.

I can

- 1) I can name domestic and wild animals. Men uy va yovvoyi hayvonlarni bilaman. e.g. a sheep, a donkey, a turkey, a gazelle, a tortoise, a dolphin ...
- 2) I can say the plural of animals. Men hayvonlarni koʻplik sonda ayta olaman. e.g. a sheep a lot of sheep; a deer a lot of deer; a goose geese ...
- 3) I can say sentences with "me/him/her/it/us/you/them". Men "me/him/her/it/us/you/them" olmoshlari bilan gaplar ayta olaman.
- 4) I can say how I look after my pet. Uy hayvonimga qanday qarashimni ayta olaman. e.g. I clean my pet three times a week.
- 5) I can name five habitats and say what animals live there.

 Men beshta yashash muhitini va u yerda qanday hayvonlar yashashini ayta olaman.

 e.g. the ocean, the forest, the mountains ...

 In the desert camels, varans, snakes, lizards and tortoises live.
- 6) I can ask and say what the animals are doing now.

 Men hayvonlar ayni paytda nima qilayotganliklarini soʻrab, ayta olaman.

 e.g. The dolphins are swimming now. Is the fox eating?
- 7) I can ask and say how long some animals can live.

 Ayrim hayvonlar qancha yashashini soʻray va ayta olaman.

 e.g. How long can snakes live? The snakes can live about 20 years.
- 8) I can say the events in the past. Men voqealarni o'tgan zamonda ayta olaman. e.g. Jackie was a little monkey. He lived in the zoo.
- 9) I can describe an animal. Men biror hayvonni tasvirlay olaman.

65

LESSON 1 My favourite season

Listen and repeat.

2a Look and answer the questions.

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





(C)



2b Read and match with the pictures.

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

rain. I can eat ice cream and swim in the river. The water in the river is warm.

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

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

The sun shines a lot. The days

are sunny and hot. It does not

Listen and check.

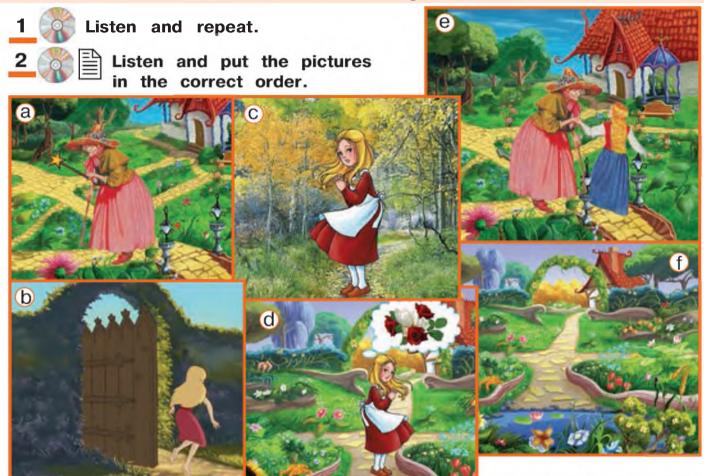
Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.

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

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

3_b

LESSON 2 Summer holidays are fun!



Work in pairs. Ask and write five differences.

e.g. A blue sky - a grey sky

Pupil A: Look at this picture. Pupil B: Look at page 71.

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

What colour is/are ...?

What is/are ... doing?

4 Read and say True or False.

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

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

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

LESSON 3 Autumn



Listen and sing.



Work in groups. Copy the table. Ask and complete.

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

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

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

3a Answer the questions.

1 How many seasons are there in Uzbekistan?

2 How many seasons are there in Africa?

Listen and choose the right words.

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

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

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

Group A: Autumn.

e.g. 1 I like autumn because it rains a lot and I like rainy weather. ... Group B: Winter.

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

5 Read and answer the questions.

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

15 September

Dear Lucy

Sabina

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

1 October

Dear Sabina

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

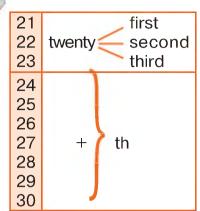
LESSON 4 Winter days

1

Listen and sing.

2

Look, listen and repeat.



4a 7

Write the sentences.

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

Look at the calendar. Write in order.

e.g. The eighth of March,



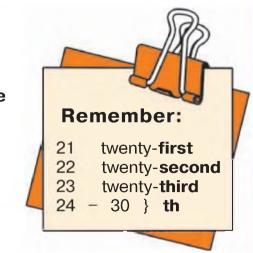
- 4b Work in pairs. Ask and guess your partner's birthday.
 - e.g. A: My birthday is in June/September...
 - B: Is it on the twenty-second?
 - A: Yes, it is. /No, it isn't.
- 5a Read the text and answer the questions.
- 1) Who teaches a polar bear to swim?
- 2) Why do polar bears put their noses in the snow?



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

a Polar bears are good mothers.

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



LESSON 5 Spring is coming.



Listen and sing.



Play "Find Your Partner".

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

Work in pairs. Ask and answer. e.g. A: What's the cow's baby?

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

duckling, chick, puppy, calf, kid, lamb, foal, kitten Horse, Cat, Goat, Sheep, Hen, Dog, Cow, Duck

The Ugly Duckling

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



Listen and check.



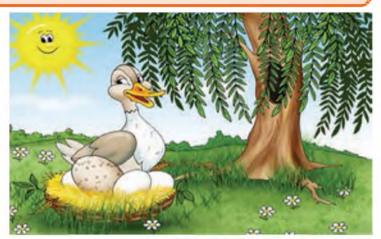
Read and write T for True and F for False.

e.g. 1 F

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



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





LESSON 6 Project

1

Listen and sing.

2a

Read and write your answers.

How active are you? Say what you like doing:

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

2b 🖺

Find and write your score.

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

2c Read.

How active are you?

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

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



Listen and complete the table.

5 Work in group	S	
-----------------	---	--

Group A: Talk about seasons in Uzbekistan.

Group B: Talk about seasons in Australia.

	Uzbekistan				
	spring	summer	autumn	winter	
months		June			
		July August			
		August			
days				cold	

	Australia			
	spring	summer	autumn	winter
months		December January February		
days			cool	

Unit 11 Lesson 2

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

Pupil B: Look at this picture.

Is there a ...?

Do you have a ...?

What colour is/are ...?

What is/are ... doing?



LESSON 1 What's the weather like?

(a)

- Listen and repeat.
- 2 Look at the pictures. Guess the new words.

fine bad freezing



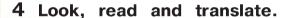
Copy and write the words under the line.

cold freezing hot

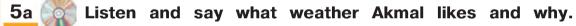
warm	cool		1		A CONTRACTOR
45°	35°	25°	15°	-5°	-15°
e.g. <i>very</i>					



- e.g. A: What do you do when it's freezing/hot/ cool/warm/cold?
 - **B:** I put on my coat/stay at home/go for walks/ go swimming/watch TV/play in the yard...



- (a) Why are you happy? Because the weather is nice.
- (b) Why are you sad? (3) Because the weather is bad.



5b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

6 Read and find the parts of a day.

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



Remember:

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



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

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

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

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

LESSON 2 Sunny days are lovely!



ice - icv fog – foggy





1 rainv

- 2 sunny
- 3 foggy
- 4 ic**y**
- 5 windy
- 6 cloudy







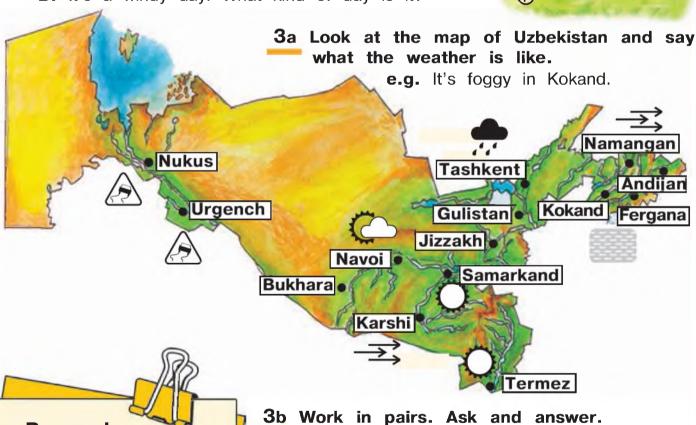
2b Look and say what kind of day it is. e.g. It's a rainy day.

2c Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

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

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





Remember:

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

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

e.g. A: What's the weather like in Kokand?

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

3c Write the weather in your place. e.g. In Nukus it's cold and icy.

LESSON 3 What's the temperature?



Listen and sing.

2a Look and guess the new words.



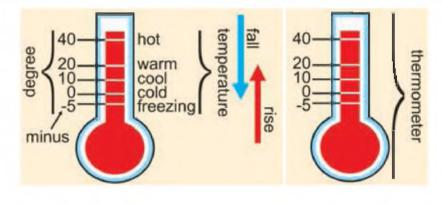
Listen, repeat and read.

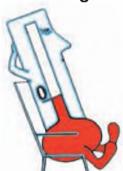
3 Look

Look and write the temperature.

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

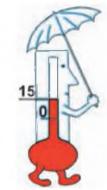
e.g. It's minus five degrees.



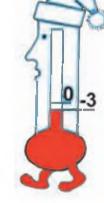








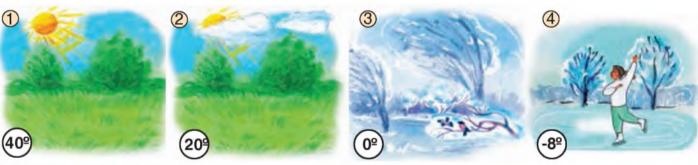




4 Work in pairs. Speak about the temperature and the weather.

e.g. A: Picture one.

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





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



The temperature is five degrees. The temperature is minus five (degrees).

 14° = fourteen degrees

5a Listen, copy and complete the table.





5b Say what you know about British weather.

LESSON 4 Seasons and weather

- 1 M Listen and sing.
- 2 Talk about the weather in Uzbekistan in winter.
- 3a Read and find the word with*.

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

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









3b Say the sentences about the snowman.

- e.g. © I like winter because it's freezing.
 - 8 I don't like sun because I melt.
- © winter ... freezing
- © wind ... cold
- © cold ... can have snow
- © snow ... can play snowballs
- © ice ... can sledge
- 🙁 warm weather ... melt
- 8 dry and hot weather ... melt
- 🙁 warm days ... melt
- 4 Work in groups. Say what season and what weather you like/don't like.
 - e.g. I like summer because it's hot. I like hot weather because I can go swimming. / I don't like summer because it's hot. I don't like hot weather because I can't play football.
- 5 Read about Tashkent. Answer the question.

Which months are dry/cold/hot/rainy?

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



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

LESSON 5 Stormy weather



Listen and sing.

2a Match the words. Write the meaning.

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



Listen, repeat and read.

2c Chain Drill.

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

3b Chain Drill.

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

Listen and complete the sentences.

1 The boy feels ... because he ... hailstorm.

2 The girl feels ... because she ... rain.

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

e.g. A: How does s/he feel? (How do they feel?)

B: S/he feels ... because s/he likes (They feel ... because they don't like ...)





I am happy. = I feel happy.

I feel sad/angry/hot/warm/cold.

Remember:

I feel happy (angry, sad).

I feel angry because

I am happy/angry/sad.

5 Read and say the season.

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

3a Read and say.

happy [©]

angry ⊕ sad ⊗

LESSON 6 Project



Listen and sing.

2a

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







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

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

2c Report.

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

I can

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

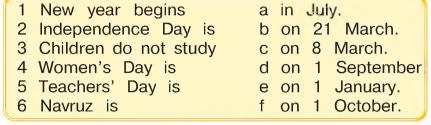
 Odamlar ob-havoda o'zlarini qanday his qilishini so'ray va ayta olaman.

 e.g. I feel angry because How does s/he feel? S/he feels ... because s/he
- 9) I can say what people do when it's cold/hot ...
 Sovuq/issiq ... bo'lganda odamlar nimalar qilishini ayta olaman.
 e.g. In summer it's always hot. People go swimming and play football.

LESSON 1 I like Navruz.



- 2a Read and match.
- 2b Look and say the dates.
- **e.g.** 21 March = the twenty first of March





Read and give a title. Answer the question.

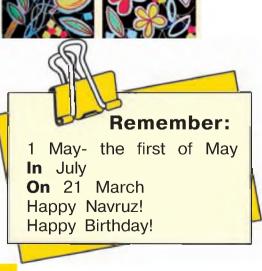
How do you say "Assalom Navro'z" in English?

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

3b Answer the questions.

- **e.g.** Where do people celebrate Navruz? People celebrate Navruz in Central Asia.
- 1 Is Navruz the Asian New Year?
- 2 When do people celebrate Navruz?
- 3 What do people do on this holiday?
- 4 Do people go to work at Navruz?
- 5 What do children do at Navruz?
- 6 Do people love Navruz?
 - 4a Read and add two sentences.

holiday.



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

4b Work in groups. Ask and answer. Why do you like Navruz?
e.g. I like Navruz because it's a good

78

LESSON 2 Come and stay with us.

1

Listen and repeat.

2a Read and give a title.

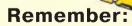
At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik. There are a lot of cakes, jam and sweets. And of course women cook sumalak. They must be good at cooking it. Children like sumalak. All the children in the Abdullaev family like eating sumalak very much. Their mother cooks it every year.





- 2b Write questions to the answers.
- e.g. At Navruz people cook palov, manti and shashlik. What do people cook at Navruz?
- 1 Women cook sumalak. What ... ?
- 2 Children like eating sumalak. What ... ?
- 3 The children in the Abdullaev family like sumalak. What ... ?
- 4 The mother cooks sumalak very well. What ... ?





At Navruz

At New Year

On Sunday

At Hayt

4

Write an invitation to your friend.

Answer your friend's invitation.

6 🍇

Play "Four Corners".

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

...

LESSON 3 Navruz in Bukhara



Listen and sing.



Listen and answer.

Who is staying in Bukhara? What holiday is it?





Listen again. Put the sentences in order.

3a Read and answer.

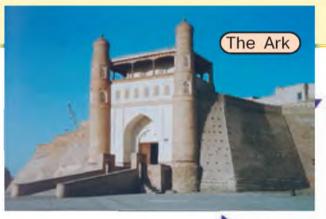
Is Nancy happy in Bukhara? Which words tell us this?

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

Dear Mea

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

Love Nancy



3b Answer the questions.

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

4 Work in pairs. Read and answer.

> Do you want to visit Bukhara or Shakhrisabz? Why?

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



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

Meg Smith Sunnyside 35 Silver Road Wannerso

WA 2314

Australia



The old

city walls

of Ismail Samani

LESSON 4 Fun in April



3a Listen and answer the questions.

1 Do people always say true things on the first of April?

2 Do you think April Fool's Day is a good day?

3b Listen again and put the sentences in order.
e.g. 1b

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

4 Read 1 April news. Is it true?

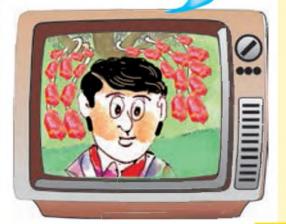
5a Read Aziz's joke for 1 April.

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



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

5c Tell the class your joke for 1 April.



81

LESSON 5 May Day holiday



Listen and sing.

2 Look and answer.

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

3a Read and choose a title.

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



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

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

3c Make pairs of words.

1 grey a queen 2 young b a lot of 3 not a lot of c bright d old

4 king

Put the words in order.

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



5 Say True or False.

British people cook sumalak on 21 March.

People take a maypole to their homes.



Remember:

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

girls' dresses

May Day is a holiday in India.

On May Day people have a lot of flowers.

At Navruz children dance round the maypole with ribbons.

People like singing on May Day.



LESSON 6 Project



Listen and sing.

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



Draw and describe a present for your new spring holiday.





perfume



When ... Name ... What people do ... What children do ... What people eat ... Presents ...



(dasturkhon)





flowers



cake

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

e.g. Is it big/small? Is it round/square? What colour is it? What can we do with it?

5 Report to the class. Describe your new spring holiday and present. e.g. Our new spring holiday is on 30 April. Its name is

l can

- 1) I can say about my favourite things/sport/subject/month/season/holiday. e.g. My hobby's tennis.
- 2) I can say about my family. **e.g.** My mother's name is...
- 3) I can say about who is the youngest/oldest in my family. e.g. My grandad is the oldest in my family.
- 4) I can say about my favourite toys when I was a little girl/boy. e.g. My favourite toys were a train and a teddy bear.
- 5) I can say about my house/flat. e.g. Our family lives in a house/flat. We have a kitchen...
- 6) I can say about my parents' jobs and where they work. e.g. My mother's a doctor. She works at the hospital.
- 7) I can say how people look like. e.g. She is tall/short. She is thin/plump. She has long straight blond hair.

I can

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

Unit 1 All about me

Progress Check 1

- **1 Complete the sentences. Use the words:** are, like, is, have, am. (5x2=10)Hello, I (1) ... Lucy. My father's name (2) ... Thomas. My parents (3) ... teachers. We (4) ... two cats. We all (5) ... football.
- **2** Write questions to the answers. (5x2=10)
 - 1) My name is Akmal.
 - 2) I am from Uzbekistan.
 - 3) I am 11 years old.
 - 4) 10 Bobur Street, Istigbol.
 - 5) I am fine.

your/What's/name?

are/Where/from/you?

you/are/How/old?

address/your/What's?

are/How/you?

- **3** Complete the sentences about you. (5x2=10)
 - 1) My name's 2) My favourite holiday is 3) My hobbies are:
 - 4) My favourite sports are: 5) My favourite subject is
- 4 Complete the sentences about your family. (5x2=10)
 - **e.g.** There are four people in my family.
 - 1) There are 2) I have 3) My father's name 4) My mother is 5) My elder brother 6) My younger sister
- Listen and choose the right words. (5x2=10)
 - 1) There are four/five people in Kate's family. 2) Kate's father is 55/45 years old. 3) They have three/two cats. 4) Kate's mother is younger/older than her father. 5) Tom is the oldest/youngest in the family. 6) Kate is 12/11 years old.

Total: 50 points

Unit 2 At home and at work

Progress Check 2

(5x2=10)

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the words: sisters, lives, are, plays, is.
 - Aziz (1) ... in a house. There (2) ... six people in his family. He has a father, a mother, a brother and two (3) His favourite room (4) ... living room. He (5) ... chess and reads books there.
- **2** Look and match. e.g. 1b (5x2=10)
 - 1) A doctor works
 - 2) A secretary works
 - 3) A teacher works
 - 4) A farmer works
 - 5) A policeman works
 - 6) A shop assistant works f) at the office.
- a) at the college.
- b) at the hospital.
- c) at the police station.
- d) at the supermarket.
- e) on a farm.

- **3** Match the questions and answers. e.g. 1d (5x2=10)
 - 1) Where do you work? 2) What do you do? 3) Do you have a grandmother?
 - 4) How old is your sister? 5) How many people are there in your family?
 - 6) What's your address?
 - a) I'm a mechanic. b) 5 Amir Temur Street, Ferghana. c) There are four.
 - d) I work at the office. e) She is eight. f) Yes, I do. I have a grandfather too.
- **4** Write the sentences. (5x2=10)
 - **e.g.** 1) is/English/she. She is English. 4) you/Where/work/do?
 - 2) She/a sister/and/has/a brother.
 - 3) do/What/you/do?

- 5) favourite/vour/What's/subject?
- 6) goes/on/to/school/foot/He.
- 5 Listen and write T for true and F for false. (5x2=10)
 - 1) Jessica has a sister. T
- 4) She goes to work on foot.
- 2) Jessica works at the hospital.
- 5) Her work starts at 6 o'clock.

3) Monica is a nurse.

6) She goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

Total: 50 points

Unit 4 My school life

Progress Check 3

(5x2=10)

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the words: sixth, third, first, second, fifth.
 - 1) Wednesday is the third day of the week. 2) Friday is the ... day of the week. 3) Monday is the ... day of the week. 5) Tuesday is the ... day of the week. 4) Saturday is the ... day of the week. 6) Sunday is the ... day of the week.
- **2** Read and choose. e.g. 1 mustn't (5x2=10)
 - 1) We must/mustn't play with matches. 2) We must/mustn't go to school on Sunday. 3) We must/mustn't get ready for our lessons. 4) We must/ mustn't learn English words. 5) We must/mustn't work hard. 6) We must/ mustn't play football in the classroom.
- **3 Match**. **e.g.** 1f (5x2=10)
 - 1) go 2) see 3) buy 4) swim 5) eat 6) have
 - b) bought c) ate d) saw e) had f) went a) swam
- **4 Complete the sentences about you.** (5x2=10)
 - 1) My head is big and round. 2) My eyes are 3) My nose 4) My mouth 5) My ears 6) My hair
- **Listen and complete with:** dancing, swimming, playing chess (5x2=10)

Monday	e.g.	swimming
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		

Total: 50 points

Progress Checks

Unit 5 I like English. Do you?

Progress Check 4

- 1 Complete the sentences about you. (5x2=10)
 - 1) I like *botany*. It's interesting.
- 4) I don't like It's boring.
- 2) My favourite lesson is
- 5) I don't like It's difficult.
- 3) I like It's fun.
- 6) I (don't) like We sing songs there.
- **2** Look and write. (5x2=10)
 - e.g. 8.00 It's eight o'clock.
 - 1) 8.00
- 2) 10.30
- 3) 4.45

- 4) 8.15 5) 7.00 6) 12.15
- **3** Complete the sentences. (5x2=10)
 - 1) I play football in/at the evening. 2) I go to school in/at 8 o'clock.
 - 3) I have lunch at/in 2 o'clock. 4) We don't have lessons on/at Sunday.
 - 5) I go to school at/in the morning.
- **4 Write questions for the answers**. (5x2=10)
 - e.g. My sister has dark eyes.
 - 1) My sister has dark eyes.
 - 2) Her hair is long and straight.
 - 3) He has brown eyes.
 - 4) Yes, it is.
 - 5) Yes. We have lessons on Friday.
 - 6) My brother's name is Davlat.

What colour eyes does your sister have? have/What/eyes/colour/does/vour sister? her/What's/like/hair?

eyes/What colour/does/have/he?

Is/interesting/history?

lessons/Do/have/you/Friday/on?

your/What's/name/brother's?

- Listen and match. e.g. 1c (5x2=10)
 - 1) What's your school like?
 - 2) Is there a library there?
 - 3) Do you like PE?
 - 4) What's your favourite subject?
 - 5) Do you like singing?
 - 6) Who is your favourite singer?
- a) I like music.
- b) I like Shahzoda very much.
- c) It's nice.
- d) Yes, I'm good at singing.
 - e) Yes, there is.
 - f) No, it's boring.

Total: 50 points Unit 7 My day

Progress Check 5

- **1 Put the sentences in order. e.g.** 1e (5x2=10)
 - b) Then I do my homework.

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

does/When/he/to/bed/go?

- **2** Write questions to the answers. (5x2=10)
 - **e.g.** 1) He gets up at 7 o'clock.
 - 2) He gets washed in the bathroom.
 - 3) Yes, he does.
 - 4) He comes home at 2 o'clock.
 - 5) In the evening he does his homework.
 - 6) He goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

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

- 3 Complete the sentences about you. Use the words: always, never, often, usually, sometimes. (5x2=10)
 - e.g. 1) I never go to school by bus.
 - I go to school by bus.
 I go to the park on Sunday.
 I get up at 6 o'clock.
 I play football.
 - 3) I work hard. 6) I go home on foot.

4a Listen and underline. (5x2=10)

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

4b Read and match. e.g. 1d (5x2=10)

- 1) Where does Sam live?
- 2) What does he do?

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

Total: 50 points

Unit 8 Things I like

Progress Check 6

1 Read and answer the questions. (5x2=10)

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

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

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

The boy's name is Henry.

The/is/name/boy's/Henry.

hobby/His/playing/is/computer/games. doesn't/No./she.

dolls/She/collecting/likes.

Sunday/On/he/playing/likes/football/his friends/with.

see-saw/She/likes/playing/in/playground/the.

2 Complete the sentences with: and, but. (5x2=10)

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

- 3) Alisher likes cycling ... his sister doesn't.
- 4) I play the dutor ... my father does too.
- 5) I like nature programmes ... my mother does too.
- 6) Karim likes playing chess ... his cousin doesn't.
- **3** Put the words in the correct boxes. (10x1=10)

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

TV	programmes	hobby	school	subjects	musical	instruments
spoi	rts	collecting coins				

- **4** Write the sentences. (5x2=10)
 - 1) on time/He/his/always/for/lessons/is. 4) do/What music/like/you?
 - 2) My/nature/favourite/programme/is.
- 5) a hobby/have/Do/you?
- 3) I/music/like/programme/don't.
- Listen and complete. Use: cartoons, dancing, sports programmes, rubob, quitar, piano, (5x2=10)

	I	ikes	musical	instrument
Kate	e.g.	cartoons		
Jack				
Dilbar				

Total: 50 points

Unit 9 Furry friends

Progress Check 7

- **1 Match the words. e.g.** cow calf (10x1=10)
 - 1) cow
- a) poult
- 7) pig
- g) foal

- 2) horse
- b) duckling
- 8) goat
- h) calf

- 3) sheep
- c) kid
- 9) camel 10) donkey
- i) lamb

- 4) goose 5) duck
- d) calf e) foal
- 11) hen
- j) piglet k) gosling

- 6) turkey
- f) chick
- **2** Match. (5x2=10)
 - e.g. Horses neigh.

horses

dogs hens cats sheep

cluck baa miaow neigh bark

- **3** Write the questions. (5x2=10)
 - 1) you/times a day/do/How many/eat?
 - 2) you/Do/your pet/look after?
 - 3) do/How many times/you/a week/watch TV?
 - 4) do/times a week/you/clean/How many/your room?
 - 5) times a week/How many/you/go/do/to school?
- **4 Match. e.g.** 1f (5x2=10)
 - 1) it
- a) them
- 4) he
- d) him

- 2) they 3) I
- b) us c) you
- 5) we 6) you
- e) me f) it

5

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

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

Total: 50 points

Unit 11 Seasons

Progress Check 8

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

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

- **2** Write the questions. (5x2=10)
 - 1) seasons/How many/there/are?
- 4) What/colour/in spring/the sky/is?
- 2) What season/after/comes/spring?
- 5) it/ls/cool/in/May?
- 3) the sky/the sun/in/ls there?
- **3** Choose the correct word. (5x1=5)

April is a (1) ... month. It's the (2) ... month of the year. Friday is the

- (3) ... day of the week. December is the (4) ... month of the year. June,
- (5) ... and August are summer months.
- 1) a autumn b winter c spring d summer
- 2) a second b fifth c sixth d fourth
- 3) a fifth b first c second d third
- 4) a tenth b twelfth c second d first
- 5) a May b March c April d July
- 4 Find the odd word. (5x1=5)
 - 1) red thin brown black
- 4) desert flat forest mountains
- 2) mother leg daughter family
- 5) climb swim run clever
- 3) cow tiger elephant crocodile
- **5** Read the text. Write T for true or F for false. (5x2=10)

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

- 1) Tim likes playing with the dog.
- 4) Sardor's dog is black.

2) Tim is a robot.

5) Tim and Sardor are friends.

3) Sardor is twelve.

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

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

Total: 50 points

Unit 12 The weather

Progress Check 9

- **1 Match the sentences. e.g.** 1b (5x1=5)
 - 1) On a rainy day 2) In winter it 3) Bears can 4) In July it is
 - 5) Polar bears 6) Monkeys are
 - b) I like watching TV. c) winter in Australia. a) are big and white.
 - d) climb and run. e) is cold. f) wild animals.
- **2** Write the questions. (5x2=10)

 - 3) like/you/Do/hailstorms?
- like/the/What's/weather/today?
 you/do/do/when/it's/hot/What?
 do/What/you/like/doing/in spring?
- **3** Write True or False. (5x1=5)
 - 1) In winter the days are long. 2) In Australia it is hot in January. 3) We go swimming when it is cold. 4) It is freezing when the temperature is under 0. 5) When it is hot people like swimming.
- 4 Write what animals are doing now. (5x2=10)
 - e.g. Monkeys climb. = They are climbing now. The crocodile swims. = It is swimming now.
 - 1) Birds fly. 2) Gazelles run. 3) The dog jumps. 4) The tiger eats.
 - 5) Elephants walk.
- **5** Choose the correct answer. (5x2=10)

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

 - a) monkey; b) cow; c) donkey; d) lion

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

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

Total: 50 points

Lesson 1 My favourite things

Homework

Write	4	sent	tences	ab	out	your	frien	ı.	Us	e:	
Quyida	gila	rdan	foydalar	nib,	do's	stingiz	haqida	4	ta	gap	yozing

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

LABORAGE AREA

uncle

father

grandad

granny

Lesson 2 I have two sisters.

Classwork

3a Read and complete.

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

Homework

1 Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1 My father's sister is my <u>aunt</u>.
- 2 My father's brother is my _____
- 3 My mother's father is my _____
- 4 My mother's mother is my _____
- 5 My uncle's brother is my
- **2** Write three questions. Uchta savol yozing.
 - **e.g.** What's your uncle's name?
 - 1 What's your ____
 - 2 What's _____
 - 3 What _____

Lesson 3 Who is the youngest?

Homework

1 Write the questions. Savollarni yozing.

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

UNIT 1 All about me

Classwork and homework

Javoblarni oʻqing. Savollar yozi	
2 3 4	. My name is Tom My dad's name is Harry My mum's name is Barbara My sister's name is Sara My brother's name is Ron.
Lesson 4 Where are Homework	you from?
	nswer. Biror maktub tanlang va javob yozing.
My hobbies are: My favourite sports are:	m I live
Lesson 5 What's your Classwork Look, read and complete.	address? Istiqbol Musical School
Parang, oʻqing va toʻldiring. Homework Look at Activity 4. Write about Lucy. 4-mashqqa qarang. Lusi haqida yozing.	Name Surname School number Class teacher's name Address: Street House number Telephone number

Lesson 1 They live in a ...

Classwork

2a Look and write the words.

a kitchen	a bedroom	a living room

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

Homework

Look at Activity 4. Complete the sentences.

4-mashqqa qarang. Gaplarni tugallang.

Every day	Yesterday
e.g. I go to school at 8.	e.g. I went to school at 7.30.
I home at 2.	Ihome at 3.
I with Ozoda.	Iwith Umida.
Itomato salad.	Icucumber salad.
Iin my bedroom.	Iin the living room.

Lesson 2 What number is your house?

Classwork

3a Read and write the questions.

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

Homework

Complete the sentences. Gaplarni tugallang.

- 1) **e.g.** We <u>cook</u> in the kitchen.
- 2) We _____ in the living room.
- 3) We _____ in the bedroom.
- 4) We _____ in the gym.
- 5) We _____ in the canteen.
- 6) We _____ in the library.

At home and at work

Classwork and homework

2) How do you go home? _____

3) How do you go to your grandparents?_____

Lesson 3 What's your job?
Homework 1
Answer the questions. Savollarga javob bering.
1) Where is Mrs Whitfield from? 2) What is her job? 3) Where does she work? 4) Where do her parents live? 5) What is her father's job? 6) What is her mother's job?
Lesson 4 Where do you work?
Classwork
3b Complete the sentences.
1) Lisa is a She works at the 2) Andy is He works 3) David He 4) Julia She
<u>Homework</u>
Write true sentences. Rost gaplar yozing.
1) Directors work at the shop. e.g. No. directors work at the school. 2) Teachers work at the hospital. 3) Nurses work at the bank. 4) Police officers work at the museum. 5) Doctors work at the police station. 6) Shop assistants work on the farm. 7) Farmers work at the college.
Lesson 5 How do you go to ?
Homework
Write answers to the questions. Savollarga javoblar yozing.
1) Do you live far from school? <u>Yes, it's about 15 kilometres from the school.</u>

Lesson 1 His hair is short and curly.

Classwork

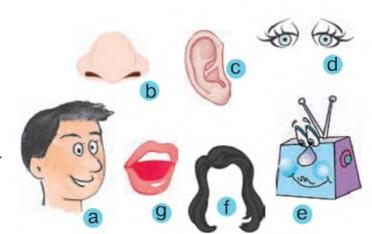
- e.g. 1) Roma has <u>curly and blond</u> hair. 2) Lena has _____ hair. 3) Barno has _____ hair. 4) Alisher has dark hair.
 - 5) Robot A has a _____ head.
 - 6) Robot B has a _____ head.

Homework

1 Match the words and pictures.

So'zlarga mos rasmlarni toping.

- 1 long 2 red 3 big 4 round 5 brown 6 square 7 blue
- 2 Write the words. So'zlarni yozing.
 - 1)_____ = not short
 - 2) _____ = not curly
 - 3) = not big
 - 4)_____ = not square



Lesson 2 He is tall and thin.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences with is/isn't, are/aren't.

Gaplarni "is/isn't" yoki "are/aren't" bilan to'ldiring.

- 1) His hair _____ dark. It's blond. 4) My hair _____ blue. 2) Her eyes _____ brown.
- 3) Her hair _____ long and curly. 6) His eyes _____ yellow.
- 5) My eyes _____ green.

2 Look, read and find Bobur and Malika.

Qarang, o'ging va Bobur hamda Malikani toping.

Bobur is a tall boy. He has short, straight, dark hair. His nose is small. His eyes are dark. Malika is 9 years old. She is short and thin. She has short, curly, dark hair. Her nose is small.

Bobur	
Malika	



Lesson 3 My robot has ...

Homework

- 1 Write the sentences. Gaplar yozing.
 - e.g. have/eyes/l/brown. I have brown eyes.
 - 1) father/my/tall/is _____
 - 2) sister/his/has/hair/long_____
 - 3) eyes/my/are/brown____
 - 4) her/is/nose/small _____
- 2 Write the words in the correct place. Add more words.

Soʻzlarni toʻgʻri joyga yozing. Yana soʻzlar qoʻshing.

mother teacher red white leg green doctor son ear father driver hair

family	job	colour	body
e.g. mother			

3 Look, read and find Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark.

Tom, Dick, Pete and Mark are friends. Pete does not have long legs. Dick does not have big ears. Mark and Tom have curly hair. The thin boy is not Tom.

Lesson 4 My family is ...

Homework

Write about your family.

Oilangiz haqida yozing.

There are		in my	family. This is my	Her/his
name is	I have		sisters/brothers. My	sisters/brothers are
	old. My s	ister's/	sisters' name(s) is/ar	e My
brother's/brothers'	name(s) is/are		My	is tall/short.
Her/his hair is	He	er/his (eyes are	

Lesson 5 He didn't stay at home.

Classwork

- 2c Read about Nodira and write about Ahror.
- e.g. 1) Yesterday Nodira stayed at home. Ahror didn't stay at home.
 - 2) Nodira helped her mother.
 - 3) Nodira cleaned the room.
 - 4) Nodira swept the floor.

C	lasswork	and	homewor	k
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6) 7)	Nodira washed the dishes
3a	Write two true sentences and one false sentence about yesterday. e.g. I played with my little sister. I had six lessons. I went to the doctor yesterday.
1	Homework Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple form. Gaplarni tugallang. O'tgan zamon shaklini ishlating.
	Last Sunday I (visit) my friend Laziza. We (play) computer games. Then we (listen) to music and (dance). In the afternoon, we (walk) to the park with her brother Alibek. And in the evening we (watch) a funny film and (laugh) a lot. It (be) great.
2	Bring a photo of your favourite celebrity to your class. Siz uchun sevimli mashhur shaxsning fotosuratini keyingi darsga olib keling.
3a	"Pocket" va "surprise" soʻzlarining ma'nosini lugʻatdan toping.
3b	Read the text and write T for True and F for False. Matnni oʻqing va toʻgʻri gaplar uchun T, notoʻgʻri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.

Rufty Tufty is a black doll. He has a black face and curly black hair. His eyes are brown. His mouth is red. He has white teeth. Rufty Tufty does not like to get up early. One morning Mother says, "It's time to get up, Rufty Tufty." "I don't want to get up," says Rufty Tufty. "Do you want to get a surprise?" asks Mother. Rufty Tufty loves surprises. He opens his eyes and asks, "Can I play with it?" "No, you can't. It's a new red jacket." "It isn't a surprise. I don't like it," says Rufty Tufty. "But the jacket has five pockets," says Mother. "Oh, five pockets!" says Rufty Tufty and jumps out of bed. He is happy.

- 1) Rufty Tufty is a boy.
- 2) He has a black face and hair. 6) The jacket has four pockets.
- 3) His eyes are blue.
- 4) He likes to get up early.

- 5) He loves surprises?
- 7) He likes his new red jacket.

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 Complete the sentences in the Past Simple form.

O'tgan zamon shakllarini ishlatib, qaplarni tugallang.

- e.g. 1) Nilufar and Dildora __watched_ (watch) a film last night.
 - 2) Alim _____ (clean) his teeth in the morning.
 - 3) Guzal _____ (phone) her friend yesterday.
 - 4) We played with a dog and _____ (laugh) a lot.

 - 5) The children _____ (play) tennis yesterday.
 6) Olim ____ (stay) at home last Saturday.
- 2 Find "hedgehog" in the Wordlist.

"Hedgehog" soʻzining ma'nosini lugʻatdan toping.

3 Read and write answers.

O'ging va savollarga javob yozing.

My name's Heggy. I'm a hedgehog. There are ten in my family. We live in a small house. My grandparents are nice. I have three brothers. Their names are Hoggy, Higgy and Huggy. So there are four boys in my family. I have two sisters. My sisters are small and nice. My parents are big and strong. I am strong too. I have a long face, dark eyes, a long nose and a small mouth. I have big ears and short legs.

Is Heggy a hedgehog?

e.g. Yes, he is.

Are there nine hedgehogs in Heggy's family?

No, there aren't.

Does	Heggy	have	grandparents? _	
Does	Heggy	have	three brothers?	

Is Heggy's father strong?_____

Is Hoggy Heggy's sister?

Does Heggy have a long nose?

Does Heggy have blue eyes? How many girls are there in Heggy's family?

4 Draw Heggy. Heggining rasmini chizing.

Lesson 1 Today is ... Classwork 2a Look and write the days. Fri _____ e.g. Mon Monday Tue _____ Sat _____ Weds _____ Sun _____ Thu _____ **Homework** Read the answers. Write the questions. Javoblarni oʻqing. Ularga savollar yozing. e.g. Where did they go ? On Tuesday they went to Chorsu Market. On Friday they went to Tashkent Zoo. They bought fresh fruits and vegetables. 3 ______? They saw old trains. ? They ate ice cream. Lesson 2 The third day is Wednesday. **Homework Complete the sentences.** Gaplarni tugallang. 1 What's the _____ month of the year? It's January. 2 What's the _____ month of the year? It's February. 3 What's the _____ month of the year? It's March. 4 What's the _____ month of the year? It's May. 5 What's the _____ month of the year? It's August. 6 What's the _____ month of the year? It's November. 7 What's the _____ month of the year? It's December. Lesson 3 We must do our homework. Classwork 4a Look, read and complete. I cannot _____ and _____.

I must _____ and ____

UNIT 4 My school life

Classwork and homework

4b Look	c, read	and com	plete.		a			•60
Daddy said: Don't You must				·)	
Mum sa Don't You must				 				
Hon	nework				14		人员法国经	
	_				with mu stn't" bilan			
Lesso	n 4 (On Thu	ırsday	1	Mo	nday	Frid:	ay
Cla	sswork				Tue	sday	Satu	rday
3a Con	nplete y	our diary	٧.		Ide	suay	Satu	Iday
		•			Wed	inesday	Sund	lay
	<u>nework</u>							
Do the	crosswo	rd. Kross	svordni ye	eching.	Thu	rsday		
		?						
		1						
3							1]
J	4							
5								
6								
2 It's the	e seventh e fourth	n day of day of th	the weel ne week.	Κ.	6 It's th	e fourth e fifth m	month of	the year. he year.
Lessoi	n 5 S	School	subje	ects				
Hon	nework							
Complete	e the s	entences.	. Gaplarr	ni tugall	ang.			
1 I like				beca	use it is			
4 I don't	like			beca	use it is _			

English. Do you? like S

Classwork and homework

like It's fun. Lesson

	Homework	
1	Choose a day and write your timetable. Biror kunni tanlab, oʻz dars jadvalingizni yozing.	
	(Day) My first lesson is My second lesson is My third My fourth	
2	Copy and complete. Gaplarni koʻchirib oling va tugallang.	
	My friend is a . He goes to five days a week. He learns a lot of . His favourit are and . He doesn't like	e subjects
3	Match. Savollarga mos javoblarni toping.	
		a's boring. B's maths.
L	esson 2 What time is it?	
	Homework	

1a Look and draw. Qarang va soatlarni chizing.

1 07.45 e.g.

Qarang va vaqtlarni yozing.



2 10.00



12.15



1b Look and write.



1c Read, draw and write. O'qing va soatlarni chizing va yozing.

1 It's half past three.



3 It's a quarter to seven.



2 It's two o'clock.



4 It's a quarter past seven.



UNIT 5 I like English. Do you?

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 Midday? Midnight?

Hom	0111	orb
		11 16

Copy and complete the sentences.	Gaplarni	ko'chirib	oling	va	tugallang.
In the morning I					
In the afternoon I					
In the evening I					
I go to school					
What time is it? It's					
My friend and I play football					

Lesson 4 Do you like it?

Homework

1a Match. Soʻzlarga mos javoblarni toping.

- 1 have lunch
- 2 have a break
- 3 have lessons
- 4 begin
- 5 end

- a boshlamoq
- b tushlik qilmoq
- C darslar bo'lmoq; o'qimoq
- d tuga(lla)mog, tamomlamog
- e tanaffusga chiqmoq

1b Check your answers in the Wordlist.

Javobingizni lugʻatdan tekshiring.

Lesson 5 When does the school start?

Homework

- 1 Answer the questions. Savollarga javob bering.
 - 1 When do children in Uzbekistan go to school?
 - 2 When does the school start?
 - 3 How many lessons do you usually have?
 - 4 How many big breaks do you have?
 - 5 What do you do in the afternoon?
 - 6 Do you wear a uniform?
- 2 Write 2 true and 2 false sentences about schools in Germany.

Germaniya maktablari haqida 2 ta toʻgʻri va 2 ta notoʻgʻri gap yozing.

- e.g. In Germany children have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.
- 3 Write in order. Gaplarni tartib boʻyicha yozing.
 - e.g. Fred likes school.
- a She likes music too.
- b Fred has a sister Betsy.
- C Fred likes school.
- d Betsy likes literature and history.
- e But he is not a pupil; he is four.
- f She does not like maths.
- 9 She is a pupil in the fifth class.

Lesson 1 Classroom things

Homework

┸	Complete the sentences. Write about your classroom.
	Gaplarni toʻldiring. Oʻz sinfxonangiz haqida yozing.
	There is one in the classroom.
	There are two in the classroom.
	There are three in the classroom.
	There are four in the classroom.
	There are five in the classroom.
2	Choose a classroom. Write four sentences about it. Do not write
	the name of the room. Biror sinfxona tanlab, u haqida 4 ta gap yozing.
	Xonaning nomini yozmang.
Le	esson 2 Lucy's pen is blue.
	Homework

Write the sentences. Use	"his/her".	"His/her"dan	foydalanib,	gaplar	yozing.
1) The girl's ball is orange.	e.g. Her b	oall is orange.			
2) The boy's ball is white.					
3) Kamola's bag is pink.					
4) Jasur's pencil is brown.					
5) Setora's eraser is red.					
6) Bobur's eraser is black.					

Lesson 3 It's my book.

Classwork

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

1)	Where's bo	ok, Az	ziz? Is	this		book?
	No, it's Ulugbek's book					
2)	Madina has a green ba	g		bag	is nice.	
3)	My brother bought a n	ew ca	ar	_	car is	black.
4)	Where's my sister's ba	g? It's	s not		bag.	

Homework

Complete the sentences. Use: your, my, his. "Your, my, his"dan foydalanib, gaplarni to'ldiring.

__ bag is red and pink.

In the classroom 9

Classwork and no	mework						
Aziz: Kamol, is it rucksack? Kamol: No rucksack is black and white. Aziz: Where's rucksack? Kamol: Look is it rucksack? Aziz: No, it's Davron's rucksack. It's black and orange rucksack is brown.							
Lesson 4 This - that	these -	those					
Homework							
Answer the questions. Savollar	ga javob bering.						
e.g. Madina's hair is brown.		hair	eyes				
1 Whose hair is brown?	Anna	blond	green				
2 Whose hair is blond?3 Whose hair is black?	John	red	blue				
4 Whose eyes are green?	Dilnoza	black	brown				
5 Whose eyes are blue?	Madina	brown	black				
6 Whose eyes are black? 7 Whose eyes are grey?	Timur	brown	grey				
Lesson 5 Our school is old but nice. Classwork 4b Complete the sentences. e.g. Her school is in London but our school is in							
Lesson 6 Project	Love,						
Classwork							
 Listen and complete the sentences. e.g. Sally is in the <u>garden.</u> Sally is playing with her sister's 							

She doesn't go to _____ She cannot ____ but she can ____

Lesson 1 I usually wake up at ...

Homework	k
----------	---

- 1 Write the sentences in order. Gaplarni tartib bo'yicha yozing.
 - a) I put on clothes.

- e) I get to school at 7.45. f) I usually brush my teeth.

b) I get washed.

- g) I brush my hair.
- c) I have breakfast with my family.
- d) I wake up at 7.10 and get up at 7.20. h) I leave home.
- 2 Write what you do at these times. Bu paytlarda nima gilish yoki gilmasligingizni yozing.

6.00 6.30 7.00 7.15 8.00 8.00 - 9.00

Lesson 2 Aziz often plays football.

Classwork

4c Write the sentences about Aziz.

I don't stay at school.

I don't play tag. _____

I don't play computer games.

I don't lay the table for dinner.

Homework

1 Complete the sentences for s/he. "S/he" uchun gaplarni to'ldiring.

1 I teach English.

She _____ English.

2 We come home at 2 o'clock.

He _____ home at 1 o'clock.

3 We often watch TV.

She often _____ TV. He never _____ football.

4 You never play football.

He _____ his teeth.

5 They always brush their teeth. 6 I do my homework.

She _____ her homework.

7 I get up at 7 o'clock.

He _____ up at 7 o'clock. She _____ a break for lunch.

8 We have a break for lunch.

She _____ biscuits for lunch.

9 I eat biscuits for lunch. 10 I finish my lunch at 12.30.

He _____ his lunch at 12.30.

sometimes

11 They leave school at 1.45.

She _____ school at 1.45.

2 Write six sentences. Oltita gap yozing.

		my friend		my friend
clean my room	✓			✓
do my hair	✓		✓	
do homework		✓	✓	
play football/tennis			✓	✓

always

e.g. I always clean my room. My friend sometimes cleans his room.

UNIT 7 My day

Classwork and homework

- Write 3 things you and your family don't do. Siz va oilangiz qilmaydigan 3 narsa yozing.
- e.g. I don't lay the table. Salim doesn't go shopping.

Lesson 3 The Whitfields visit Tashkent.

lay the table, go shopping, clean the room, mop the floor, sweep the floor, take the rubbish out, wash the dishes, play computer games, go fishing, take photos, eat cakes, eat ice-cream, sing songs, dance, ride a horse

Homework

- **1** Write what your parents, brothers and sisters do/don't do.
 Ota-onangiz, aka-uka, opa-singillaringiz qiladigan/qilmaydigan ishlar haqida yozing.
- 2 Copy and complete the words.
 - 1) s ____ de ___ t
 - 2) be _____ tifu ____
 - 3) h ____s ___ ri ___ a ___
 - 4) uni ____ er ___ it ___

Lesson 4 What do you do after school?

Homework

- 1 What do you do after school? Write sentences.

 Maktabdan so'ng nima qilasiz? Gaplar yozing.
- **2** Write about your favourite sportsman or film star. Sevimli sportchi yoki kino yulduzingiz haqida yozing.

Lesson 5 Does he ...? Yes, he does.

Homework

- Read the texts in Activity 5. Write a similar text about a pupil in your class. Don't write his/her name. 5-mashqdagi matnlarni o'qing. Sinfdoshingiz haqida shunga o'xshash matn yozing, lekin uning ismini yozmang.
- 2 Complete the sentences. Gaplarni toʻldiring.
 - 1) <u>Does</u> she like maths?
- 5) _____ he read German books?
- 2) **Do** you get up at 5 o'clock?
- 6) _____ they go to school on time?

3) _____ she watch TV?

- 7) _____ this pen write?
- 4) _____ you play hockey?

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

Write sentences about Heggy. Heggi haqida gaplar yozing. e.g. Heggy wakes up at

Lesson 1 I like playing ...

Homework	,
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1	Write	four	sentence	s about	what	your	family	likes	and	doe	esn'	t like.
	Oila a'	zolarin	giz yoqtirad	digan va	yoqtirm	aydiga	n narsal	ar haq	ida 4	ta	gap	yozing.
	e.g. A	Ny fat	her likes	playing di	raughts	but r	ny moth	ier do	esn't.			

2	Write the	-ing forms of	these	words.	So'zlarning	"-ing"li	shaklini	yozing.	
	speak	open	play_	stor	run	li	ve	sit	

Lesson 2 Do you have a hobby?

Classwork

- 4a Play "My friend likes...". Write the names. e.g. A: Do you like playing chess? Rustam: Yes, I do.
 - playing chess e.g. Rustam
 - collecting cards
 - writing poems
 - collecting coins

- doing puzzles
- playing computer games
- taking photos
- playing draughts

Homework

1 Write Aziz's letter to Lucy about his hobbies.

Aziz nomidan uning sevimli mashgʻulotlari haqida Lusiga xat yozing.

2 Complete the sentences. Bulutdagi soʻzlardan foydalanib, gaplarni toʻldiring.

e.g	My gran	ny likes_	<u>sewing.</u>
	l like _	le	etters.
	I don't	like	early.
	Does he	like	English?
	He likes	3	_ puzzles.

I don't like_____.
Ali likes_____chess. get up, sew, write, play, draw, speak, Aziz doesn't like____maths. do Does your brother like____tennis? He doesn't like_____ his homework.

Lesson 3 Do you like singing?

Homework

- 1 Complete the questions with "do", "does" and the right words. Savollarni "do", "does" va mos so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.
 - e.g. Does she like cycling? Do you like doing puzzles?

1)	she	roller-skating?
2)	you	the long-jump?
3)	you	cards?

- 6) _____ she ____ a rope?
 7) ____ you ____ the high-jump?
 8) ____ she ____ a skateboard?
- 4) _____ she ____ a kite?
- 2 Write a quiz for your friend. Use Activities 4a, 4b and 4c as a model. O'rtog'ingiz uchun savolnoma tuzing. 3-darsdagi 4a, 4b va 4c mashqlardan namuna sifatida foydalaning.

Classwork and homework	
Lesson 4 I like 🎜 music.	
Classwork	listen to,
	watch TV, play, radio,
5b Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue.	CD, pop, jazz, rock,
A: What do you do in the evening?	classical music, the guitar
B:	the rubob, the doira,
A: What kind of music do you like?	the piano, the dutor,
B: What about you?	the saxophone
A:	
B: I do too. / I don't.	
6b Write about Lucy.	
likes, but she does	n't like 🔼
is Wh	itney Houston.

Homework

1 Complete the letter. Xatni tugallang.

____ likes _____ to music.

Dear Lucy	
Thank you for your letter. I like _	too. My favourite music is
I like too. I don't like	My favourite singer is S/he is
fantastic! Please write to me about	your hobbies and favourite singers.
Love	

2a Interview your family and complete the table. Oila a'zolaringizdan so'rab, jadvalni to'ldiring. e.g. What music do you like, Mum?

name	jazz	рор	Uzbek classical musi	c classical music	rock
e.g. Mum	×	✓	✓	×	×

- **2b** Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.
 - e.g. Mum likes pop and Uzbek classical music but she doesn't like jazz, rock or classical music.

Lesson 5 What's on Channel 4?

Homework

Ask and write what programmes, channels your family like/don't like.

Oila a'zolaringizdan qanday dastur va kanallarni yoqtirishini so'rang va yozing.

family	channel	programmes	likes	doesn't like
e.g. Mum	Yoshlar	Music, Tahlilnoma, Comedy Films	✓	

1b Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

e.g. Mum watches Music, Tahlilnoma and comedy films on Yoshlar channel.

Lesson 1 Pets

Homework

Homework
1 Write sentences with "have/has". "Have/has"dan foydalanib, gaplar yozing.
e.g. Murod <u>has two cats.</u>
Asila and Komila
Sardor's father and
Rasul and
2 Write the correct sentences. To'g'ri gaplar yozing.
Do you has/have a pet? I has/have a dog. There are/is two rabbits on the farm. There are/is a hedgehog in the yard.
Lesson 2 Domestic animals Homework 1 Look at the pictures and complete the letter.
Rasmlarga qarab, xatni toʻldiring.
Dear Lucy Thank you for your letter. I like it. We like animals on our farm. We have three and three, two and four, five and two Madina and I have three and four, a and seven Aziz and Davron have two and eight, a and three The dog's name is Olapar. My father has a and a Please write to me soon. Love
Sabina
2a Read, guess and write. O'qing, hayvonni toping va uning nomini yozing. 1 It lives on the farm. It has four legs. It is big. It has small ears. It is black and white and sometimes brown. It is a 2 It lives in the house. It is yellow. It is small. It likes water. It is a
Write about an animal for your partner to guess. Sherigingiz topishi uchun 3a mashqdagidek biror hayvon haqida yozing.

UNIT 9 Furry friends

Classwork and homework

Lesson 3 My dog can ...

Homework

- 1 How much do you know about animals? Write T for True or F for False. Hayvonlarni qanchalik bilasiz? Rost gaplar uchun T, notoʻgʻri gaplar uchun F deb yozing.
 - 1 Kittens are young cats.
 - 2 Rabbits can bite.
 - 3 Dogs often meow.
 - 4 Dogs and cats can be friends. 8 Geese are always noisy.
- 5 Dogs are old puppies.
- 6 Rabbits can sing.
- 7 Donkeys do not have ears.
- 2a Read the text. Matnni o'qing.

On a big farm there was a house. In this house lived a family: a father mouse, a mother mouse and a little mouse. The father said to the little mouse: "Son, you must be afraid of cats because they can eat you up. Let's go to the yard and see the cat." First they saw a green frog. The mouse asked: "Dad, is this the cat?" His father said: "No, it's a frog, it's small". Then they met a cow. The son asked: "Is this the cat?" His father said: "No. The cat is not very big." They went on and the son asked: "Is this the cat?" The father said: "No. It's a sheep". Now the mouse asked: "What colour's the cat?" The father said: "It's black and white." "Are those cats?" asked his little son. "Those are ducks", said his father, "and those are hens." Suddenly, the father saw the cat and ran away. But the little son was not afraid of it. A dog saw the cat too and began to bark. The cat climbed the tree and the mouse said: "Now I know that the cat can eat me and it says: Woof-woof."

2b Write the answers. Savollarga javob yozing.

- 1 What animals did the mouse see? Sichgoncha ganday hayvonlarni ko'rdi?
- 2 Why did the father mouse want to show the cat to his son? Nima uchun ota sichqon o'z o'g'liga mushukni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'ldi?
- 3 Was the mouse right? Does the cat say "Woof-woof"? Sichgoncha hagmi? Mushuk "Vov, Vov" deydimi?

Lesson	4	ı	look	after	my	pets.
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Classwork

for a walk. look after, Sunday, bones, pets, fish, corn, feed, cat, dog

5c Complete the sentences with the words:

Alisher goes to his	granny in	Samarkand this	He asks his
friend to	_his	He has a dog, a cat,	and hens.
Aziz must	the do	g two times a day and take h	າim
every morning and	evening. T	here isin the fridge fo	r the
and for the		. The hens eat	

Homework

1 Write the dialogue between Nodira and her mother.

Nodira va uning onasi oʻrtasidagi dialogni yozing.

I like animals. / Can I have a pet? / OK. This birthday you can have a small dog. / A dog. / What pet do you want? / You must keep him clean and take him for a walk. / Don't forget.

Nodira:	I	like	<u>animals.</u>	Can	I	have	а	pet?
Mother:								•
Nodira:								
Mothor								

2 Write sentences. Gaplar yozing.

- 1 my/look/you/can/after/pets.
- 2 feed/two/you/them/must/times/a day.
- 3 milk/don't/and/forget/water.____

Lesson 5 Happy pets

Homework

- 1 Find and write twenty-one animals. → \\varphi Yigirma bitta hayvon toping va yozing.
- **2** Complete the words. So'zlarni tugallang.
 - 1) h ___ r ___ 2) ___ b ___ t
- 7) __ _ _ ng
- 3) s ___ e __ 4) ___ ck
- 8) r ___ s ___ _ 9) ___ tt ___
- 10) ___ dgeh ___ _
- 5) ___ o ___ ey 11) t ___ rt ___ e 6) t ___ k ___
- 12) p ___ let 13) ___ il

PICIAINIAIRIYIHIOIP

CHICKMELVA FGOOSEBPER

SOGWPFKIDR

HRABBITCOO ECALFSGOAT

EDUCKHENH POULTURKEY

- 14) ___ pp ___
- 15) ___ ou ___ __ 16) ___ oldfi ___ __
- 3 Find and write the odd word. Mantiqan mos bo'lmagan so'zni topib, yozing.
 - (1 donkey goat sheep rooster) (2 pig horse cow duck)
- (3 goose rooster horse turkey)
- (4 rabbit cow donkey fish)
- 4 What pet animals are popular in Uzbekistan? Write them. Oʻzbekistonda qaysi sevimli hayvonlar mashhur? Ularni yozing.

Great Britain and the USA	Uzbekistan
cats	
dogs	
horses	
birds	

UNIT 10 Wildlife

Classwork and homework

Lesson i Habitat is nome. <i>Homework</i>	DOLPHINW
1 Find and write eight animals. Sakkizta hayvon nomini topib, ularni yoz	WOLFOXHH KFROGOGA NPQCAMEL
Choose an animal and write about it. name. Biror hayvonni tanlab, u haqida yo yozmang.	Do not write the TORTOISE
e.g. They are green. They are big. They	y live in Australia. They live in water. By eat fish. They like eating humans too!
Lesson 2 What can anima	ls do?
Classwork	
3c Write T for True or F for False.	
	 5 Bagira looked after Mowgli. 6 The snake wanted to eat Mowgli up. 7 Mowgli didn't like the tiger. 8 Mowgli liked to live in the jungle.
Homework	
1 Complete the sentences. Gaplarni to	ugallang.
1 Monkeys can but the	ey can't
2 Ducks can but they	
3 Tigers ca but they	
4 Gazelles can but they	
Read and complete the sentences. Gaplarni oʻqing va toʻldiring. Bu soʻzlard The mountains in There are a lot of mountains there are a lot of small animal butterflies too. It is very cold in the mo Not many big animals live there. It is a and sheep, hyenas and bears.	dan foydalaning: are beautiful there. In the s, snakes, birds and buntains in
	copy and complete. Use is/are. ne elephant <i>is</i> washing the tiger now.
The ducks listening to music. The bear. The snake singing to the little wolves playing football. The The gazelles roller-skating. The cr	ion. The monkeys dancing. The bear playing with little tigers.

Homework

- **1 Write sentences.** Gaplarni yozing.
 - 1 are/the ducks/now/swimming.
 - 2 are/jumping/now/the monkeys.
 - 3 is/now/the lion/not/sleeping.
 - 4 is/the bear/now/eating.
- 2 Write Big Cats. Katta mushuklar nomini yozing.

e.g. a lion

3 Complete the story in Activity 4. 4-mashqdagi hikoyani yozib tugallang.

Lesson 4 Dangerous animals

Classwork

- 2c Match the animals and activities. | 3b Listen and complete.
 - 1) an elephant
- a) climb
- 2) zebras
- b) eat
- 3) deer
- c) fly
- 4) a monkey d) eat
- 5) a lion
- e) get washed
- 6) birds
- f) swim
- 7) a crocodile g) run

Class of animals	Big/ Small	Eats	Habitat

Gr-r-r

3c Write about leopards. e.g. Leopards swim well.

Homework

- 1 Write the questions to the answers. Javoblarga savollar yozing.
 - e.g. The elephant is walking. Is the elephant walking?

 - 1) The zebras are eating. 3) The monkey is climbing.

 - 2) Three deer are standing. 4) The crocodile is swimming.
- 2 Read and answer the questions. Matnni o'qib, savollarga javob bering.
 - 1) Which pets do people usually have?
 - 2) Which dangerous animals do people sometimes keep?
 - 3) Where do people keep them?
 - 4) Do you want to have a wildlife pet?



swim

loudly

People's dangerous pets

People like to have pets. A lot of people keep cats, dogs, goldfish and canaries. But some people want to keep dangerous animals in their homes and yards: monkeys, crocodiles, tigers, lions, bears, snakes, big lizards and other wildlife. We must not keep wildlife in our homes. It is dangerous. These animals can attack you. They must live in their habitat.

Lesson 5 How long can animals live?

Homework

1a Complete the sentences with verbs in Past Simple.

Qavs ichidagi fe'llarning o'tgan zamoni bilan gaplarni to'ldiring.

e.g. Jackie <u>was</u> (be) a little monkey.

Children _____ (give) him sweets. Jackie's mother ____ (say) to the zoo keeper, "We don't give him sweets". The zoo keeper ____ (write) a sign. The children (see) the sign on the cage. Jackie (be) a clever monkey.

1b Number the pictures. Rasmlarni raqamlang.











- 2 Read and answer the questions. Matnni o'qib, savollarga javob bering.
 - 1 Where are the tugai forests?
 - 2 Which animals live in the tugai?

There are tugai forests near the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers. There are deer in the tugai. When you are in the tugai you can't see the wild animals. They don't like people. They run fast. But you can sometimes see birds, wild ducks, frogs, hedgehogs and beautiful butterflies. Usually the snakes in the tugai are not poisonous, but there are a lot of mosquitoes!

Unit 10 Lesson 4

Activity 2d Work in pairs.

Find five differences.

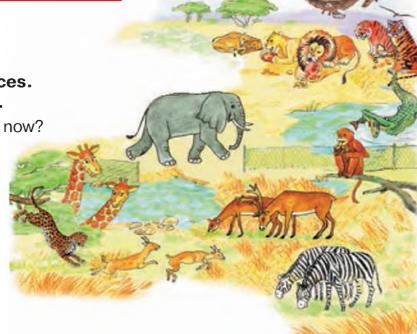
Pupil B: Look at this picture.

e.g. B: Is the elephant walking now?

A: No, it isn't.

B: Is it getting washed now?

A: Yes, it is.



Lesson 1 My favourite season

Classwork

3a Work in pairs. Look, copy and complete.



Homework

- Write about your mother's or your father's favourite season but don't write the season. Ota yoki onangizning sevimli fasli haqida yozing, ammo fasl nomini yozmang.
- **Read and name the seasons.** O'qing va fasllar nomini yozing. **e.g.** It's autumn.

Hi Tom

I'm fine. There are a lot of interesting things here in Uzbekistan. Every day my friends and I go for walks. I eat a lot of fruit. It's great!

Harry

Dear Janet
My holiday is great! The
days are nice. It's hot.
We swim every day.
Love
Susan

D

Dear Kevin

I'm in a nice place now. I like it very much. I'm out on my skis all day!
Love
John

Dear Mum

I'm OK. It's very interesting here. The days are nice and warm. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. They are nice! Love Mike

Lesson 2 Summer holidays are fun!

Homework

1 Read and choose the correct words. O'qing va mos so'zlarni tanlang.

My difficult/favourite season is summer, because I was born in summer. It is warm and sometimes cold/hot. There are a lot of flowers, fruit and vegetables. In summer I can go to the sea or a river. I like swimming/flying. My hobby is playing chess. I like playing chess with my father. I have a bicycle. My friends and I often ride horses/bicycles. With my family and our dog we go to the forest. We like nature. We like cooking/listening to birds. Sometimes I and my

elder sister go to the village for a month. My grandmother and grandfather/ driver live there. My sister and I help them in the garden. In summer I sometimes can see a snow/rainbow. Summer is a rainbow of colours!

2 Write a letter to your British friend about summer in Uzbekistan. Britaniyalik do'stingizga O'zbekistonning yoz fasli haqida xat yozing.

Autumn Accon

	esson o Autumn
	Homework 1
1	Complete the sentences. Use first, second, third.
	"First, second, third" soʻzlaridan foydalanib gaplarni toʻldiring.
	June is the month of summer. Monday is the day of
	the week. October is the month of autumn. August is the
	month of summer. Tuesday is the day of the week.
2	Read and write the verbs in Past Simple.
	Oʻqing va qavs ichidagi fe'llarni oʻtgan zamonda yozing.

A big black dragon (live) in the mountains. There was a village near the mountains. One day the dragon attacked the people in the village. The people (give) a lot of food to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the food, but it attacked the village. The people (give) their cows, sheep, goats and horses to the dragon. The dragon (eat) the animals and attacked the village. The people (give) the most beautiful girl to the dragon. There was a young and strong boy. He (want) to help the girl. He (attack) the dragon and killed it. They (come) to the village. The people (be) happy.

11 18 25

7 14 21 28 B 15 22 29

Lesson 4 Winter days

Classwork

4a Write the sentences.

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









Shuhrat

Azamat

Nelly







1 Write.

The	eighteenth of April. <u>e.g. 18 April</u>
The	eleventh of September.
The	twenty-first of December.
The	thirtieth of January.

The	twelfth	of	No	ven	nber	
The	twenty-	eigh	nth	of	June.	

14 21 28 15 22 29 16 23 30

10 17 24 31

4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27

6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29

8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30

2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25

8 15 22 29 9 16 23 10 17 24

6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29

9 16 23 30 10 17 24

6 13 20 27

16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26

2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25

The third of July. ___ The twenty-fifth of April. _

2 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season. Do not write the season. Sevimli faslingiz haqida 5 ta gap yozing. Fasl nomini yozmang.

Lesson 5 Spring is coming.

Homework

- 1 Choose the right word. Mos keluvchi soʻzni tanlang.
 - 1 In spring the days are *shorter/longer*. 2 In summer the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 3 In autumn the nights are *shorter/longer*. 4 In winter the days are the *hottest/coldest*. 5 February is the *longest/shortest* month of a year. 6 The *longest/shortest* days of a year is in June. 7 The *longest/shortest* days of a year are in December.
- 2 Write the questions. Savollarni yozing.
 - 1 it/is/hot/summer/in? <u>e.g. Is it hot in summer?</u>
 - 2 season/is/your/what/favourite/? _____
 - 3 the first/January/is/month? _____
 - 4 like/you/swimming/do/?_____

Lesson 6 Project

Homework

1 Make the sentences correct. Write capital letters.

Bosh harflarni yozib, gaplardagi xatolarni to'g'rilang.

- e.g. 1 Laura Jackson is from England.
- 1 laura jackson is from england.
- 2 her friend komila hasanova is from uzbekistan.
- 3 the spring months are march, april and may.
- 4 we have english on monday, wednesday and saturday.
- 5 anvar's favourite subjects are english and maths.
- 6 my friends from australia want to visit tashkent, samarkand and khiva.
- 2 Put the sentences in order.

Gaplarni toʻgʻri tartibda yozing.

- e.g. 1f Hello, Nancy.
- a Oh, it's winter in Australia. It's cold. I'm at home.
- b Hello Rustam. How is Tashkent?
- c Thanks.
- d Great! It's summer. We eat ice cream and swim. What about you?
- e Come and visit us in Tashkent.
- f Hello, Nancy.







Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

Homework

- 1 Watch today's programme or read the newspaper or listen to the radio. Find out the weather forecast for tomorrow. Bugungi televizion dasturlarni kuzating, gazeta oʻqing yoki radio tinglang. Ertangi ob-havo ma'lumotlari haqida bilib oling.
 - e.g. It's an icy day. It's snowy. It's cold.
- 2a Read the dialogue. Dialogni o'ging.
 - D: Hello Rustam.
 - R: Hi Dildora. How are you?
 - **D:** I'm fine. Today is the first day of spring.
 - R: What's your favourite weather?
 - D: I like warm weather. What about you?
 - R: I like cold weather.
 - D: What do you do when it is cold?
 - R: I go sledging.
- **2b** Correct the false sentences. Noto 'g'ri gaplarni to 'g'rilang.
 - e.g. It's the first day of winter.

It's the first day of spring.

Rustam	likes	hot	weather.	
Dildora	likes	cool	weather.	

Dildora goes sledging when it's cold.

Lesson 2 Sunny days are lovely!

Homework

- 1 Find and write 13 weather words. Can you find more? Ob-havoga oid 13 ta so'z topib, ularni yozing. Yana-da koʻproq so'z topa olasizmi? → ↓ 73
- 2 Look at the map of England, Scotland and Wales. Write the weather. Angliya, Shotlandiya

va Uels xaritasiga garab, ob-havoni yozing.

e.g. It's sunny in London.

OJBADFINEJ BAFXIOSQWE CURZCNTDKW ONECAOYSUP LIELHCDUFO DKZOIICOOL UDIURILKGP WINDYLILGE AMGYSUNNYS

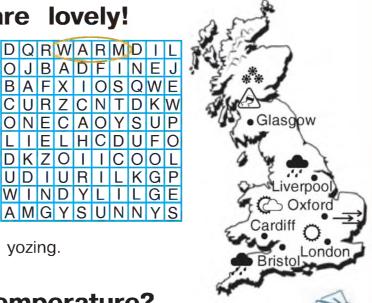
Lesson 3 What's the temperature?

Homework

Look at the example. Draw thermometers and write sentences. Namunaga garab, termometrlar chizing va gaplar yozing.

e.g. The temperature is minus five.

-5C° 40C° 20C° -10C° 0C° 9C° -12C°



Lesson 4 Seasons and weather

Homework

1a Read and write four sentences about Samarkand and Khorezm. O'qing, Samarqand va Xorazm haqida to'rtta gap yozing.

Samarkand

	summer	dry, hot, 28° - 32° in July, 20° - 24° in the mountains
the	spring	rainy
weather	winter	cold, often there is snow, -2° in January, -8° in the mountains
	autumn	warm and rainy, cool in October and November
sunny days	269	

Khorezm

	summer	very hot, dry, about 37° in July
the	spring	rainy in March and April
weather	winter	cold, freezing, there is no snow, -5° in January
	autumn	warm in September, rainy and cool in October and November
sunny days	200	

1b Write four sentences about your home town. Ona shahringiz haqida toʻrtta gap yozing.

Lesson 5 Stormy weather

Homework

Look at the table and write about: Jadvalga qarang va quyidagilar haqida yozing: fun, nice, boring, interesting

- a) the season and weather fasl va ob-havo
- b) what people do/don't do odamlar nima qiladilar/qilmaydilar
- c) how people feel odamlar o'zlarini qanday his qiladilar

season	weather	activities
summer	always hot	swim, play football
autumn	warm, often rains, wind, duststorm, sometimes hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, cool and cold	eat a lot of fruit, don't swim
winter	cold, freezing, often cloudy, foggy, sometimes sunny and warm, snow, rain, never hot	play snowballs, walk in the morning, skate, ski, don't play football
spring usually warm, often rains, wind, thunderstorm, sometimes hailstorm, hail and snow, warm		collect flowers, work on a farm, fly kites, feed animals with grass

e.g. In summer it is always hot. People go swimming and play football. They feel happy because it is fun.

Lesson 1 I like Navruz.

Homework

- 1 Write what your family do at Navruz. Navroʻzda oila a'zolaringiz nimalar qilishini yozing. **e.g.** At Navruz we go to the park.
- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud. Gaplarni bulut ichidagi soʻzlar bilan toʻldiring.

1 Navruz is the Asian New _____ . 2 Is the ____ nice on this day? 3 My parents and I like this ______ 4 We are _____ at Navruz.

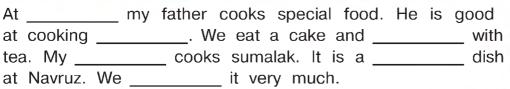
3 Make and write a card to your friend. Doʻstingiz uchun tabrik xati yasang va yozing. **e.g.**

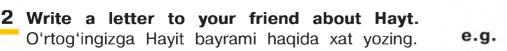
Lesson 2 Come and stay with us.

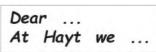
- Homework

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the cloud. Gaplarni bulut ichidagi soʻzlar bilan toʻldiring.

palov, Navruz, like, mother, traditional, sweets







To Sabina

Love

Lucy

Happy Birthday!

Lesson 3 Navruz in Bukhara

Homework

1 Write about your home town. Tug'ilib o'sgan shahringiz haqida yozing.

Visit beautiful is a beautiful town/city/village. There are a lot of interesting things. There is Look at the photo/picture. ... In ... the weather is ... Please

- **2 Answer the questions.** Savollarga javob yozing.
 - 1 What does your city/town/village look like at Navruz?
 - 2 What do you like doing at Navruz?
 - 3 What does your mother cook well?

weather vear happy week holiday



Lesson 4 Fun in April

Homework

Read about Fluffy and answer the questions. Flaffi hagida o'gib, savollarga javob bering.

1 How does Fluffy feel? Why?

2 Is it a true story?

The weather is bad. It is cold and snowy. Fluffy, the polar bear is sad. She looks at her mother and says, "Mum, am I a polar bear?"

"Yes, of course you are, my dear. You are a beautiful polar bear." "Are you sure, mum?"

"Of course I'm sure. You are snow-white (like a snow), you can swim in the cold water, you can walk on the ice. I'm sure you are a polar bear. Why do you ask?"

Fluffy says, "Because I'm freezing cold."



Lesson 5 May Day holiday

Classwork

- 4 Put the words in order.
 - e.g. 1 May Day is a holiday in England.
 - 1 in/is/a holiday/May Day/England.____
 - 2 May Day/On/young/people/to/their homes/take flowers.
 - 3 sing/spring/They/songs. _____

 - 4 Children/round/dance/a maypole. _____
 - 5 make/a/The ribbons/bright/picture.
 - 6 a lot/Not/of people/it/do/now.

Homework

- **1 Find 10 words.** 10 ta so'z toping.
- 2 Make a poster "Celebrations in England and Uzbekistan." Draw and write. "Angliya va O'zbekiston bayramlari" nomli plakat tayyorlang, chizing va yozing.
- e.g. New Year

In England at 12 o'clock people say "Happy New Year!" They visit their family and friends.

Navruz, Hayt, April Fool's Day, May Day, Teachers' Day, Birthday, New Year

R	1	В	В	0	Ν	Q
S	Ρ	R	1	Ν	G	U
T	K	I	Ν	G	W	Ε
Ν	0	G	l	R	L	Ε
G	L	Н	0	М	Ε	Ν
L	D	T	Р	Χ	Z	М
М	Α	Υ	Ρ	0	L	Ε

Grammatik ma'lumotlar

1) Ot (Noun)

Predmetning nomini bildirib, *kim?* (*who?*) va *nima?* (*what?*) savollaridan biriga javob boʻluvchi soʻz turkumi ot deyiladi. Ot artikllar bilan ishlatilishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida otlar bosh va qaratqich kelishiklarga ega: *student* (bosh kelishik), *student*'s (qaratqich kelishik).

Otlar sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarga boʻlinadi. Sanaladigan otlar book, car, chair kabi soʻzlar boʻlib, ular biz sanay oladigan narsalarning nomlaridir. Shunga koʻra biz one car, two books, three chairs deb aytishimiz mumkin. Ular birlikda (a cat, one book) yoki koʻplikda (two chairs, a lot of books) boʻlishi mumkin. Birlikdagi otlardan keyin fe'llar birlikda, koʻplikdagi otlardan keyin esa fe'llar tegishlicha koʻplikda boʻladi: This book is boring. These books are interesting.

Sanalmaydigan otlar *rice*, *water* kabi soʻzlar boʻlib, ular biz sanay olmaydigan narsalardir. Biz *rice* deyishimiz mumkin, ammo *one rice* deb ayta olmaymiz. Shuning uchun sanalmaydigan otlar faqat birlik shaklda boʻlib, ulardan keyin fe'llar birlikda ishlatiladi.

Otlarda koʻplik

Otlarning koʻplik shakli ularning birlik shakliga -s yoki -es qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish yoʻli bilan hosil qilinadi va otlar oldidan ishlatilgan noaniq artikl tushirib qoldiriladi.

Birlik	Koʻplik		
<i>a banana</i> – banan	<i>bananas</i> – bananlar		
a cat - mushuk	cats – mushuklar		
an orange - apelsin	oranges – apelsinlar		

Koʻplik yasovchi -s yoki -es qoʻshimchasi otlarga quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan qoidalarga koʻra qoʻshiladi va turlicha talaffuz qilinadi:

1.	k, p, t dan keyin		[s]	cat - cats; cap - caps
2.	b, d, g, I, m, n, r, v, w dan keyin	-s	[z]	pen – pens; dog – dogs
3.	unlilardan keyin		[2]	boy – boys
4.	-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -tch dan keyin	-es	[iz]	class - classes; box - boxes
5.	-se, -ce, -ze, -ge, -o dan keyin	-s	راك]	horse - horses; page - pages
6.	-f, -fe dan keyin	-es	[vz]	wolf – wolves; calf – calves shelf – shelves
7.	<i>undosh</i> + <i>y</i> dan keyin	-ies	[iz]	canary – canaries; puppy – puppies; hobby – hobbies

Ingliz tilida yana shunday otlar ham mavjudki, ularning koʻpligi soʻz oʻzagining oʻzgarishi bilan yasaladi: man - men, woman - women, child - children, goose - geese, foot - feet. Yana shunday otlar borki, ularning birligi va koʻpligi bir xil shaklga ega: fish - fish, sheep - sheep. deer - deer, hair - hair.

2) Artikl (Article)

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos boʻlib, u otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Oʻzbek tilida esa bunday soʻz turkumi mavjud emas.

Artiklning ikki turi mavjud: 1) noaniq artikl – a, an; 2) aniq artikl – the.

Undosh tovushlar (masalan, b, c, d, f, g, h) oldidan a noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: a book, a coat, a house, a letter. Unli tovushlar (masalan, a, e, i, o, u) oldidan esa an noaniq artikli ishlatiladi: an address, an egg, an idea, an old house.

Yodda tuting! a/an faqatgina birlikdagi sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Ula koʻplikdagi hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi.

Noanio	ı artikl	Aniq artikl
a [ə]	an [ən]	the [ðə]
 biror narsa haqida rilganda: This is have (has); there ladigan birlikdagi s I have a brothe 	an: an eye, an orange birinchi marta gapi- a book. b is dan keyin ke- analadigan otlar bilan: ar. There is a ball. ang qanday narsa/kimsa and He is a nice man. asbini aytishda:	Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi: - tartib sonlar oldidan: - the first, the second, the third - birinchi marta gapirilgan narsa gapda - takror ishlatilganda: The book is good. - soʻzlovchi gap borayotgan narsa haqida - tinglovchi biladi deb oʻylaganda: - Open the window please. - sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oldidan: - the fastest train - musiqiy asboblar bilan: the guitar
	Artiklning ishla	tilmaslik hollari

Artiklning ishlatilmaslik hollari

Odam va joy nomlari oldidan odatda artikl ishlatilmaydi: Uzbekistan, England, Zafar.
 Koʻplikdagi otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: Cats and dogs are animals.

3) Otlarning garatgich kelishigi (Possessive case)

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) koʻpincha odam va hayvonni anglatuvchi otlarning oxiriga qoʻshilib, egalikni, tegishlilikni bildiradi va oʻzbek tilidagi "-ning" qoʻshimchasiga toʻgʻri keladi: *John's* bike (*Jonning velosi pedi*); the dog's tail (itning dumi).

Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi (-'s) birlikdagi va koʻpligi -s/-es bilan yasalmaydigan otlarning koʻpligiga (masalan, men, women, children, people) qoʻshiladi: the boy's house, Chris's birthday, the children's park.

Koʻpligi -s/-es bilan yasaladigan otlarning koʻpligidan keyin esa faqatgina "'" tutuq belgisi qoʻshiladi xolos: my parents' bedroom, her friends' school.

Taqqoslaymiz: the student's books (talaba**ning** kitoblari) the students' books (talaba**larning** kitoblari)

4) Sifat (Adjective)

Bad, big, boring, good, interesting, new, old, small kabi soʻzlar sifatlardir. Sifatlar shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini, xususiyatini bildirib, qanday?, qanaqa? degan savollarga javob boʻladi. Ular otlardan keyin emas, balki ulardan oldin ishlatiladi: a big sifat house ot. Sifatlar otlarning birlik yoki koʻpligiga qarab oʻzgarmaydi: a **fast** car; **fast** cars.

Otlar oldida bir necha sifat ishlatilsa, ular orasida *and* bogʻlovchisi ishlatilmaydi: *a big bad wolf* (ammo *a big and bad wolf* emas). Shuningdek, ularning ishlatilish tartibi quyidagicha boʻladi: 1) son; 2) oʻlcham; 3) shakl; 4) rang; 5) millat; 6) material.

Masalan: My robot has three large round black eyes.

Sifatlar be, become, get, look, feel kabi fe'llardan keyin ham ishlatilishi mumkin, m-n.: The water is cold. She looks happy. I feel hot/happy/angry/sad.

Bu fe'llardan keyin bir necha sifatlar ishlatilsa, bu sifatlarning oxirgi ikkitasi oʻrtasida and bogʻlovchisi ishlatiladi: *He was tall, dark and handsome*.

Ayrim sifatlar otga "-y" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish bilan yasalishi ham mumkin, m-n.: rain+y=rainy, cloud+y=cloudy, sun+ny=sunny, ice+y=icy.

Sifat darajalari

Ingliz tilida sifatlarning uchta darajasi mavjud: *oddiy, qiyosiy* va *orttirma*. Sifatlarning oddiy darajasi ularning hech qanday qoʻshimchasiz birlamchi shakl-

laridir: nice, green, old, young, tall, strong, beautiful, fast, slow, hungry, sad va h.k.

Sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi: -er, more, than

Biror-bir narsa, shaxs va h.k.ni boshqa bir narsa, shaxs va h.k. bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi ishlatiladi. Bir yoki ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga

"-er" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish yoki ikki va undan ortiq boʻgʻinli sifatlar oldidan "more" soʻzini ishlatish bilan sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi yasaladi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlardan keyin "than" bogʻlovchisi qoʻllanadi hamda boshqa narsa va h.k. taqqoslanadi.

Qiyosiy daraja oʻzbek tiliga "-roq" deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: taller – balandroq, longer – uzunroq, more beautiful – chiroyliroq.

- <i>er</i> quyidagilarga qoʻshiladi:	more quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:		
1. bir bo'g'inli sifatlarga: m-n. tall - taller, old - older, long - longer va h.k.;	ikki boʻgʻinli yoki koʻp boʻgʻinli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.:		
 -y bilan tugaydigan ikki boʻgʻinli sifatlarga. -y bu yerda -i ga oʻzgaradi, m-n.: happy – happier, hungry – hungrier; 	interesting – more interesting beautiful – more beautiful boring – more boring		
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli</i> + <i>bir undosh</i> bilan tugagan boʻlsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undosh</i> ga aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot</i> – <i>hotter</i> , <i>big</i> – <i>bigger</i> . Ammo <i>bir unli</i> + <i>w</i> bilan tugaganda <i>w</i> ikkilanmaydi: m-n. <i>low</i> – <i>lower</i> .	difficult – more difficult		

Sifatlarning orttirma darajasi

Biror narsani u taalluqli boʻlgan butun bir guruh bilan taqqoslash uchun sifatlarning orttirma darajasi ishlatiladi. Odatda bir yoki ikki boʻgʻinli sifatlarning oddiy darajasiga "-est" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish yoki ikki va undan ortiq boʻgʻinli sifatlar oldidan "most" soʻzini ishlatish bilan orttirma darajadagi sifatlar yasaladi. Orttirma darajadagi sifatlar oldidan aniq artikl "the" ishlatiladi.

Orttirma daraja oʻzbek tiliga "eng" deb tarjima qilinadi, masalan: *the tallest – eng baland; the longest – eng uzun* va h.k.

-est quyidagilarga qoʻshiladi:	most quyidagilar oldidan ishlatiladi:			
1. bir boʻgʻinli sifatlarga: m-n. cold – the cold est , big – the bigg est va h.k.;	ikki boʻgʻinli yoki koʻp boʻgʻinli sifatlar oldidan, m-n.:			
 -y bilan tugaydigan ikki boʻgʻinli sifatlarga. -y bu yerda -i ga oʻzgaradi, m-n.: easy – the easiest, early – the earliest; 	interesting – the most interesting beautiful – the most beautiful boring – the most boring			
3. qisqa sifatlar <i>bir unli + bir undosh</i> bilan tugagan boʻlsa, oxirgi undosh <i>ikki undosh</i> ga aylanadi, m-n.: <i>hot - the hottest, big - the biggest</i> . Ammo <i>bir unli + w</i> bilan tugaganda <i>w</i> ikkilanmaydi: m-n. <i>low - the lowest</i> .	difficult – the most difficult			

5) Buyruq gaplar

Ingliz tilida fe'Ining "to"siz shaklini gapning boshida qo'llash orqali buyruq mayli – buyruq ohangidagi gaplar yasaladi. Buyruq gaplarning inkor shaklini yasash uchun, quyidagi jadvaldagidek, "Don't" inkor yasovchi ko'makchisi birinchi o'ringa qo'yiladi.

Boʻlishli buyruq gap	Inkor buyruq gap
Go to his house. Uning uyiga bor(ing).	Don't go to his house. Uning uyiga borma(ng).
Touch it. Unga teg(ing).	Don't touch it. <i>Unga tegma(ng)</i> .
Go straight. To'g'riga yur(ing).	Don't go straight. <i>Toʻgʻriga yurma(ng)</i> .
Turn right. Oʻngga buril(ing).	Don't turn right. <i>Oʻngga burilma(ng)</i> .
Turn left. Chapga buril(ing).	Don't turn left. Chapga burilma(ng).
Stop. To'xta(ng).	Don't stop. To'xtama(ng).

6) Son (Number)

Narsalarning miqdori yoki tartibini bildirgan soʻzlar sonlardir. Sonlar sanoq sonlar (Cardinal Numbers) va tartib sonlarga (Ordinal Numbers) boʻlinadi.

Sanoq sonlar

Sanoq sonlar shaxs yoki buyumlarning miqdorini bildirib, *nechta?* (how many?) soʻroqʻiga javob boʻladi, m-n.: one, two, three va h.k.

20 dan boshlab oʻnliklar va birliklar oʻrtasida chiziqcha " - " ishlatiladi, m-n.: twenty-five, thirty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-four, sixty-six, seventy-nine

1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan sanoq sonlar

1-10	11-20	21-100
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two va h.k.
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a / one hundred

100 dan 1000 gacha boʻlgan sanoq sonlar

100 dan yuqori sonlarda birlik hamda oʻnliklar oldidan "and", 120 dan boshlab oʻnliklar va birliklar oʻrtasida chiziqcha "-" ishlatiladi.

100 a / one hundred	183 a / one hundred and eighty-three
101 a / one hundred and one	415 four hundred and fifteen
102 a / one hundred and two	525 five hundred and twenty-five
111 a / one hundred and eleven	678 six hundred and seventy-eight
120 a / one hundred and twenty	750 seven hundred and fifty
127 a / one hundred and twenty-seven	1000 a / one thousand

Tartib sonlar

Tartib sonlar predmetlarning tartibini bildiradi va qaysi?, nechanchi? (which?) soʻrogʻiga javob boʻladi. Tartib sonlar oldida aniq artikl "the" ishlatiladi: the tenth, the sixth, the third.

1, 2, 3 dan boshqa hamma sanoq sonlarga "-th" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish orqali tartib sonlar yasaladi. *One, two, three* ning tartib sonlari quyidagicha boʻladi: *one* – *the first; two* – *the second; three* – *the third*. "-th" bilan tartib sonlar hosil qilinganda quyidagi sonlarda ayrim oʻzgarishlarni kuzatish mumkin: *five* – *the fifth; eight* – *the eighth; nine* – *the ninth; twelve* – *the twelfth*.

1 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan tartib sonlar

1-10	11-20	21-100
1st the first	11th the eleventh	21st the twenty-first
2nd the second	12th the twelfth	22nd the twenty-second va h.k.
3rd the third	13th the thirteenth	30th the thirtieth
4th the fourth	14th the fourteenth	40th the fortieth
5th the fifth	15th the fifteenth	50th the fiftieth
6th the sixth	16th the sixteenth	60th the sixtieth
7th the seventh	17th the seventeenth	70th the seventieth
8th the eighth	18th the eighteenth	80th the eightieth
9th the ninth	19th the nineteenth	90th the ninetieth
10th the tenth	20th the twentieth	100th the hundredth

7) Olmosh (Pronouns)

Ot oʻrnida ishlatish mumkin boʻlgan soʻzlar olmoshlar deyiladi.

Sha	xslar	Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari	Obyekt kelishigidagi olmoshlar	
		/ (men)	my (mening)	<i>me</i> (meni, menga)	
~	Ш	you (sen)	your (sening)	<i>you</i> (seni, senga)	
Birlik	he (u)		<i>his</i> (uning)	<i>him</i> (uni, unga)	
m	Ш	she (u)	<i>her</i> (uning)	<i>her</i> (uni, unga)	
		it (u)	its (uning)	it (uni, unga)	
¥	I	we (biz)	our (bizning)	<i>us</i> (bizni, bizga)	
Koʻplik	Ш	you (siz)	your (sizning)	<i>you</i> (sizni, sizga)	
8	Ш	they (ular)	their (ularning)	them (ularni, ularga)	

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari: this - these, that - those

Yaqin turgan narsani koʻrsatishda "this" (bu), uzoq turgan narsani koʻrsatishda esa "that" (ana u, anavi) koʻrsatish olmoshlaridan foydalaniladi, m-n.:

This is a cat - Bu mushuk. That is a dog - Anavi kuchuk.

"These" koʻrsatish olmoshi soʻzlovchi yaqinida turgan koʻplikdagi narsalarni, "those" koʻrsatish olmoshi esa soʻzlovchidan uzoqroqda turgan koʻplikdagi narsalarni koʻrsatib aytish uchun ishlatiladi. "These" oʻzbek tiliga "(mana) bu ...lar" deb, "those" esa "(ana) u ...lar" deb tarjima qilinadi, m-n.:

these photos - (mana) bu fotosuratlar; those pencils - (ana) u qalamlar

8) Predlog (Prepositions)

Ingliz tilida koʻplab predloglar mavjud boʻlib, ularning koʻpchiligi birdan ortiq ma'noga ega boʻlganligi sababli murakkab predloglar hisoblanadi. Bir tildagi predlog boshqa bir tilda bir qancha tarjimalarga ega boʻlishi mumkin.

Payt predloglari: at, on, in, before, after

"at" (...da) predlogi. Bu predlog soat vaqtlarini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: I get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at seven.

"Night, midnight, midday, a.m., p.m." soʻzlari bilan "at" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: I go to bed at night. We watch cartoons at five p.m.

Bayramlar bilan ham "at" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: We cook sumalak at Navruz. We have a lot of fun at New Year.

Yodda tuting! Soat nechada, qaysi paytda ekanlikni soʻrash uchun, odatda, "At what time...?" deb emas, balki "What time...?" deb soʻraladi, m-n.: What time is the film?

"on" (...da) predlogi. Bu predlog kunlar, sanalar va Monday morning, Friday afternoon kabi iboralar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: I was at home on Wednesday. I get up late on Sundays. My birthday in on 15 May. I go swimming on Monday mornings. We don't work on Constitution Day.

"in" (...da) predlogi. Bu predlog kun qismlari morning, afternoon, evening bilan ishlatiladi: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. I go to school in the morning. Shuningdek, "in" predlogi oy, yil, va fasllar bilan ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: My birthday is in April. I was born in 2008. Snow falls in winter.

Yodda tuting! "This, next, last, every" li iboralar oldidan predloglar ishlatilmaydi, m-n.: What are you doing this afternoon? Goodbye. See you next week. We played tennis last Saturday. I go to my friend's house every week.

"Before" (...dan oldin) predlogi biror ish-harakatning biror paytdan oldin, "after" (...dan keyin) predlogi esa keyin sodir boʻlganligini aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: Before breakfast I get up and have a shower. After lunch I play basketball.

O'rin-joy predloglari: in, on, at

"in" (...(ichi)da) predlogi. Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ichidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: 'Where's Botir?' 'In the kitchen.' There's nothing in the fridge.

Koʻcha, tuman, shahar, viloyat, respublika, davlat, mamlakat ichida ekanlikni aytish uchun "in" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: *They live in Navoi Street*. Farid is **in Bukhara.**

"on" (...(usti)da) predlogi. Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi, m-n.: There are six books on the table. She has photos on the wall.

"on" predlogi biror narsaning o'ng yoki chap tomonda ekanligini aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: The fridge is on the right. The cupboard is on the left.

"at" (...(yoni)da) predlogi. Bu predlog predmet biror narsaning oldida, yonida ekanligini aytishda, shuningdek, uchrashuv joyi, bekatlar bilan ishlatiladi, m-n.: The boy is at the door. Let's meet at Aziz's house this evening. Turn left at the bus stop/corner.

"at" predlogi quyidagi soʻzlar bilan ham ishlatib turiladi: at breakfast/lunch/dinner, at home, at a restaurant, at work, at the office, at the theatre/cinema, at a party, at (the) school/college/university, at the hospital, at the bank, at the supermarket.

Boshqa o'rin-joy predloglari

under - ...ning tagida
 in front of - ...ning oldida
 behind - ...ning orqasida
 between - ikki narsa oʻrtasida
 near - ...ning yaqinida
 opposite - ...ning qarshisida
 next to - ...ning yonida
 from - ...dan

The book is **under** the chair. The cooker is **between** the window and table. The sports club is **opposite** the library. The library is **next to** the school. Malik is **in front of** Tohir. Tohir is **behind** Malik. We live in a village **near** the town. Take it **from** him.

"By" va "on" predloglari

Biror transport vositasi orqali biror joyga borish, safar qilishni aytishda ingliz tilida odatda "by" predlogidan foydalaniladi, m-n.: by bus, by car, by minivan, by train, by bike, by motorbike, by plane. Bu predlog oʻzbek tiliga "bilan", "orqali" deb tarjima qilinadi. Biror joyga piyoda, yayov borishni aytishda esa "on" predlogi ishlatiladi, m-n.: on foot.

Yo'nalish predloglari

"to" (...ga) predlogi yoʻnalishni aytish uchun ishlatiladi: I go to school on foot. "from... to..." (...dan ...gacha) predloglari yoʻnalish va payt predloglari boʻlishi mumkin: I walk from school to home. I have lunch from 1 oʻclock to 1.30. Biror joyga yetib borishni aytishda "get to" (...ga yetib olmoq) predlogi ishlatiladi: I get to school at 8 oʻclock.

Yodda tuting! "get" va "home" o'rtasida "to" ishlatilmaydi: I get home at 2 o'clock.

9) Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple Tense)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

- a) hamma vaqt uchun umumiy boʻlgan ish-harakatlarni aytish uchun, m-n.: *My parents live* near Samarkand (Ota-onam Samarqand yaqinida yashaydilar).
- b) takror-takror, tez-tez sodir boʻlib turadigan ish-harakatlarni aytishda, m-n.: We **play** football on Saturdays (Biz shanba kunlari futbol oʻynaymiz).

Bunda koʻpincha quyidagi ravishlar ishlatib turiladi: always (doimo), never (hech qachon), often (tez-tez), sometimes (ba'zida), usually (odatda), once a day (bir kunda bir marta), twice a week (haftada ikki marta), every day/week/month/year (har kuni/hafta/oy/yil)

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda darak gapning yasalishi

III shaxs birlik (he, she, it)dan boshqa barcha shaxslar (I, you, we, they)ning oddiy hozirgi zamon bo'lishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lning "to"siz shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy

hozirgi zamon boʻlishli gapining III shaxs birligi "to"siz fe'lga "-s" yoki "-es" qoʻshimchalarini qoʻshish orqali yasaladi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

III shaxs birlikda fe'llar qachon "-s" yoki "-es" qo'shimchalarini oladi?

- 1) Koʻpchilik fe'llarga "-s" qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi: work → works;
- 2) -s, -sh, -ch, -x bilan tugagan fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: wash → washes; teach → teaches;
- 3) Oʻqilmaydigan "-e" bilan tuqovchi fe'llarga "-s" qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi: write → writes;
- 4) "-o" bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: $go \rightarrow goes; do \rightarrow does;$
- 5) Qoidadan mustasno boʻlgan holat: have → has:
- 6) "-y" bilan tugovchi fe'llarning III shaxs birligi quyidagicha yasaladi: unli + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: say → says; play → plays; 7) Undosh + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe'llarning "-y" harfi "-ie" ga o'zgaradi va "-s" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: fly → flies.

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda so'roq gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon soʻroq gapini yasash uchun "do" yoki "does" koʻmakchi fe'lidan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do", III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does" koʻmakchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qoʻyish bilan soʻroq shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik soʻroq shaklini yasash uchun "does" koʻmakchi fe'li egadan oldinga qoʻyilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qoʻshimchasini olmaydi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

Oddiy hozirgi zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Oddiy hozirgi zamon inkor gapini yasash uchun "do not (don't)" yoki "does not (doesn't)"dan foydalaniladi. Bunda III shaxs birlikdan boshqa hamma shaxslar uchun "do not (don't)"ni, III shaxs birlik uchun esa "does not (doesn't)"ni egadan keyinga qoʻyish bilan inkor shakl yasaladi. III shaxs birlik inkor shaklini yasash uchun "does not (doesn't)" egadan keyinga qoʻyilganda, asosiy fe'l "-s" yoki "-es" qoʻshimchasini olmaydi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

Sha	axslar	Boʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap	Inkor gap		
	- 1	I like	Do I like ?	I do not (don't) like		
~	II	You like	Do you like ?	You do not (don't) like		
Birlil	III	He She likes	Does $\begin{cases} he \\ she \\ it \end{cases}$ like ? He $\begin{cases} She \\ It \end{cases}$ does not (doesn't) like			
Ko'plik	≡ = -	We You They	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Do} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\} \text{ like } \dots ? $	We You do not (don't) like They		

10) "to be" (bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq) fe'li Oddiy hozirgi zamonda: am/is/are

Sha	axslar	Boʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap	Inkor gap	
	1	I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)	
~	II	You are (you're)	Are you?	You are not (you're not)	
Birli	III	He (he's) She is (she's) It (it's)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$?	He) (he's not) She is not (she's not) It (it's not)	
Ko'plik	_ = =	We You (we're) They (they're)	Are { we you they }?	We You are not (you're not) They (they're not)	

9 - New Fly High 5 129

11) Hozirgi davomli zamon (Present Continuous Tense)

Sha	axslar	Boʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap	Inkor gap
		I am ('m) working.	Am I working?	I am not ('m not) working.
~	Ш	You are ('re) working.	Are you working?	You are not ('re not) working.
Birlii	=	He She is ('s) working.	Is { he she working?	He She is not ('s not) working.
Ko'plik	= = -	We You They are ('re) working.	$ Are \left\{ \begin{array}{l} we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\} working? $	We You are not ('re not) working. They

Yasalishi. Ushbu zamonning **boʻlishli gap**ini yasashda egadan soʻng *"to be"* koʻmakchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari *(am, is, are)* dan biri va undan keyin, fe'lning *"-ing"* qoʻshimchasi qoʻshilgan shaklidan foydalaniladi. *(Fe'lga "-ing" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish qoidalari haqidagi ma'lumotni "Gerundiy" mavzusidan topishingiz mumkin.)*

Boʻlishli gaplarda "am", "is", "are" larning ogʻzaki nutqdagi qisqacha koʻrinishi 'm, 's, 're shakllarida boʻladi: I'm working. He's (she's/it's) coming. We're (you're/they're) talking.

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **soʻroq gap**i "to be" koʻmakchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakllari (am, is, are) ni egadan oldinga olib oʻtish, egadan keyin esa fe'lning "-ing" qoʻshimchasi qoʻshilgan shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi (yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang).

Hozirgi davomli zamonning **boʻlishsiz (inkor) gap**ini yasashda esa "to be" koʻmakchi fe'li shakllaridan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasi va undan keyin fe'lning "-ing" li shakli qoʻyiladi. Inkor gaplarda uchrovchi "am not", "is not", "are not" larning ogʻzaki nutqdagi qisqacha koʻrinishi 'm not, 's not, 're not shaklida boʻladi (yuqoridagi jadvalga qarang).

Ishlatilishi. Hozirgi davomli zamon quyidagi ish-harakatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

- a) Soʻzlovchining nutqi mobaynida davom etayotgan ish-harakatlar: *I am speaking now (Men hozir gapiryapman). He is writing a letter (U xat yozyapti).*
- b) Kelasi zamonda bajarilishi aniq va oldindan rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatlar: Next week we are going to Bukhara (Kelasi hafta biz Buxoroga ketyapmiz).

12) Oddiy o'tgan zamon (Past Simple Tense)

Ishlatilishi. 1) Oddiy oʻtgan zamon oʻtgan zamondagi biror paytda sodir boʻlgan ishharakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: yesterday (kecha), last week (oʻtgan hafta), last year (oʻtgan yil), in 2016 (2016-yilda) va b. lar. Oddiy oʻtgan zamonda faqat oʻtgan zamon haqida gap boradi: I **didn't see** you **yesterday**. **What time did** you **come**?

2) Shuningdek, bu zamon hikoyalarda birin-ketin sodir boʻlgan ish-harakatlarni aytishda ham ishlatiladi, m-n.: *He went into the cafe, had a cup of tea and ...*



Oddiy o'tgan zamon bo'lishli gapining yasalishi

Oddiy oʻtgan zamonning boʻlishli gapi egadan keyin fe'lning oʻtgan zamon shaklini ishlatish orqali yasaladi. Oddiy oʻtgan zamon fe'li oddiy hozirgi zamon fe'lidan farqli oʻlaroq III shaxs birlikda tuslanmaydi, balki barcha birlik va koʻplik shaxslar uchun bir xil shaklga ega boʻladi (keyingi sahifadagi jadvalga qarang).

- Oʻtgan zamon fe'llari ikki guruhga boʻlib oʻrganiladi: toʻgʻri va notoʻgʻri fe'llar.
- Oʻtgan zamon shakli -ed qoʻshimchasi bilan yasaladigan fe'llar toʻgʻri fe'llardir.
- Oʻtgan zamon shakli -ed qoʻshimchasi bilan emas, balki oʻzak oʻzgarishi yoki boshqacha usullar bilan yasaladigan fe'llar notoʻgʻri fe'llardir.

O'tgan zamon to'g'ri fe'llari ganday yasaladi?

- 1) koʻpchilik fe'llarga -ed qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi: work → worked; help → helped;
- 2) oʻqilmaydigan -e bilan tugaydigan fe'llarga -d qoʻshiladi: hope → hoped;
- 3) -y bilan tugovchi fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli quyidagicha yasaladi:
- a) unli + y (-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga -ed qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: $play \rightarrow played$; $enjoy \rightarrow enjoyed$;
- b) undosh + y (-dy, -ly, -py, -ry va h.k.) bilan tugovchi fe'llarga -ed qo'shilganda -ed qo'shilganda +ed qo'shilganda +ed qo'shilganda +ed qo'shilganda

Fe'llarga -ed qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

- 1) **bir unli** + **bir undosh**dan iborat bir boʻgʻinli soʻzlarning oxirgi undoshi -*ed* qoʻshilganda ikkilanadi: *plan* → *planned; stop* → *stopped*;
- 2) ikki unli + bir undosh yoki bir unli + ikki undoshdan iborat bir boʻgʻinli soʻzlarning oxirgi undoshi -ed qoʻshilganda ikkilanmaydi: wait → waited; want → wanted;
- 3) koʻp boʻgʻinli soʻzlarning oxirgi boʻgʻini urgʻulangan boʻlsa va shu boʻgʻin **bir unli** + **bir undosh**dan iborat boʻlsa, -*ed* qoʻshilganda soʻz oxirgidagi undosh ikkilanadi: preFER → prefe**rr**ed: AMMO *WONder* → wonde**r**ed.

O'tgan zamon noto'g'ri fe'llari qanday yasaladi?

Notoʻgʻri fe'llarning oʻtgan zamonini yasash uchun aniq qoidalar mavjud emas. Shu sababli, bu notoʻgʻri fe'llarning oʻtgan zamon shakllarini faqatgina ularni birma-bir yodlab olish orqali oʻzlashtirib olish mumkin, m-n.: be – was/were, buy – bought, come – came, do – did, eat – ate, get – got, give – gave, go – went, have – had, say – said, see – saw, sit – sat, sleep – slept, sweep – swept, take – took, write – wrote.

Oddiy o'tgan zamonda so'roq gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did* koʻmakchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qoʻyish bilan oddiy oʻtgan zamon soʻroq gapi yasaladi. Soʻroq gap yasash uchun *did* koʻmakchi fe'li egadan oldinga qoʻyilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda boʻladi. Chunki *did* koʻmakchi fe'li oʻtgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana oʻtgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tugʻilmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang)*.

Oddiy o'tgan zamonda inkor gapning yasalishi

Hamma shaxslarda *did not (didn't)* ni egadan keyinga qoʻyish bilan oddiy oʻtgan zamon inkor shakli yasaladi. Inkor shaklni yasash uchun *did not (didn't)* egadan keyinga qoʻyilganda, undan keyin keladigan asosiy fe'l "to"siz infinitiv shaklda boʻladi. Chunki *did not (didn't)* oʻtgan zamonni anglatib turgan bir paytda, yana oʻtgan zamonni anglatuvchi boshqa fe'lga ehtiyoj tugʻilmaydi *(quyidagi jadvalga qarang.)*

	В	oʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap		Inkor gap		
k Birlik	You He She It We	cooked cakes.	Did (You He She It We	cook cakes. see the cow.	I You He She It We	did not (didn't) cook cakes. did not (didn't) see the cow.
Ko'plik	You They			You They		You They	and dow.

13) There is (There are) iborasi

Ingliz tilida "there is" biror joyda birlikdagi biror narsaning borligini aytishda, "there are" esa biror joyda koʻplikdagi narsalarning borligini aytishda ishlatiladigan til qurilmalaridir, m-n.: There is an orange in the box – Quti ichida apelsin bor. There are oranges in the box – Quti ichida apelsinlar bor.

Boʻlishli gap	Soʻroq gap	Inkor gap	
There is (there's) a book on the table.	Is there a book on the table?	There is not (isn't) a book on the table?	
There are a lot of books on the table.	Are there a lot of books on the table?	There are not (aren't) a lot of books on the table?	

14) Modal fe'llar: can va must

Modal fe'llar ko'makchi fe'llarning maxsus bir guruhidir. Ular boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ma'lum bir ma'nolarni, masalan, *ruxsat, jismoniy qobiliyat, mumkinlik, shartlilik* kabilarni anglatib keladi.

Can modal fe'li:

Bu modal fe'l boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, a) jismoniy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tilida **qila olmoq, bajara olmoq** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *I can jump – Men sakray olaman. Can you count? – Sen/Siz sanay olasanmı/olasizmi?*

- b) quyidagicha savol bilan ruxsat soʻrashda ishlatiladi: Can I/we ...? biror narsa qilsam/qilsak boʻladimi? Masalan: Can I use the phone, please? Iltimos, telefoning(iz)dan foydalansam boʻladimi? Mum, can we play here? Oyi, shu yerda oʻynasak boʻladimi?
- d) quyidagicha savol bilan narsalarni soʻrab olishda ishlatiladi: *Can I/we have...?* ...ni olsam/olsak boʻladimi? Masalan: *Can I have* your pen, please? Ruchkang(iz)-ni olsam boʻladimi, iltimos?

Must modal fe'li:

Bu modal fe'l ham boshqa asosiy fe'llardan oldin ishlatilib, ish-harakat amalga oshirilishi **shart, zarur, kerak** degan ma'nolarni ifodalaydi, m-n.: *Pupils must go to school every day – O'quvchilar har kuni maktabga borishlari shart/kerak.*

Can va must modal fe'llarining so'roq va inkor shakllari do, do not ko'makchi fe'li yordamida emas, balki bu modal fe'llarni egadan oldinga olib o'tish, inkor shakli esa bu modal fe'llardan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi (quyidagi jadvalga qarang).

Boʻlishli gap Soʻroq gap		Inkor gap		
I You He She It We You They	Can She Must We You They	speak English?	I You He She It We You They	3

15) Gerundiy (otlashgan fe'llar) - Gerund

Ingliz tilida fe'Ining "-ing" qo'shimchasi bilan tugagan shakli gerundiy yoki otlashgan fe'l deb yuritiladi. Gerundiy fe'Ining otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. O'zbek tilidagi harakat nomi, ya'ni ishlash, o'qish, kuylash, yozish kabilar ingliz tilidagi gerundiyga to'g'ri keladi: working – ishlash, reading – o'qish, singing – kuylash, writing – yozish.

Fe'llarning "-ing" li shakllari qanday yasaladi?

- 1) Koʻpchilik fe'llar: **v** + -ing. Masalan: work → working; sleep → sleeping
- 2) "-e" bilan tugovchi fe'llar: (-e) + ing. Masalan: $make \rightarrow making$.

"-ing" qo'shilganda undoshlarning ikkilanishi

- 1) **bir unli + bir undosh**dan iborat bir boʻgʻinli soʻzlarning oxirgi undoshi **-ing** qoʻshilganda ikkilanadi: *plan → planning; stop → stopping*;
- 2) ikki unli + bir undosh yoki bir unli + ikki undoshdan iborat bir boʻgʻinli soʻzlarning oxirgi undoshi -ing qoʻshilganda ikkilanmaydi: wait → waiting; work → working.

16) like/don't like/love + ot yoki gerundiy

Like, don't like va love fe'llaridan keyin ot so'z turkumi ishlatiladi, m-n.: I like cartoons. I don't like horror films. I love music programmes.

Like, don't like va love fe'llaridan fe'l ishlatiladigan bo'lsa, u gerundiy shaklida bo'ladi, m-n.: He likes **playing** chess. He doesn't like **going** to the cinema. Do you like **dancing**? (Gerundiy haqidagi ma'lumot uchun oldingi sahifadagi 15-mavzuga qarang.)

17) Ravish (Adverb)

Ravishlar fe'l haqida ma'lumot beradi, ya'ni fe'lning *qanday, qay tarzda, qay darajada, qay ravishda* bajarilganligini bildiradi va, asosan, fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi, m-n.:

I play fe'l tennis well ravish. (Men tennisni yaxshi o'ynayman.)

Koʻpchilik ravishlar sifatlarga "-ly" qoʻshimchasini qoʻshish orqali yasaladi, m-n.:

Sifat: quick careful bad loud soft noisy slow happy

Ravish: quickly carefully badly loudly softly noisily slowly happily

Ayrim soʻzlarni oʻzi asl ravish boʻlganligi sababli ularga "-ly" qoʻshilmaydi, m-n.: well (yaxshi), fast (tez), late (kech), hard (qattiq, tirishqoqlik bilan).

18) Bogʻlovchi (Conjunctions): and, but, before, after, then, because, or. Gaplar va gap boʻlaklarini bir-biri bilan bogʻlash uchun ishlatiladigan soʻzlar bogʻlovchilar deyiladi. Bunday bogʻlovchilarga and, but, before, after, then, because, or kabilarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

"And" (va) teng bogʻlovchi hisoblanadi. Gapda bir necha soʻz uyushib kelganda, bu uyushiq boʻlaklarning oxirgi ikkitasi "and" bilan bogʻlanadi, m-n.: I have a mum and a dad. I like watching football, playing chess, riding my horse and listening to music.

"But" (lekin, ammo, biroq) zidlovchi bogʻlovchidir. Bu bogʻlovchi bildirilgan fikrga zid yana bir fikr bildirish uchun ular oʻrtasida ishlatiladi va shu bilan ikkita gapni bir-biriga bogʻlaydi, m-n.: It's old but beautiful. Her school is in London but our school is in Tashkent.

"Then" (keyin, soʻng, soʻngra) bogʻlovchisi biror voqeani hikoya qilib berishda ishharakatlarning mantiqiy ketma-ketligini koʻrsatib berish uchun ishlatiladi, m-n.: *Aziz's mother gets up early and she makes breakfast.* **Then** *she cleans the house.* She does the shopping and **then** works in the afternoon.

"Because" (chunki, sababli, tufayli) bogʻlovchisi biror ish-harakatga sabab boʻlgan boshqa ish-harakatni aytishda ishlatiladi, m-n.: I don't like maths because it's difficult. Two girls and two boys like Sunday because we don't have lessons.

"Or" (yoki) bogʻlovchisi ikki yoki bir necha gapni yoki gapning uyushiq boʻlaklarini birbiri bilan bogʻlaydi va quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

- a) ikkita imkoniyatdan birini tanlashda: You can go home **or** stay at school.
- b) noaniglikni ifodalashda: There are usually five or six lessons.
- d) inkor yoki inkor ma'noli gaplarda ikkita uyushiq bo'lakni bog'laydi va "na ... va na ..." degan ma'noni ifodalab keladi, m-n.: *I don't drink tea or milk* Men na choy va na sut ichaman. *I don't like jazz or rock. We don't have a parrot or a dove.*

19) Ingliz tilida so'z tartibi

Ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida gapdagi soʻz tartibi bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ingliz tilida gapda oldin ega, keyin kesim, soʻng toʻldiruvchi va nihoyat, hol keladi. Ingliz tilidagi gaplarda soʻz tartibi almashtirib yuborilsa yoki gapning mazmuni oʻzgaradi, yoki gap mantiqsiz boʻlib qoladi. Oʻzbek tilida esa koʻp hollarda ega, toʻldiruvchi va holning oʻrni almashinib kelishi mumkin, lekin kesim har doim gap oxirida keladi. Agarda egadan keyin kesim qoʻyilsa, gap boʻlaklari bir-biri bilan mantiqan bogʻlanmay qoladi. Buni quyidagi misollarda yaqqol koʻrish mumkin.

English	ega	kesim	toʻldiruvchi	hol
English	The children	are playing	football	now.
	ega,	to'ldiruvchi yoki	hol	kesim
Uzbek	Bolalar	hozir	futbol	
OZDCK	Hozir	bolalar	futbol	oʻynashyapti.
	Bolalar	futbolni	hozir	

20) Ingliz tilida payt hollarining gaplardagi o'rni

Every morning (day), on Fridays (Mondays ...) kabi payt hollari gap boshida yoki gap oxirida keladi.

hol	ega	kesim	toʻldiruvchi	hol
Every day		watch	TV	(every day).
(On Sundays)	I	don't go	to school	(on Sundays).

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never kabi payt hollari odatda egadan keyin keladi.

ega	hol	kesim	boshqalar
I	always	brush	my teeth.
We	never	swim	in winter.

English-Uzbek Wordlist

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conj – conjunction – bogʻlovchi
      det – determiner – aniqlovchi
      int - interjection - undov so'z
     n – noun – ot
                                           noanig artikl
a [ə]
about prep, adv [əˈbaut]
                                           do'stingiz haqida
about your friend
at about 8 o'clock
act (out) v [ækt ('aut)]
                                           ijro etmog
active adj ['æktɪv]
                                           faol
activity n [ækˈtɪvɪti]
address n [əˈdres]
                                           manzil
after prep ['a:ftə]
                                           ...dan keyin/soʻng
afternoon n [a:ftəˈnu:n]
                                           tush vaqti
Good afternoon.
in the afternoon adv
                                           tushdan keyin
again adv [əˈgen, əˈgeɪn]
                                           yana, tagʻin
age n [eɪdʒ]
                                           yosh
air n [eə]
                                           havo
air the room v+n ['eə ðə 'ru:m]
album n ['ælbəm]
                                           albom
all pron [5:1]
                                           hamma
all the things
                                           hamma narsalar
aloud adv [əˈlaʊd]
                                           ovoz chigarib
alphabet n ['ælfəbet]
                                           alifbo
also adv ['ɔ:lsəʊ]
                                           ham
always adv ['ɔ:lwiz, 'ɔ:lweiz]
                                           har doim, doimo
a.m. [erem]
                                           boʻlgan
                                                    vaqt
                                           Amerika
America n [əˈmerɪkə]
Amir Temur Square [əˈmɪə ˌtemu:r ˈskweə]
an [ən, æn]
                                           noaniq artikl
and conj
           [ənd, ænd]
                                           va
And you?
                                           Sizchi?
angry adj ['æŋgri]
animal n ['ænɪm(ə)l]
                                           hayvon
                                           1) javob; 2) javob bermoq
answer n, V ['a:nsə]
```

adj - adjective - sifat

adv - adverb - ravish

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num - number - son
     pl – plural – koʻplik
     prep - preposition - predlog
     pron - pronoun - olmosh
     v – verb – fe'l
1) haqida; 2) taxminan
taxminan soat sakkizlarda
1) faoliyat; 2) mashq
Assalomu alaykum./Xayrli kun. (tush paytida)
xonani shamollatmoq
tungi soat 12 dan kunduzgi 12 gacha
Amir Temur xiyoboni
jahldor, jahli chiqqan
```

В

ant n [ænt]	chumoli
any more ['enimo:]	yana
apple n ['æp(ə)1]	olma
apple juice n+n [ˈæpl ˈdʒuːs]	olma sharbati
apricot n [ˈeɪprɪkɒt]	oʻrik
April n ['eɪpr(ə)l]	aprel
April Fool's Day [ˈeɪprl ˈfʊlz deɪ]	1-aprel hazil kuni
Aral Sea n+n ['ærəl 'si:]	Orol Dengizi
Arctic <i>n</i> ['a:ktɪk]	Arktika
Arctic Ocean n+n ['a:ktrk əuʃ(ə)n]	Shimoliy Muz okeani
are v [a:]	boʻlmoq (koʻplik shaxslar uchun)
Are you?	Sizmisiz?
arm <i>n</i> [a:m]	qoʻl
art n [a:t]	tasviriy san'at
Art Museum <i>n+n</i> [ˈaːt mju:ˌzɪəm]	San'at muzeyi
Asian <i>adj</i> [ˈeɪʃ(ə)n, ˈeɪʒən]	Osiyoga oid, osiyocha
ask v [a:sk]	so'ramoq
at prep [ət, æt]	da
at all	umuman
ate v [eɪt]	"eat" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli:
	ye(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
attack v [əˈtæk]	hujum qilmoq, hamla qilmoq, tashlanmoq
August n [ˈɔ:gəst]	avgust
aunt n [a:nt]	xola, amma
Australia n [pˈstreɪlɪə]	Avstraliya
autumn n ['o:təm]	kuz
awful <i>adj</i> [ˈɔ:f(ə)l]	yomon, rasvo
baa v [bɑ:]	baramoq
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi]	chaqaloq, goʻdak
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [ˈbæd]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [ˈbæd] bag <i>n</i> [ˈbæg]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [ˈbæd] bag <i>n</i> [ˈbæg] ball <i>n</i> [ˈbɔːl] banana <i>n pl (-s)</i> [ˈbəˈnɑːnə]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [ˈbæd] bag <i>n</i> [ˈbæɡ] ball <i>n</i> [ˈbɔːl] banana <i>n pl (-s)</i> [ˈbəˈnɑːnə] bank <i>n</i> [ˈbæŋk]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq
baby <i>n</i> ['beɪbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol
baby n ['beɪbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna
baby n ['berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n ['bɑ:θrom]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona)
baby <i>n</i> [ˈbeɪbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoq
baby <i>n</i> ['berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq
baby <i>n</i> ['berbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoq
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya
baby <i>n</i> ['berbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə] beautiful <i>adj</i> [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli
baby <i>n</i> [betbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkɒz, bɪˈkəz]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n</i> pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkɒz, bɪˈkəz] bed <i>n</i> [bed]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy
baby n ['berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n ['bɑ:θrʊm] be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of v [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful v [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to v [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean n [bi:n] bear n [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [brˈkɒz, brˈkəz] bed n [bed] go to bed [ˈgəʊ tə ˈbed]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq
baby n [betbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of v [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful v [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to v [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean n [bi:n] bear n [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkɒz, bɪˈkəz] bed n [bed] go to bed [ˈgəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom n [ˈbedrʊm]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona)
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə] beautiful <i>adj</i> [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because <i>conj</i> [brkɒz, brkəz] bed <i>n</i> [bed] go to bed [ˈgəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom <i>n</i> [ˈbedrʊm] bee <i>n</i> [bi:]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona) asalari
baby <i>n</i> [berbi] bad <i>adj</i> [bæd] bag <i>n</i> [bæg] ball <i>n</i> [bɔ:l] banana <i>n pl</i> (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank <i>n</i> [bæŋk] bark <i>v</i> [bɑ:k] basketball <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath <i>n</i> [bɑ:θ] bathroom <i>n</i> [ˈbɑ:θrom] be <i>v</i> (am, is, are) <i>v</i> [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of <i>v</i> [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkeəfol] be kind to <i>v</i> [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean <i>n</i> [bi:n] bear <i>n</i> [beə] beautiful <i>adj</i> [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because <i>conj</i> [brˈkɒz, brˈkəz] bed <i>n</i> [bed] go to bed [ˈɡəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom <i>n</i> [ˈbedrom] bee <i>n</i> [bi:] before <i>adv</i> [brˈfɔ:]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona) asalaridan oldin
baby n [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of v [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful v [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to v [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean n [bi:n] bear n [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkoz, bɪˈkəz] bed n [bed] go to bed [ˈɡəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom n [ˈbedrom] bee n [bi:] before adv [bɪˈfɔ:] begin v [bɪˈgm]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona) asalaridan oldin boshlamoq, boshlanmoq
baby n ['berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of v [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful v [bɪ keəfʊl] be kind to v [bɪ kaɪnd tə] bean n [bi:n] bear n [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkɒz, bɪˈkəz] bed n [bed] go to bed [ˈɡəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom n [bedrom] bee n [bi:] before adv [bɪfɔ:] begin v [brgɪɪ]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona) asalaridan oldin boshlamoq, boshlanmoqning orqasida
baby n [berbi] bad adj [bæd] bag n [bæg] ball n [bɔ:l] banana n pl (-s) [bəˈnɑ:nə] bank n [bæŋk] bark v [bɑ:k] basketball n [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] bath n [bɑ:θ] bathroom n [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] be v (am, is, are) v [bi:] [əm, ɪz, ə, ɑ:] be afraid of v [bɪ əˈfreɪd əv] be careful v [bɪ ˈkeəfʊl] be kind to v [bɪ ˈkaɪnd tə] bean n [bi:n] bear n [beə] beautiful adj [ˈbju:tɪf(ə)l] because conj [bɪˈkoz, bɪˈkəz] bed n [bed] go to bed [ˈɡəʊ tə ˈbed] bedroom n [ˈbedrom] bee n [bi:] before adv [bɪˈfɔ:] begin v [bɪˈgm]	chaqaloq, goʻdak yomon sumka, portfel toʻp, koptok banan bank vovullamoq, hurmoq basketbol vanna yuvinish xonasi (uydagi xona) boʻlmoqdan qoʻrqmoq ehtiyot boʻlmoqga mehribonlik koʻrsatmoq loviya ayiq chiroyli chunki 1) karavot; 2) (yotish uchun) oʻrin, joy uxlagani yotmoq yotoqxona (uydagi xona) asalaridan oldin boshlamoq, boshlanmoq

big adj back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back bliker n back blirdhouse n back blirdhouse n back blirthday cake n+n back blirthday cake n+n back blirthday party n+n back blick patter adj+n black patter adj+n blackpaneh black board n blackbacrd blackboard n blackbacrd blackbacrd blackboard n blackbacrd black patter blear v blact bloard n black blouse n blacz blow blirthday blow blirthday part n blackpaneh blouse n blacz blow blirthday part n blackbacrd blackbacrd blackpaneh black adj blackpaneh	between prep [bɪˈtwiːn]	(ikki narsa) orasida
bike n [bark] biker n [bark] biker n [bark] biker n [bark] biker n [bark] biking n [bark] biking n [bark] bird n [bark] bird n [bark] birdhouse n [bard] birdhouse n [bark] book n [bark] borny n [bark] brank] borny n [bark] brank] brank n [bark] brank n [ba		,
biker n [baska] birdn n [baska] birdn n [baska] birdn n [baska] birdnouse n [baska] birdhouse n [baska] birthday cake n-n [basda kek] birthday cake n-n [basda kek] birthday party n+n [basda kek] bite v [bart] black adj [black] black parther adj-n [btakband] blackboard n [btakband] blackboard n [btakband] blackboard n [btakband] blackboard n [btakband] blazer n [blazy] bleat v [blixt] bloda adj [bland] blouse n [blanz] blouse n [ban] book n [box] book n [box] book n [box] book n [box] book shop n+n [box[dp] booth n [box] book n [box] box n [boxd] branch n [brant] branch n [bran		velosiped, mototsikl
bird n [bs:d] qush uyasi birtholay n [bs:det] birtholay cake n+n [bs:det] tugʻilgan kun tabrik xati birtholay cake n+n [bs:det] tugʻilgan kun tabrik xati birtholay party n+n [bs:det] pishirtiday party n+n [bs:det] pishirtiday party n+n [bs:det] pishirtiday party n+n [bs:det] pishirtidar qopmoq, tishlamoq black panther adj+n [blækpæn83] black panther adj+n [blækpæn83] black panther adj+n [blækpæn83] black panther adj+n [blækpæn83] blanket n [blækpt] jun adyol (koʻrpa) blazer n [blækt] jun adyol (koʻrpa) blazer n [blækpt] jun adyol (koʻrpa) blow [blw [blw] blow adj [blomd] blous en [blazz] blow v [blas] blow adj [blow] blous en [bos] boots n [bos] boots n [bos] poot n [bos] boot n [bos] boot n [bos] boot n [bosh] boots n [bus] boot n [bosh] boots n [bus] boots n [bus] boot n [bosh] boots n [bus] boot n [bosh] boots n [bosh] boots n [bosh] boots n [bosh] boots n [bosh] boot n [bosh] boots n [bosh	biker <i>n</i> [ˈbaɪkə]	velosipedchi
birthdouse n [bs:8der] birthday cake n+n [bs:8di ketk] birthday card n+n [bs:8di ketk] birthday party n+n [bs:8di porti] biscuit n [btexk] black adj [blak] black adj [blak] black panther adj+n [blækpæn85] black bpanther adj+n [blækpæn85] black panther adj+n [blækpæn85] black adj [blær] black adj [blæ	biking <i>n</i> [ˈbaɪkɪŋ]	velosiped minish
birthday n [hs:idet] birthday cake n+n [hs:idet kek] birthday card n+n [bs:idet kek] birthday party n+n [bs:idet kek] bice v [hart] bice intigling n kun torti tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun torti tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun torti tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun torti tug'ilgan kun tabrik xati tug'ilgan kun tabrik aut burkshal balamoq (qora dora qoplon sinf doskasi (qora) joa'y echkilar haqida) belamoq (qo'y-echkilar haqida) bulara (pullar, vallar, v	bird n [bɜ:d]	qush
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biscuit n [bskxt] bite v [batt] black adj [black] black panther adj+n [blackpæn85] blackbard n [blækbæl] blackbard n [blækbæl] bleat v [bitt] blev [blitt] blew [blut] bloud adj [blond] blouse n [blaoz] bloue adj [blond] bloue n [blaoz] blov n [bact] boar n [bact] board n [bact] blov n [bloo] blow n [bloo] book n [boxt] book shop n+n [bokfpp] boots n [butt] book shop n+n [botani] boring adj [borni] botany n [botani] bown of salad [a baol av sælad] box n [boxt] box n [bo		
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sotib ol(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar) bowl n [bəʊl] kosa a bowl of [ə 'bəʊl əv] bir kosa bir kosa salat box n [bɒks] cy 'sæləd] bir kosa salat box n [bɒks] cy 'gʻil bola branch n [brɑːntʃ] cy 'gʻil bola bread n pl (-) [bred] cy 'sæləd] break n, v [bret] cy 'gʻil bola cy		"buy" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli:
a bowl of [ə ˈbəʊl əv] a bowl of salad [ə ˈbəʊl əv ˈsæləd] box n [bɒks] boy n pl (boys) [bɔɪ] branch n [brɑːntʃ] bread n pl (-) [bred] break n, v [bretk] have breakfast v+n bright adj [bratt] British adj [bratt] British n, v [brax] brown adj [braun] brush n, v [brax] bir kosa c'g'il bola novda, butoq, shox hangramoq (eshak haqida) non bil tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq nonushta nonushta qilmoq yorqin; quyoshli 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya aka; uka brown adj [braun] brush n, v [brʌəʃ] brush [bravī] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth n+v [ˈbrʌəʃ] brush [bravī]	G . 1	
a bowl of salad [ə 'bəol əv 'sæləd] bir kosa salat box n [bɒks] quti boy n pl (boys) [bəɪ] oʻgʻil bola branch n [brɑ:ntʃ] novda, butoq, shox bray v [breɪ] hangramoq (eshak haqida) non break n , v [breɪk] 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq breakfast n ['brekfəst] nonushta have breakfast $v+n$ nonushta qilmoq bright adj [bratt] yorqin; quyoshli British adj [bratt] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n ['brʌðə] aka; uka brown adj [braun] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [brʌʃ] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [brʌʃ] ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bul] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus	bowl n [bəʊl]	kosa
box n [boks]qutiboy n pl (boys) [boɪ]oʻgʻil bolabranch n [brɑ:ntʃ]novda, butoq, shoxbray v [breɪ]hangramoq (eshak haqida)bread n pl (-) [bred]nonbreak n, v [breɪk]1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoqbreakfast n ['brekfəst]nonushtahave breakfast v+nnonushta qilmoqbright adj [braɪt]yorqin; quyoshliBritish adj ['brɪtɪʃ]1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniyabrother n ['brʌðə]aka; ukabrown adj [braʊn]jigarrang, mallabrush n, v [brʌʃ]1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoqbrush teeth n+v [brʌʃ tiːθ]tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoqbull n [bʊl]hoʻkiz, buqabus n [bʌs]avtobus	a bowl of [ə ˈbəʊl əv]	bir kosa
boy n pl $(boys)$ $[boi]$ o'g'il bola novda, butoq, shox hangramoq (eshak haqida) norda n pl $(-)$ $[bred]$ non break n , v $[bretk]$ 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq breakfast n $[brekfest]$ nonushta nonushta qilmoq bright adj $[bratt]$ yorqin; quyoshli British adj $[brattf]$ 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n $[brath]$ 2 $aka;$ a	a bowl of salad [ə bəul əv sæləd]	bir kosa salat
branch n [bra:ntf] novda, butoq, shox bray v [breI] hangramoq (eshak haqida) non break n , v [breIk] 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq breakfast n [brekfəst] nonushta have breakfast $v+n$ nonushta qilmoq bright adj [braɪt] yorqin; quyoshli British adj [brɪtɪf] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n [brao] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [braf] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [braf] ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bul] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus		•
bray v [brei] hangramoq (eshak haqida) hread n pl $(-)$ [bred] non break n , v [breik] 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq breakfast n ['brekfəst] nonushta nonushta qilmoq bright adj [bratt] yorqin; quyoshli British adj [bratt] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n ['braðə] aka; uka brown adj [braon] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [bra f] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ ['bra f] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bol] hoʻkiz, buqa bus n [bas]		
bread n pl $(-)$ $[bred]$ break n , v $[bretk]$ 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq breakfast n $[brekfəst]$ have breakfast $v+n$ bright adj $[bratt]$ British adj $[bratt]$ brother n $[braðe]$ brown adj $[braon]$ brush n , v $[braf]$ brush $teeth$ te	· ·	
break n , v [breɪk] breakfast n [brekfəst] have breakfast $v+n$ bright adj [braɪt] British adj [braɪt] brother n [braðə] brown adj [braun] brush n , v [brʌʃ] brush teeth $n+v$ [brʌʃ] bull n [bol] bus n [bʌs] 1) tanaffus; 2) sindirmoq nonushta nonushta qilmoq yorqin; quyoshli 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya aka; uka jigarrang, malla 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus	•	_ , , ,
breakfast n [brekfəst] nonushta have breakfast $v+n$ nonushta qilmoq bright adj [braɪt] yorqin; quyoshli British adj [brɪtɪʃ] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n [brʌðə] aka; uka brown adj [braʊn] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [brʌʃ] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [brʌʃ] ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bʊl] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus		
have breakfast $v+n$ nonushta qilmoq yorqin; quyoshli British adj [$bratt$] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n [$brad$] aka; uka brown adj [$braun$] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [$brad$] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [$brad$] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [$bullet$] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus		·
bright adj [bratt] yorqin; quyoshli British adj [brattf] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n [bra δ ə] aka; uka brown adj [braun] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [bra δ] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [bra δ] ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bul] hoʻkiz, buqa bus n [bas] avtobus		
British adj [$britif$] 1) britaniyalik; 2) britaniyaga oid, Britaniya brother n [$brado$] aka; uka brown adj [$brado$] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [$braf$] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [$braf$] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bol] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus		·
brother n [$bra\delta a$] aka; uka brown adj [$braven$] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [$brassign f$] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [$brassign f$] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [$bvassign f$] hoʻkiz, buqa bus n [$bvassign f$] avtobus		
brown adj [braʊn] jigarrang, malla brush n , v [brʌʃ] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [brʌʃ tiːθ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bʊl] hoʻkiz, buqa bus n [bʌs] avtobus		
brush n , v [br Λ f] 1) choʻtka; 2) choʻtkalamoq brush teeth $n+v$ [br Λ f ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bol] hoʻkiz, buqa bus n [b Λ s] avtobus		
brush teeth $n+v$ [$braf$ ti: θ] tishlarni choʻtka bilan tozalamoq bull n [bol] hoʻkiz, buqa avtobus		
bull <i>n</i> [bul] hoʻkiz, buqa bus <i>n</i> [bʌs] avtobus	- - -	
bus <i>n</i> [bʌs] avtobus	_ v _	·
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
J	go home by bus	uyga avtobus bilan bormoq

C

businessman *n pl (-men)* ['bɪznɪsmən] (erkak) biznesmen, tadbirkor businesswoman *n* (-women) [biznis,woman] (avol) biznesmen, tadbirkor ish bilan band busy adi [bizi] but conj [bʌt] lekin, ammo butterfly *n pl* (-ies) ['bʌtəflaɪ] kapalak buy *v* [baɪ] sotib olmog bilan, orqali, tomonidan by *prep* [bai] by metro [bar 'metrou] metro bilan bye int [bai] xayr cabbage *n* [kæbɪdʒ] karam cage n [keid3] aafas cake *n* [keɪk] tort, pirojniy calendar *n* ['kælɪndə] tagvim calf *n pl* (calves) buzogcha, buzog [ka:f] call V [kɔ:1] chagirmog; telefon gilmog "come" fe'lining o'tgan zamon came v [keim] kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar) camel n [kæm(ə)l] tuya camera *n* ['kæmərə] fotoapparat qila olmoq, qoʻlidan kelmoq can v [kæn, kən] Can I have ...? ...ni olsam bo'ladimi? Can I help you? [kən ar help ju:] Yordamim kerakmi? Canada *n* [ˈkænədə] Kanada canary *n pl* (-ies) [kəˈneəri] kanarevka cannot *v* ['kænət] qila olmaslik, qo'lidan kelmaslik canteen *n* [kæn'ti:n] oshxona at the canteen [ət ðə kæn'ti:n] oshxonada cap n [kæp] kepka, shapka capital *n* [kæpɪtl] poytaxt car n [ka:] avtomobil card *n* [ka:d] otkritka, tabrik xati careful adj ['keəf(ə)l] ehtiyotkor carrot *n* ['kærət] sabzi cartoon *n* [kɑ:'tu:n] multfilm cat *n* [kæt] mushuk caterpillar *n* [kætəpilə] kapalakgurt CD (compact disk) [si:'di:] CD (kompakt-disk) celebrate *v* ['selibreit] bayram qilmoq, nishonlamoq celebration n [selfbref(a)n] bayram Central Asia adj+n [sentral 'eɪ[a] O'rta Osiyo centre *n* ['sentə] markaz chain *n* [t[em] zanjir chair *n* [t[eə] stul bo'r chalk n [t[o:k] champion *n* ['t[æmpɪən] chempion o'zgartirmog change v [t∫eɪndʒ] channel n [t[ænl] kanal (televizion) chant (kichik she'r) chant n [t[a:nt] check *v* [t[ek] tekshirmog cherry *n pl* (-ies) [t[eri] olcha chess *n* [t[es] shaxmat chick n [t[tk] joʻja chicken *n* [tʃɪkɪn] tovuq child *n pl* (children) [t[aɪld] bola

children n [ˈtʃɪldrən]	bolalar
China n [tsamə]	Xitoy
Chinese New Year n [tfami:z nju: jɪə]	xitoycha yangi yil
chocolate n [tfpkltt]	shokolad
choose V [tʃu:z]	tanlamoq
Chorsu Market [tʃɔ:ˈsu: ˌmɑ:kɪt]	Chorsu bozori
cinema <i>n</i> ['sɪnɪmə]	kinoteatr
circle <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [ˈsɜːk(ə)l]	1) aylana; 2) aylantirib chizmod
circus <i>n</i> [ˈsɜːkəs]	sirk
city <i>n pl (cities)</i> [ˈsɪti]	katta shahar
clap v [klæp]	qarsak, chapak chalmoq
class n [kla:s]	sinf; dars
classbook <i>n</i> [ˈklɑ:sbʊk]	darslik
classical music <i>adj</i> +n ['klæsɪk(ə)l ˌmju:zɪk]	mumtoz musiqa
classmate n [kla:smeɪt]	sinfdosh
classroom n [ˈklɑ:srʊm]	sinfxona
classroom things <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> [ˈklɑ:srʊm ˌθɪŋz]	oʻquv qurollari
clean <i>adj, v</i> [kli:n]	1) toza; 2) tozalamoq
clean the room v+n ['kli:n ðə 'ru:m]	xonani tozalamoq
clean water <i>adj+n</i> [ˈkliːn ˈwɔːtə]	toza suv
clear <i>adj, v</i> [klɪə]	1) aniq; 2) toza; 3) tozalamoq
clever <i>adj</i> [ˈklevə]	aqlli, zukko
climb v [klaɪm]	tirmashib chiqmoq
clock n [klok]	soat
cloud <i>n</i> [klaʊd]	bulut
cloudy <i>adj</i> [ˈklaʊdi]	bulutli
club n [klab]	klub, toʻgarak
cluck v [klak]	qaqillamoq (tovuq haqida)
coat n [kəʊt]	palto
coffee n pl (-) [ˈkɒfi]	qahva
coin n [kom]	tanga
cold <i>adj, n</i> [kəʊld]	1) sovuq; 2) shamollash
I have a cold. [ar hæv ə kəuld]	Shamollab qoldim.
collect v [kəˈlekt]	yigʻmoq, toʻplamoq
collection n [kəˈlekʃn]	toʻplam, kolleksiya
college n [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]	kollej
colour <i>n</i> [ˈkʌlə]	rang
colour pencils	rangli qalamlar
coloured adj [ˈkʌləd]	rangli
comb n, v [kəum]	1) taroq; 2) taramoq
come v [kʌm]	kelmog
come home v+n [kam həum]	uyga kelmoq
comedy n pl (-ies) [kɒmɪdi]	komediya
complete v [kəmˈpliːt]	tamomlamoq, tugallamoq
computer <i>n</i> [kəmˈpjuːtə]	kompyuter
computer game $n+n$ [kəmˈpju:tə geɪm]	kompyuter oʻyini
Constitution Day <i>n</i> [ˌkɒnstɪ'tju:∫n ˈdeɪ]	Konstitutsiya kuni
cook v [kuk]	pishirmoq, ovqat tayyorlamoq
cooker <i>n</i> [ˈkuːkə]	plita, pechka, o'choq
cool <i>adj</i> [ku:l]	salgin
copy V ['kɒpi]	koʻchirmoq
copybook n [kppibuk]	daftar
corn <i>n pl</i> (–) [kɔːn]	don, gʻalla
corner n [ˈkɔːnə]	burchak
correct adj, v [kəˈrekt]	1) toʻgʻri; 2) toʻgʻrilamoq

C

D

count v [kaont]	sanamoq
country n pl (-ies) [ˈkʌntri]	mamlakat
cousin <i>n</i> [ˈkʌzn]	ammavachcha, xolavachcha, amakivachcha,
	togʻavachcha
cow n [kau]	sigir
crayon n [kreɪən]	rangli boʻr
crocodile n [ˈkrɒkədaɪl]	timsoh
cross n, v [krbs]	1) X belgisi; 2) X (eks) qilib chizmoq
crossword <i>n</i> [ˈkrɒswɜːd]	krossvord
do crosswords [ˈdu: ˈkrɒswɜ:dz]	krossvord yechmog
crow v [krəʊ]	gichgirmog (xoʻroz hagida)
crown <i>n</i> [kraun]	toj
cucumber n [ˈkjuːkʌmbə]	bodring
cup n [knp]	finjon, chashka
a cup of tea [ə ˈkʌp əv ˈti:]	bir finjon choy
cupboard <i>n</i> [ˈkʌpbəd]	oziq-ovqat/idish-tovoq javoni (shkafi)
curly adj [ˈkɜːli]	jingalak
curtain <i>n</i> [ˈkɜːtən]	parda
cycle v ['saɪk(ə)l]	velosipedda uchmoq
Cycle v [saik(\frac{\pi}{2})i]	velosipedda deilillog
dad <i>n</i> [dæd]	dada; ota
dance n , ν [da:ns]	1) raqs; 2) raqsga tushmoq
	raqqos, raqqosa, oʻyinchi
dancer n ['da:nsə]	xavfli
dangerous <i>adj</i> [ˈdeɪndʒrəs]	
dark <i>adj</i> [da:k]	1) qora, qoramtir; 2) qorongʻi
date n [deɪt]	sana
day n [der]	kun
dear <i>adj</i> [dɪə]	qadrli, aziz
December n [dr'sembə]	dekabr
decoration n [dekərer[n]	bezak
deer n pl $(-)$ [dɪə]	bugʻu
degree <i>n</i> [dr'gri:]	daraja
delicious adj [drlr[əs]	shirin, mazali
desert <i>n</i> ['dezət]	choʻl, sahro
desk n [desk]	yozuv stoli, parta
dialogue n [ˈdaɪəlɒg]	dialog
diary <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈdaɪəri]	kundalik daftar
dictation n [dik'teif(ə)n]	diktant
did [dɪd]	"do" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli
difference n ['dɪf(ə)rəns]	farq
different adj ['dɪf(ə)rənt]	turli, farqli, oʻzgacha, boshqacha
difficult adj [ˈdɪfɪk(ə)lt]	qiyin
dinner <i>n</i> ['dɪnə]	kechki ovqat
have dinner	kechki ovqatni yemoq
director <i>n</i> [drrektə]	direktor
dish n [dɪʃ]	1) idish-tovoq; 2) taom
do <i>v</i> [du:]	1) qilmoq, bajarmoq; 2) <i>yordamchi fe'l</i>
do homework [ˈdu: ˈhəʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
do morning exercises ['du: 'mɔ:nɪŋ 'eksəsaɪzs]	ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarini bajarmod
do sums v [ˈdu: ˈsʌmz]	misolni ishlamoq
doctor n ['doktə]	doktor, vrach, shifokor
$dog \ n \ [dog]$	kuchuk, it
doira n [dorra:]	doira (musiqiy asbob)
doll n [dbl]	qoʻgʻirchoq
dolphin <i>n</i> [dplfm]	delfin

Ε

domestic animal adj+n [dəˈmestɪk ˈænɪml]	uy hayvoni
donkey <i>n pl (-s)</i> [ˈdɒŋki]	eshak
Don't! [ˈdəʊnt]	inkor buyruq gapni boshlab beradi: qilma!
Don't play with my dog!	Itim bilan oʻynama!
door <i>n</i> [do:]	eshik
dove n [d _A v]	kabutar, kaptar
down adv [daun]	past tomonga
dragon <i>n</i> ['drægn]	ajdar
dragon dance $n+n$ [drægn da:ns]	ajdar raqsi
draughts <i>n</i> ['dra:fts]	shashka
draw V [dra:]	chizmoq, rasm solmoq
dress n [dres]	koʻylak
dresser <i>n</i> ['dresə]	komod (kiyim-kechak turadigan yashikli javon)
drill n [drɪl]	mashq
	ichmoq
drink v [drink]	•
drive n [draɪv]	haydamoq (mashina)
driver n [ˈdraɪvə]	haydovchi
dry adj [draɪ]	quruq
duck n [dak]	oʻrdak
duckling n [daklm]	oʻrdakcha
duststorm <i>n</i> [dast'sto:m]	chang-toʻzon, changli boʻron
dutor <i>n</i> [dʊˈtɔːr]	dutor (musiqiy asbob)
each adj [i:tʃ]	har bir
eagle n ['i:g(ə)l]	burgut
ear n [ɪə]	quloq
earache <i>n</i> [ˈɪəreɪk]	quloq ogʻrigʻi
early <i>adv</i> [ˈɜːli]	erta, erta bilan, barvaqt
Earth Day <i>n+n</i> [ˈɜːθ ˈdeɪ]	Yer kuni
eat (up) v [i:t (ʌp)]	yemoq; yeb qoʻymoq
egg n [eg]	tuxum
eggplant n ['egpla:nt]	baglajon
eight num [eɪt]	sakkiz
eighteen num [erti:n]	oʻn sakkiz
eighth <i>num</i> [eɪtθ]	sakkizinchi
eight hundred num [eit handred]	sakkiz yuz
eighty <i>num</i> [ˈeɪti]	sakson
eighty-one <i>num</i> [eɪti ˈwʌn]	sakson bir
elder adj ['eldə]	toʻngʻich, katta
electronic engineer [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk ˌendʒɪˈnɪə]	muhandis elektronchi
elephant <i>n</i> ['elrfənt]	fil
eleven <i>num</i> [r'lev(ə)n]	oʻn bir
eleventh <i>num</i> [rlevənθ]	oʻn birinchi
emperor <i>n</i> ['empərə]	imperator, xoqon
end V [end]	tuga(lla)moq, tamomlamoq
	muhandis
engineer [endʒtˈnɪə]	
England n ['engl(ə)nd]	Angliya
English adj, n [ˈɪŋglɪʃ]	1) inglizcha; ingliz; 2) ingliz tili
eraser n [rreizə]	oʻchirgʻich
Europe n [ˈjuərəp]	Yevropa
evening n ['i:vnɪŋ]	kechqurun, oqshom
Good evening.	Xayrli oqshom.
in the evening adv	kechqurun, oqshomda
every det ['evri]	har bir, har
every day <i>adv</i> ['evrideɪ]	har kuni

everybody pron ['evribodi] hamma everything *pron* ['evriθιη] hamma narsa everywhere pron ['evriweə] hamma yerda Uzr, siz kimsiz (bu kim)? Excuse me, who's this? eye n [aɪ] koʻz face *n* [feis] vuz. bet fairy tale adj+n ['feəri 'teɪl] ertak 1) tushmoq, pasaymoq; 2) yogʻmoq (qor) fall *v* [fo:1] fall asleep v+adi [fo:1 ə'sli:p] uxlab golmog false adj [fo:ls] yolg'on, noto'g'ri family *n pl* (-ies) [fæməli] oila family tree n+n [fæməli 'tri:] shajara famous adj ['ferməs] mashhur fantastic adi [fæn'tæstɪk] ajoyib, g'aroyib fantasy *n* ['fæntəsi] tasavvur far adv [fa:] uzoa far from adv ['fa:frəm] ...dan uzog farm n [fa:m] ferma fermer, dehgon farmer n [fa:mə] fast adv [fa:st] tez father *n* ['fa:ðə] ota Father's Day n+n [fa:ðəz 'deɪ] Otalar kuni favourite adj, n ['feɪv(ə)rɪt] 1) sevimli; 2) yoqtirgan narsasi fevral February *n* ['februəri] ovqatlantirmoq, boqmoq feed *v* [fi:d] feed the animals v+n [fi.d δi 'æniməlz] hayvonlarga yemish bermoq feel *v* [fi:1] his qilmoq, sezmoq feel happy *v*+*adj* [fi:1 hæpi] xursand bo'lmog feel angry v+adj [fi:l 'ængri] achchiqlanmoq feel sad *v*+*adj* [fi:1 'sæd] xafa (g'amgin) bo'lmog feel bored v+adi [fi:1 bo:d] zerikmog fell [fel] "fall" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli o'n besh fifteen *num* [fɪfˈti:n] fifth num [fifth, fifth] beshinchi fifty *num* ['fɪfti] ellik fifty-one num [fifti wan] ellik bir fight *v* [faɪt] urishmoq, kurashmoq, janjallashmoq film star n+n [frlmsta:] kino yulduzi find *v* [famd] topmog fine adj [fam] yaxshi I'm fine (OK). Men yaxshiman. finish n, v ['fɪnɪʃ] 1) tugatmoq, tugallamoq; 2) oxir fir tree n+n [fs:tri:] qoraqarag'ay, archa fire n [farə] olov fireman *n* [farəmən] o't o'chiruvchi fireworks *n* ['faɪəwɜ:ks] mushakbozlik first num [f3:st] birinchi fish n pl (-)baliq [fi]five *num* [faɪv] besh five hundred num [faiv handred] besh yuz bir kilosi 500 soʻm five hundred soums a kilo flag n [flæg] bayroq flat n [flæt] kvartira floor n [flo:] 1) qavat; 2) pol

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flower <i>n</i> [ˈflaʊə]	gul
flower shop n+n [ˈflaʊəʃɒp]	gul doʻkoni
fly v [flaɪ]	parvoz qilmoq
fly a kite v+n [flar ə kart]	varrak uchirmog
foal n [fəʊl]	1) toycha, toy, ot bolasi; 2) xo'tik, eshak bolasi
fog n [fpg]	tuman
foggy <i>adj</i> [ˈfɒgi]	tumanli
food n [fu:d]	oziq, ovqat, yemish
foot <i>n</i> [fot]	oyoq
go on foot	piyoda bormoq
football n ['futbo:l]	futbol
play football v+n	futbol oʻynamoq
football player $n+n$ [fotball pleia]	futbol oʻyinchisi
	uchun
for prep [fe, fe:]	masalan
for example = e.g. [fərɪgˈzɑ:mp(ə)l]	
forecast n [ˈfɔːkɑːst]	ob-havo ma'lumoti
forest n [forist]	oʻrmon
forget v [fəˈget]	unutmoq
forty num [ˈfɔ:ti]	qirq
forty-one num [fo:ti ˈwʌn]	qirq bir
four num [fo:]	to'rt
four hundred num [fo: handred]	toʻrt yuz
fourteen num [fo:'ti:n]	o'n to'rt
fourth <i>num</i> [fɔ:θ]	toʻrtinchi
fox n [foks]	tulki
France <i>n</i> ['fra:ns]	Fransiya
French <i>adj</i> , <i>n</i> [frent∫]	1) fransuzcha; fransuz; 2) fransuz tili
free <i>adv</i> [fri:]	1) boʻsh; 2) erkin
freezing <i>adj</i> [ˈfriːzɪŋ]	muzdek, sovuq
fresh <i>adj</i> [freʃ]	1) sof, musaffo; 2) yangi uzilgan
fresh air <i>adj+n</i> [ˌfre∫ ˈeə]	toza havo
fresh fruit <i>adj+n</i> [ˌfre∫ ˈfruːt]	yangi uzilgan mevalar
Friday <i>n</i> [fraɪdi]	juma
fridge n [frɪdʒ]	muzlatgich, sovutgich
friend n [frend]	do'st, o'rtoq
friendly <i>adj</i> [frendli]	doʻstona, xavfsiz
frog n [frog]	qurbaqa
from <i>prep</i> [frəm, from]	dan
fruit <i>n</i> [fru:t]	meva
fun <i>n, adj</i> [fʌn]	1) xursandchilik; 2) zavqlanarli
funny <i>adj</i> [ˈfʌni]	qiziq, kulgili
furry <i>adj</i> [ˈfɜːri]	yungli
game <i>n</i> [geɪm]	oʻyin
garden <i>n</i> [ˈgɑːdn]	bogʻ
gave v [geɪv]	"give" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli
gazelle n [gəˈzel]	gʻizol, ohu
gel n [d3el]	gel
geography <i>n</i> [dʒiˈɒgrəfi]	geografiya
German <i>adj</i> , <i>n</i> [ˈdʒɜːmən]	1) nemischa; nemis; 2) nemis tili
Germany <i>n</i> [ˈdʒɜːməni]	Germaniya
get v [get]	olmoq
get v [get] get dressed v+adj [get 'drest]	kiyinmoq
get marks $v+n$ [get marks]	baho olmoq
	tayyor boʻlmoq
get_ready <i>v+adj</i> [get redi]	layyur bu iiiluq

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get up [ˈgetʌp]	oʻrnidan turmoq
get washed v+adj [get wp[t]	yuvinmoq
get home v+n [get houm]	uyga yetib kelmoq
get to school [get to sku:l]	maktabga yetib olmoq/bormoq
giraffe <i>n</i> [dʒɪˈrɑːf]	jirafa
girl <i>n</i> [gɜ:l]	qiz bola
give v [gɪv]	bermoq
glass n [gla:s]	stakan
a glass of juice [ə ˈglɑːs əv ˈdʒuːs]	bir stakan sharbat
go <i>V</i> [gəʊ]	yurmoq, bormoq
go away [ˌgəʊ əˈweɪ]	ketmoq (nariga)
go fishing v+n [ˈgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ]	baliq ovlamoq
go shopping v+n [ˈgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	bozorlik qilmoq, xarid qilmoq
go straight [ˈgəʊ ˈstreɪt]	toʻgʻriga yurmoq
go to bed [goutabed]	uxlagani yotmoq
go to school	maktabga bormoq
go to school by bus/on foot	maktabga avtobusda/piyoda bormoq
goat n [gəʊt]	echki
gobble v [ˈgɒbl]	qulqullamoq (kurka haqida)
goldfish <i>n pl (-)</i> [ˈgəʊldˌfɪʃ]	oltin (tilla) baliq
Goldilocks [ˈgəʊldɪlɒks]	Tillasoch qiz (ertakda)
good <i>adj</i> [gʊd]	yaxshi
I'm good at [arm 'god ət]	Menda yaxshiman.
Goodbye. [gudˈbaɪ]	Xayr.
Good morning! [ˈgud ˈmɔ:nɪŋ]	Xayrli tong!
goose n pl (geese) [gu:s gi:s]	gʻoz gʻoz bologi igʻig gʻoz
gosling <i>n pl</i> [ˈgɒslɪŋ]	gʻoz bolasi, joʻja gʻoz "get" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli: yetib
got [gpt]	kel(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
I got here by metro.	Bu yerga metro bilan yetib keldim.
grandad <i>n</i> ['grændæd]	bobo
grandad // [grændæd] grandfather // [ˈɡrændˌfɑ:ðə]	bobo
grandmother <i>n</i> [ˈgrændˌmʌðə]	momo, buvi
grandparents <i>n</i> [ˈgrændˌpeərənts]	bobo va buvi
granny <i>n</i> pl (-ies) ['græni]	buvi, momo
grape n [greep]	uzum
graph <i>n</i> [græf, grɑ:f]	grafik
grass n [gra:s]	oʻt, maysa
grasshopper <i>n</i> ['gra:s,hppə]	chigirtka
grassland <i>n</i> ['gra:slænd]	yaylov
great adj [greɪt]	1) buyuk, ulug'; 2) Zo'r! (Yaxshi! Ajoyib!)
It's great!	Zoʻr!
Great Britain n [ˈgreɪtˈbrɪtən]	Buyuk Britaniya
green <i>adj</i> [gri:n]	yashil
grey <i>adj</i> [greɪ]	kulrang
group n [gru:p]	guruh
grow v [grəʊ]	o'stirmoq
guess v [ges]	oʻylab topmoq, fahmlamoq
guitar n [gɪtɑ:]	gitara
gym <i>n</i> [dʒɪm]	gimnastika (sport) zali
habitat n [ˈhæbɪtæt]	vatan, makon, yashash joyi
had [hæd, həd]	"have" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
hail <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [herl]	1) do'l; 2) do'l yog'moq
hailstone n ['heɪlstəʊn]	doʻl

hailstorm <i>n</i> ['heɪlstɔ:m]	doʻlli boʻron
hair <i>n pl</i> (-) [heə]	soch
do hair v+n	sochni taramoq
half adj [ha:f]	yarim
half-term adj+n [,ha:fts:m]	yarim choraklik
hand n [hænd]	1) qoʻl; 2) tomon
handball n [hændbo:1]	qoʻl toʻpi
handicrafts <i>n</i> [hændikra:fts]	mehnat darsi
happily adv [ˈhæpɪli]	xursandlik bilan
happy adj [hæpi]	xursand, baxtli
Happy birthday! int [hæpi ˈbɜ:θdi]	Tugʻilgan kuningiz bilan!
hard adv [ha:d]	qattiq; tirishqoqlik bilan
work hard $v+adv$ [ws:kha:d]	gattig ishlamog
hare <i>n</i> [heə]	quyon
hat n [hæt]	shlapa
hate v [heɪt]	yomon koʻrmoq
have v [hav, hæv]	1) ega bo'lmoq; bor bo'lmoq; 2) yemoq, ichmoq
I have [aɪ ˈhæv]	menda bor, men egaman
have a break $v+n$ [həvə 'breik]	tanaffusga chiqmoq
have a good time [hava god tarm]	vagtni yaxshi oʻtkazmog
have breakfast <i>v</i> + <i>n</i> [həv brekfəst]	nonushta qilmoq
have dinner $v+n$ [hav dma]	kechki ovqatni yemoq
have fun $v+n$ [hav fan]	xursandchilik qilmoq
have lessons $v+n$	darsi boʻlmog; oʻqimog
have lunch $v+n$ [hav lant]	tushlik gilmog
he <i>pron</i> [hi:]	u (erkaklar uchun)
head n [hed]	bosh, kalla
headache n [hederk]	bosh ogʻrigʻi
healthy <i>n</i> [helθi]	sogʻlom, foydali
hear v [hiə]	eshitmog
hedgehog n ['hedʒhɒg]	tipratikan
helicopter n ['helɪkɒptə]	vertolyot
Hello. [həˈləʊ]	Salom!
helmet n [helmɪt]	shlem, kaska
help v [help]	yordam bermoq
hen n [hen]	tovuq
her adj, pron [ha, ha:]	(ayollar uchun) 1) uning; 2) uni, unga
Her name is	Uning ismi
here adv [hɪə]	shu (bu) yerda
Here you are.	Mana, marhamat.
hero n [hiərəu]	gahramon
Hi! [har]	Salom!
hide v [haɪd]	bekitmog, yashirmog
hide and seek [hardən,si:k]	bekinmachog oʻyini
high adv [har]	baland
high-jump n+n [haɪdʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakrash
do the high-jump $v+n$ ['du: ðə 'hardʒʌmp]	balandlikka sakramog
high temperature adj+n [har temprot[o]	baland harorat
him pron [hɪm]	uni, unga (erkaklar uchun)
hippo n [hɪpəʊ]	gippopotam, begemot
his adj, pron [hɪz]	(erkaklar uchun) uning
His name is	Uning ismi
historical place adj+n [hr/storikl pleis]	tarixiy joy
history <i>n</i> [hɪst(ə)ri]	tarix
hobby n pl (-ies) [hobi]	xobbi, sevimli mashgʻulot

hockey n [hɒki]	xokkey
play hockey v+n	xokkey oʻynamoq
holiday n [hplider]	1) bayram; 2) ta'til
home n [həʊm]	uy (yashash joy)
homework n ['həʊmwɜ:k]	uy vazifasi
do homework <i>v</i> + <i>n</i>	uy vazifasini bajarmoq
honk v [hɒŋk]	gʻaqillamoq (gʻoz haqida)
hop v [hpp]	sakramoq
hope v [həup]	umid qilmoq
hopscotch n [hppskpt]]	sopolak, chertak
horror film $n+n$ [hprəˈfɪlm]	dahshatli (qoʻrqinchli) film
horse <i>n</i> [ho:s]	ot
horse riding n [ho:s raidin]	ot minish
hospital <i>n</i> [hospitl]	kasalxona, shifoxona
at the hospital [ət ðə ˈhɒspɪtl]	shifoxonada
hot adj [hpt]	issiq
hot dog adj+n [hptdbg]	xot-dog
hotel n [hautel]	mehmonxona
house <i>n</i> [haus]	uy
housewife n [hauswarf]	uy bekasi
how <i>adv</i> [haʊ]	1) qanday; 2) qanday qilib
How are you?	Qalaysiz?
How do you go home?	Uyga qanday borasiz?
How did you get here today?	Bugun bu yerga qanday yetib kelding(iz)?
How much is it/are they?	Uning/ularning narxi qancha?
How long?	Qancha (vaqt)?
How many?	Nechta? Qancha?
How old are you?	Yoshingiz nechada?
human n [ˈhjuːmən]	odam; inson
humming bird n [hammbs:d]	kolibri
hundred [handred]	yuz
hungry <i>adj</i> [ˈhʌŋgri]	och, ochiqqan, qorni och
hyena <i>n</i> [hari:nə]	sirtlon, yoldor boʻri
hygiene <i>n</i> [ˈhaɪdʒi:n]	gigiyena
l pron [aɪ]	men
ice [ais]	muz
ice cream n+n ['arskri:m]	
icy adj [assi]	muzqaymoq muzli
in prep [m]	1) ichida (joyga nisbatan);
iii prep [iii]	2)da (paytga nisbatan)
in front of <i>prep</i> [in 'frantəv]	ning oldida
in the morning adv	ertalab, ertalabki paytda
Independence Day $n+n$ [indipendens 'dei]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
India n [India]	Hindiston
indigo <i>adj</i> [ˈmdɪɡəʊ]	toʻq koʻk
information n pl $(-)$ [\inf 2 mer [(2) n]	ma'lumot, axborot
insect <i>n</i> ['msekt]	hasharot
interest v ['mtrɪst]	giziqtirmog
interesting adj ['mtristin]	qiziqarli, qiziq
interview <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> ['mtəvju:]	1) intervyu; 2) intervyu olmog
invitation n [invite: $[(a)n]$	taklifnoma
invite ν [mvait]	taklif qilmoq
iron <i>n</i> [ˈaɪən]	dazmol
do the ironing v+n ['du: ðə 'aɪənɪŋ]	kiyim-kechakni dazmol qilmoq
as are norming this tau of moning	, Roomann dazinor quinoq

10 - New Fly High 5

145

bo'lmog (3-shaxs birlik uchun)

(3-shaxs birlik uchun) 1) u; 2) uni, unga

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is V [IZ]

it pron [It]

learn by heart [ls:n bar ha:t] yodlamog, yod olmog leave home/school [li:v houm / 'sku:l] uvdan/maktabdan chiqmoq left adv [left] chap tomon, chap on the left prep [on do left] chap tomonda lea *n* [lea] ovoa lemon *n* ['lemən] limon leopard *n* ['lepəd] aoplon lesson n [les(φ)n] dars Let's ... [lets] Kelinglar... Let's go. [lets'qəu] Yur(ing), ketdik. 1) harf; 2) xat letter *n* [letə] library *n pl* (-ies) [laɪbrəri] kutubxona light adj [laɪt] 1) yorug'; 2) yengil like v [laɪk] yoqtirmoq, yaxshi koʻrmoq I'd like ... [aid laik ...] ... xohlayman/istayman I like doing ... Men ... qilishni yoqtiraman. line n [lam] chizia lion *n* [laɪən] sher, arslon listen *v* [lis(ə)n] tinglamog, eshitmog literature *n* [lit(ə)rət[ə] adabivot little *adj* ['lɪtl] kichkina live *v* [liv] vashamod living room n+n [livinrom] mehmonxona (uydagi xona) lizard *n* ['lɪzəd] kaltakesak London London *n* [landən] long *adj* [loη] uzoq, uzun long-jump n+nuzunlikka sakrash [lpnd3xmp] do the long-jump ['du: ðə 'londʒʌmp] uzunlikka sakramog look *v* [lʊk] 1) garamog; 2) ...koʻrinadi The beans look good. [80 bi:nz luk gud] Loviyaning koʻrinishi yaxshi. look after [lok 'a:ftə] g'amxo'rlik qilmoq look at [lukət] biror narsaga garamog look like ['luklark] o'xshamoq, ko'rinmoq a lot of [əˈlɒtəv] ko'p loud adj [laʊd] baland ovozli loudly adv [laudli] baland ovoz bilan 1) sevgi; 2) sevmoq, yaxshi koʻrmoq love n, v [lav] lovely adj [lavli] sevimli lunch n [lant[] tushlik have lunch *v*+*n* tushlik qilmoq make *v* [meɪk] yasamoq, tuzmoq, qilmoq make bed v+no'rin (joy) solmoq man *n pl* (*men*) [mæn, men] (erkak) kishi mandrill *n* [mændrɪl] mandril (maymun turi) many det [meni] ko'p xarita map n [mæp] March n [ma:tʃ] mart 1) baho; 2) baholamog mark n, v [ma:k] marker *n* [ˈmɑːkə] marker (chizish uchun katta flomaster) market *n* ['ma:kɪt] bozor match $n \ v \ [mæt]$ 1) gugurt; 2) mos keltirmog, mos keladiganini tanlamog mathematics n [mæ θ r'mætrks] matematika maths n [mæ θ s] matematika

maths teacher <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> [ˈmæθs ˈti:tʃə]	matematika oʻqituvchisi
mausoleum <i>n</i> [ˌmɔ:səˈli:əm]	maqbara
May n [mer]	may
May Day n+n ['meɪ 'deɪ]	May Kuni bayrami (Angliyada)
May king <i>n+n</i> [ˈmeɪ ˈkɪŋ]	May qiroli
May queen $n+n$ ['mer 'kwi:n]	May qirolichasi
maypole <i>n</i> [merpaul]	may bayrami ustuni
me pron [mi, mi:]	meni, menga
meaning n [mi:nɪŋ]	ma'no
meat n [mi:t]	goʻsht
mechanic <i>n</i> [mrkænɪk]	mexanik
meet v [mi:t]	uchrashmog
melon <i>n</i> [ˈmelən]	qovun
melt V [melt]	erimog
meow V [mi'au]	miyovlamoq
met V [met]	"meet" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
metre <i>n</i> [mi:tə]	metr
metro <i>n</i> [ˈmetrəʊ]	metro
Mexico <i>n</i> [ˈmeksɪkəʊ]	Meksika
midday n [mɪdˈdeɪ]	tushgi payt, choshgoh
midnight <i>n</i> ['mɪdnaɪt]	tun (yarim tun)
milk n [mɪlk]	Sut
mime V [maim]	imo-ishora bilan ifodalamoq, pantomima qilmoq
minivan n [ˈmɪnɪvæn]	marshrutli taksi
minus n [maməs]	minus
minute <i>n</i> [mɪnɪt]	daqiqa
mirror n [mɪrə]	koʻzgu, oyna
mobile phone n+n [ˈməʊbaɪlfəʊn]	uyali telefon
model car n+n ['modl 'ka:]	mashina modeli
Monday <i>n</i> [ˈmʌndi]	dushanba
money <i>n</i> [ˈmʌni]	pul
monkey <i>n</i> [ˈmʌŋki]	maymun
monster <i>n</i> [ˈmɒnstə]	maxluq
month <i>n</i> [mʌnθ]	oy
moo V [mu:]	ma'ramoq (sigir haqida)
mop the floor v+n ['mpp ðə 'flə:]	polni shvabra bilan artmoq
more adv [mo:]	1)roq (koʻp boʻgʻinli sifatlarning qiyosiy
	darajasini yasashda ishlatiladi); 2) koʻproq
more beautiful [ˈmɔ: ˈbju:tɪfl]	chiroyliroq
more interesting [mo: 'mtrɪstɪŋ]	qiziqroq
morning <i>n</i> [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ]	ertalab, tong
Good morning.	Xayrli tong.
in the morning adv	ertalab, tongda
mosque <i>n</i> [mosk]	masjid
mosquito <i>n pl (-es)</i> [məˈskiːtəʊ]	chivin
most [məust]	eng (koʻp boʻgʻinli sifatlarning orttirma dara-
	jasini yasashda ishlatiladi)
the most beautiful [ðə ˈməʊst ˈbju:tɪfl]	eng chiroyli
the most interesting [ðə ˈməʊst ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	eng qiziq
mother <i>n</i> [ˈmʌðə]	ona
mother tongue n+n [mλδə ˈtʌŋ]	ona tili
motorbike <i>n</i> ['məutəbaik]	moped
mountain n [maontin]	togʻ
mouse <i>n pl (mice)</i> [maus] [maɪs]	sichgon
mouth n [maυθ]	ogʻiz

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Mr n [mɪstə]	janob
Mrs n [misiz]	xonim
much det [mʌtʃ]	koʻp
mulberry n [mʌlbəri]	tut
mum n [mAm]	oyi
museum n [mju:zɪəm]	muzey
music <i>n</i> [ˈmju:zɪk]	musiqa
musical parade $adj+n$ ['mju:zɪk(ə)l pəˈreɪd]	musiqiy parad
must v [məst, məst]	kerak, lozim
my adj [maɪ]	mening
My name is	Mening ismim
wy name is	Mening ismin
name <i>n</i> [neɪm]	ism, nom
nature <i>n</i> [hent]	tabiat
Navruz <i>n</i> [navru:z]	Navroʻz bayrami
	yaqinida
	- ·
neigh V [neɪ]	kishnamoq
nest n [nest]	uya, in
never adv [ˈnevə]	hech qachon
new adj [nju:]	yangi
New Year adj+n [nju: jɪə]	Yangi yil
news n [nju:z]	yangilik
newspaper <i>n</i> ['nju:s,perpə]	gazeta
next to <i>prep</i> [inekst tə]	ning yonida
nice adj [naɪs]	1) yaxshi; 2) chiroyli, yoqimli
night <i>n</i> [naɪt]	tun
at night <i>adv</i>	kechqurun, kechasi
nine num [nam]	to'qqiz
nine hundred num [nam handred]	toʻqqiz yuz
nineteen num [nam'ti:n]	oʻn toʻqqiz
ninety <i>num</i> ['namti]	toʻqson
ninety-one num [namti 'wʌn]	toʻqson bir
ninth <i>num</i> [namθ]	toʻqqizinchi
no adv [nəʊ]	yoʻq
No, I don't.	Yoʻq.
,	
No, sorry.	Kechirasiz, yoʻq.
noisily adv [noizīli]	shovqin solib
noisy adj [noɪzi]	shovqinli
nose n [nəʊz]	burun
notice n [noutrs]	eslatma, belgi
November <i>n</i> [nəʊvembə]	noyabr
now adj [naʊ]	hozir, endi
number <i>n</i> [ˈnʌmbə]	nomer, raqam
nurse <i>n</i> [n3:s]	hamshira
ocean n [ˈəʊʃən]	okean, ummon
o'clock adv [əˈklɒk]	soat (vaqt haqida)
October n [pk'təubə]	oktabr
of prep [av, bv]	ning
of course [əv ˈkɔ:s]	albatta
office <i>n</i> [bfis]	idora
often adv ['bf(ə)n, 'bft(ə)n]	tez-tez
oh [əʊ]	nol
oink [ɔɪŋk]	xurullamoq (choʻchqa haqida)
old adj [əʊld]	1) eski; 2) yoshi katta, qari

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P

on prep [pn]	i) ustida (joyga nisbatan);
	2)da (paytga nisbatan)
on foot adv [pn 'fut]	piyoda, yayov
one <i>num</i> [wʌn]	bir
onion <i>n</i> ['ʌnjən]	piyoz
only adv [ˈəʊnli]	faqatgina, bor-yoʻgʻi
open v ['əʊpən]	ochmoq
opposite <i>prep</i> ['ppəzɪt]	garshisida, roʻparasida
or conj [o:]	yoki
orange <i>n</i> , <i>adj</i> ['prindʒ]	1) apelsin; 2) olovrang, to'q sariq
orange juice $n+n$ ['brind3 'd3u:s]	apelsin sharbati
order <i>n</i> ['b:də]	tartib
ostrich <i>n</i> ['pstritf]	tuyaqush
other det ['ʌðə]	boshqa
our adj [aʊə]	bizning
ox n [pks]	buga, hoʻkiz
page <i>n</i> [peɪdʒ]	sahifa, bet
pair <i>n</i> [peə]	juft
palace <i>n</i> [pælis]	saroy
parade <i>n</i> [parad]	parad, namoyish
parents <i>n</i> [perent]	ota-ona
park n [pa:k]	istirohat bogʻi
parrot n ['pærət]	to'tiqush
partner <i>n</i> [ˈpɑːtnə]	sherik, hamkor
party <i>n</i> pl (-ies) [ˈpɑ:ti]	bazm
past <i>prep</i> [pa:st]	oʻtgan
half past [ha:f 'pa:st]	dan yarim soat oʻtgan
It's half past nine.	Soat toʻqqiz yarim boʻldi.
quarter past ['kwɔ:tə 'pɑ:st]	dan chorak (15) daqiqa oʻtgan
PE n ['pi: 'i:]	jismoniy tarbiya (dars)
pea <i>n</i> [pi:]	noʻxat
peach n [pi:t]	shaftoli
peach juice $n+n$ ['pi:t] 'dʒu:s]	shaftoli sharbati
peacock <i>n</i> ['pi:kɒk]	tovus
pear n [pea]	nok
pear juice $n+n$ ['peə 'dʒu:s]	nok sharbati
pen n [pen]	ruchka
pencil <i>n</i> [pens(ə)l]	galam
pencil case $n+n$ ['penslkets]	galamdon
penguin <i>n</i> ['pengwin]	pingvin
people <i>n</i> [pi:p(ə)l]	odamlar
	qalampir, garmdori
pepper <i>n</i> ['pepə] perfume <i>n</i> ['pɜːfjuːm]	duxi, atir
person n [ps:s(a)n]	shaxs
pet n [pet]	uy hayvoni (sevimli hayvon) uf
phew int [fju:]	
phone v [fəʊn]	telefon qilmoq, qoʻngʻiroq qilmoq
photo n [fautau]	fotosurat
piano n [piˈænəʊ]	pianino
pick v [pɪk]	termoq
picture n [ˈpɪktʃə]	rasm, surat
pig n [pɪg]	choʻchqa
piglet n [ˈpɪglɪt]	choʻchqa bolasi, choʻchqacha
pillow n [pɪləʊ]	yostiq(cha), bolish(cha)

P

Q

pilot n [ˈpaɪlət]	ucnuvcni
pinch punch v [pɪntʃˈpʌntʃ]	chimchilamoq
pink <i>adj</i> [pւŋk]	pushti rang
place n [pleis]	joy
plane <i>n</i> [plem]	samolyot
plant <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [pla:nt]	1) oʻsimlik; 2) ekmoq
play v, n [pleɪ]	1) oʻynamoq; 2) oʻyin
play badminton v+n ['plei 'bædminton]	badminton o'ynamog
play hopscotch/games v+n [pler hopskot[/germz]	sopolak/oʻyinlar oʻynamoq
play tag v+n ['plei 'tæg]	quvlashmachoq oʻynamoq
play the guitar $v+n$ ['plei de gi'ta:]	gitara chalmoq
play the piano $v+n$ [plet be given by]	pianino chalmoq
player n ['ple19]	oʻyinchi
playground <i>n</i> ['pleigraund]	oʻyin maydoni
please int [pli:z]	iltimos
	olxoʻri
plum n [pl.m]	semiz, toʻladan kelgan
plump adj [plʌmp]	
plural adj [ˈpluərəl]	koʻplik
plus prep [plas]	qoʻshuv, plus
p.m. [pi:'em]	kunduzgi soat 12 dan tungi
	12 gacha boʻlgan vaqt
pocket n [ˈpɒkɪt]	choʻntak
poem n ['pəum]	she'r
point v [pomt]	koʻrsatmoq
poisonous adj [ˈpɔɪz(ə)nəs]	zaharli
polar <i>adj</i> [ˈpəʊlə]	qutbga oid, qutb
police officer $n+n$ [pəˈliːs ˌɒfɪsə]	politsiyachi
police station $n+n$ [pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn]	politsiya mahkamasi
at the police station [ət ðə pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn]	politsiya mahkamasida
pop n [pop]	pop (musiqa)
popular <i>adj</i> [ˈpɒpjʊlə]	mashhur
porridge <i>n</i> ['pprid3]	boʻtqa, kasha
portfolio n [po:tˈfəʊliəʊ]	muhim hujjatlar jildi (papkasi)
postcard n ['pəʊstka:d]	ochiq xat, otkritka
poster n ['pausta]	poster, plakat
poult n [pəʊlt]	kurka joʻjasi
pour v [po:]	quymoq, yogʻmoq (yomgʻir haqida)
present n ['prez(ə)nt]	sovgʻa
programme n [ˈprəugræm]	dastur
pumpkin <i>n</i> [ˈpʌmpkɪn]	oshqovoq
Pumpkin Museum $n+n$ ['pʌmpkɪn mju:ˌzɪəm]	Qovoqlar muzeyi
pupil <i>n</i> [ˈpju:p(ə)l]	o'quvchi
puppy <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ˈpʌpi]	kuchukcha
purple adj [ˈpɜ:p(ə)l]	toʻq qizil, qirmizi
put v [put]	qoʻymoq
put in	(ning ichiga) qoʻymoq
put on	kiymoq
puzzle n [pʌz(ə)l]	topishmoq, boshqotirma
do puzzles $v+n$ ['du: 'pʌz(ə)l]	boshqotirma yechmoq
quack v [kwæk]	gʻagʻalamoq (oʻrdak haqida)
quail n [kweɪl]	bedana
quarter adj [ˈkwɔ:tə]	chorak
It is a quarter past nine.	Soat toʻqqizdan oʻn besh daqiqa oʻtdi
quarter to ['kwɔ:tə tə]	dan chorak daqiqa oʻtdi
quartor to [KNO.te te]	dan onorak dagiga o tul

Q

R

	queen <i>n</i> [kwi:n]	qirolicha
	question n [kwest](θ)n]	savol
	quiet <i>adj</i> [ˈkwaɪət]	tinch, sokin
	quiz n [kwɪz]	topqirlik, viktorina
	rabbit n [ˈræbɪt]	uy quyoni
	radio n pl (-s) [reɪdɪəʊ]	radio
	rain n , v [rem]	1) yomg'ir; 2) yomg'ir yog'moq
	rainbow n [ˈreɪnbəʊ]	kamalak
	rainy <i>adj</i> [ˈreɪni]	yomgʻirli, seryomgʻir
	rat n [ræt]	kalamush
	read v [ri:d]	oʻqimoq
	reading <i>n</i> [ri:dɪŋ]	oʻqish
	red adj [red]	qizil
	region <i>n</i> [ˈriːdʒ(ə)n]	viloyat
	remember V [rt'membə]	yodda tutmoq, eslamoq
	repeat v [ri'pi:t]	qaytarmoq, takrorlamoq
	report n, V [n'po:t]	1) hisobot; 2) axborot (hisobot) bermoq
	rest n [rest]	dam
	have a rest $v+n$	
		dam olmoq
	return V [rɪˈtɜːn]	qaytmoq
	no returns	qaytarish yoʻq
	revision n [rɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n]	takrorlash, qaytarish
	ribbon n [ˈrɪbən]	lenta, tasma
	rice n [rais]	guruch
١	rich adj [rɪtʃ]	boy
ı	ride V [raɪd]	minmoq
	ride a bike v+n [raid ə baik]	velosiped minmoq
ı	ride a horse v+n ['raid ə 'hɔ:s]	ot minmoq
	ride a skateboard v+n ['raid ə 'skeitbə:d]	skeytbord uchmoq
	rider n [raidə]	chavandoz, haydovchi
	right adj [ratt]	1) to'g'ri; 2) o'ng
	on the right prep [pnðəˈraɪt]	oʻng tomonda
	rise v [raiz]	koʻtarilmoq, koʻtarmoq
	river n [ˈrɪvə]	daryo
	The River Thames [ðə ˈriːvə temz]	Temza daryosi
	road n [roud]	yoʻl robot
	robot n [ˈrəʊbɒt]	
	rock n [rɒk] roller-skate v [ˈrəʊləskeɪt]	rok (musiqa)
		rolikda uchmoq
	room <i>n</i> [ru:m] rooster <i>n</i> ['ru:stə]	xona xoʻroz
	rose <i>n</i> [rəʊz] round <i>adj, adv</i> [raʊnd]	atirgul 1) dumaloq; 2) atrofida
	rubob n [rubob]	rubob (musiqa asbobi)
	rucksack n [rʌksæk]	rukzak, sayohat xaltasi
	rug n [rʌg]	gilam(cha)
	rule n [ru:l]	qoida chizatich
	ruler n [ru:lə]	chizgʻich
	run V [rʌn]	yugurmoq, chopmoq
	run away v+adv [rʌnəˈweɪ]	qochib ketmoq
	runner n [ˈrʌnə]	chopuvchi, yuguruvchi
	runny nose adj+n [ˈrʌni ˌnəʊz]	tumov
	Russia n [rafə]	Rossiya
	Russian adj. n [ˈrʌʃn]	1) ruscha; rus; 2) rus tili

sad <i>adj</i> [sæd]	gʻamgin, xafa
said [sed]	"say" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli:
	de(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
safari n [səfɑ:ri]	"safari" hayvonot bogʻi (qafaslarsiz)
salad n [ˈsæləd]	salat
sat v [sæt]	"sit" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli
Saturday <i>n</i> [ˈsætədi]	shanba
sausage n ['spsid3]	sosiska/kolbasa
saxaphone <i>n</i> ['sæksəfəun]	saksafon
Saw [so:]	"see" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli:
Saw [80.]	
001/1/ []	koʻr(-dim, -ding, -di, -dik, -dingiz, -dilar)
say V [set]	aytmoq, demoq
say goodbye v+n [ser 'godbar]	xayrlashmoq
school n [sku:l]	maktab
at the school [ət ðə ˈskuːl]	maktabda
schoolbag <i>n</i> [ˈsku:lbæg]	sumka
schoolboy n [ˈsku:lbɔɪ]	maktab oʻquvchisi (oʻgʻil bola)
schoolchildren n [ˈsku:ltʃɪldrən]	oʻquvchilar
school things <i>n+n</i> [ˈskuːl ˈθɪŋz]	oʻquv qurollari
score n [sko:]	ochko
Scotland <i>n</i> ['skptlend]	Shotlandiya
sea n [si:]	dengiz
season n ['si:z(ə)n]	fasl
second num ['sekənd]	ikkinchi
secretary <i>n pl</i> (-ies) ['sekrit(ə)ri]	kotib, kotiba
see V [si:]	koʻrmoq, koʻrishmoq
see-saw n ['si:so:]	innana
play see-saw n+n	innanada uchmoq
sentence <i>n</i> ['sent(ə)ns]	
	gap sentabr
September <i>n</i> [sep'tembə]	
seven num [sevn]	yetti
seven hundred num [sevn handred]	yetti yuz
seventeen num [sevnti:n]	oʻn yetti
seventh num ['sevnθ]	yettinchi
seventy num [sevnti]	yetmish
seventy-one num [sevnti wnn]	yetmish bir
Sew V [səʊ]	tikmoq
shampoo <i>n</i> [ʃæmˈpu:]	shampun
shark <i>n</i> [ʃα:k]	akula
sharpener <i>n</i> [ˈʃɑ:pnə]	qalam ochqich
she <i>pron</i> [ʃɪ, ʃi:]	u (ayollar uchun)
sheep <i>n pl (-)</i> [ʃi:p]	qoʻy
shelf <i>n pl (shelves)</i> [[elf]	tokcha (taxtadan yasalgan)
shine v [[am]	yarqiramoq, charaqlamoq (quyosh haqida
shirt n [[3:t]	koʻylak
shop n [[pp]	doʻkon
do the shopping $v+n$ [ˈdu: ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	xarid qilmoq
at the shop	do'konda
shop assistant <i>n</i> ['fop ə,sistənt]	sotuvchi
short adj [[o:t]	kalta, qisqa
shorts n [[5:ts]	shortik, kalta shim
show w [fav]	yelka koʻrsatmas
show v [[əu]	koʻrsatmoq
shower n [ˈʃaʊə]	dush
have/take a shower v+n	dushga tushmoq, dush qabul qilmoq

sick n [sɪk]	kasal
sign n [sam]	bildirish, e'lon
sing V [sm]	kuylamoq, qoʻshiq aytmoq
singer n ['sɪŋə]	goʻshiqchi, xonanda
sister n [ˈsɪstə]	opa, singil
sit v [sɪt]	o'tirmoq
Sit down. ['sɪtdaʊn]	O'tiring.
sit-up n [ˈsɪtʌp]	oʻtirib-turish mashqi
six num [sɪks]	olti
six hundred num [siks handred]	olti yuz
sixteen <i>num</i> [sɪksˈtiːn]	oʻn olti
sixth <i>num</i> [sɪksθ]	oltinchi
sixty num [ˈsɪksti]	oltmish
sixty-one <i>num</i> [sɪksti ˈwʌn]	oltmish bir
skate n , v [skett]	1) konki; 2) konki uchmoq
skateboard <i>n</i> ['skeɪtbɔ:d]	skeytbord (asfaltda uchish uchun rolikli taxta)
ski n , V [ski:]	1) chang'i; 2) chang'i uchmoq
skip v [skip]	sakramog
skirt n [sk3:t]	yubka
sky <i>n</i> [skai]	osmon
sledge <i>n</i> , <i>v</i> [sledʒ]	1) chana; 2) chanada uchmoq
sleep V [sli:p]	uxlamog
-	"sleep" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli
slept v [slept]	
slow adj [slav]	sekin, asta ohista
slowly adv [ˈsləʊli]	
small adj [smo:1]	kichik, kichkina ilon
snake n [sneɪk]	
Snow n [snəu]	qor
snowball n ['snoubo:1]	qor toʻpi
snowman n ['snowmæn]	qor odam
snowstorm n ['snousto:m]	qorboʻron, izgʻirin
snowy adj [ˈsnəʊi]	qorli
so conj, adv [səu]	1) shunday qilib, shuning uchun; 2) shunchalik
soap n [səup]	sovun
soft adj [spft]	yumshoq
softly adv ['softli]	yumshoq ovoz bilan
some det, adj [sʌm]	ba'zi, ayrim
sometimes pron ['samtaɪmz]	ba'zida, ba'zan
something <i>pron</i> [ˈsʌmθɪŋ]	nimadir, biror narsa
son n [sʌn]	oʻgʻil
song n [spŋ]	qoʻshiq
soon adv [su:n]	tezda
sore eye <i>adj+n</i> [ˌsɔ:r ˈaɪ]	koʻz ogʻrigʻi
sore hand <i>adj+n</i> [so: hænd]	qoʻl ogʻrigʻi
sore leg <i>adj</i> +n [ˌsɔ: ˈleg]	oyoq ogʻrigʻi
sore throat <i>adj</i> + <i>n</i> [ˌsɔ: ˈθrəʊt]	tomoq ogʻrigʻi
sorry v [ˈsɒri]	kechiring, kechirasiz
Sorry, you have the wrong number.	Kechirasiz, notoʻgʻri raqam terdingiz.
sound <i>n</i> [saund]	tovush
soup <i>n</i> [su:p]	sho'rva
sparrow n ['spærəu]	chumchuq
speak v [spi:k]	gapirmoq
speak to v+prep ['spi:k tə]	bilan gaplashmoq
special adj ['spe∫(ə)l]	maxsus
spell v [spel]	harflab aytmoq yoki yozmoq

spend v [spend] o'tkazmog spider *n* ['spaidə] o'raimchak spider monkey n+n [spardə 'mʌnki] o'rgimchaksimon maymun spot *n* [spot] dog', xol, qashqa sport n [spo:t] sport sportsman *n pl (-men)* sportchi ['spo:tsmən] sports centre n+n ['spo:ts 'sentə] sport markazi sports uniform n+n ['spo:ts 'ju:nifo:m] sport formasi bahor spring n [sprin] spy n, v [spar] 1) josus; 2) izlamog square adj [skweə] to'rtburchak, kvadrat xodimlar (o'gituvchilar) xonasi staff room n+n [sta:fru:m] stand *v* [stænd] turmog Stand up. ['stændʌp] O'rningizdan turing. 1) boshlanish; start; 2) boshlamog start n, V [sta:t] stay (at) v [ster] golmog, (vagtinchalik) turmog, yashamog stay at school ['ster at 'sku:l] maktabda qolmoq stay with *v*+*prep* ['ster wið] 1) ...bilan qolmoq; 2) ...bilan yashamoq stone *n* ['stəʊn] tosh stop *v* [stop] to 'xtamog story *n* pl (-ies) ['sto:ri] hikoya straight adj [strent] 1) to'g'ri; 2) tekis (soch haqida) **strawberry** *n* ['stro:bəri] qulupnay street *n* [stri:t] ko'cha yo'l-yo'l chiziq, taram-taram yo'l stripe *n* [strarp] strong adj [stron] kuchli student *n* ['stju:d(ə)nt] talaba study v [ˈstʌdi] o'gimog, o'rganmog subject *n* ['sʌbdʒɪkt] o'quv fani sum n [sam] yigʻindi. do sums v+nmasala yechmoq summer *n* ['sʌmə] sun n [san]quyosh quyoshda toblanmoq sunbathe v ['sʌnbeɪð] Sunday *n* ['sʌndi] yakshanba sunflower n ['sʌnˌflavə] kungabogar sunglasses *n* ['sʌngla:sɪs] guyoshga garshi ko'zoynak, gora ko'zoynak quyoshli, serquyosh sunny *adj* [ˈsʌni] supermarket *n* ['su:pə,ma:kɪt] supermarket ishonchli **sure** *adj* [[əʊə, [ɔ:] Ishonchingiz komilmi? Are you sure? surname *n* ['sɜ:neɪm] familiya surprise *n* [səˈpraɪz] kutilmagan sovgʻa, surpriz swallow *n* ['swplau] qaldirg'och sweep the floor v+n ['swi:p ðə 'flə:] polni supurmoq 1) shirin; 2) shirinlik sweet adj, n [swi:t] "sweep" fe'lining o'tgan swept v [swept] zamon shakli cho'milmoq, suzmoq swim *v* [swim] swimming n ['swimin] cho'milish, suzish table n ['terb(ə)l] 1) stol; 2) jadval taekwondo *n* [ˈtaɪkwɒndəʊ] taekvondo (sport turi) tail *n* [teɪl] dum take *v* [teɪk] olmog take for a walk v+nsayrga olib chiqmoq

take a photo v+n ['teɪk ə 'fəutəu]	fotosuratga olmoq
take the rubbish out ['teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ 'aʊt]	axlatni/supurindini tashlab kelmoq
talk v, n [to:k]	1) suhbatlashmog; 2) suhbat
talk on the phone v+n	telefonda gaplashmog
tall adj [to:l]	novcha, boʻyi uzun, baland
tasty <i>adj</i> [ˈteɪsti]	mazali, lazzatli
taxi n [tæksi]	taksi
taxi-driver n [ˈtæksi ˈdraɪvə]	taksi haydovchi
tea n [ti:]	choy
teach v [ti:tf]	oʻqitmoq
teacher n ['ti:t[ə]	oʻqituvchi
Teachers' Day n+n ['ti:t[əz 'der]	Oʻqituvchilar kuni
team n [ti:m]	komanda, jamoa
teddy bear n ['tedi 'beə]	o'yinchoq ayiq
teeth n [ti:θ]	tishlar
telephone n ['telifəun]	telefon
tell v [tel]	aytmog
temperature <i>n</i> ['temp(ə)rət[ə]	harorat
ten num [ten]	oʻn
tennis <i>n</i> [tenɪs]	tennis
tenth <i>num</i> [tenθ]	oʻninchi
text n [tekst]	matn
Thank you. [ˈθæŋkju:]	Rahmat.
that adj [ðət, ðæt]	1) ana u; 2) oʻsha
the [ðə, ðɪ]	aniq artikl
theatre n [' θ rətə]	teatr
their <i>adj</i> [ðə, ðeə]	ularning
them pron [ðəm, ðem]	ularni, ularga
then <i>conj</i> [ðen]	keyin, soʻng
there adv [ŏeə, ŏə]	u yerda
there is/are [ŏerız / ŏerɑ:]	(biror joyda) bor
thermometer n [θ ə'mpmɪtə]	termometr
these <i>pron</i> [ði:z]	bular (yaqindagi narsalarga nisbatan)
they pron [ðer]	ular
thin adj [θm]	ozgʻin, ingichka
thing n [θ m]	narsa, buyum
think V [Θ m]k]	oʻylamoq
third num [θ3:d]	uchinchi
thirteen <i>num</i> [θs:ti:n]	oʻn uch
thirty num [θ3:ti]	oʻttiz
thirty-one <i>num</i> [θ3:ti ˈwʌn]	oʻttiz bir
this <i>pron</i> adj [ðis]	bu, shu
those pron [ðəʊz]	anavilar (uzoqdagi narsalarga nisbatan)
three num [θ ri:]	uch
three hundred <i>num</i> [θri: 'hʌndrəd]	uch yuz
thunderstorm n [' θ Andersto:m]	momagaldirog
Thursday n [θ 3:zdi]	payshanba
tick V [ttk]	belgi bilan belgilamoq
ticket n [tikit]	chipta, bilet
	yoʻlbars
tiger n [targə]	•
tights n [taɪts] time n [taɪm]	kolgotka
on time	1) payt; 2) marta
	oʻz vaqtida
	dars jadvali
tired adj [tarəd]	charchagan

title n [taɪtl]	mavzu, sarlavha
to <i>prep</i> [tu, tə, tu:]	1)ga (yoʻnalish predlogi);
	2)kam (payt predlogi)
go to school	maktab <u>ga</u> bormog
ten minutes to eleven	oʻntakam oʻn bir
today <i>adv</i> [təˈdeɪ]	bugun
toe n [tau]	oyoq barmogʻi
toilet n [totlet]	1) hojatxona; 2) unitaz
tomato n [təˈmɑːtəʊ]	pomidor
tomato salad $n+n$ [təˈmɑːtəʊ ˈsæləd]	pomidor salat
tomorrow adv [təˈmɒrəʊ]	ertaga
tongue twister n+n [ˌtʌŋˈtwɪstə]	tez aytish
too <i>adv</i> [tu:]	ham
took v [tok]	"take" fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
tooth n pl (teeth) [tu:θ]	tish
toothache <i>n</i> [ˈtu:θeɪk]	tish ogʻrigʻi
toothbrush n [tu: θ br Λ []	tish choʻtkasi
toothpaste n [tu:0peist]	tish pastasi
tortoise n [ta:topeist]	toshbaga
	·
total n ['təʊtl]	jami
touch v [tʌtʃ]	tegmoq, turtmoq
tourist n [tuerist]	sayyoh, turist
Tower of London n+n [taver ev landen]	London minorasi
town <i>n</i> [taʊn]	(kichik) shahar
toy n [toɪ]	o'yinchoq
toy shop $n+n$ [tot[pp]	oʻyinchoq doʻkoni
tractor n ['træktə]	traktor
tradition n [trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n]	an'ana
traditional <i>adj</i> [trəˈdɪʃnl]	an'anaviy
Trafalgar Square $n+n$ [trəˈfælgə ˈskweə]	Trafalgar maydoni
train <i>n</i> [trem]	poyezd
trainers n [tremaz]	krossovka
translate v [træns'leɪt]	tarjima qilmoq
transport n ['trænspo:t]	transport
tree n [tri:]	daraxt
trousers n ['trauzəz]	shim
true <i>adj</i> [tru:]	toʻgʻri, haqiqat
try <i>v</i> [traɪ]	urinib koʻrmoq; harakat qilmoq
T-shirt <i>n</i> [ˈtiː ˈʃɜːt]	futbolka
Tuesday <i>n</i> ['tju:zdi]	seshanba
tugai n [tʊˈgaɪ]	to'qay
tulip <i>n</i> ['tju:lɪp]	lola
tummy ache <i>n</i> + <i>n</i> [tʌmi 'eɪk]	qorin ogʻrigʻi
turkey <i>n pl (-s)</i> [ˈtɜ:ki]	kurka
turn <i>n</i> , <i>V</i> [ts:n]	1) navbat; 2) burilmog
turn left v+n [ts:n left]	chapga burilmoq
turn right v+n ['tɜ:n 'raɪt]	oʻngga burilmoq
turtle n [ts:tl]	dengiz toshbaqasi
twelfth <i>num</i> [twelfθ]	oʻn ikkinchi
twelve num [twelv]	oʻn ikki
twenty num [twenti]	yigirma
twenty-one num ['twenti 'wʌn]	yigirma bir
twin <i>n</i> [twɪn]	egizak
two num [tu:]	ikki
two hundred num [tu: 'hʌndrəd]	ikki yuz
ūJ	1

U

W

	ugly <i>adj</i> [ˈʌgli] umbrella <i>n</i> [ʌmˈbrelə]	xunuk, badbashara soyabon
	uncle <i>n</i> [ˈʌŋkl]	togʻa, amaki
	under prep ['Andə]	tagida, ostida
	understand <i>v</i> [ˌʌndəˈstænd]	tushunmoq
	unhealthy n [Anhel θ i]	nosogʻlom, zararli
	uniform <i>n</i> [ˈjuːnɪfəːm]	forma
	unit <i>n</i> [ˈjuːnɪt]	boʻlim
	university <i>n pl (-ies)</i> [ju:nr'v3:srti]	universitet, oliygoh
	up adv [Ap]	yuqori tomonga
	Urgench <i>n</i> [or'gent[]	Urganch
	us pron [əs, ʌs]	bizni, bizga
	use V [ju:z]	foydalanmog, ishlatmog
	usually adv [ˈjuːʒʊəli]	odatda
	Uzbek adj, n [bzbek]	1) oʻzbek, oʻzbekcha; 2) oʻzbek tili
	Uzbekistan n [vzbekrsta:n]	O'zbekiston
	varan <i>n</i> [vʌˈrɑːn]	echkemar
	vase n [va:z]	vaza, guldon
	vegetable n ['vedʒtəbl]	sabzavot
	very adv [ˈveri]	juda
	village n [vɪlɪdʒ]	qishloq
	violet adj [ˈvaɪəlɪt]	binafsharang, siyohrang
	Visit V ['vɪzɪt]	tashrif buyurmoq
	volleyball n ['vɒlibɔ:l]	voleybol
	wake up <i>v</i> ['weɪkʌp]	uygʻonmoq
	Wales n [weilz]	Uels
i	walk v [wo:k]	sayr qilmoq, piyoda yurmoq
	wall n [wo:1]	devor
	want v [wont]	xohlamog, istamog
	warm adj [wɔ:m]	ilig
	was [wəz, wbz]	edim, edi, boʻlganman, boʻlgan (<i>oʻtgan za-</i>
Ī		monda birlikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi)
	was born [wəz bə:n]	tugʻilgan
	wash v [wɒʃ]	yuvmoq
	do the washing <i>v</i> + <i>n</i> [ˈdu: ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ]	kir yuvmoq
	wash the dishes v+n [wpf ðə dıfız]	idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq
	watch v [wpt∫]	1) koʻrmoq; 2) kuzatmoq
	watch TV $v+n$ [wot] ti:vi:]	televizor koʻrmoq
	water n pl (-) [ˈwɔ:tə]	SUV
	watermelon n [ˈwɔ:təmelən]	tarvuz
	we pron [wi, wi:] wear v [weə]	biz kiymog
	weather <i>n</i> [ˈweðə]	kiymoq ob-havo
	Wednesday <i>n</i> [wenzdi]	chorshanba
	week n [wi:k]	hafta
	well adv [wel]	yaxshi
	went [went]	"go" fe'lining oʻtgan zamon shakli
	were [wa:]	eding, edik, edingiz, edilar (o'tgan zamonda
		koʻplikdagi shaxs uchun ishlatiladi)
	wet adj [wet]	nam, hoʻl
	whale n [weil]	kit
	what pron, adv [wpt]	1) nima; 2) qanday
	What about you?	Siz(da)chi?

W

Z

when <i>adv</i> [wen]	gachon
When's he/she at home?	U qachon uyda boʻladi?
where adv [weə]	qayerda, qayerga
Where are you going? ['weəra: 'ju: 'gəʊɪŋ]	Qayerga boryapsan/boryapsiz?
Where can I buy? [weə kən ar bar]	ni qayerda sotib olsam boʻladi?
which pron [wit[]	qaysi
white adj [wart]	oq
whiteboard n [waitbo:d]	sinf doskasi (oq rangli)
who pron [hu:]	kim
whose pron [hu:z]	kimning
why pron [wai]	nima uchun
wild adj [warld]	yovvoyi
wildlife n [warldlarf]	yovvoyi tabiat; yovvoyi hayvonlar
willow n [ˈwɪləʊ]	tol
wind <i>n</i> [wind]	shamol
wind // [wind] window n ['windəu]	deraza
	kuchli shamol, boʻron
windstorm n [windsto:m]	shamolli
windy adj [ˈwɪndi]	
winter n [ˈwɪntə]	qish
wise adj [waɪz]	dono, oqil
wish n , v [wɪʃ]	1) tilak, istak; 2) tilamoq bilan
with prep [wið, wiθ]	
wolf n pl (wolves) [wolf] ['wolvz]	boʻri
woman <i>n pl (women)</i> ['woman] ['wimin]	ayol
wonderful <i>adj</i> [ˈwʌndəf(ə)l]	ajoyib
word n [ws:d]	so'z
wordlist n [ˈwɜːdlɪst]	lugʻat
work <i>n</i> , <i>v pl</i> (-) [w3:k]	1) ish; 2) ishlamoq
workbook n [ˈwɜːkbʊk]	mashq daftari
world n [wɜːld]	dunyo, jahon
write V [raɪt]	yozmoq
wrong <i>adj</i> [rɒŋ]	notoʻgʻri
and a C D	L - L
yard n [ja:d]	hovli
year n [js:]	yil
years old [jɪəz ˈəʊld]	yoshda
yellow <i>adj</i> [ˈjeləʊ]	sariq
yes adv [jes]	ha
yesterday adv [jestədi]	kecha
you <i>pron</i> [jə, ˈjʊ, ˈjuː]	1) sen, siz; 2) sizni, sizga
young adj [jʌŋ]	yosh
your adj [jə, ˈjɔ:]	sening, sizning
yucky <i>adj</i> [ˈjʌki]	yoqimsiz, bemaza
yummy <i>adj</i> [ˈjʌmi]	ishtahani qoʻzgʻatadigan, yeyishli
zobro n [l-th]	Zobro
zebra n [ˈziːbrə]	zebra
zoo <i>n</i> [zu:]	hayvonot bogʻi

Ijaraga berilgan darslik holatini koʻrsatuvchi jadval

Ò΄r	Oʻquvchining ismi va familiyasi	Oʻquv yili	Darslikning olingandagi holati	Sinf rahbari- ning imzosi	Darslikning topshirilgandagi holati	Sinf rahbari- ning imzosi
1						
2						
3						
4						

Darslik ijaraga berilib, oʻquv yili yakunida qaytarib olinganda yuqoridagi jadval sinf rahbari tomonidan quyidagi baholash mezonlariga asosan toʻldiriladi:

Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
Yaxshi	Muqova butun, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralmagan. Barcha varaqlari mavjud, yirtilmagan, koʻchmagan, betlarida yozuv va chiziqlar yoʻq.
Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib, chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta'mirlan- gan. Koʻchgan varaqlari qayta ta'mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qî niqarsiz	Muqova chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yoʻq, qoniqarsiz ta'mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, boʻyab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab boʻlmaydi.

Jo'ravev. Lutfullo.

81.2 Ingl N 52 "New Fly High 5" English: umumiy oʻrta ta'lim maktablari uchun darslik / L. Joʻrayev (va boshq.) — T.: "Oʻqituvchi" NMIU, 2017. — 160 b.

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Toʻti Tursunova

INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI

5-sinf

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