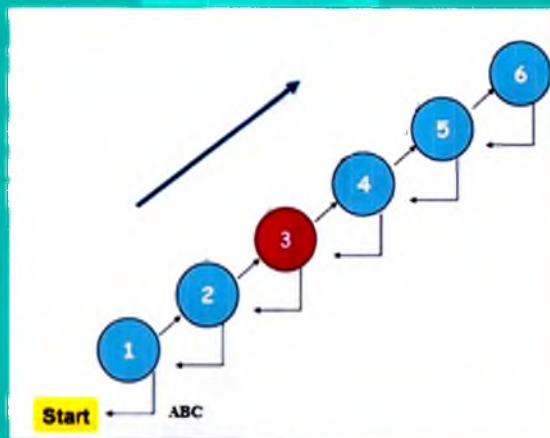


English stairs

Step **1**



N. Mirzakholova



Fluent English

The process of going up learning program

Ушбу ўқув қўлланма инглиз тили фанини мустақил ўрганишни хоҳлаганлар, номутахассис бўлган бакалавр талабалари учун ҳамда инглиз тили оғзаки нутқини бошланғич поғоналарини мукамал ўрганишни ўз олдиларига мақсад қилган кадрли ўқувчилар учун самарали хизмат қилади.

Ушбу ўқув услубий тавсия Наманган Давлат Университети инглиз тили фани ўқитувчиси Нилуфархон Мирзахолова томонидан тайёрланган.

Ушбу ўқув қўлланма номутахассис бўлган бакалавр босқичи талабалари инглиз тилини пухта ўзлаштиришда самарали хизмат қилади ва ундан мактаб, академик лицей ҳамда коллежларда ҳам фойдаланиш мумкин

Муаллиф:

НамДУ инглиз тили фани

ўқитувчиси Н. Мирзахолова

-анган давлат

верситети филология

лари номзоди, доцент Р.

ЯМОВ

-анган давлат

верситети педагогика

лари номзоди, доцент С.

ЎАЛИЕВ

airs STEP1" by Nilufarxon Mirzakhlova



Мундарижа

<i>Кириш</i>	3
1-Бўлим. Инглиз алифбоси билан танишув.....	5
Янги сўзлар. New words.....	12
Саломлашиш сўзлари. Words of greeting.....	13
Диалог. Dialogue.....	13
Unit 2. Numbers.....	15
Cardinal numbers	15
Ordinal numbers.....	21
Fractions and Decimals.....	25
Punctuation marks.....	26
Dialogue.	29
Unit 3. How is the weather today?.....	31
Plural and singular nouns.....	31
Week days, months, seasons and signs of the zodiac.....	33,37,38
Whether.....	42
Dialogue.....	48
Unit 4. Describing people.....	51
Subjective pronouns and The verb "to be"	51
Colours.....	52
Clothes.....	56
Describing people.....	60
Dialogue.....	66
Unit 5. At school.....	68
Words which are used in classroom (in the classroom, in a schoolbag, subjects).....	68
Demonstrative pronoun. This, that.....	72
Countable and uncountable nouns.....	73
Dialogue.....	79
Unit 6. My family.....	79
Families.....	80
Professions.....	85
Prepositions.....	93
Dialogue.....	101
References.....	103

Кириш

Ҳозирги кунда жамиятимизда чет тилига, хусусан инглиз тилига бўлган эътибор таборо ортиб бормоқда. Инглиз тили жахон тили бўлиб ҳизмат қилмоқда. Шундай экан бу тилни яхши ўзлаштириш ҳаммамиз учун ҳам фойдалидир. Қўлингиздаги ушбу қўлланма “English stairs step1” деб номланади. Бунинг маъноси “инглиз тили поғоналари, биринчи қадам” дир. Бу шуни англатадики, сиз инглиз тилини ўрганиш учун ушбу китобда берилганларни ўрганиб борсангиз инглиз тили зинапоясидан бир қадам юқорига кўтарилган бўласиз, билимингиз таборо ортиб боради. Ушбу қўлланмадаги ўргатиш усули ҳам зинапоялар каби кўтарилиб, ривожланиб боради ва аста секин сўзлар тўлалигича бутунлай инглиз тилига ўтиб боради. Ушбу қўлланма асосан мустақил ўрганувчилар ҳамда касб ҳунар коллежларида биринчи курс талабалари учун, бошланғич билимларни мустаҳкамлаш учун, эслатма сифатида самарали қўл келади. Албатта ушбу қўлланма бир неча қисмларга ажратилган бўлиб, унинг кейинги босқичлари, қисмлари (яъни зинапоянинг кейинги поғоналари *step2, step3, step 4...7*) мавзулари борган сари мураккаблашиб, жуда кўп бўлимларни ўз ичига қамраб боради ва ўзига хос, ранг баранг саҳифаларни ёритиб боради. Ҳудо хоҳласа, келажакда булар ҳақида албатта сизлар билан гаплашамиз...

Бу дастурнинг яқуни, яъни охириги чўққиси албатта “Fluent English” деб номланади, бу равон инглиз тили демакдир. Қўлланманинг ушбу сонидан сиз инглиз тилини имкон қадар равонлаштиришга эришасиз ва ўзингиз эришган бундай бойликдан роҳатлана оласиз. Инглиз тилида гаплаша оласиз. Китобнинг ушбу қисмида оғзаки нутқ ва ёзма нутқнинг айрим қирраларига урғу берилади ҳамда кўплаб инглиз тилида мужмал бўлган фразали нутқлар шарҳланиши ва тушунарли бўлишига хизмат қилувчи мисоллар қўлланишига асосланади ...

Ushbu qo'llanmaga to'htaladigan bo'lsak, ushbu qo'llanma asosan oltita bo'limni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lib har birining mavzulari o'ziga hos tartibda tuzilgan. Birinchi bo'limda ilk ingliz tiliga kirish bo'lib, har bir so'zga izoh berib o'tilgan. Unda asosan harflar va tovushlarga alohida urg'u berilganki, o'quvchi bu

sahifalarni o'qiyotganda albatta ingliz harflari va tovushlari haqida yahshi tushinchaga ega bo'ladi. Ana undan keyin, keyigi qadam biroz tushunarli bo'ladi. Ikkinchi bo'limda yangi so'zlar uchun ham alohida sahifa ajratilgan bo'lib, albatta ularni o'rgangan o'quvchi o'sha bo'limda ishtirok etgan barcha so'zlarni tarjima qila oladi. Ikkinchi bo'limda sonlar, ularning turlari, matematik masalalar, diloglar, amaliy mashqlar va punktuatsion belgilarga alohida to'htalib o'tilgan bo'lib, borgan sari mavzular ko'payib murakkablashib borishi kuzatiladi.

1-Бўлим. Инглиз алифбоси билан танишув

Unit 1. Introduction with English alphabet

Режа.

Plan.

1. Инглиз тили алфавити ва инглиз тилидаги товушлар. English alphabet and sounds in English.
2. Янги сўзлар. New words.
3. Саломлашиш сўзлари. Words of greeting.
4. Диалог. Dialogue.

1. Инглиз тили алфавити

English alphabet

A a [ei]	B b [bi:]	C c [ci:]	D d [di:]
E e [i:]	F f [ef]	G g [dʒi:]	H h [eitʃ]
I i [ai]	J j [dʒei]	K k [kei]	L l [el]
M m [em]	N n [en]	O o [ou]	P p [pi:]
Q q [kju:]	R r [a:]	S s [es]	T t [ti:]
U u [ju:]	V v [vi:]	W w [ˈdʌblju:]	
X x [eks]	Y y [wai]	Z z [zed, zi:]	

Инглиз тилида ушбу харфларни талаффузига қараб олти гуруҳларга ажратилади:

Биринчи гурух; **A a** [ei], **J j** [dʒei], **K k** [kei].

Иккинчи гурух; **B b** [bi:], **C c** [ci:], **D d** [di:], **E e** [i:], **G g** [dʒi:], **P p** [pi:], **T t** [ti:], **V v** [vi:], **Z z** [zi:].

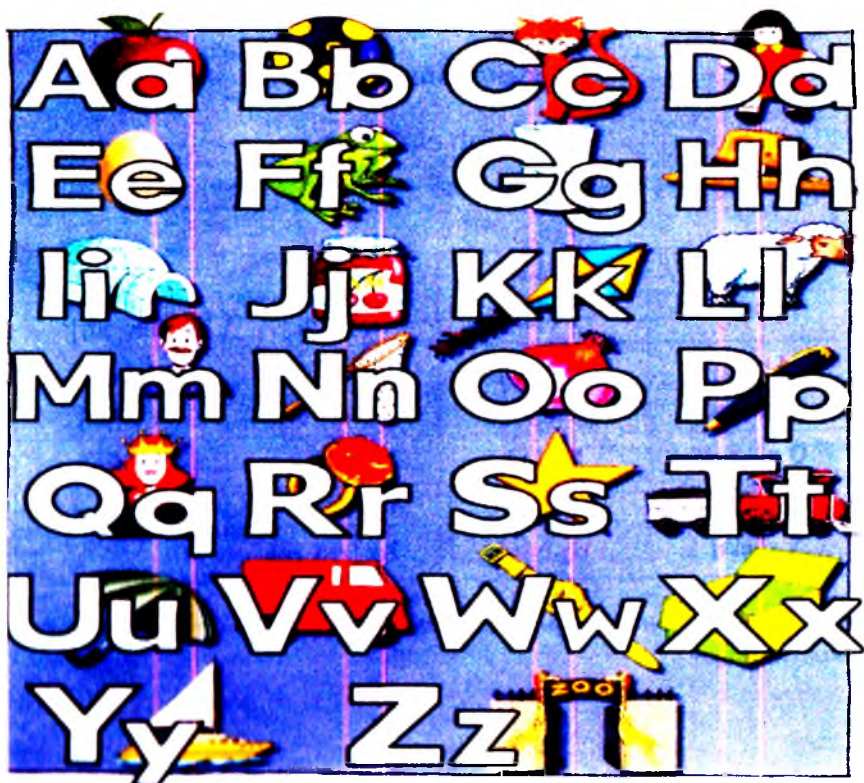
Учинчи гурух; **F f** [ef], **L l** [el], **M m** [em], **N n** [en], **S s** [es], **X x** [eks].

Тўртинчи гурух; **I i** [ai], **Y y** [wai].

Бешинчи гурух; **Q q** [kju:], **U u** [ju:], **W w** [ˈdablju:].

Олтинчи гурух; **H h** [eitʃ], **O o** [ou], **R r** [a:], **Z z** [zed]

The Alphabet



Демак инглиз тилида 26 та Ҳарф бор, 6 та унли ва 20 та ундош.
 Мана шу Ҳарфлар инглиз тилида 44 та товуш Ҳосил Қилади.

Инглиз тилидаги товушлар.

English Sounds.

6 та унли Ҳарфлар (Aa, Ee, Ii, Yy, Uu, Oo) 20 та товушни берса, 20 та ундош Ҳарфлар (Bb, Cc, Dd, Ff, Gg, Hh, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Vv, Ww, Xx, Zz) 24 та товуш Ҳосил Қилади.

Булар қуйидагилардан иборат:

Унли товушлар. Vowel sounds.

№ #	Транскрипцияси Trascription	Мисоллар Examples	ИЗОҲ comments
1	ʌ	<u>cup</u> , <u>luck</u>	киска "а"
2	ɑ:	<u>arm</u> , <u>father</u>	чўзик "а"
3	æ	<u>cat</u> , <u>black</u>	"э" га нисбатан очикрок
4	e	<u>met</u> , <u>bed</u>	рус тилидаги эти сузидаги "э"
5	ə	<u>away</u> , <u>cinema</u>	Ургусиз унли, рус тилидаги нужен, водяной сузларидаги унли каби.
6	ɜ:ɹ	<u>turn</u> , <u>learn</u>	Чўзик унли, биздаги "ў" товушига якин
7	i	<u>hit</u> , <u>sitting</u>	киска, очик "и"
8	i:	<u>see</u> , <u>heat</u>	чўзик "и"
9	ɔ	<u>hot</u> , <u>rock</u>	киска очик "о"
10	ɔ:	<u>call</u> , <u>four</u>	чўзик "о"
11	u	<u>put</u> , <u>could</u>	киска "у"

12	u:	<u>blue</u> , <u>food</u>	чүзүк "у"
13	aɪ	<u>five</u> , <u>eye</u>	ай
14	aʊ	<u>now</u> , <u>out</u>	ау
15	eɪ	<u>say</u> , <u>eight</u>	эй
16	oʊ	<u>go</u> , <u>home</u>	уу
17	ɔɪ	<u>boy</u> , <u>join</u>	ой
18	eəʹ	<u>where</u> , <u>air</u>	эйа
19	ɪəʹ	<u>near</u> , <u>here</u>	ийа
20	ʊəʹ	<u>pure</u> , <u>tourist</u>	уа

Ундош товушлар. Consonant sounds.

№	Транскрипцияси	Мисоллар	Изоҳ
#	Trascription	Examples	comments
1	b	<u>bad</u> , <u>lab</u>	"б"
2	d	<u>did</u> , <u>lady</u>	"д", талаффуз тишда эмас милкда
3	f	<u>find</u> , <u>if</u>	"ф"
4	g	<u>give</u> , <u>flag</u>	"г"
5	h	<u>how</u> , <u>hello</u>	"х"
6	j	<u>yes</u> , <u>yellow</u>	"й"
7	k	<u>cat</u> , <u>back</u>	"к"
8	l	<u>leg</u> , <u>little</u>	"л", талаффуз тишда эмас милкда
9	m	<u>man</u> , <u>lemon</u>	"м"
10	n	<u>no</u> , <u>ten</u>	"н", талаффуз тишда эмас милкда
11	ŋ	<u>sing</u> , <u>finger</u>	"менинг" даги -нг
12	p	<u>get</u> , <u>map</u>	"п"
13	r	<u>red</u> , <u>try</u>	"р"
14	s	<u>sun</u> , <u>miss</u>	"с"
15	ʃ	<u>she</u> , <u>crash</u>	"ш"
16	t	<u>tea</u> , <u>getting</u>	"т", талаффуз тишда эмас милкда

17	tʃ	<u>check, church</u>	“ч”
18	θ	<u>think, both</u>	жарангсиз. “с”, тил тишининг орасига кўйиб айтилади
19	ð	<u>this, mother</u>	жарангли. “з”, тил тишининг орасига кўйиб айтилади
20	v	<u>voice, five</u>	“в”, остки лаб юкоридаги тишга тегади
21	w	<u>wet, window</u>	“в”, лаблар бир-бирига ҳам, тишга ҳам тегмайди
22	z	<u>zoo, lazy</u>	“з”
23	ʒ	<u>pleasure, vision</u>	юмшоқ русча “ж”
24	dʒ	<u>just, large</u>	“ж”

Унли ҳарфларнинг турли бўғинларда ўқилиши.

Унли ҳарфлар	Ҳарфларнинг ўқилиши	Урғули бўғинда ўқилиши								Урғусиз бўғинда ўқилиши			
		1-тур		2-тур		3-тур		4-тур		мисол	ўқилиши	мисол	ўқилиши
		мисол	ўқилиши	мисол	ўқилиши	мисол	ўқилиши	мисол	ўқилиши				
Aa	[eɪ]	name	[eɪ]	man, fat	[æ]	far, hard	[ɑ:]	care	[eə]	again, aside	[ə]	village	[ɪ]
Ee	[i:]	me, steve	[i:]	pen, men	[e]	her, term	[e:]	here, mere	[jə]	general	[ə]	repeat	[ɪ]
Ii	[aɪ]	ice	[aɪ]	film	[ɪ]	first, bird	[e:]	fire	[aɪə]	possible	[ɪ]	invite	[ɪ]
Yy	[waɪ]	by, type	[aɪ]	gym	[ɪ]		[e:]	type	[aɪ]	martyr	[ə]	fifty	[ɪ]
Uu	[ju:]	tune, rule	[ju:], [u:]	cut, up	[ʌ]	fur, turn	[e:]	cure, pure	[juə]	unite	[ju:]	difficult	[ə]
Oo	[ou]	no, note	[ou]	not, hot	[ɔ]	short	[ɔ:]	more, store	[ɔ:]	lesson	[ə]		

Келинлар энди инглизча алифбо кўшиғини биргаликда ўрганамиз ва ундаги янги сўзларни луғатдан фойдаланиб таржима қиламиз! (let's learn to sing the alphabet song together and translate the new words by using dictionary)

The Alphabet Song

A for apple		and	J for jam		S for star	
and					and	
B for bail		K for kite		T for train		
		and				
C for cat		L for lamb		U for umbrella		
and				and		
D for doll		M for man		V for van		
		and				
E for egg		N for net		W for watch		
and				and		
F for frog		O for onion		X in box		
		and				
G for glass		P for pen		Y for yacht		
and				and		
H for hat		Q for queen		Z for zoo		
		and				
I for igloo		R for ring				

Now I know it, so do you

Remember(ёдда тутинг):

A, b, c, d - letters

A, B, C - capital letters

a, b, c, d - small letters

a, e, l, o, u - vowels

b, c, d, f, g, etc.- consonants

apple, ball, pen - words

Practise! (машқ қилине!)

What's your name? – исмингиз нима?

My name is Ali – исмим Али.

Spell your name – исмингизни харфлаб айтинг

Capital **A I** and **i**. – катта А л ва и

Thank you!– Рахмат!

2. New words

Alphabet- алифбо

Song- қўшиқ

Letters- ҳарфлар

Capital letters- катта ҳарфлар

Small letters- кичкина ҳарфлар

Vowels- унлилар

Consonants- ундошлар

Words- сўзлар

Activities- фаолиятлар

Listen and repeat- тингланг ва такрорланг

Read the words- сўзларни ўқинг

Game- ўйин

Spell the words- сўзларни ҳарфлаб айтинг

Points- нуқталар

Sing the song- қўшиқни куйланг

Correct- тўғри, тўғриламоқ

Team- жамоа

Look at the words- сўзларга қаранг

3. Words of greeting

Hi! – Салом!

Hello! – Салом!

Good morning – салом (эрталабки)

Good afternoon – салом (тушлиқдан сўнг)

Good evening – салом (кечки)

How do you do! – Қалайсиз?

How are you? - Қалайсиз?

How is your mood? – Ахволларингиз қалай?

How is your work? – ишларингиз қалай?

How is your study? – ўқишларингиз қалай?

It is nice to meet you! – Танишганимдан хурсандман!

Glad to see you! – Кўрганимдан хурсандман!

What is your name? – Исмингиз нима?

My name is John – Менинг исмим Жон

Spell your name please—Илтимос, ҳарфлаб айта беринг.

4. Dialogue

A: Good morning! - Салом

B: Good morning !- Салом

A: May I come in?- Кирсам бўладими?

B: Yes, please come in. What is your name? - Ҳа, марҳамат кириңг. Исмингиз нима?

A: My name is Steven - Исмим Стивн

B: Can you spell it, please?- Илтимос ҳарфлаб айта оласизми?

A: Yes. S-T-E-V-E-N - Ҳа. Эс-ти-и-ви-и-ен.

B: Thank you - Раҳмат.

A: You are welcome- Марҳамат

Dialogue

1. Shokat. I have a question. How do you spell your first name in English?

2. Well, it is pronounced Shokat. But it is spelled S H A V K A T. What about you, Shoh? How do you spell it?

3. Well my full name is Shoxjahon. It is spelled S H O K H J A H O N. But most people and my friends call me Shox. It is spelled S H O K H.

1. Shokat, my full name is Saidkamol. My mother is only person who calls me Saidkamol. Usually it means I'm in trouble. Saidkamol is spelled S A I D K A M O L. but Said is much easier. It is S A I D.

4. My name is the easiest then. It is just Ali. It is spelled A L I.

Ha ha ha!

1. Шовкат, менда бир савол бор. Исмингни инглизчада қандай ҳарфлаб айтасан?

2. Яхши, исмим Шокат деб талаффуз қилинади. Лекин ҳарфлаб Ш А В К А Т деб айтилади. Сеникичи Шох? У қандай ҳарфлаб айтилади?

3. Хўш, менинг тўлиқ исмим Шохжаҳон. У ҳарфлаб Ш О Х Ж А Ҳ О Н деб айтилади. Лекин кўпчилик одамлар ва дўстларим мени Шох деб аташади. У ҳарфлаб Ш О Х деб айтилади.

1. Шокат, менинг тўлиқ исмим Саидкамол. Фақатгина онам мени Саидкамол деб қақиради. Одатда бу менда муаммо бўлади. Саидкамол ҳарфлаб С А И Д К А М О Л деб айтилади. Аммо "Саид" жудаям осонроқ, У С А И Д деб талаффуз қилинади.

4. Унда менинг исмим энг осони эканда. Бу Али. У ҳарфлаб А Л И деб айтилади.

Ха Ха Ха!

Unit 2. Numbers.

Plan:

1. Numbers. Cardinal numbers (Examples, dialogue, weight and height, mathematical problems). **Сонлар. Саноқ сонлар**(мисоллар, диалог, оғирлик ва узунлик, математик масалалар).

2. Ordinal numbers. Тартиб сонлар

3. Fractions and Decimals (каср сонлар ва ўнлилар)

4. Punctuation marks (пунктуацион белгилар)

5. Dialogue. Диалог.

1. Numbers in English.

Инглиз тилидаги сонлар

There are two main types of numbers:

Сонларнинг икки тури мавжуд:

1. Cardinal Numbers - 1 (one), 2 (two) etc. (Used mainly for counting)

Саноқ сонлар – 1(бир), 2(икки) вҗқ. (асосан санашда ишлатилади)

2. Ordinal Numbers - 1st (first), 2nd (second) etc. (Used mainly for putting things in a sequence)

Тартиб сонлар – биринчи, иккинчи вҗқ. (асосан нарсаларни кетма кетликда қўйишда ишлатилади)

Cardinal Numbers

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| • 1 - one (ван) | • 7 – seven (севн) |
| • 2 - two (ту) | • 8 - eight (эйт) |
| • 3 - three (сри) | • 9 - nine (найн) |
| • 4 - four (фо:) | • 10 - ten (тен) |
| • 5 - five (файв) | • 11 - eleven (илевн) |
| • 6 - six (сикс) | • 12 - twelve (тувелв) |

- 13 - thirteen (се:ти:н)
- 14 – fourteen (фо:ти:н)
- 15 - fifteen (фифти:н)
- 16 - sixteen (сиксти:н)
- 17 - seventeen (севнти:н)
- 18 - eighteen (эйтти:н)
- 19 - nineteen (найнти:н)
- 20 - twenty (твенти)
- 21 - twenty-one (твенти ван)
- 22 - twenty-two (твенти ту)
- 23 - twenty-three (твенти сри)
- 30 - thirty (се:ти)
- 40 - forty (фоти)
- 50 - fifty (фифти)
- 60 - sixty (сиксти)
- 70 - seventy (севнти)
- 80 - eighty (ейтти)
- 90 - ninety (найнти)
- 100 - one hundred* (ван хандред)
- 101 - one hundred and one (ван хандред енд ван)
- 200 - two hundred (ту хандред)
- 300 - three hundred (сри хандред)
- 1000 - one thousand (ван саузнд)
- 1,000,000 - one million (ван мил'ен)
-
- 10,000,000 - ten million (тен мил'ен)
-

Remember! (Едда тутинг!)

*** Instead of saying One Hundred, you can say A hundred.**

***One Hundred* дейиш ўрнига *A hundred* деса бўлади**

e.g. (127) one hundred and twenty-seven OR (127) a hundred and twenty-seven.

М.н: (127) *one hundred and twenty-seven* ёки (127) *a hundred and twenty-seven*.

The same rule applies for one thousand (a thousand) and one million (a million)

One thousand (a thousand) ва one million (a million) лар учун ҳам худди шунга ўхшаш қоида талаб қилинади.

Notice that you need to use a hyphen (-) when you write the numbers between 21 and 99.

Едда тутинг, 21 ва 99 сонларини(сўзма-сўз) ёзганингизда орасига а hyphen(чизиқча) (-) ишлатиш зарурлигини унутманг

With long numbers, we usually divide them into groups of three which are divided by a comma. e.g. 5000000 (5 million) is normally written as 5,000,000

Узун рақамлар учун одатда биз уларни вергул орқали бўлиб, уч гуруҳларга ажратамиз. М.н: 5000000 (5 million) - 5,000,000 каби ёзилади

Remember:

1, 3, 5, 7, etc	odd numbers
2, 4, 6, 8, etc	even numbers
+	plus
-	minus
X	times
÷	divided
=	equals

Examples

1. Javokhirkhon has 2 uncles (Жавохирхоннинг 2 та тоғаси бор)



2. my grandfather is 82 years old (менинг бобомлар 82 ёшдалар)
3. she has 14 nephews (унинг 14 та (ўғил) жияни бор)
4. I will buy a new doll for my cousin. (мен жияним учун янги кўғирчоқ сотиб оламан).

Remember:

question	Long answer	Short answer
How old am I?	You are 26 years old.	You're 26.
How old are you?	I am 15 years old.	I'm 15.
How old is he?	He is 32 years old.	He's 32.
How old is she?	She is 40 years old.	She's 40.
How old is it?	It is 3 years old.	It's 3.
How old are we?	you are 23 years old.	You're 23.
How old are you?	We are 18 years old.	We're 18.
How old are they?	They are 29 years old.	They're 29.

Examples

What is your phone numbers?

My phone number is +998 90 567 44 33.

What's his phone number?

It's +998 90 567 44 66.

What is this number?

30

Spell the number.

Thirty.

Weight and Height

Now let's talk about weight and height and how to measure height and weight. Келинглр, энди, узунлик ва оғирлик ҳамда уларни қандай ўлчаш ҳақида гаплашамиз.

A person's height is how tall he is, It is measured in centimeters or inches. Бирор шахснинг узунлиги унинг қанчалик новчалигидир ва у сантиметр ва инчада ўлчанади.

We also want to learn weight. Биз яна оғирликни ҳам ўрганмоқчимиз.

A person's **weight** is how **heavy** he is and it is measured in **kilograms** or **pounds**. Бир шахснинг массаси унинг оғирлигидир ва у килограмм ва фунтда ўлчанади.

If you want to know something about a person's height, you can ask –**how tall are you?**
Агар сиз бирор шахснинг (қанчалик) узунлигини билмоқчи бўлсангиз - **how tall are you?** деб савол беришингиз мумкин.

If you want to know about a person's weight you can ask –**how much do you weigh?**
Агар сиз бирор шахснинг массасини билмоқчи бўлсангиз –**how much do you weigh?** деб савол беришингиз мумкин.
However, be careful with that question, because people don't like to tell the weight. Шунга қарамай ушбу саволга эҳтиёткорроқ бўлинг, чунки одамлар оғирлигини айтишни ёқтирмайдилар.

Let's practice! (келинг машқ қиламиз!)

Teacher: ...Ok, Diara, how tall are you? ...*Шундай қилиб, Диора, узунлигинг қанча?*

Student: I'm tall, I'm one meter eighty centimeters (1m,80cm). *Мен новчаман, мен 1 м 80см.ман.*

T.: Zokir, how tall are you? *Зокир, узунлигинг қанча?*

S.: I'm tall too! I'm one meter seventy eight centimeters (1m, 78cm). *Мен ҳам новчаман, мен 1 м 78см.ман.*

T.: Lola, how tall are you? *Лола, узунлигинг қанча?*

S.: I'm medium height. I'm 1m 68 cm. *Мен ўртача узунликдаман. Мен 1м. 68см.ман.*

T.: How much do you weigh, Lola? *Оғирлигинг қанча, Лола?*

S.: Oh, that isn't a good question, you shouldn't ask girl's weight. *Вой бу яхши савол эмас. Сиз қизларнинг оғирлигини сўрамаслигингиз керак*

T.: Ok, I'm sorry! How much do you weigh, Farrukh? *Хўп яхши, узр! Сенинг оғирлигинг қанча, Фаррух?*

S.: My weight is 79 kilograms. *Менинг оғирлигим 79 кг.*

Mathematical problems

Lola,

I have one hundred apples and my cousins have three hundred apples. So **how many** apples do we have together?

Answer:

That's easy, I'm good at math. You have 400 apples together. That's a lot of apples.

Good, yes! You are right, a lot of apples!

Zokir, I have eight hundred dollars in the bank, but I give three dollars to my aunt. So **how much** money do I have now?

Answer:

You have five hundred dollars now, that's not difficult.

Yes, you're very good at math Zokir. Thank you!

Nurillo, my father has 400 books in his library. He buys 600 more books. So, **how many** books does he have now?

Answer:

I think he has one thousand books, is that rights?

Yes, that's right. Very good! You are all very good at math!

Examples

1. She has 3 jobs – uning uchta ishi bor
2. My grandparents gave me 200 dollars for my birthday – mening buvim va buvamlar 200 dollar berdilar.
3. Your birthday is 21 days from now - 21 kundan keyin sening tug'ilgan kuning.
4. My nephew Khanjarbek has 100 dollars in the bank – mening jiyanim Xanjarbekning bankda 100 dollari bor
5. Javohirkhon's uncle weighs 100 kilograms – Javohirxonning tog'asining o'g'irligi 100 kilogram
6. My grandfather has 200 magazines in his library. – mening buvamning kutboxonasida 200 ta jurnal bor.
7. Abbas's last name has 5 letters in it. - abbosning familiyasida 5 ta harf bor
8. my little sister can count to 500. – mening kichkina singlim 500 gacha sanay oladi.

Now, let's look at ordinal numbers!

(kelinglar endi tartib sonlarni ko'rib chiqamiz!)

2. Ordinal Numbers

- 1st – first (фост)-биринчи
- 2nd – second(сөкнд)-иккинчи
- 3rd - third (со:д) - учинчи
- 4th – fourth (фо:з)-тўртинчи
- 5th - fifth (фифсз)-бешинчи
- 6th – sixth (сиксз)-олтинчи
- 7th – seventh(севнсз)-еттинчи
- 8th – eighth(эйтсз) - саккизинчи
- 9th – ninth(найнсз)-туъқизинчи
- 10th – tenth(тензс) - ўнинчи
- 11th – eleventh(илевензс) - ўнбиринчи
- 12th – twelfth(тиуелфссз) – ўн иккинчи
- 13th - thirteenth (со:тийнсз)
- 14th – fourteenth(фортийнсз)
- 15th - fifteenth (фифтийнсз)
- 16th – sixteenth(сикстийнсз)
- 17th – seventeenth(севнтийнсз)
- 18th – eighteenth(эйтийсз)
- 19th - nineteenth (найнтийнсз)
- 20th - twentieth (твентийсз)
- 21st - twenty-first(твенти фост)

- 22nd - twenty-second
- 23rd - twenty-third
- 24th - twenty-fourth
- 25th - twenty-fifth
- 30th - thirtieth
- 40th - fortieth
- 50th - fiftieth
- 60th - sixtieth
- 70th - seventieth
- 80th - eightieth
- 90th - ninetieth
- 100th - hundredth
- 101st - hundred and first
- 200th - two hundredth
- 300th - three hundredth
- 1,000th - thousandth
- 1,000,000 - millionth
- 10,000,000th - ten millionth



ORDINALS



Examples:

Yesterday was the 30th (thirtieth) of January, Wednesday.

Today is the 31st (thirty first) of January, Thursday.

Tomorrow will be the 1st (first) of January, Friday

Another examples:

1. Her birthday is on the 26th of December
2. it is his first job
3. Malika starts work on the 3rd of March
4. Dilafruzkhon is her fourth child.
5. My aunt is going to London on the 19th of August.
6. The first thing my brother did was brush his teeth
7. my cousin ate dinner for the second time
8. Khilola is Umid's third cousin
9. her uncle's number is on the third page.
10. Lola's uncle visited the museum for the 23rd time
11. my sister had a party on her 18th birthday.
12. we will visit my grandparents in Chortoq on the 30th of July

Remember!

Ordinal numbers give information about the order of things. There are many ordinal numbers.

Let's look at more examples:

John visited his uncle,

Then John visited his friend,

After that, John visited the zoo.

Finally, John visited his girlfriend.

Now let's try to use our ordinal numbers increase the same sentences using the numbers we have learnt.

So, we can say:

The first thing, John did was visit his uncle.

The second thing he did was visit his friend

The third thing he did was visit the zoo.

The fourth thing he did was visit his girlfriend. So John has had a very busy day.

Same sentences as before using our ordinal numbers.

Practice

Teacher: Ali, does your father have the **second** job? The second job is an extra job, he has to earn more money.

Student: No, he doesn't tell about the **second** job.

Teacher: Nadira what is the name of your mother's **first** child?

Student: My sister, her name is Mubina.

Teacher: Good answer!

Teacher: Sobir, does your father know **the second** language?

Student: Do you mean can he speak two languages?

Teacher: Oh, yes

Student: He can speak Serbian and he can speak a little German

Teacher: Ali, when is your birthday?

Student: My birthday is on the **22nd** of April.

Teacher: Thank you!

Teacher: Akbar, when is your mother's birthday?

Student: I think it is on May **the first**.

Teacher: Very good!

Teacher: Sara, when is your brother's birthday?

Student: His birthday is on February **the 11th**.

Teacher: When is your birthday, Bob?

Student: My birthday is on November **the 2nd** and thank you for asking.

3. Fractions and Decimals

We use ordinal numbers (at the end position) to talk about fractions.

- $1/2$ - a half
- $1/3$ - a third
- $2/3$ - two thirds
- $1/4$ - a quarter (a fourth)
- $3/4$ - three quarters (three fourths)
- $1/5$ - a fifth
- $2/5$ - two fifths
- $1/6$ - a sixth
- $5/6$ - five sixths
- $1/7$ - a seventh
- $1/8$ - an eighth
- $1/10$ - a tenth
- $7/10$ - seven tenths
- $1/20$ - a twentieth
- $47/100$ - forty-seven hundredths
- $1/100$ - a hundredth
- $1/1,000$ - a thousandth

Decimals

a number expressed using a system of counting based on the number ten

Three fifths expressed as a decimal is 0.6.

The Number 0

We normally say 'zero' for the number '0'.

Biz odatda 0 raqamini 'zero' deb aytamiz

BUT when we give our telephone number, we often say O like the name of the letter O.

Lekin biz telefon raqamimizni berayotganimizda tez-tez **O** harfini nomlaganday O deb aytamiz.

e.g. 505-1023 = five-O-five, one-O-two-three

4. Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are symbols that are used to aid the clarity and comprehension of written language. Some common punctuation marks are the period, comma, question mark, exclamation point, apostrophe, quotation mark and hyphen.

Пунктуацион белгилар ёзма нутқни англаш ва аниқлик хосил қилиш учун мослаштирилган рамзлардир. Баъзи одатий пунктуацион белгилар, булар: нукта, вергул, сўроқ, ундов, тутиқ, қўштирноқ белгилари ва чизикча.

Punctuation Mark	Symbol	Definition	Examples
apostrophe	'	An apostrophe is used as a substitute for a missing letter or letters in a word (as in the contraction cannot = can't), to show the possessive case (Jane's room), and in the plural of letters, some numbers and abbreviations. Note: groups of years no longer require an apostrophe (for example, the 1950s or the 90s).	I can't see the cat's tail. Dot your i's and cross your t's. 100's of years.

		A colon is used before a list or quote.	There are many punctuation marks: period, comma, colon, and others.
colon	:	A colon is used to separate hours and minutes. A colon is used to separate elements of a mathematical ratio.	The time is 2:15. The ratio of girls to boys is 3:2.
comma	,	A comma is used to separate phrases or items in a list.	She bought milk, eggs, and bread.
dash	—	A dash is used to separate parts of a sentence.	The dash is also known as an "em dash" because it is the length of a printed letter m — it is longer than a hyphen.
ellipsis	...	An ellipsis (three dots) indicates that part of the text has been intentionally been left out.	0, 2, 4, ..., 100
exclamation point	!	An exclamation point is used to show excitement or emphasis.	It is cold!
hyphen	-	A hyphen is used between parts of a compound word or name. It is also used to split a word by syllables to fit on a line of text.	The sixteen-year-old girl is a full-time student.
parentheses	()	Parentheses are curved lines used to separate explanations or qualifying statements within a sentence (each one of the curved lines is called a parenthesis). The part in the parentheses is called a parenthetical remark.	This sentence (like others on this page) contains a parenthetical remark.
period	.	A period is used to note the end of a declarative sentence.	I see the house.
question mark	?	A question mark is used at the end of a question.	When are we going?
quotation mark	" "	Quotation marks are used at the beginning and end of a phrase to show that it is being written exactly as it was originally said or written.	She said, "Let's eat."
semicolon	;	A semicolon separates two independent clauses in a compound sentence.	Class was canceled today; Mr. Smith was

A semicolon is also used to separate items in a series (where commas are already in use).

home sick.

Relatives at the reunion included my older brother, Bob; my cousin, Art; and my great-aunt, Mattie.

Белгиларнинг номланишида қуйидаги тафовутлар мавжуд:

	British English	American English
The " ." symbol is called	a full stop	a period
The " ! " symbol is called	an exclamation mark	an exclamation point
The " () " symbols are called	brackets	parentheses
The " [] " symbols are called	square brackets	brackets
The position of quotation marks	Joy means "happiness".	Joy means "happiness."
The punctuation for abbreviations	Dr, Mr, Mrs, St, Rd, Ct	Dr., Mr., Mrs., St., Rd., Ct.

5. Dialogue

Hello Anora! – салом Анора!

Hi!- салом!

How old are you?- ёшинг нечада?

I'm 17 years old. – ёшим 17 да

How old is your father? – Дадангни ёши нечада?

He is 51- улар 51 ёшдалар

How old is your grandmother? – бувинг неча ёшдалар?

She is 80-улар 80 ёшдалар

How old is your grandfather? – буванг неча ёшдалар?

My grandfather is 85 years old – менинг бувам 85 ёшдалар

Thank you for your information! – маълумотингиз учун рахмат!

You are welcome! – мархамат!

Dialogue

A. Hi Nilufar. Sorry I'm late. How are you?

B. I'm fine and you?

A. I'm just great. Oh, whose photos are these?

B. Well, this is my mother and this is my father.

A. How old is your mother?

B. She is 45 years old

A. What is her name?

B. Her name is Nodirahon

- A. How old is your father?
B. He is fifty years old
- A. What is his name?
B. His name is Botirjon. And this is my brother
- A. Oh, how many brothers do you have?
B. I have one brother
- A. How old is he?
B. He is 23
- A. What is his name?
B. His name is Sharif
- A. Nilufar, how many sisters do you have?
B. I've one sister.
- A. Who is this?
B. That is my sister.
- A. What's her name?
B. Her name is Shoirra
- A. How old is she?
B. She is 12 years old.
- A. Where is your family from?
B. They are from Uzbekistan
- A. It is a nice family.
B. Thank you!

Unit 3. How is the weather today? (Бугун хаво кандай?)

1. Plural and singular nouns. Кўплик ва бирликдаги отлар.
2. Week days, months, seasons and signs of the zodiac. Ҳафта кунлари, ойлар, фасллар ва бурж белгилари.
3. Whether. Оби хаво
4. Dialogue. Сухбат.

1. Plural and singular nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

От шахс, жой, буюм ёки ғояни номлайди.

Usually, the first page of a grammar book tells you about nouns. Одатда грамматика китобининг биринчи саҳифаси от ҳақида сўзлайди.

Nouns give names of concrete or abstract things in our lives. Отлар ҳаётимиздаги аниқ ва абстракт нарсаларга номлар беради. As babies learn "mom," "dad," or "milk" as their first word, nouns should be the first topic when you study a foreign language. Отлар бирор чет тилини ўрганаётганингизда биринчи мавзу бўлиши керак худди уларнинг биринчи сўзларини чақалоқ ая, дада ёки сўт деб ўргангани каби.

Useful suggestions for making nouns:

Отларни яшаш учун фойдали маслаҳатлар:

1. For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

1. Кўплаб отларнинг кўплик шакли учун s қўшинг

- bottle – bottles
- cup – cups

- pencil – pencils
- desk – desks
- sticker – stickers
- window – windows

For nouns that end in **ch**, **x**, **s**, or **s** sounds, add **es**.

ch, **x**, **s**, ёки **s** билан якунланадиган отлар учун **es** қўшинг.

- box – boxes
- watch – watches
- moss – mosses
- bus – buses

For nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, change **f** to **v** and add **es**.

f ёки **fe** билан якунланадиган отлар учун **f** ни **v** га ўзгартиринг ва **es** қўшинг.

- wolf – wolves
- wife – wives
- leaf – leaves
- life – lives

Some nouns have different plural forms. Learn them by heart. Баъзи отларнинг ҳар хил кўплик шакли бор. Уларни ёд олинг.

- child – children
- woman – women
- man – men
- mouse – mice
- goose – geese

Nouns ending in vowels like **y** or **o** do not have definite rules. **y** ёки **o** билан тўғайдиган отларнинг аниқ қоидаси мавжуд эмас.

- baby – babies
- toy – toys
- kidney – kidneys
- potato – potatoes
- memo – memos

- stereo – stereos

A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms. Аксарият отларда кўплик ва бирлик шакллар ухшаш бўлади.

- sheep – sheep
- deer – deer
- series – series
- species – species

Quiz (кичик имтихон).

Choose the correct form of the noun in each sentence. Ҳар бир гапдаги отнинг тўғри шаклини танланг.

- 1) I have three (child, children).
- 2) There are five (man, men) and one (woman, women).
- 3) (Baby, Babies) play with bottles as toys.
- 4) I put two big (potato, potatoes) in the lunch box.
- 5) A few men wear (watch, watches).
- 6) I put a (memo, memos) on the desk.
- 7) I saw a (mouse, mice) running by.
- 8) There are few (bus, buses) on the road today.

2. Week days. Ҳафта кунлари

Эслатма: Урғусиз бўғинда “а” ҳарфи [i] ўқилади.

Monday - Душанба

Tuesday - Сешанба

Wednesday - Чоршанба

Thursday - Пайшанба

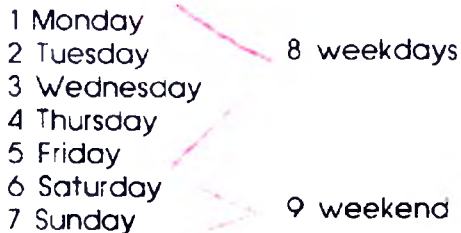
Friday - Жума

Saturday - Шанба

Sunday – Якшанба

Қисқартма шакли: Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.

THE SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK



So, there are seven days in one week. When we talk about days we use **on** before ... day.

For example: *on Monday* or *on Saturday*.

Example: *Our classes are on Monday.*

We go to the cinema on Saturday.

Notice that: we can also say every Monday or Mondays. It means every Monday or usually on Monday. With every we don't use "on".

Practicing

A. Nodira, when do you work?

B. I work every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

A. Do you work on weekends?

B. No I don't.



A. Ali, when do you go to football games?

B. I go to football games on Fridays.

A. Ali, do you go every Friday?

B. No, I don't.



A. Shaira, when do you go to the cinema?

B. I usually go on Saturday.

A. Do you go every Saturday?

B. No, I don't.



A. Do you eat breakfast on Sundays

B. Yes I do

A. Alright.



A. Ali do you get up early on Sundays?

B. No, I don't. I get up late on Sundays

A. Ok.



A. Salima, do you go to bed late on Fridays

B. Sometimes.

A. Alright. Thank you very much!

EXAMPLES

- 1. We go to the cinema every Friday.**
- 2. They get up late on Sunday.**
- 3. He goes to bed early on Monday.**
- 4. I don't eat breakfast on Tuesdays.**
- 5. We will celebrate her birthday on Friday.**
- 6. I will be here only on Monday.**

7. we don't have time on Saturday. Because we intend to go Tashkent on Saturday.



8. She goes to work on Wednesday.

9. They don't work on weekends.

10. You don't go to bed late on Thursday

11. Aziza works on Mondays.

12. Madina goes to the cinema every Saturday.

13. We don't study English on Tuesday.

Rememer: a fortnight, 2 weeks

a date June 15th

in the morning



in the afternoon



in the evening



at night



today 10th 11th 12th
Monday Tuesday Wednesday

yesterday 10th 11th 12th
Monday Tuesday Wednesday

tomorrow 10th 11th 12th
Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Months. Ойлар

Эслатма: а+и ҳарфлари бирикмаси |ɔ:| ўқилади.

January [dʒænjʊəri] - Январь

February [februəri] - Февраль

March [mɑ:tʃ] - Март

April [eɪprəl] - Апрель

May |meɪ| - Май

June [dʒu:n] - Июнь

July [dʒu'laɪ] - Июль

August |'ɔ:gəst| - Август

September [sep'tembə] - Сентябрь

October [ɔ k'təʊbə] - Октябрь

November |nəʊ'vembə| - Ноябрь

December [dɪ'sembə] - Декабрь

So, there are twelve months in a year.

Short forms: Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.
Dec.

Remember: we use *in* before months.

For example: In April, in June, in September.

Practice

A. When is your birthday?

B. My birthday is in May.

A. Shoira, when is your birthday?

B. My birthday is in September.

A. Saodat, when is your birthday?

B. It is in May. Teacher, when is your birthday?

A. It is in October.

B. Alright, thank you!

Seasons. Фасллар.



spring



summer



autumn (fall)



winter

Spring – Баҳор Summer – Ёз Autumn – Қуз Winter – Қиш

So, there are four seasons in a year. When we talk about seasons we use *in* and there is two ways that we can do this:

In winter, in the winter

in spring, or in the spring

In summer or in the summer

But in the fall or nothing

Practice:

Ali, which months are in the spring?

March, April and May.

Olim, which months are in the summer?

June, July, August.

Lola, which months are in the fall?

September, October and November.

Dilshod, which months are in the winter?

Lola, is your birthday in the fall?

Yes it is. It is in September.

Sanam, is your birthday in the fall?

No it isn't, it is in May, it is in the Spring

When is your birthday, Barno?

It is in may too. It is in the spring.

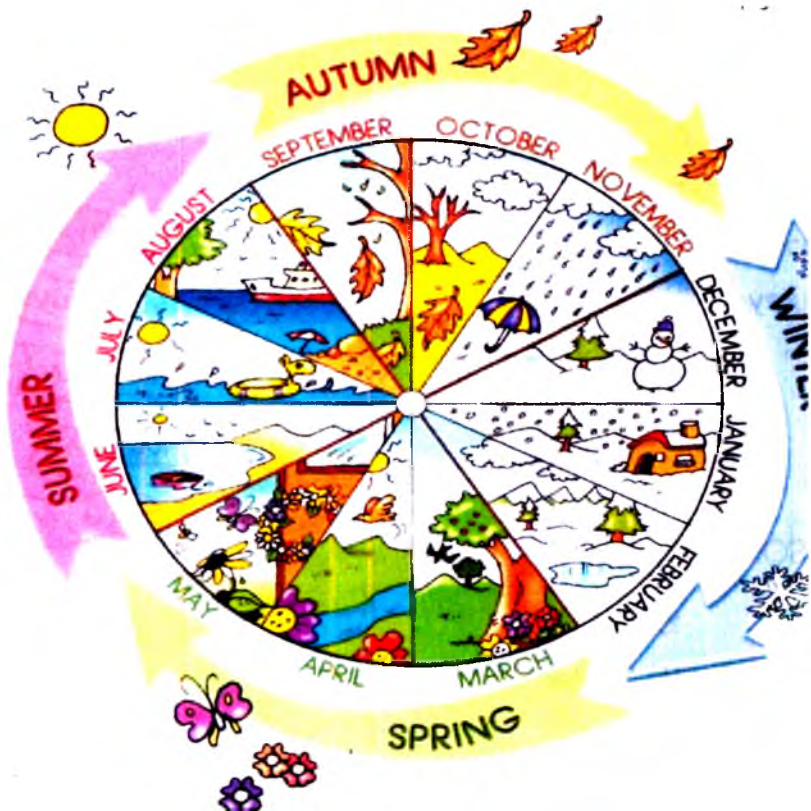
When is my birthday, Ali?

Is it in the fall?

Yes it is.

Is it in October?

Yes it is on October 3rd ..



Read and translate the text and find out what Mohinur and Javohir think of winter.

Mohinur: *Winter is my favorite season. I like it very much because it's so beautiful in winter. The sun is so bright. The streets, houses, trees and other plants are white and the snow shines in the sun. You can ski, skate and sledge a lot. We usually play snowballs and make snowmen in winter. We play a lot in the forest and have winter holidays too. We celebrate New year holiday in December and January. Santa Claus gives us presents. And my birthday is in winter*

Javokhir: *I dislike winter. I can't ski or skate well. I'm always cold in winter. The days are short and the nights are long. It is dark at 5 o'clock in the evening and my Mummy asks me to come home early. So I am always at home in the evening. You know, I like different colors: yellow, red, green, brown and blue, but I can only see white this season. Winter is always white and boring...*

Remember again!

THE MONTHS

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 6 June |
| | 7 July |
| 1 January | 8 August |
| 2 February | 9 September |
| 3 March | 10 October |
| 4 April | 11 November |
| 5 May | 12 December |

THE SEASONS

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 Spring | 15 Autumn |
| 14 Summer | 16 Winter |

TIME

- | |
|---------------|
| 17 year |
| 18 leap year |
| 19 decade |
| 20 century |
| 21 millennium |



SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC



22 Aries
(21 March-20 April)



23 Taurus
(21 April-20 May)



24 Gemini
(21 May-20 June)



25 Cancer
(21 June-20 July)



26 Leo
(21 July-22 August*)



27 Virgo
(23 August-22 September)



28 Libra
(23 September-22 October)



29 Scorpio
(23 October-21 November)



30 Sagittarius
(22 November-20 December)



31 Capricorn
(21 December-20 January)



32 Aquarius
(21 January-19 February)
























33 Pisces
(20 February-20 March)

3. Weather

WEATHER WORDS

- 1  sun
- 2  ray
- 3  sky
- 4  cloud
- 5  wind
- 6  rain
- 7  raindrop
- 8  puddle
- 9  lightning
- 10  thunderstorm
- 11  mist
- 12  hail
- 13  hailstorm

WEATHER CONDITIONS

- 14  snow
- 15  snowflake
- 16  blizzard
- 17  ice
- 18  icicle
- 19  heatwave
- 20  temperature
26 degrees Celsius
- 21  thermometer
- 22  weather forecaster
- 23  weather forecast
- 24  sunny
- 25  hot
- 26  dry
- 27  cloudy
- 28  rainy
- 29  wet
- 30  foggy
- 31  windy
- 32  cold
- 33  snowy
- 34  freezing

What's the weather like today?



Every body talks about weather. Our natural live depends on weather.

Now we'll introduce some weather words

Let's look at some examples:

It is sunny.

the sun is shining.

It is a sunny day

It is a nice day.

It's a fine day



they have same meaning

Now let's see again:

It's cloudy. It's a cloudy day.

It is rainy. It is a rainy day. It is raining.

It's snowy. It is a snowy day. It's snowing.

It is foggy. It is a foggy day.

It's windy. It is a windy day.

Notice that: *it is raining*. This is called present continuous or present progressive. We will call it present continuous. It is used for the present time, but it shows that action is continuing.

That's why it's present continuous

it is rainy

Notice that:

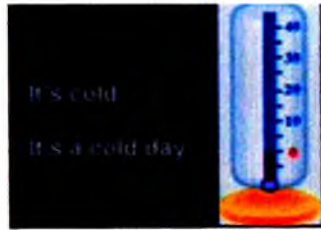
Remember that simple present was used for habits, facts and routines. This is used for **action now**. Here is an example of the difference.

Now we are going to talk about temperatures.

Here is a thermometer, and we can say:



Let's change the temperature



Practise:

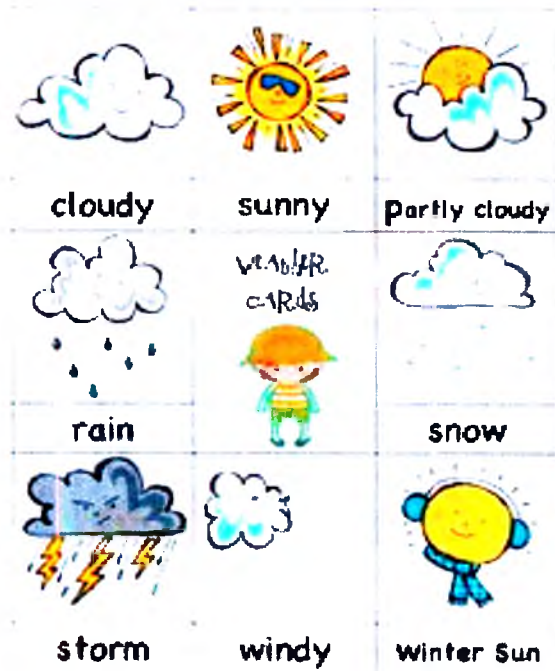
- A. Ozoda, what is the normal temperature in the summer here?
- B. it's thirty degrees
- A. Olim, in the winter?
- B. 5 or 10 degrees
- A. Ok, thank you very much for the information!

We can combine means words and put them together:

It is summer today. It's hot and sunny.

It's winter. It is cold and snowing.

It is windy. It is not spring. It is cool and rainy. It is fall.



There is a question: How is the weather today?

A. Ali, how is the weather today?

B. It is sunny. It is hot.

A. Ikrom, how is the weather today in Antarctica?

B. Oh, it's cold and windy.

A. Lola, how is the weather today in Hawaii ?

B. It is a hot sunny day.

A. Abbas, in the winter how is the weather here?

B. It is cold and rainy

A. Guli, in spring how is the weather here?

B. It is cool and rainy.

A. And in the fall how is the weather?

B. It's cool and windy.

Read and answer:

It is winter in Namangan. It is a cold and windy day in February. It is snowing. It is -10 degrees. Umid is cold. He is in his office but it is cold. He wants warm sunny summer! His mother and father are in warm sunny Mexico. They go to Mexico every winter. They are very lucky.

Questions

- 1. Is it summer in Namangan?**
- 2. What month is it?**
- 3. How is the weather?**
- 4. Is it raining?**
- 5. Is the sun shining?**
- 6. What does Umid want?**
- 7. Where are his mother and his father?**
- 8. What is it like?**
- 9. When do they go there?**
- 10. Are they lucky?**

4. DIALOGUE

Alex: What a scorcher! This's gotta be hottest day we've had so far this summer.

Ali: You can say that again! I've never suffered so much from the heat!

Alex: This is the kind of weather that makes me want to say inside and do nothing.

Ali: I'm so glad we have air conditioning.

Alex: Me too. I don't know how they stood it in the old days with only fans and shade trees to keep them cool.

Ali: I guess it took a strong, pioneer spirit.

Alex: Well, I certainly don't seem to have it!

.....

A. Wow, it is really hot today! The Sky is bright and the sun is shining.

B. When I was out west in the Us last summer, we were in the desert. We had a very strong storm. The sky got very dark. Suddenly it got windy and it started raining very hard.

A. I bet the desert is beautiful after the rain.

B. Yes it was. Beautiful rainbow after the storm. And in south America these seasons are opposite from ours, right? Our winter is their summer, and our summer is their winter, is that right?

C. Yes it is. Because the continents are in different direction to the sun. that's why we have 4 seasons: winter, spring, summer and fall. We all have the same seasons just at different times of the year.

D. I didn't know that, so for example, July, August in Istambul when we are living summer, it is winter in south America and in southern parts of Africa.

C. Yes that's right. So in Istanbul in the winter, when it is cold, say January or February, in south America and Australia they are having summer.

A. What about in Greece Alexi? What is the weather like there in summer?

C. Well, it is very hot in many places and on cloudy days it is cooler, of course, sometimes it rains in the summer. But usually the weather is very bright, sunny and warm.

B. What about the winter Alexi?

C. Well it depends on where you live. In the hills and mountains it is colder and there are snowy days. But the winter is usually cold and wet.

B. And in the spring time?

C. Spring is my favorite time anywhere. In Greece in the spring we celebrate the passing of winter and celebrate the changing earth like anywhere. Farmers plant crops, flowers bloom and people spend more time outside. Now I have a question for you guys. What are the four seasons like in New York? I've never been to America and I would like to visit your country someday.

A. Well in my area summer are very nice. But sometimes it gets too hot. We get big storms with thunder and lightening and lots of rain.

C. Hmm, well what about the autumn?

D. Fall is my favorite season. The air is fresh, clean and colours on the trees are great.

C. What else do you like about the fall?

D. Fall air is also cooler sometimes we get fog in New York. On those days you can't see the buildings there because the fog covers where they end.

C. I'm looking forward to seeing that!

D. Yes it is very interesting on foggy days.

C. And what about the winter?

A. I'll talk about that one. Sometimes winter are easy with not a lot of snow, but sometimes there can be a lot of snow. Last winter we had a blizzard and the entire city was shut down. I was in New York at that time. I couldn't go out for three days. Do you remember that?

D. Yeah, that was a really bad storm. I saw on television, my mother told me about it on the phone. She said there was nearly a meter snow in that blizzard.

C. What is this word blizzard?

A. Oh, sorry Alexi! A blizzard is a snowstorm that often shut down work, school and transportation.

C. How often do you get these blizzards?

A. Maybe not even once in a winter. But sometimes more than five times a winter.

C. Wow! And, what about spring time in New York?

A. Well, it seems take a long time spring to come. When it does come, flowers bloom, people go to the park, the sunsets are very pretty. It's lovely.

C. Wow, I'm looking forward to seeing that!

A. Well, this day is no one's favorite, it is very hot. Look, everyone is looking for shade.

D. This is really hot weather. I'll be glad when the sun goes down and cools this hot and humid day.

C. This is just like a summer day in Greece! So it is not hard to believe, this is summer in Turkey.

A. It may rain after all this hot weather. And then we could see a rainbow. I hope it is cooler tomorrow. Then we could do something after work.

Unit 4. Describing people

Plan

1. Subjective pronouns and The verb “to be”. Кишилик олмошлари ва бўлмоқ феъли.

2. colours (ранглар)

3. Clothes. (Либослар)

4. Describing people (кишиларни тасвирлаш)

5. Dialogue (Диалог)

1. Subjective pronouns.

Singular. Бирлик

I - мен

You – сен, сиз

He, She, It - у

Plural. Кўплик

We - биз

You - сиз

They – улар

The verb “to be” феъли.

Мустақил ҳолда to be феъли **бўлмоқ** деб таржима қилинади. Бошқа ҳолларда эса ёрдамчи феъл вазифасини бажаради ва шахс, сон ва замонга қараб тусланади.

I am a student – мен студентман

You are a student – сен (сиз) студентсан (сиз)

He (she) is a student – у студент

We are students – биз студентмиз

You are students – сизлар студентсизлар

They are students – улар студентлар

Remember:

Verb "to be"			
Singular	short	Plural	short
I am	= I'm	We are	= We're
You are	= you're	You are	= You're
She is	= she's	They are	= They're
He is	= he's	They are	= They're
It is	= It's	They are	= They're

Гапларнинг инкор формаси. Not юкламаси.

I am not a student – мен студент эмасман

You are not a student – сен (сиз) студент эмассан (сиз)

He (she) is not a student – у студент эмас

We are not students – биз студент эмасмиз

You are not students – сизлар студент эмассизлар

They are not students – улар студент эмаслар

2. Colours

Example:

Color

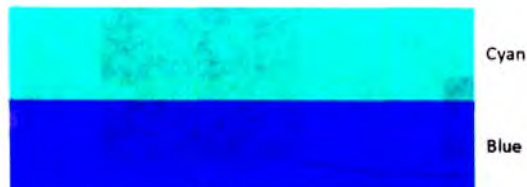
Name



Red

Orange

Yellow



The following is a complete list of colors included in the 12, 24, 36, 50, and 64 packs of Crayola's standard colored pencils:


12 pack	+12 = 24 pack	+12 = 36 pack	+14 = 50 pack	+14 = 64 pack (2008)
Red	Aqua Green	Bronze Yellow	Bubble Gum	Amethyst
Red Orange	Golden Yellow	Cool Gray	Cerulean	Auro Metal Saurus
Orange	Gray	Dark Brown	Gold	Baby Blue
Yellow	Jade Green	Green Blue	Harvest Gold	Ball Blue
Yellow Green	Light Blue	Lemon Yellow	Lime Green	Dollar Bill
Green	Magenta	Light Orange	Mango	Electric Green
Sky Blue	Mahogany	Maroon	Mauve	Guppie Green
Blue	Peach	Pine Green	Navy Blue	Meat Brown
Violet (Purple)	Pink	Raspberry	Orchid	Platinum


White	Tan	Salmon	Pale Rose	Rose Red
Brown	Light Brown	Slate	Sand	Sandstorm
Black	Yellow Orange	Turquoise	Silver	Spiro Disco Ball
			Taupe	Toolbox
			Teal	UFO Green





There is a question: What colour is this?


Ok let's practise!


What colour is this? → 
It is yellow.


What colour is this? → 
It is red.


What colour is this? → 
It is white.


What colour is this? → 
It is purple.


What colour is this? → 
It is black.


What colour is this? → 
It is brown.

What colour is this? → 
It is pink.

What colour is this? → 
It is green.

What colour is this? → 
It is grey.

What colour is this? → 
It is blue.

What colour is this? → 
It is orange.

Thank you very much!

Practice, practice, practice!

Practice makes perfect

3.Clothes

Clothes for women



t-shirt

This t-shirt is purple.



shorts

These shorts are light blue.



skirt

This skirt is purple.



blouse

This blouse is white.



blouse

This blouse is yellow.



swimsuit

This swimsuit is orange.



sun hat

This hat is light pink and green.

Clothes for men



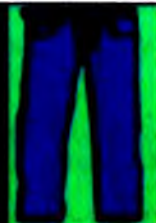
shoes

These shoes are brown.



shirt

This shirt is light green.






jeans

These jeans are blue.

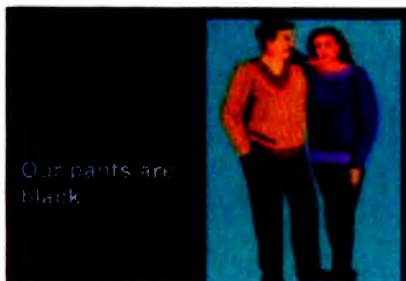
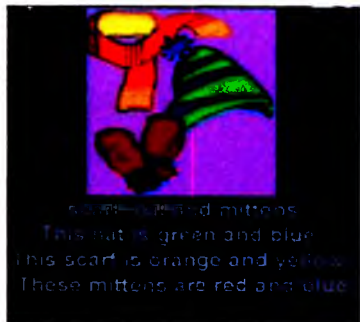
Let's look at some examples again

- 1  belt
- 2  blouse
- 3  a pair of boots
- 4  bracelet
- 5  dress
- 6  dressing gown
- 7  earrings
- 8  glasses
- 9  handbag
- 10  hat



- 11  a pair of high-heeled shoes
- 12  jacket
- 13  necklace

What colour are your pants?





swimming tr



cardigan



a pair of
dungarees



gloves



a pair of je



jumper



leggings



nightie



pyjamas



raincoat



scarf



a pair of shorts



a pair of soc



sweatshirt



tracksuit



a pair of
trainers



T-shirt



vest



a pair of
wellingtons



ring



shirt



a pair of
shoes



skirt



suit



tie



a pair of
trousers

Examples

1. In the summer we wear a dress and sandals
2. In the winter he wears blue jeans, a sweater and a jacket.
3. In the spring they wear pants, a sweater and a jacket.
4. She usually wears a dress in the summer.
5. He often wears a suit and tie.
6. He never wears a suit and a tie in the summer.
7. They wear jeans and a sweater in the fall.
8. We always wear shoes.
9. You usually wear a purple coat in the winter.

Read and answer:

Today is an important day for Guli. She is starting a new job. She is a manager in a big firm. Her new office is in the city. She is tall and pretty. She has short red hair and blue eyes. Today she is wearing a black skirt and a black jacket. Her blouse is light blue. Her shoes are black so she looks great today! 😊

Questions:

1. Why is today important?
2. What is Guli's job?
3. where is her new office?
4. Is she short?
5. Is she pretty?
6. What colour is her hair?
7. What colour are her eyes?
8. What is she wearing today?

9. What colour is her blouse?

10. How does she look?

4.Describing people

THE FACE



forehead



cheek



chin



ear



eye



nose



nostril



mouth



freckles



beard



moustache



dimple



wrinkles



jaw

 **My face** 

Touch my face,
Touch my nose,
Touch my eyes,
And eyebrows.
Touch my ears,
Touch my chin.
Now you know,
What I mean!



straigh



wavy



curly



fringe

Hair



black



blonde



brown



fair



ginger



grey



bald



long



short

Funny dialogue (қизиқарли диалог)

A. Come in! This is Roger from Data support.

- Please, sit down! He'll produce a likeness based on your description. So tell us what did this man look like?

B. Um... well... he was...big.

C. Hair colour?

B. Um...orange.

A. Orange?

B. Hmm. And curly. Well, frizzy, actually. Frizzy sort of thing.

C. Frizzy.

B. An eye patch, broken nose, very few teeth. Two I would say at the most. And a scar on his cheek in the shape...of a banana.

C. Which cheek?

B. Both cheeks. They sort of met in the middle.

A. Are you sure about this, English?



B. Oh, yes, that's him, an uncanny resemblance. Why, it's just as if he is in the room with us...

Adjectives about looks and personality

An adjective gives information about noun. They come before nouns after some words

<i>Noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>
Teacher	good
Student	nice
Book	outgoing

Example: my nice teacher
 ↓ ↓
 Adj. noun

Sentence: *She is my nice teacher*

Example: her good student
 ↓ ↓
 Adj. noun

Sentence: *I'm her good student*

*There are some adjectives: **Beautiful**- is only for women*

***Handsome** – is only for men*

***Pretty**-is only for women*

***Good looking** – is for men and women*

***Ugly** is negative form of these words*

Qualities

virtues

adroit-epchil, chaqqon

Deft-mohir, usta

Agile-harakatchan, topqir

Dexterous-uddaburon

Clever-aqlli

Soft-yumshoq

Jentle-muloyim

Genuine-to'g'ri so'z, haqqoniy

Polite-hushmuomala

Jester-qiziqchi

Joker-hazilkash

Moral-odobli

Well-educated-sermulohaza

Workaholic-ishchan, serharakat

Openhanded-ochiq qo'l

Generous-saxiy

Humble-kamtar

Shy-uyatchan, tortinchoq

Merciful-rahmdil

Taciturn-kamgap

Brave-qo'rqmas, jasur

Courageous-mard

Disciplined-intizomli

vigilant- ziyrak

temperamental-o'zgaruvchan harakterli

friendly-samimiy do'st

fortunate-omadli

punctual-rejali

acute -o'tkir

keen-kuchli qiziquvchan

serious-jiddiy

outgoing-kirishimli

smart-aqli

curious-qiziquvchan

Kind-mulozamatli

Reasonable- Andishali

Demanding-qattiqqo'l

insistent- talabchan

Orator- tanti

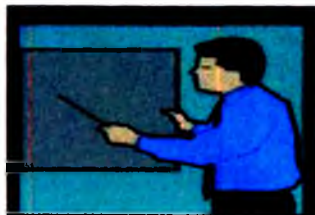
Well behaved- tarbiyali

Lookout - sinchkov-

Efficiently-ta'sirchan

vigilant- hushyor

Active person



Vices

Mean-ziqna	Envier – hasadgo'y odam
Abrasive -qo'pol, aggressive	Distressed-tushkun
Greedy-ochko'z	Restless-hovliqma
Stingy-hasis	Mad-jinni
Nigger –bahil	Insane-telba
Abrupt-qo'pol, qo'rs	Crazy-aqldan ozgan
Absurd-be'mani , tuturuqsis	Inept-uquvsiz, lappashanng
Abstruse-tushunish qiyin bo'lgan odam	Gullible-laqma
Slanderer-tuhmatchi	Boastful-maqtanchocq
Betrayer-chaqimchi, sotqin	Arrogant-manman, kekkaygan
Cunning-ayyor, makkor, hiylagar	Impish-to'polonchi
Sly-aldoqchi, mug'ombir	Flippant-engiltak
Arch-sho'h, o'ynoqi	Unnatural-g'alati
Actor-aktyor	Angry-jahldor
Talkative-sergap	Dishonest-vijdonsiz
Chatter box-vaysaqi	Cruel-zolim
Belligerent-urushqocq	Place-hunter, office-seeker -amalparast
Cheat-g'irrom, qallob	gossiper- g'iybatchi
Deceiver-aldoqchi	Ruthless- berahm
Fraud-muttaham, tovlamachi	Immoral -Tarbiyasiz
Imposter-uzini boshqacha qilib ko'rsatadigan	mess- Isqlrt-
Treacherous-ishonchsiz, betayin	Foolish -Bemani
Traitor-sotqin, hiyonatchi	childish, not serious -bachkana
Naughty-quloqsiz	Formalist-rasmiyatchi
	egoist- egaist
	Chatter- ezma

Remember:

Verb "to be"		
	singular	plural
I	I am=I'm	We are=we're
II	You are=you're	You are=you're
III	It, He/she is= it's he's/she's	They are=they're

5. Dialogue

A. So, Murod, how is your work going? Do you like colleagues?

M. It's going very well. My colleagues are very fun. And it's fun to be with them.

A. I'm glad for you. It's very important to have nice people at work. What about your boss? Do you like him?

M. Well he is smart and funny and then maxim is easy to work with

A. Who are your other colleagues?

M. Well there is one colleague. Her name is Ma'mura.

A. What does she look like?

M. Hmm, she is hard to describe. Let's see, she is tall and she has red hair. She is very serious, never smiles. She always wears black and her skin is very white. She is not very interesting.

A. Oh, that's too bad. I have one colleague who always wears red tie. He has long hair and earrings. He is very smart.

M. Do you like him?

A. he is a good teacher, but he doesn't have a lot patience with the students. He is angry everyday.

M. Oh, oh no.

A. He's serious but he is a good teacher.

Shop asistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, what size is this shirt?

S. Let's see, it is a small, what size do you need?

C. A medium.

S. This is a medium

C. Thanks.

C. Where can I try it on?

S. The changing room over there.

C. Thank you very much

C. How is it?

S. It is fine!

C. How much is it?

S. It is 45 000 soums.

C. Here you are.

*** **

Unit 5. At school.

1. Words which are used in classroom (in the classroom, in a schoolbag, subjects). Синф хонасида ишлатиладиган сўзлар.

2. Demonstrative pronoun. This, that.

Кўрсатиш олмошлари. this (бу), that (у)

3. Countable and uncountable nouns (саналадиган ва саналмайдиган отлар).

4. Dialogue. Диалог.

1. Phrases which are used in the lesson. Дарсда ишлатиладиган иборалар.

Good morning – салом (эрталабки)

Good afternoon – салом (тушликдан сўнг)

Good evening – салом (кечки)

May I come in? – Кирсам бўладими?

Sit down, please. – Марҳамат, ўтиринг.

Stand up, please. – Илтимос, ўрнингиздан туринг.

I have a question – Менда савол бор

Raise you hand!- кулингизни кутаринг

Hand out!- таркатинг

Hand in the notebooks!- дафтарларни топширинг

Who is on duty today?-бугун ким навбатчи

I'm on duty today- бугун мен навбатчи

I apologize to you for not coming in time- вақтида келмаганим учун узр сурайман

To be late- кеч кoлмок

To erase- учирмоқ

Please, listen – Илтимос, тингланг

Please, write – Илтимос, ёзинг

Please, read – Илтимос, ўқинг

Homework – Уй вазифаси

Classroom inventories. Сифф хонаси предметлари

chalk – бўр

cleaner - тозалагич

door - эшик

window – дераза

wall – девор

duster-чанг артгич

floor – пол

pen – ручка

pencil - қалам

book – китоб

notebook – дафтар

box-кути

table-стол

desk-парта

pointer-курсаткич

posters-

picture-расм

computer-компьютер

paper-қоғоз

shelf-тоқча

globe-глобус

Verbs:



speak



write



look



play



sing



ask and
answer



listen



read



think

Shapes:



circle



rectangle



square



triangle

IN THE CLASSROOM



IN A SCHOOLBAG



22



pencil case

23



pencil

24



coloured pencils

25



pencil sharpener

26



pen

27



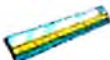
crayons

28



rubber

29



ruler

30



notebook

31



textbook

32



calculator

33



lunchbox

Subjects:



Art



English



Geography



History



Languages



Maths



Music



Physical Education
(PE)



Science



2. Demonstrative pronoun. This, that Кўрсатиш олмошлари this (бу),that (у)

Бирлик(singular)

This – Бу.

This is a desk – Бу парта.

What is this? – Бу нима?

That- У.

That is a door – У эшик.

What is that? – У нима?

Кўплик(plural)

These - булар

These are desks- Булар парталар

What are these?-Булар нималар.

Those-Улар

Those are doors-Улар эшиклар

What are those?-Улар нималар

Юқоридаги сўзлар иштирокида гап тузинг. Ўқитувчининг саволларига жавоб беринг.

Example: Намуна:

Question (Савол): What is this?

Answer (Жавоб): This is a pen.

Question: What is that?

Answer: That is a desk.

They have plural forms: pl. form of THIS is THESE

Pl. form of THAT is THOSE

And we use are for present, were for past with them

For example:

These are papers

These are documents

Those are chickens

Those are desks

Кўликда ишлатиладиган отлар учун ҳам (*jeans, scissors, pants, glasses*) these ёки those ишлатилади. Ишлатилиш қондасига кўра *this(these)* сизга яқинроқда турган буюмлар учун, *that(those)* сиздан олисроқда турган нарсалар учун қўллаймиз.

3.Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Some nouns refer to things which, in English, are treated as separate items which can be counted. These are called countable nouns. Here are some examples:

a car, three cars

my cousin, my two cousins

a book, a box full of books

a city, several big cities

Singular and plural

Countable nouns can be singular or plural. They can be used with *a/an* and with numbers and many other determiners (e.g. *these, a few*):

She's got two sisters and a younger brother.

Most people buy things like cameras and MP3-players online these days.

These shoes look old now.

I'll take a few magazines with me for the flight

Uncountable nouns

In English grammar, some things are seen as a whole or mass. These are called uncountable nouns, because they cannot be separated or counted.

Some examples of uncountable nouns are:

Ideas and experiences: *advice, information, progress, news, luck, fun, work*

Materials and substances: *water, rice, cement, gold, milk*

Weather words: *weather, thunder, lightning, rain, snow*

Names for groups or collections of things: *furniture, equipment, rubbish, luggage*

Other common uncountable nouns include: *accommodation, baggage, homework, knowledge, money, permission, research, traffic, travel.*

These nouns are not used with *a* or numbers and are not used in the plural.

*We're going to get new **furniture** for the living room.*

Not: ~~We're going to get a new furniture for the living room.~~ or ~~We're going to get new furnitures for the living room.~~

*We had terrible **weather** last week.*

Not: ~~We had a terrible weather last week.~~

*We need **rice** next time we go shopping.*

Some nouns always have plural form but they are uncountable because we cannot use numbers with them.

*I bought **two pairs of trousers**.*

Not: ~~I bought two trousers.~~

Other nouns of this type are: *shorts, pants, pyjamas, glasses* (for the eyes), *binoculars, scissors.*

Warning:

Some nouns which are uncountable in English are countable in other languages (e.g. *accommodation, advice, furniture, information*):

*They can give you some **information** about **accommodation** at the tourist office.*

~~Not: They can give you some informations about accommodations at the tourist office.~~

*Can you give me some **advice** about buying a second-hand car?*

~~Not: Can you give me some advices about buying a second-hand car?~~

A good learner's dictionary will tell you whether a noun is countable or uncountable.

Quantity expressions (*a bit piece*)

To refer to one or more quantities of an uncountable noun, expressions such as *a bit of, a piece of, an item of* or words for containers and measures must be used:

*He bought **a** very expensive **piece of furniture** for his new apartment.*

*Maggie always has some exciting **bits of news** when she comes to see us.*

*I think we'll need **five bags of cement** for the patio.*

*There's **a litre of milk** in the fridge for you. And I bought you **a bar of chocolate**.*

Determiners (*my, some, the*)

Uncountable nouns can be used with certain determiners (e.g. *my, her, some, any, no, the, this, that*) and expressions of quantity (e.g. *a lot of, (a) little*):

*They gave me **some information** about courses and scholarships and things.*

*Have you heard **the news**? Fran's getting engaged.*

*She's been studying hard and has made **a lot of progress**.*

*There's **no work** to do here, so you can go home if you like.*

***This milk**'s a bit old, I'm afraid.*

Countable phrases for uncountable nouns

We can sometimes use countable noun phrases to talk about an individual example of the thing an uncountable noun refers to.

uncountable	countable
<i>accommodation</i>	<i>a house, a flat, a place to live, a place to stay</i>
<i>baggage luggage</i>	<i>a suitcase, a bag, a rucksack</i>
<i>bread</i>	<i>a loaf (of bread), a (bread) roll</i>
<i>lightning</i>	<i>a flash of lightning</i>
<i>luck</i>	<i>a stroke of luck</i>
<i>money</i>	<i>a note, a coin, a sum of money, a euro, a dollar</i>
<i>poetry</i>	<i>a poem</i>
<i>rain</i>	<i>a shower, a downpour, a storm</i>
<i>travel</i>	<i>a journey, a trip</i>
<i>work</i>	<i>a job, a task</i>

*Finding **a place to live** is difficult if you're a student and you've got no money: (or **finding accommodation** ...)*

Not: ~~Finding an accommodation~~ ...

*She brought **two big suitcases** and **a rucksack** with her.*

Not: ~~She brought two big luggages~~ ...

*I read **a poem** once about someone riding a horse at night.*

Not: ~~I read a poetry~~ ...

*We went on **a trip** to the Amazon when we were in Brazil.*

Not **We went on a travel** .

Countable and uncountable nouns with different meanings

Some nouns can be used either countably or uncountably, but with different meanings.

Compare

Countable use

*We bought **a new iron** and an ironing board.*

*I broke **a glass** yesterday.*

*Would you like **a chocolate**?*

*Let's get **a paper** and see what's on at the cinema.*

*'Hamlet' is one of Shakespeare's most famous **works**.*

Uncountable use

*People believed that ships made of **iron** would sink.*

*The table was made of hardened **glass**.*

*Would you like **some chocolate**?*

*The printer has run out of **paper**.*

*I had **work** to do so I couldn't go out.*

Uncountable nouns used countably

Measures and examples

Sometimes uncountable nouns are used countably, to mean 'a measure of something' or 'a type or example of something':

*Can I have **two teas** and **one coffee**, please? (two cups of tea and one cup of coffee ...?)*

A:

How many **sugars** do you want in your tea? (How many spoonfuls/lumps of sugar?)

B:

Just one, please

*To some degree we tend to eat the **foods** that we ate as children* (i.e. types of food)

Abstract nouns

Some abstract nouns can be used uncountably or countably. The uncountable use has a more general meaning. The countable use has a more particular meaning.

Nouns of this type include: *education, experience, hatred, help, knowledge, life, love, sleep, time, understanding*

Compare

uncountable use

*Good **education** is the best investment in Britain's future.*
(education in general)

***Love** is like a physical pain for some people*
(love in general/all love)

*They have a quiz every week, with questions about **generalknowledge***
(all knowledge/knowledge in general)

countable use

*The first daughter had **a very expensive education** at a private school in France*
(the time one person spent at school)

*I've always had **a love of poetry** ever since I was a child*
(a specific liking for something)

*The job requires **a knowledge of statistics and basic computing***
(a specific type of knowledge)

uncountable use

Time passes more and more quickly
as you grow older.
(time in general)

countable use

We had **a great time** in Ibiza.
We didn't want to come home.
(a specific period of time)

4. Dialogue

A. Donyor, do you go to elementary school?

B. No, I don't. I go to college. Children go to elementary school.

A. Ok, Sorry. At what kind of college do you study?

B. I study at Chust agricultural and vocational college.

A. Oh, it is good. And what is your speciality?

B. My specialty is service for automobiles.

A. Oh, that's great! It is useful for every person nowadays.



















B. Yeah, when I finish my school I will get driver's license...






Unit 6. My family

Plan:

1. Families
2. Professions
3. Prepositions
4. Dialogue

1. Families

Ben's		Andrew's		Jenny's	
1	 granaparents	11	 son	16	 brother
2	 grandpa	12	 daughter	17	 children
3	 grandma	13	 grandchildren	18	 nephew
4	 parents	14	 grandson	19	 niece
5	 dad	15	 granddaughter	20	 married
6	 mum			21	 single
7	 sister				

22 baby	23 toddler	24 child	25 teenager	26 young adult
				

Members of the Family

English Vocabulary

Immediate Family

Masculine

father

son

brother

husband

Feminine

mother

daughter

sister

wife

When you have children, you are a **parent**.

If you are a male parent, you are a **father**.

If you are female parent, you are a **mother**.

If one of your children is a boy, he is your **son**.

If one of your children is a girl, she is your **daughter**.

When a couple gets married, the man is the **husband**, and the woman is his **wife**.

A **brother** and **sister** both have the same parents.

One collective word to describe brothers and sisters is **siblings**. However this word is normally only used in written English, not orally.

Different Generations

Masculine	Feminine
Forefathers	
Great-great grandfather	Great-great grandmother
Great grandfather	Great grandmother
Grandfather	Grandmother
Father	Mother
Son	Daughter
Grandson	Granddaughter
Great grandson	Great granddaughter
Great-great grandson	Great-great granddaughter
Descendents	

Relatives and Extended Family

grandparents: the parents of your parents

grandfather: the father of your father/mother

grandmother: the mother of your father/mother

grandchildren: the children of your children

grandson: the son of one of your children

granddaughter: the daughter of one of your children

great grandfather: the father of your grandfather/grandmother

great grandmother: the mother of your grandfather/grandmother

uncle: the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father

aunt: the sister (or sister-in-law) of your mother/father

cousin: the child of your aunt/uncle

nephew: the male child of your brother/sister

niece: the female child of your brother/sister

The In-Laws

The in-laws are the members of the family of your spouse (the person you are married to) or via a marriage in your family:

father-in-law: the father of your spouse

mother-in-law: the mother of your spouse

son-in-law: the husband of your daughter

daughter-in-law: the wife of your son

brother-in-law: the husband of your sister

sister-in-law: the wife of your brother

Note: To refer to more than one brother-in-law or sister-in-law etc. we use an S to the brother/sister part.

e.g. My brothers-in-law are fun. My sisters-in-laws are crazy.

The Family Mix

Nowadays in many countries a person can get married more than once. These are the terms used to describe the "new" members of the family when someone gets remarried.

"Step-" means that you are related as a result of one parent marrying again

stepfather: the (new) husband of your mother but not your biological father

stepmother: the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother

stepson: the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son)

stepdaughter: the daughter of your (new) husband / wife (she is not your biological daughter)

stepsister: the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather

stepbrother: the son of your stepmother or stepfather

Sometimes one of your parents gets married again and they have more children. There

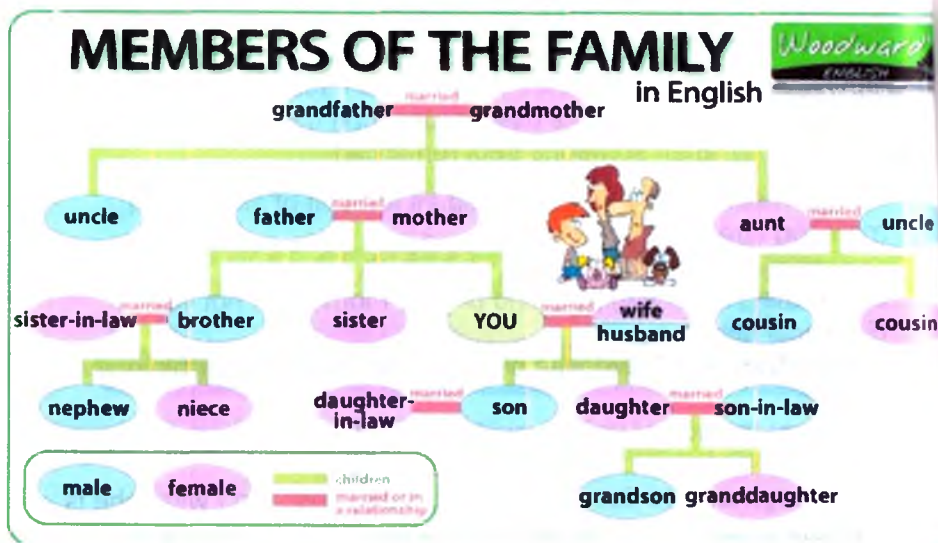
half-brother: the brother you have only one parent in common with .

half-sister: the sister you only have one parent in common with.

Even if your parent didn't get married (and had the child outside of marriage), they are still your half-brother or half-sister.

However, note that it is common to still call your half-brother or half-sister just your brother or sister (without adding the half- part).

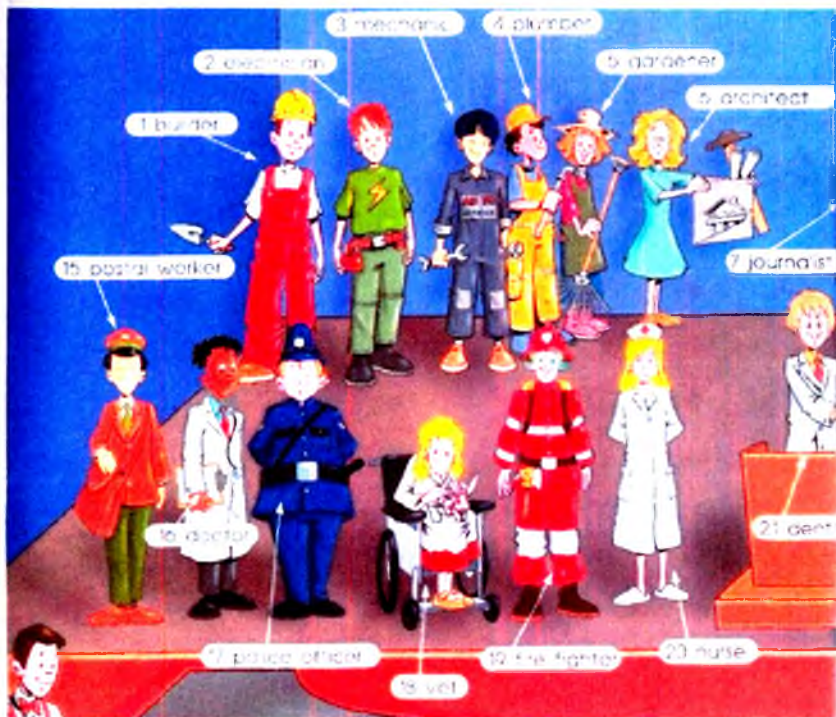
Check out this chart comparing the relationships between different members of the family:



Remember again!

<u>mother</u>	•	<u>grandmother</u>	•	<u>cousin</u>
<u>mom</u>	•	<u>grandfather</u>	•	<u>husband</u>
<u>father</u>	•	<u>grandparent</u>	•	<u>wife</u>
<u>dad</u>	•	<u>grandson</u>	•	<u>sister-in-law</u>
<u>parent</u>	•	<u>granddaughter</u>	•	<u>brother-in-law</u>
<u>children</u>	•	<u>grandchild</u>	•	<u>mother-in-law</u>
<u>son</u>	•	<u>aunt</u>	•	<u>father-in-law</u>
<u>daughter</u>	•	<u>uncle</u>	•	<u>partner</u>
<u>sister</u>	•	<u>niece</u>	•	<u>fiancé</u>
<u>brother</u>	•	<u>nephew</u>	•	<u>fiancée</u>

2. Professions





Jobs and Professions

Management

president; vice-president; director; manager;

executive officer; CEO (chief executive officer; company executive officer);

deputy director; managing director; financial director; marketing director;

general manager; assistant manager; manager; production manager;

personnel manager; marketing manager; sales manager; project manager;

supervisor; inspector; controller;

Office workers

office worker; office employee; office clerk;

filing clerk; receptionist; secretary; assistant;

typist; stenographer;

Banking and financial activities

banker; bank officer; economist; auditor;

accountant; bookkeeper; teller; cashier; bank clerk;

financier; treasurer; investor; sponsor;

stockbroker; pawnbroker; tax collector;

Sales and stores

sales representative; sales manager;

salesperson; salesman; saleswoman; salesgirl; salesclerk; cashier;

seller; buyer; wholesale buyer; wholesaler; retailer;

merchant; distributor; dealer; trader; advertising agent;

grocer; greengrocer; baker; butcher; florist;

Medicine

doctor; physician; family doctor; general practitioner;

eye specialist; ear specialist; throat specialist; heart specialist;

cardiologist; surgeon; pediatrician; psychiatrist; psychoanalyst;

dentist; dietitian; pharmacist; veterinarian;

nurse; paramedic; nurse's aide;

School and college

principal; dean; professor; teacher; instructor;

schoolteacher; college teacher; university teacher;

head teacher; senior teacher; tutor; mentor; counselor (BrE: counsellor);

teacher of mathematics; mathematics teacher; math teacher (BrE: maths teacher);

English teacher; teacher of English; history teacher; music teacher;

student; pupil; learner;

Science

scientist; scholar; researcher; explorer; inventor;

mathematician; physicist; chemist; biologist; botanist; zoologist;

historian; archaeologist; geologist; psychologist; sociologist;

economist; linguist; astronomer; philosopher; geographer;

IT specialists

computer specialist; computer programmer; computer operator;

software specialist; systems analyst; systems administrator;

web developer; web programmer; webmaster; web designer;

Art and creative work

artist; painter; sculptor; architect; composer; conductor;

musician; pianist; violinist; guitarist; drummer; player;

singer; dancer; opera singer; ballet dancer; performer;

film director; producer; art director; cameraman; actor; actress; player;

writer; poet; author; playwright; dramatist; scenarist; publisher;

journalist; reporter; correspondent; photographer;

designer; fashion designer; dress designer;

interior designer: furniture designer: graphic designer:

Construction, repair, maintenance

builder: construction worker: developer: contractor:

engineer: technician: mechanic: electrical engineer: electrician:

welder: bricklayer: mason: carpenter: plumber: painter: decorator:

repairer: repairman: maintenance man: handyman: caretaker:

housekeeper: cleaning lady: cleaning woman: janitor:

Pilots, drivers, crew members

pilot: flight engineer: flight navigator: flight attendant: stewardess:

dispatcher: mechanic: car mechanic: railroad worker: railway worker:

driver: chauffeur: taxi driver: cabdriver: bus driver: truck driver:

captain: skipper: navigator: sailor:

Law and order

judge: lawyer: attorney: legal adviser: barrister: solicitor:

police officer: policeman: traffic officer: detective:

guard: bodyguard: lifeguard: warden: prison guard:

Restaurants

chef: head cook: cook:

maitre d'hotel (maitre d'): headwaiter: waiter: waitress:

bartender: barman: barmaid:

dishwasher: busboy:

Other

firefighter: fireman: tailor: seamstress: postman: mailman:

travel agent: travel guide: model: politician: porter:

School and college

principal; dean; professor; teacher; instructor;

schoolteacher; college teacher; university teacher;

head teacher; senior teacher; tutor; mentor; counselor (BrE: counsellor);

teacher of mathematics; mathematics teacher; math teacher (BrE: maths teacher);

English teacher; teacher of English; history teacher; music teacher;

student; pupil; learner;

Science

scientist; scholar; researcher; explorer; inventor;

mathematician; physicist; chemist; biologist; botanist; zoologist;

historian; archaeologist; geologist; psychologist; sociologist;

economist; linguist; astronomer; philosopher; geographer;

IT specialists

computer specialist; computer programmer; computer operator;

software specialist; systems analyst; systems administrator;

web developer; web programmer; webmaster; web designer;

Art and creative work

artist; painter; sculptor; architect; composer; conductor;

musician; pianist; violinist; guitarist; drummer; player;

singer; dancer; opera singer; ballet dancer; performer;

film director; producer; art director; cameraman; actor; actress; player;

writer; poet; author; playwright; dramatist; scenarist; publisher;

journalist; reporter; correspondent; photographer;

designer; fashion designer; dress designer;

interior designer; furniture designer; graphic designer.

Construction, repair, maintenance

builder; construction worker; developer; contractor;

engineer; technician; mechanic; electrical engineer; electrician;

welder; bricklayer; mason; carpenter; plumber; painter; decorator;

repairer; repairman; maintenance man; handyman; caretaker;

housekeeper; cleaning lady; cleaning woman; janitor.

Pilots, drivers, crew members

pilot; flight engineer; flight navigator; flight attendant; stewardess;

dispatcher; mechanic; car mechanic; railroad worker; railway worker;

driver; chauffeur; taxi driver; cabdriver; bus driver; truck driver.

captain; skipper; navigator; sailor.

Law and order

judge; lawyer; attorney; legal adviser; barrister; solicitor;

police officer; policeman; traffic officer; detective;

guard; bodyguard; lifeguard; warden; prison guard.

Restaurants

chef; head cook; cook;

maitre d'hotel (maitre d'); headwaiter; waiter; waitress;

bartender; barman; barmaid;

dishwasher; busboy.

Other

firefighter; fireman; tailor; seamstress; postman; mailman;

travel agent; travel guide; model; politician; porter;

editor; proofreader; printer; translator; interpreter; librarian;
jeweler (BrE: jeweller); telephone operator; coal miner;
farmer; farm worker; fisherman; hunter; forester; gardener;
hairdresser; hair stylist; barber; beautician; cosmetologist;
specialist; expert; consultant; adviser; priest; clergyman.

Places of work

office; agency; company; firm; corporation; business firm; enterprise;
plant; factory; restaurant; department store; bank; hospital; hotel;
school; university; library; theater; museum; art gallery;
transportation company; shipping company; construction company;
publishing company; film company; insurance company;
advertising agency; travel agency; rental agency;

Related terms

to look for a job; to find a job; to apply for a job; to get a job;
to offer a job; to hire; to be hired; to fire; to be fired; to be laid off;
to lose one's job; to quit; to quit one's job; to leave; to resign; to retire;
employment; unemployment; unemployed; jobless; job seeker;
letter of application for a job; resume; CV; job interview;
work agreement; contract; employer; employee; co-worker; promotion;

Describing a job

a job in electronics; a teaching job; a position as secretary;
an interesting job; a boring job; a good job; a difficult job; a challenging job;
a well-paid job; a highly paid job; a low-paid job; a badly paid job;
a full-time job; a part-time job; a permanent job; a stable job; a temporary job;

to work full-time; to work part-time; to have a part-time job;

to be on the staff; a staff of ten workers; a staff member; a member of staff;

to work overtime; to work on weekdays; to work on Saturdays; a day off;

Describing workers

worker, employee, workman, laborer (BrE: labourer);

skilled workers; unskilled workers; qualified workers; experienced workers;

a full-time worker, a part-time worker; a temporary worker; a freelance worker;

seasonal workers, manual workers; blue-collar workers; white-collar workers;

Pay, taxes, benefits

pay; wages; salary; earnings; fee, bonus; tips; income; payday; payment;

to be paid by the hour; to be paid by the month; to earn (to get, to make) money;

monthly pay; weekly pay; hourly pay; yearly pay; annual pay;

monthly salary; yearly salary; annual salary; salaried workers;

weekly wages; hourly wage; minimum wages; low wages; high wages;

gross pay; net pay; take-home pay; overtime pay; severance pay;

gross earnings; net earnings; average earnings; annual earnings;

taxes; expenses; deductions; dues; fine; penalty; compensation;

fringe benefits; sick leave; maternity leave; holiday; vacation; pension plan;

medical insurance, health insurance; accident insurance; life insurance;

Pay: Examples in sentences

She gets ten dollars an hour. She is paid ten dollars an hour. Her hourly pay is ten dollars

He gets two thousand dollars a month. His monthly pay is two thousand dollars. His monthly salary is two thousand dollars.

They get twenty-three thousand dollars a year. Their annual pay is \$23,000.

His salary is thirty-four thousand dollars a year. His salary is \$34,000 a year.

He earns thirty thousand dollars a year. He earned twenty thousand dollars last year by writing short stories. She earns two thousand a month.

How much do you earn? How much did you get last year? How much does he make?

Related phrases

What do you do? What business are you in?

I am a teacher. I am a car dealer. I am a freelance writer.

I am a sales representative. I sell computers.

I work as a psychologist. I work as a stockbroker.

I work at a bank. I work at a small travel agency.

I work at a hotel. I work at a transportation company.

I work for a newspaper. I work for a film company.

I am in real estate. I am in advertising.

I have a small business of my own.

I am a homemaker. I work at home.

I am unemployed at the moment. I am looking for a job right now.

I am looking for a job in marketing. I am looking for a job as a driver.

I am seeking a position as librarian. I am seeking a position as office clerk.

He is looking for a place as a housekeeper. She is looking for a place as a cook.

I'd like to apply for a job. I'd like to apply for the position of shop assistant.

He was offered the position of salesclerk. She has a position as cashier.

Note: work, labor, job, position, profession, occupation

work (иш, истаган турдаги меһнат) – hard work, easy work; manual work; physical work, intellectual work. I have a lot of work today. He is at work now. My work is very interesting. What work do you do?

labor, BrE labour (меһнат, иш, огир меһнат) – manual labor, physical labor. Manual labor is hard and tiring.

job (иш, масъулият, оплачиваемый наёмный труд) – He lost his job last month. Do you like your new job? She wants to change her job.

position (даража, унвон, масъулият, тутган урын) – How long did you work in your previous position?

profession (касб) – The profession of a doctor requires a lot of training. He is a lawyer by profession.

occupation (машгулот, касб) – Write your name, age and occupation on this line. What is his occupation? What is your favorite occupation? – Reading.

Note: Names of jobs and professions are usually formed with the help of the suffixes ER, OR, IAN, IST, ANT, ENT. Often, names of jobs and professions are compound nouns, and some of them may have variants of spelling.

3. Prepositions

What is a preposition?

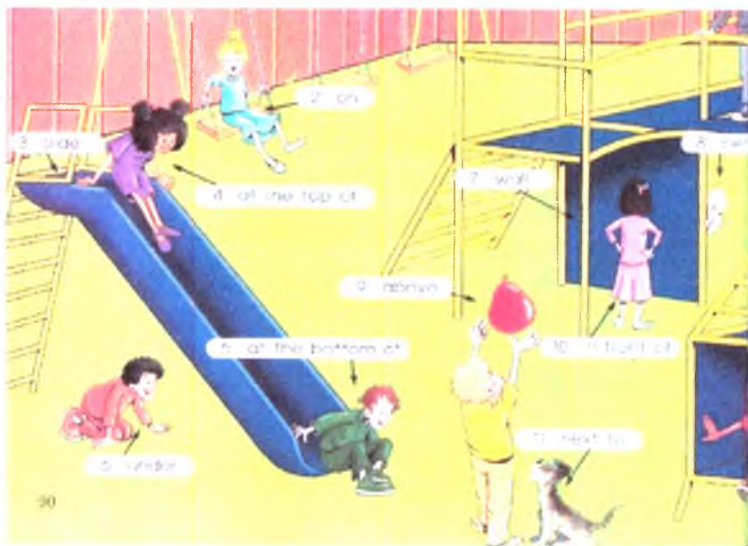
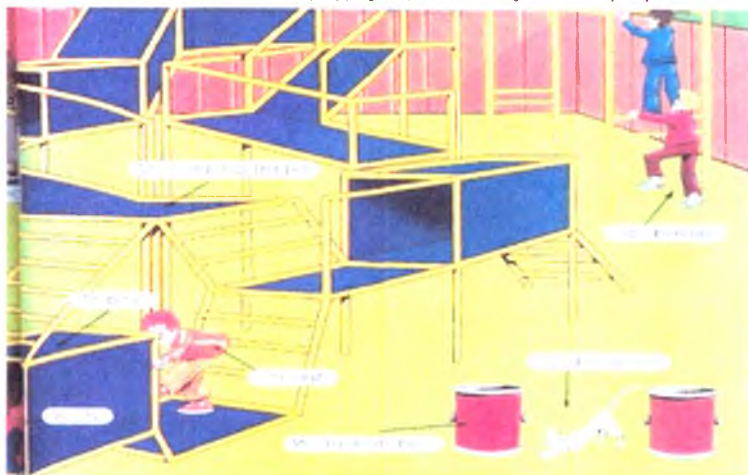
A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns. In some cases, you'll find prepositions in front of gerund verbs.

Types of Prepositions

There are three types of prepositions, including time prepositions, place prepositions, and direction prepositions.

Time prepositions are those such as *before*, *after*, *during*, and *until*. place prepositions are those indicating position, such as *around*, *between*, and *against*. and direction prepositions are those indicative of direction, such as *across*, *up*, and *down*. Each type of preposition is important

- **preposition** - A preposition shows how something is related to another word. It shows the spatial (space), temporal (time), or logical relationship of an object to the rest of the sentence. The words *above*, *near*, *at*, *by*, *after*, *with* and *from* are prepositions.



A preposition is a word that shows the spatial (space), temporal (time), or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence. The words *above, after, against, as, at, beneath, between, behind, by, during, except, for, from, in, into, like, near, on, over, past, since, under, upon,* and *with* are prepositions.

Some common prepositions:

A	C	I	P	U
aboard	circa	in	past	under
about	concerning	including	per	underneath
above	considering	inside	plus	unlike
across		into		until
after	D		R	unto
against	despite	L	regarding	up
along	down	like	round	upon
alongside	during			
amid		M	S	V
among	E	minus	save	versus
amongst	except		since	via
around	excepting	N		W
as	excluding	near	T	with
aside		nearby	than	within
astride	F	next	through	without
at	failing	notwithstanding	throughout	worth
atop	following		till	
	for	O	times	
B	from	of	to	
barring		off	toward	
before		on	towards	
behind		onto		
below		opposite		
beneath		outside		
beside		over		
besides				
between				
beyond				
but				
by				

Prepositions of Place

Do you want to tell someone where something is?

You need a **preposition** or **two**.

This is a chair



This is a lamp



Where is the lamp?



beside / next to

The lamp is beside the chair.
or
The lamp is next to the chair.

Where is the chair?

in front of



The chair is in front of the lamp.

Where is the lamp?

behind



The lamp is behind the chair.

Where is the chair?

under / beneath / underneath



The chair is under the lamp.
or
The chair is beneath the lamp.
or
The chair is underneath the lamp.

Where is the lamp?

on / on top of



The lamp is on the chair.
or
The lamp is on top of the chair.

Practice:

The following exercises will help you gain greater understanding about how prepositions work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The bone was _____ the dog.

1. About
2. For
3. After
4. Considering

Answer: B. The bone was *for* the dog.

2. We are going on vacation _____ August.

1. On
2. At
3. In
4. Since

Answer: C. We are going on vacation *in* August.

3. Please put the vase _____ the table.

1. In
2. On
3. For
4. Over

Answer: B. Please put the vase *on* the table.

4. I received a present _____ Janet.

1. From
2. Of
3. By
4. About

Answer: A. I received a present *from* Janet.

5. School begins _____ Monday

1. In
2. On
3. From
4. Since

Answer: B. School begins *on* Monday.

Examples

I prefer to read *in* the library.

He climbed *up* the ladder to get *into* the attic.

Please sign your name *on* the dotted line *after* you read the contract.

Go *down* the stairs and *through* the door.

He swam *across* the pool.

Take your brother *with* you.

Simple Prepositions

Simple prepositions are words like at, for, in, off, on, over, and under.

These common prepositions can be used to describe a location, a time or place.

Some examples of common prepositions used in sentences are:

- He sat *on* the chair.
- There is some milk *in* the fridge.
- She was hiding *under* the table.
- The cat jumped *off* the counter.
- He drove *over* the bridge.
- She lost her ring *at* the beach.
- The book belongs *to* Anthony.
- They were sitting *by* the tree.
- We are running *in* the gym today.
- The sun is *above* the clouds.

- She lives *near* her workplace.
- He goes to work *by* train.
- She drew the picture *with* a crayon.
- He swam *at* the lake.
- I walked *down* the street.
- We located the key *for* the door.
- She drove *to* the store.
- The car went *through* the tunnel.
- I got a package *from* a friend.
- I have liked that song *since* 1999.
- She put the flowers *by* the window.
- The food was placed *on* the table.

Double Prepositions

Double prepositions are two simple prepositions used together. Some examples are into, upon, onto, out of, from within.

- Once *upon* a time, there was a beautiful princess.
- The baby climbed *onto* the table.
- It is *up to* us to find the answer.
- The loud noise came *from within* the stadium.
- She never leaves *without* her phone.
- The bird sat *atop* the oak tree.
- The caterpillar turned *into* a butterfly.
- I was unable to get *out of* the appointment.

Compound Prepositions

Compound prepositions are similar to double prepositions but are generally created by prefixing a preposition to a noun, adjective or adverb. Some examples are about, across, among, beside, before, above, along, inside, between, around, behind, below, beneath.

- She sat *beside* Marie.
- I attended a quick meeting *before* leaving for the day.
- A terrible storm raged *across* the mountains.
- My dog ran *along* the track with me.
- He found a penny *beneath* the couch.
- He was *between* jobs at the moment.

- My car is parked *behind* the store.
- There was a tunnel running *underneath* the city.

Participle Prepositions

Participle (or participial) prepositions have endings such as -ed and -ing. Examples are words such as considering, pending, concerning, provided.

- She is interested in anything *concerning* horses.
- He works one job *during* the day and another at night.
- The dog kept *following* him home.
- All the neighbors were there *including* the new one.
- The principal was asking questions *regarding* her behavior.
- *Considering* his age, he did a great job.
- He was *frustrated* at the situation.
- The teacher said no talking *during* class.

Phrase Prepositions

Phrase prepositions include a preposition, an object and the object's modifier. Examples include phrases like because of, by means of, with regard to, and on behalf of.

- I am attending the conference *on behalf of* my boss and colleagues.
- The baseball game was cancelled *because of* the rain.
- *On account of* the snow, our plane was delayed.
- *For the sake of* the children, do not use that language!
- He succeeded *by means of* determination.
- We did not win *in spite of* practicing hard.
- She plays ball *as well as* the boys.
- *In accordance with* his request, his funeral will be private.

4.Dialogues:

1.What are you doing at the weekend?

On Saturday I'm meeting my friends at 2.00, and in the evening I'm watching a movie. On Sunday I'm not busy, so maybe we can go out together.

That sounds great!

2.

I'm so busy these days!

How come?

I get up at 6.30 in the morning, and I finish work at 8.00 in the evening. It's a really long day.

You're so busy!

I know. My boss wants our project finished in March, so we're working really hard.

I think you need a holiday.

Well, in the summer I have three weeks holiday. I can't wait!

3.

Hello, this is doctor Watson's clinic. How can I help you?

Hello, this is Tyler Saunders. I'd like to make an appointment.

OK, Mr. Saunders. How about on Tuesday at 3.30?

I'm busy all day on Tuesday. Is Friday OK?

Well, the doctor can see you in the morning at 9.30.

9.30 on Friday is fine.

Very good, Mr Saunders. We look forward to seeing you.

Thankyou, good bye.

Goodbye.

DIALOGUE: Using Prepositions



Nicole, have you seen my keys? I thought I'd put them on top of my briefcase.



No. You left them behind the basket.



The basket above the coat rack?



No. The one under the table.



The table in the bedroom, beside the bed?



No! The dining room table, in front of the window.



Why did I put them there?



Good question!

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar(References)

- *From movie "Agent Jonny English"*
- www.google.com
- CAMBRIDGE advanced learner's dictionary
- "TALKING ENGLISH" by Dean Curry
- N. Mirzakholova's creative work
- Express picture dictionary by Elizabeth Grey

Адабиётлар рўйхати

“English” I.N.Vereshchagina

“English Grammar in Use” Raymond Murphy

“English grammar and technical writing” Peter Master

“Talking English” Dean Curry

“THE Express picture Dictionary for young learners” Elizabeth Gray

From Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary.

From movie “Agent Jonny English”

From N. Mirzaholova’s creative work

Power is gained by
sharing knowledge,
not hoarding it.