

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI,
CHORVACHILIK VA BIOTEXNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI**

**« O‘ZBEK, RUS TILLARI ADABIYOTI VA XORIJIY TILLAR »
KAFEDRASI**



“ASDIQLAYMAN”
O‘quv ishlari bo‘yicha prorektor,
professor A.A.Elmuurodov
“29” 08 2025-yil

**“XORIJIY TIL” FANI BO‘YICHA
O‘QUV USLUBIY MAJMUA**

Bilim sohasi: 800 000-Qishloq, o‘rmon, baliq xo‘jaligi va veterinariya
Ta’lim sohasi: 830 000-Baliq xo‘jaligi
Ta’lim yo‘nalishlari: 60830100-Suv bioresurslari va akvakultura

Samarqand-2025

Fanning o'quv-uslubiy majmuasi tasdiqlangan o'quv reja, ishchi o'quv reja, o'quv dasturi va ishchi o'quv dasturiga muvofiq ishlab chiqildi.

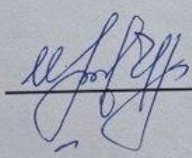
Tuzuvchi:

Tursunova M. O'zbek, rus tiliari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi

“XORIJIY TIL” FANINING

O'QUV-USLUBIY MAJMUASI

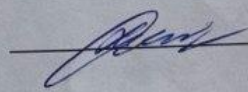
“O'zbek, rus tiliari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar” kafedrasining 2025-yil 26-avgustdagi № 1 - son yig'ilishida muhokamadan o'tgan va o'quv jarayonida foydalanishga tavsiya qilingan. (1-bayonnoma)

Kafedra mudiri, f.f.n. PhD  S.Ulliyeva

Kelishildi:

O'quv-uslubiy boshqarma

boshlig'i, v.f.n., dotsent

 Sh.X.Qurbanov

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I. Fanning o'quv dasturi

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI, CHORVACHILIK VA BIOTEXNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI	
	
"TASDIQLAYMAN"	
Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universiteti	
Ro'yxatga olindi: №BD-60830100-1.04	X.B. Yunusov
2025-yil "29" 08	2025-yil "29" 08
XORLIJY TIL O'QUV DASTURI	
Bilim sohasi:	800 000-Qishloq, o'rmon, baliq xo'jaligi va veterinariya
Ta'lim sohasi:	830 000-Baliq xo'jaligi
Ta'lim yo'nalishlari:	60830100-Suv bioresurslari va akvakultura
Samarqand – 2025 I	

Fan/modul kodi XJTNB1108	O'quv yili 2025-2026	Semestr 1-2	ECTS – Kreditlar 8
Fan/modul turi Majburiy	Ta'lim tili Ingliz		Haftadagi dars soatlari 4
1. Fanning nomi	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari (soat)	Mustaqil ta'lim (soat)	Jami yuklama (soat)
Xorijiy til	120	120	240

S I. Fanning mazmuni

Fanni o'qitishdan maqsad– kelgusi mutaxassislarda kundalik hayotlari, ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatlarida chet tilidan erkin foydalanuvchi mutaxassislarni tayyorlash. Shu bilan birga, ularda vatanparvarlik hissinii rivojlantirish, mustaqil izlanish, bilim va ko'nikmalarini darsdan tashqari paytda ham, OTMni bitirganlaridan keyin ham rivojlantirish, hamda umumbashariy va sohaga oid mavzularda ilmiy maqolalar yoza olish, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Fanning vazifasi – talabalarining nutq (o'qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish, gapirish), til (leksik, grammatik), ijtimoiy-madaniy va pragmatik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish; ilmiy, kasbiy va maishiy faoliyatga bog'liq mavzular yuzasidan og'zaki va yozma bayon etish ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish; umumbashariy va milliy qadriyatlar bilan tanishtirish, madaniyatlararo bag'rikenglik va millatlararo hamdo'stlik hislarini singdirish; ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatda qo'llaniladigan termin va atamalarini o'rgatish; talabalarining ilmiy va sohaviy yo'nalishlaridan kelib chiqib, mustaqil ish topshiriqlarini to'g'ri va aniq ko'rsatmalar berish orqali tashkil etish.

II. Asosiy nazariy qism (amaliy mashg'ulotlar)

II.1. Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi:

- 1-2 About myself. Grammar: Verb "to be" in the Present
- 3-4 My Friend .Grammar: Present Simple Tense
- 5-6 Problem of Aral Sea. Grammar: Pronouns
- 7-8 Destruction of the ozone layer. Grammar: there is, there are
- 9-10 My daily routine Grammar: Questions. Types of questions
- 11-12 About my hobbies. Grammar: Definite and indefinite articles
- 13-14 Problem of waste disposal. Grammar: Prepositions of time: in, at, on
- 15-16 Changes in the earth's climate. Grammar: Present Continuous Tense.
- 17-18 Shopping. Grammar: Past Simple Tense.
- 19-20 About my university. Grammar: Modal verbs: must and have
- 21-22 About the problem of air pollution. Grammar: Modal verb: Can/Can't
- 23-24 Flora. Grammar: Types of questions
- 25-26 Accommodation. Grammar: Possessive case.

- 27-28 Historical monuments. Grammar: Prepositions of place at, in, on
- 29-30 About different types of water. Grammar: Determiners some/any
- 31-32 The problem of water pollution. Grammar: Phrase: to be supposed to
- 33-34 About holidays. Grammar: Verb forms
- 35-36 News of science and technology. Grammar: Degrees of comparison
- 37-38 The role of wood in the nature. Grammar: Quantifiers: much/ many; little/few.
- 39-40 Greenhouse gases and global warming. Grammar: Numerals.
- 41-42 About time. Grammar: Word patterns
- 43-44 About education system. Grammar: Parts of speech
- 45-46 Automation. Grammar: Future Simple Tense
- 47-48 The importance of biotechnology in modern life. Grammar: Constructions: as...as, not so...as
- 49-50 About time. Grammar: Word patterns
- 51-52 Professions. Grammar: Present Perfect Tense
- 53-54 Agricultural tools. Grammar: Reflexive pronouns.
- 55-56 Electric cars. Grammar: Absolute pronouns
- 57-58 Environment protection. Grammar: Past Perfect Tense
- 59-60 Mass Media. Grammar: Complex sentences

III. Mustaqil ta'lim va mustaqil ishlar

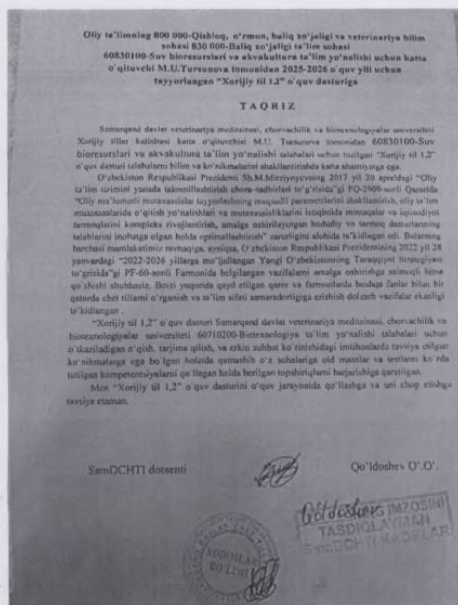
Mustaqil ta'lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan topshiriqlar:

- 1. Aral Sea
- 2. Automation
- 3. Air pollution
- 4. Changes in the earth's climate
- 5. Benefits of mechanization in agriculture
- 6. Mass Media
- 7. Electric cars
- 8. Mechanization of Production
- 9. Flora
- 10. Destruction of the ozone layer
- 11. Problem of waste disposal
- 12. News of science and technology
- 13. My native country
- 14. Flora
- 15. Climate changes
- 16. Renewable Energy Sources
- 17. Urbanization and Its Environmental Impact
- 18. Water Scarcity and Conservation
- 19. Ecotourism and Sustainable Travel
- 20. Deforestation and Its Global Consequences

3.	IV. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar) Fanni o'zlashtirish natijasida talaba: • nutqi (o'qish, yozish, tinglab tushunish, gapirish), tili (leksik, grammatik), ijtimoiy-madaniy va pragmatik kompetensiyasini oshirishi; • Automation Automation xorijiy tilda mutaxassislikka doir fan nazariyalari asoslarini, iqtisodiy rivojlanish qonunlari, asosiy tushunchalar, iqtisodiy jarayonlarning xususiyatlarini bilishi va ulardan foydalana olishi; • xorijiy tilda mutaxassislikka doir mavzularni tahlil qilish usullarini qo'llash, iqtisodiy rivojlanish muammolari bo'yicha yechimlar qabul qilish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.
4.	V. Ta'lim texnologiyalari va metodlari: • amaliy ishlarni bajarish va xulosalash; • interfaol keys-stadilar; • blits-so'rov; • guruhlarda ishlash; • taqdimotlarni qilish; • jamoa bo'lib ishlash va himoya qilish uchun loyihalar.
5.	VI. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar: Fanga oid nazariy va uslubiy tushunchalarni to'la o'zlashtirishi, tahlil natijalarini to'g'ri aks ettira olishi, o'rganilayotgan jarayonlar haqida mustaqil mushohada yuritish hamda joriy, oraliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarishi, yakuniy nazoratni muvaffaqiyatli topshirishi kerak.
6.	Asosiy adabiyotlar 1. Boqieva G. H., Rashidova F. M. va boshqalar. Scale up. Teacher's book. Course 1, 2, 3. – T.: G'ofur G'ulom, 2015. – 117 bet. 2. Patel H.G. & Hiral Modha, Ranganadham M. Packaging of dairy products. Textbook. "Anand", India. 2017. – 244 pages. 3. Neil O'Sullivan, James D. Libbin. Agriculture. Express Publishing 2015. – 121 pages 4. S.Yu. Dmitriyeva, E.M. Karpuzova. English for technologists and veterinarians. Penza 2017. – 120 pages. 5. N.B. Nesterova. Английский язык Food technology. Санкт- Петербург 2015. – 111 страниц. 6. Steven B. Kayne, Michael H. Jepson 2004. Veterinary Pharmacy. Walter H. Hsu 2017. – 211 pages. 7. H.Q.Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Double Plus Cambridge University Press 2015.- 126 pages. 8. H.Q.Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Full Blast plus. Cambridge University Press 2018.- 167 pages. Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar

4

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1.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekistonda erkin va farovon yashaylik. "Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. – 52 bet.
2.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Insonparvarlik, ezigulik va bunyodkorlik-milliy g'oyamizning poydevoridir. Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. – 36 bet.
3.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022 yil. – 416 bet.
4.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajakimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. Toshkent - 2017.
5.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 28-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5696 son Farmoni.
6.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar maxkamasining 2017 yil 11 avgustdagi "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 610 - sonli qarori.
7.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 20 apreldagi "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ 2909 – sonli qarori
8.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 13 dekabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat boshqaruviga raqamli iqtisodiyot, elektron hukumat hamda axborot tizimlarini joriy etish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" PF-5598-son Farmoni. (Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi. 13.12.2018 y. 06/18/5598/2313-son)
9.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi PF-5847-sonli qarori (08.10.2019).
10.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 31-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-187-son qarori.
11.	Barbara Thomas. Amanda Thomas. Complete First. Cambridge University Press 2015.- 79 pages.
Axborot manbaalari 1. https://onlink.uz/5nv2vz (Ibrat Akademiyasi) 2. www.lex.uz 3. www.ziyounet.uz 4. www.veterinariya.medsinasi.uz 5. http://www.inspiringteachers.com/ 6. www.examenenglish.com 7. http://education.world.com 8. www.libraryofcongress.com 9. www.daad.de/international-programmes 10. www.readwritethink.com	
7.	Fan dasturi Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va

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6

TASDIQLAYMAN
SamDU Kadrlar bo'limi
boshlig'i

II. Fanning ishchi o‘quv dasturi

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI,
CHORVACHILIK VA BIOTEXNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI



XORIJIY TIL
FANI BO'YICHA

SILLABUS

Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli uchun

Bilim sohasi: 800 000-Qishloq, o'rmon, baliq xo'jaligi va veterinariya
Ta'lim sohasi: 830 000-Baliq xo'jaligi
Ta'lim yo'nalishlari: 60830100-Suv bioresurslari va akvakultura

Samarqand – 2025



Modul / FAN SILLABUSI
Biotexnologiya va ekologiya fakulteti
60830100-Suv bioresurslari va akvakultura
ta'lim yo'nalishi



Fan nomi:	Xorijiy til
Fan turi:	Majburiy
Fan kodi:	XJTNB1108
Yil:	2025-2026
Semestr:	1-2
Ta'lim shakli:	Kunduzgi
Mashg'ulotlar shakli va semestrga ajratilgan soatlar:	240
Ma'ruza	-
Amaliy mashg'ulotlar	120
Laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari	-
Seminar	-
Mustaqil ta'lim	120
Kredit miqdori:	8
Baholash shakli:	Imtihon
Fan tili:	Ingliz

Fan maqsadi (FM)

FM1 Nofilologik yo'nalishlarda xorijiy tilni o'rgatish sohaga oid mutaxassislarda kundalik hayotlari, ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatlari uchun termin va atamalarni o'rgatish, talabalarining ilmiy va sohaviy yo'nalishlaridan kelib chiqib, mustaqil ish topshiriqlarini bajarishda to'g'ri va aniq ko'rsatmalar berish hamda umumlashariy va sohaga oid mavzularda ilmiy maqolalar yoza olish, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Fanni o'zlashtirish uchun zarur boshlang'ich bilimlar

1. Xorijiy(ingliz) tilni bilishning boshlang'ich darajasi

Ta'lim natijalari (TN)

Bilimlar jihatidan:

TN1 Xorijiy tillarning tovush tizimi va morfologiyasining ona tili tovush tizimi va morfologiyasi bilan farqli va o'xshash tomonlari haqida bilimga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

TN2 Xorijiy tillardagi gap tuzilishi va gapdagi so'zlarning tartibi, so'zlarning uslubiy qo'llanishini bilishlari lozim.

TN3 Xorijiy tillarning tovush xususiyatlarini bilishi, nutq tovushlari va so'zlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish, tillar sintaksisi asosida mazkur tillarda to'g'ri gap tuzishni, bog'lanishli matn tuzish, o'z sohasi doirasida shu tilda fikr ifodalay olish haqida bilimga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

Ko'nikmalar jihatidan:	
TN4	Tinglab tushunish - autentik materiallarni 2 marta eshitib asosiy mazmunini tushunish, zarur axborotni olish va uni bayon eta olishni bilishi kerak.
TN5	Yozishmalar va elektron pochta o'qish, maxsus materiallarni o'zida aks ettirgan autentik matnlarni o'qish, maxsus so'z va terminlarga ega matnlarni, ilmiy va kasbga oid adabiyotlarni, elektron manbalar va matbuot materiallarini farqlay oladi.
TN6	Itimoiy mavzularda suhbat va norasmiy dialog, kasbiy yoki boshqa mavzularda rasmiy va norasmiy munozaralar, muzokaralar va telefon orqali muloqot olib borishni biladi.

Fan mazmuni	
Mashg'ulotlar shakli: amaliy mashg'ulotlar (A)	
A1-2	About myself Grammar: Verb "to be" in the Present
A3-4	My friend Grammar: Present Simple Tense
A5-6	Problem of Aral Sea Grammar: Pronouns
A7-8	Destruction of the ozone layer Grammar: there is, there are
A9-10	My daily routine Grammar: Questions. Types of questions
A11-12	About my hobbies Grammar: Definite and indefinite articles
A13-14	Problem of waste disposal Grammar: Prepositions of time: in, at, on
A15-16	Changes in the earth's climate Grammar: Present Continuous Tense
A17-18	Shopping Grammar: Past Simple Tense
A19-20	About my university Grammar: Modal verbs: must and have
A21-22	About the problem of air pollution Grammar: Modal verb: Can/Can't
A23-24	Flora Grammar: Types of questions
A25-26	Accommodation Grammar: Possessive case
A27-28	Historical monuments Grammar: Prepositions of place at, in, on
A29-30	About different types of water Grammar: Determiners some/any
A31-32	The problem of water pollution Grammar: Phrase: to be supposed to
A33-34	About holidays Grammar: Verb forms
A35-36	News of science and technology Grammar: Degrees of comparison
A37-38	The role of wood in the nature Grammar: Quantifiers: much/ many; little/few
A39-40	Greenhouse gases and global warming Grammar: Numerals
A41-42	About time Grammar: Word patterns
A43-44	About education system Grammar: Parts of speech
A45-46	Automation Grammar: Future Simple Tense
A47-48	The importance of biotechnology in modern life Grammar: Constructions: as...as, not so...as
A49-50	Sport Grammar: Adverbs
A51-52	Professions Grammar: Present Perfect Tense
A53-54	Agricultural tools Grammar: Reflexive pronouns
A55-56	Electric cars Grammar: Absolute pronouns

A57-58	Environment protection. Grammar: Past Perfect Tense	
A59-60	Mass Media Grammar: Complex sentences	
Mashg'ulotlar shakli: Mustaqil ta'lim (MT)		
MT 1	Aral Sea	6
MT 2	Automation	6
MT 3	Air pollution	6
MT 4	Changes in the earth's climate	6
MT 5	Benefits of mechanization in agriculture	6
MT 6	Mass Media	6
MT 7	Electric cars	6
MT 8	Mechanization of Production	6
MT 9	Flora	6
MT 10	Destruction of the ozone layer	6
MT 11	Problem of waste disposal	6
MT 12	News of science and technology	6
MT 13	My native country	6
MT 14	Flora	6
MT 15	Climate changes	6
MT 16	Renewable Energy Sources	6
MT 17	Urbanization and Its Environmental Impact	6
MT 18	Water Scarcity and Conservation	6
MT 19	Ecotourism and Sustainable Travel	6
MT 20	Deforestation and Its Global Consequences	6
Jami		120
Asosiy adabiyotlar		
1.	Boqieva G. H., Rashidova F. M. va boshqalar. Scale up. Teacher's book. Course 1, 2, 3. – T.: G'ofur G'ulom, 2015. – 117 bet.	
2.	S.Yu. Dmitriyeva, E.M. Karpuzova. English for technologists and veterinarians. Penza 2017. – 120 pages	
3.	N.B. Nesterova. Английский язык Food technology. Санкт-Петербург 2015. – 111 страниц	
4.	Patel H.G. & Hiral Modha, Ranganadham M. Packaging of dairy products. Textbook. "Anand", India. 2017. – 244 pages.	
5.	Neil O' Sullivan, James D. Libbin. Agriculture. Express Publishing 2015. – 121 pages	
6.	H.Q. Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Double Plus Cambridge University Press 2015. - 126 pages.	
7.	H.Q. Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Full Blast plus. Cambridge	

University Press 2018.- 167 pages.	
Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar	
1.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekistonda erkin va farovon yashaylik. Toshkent. "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. - 52 bet.
2.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Insonparvarlik, ezigulik va bunyodkorlik-milliy g'oyamizning poydevoridir. Toshkent, "Tasvir" nashriyot uyi, 2021 yil. - 36 bet.
3.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi. Toshkent. "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022 yil. - 416 bet.
4.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajakimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. Toshkent - 2017.-200 bet
5.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 28-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5696 son Farmoni
6.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar maxkamasining 2017 yil 11 avgustdagi "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 610 - sonli qarori.
7.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 20 apreldagi "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ 2909 - sonli qarori
8.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 13 dekabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat boshqaruvi raqamli iqtisodiyot, elektron hukumat hamda axborot tizimlarini joriy etish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" PF-5598-son Farmoni. (Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 13.12.2018 y., 06/18/5598/2313-son)
9.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi PF-5847- sonli farmoni (08.10.2019).
10.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 31-martdagi "Veterinariya va chorvachilik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-187-son qarori.
11.	Barbara Thomas. Amanda Thomas. Complete First. Cambridge University Press 2015.- 79 pages.
Axborot manbaalari	
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Talabanning fan bo'yicha o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichini nazorat qilishda quyidagi mezonlar tavsiya etiladi:

a) 5 baho olish uchun talabanning bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- fanning mohiyati va mazmunini to'liq yoritib olsa;
- fanning mavzularni bayon qilishda ilmiylik va mantiqiylik saqlanib, ilmiy xatolik va chalkashliklarga yo'l qo'ymas;
- fan bo'yicha mavzu materiallarining nazariy yoki amaliy ahamiyati haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo'lsa;
- fan doirasida mustaqil erkin fikrlash qobiliyatini namoyon eta olsa;
- berilgan savollarga aniq va lo'nda javob bera olsa;
- konseptga puxta tayyorlangan bo'lsa;
- mustaqil topshiriqlarni to'liq va aniq bajargan bo'lsa;
- fanga tegishli qonunlar va boshqa me'yoriy-xuquqiy xujjatlarni to'liq o'zlashtirgan bo'lsa;
- fanga tegishli mavzulardan biri bo'yicha ilmiy maqola chop ettirgan bo'lsa;
- tarixiy jarayonlarni sharhlay bilsa;

b) 4 baho olish uchun talabanning bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- fanning mohiyati va mazmunini tushungan, fanning mavzularni bayon qilishda ilmiy va mantiqiy chalkashliklarga yo'l qo'ymas;
- fanning mazmunini amaliy ahamiyatini tushungan bo'lsa;
- fan bo'yicha berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni o'quv dasturi doirasida bajarsa;
- fan bo'yicha berilgan savollarga to'g'ri javob bera olsa;
- fan bo'yicha konseptni puxta shakllantirgan bo'lsa;
- fan bo'yicha mustaqil topshiriqlarni to'liq bajargan bo'lsa;
- fanga tegishli qonunlar va boshqa me'yoriy xujjatlarni o'zlashtirgan bo'lsa;

d) 3 baho olish uchun talabanning bilim darajasi quyidagilarga javob berishi lozim:

- fan haqida umumiy tushunchaga ega bo'lsa;
- fanning mavzularni tor doirada yoritib, bayon qilishda ayrim

chalkashliklarga yo'l qo'yilsa;

- bayon qilish ravon bo'lmasa;
- fan bo'yicha savollarga mujmal va chalkash javoblar olinsa;
- fan bo'yicha matn puxta shakllantirilmagan bo'lsa.

e) quyidagi hollarda talabanning bilim darajasi qoniqsiz 2 baho bilan baholanishi mumkin:

- fan bo'yicha mashg'ulotlarga tayyorlik ko'rsatilmagan bo'lsa;
- fan bo'yicha mashg'ulotlarga doir hech qanday tasavvurga ega bo'lmasa;
- fan bo'yicha matnlarni boshqalardan ko'chirib olganligi sezilib tursa;
- fan bo'yicha matnda jiddiy xato va chalkashliklarga yo'l qo'yilgan bo'lsa;
- fanga doir berilgan savollarga javob olinmasa;
- fanni bilmasa.

Fan o'qituvchisi haqida ma'lumot

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Mazkur Sillabus "O'zbek, rus tillari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar" kafedrasining 2025 yil 26.06.2025 yil 1 sonli yig'ilishi bayoni bilan ma'qullangan.

Mazkur Sillabus universitet o'quv-uslubiy kengashining 2025 yil 28.08.2025 yil 1 sonli yig'ilishi bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan.

O'quv-uslubiy boshqarma boshlig'i
Kafedra mudiri
Tuzuvchi

Sh. Qurbanov
S.U. Iliyeva
M. Tursunova

III. Fanning asosiy o‘quv materiallari

3.1 Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar uchun o‘quv materiallari

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A3-4	My friend. Grammar: Present Simple Tense
A5-6	Problem of Aral Sea. Grammar: Pronouns
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A 1-2

About myself. Gr: Verb “to be” in the Present

As a student, I am in elementary school and try my best to attend every class. I have a close group of friends, but Sanika is my best and most loyal friend. As a student, I participate in all of the school's extracurricular activities and am good at all of them. I have outstanding academic performance and am a good athlete. I never left an incomplete assignment or class. I prefer to do it before bed. It is my habit to read the newspaper every day. I spent most of my time lying in the park with a book in my hand. Even in class, I am usually a very attentive student. Apart from that, I am also very organised regarding my work. I am not only responsible but also considerate of others. If my friends or classmates need help, I will help them too.

I have a friendly personality, and I am a detail-oriented type. I am attentive and quick to recognise the needs of people and situations. For example, I tend to notice people who are left out in groups and make friends with them. They also tend to point out missing connections and blind spots when working on a project. I like to think carefully about issues and how decisions affect people. This behaviour stems from my ability to perceive others' emotions accurately and objectively without necessarily agreeing with them. It's a convenient strength to use. Another strength of mine is that I am a great abstract thinker. This means an improved ability to deal with complex and multifaceted problems. This strength has yet to be tested in the

world of work, but having used it in my mentorship role in the Church, I see its utility. I am inspired by the complex situations people face. There, you can enjoy playing out in your mind how to approach people with different strategies, or showing people new perspectives in the same situation, putting them in a better position to solve a problem. My interests go hand in hand with my strengths. I love helping, interacting and meeting people's needs. I have a particular kind heart for those left out of the hamster wheel, such as children with learning disabilities, the elderly without close relatives, and the marginalised. I volunteer at a math and science camp for children with learning disabilities during summers.

Personal pronouns and “To be” in Present

We use subject pronouns as the **subject** of a verb:

***I like** your dress.*

***You are** late.*

***He is** my friend.*

***It is** raining.*

***She is** on holiday.*

***We live** in England.*

***They come** from London.*

English clauses always have a subject.

*His father has just retired. > **He** was a teacher. (NOT ~~Was a teacher.~~)*

*I'm waiting for my wife. > **She** is late. (NOT ~~Is late.~~)*

The **imperative**, which is used for orders, invitations and requests, is an exception:

Stop!

***Go** away.*

*Please **come** to dinner tomorrow.*

***Play** it again, please.*

he, she and they

We use **he/him** to refer to men, and **she/her** to refer to women. When we are not sure if we are talking about a man or a woman, we use **they/them**:

*This is **Jack**. **He's** my brother. I don't think you have met **him**.*

*This is **Angela**. **She's** my sister. Have you met **her** before?*

*You could go to a **doctor**. **They** might help you.*

*Talk to a **friend**. Ask **them** to help you.*

I am, I'm

You are, You're

He/She/It is, He/She/It's

We are, we're

You are, you're

They are, they're

*Am I?
Are you?
Is he/she it?*

*Are we?
Are you?
Are they?*

*I am not, I'm not
You are not, You aren't, You're not
He/She/It is not, He/She/It isn't, He's not*

*We are not, We aren't, We're not
You are not, You aren't, You're not
They are not, They aren't, They're not*



TO BE: PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM:



AFFIRMATIVE

I **am**
You **are**
He/She/It **is**
We/You/They **are**

NEGATIVE

I **am not**
You **aren't**
He/She/It **isn't**
We/You/They **aren't**

INTERROGATIVE

Am I?
Are you?
Is he/she/it?
Are we/you/they?

A. Complete the description of this girl. Use verb **to be**.



Hello! I Maria and I from Madrid in Spain. I 11 years old and I love music. I've got two sisters and one brother. My brother Alberto, he tall and thin and he loves computer games. My two sisters younger than me and my brother. I the oldest of my sisters. My sisters 3 and 4 years old. They like playing with dolls. I very funny, I usually go out with my friends Marta and Noelia on Saturdays. They 11 and 12 years old. My mum loves cinema and my dad loves sport and nature. I very happy!

B. Complete the sentences. Use verb **to be**.

0. My teacher American.
1. We at school.
2. Where my dictionary?
3. What it?
4. I eleven years old.
5. you OK?
6. We students.
7. Murray my brother.
8. Susan and Sarah my friends.
9. I from Spain.
10. John English.
11. They friends



How are you?

I'm fine



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A 3-4. My friend

I have a very good friend. His (her) name is ... Friends are very important in our life. I think one cannot live without friends. The most important thing for being good friends, to my mind, is to be ready to help one another in any situation, nevertheless how difficult it is, to support one another and to solve all the problems together. And never mind, that the friends may have different interests and hobbies, different likes and dislikes. They say that the friend in need is a friend indeed. I think it is really so. My friend and I always do our best to help one another. We discuss all our troubles and try to find the best decision in any situation. My friend is a very good, kind and clever boy (girl). We often spend our free time together. It is not very easy now, because both of us are very busy we are going to enter institutes and have a lot of work to do. My friend is going to become a doctor (a teacher, an engineer, a lawyer). Our future professions are different (the same) and the subjects we have to study are different (the same) too, but (and) we like to work together and to help one another in our study. When we have some free time, we go for walks, read and discuss books, watch films, go to discos or play computer games. Playing computer games is our hobby. Both of us are fond of sport. We go in for swimming (tennis) and often go to the swimming pool (tennis court) together. We are football fans and we like to watch and discuss football matches on TV or to go to the stadium. I love my friend very much. I think he (she) is a true friend. Our friendship is very dear to me and I try to do my best to be a good friend too.

Present simple tense

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb:

*I **work** in London.*

But with the third person singular (*she/he/it*), we add an **-s**:

*She **works** in London.*

Present simple questions

Look at these questions:

Do you **play** the piano?

Where **do** you **live**?

Does Jack **play** football?

Where **does** he **come from**?

Do Rita and Angela **live** in Manchester?

Where **do** they **work**?

We use *do* and *does* to make [questions](#) with the present simple. We use *does* for the third person singular (*she/he/it*) and *do* for the others.

We use *do* and *does* with question words like *where*, *what* and *when*:

Where do Angela and Rita **live**?

What does Angela **do**?

When does Rita usually **get up**?

But questions with *who* often don't use *do* or *does*:

Who lives in London?

Who plays football at the weekend?

Who works at Liverpool City Hospital?

We use object pronouns as the **object** of a [verb](#):

Can you **help me**, please?

I can **see you**.

She doesn't **like him**.

I **saw her** in town today.

We **saw them** in town yesterday, but they didn't **see us**.

and after **prepositions**:

She is waiting **for me**.

I'll get it **for you**.

Give it **to him**.

Why are you looking **at her**?

Don't take it **from us**.

I'll speak **to them**.

A 5-6. Problem of Aral Sea. Grammar: Pronouns

The main problems of the Aral Sea include **desiccation**, which has led to the creation of the [Aralkum Desert](#); **environmental pollution** from salt and toxic chemicals carried by dust storms; and severe **human health impacts**, such as respiratory illnesses, higher rates of cancer, and malnutrition. These issues are primarily caused by the diversion of the rivers feeding the sea for irrigation, resulting in collapsed fishing industries, a changed climate, and a shortage of fresh drinking water. The **Aral Sea** is situated in Central Asia, between the Southern part of

Kazakhstan and Northern Uzbekistan. ... Today the **Aral Sea** is one of the main **problem** in in Asia. Thus a lot of ideas were given for saving the **Aral Sea**.

Clear answers

Possessive pronouns

As their names imply, both possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns show ownership. The independent possessive pronouns are *mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, and theirs*. The possessive adjectives, also called possessive determiners, are *my, our, your, his, her, its, and their*. We break down each type and offer examples of their usage below.

Independent possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are a type of [possessive noun](#). Also called absolute possessive pronouns, possessive pronouns simplify constructions that show possession of a noun by replacing it—in other words, independent possessive [pronouns](#) must stand alone and be used without a noun. To understand how possessive pronouns can make things simpler and clearer, first take a look at this example of a sentence that does *not* use a possessive pronoun:

Raúl's peace lilies were healthier than my peace lilies.

It sounds repetitive and feels a little unnecessary to state “peace lilies” twice in this sentence. Rewriting with a possessive pronoun simplifies things:

Raúl's peace lilies were healthier than **mine**.

Possessive pronoun examples

My phone is dead. Pass me **yours**.

Did you know that Labrador is **mine**?

The house on the corner is **theirs**.

As you can see, it is common to see independent possessive pronouns at the ends of clauses or [phrases](#).

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives also clarify who or what owns something. Unlike possessive pronouns—which replace nouns—possessive adjectives go *before* nouns to modify them.

Like independent possessive pronouns, possessive adjectives can help streamline sentences. To see what we mean, take a look at a sentence that does not have any possessive adjectives—and sounds a little clunky as a result:

Jane takes pride in **Jane's** outfits.

It sounds odd to use Jane's name twice in this sentence. A possessive adjective modifying the noun *outfits* solves the problem:

Jane takes pride in **her** outfits.

Thus, possessive adjectives are quite handy and are used frequently in the English language.

Possessive adjective examples

My plane is delayed.

Your dinner is ready.

Could you bring **his** tea out to him?

Remember not to judge a book by **its** cover.

I would have knocked on **their** door, but I heard **their** baby crying.

A common mistake: [its vs. it's](#)

A common mistake is putting an [apostrophe](#) in the possessive adjective *its*. It is easy to confuse *its* with the [contraction](#) of it is, *it's*, which does have an apostrophe. Remember, though, possessive adjectives never use apostrophes.

The boat lost *it's* mast in the storm.

The boat lost *its* mast in the storm.

A7-8 Destruction of the ozone layer. Grammar: there is, there are

The ozone layer is destroyed by man-made chemicals, such as [chlorofluorocarbons \(CFCs\)](#), that release chlorine and bromine atoms in the stratosphere. These atoms

act as catalysts, destroying ozone molecules much faster than they can be naturally created. This process is most severe in the polar regions, forming the "ozone hole," and the depletion allows more harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation to reach Earth's surface. The ozone layer is destroyed by man-made chemicals, such as [chlorofluorocarbons \(CFCs\)](#), that release chlorine and bromine atoms in the stratosphere. These atoms act as catalysts, destroying ozone molecules much faster than they can be naturally created. This process is most severe in the polar regions, forming the "ozone hole," and the depletion allows more harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation to reach Earth's surface.

GRAMMAR: THERE IS/ THERE ARE

There is... There are...



1. Look at the picture and fill in **is** or **are** into the following sentences:



1. There ___ a ball on the floor.
2. There ___ toys on the floor.
3. There ___ a cat at the wall.
4. There ___ a photo on the wall.
5. There ___ parents on the photo.
6. There ___ a window in the room.
7. There ___ curtains on the window.
8. There ___ a flower pot under the window.
9. There ___ a boy at the wall.
10. There ___ a small car toy at the cat.
12. There ___ five toys on the floor.

2. Choose **There is** or **There Are**:

1. ___ three bottles of milk in the fridge.
2. ___ a ship in the harbor.
3. ___ twelve students in the classroom.
4. ___ a cat under the table.
5. ___ many boys in the street.
6. ___ five lessons on Monday.
7. ___ a history museum in this city.
8. ___ a wardrobe in the corner of the room.
9. ___ many flowers in the garden.
10. ___ three windows in the room.
11. ___ a stadium opposite the theatre.
12. ___ a lot of apples in the basket.
13. ___ three colleges in our town.
14. ___ four cars near the house.
15. ___ a post-office in this street.
16. ___ many CDs on the table.
17. ___ ten computers in this classroom.
18. ___ a mirror in this corridor.



3. Write the sentences with **There is/There are**:

1. A college - opposite the museum.
2. Three parks - in this city.
3. Many plates - on the table.
4. A bank - near the shop.
5. A sports club - at the theatre.
6. Many eggs - in the fridge.
7. Ten girls - in the classroom.



4. Fill in **Is there/Are there**:

1. ___ a garage opposite your house?
2. ___ many birds on the tree?
3. ___ a supermarket near your house?
4. ___ any cheese on the table?
5. ___ flowers in your room?
6. ___ three dogs in the yard?
7. ___ a restaurant in this street?
8. ___ a shoe shop opposite the library?
9. ___ five hotels in your city?
10. ___ a theatre in your city?
11. ___ a swimming pool in this street?
12. ___ hospitals in your city?
13. ___ a bank near the school?
14. ___ a café at the bakery?



5. Answer the questions:

1. Is there a dairy shop near your house? (+)
2. Are there many cars on the road? (-)
3. Is there a musical theatre in your city? (-)
4. Are there many boys in your classroom? (+)
5. Is there a park opposite your school? (-)
6. Are there a lot of shops in your city? (+)
7. Is there a bus station in your city? (+)
8. Are there many cinemas in your city? (-)
9. Is there a restaurant opposite the bank? (+)
10. Are there many sportsmen at the gym? (-)
11. Is there a pet shop near your school? (+)
12. Are there many bookshops in your city? (-)
13. Is there a drugstore in this street? (+)
14. Are there any apples in the basket? (-)

6. Correct the mistakes:

1. There are a library round the corner.
2. There is two cats under the tree.
3. There are a flower pot on the floor.
4. There are many flower in the room.
5. There is three cars in the yard.
6. There is two birds on the tree.
7. There are a boy and a girl there.
8. There is a lot of students at the conference.
9. There are two portrait on the wall.
10. There is three umbrellas in the corner.
11. There are some cake on the table.
12. There is two apples on the plate.
13. There are many potato in the basket.
14. There is two tomatoes on the plate.



Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for *singular* and **there are** for *plural*.

- **There is** *one table* in the classroom.
- **There are** *three chairs* in the classroom.
- **There is** *a spider* in the bath.
- **There are** *many people* at the bus stop.

We also use **There is** with uncountable nouns:

- **There is** *milk* in the fridge.
- **There is** some *sugar* on the table.
- **There is** *ice cream* on your shirt.

Contractions

The contraction of **there is** is **there's**.

- **There's** a good song on the radio.
- **There's** only one chocolate left in the box.

You **cannot** contract **there are**.

- **There are** nine cats on the roof.
- **There are** only five weeks until my birthday.

Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting **not** after *is* or *are*:

- There is **not** a horse in the field.
- There are **not** eight children in the school.
- There is **not** a tree in the garden.
- There are **not** two elephants in the zoo.

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

- There's not = There isn't
- There are not = There aren't

There aren't with ANY

When we want to indicate that a zero quantity of something exists we use **there aren't any**.

- There aren't **any** people at the party.

- There aren't **any** trees in my street.

We also use this structure with **uncountable** nouns:

- There isn't **any** *water* in the swimming pool.
- There isn't **any** *sugar* in my coffee.

Questions

To form a question we place **is / are** in front of **there**.

Again we use **any** with plural questions or those which use uncountable nouns.

We also use **there is / are** in short answers.

- **Is there** a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
- **Are there** any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
- **Is there** a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
- **Are there** any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
- **Is there** any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

A 9-10

My daily routine Grammar: Questions. Types of questions

I usually get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my morning exercises, but not always, make my bed, wash and dress. Then I sit down to breakfast. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to school. As a rule I come to school in time as the lessons begin at 9 o'clock. I live not far from school and it usually takes me 15 minutes to get to school on foot.

Usually we have 6 or 7 classes every day and after classes I return home.

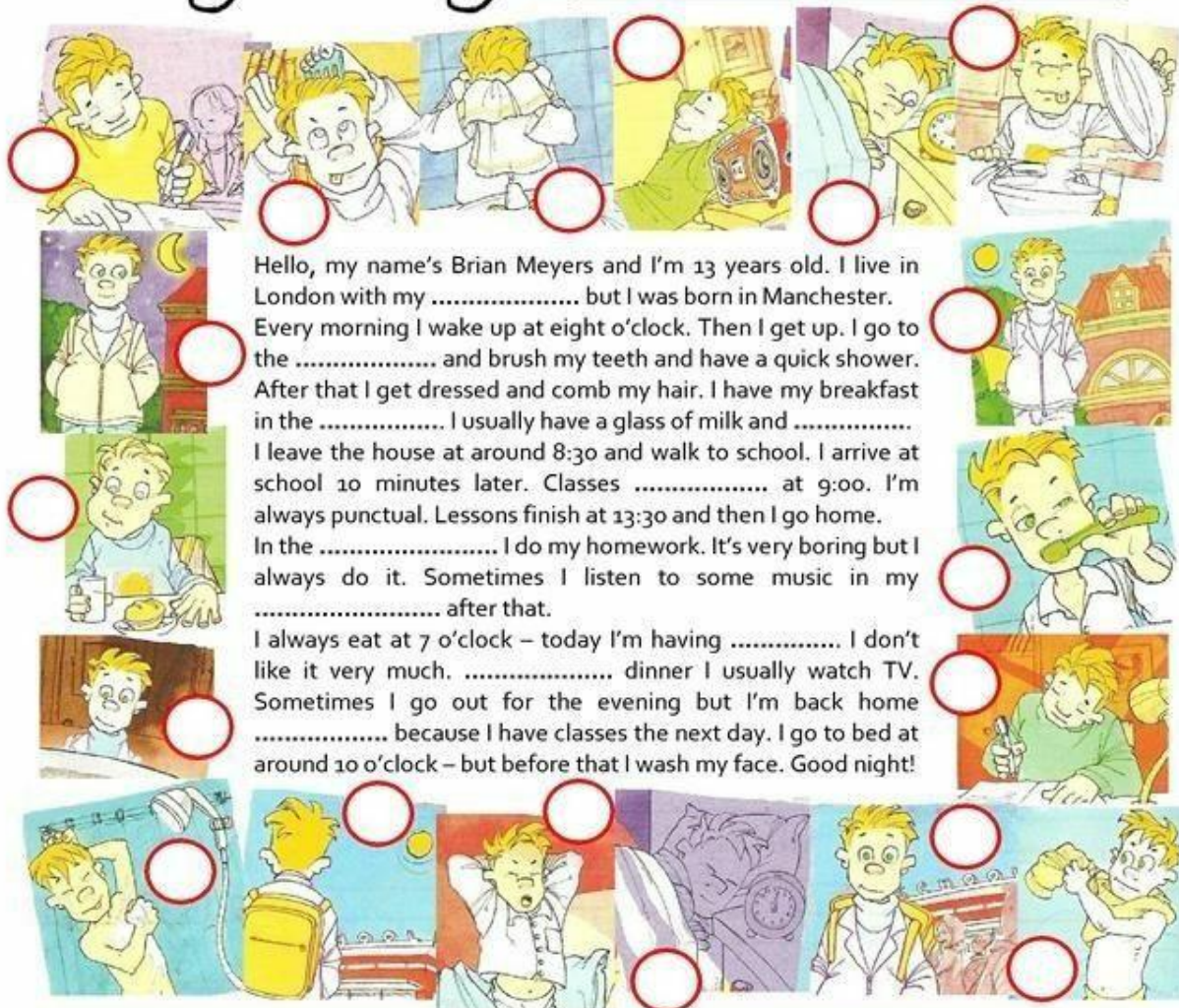
At 3 o'clock I have dinner and rest a little. After that I do my home work and help my mother about the house if **she** needs my help. Then I have supper and if the weather is good I go for a walk with my friends and if the weather is not good I stay at home something I watch TV; sometimes I listen to music or chat with my friends over the telephone. I never work late in the evening.

At 11 o'clock I usually go to bed but sometimes I watch television till late in the evening and that's why I may go to bed very late. But I always remember the proverb: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy and wise."

My day

1. Complete the text with the words below and then put the pictures into the correct order.

bread • bedroom • parents • early • kitchen
start • bathroom • after • afternoon • soup



Hello, my name's Brian Meyers and I'm 13 years old. I live in London with my but I was born in Manchester. Every morning I wake up at eight o'clock. Then I get up. I go to the and brush my teeth and have a quick shower. After that I get dressed and comb my hair. I have my breakfast in the I usually have a glass of milk and I leave the house at around 8:30 and walk to school. I arrive at school 10 minutes later. Classes at 9:00. I'm always punctual. Lessons finish at 13:30 and then I go home. In the I do my homework. It's very boring but I always do it. Sometimes I listen to some music in my after that. I always eat at 7 o'clock – today I'm having I don't like it very much. dinner I usually watch TV. Sometimes I go out for the evening but I'm back home because I have classes the next day. I go to bed at around 10 o'clock – but before that I wash my face. Good night!

2. Say whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the FALSE statements.

1. Brian lives alone.
2. He is English.
3. He always gets up late.
4. He has a shower in the morning.
5. He has classes before 9 o'clock.
6. He doesn't have lessons in the afternoon.
7. He likes doing his homework.
8. He has dinner at half past seven.
9. He never goes out in the evening.
10. He brushes his teeth before going to bed.

3. Answer the following questions on the text in complete sentences.

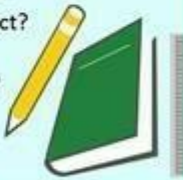
1. How old is Brian?
2. Where does he live?
3. What does he have for breakfast?
4. How does he go to school?
5. Is he sometimes late for school?
6. What time does he go home?
7. What does he normally do after dinner?
8. What time does he go to bed?

4. Now write about your typical day.

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WH-questions

Speaking cards

FOOD • What is your favorite dish? • Why do you like it? • When do you eat it? • How often do you cook it? 	HOBBY • What are your hobbies? • Why do you like them? • When did you start them? 
FRIENDS • Who is your best friend? • How often do you see him/her? • Where does he/she live? • How does he/she help you? 	ANIMALS • What is your favorite animal? • Why do you like it? • Where does it live? • What does it eat and drink? 
BIRTHDAY • When is your birthday? • How do you celebrate it? • What presents do you like? • How many friends do you usually invite? 	MOVIES • What is your favorite movie? • Why do you like it? • When did you see it? • Who are the actors there? 
SEASON • Which season do you like the most? • Why do you like it? • What do you do in this season? • Where do you spend it? 	SCHOOL • What is your favorite subject? • Why do you like it? • How often do you study it? 
HOLIDAYS • What is your favorite holiday? • Why do you like it? • What do you eat and drink on this day? • Where do you spend it? 	MUSIC • What is your favorite music? • Why do you like it? • When do you listen to it? • Who is your favorite singer? 

“Wh”-questions begin with *what*, *when*, *where*, *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose*, *why* and *how*. We use them to ask for information. The answer cannot be *yes* or *no*:

A: *When do you finish college?*

B: *Next year.*

A: *Who* is your favourite actor?

B: George Clooney for sure!

Forming *wh*-questions

With an auxiliary verb

We usually form *wh*-questions with *wh*- + an auxiliary verb (*be*, *do* or *have*) + subject + main verb or with *wh*- + a modal verb + subject + main verb:

<i>Be:</i> When are you leaving?	<i>Who's</i> been paying the bills?
<i>Do:</i> Where do they live?	<i>Why</i> didn't you call me?
<i>Have:</i> What has she done now?	<i>What</i> have they decided?
<i>Modal:</i> Who would she stay with?	<i>Where</i> should I park?

Without an auxiliary verb

Warning:

When *what*, *who*, *which* or *whose* is the subject or part of the subject, we do not use the auxiliary. We use the word order subject + verb:

What fell off the wall? **Which** horse won?

Who bought this? **Whose** phone rang?

Compare

<i>Who</i> owns <i>this bag</i> ?	<i>Who</i> is the subject of the sentence and <i>this bag</i> is the object. We use no auxiliary verb.
<i>Who</i> do you love <i>most</i> ?	<i>Who</i> is the object of the sentence and <i>you</i> is the subject. We use the auxiliary verb <i>do</i> .

Responding to *wh*-questions

Wh-questions ask for information and we do not expect a *yes-no* answer to a *wh*-question. We expect an answer which gives information:

A: *Where's the coffee machine?* (We expect an answer about the location of the coffee machine.)

B: *It's in the room next to the reception.*

A: *How old is your dog?* (We expect an answer about the age of the dog.)

B: *She's about five. I'm not very sure.*

Adding emphasis to *wh*-questions

We can add emphasis to *wh*-questions in speaking by stressing the auxiliary verb *do*. We usually do this when we have not already received the information that we expected from an earlier question, or to show strong interest.

When the *wh*-word is the object of the sentence, the *do* auxiliary is stressed to make it more emphatic:

A: *How was your weekend in Edinburgh?*

B: *I didn't go to Edinburgh.*

A: *Really. Where **did** you go?*

B: *We decided to go to Glasgow instead.*

When the *wh*-word is the subject of the sentence, we can add the auxiliary *do* to make it emphatic. We stress *do*:

A: *Ronald Price lives in that house, doesn't he?*

B: *No. He moved out.*

A: *So who **does** live there?* (non-emphatic question: *So who lives there?*)

B: *Actually, his son is living there now.*

See also:

- Intonation and *wh*-questions

Negative *wh*-questions

When we ask negative *wh*-questions, we use the auxiliary verb *do* when there is no other auxiliary or modal verb, even when the *wh*-word is the subject of the clause:

Affirmative with no auxiliary	Negative with auxiliary <i>do</i>
<i>Who</i> wants an ice cream?	<i>Who doesn't</i> want an ice cream?
<i>Which</i> door opened?	<i>Which door didn't</i> open?

Adding a *wh*-word at the end of a statement to make a question

Spoken English:

In speaking, we can sometimes turn *wh*-questions into statement questions:

What's today's date? or Today's date is what?

We do this especially when we are checking information that we have already been given or when we want to quickly check a particular detail. These are less formal than full *wh*-questions:

A: *So we're all going to be there at eight?*

B: *Right, I'm travelling with Larry.*

A: *You're travelling with who?* (more formal: *Who are you travelling with?*)

B: *With Larry. We're actually going on our bikes.*

A: *Is your sister here too or just your mother?*

B: *Just my mother.*

A: *And she's here until when?* (more formal: *And when is she here until?* or even more formal: *Until when is she here?*)

Questions with 'Wh' Words

- What is your name?
- Why are you late?
- Where are you from?
- When can you come?
- Whose book is this?
- Whom did you meet?
- Which book is it?
- How will you do it?

A 11-12. About my hobbies. Grammar: Definite and indefinite articles

A hobby is a regular activity that is done for enjoyment. A list of hobbies is lengthy and always changing as interests and fashions change. Hobbies can bring in enthusiasm and a pleasure that enriches life. If you haven't found the right hobby, then keep looking. The "pursuit of happiness" is half the fun. There are several different types of hobbies to help you narrow down what you're interested in doing with your spare time. Some of these hobbies are.

1. Enrichment Hobbies

The hobby that helps you enrich/improve your mind. Hobbies include, Foreign Language Study, Reading, Blogging, Writing Etc.

2. Sports and Games

As everyone know, a physical activity to burn stress and build health. Like jogging, Horseback Riding, Yoga and other team sports.

3. Social Activities

A hobby that sometimes benefits most from a hobby that involves friends and/or meeting new people. Like Card Games, Dinner/Movie Club etc

4. Creative Hobbies

A Creative hobby is a gppd way to find out what we are made up of. A Creative hobby benefits a many of them. Hobbies Include Drawing/painting/photography, Scrapbooking.

5. Collecting

Collecting items that you find intresting and adding them to your collection is a fun, goal oriented pursuit. Like. Antiques, Decor, Postcards.

6. Making and tinkering

Making a replica of a real object in a smaller scale goes back to prehistoric times with small clay "dolls" and Tinkering is 'dabbling' with the making process, often applied to the major hobby of tinkering with car repairs, and various kinds of restoration. Hobbies Like Modelling, 3D Printing, Dress Making.

7. Outdoor recreation

Outdoor pursuits are the group of activities which occur outdoors. These hobbies include gardening, hill walking, hiking, backpacking, cycling.

8. Domestic hobbies

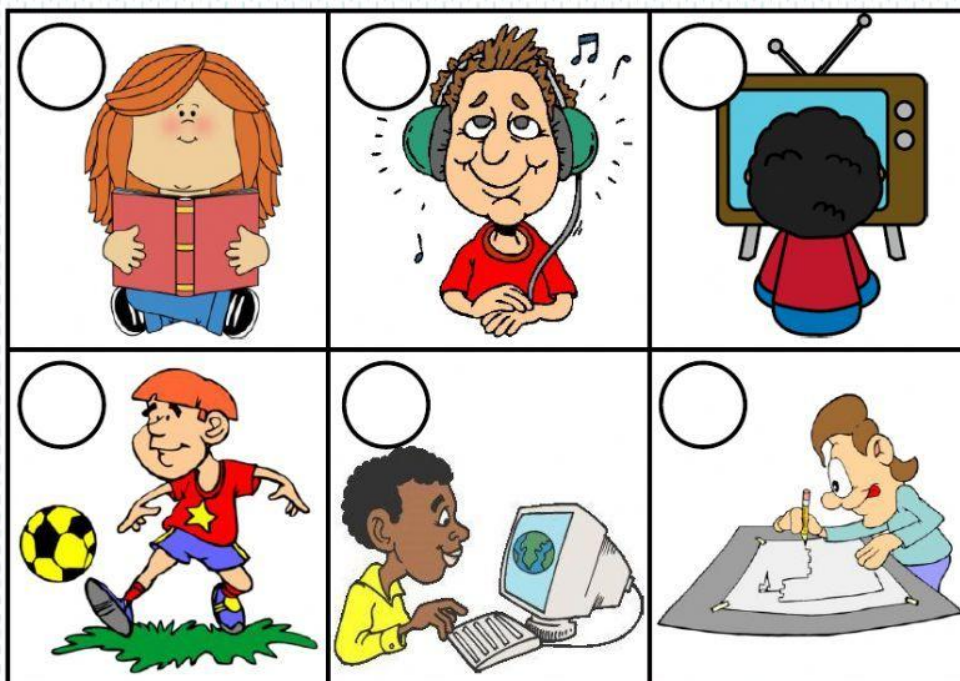
The activity that you perform as a duty, doesn't mean that you might not thoroughly enjoy opportunities to explore and create new ideas. Hobbies include Cooking, Knitting etc.

Task

HOBBIES

A. Write the names of the hobbies under the correct picture.

- watching TV ● reading ● playing computer games
- drawing ● listening to music ● playing football
- surfing the Net



B. What is your favourite hobby?

I like _____

I don't like _____





HOBBIES

Name : _____
Class : _____
Date : _____



jogging



cycling

horse riding

swimming



rafting

fishing



camping

dancing



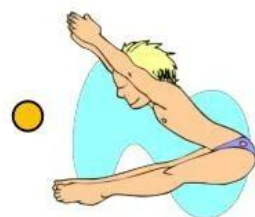
cooking

doing exercises



skateboarding

climbing





My Hobby



Hello, my name is Judy. I'm nine years and I live in London. I like swimming and reading books. My favourite hobby is playing basketball. I'm very good at playing basketball because I'm very tall. I'm not very good at playing tennis. I also like drawing and painting but I don't like playing computer games. My best friends are Anne and Sara. We play basketball on Mondays and at the weekend we usually go to the park and play.



Read and choose from a, b or c :

- 1 . Judy lives in.....
a . Paris b . Brazil c . London
- 2 . She is not very good at
a . basketball b . tennis c . computer
- 3 . Her favourite hobby is playing
a . football b . game c . basketball

A 13-14. Problem of waste disposal. Grammar: Prepositions of time: in, at, on

The problem of waste disposal is the environmental, health, and social consequences of improper waste management, including **pollution** of air, soil, and water, and associated **health hazards**. Other issues include **increasing waste volumes**, limited landfill space, the **high cost** of disposal, and lack of public awareness or adequate infrastructure.

Environmental problems

- **Land pollution:** Toxic chemicals and heavy metals can leach from landfills into the soil, affecting land and agricultural productivity.
- **Water pollution:** Contaminants can seep into groundwater and surface water, harming aquatic life and potentially entering the human drinking water supply.
- **Air pollution:** Burning waste releases harmful toxins and greenhouse gases like methane, contributing to respiratory illnesses and climate change.
- **Habitat destruction:** Landfills consume valuable land and can lead to the destruction of natural habitats.

Health problems

- **Disease vectors:** Pests like rodents and insects attracted to waste can spread diseases such as salmonella and e. coli.
- **Respiratory issues:** Inhaling polluted air from burning waste can lead to respiratory problems, cardiovascular issues, and other health problems.
- **Toxic exposure:** Direct contact with improperly handled waste can cause skin diseases, infections, and other health issues for workers and nearby communities.

Social and economic problems

- **Resource depletion:** Inefficient waste management means valuable resources that could be reused are instead discarded.
- **Lack of public participation:** Inadequate public awareness and participation in waste management processes, like recycling and sorting, complicate solutions.
- **Inadequate systems:** In many regions, a lack of proper infrastructure for collection and disposal is a major issue.

Other related problems

- **Contamination:** Contamination of recyclable materials due to inaccurate sorting is a major obstacle to effective recycling.
- **Climate change:** Waste disposal methods contribute to climate change through the release of greenhouse gases.

Grammar: Prepositions of time: in,at,on

Months — in March, in October

Seasons — in the Summer, in the Winter

Years — in 1991, in 2018

Decades — in the 2000s, in the 1960s

Centuries — in the 21st century

Unspecified Periods of Time — in the past, in the future

Below I have listed some example sentences where the preposition ‘in’ is being used in various ways associated with describing time.

- My birthday is **in** October.
- It is the hottest time of the year here **in** the summer.
- **In** the 1960s, John F. Kennedy was President of the United States.
 - As you can see, the preposition of time ‘in’ can be used towards in the middle of the sentence but also at the beginning of a sentence as its first word especially when describing a decade.
 - When it comes to the preposition ‘on’, it can also be used in a number of ways. ‘On’ is specifically used for describing days of the weeks, part(s) of the day, specific dates, and special days such as anniversaries, birthdays, weddings, etc.
 - *Days of the week* — on Monday, on Saturday
 - *Specific part(s) of the day* — on Sunday afternoon, on Tuesday night

Specific date(s) — on December 31st, on April 1st

Special days — on our anniversary, on my birthday, on the wedding day

Here are some examples below of how the preposition ‘on’ can be used correctly according to its various usages related to the descriptions above:

- **On** Friday evenings, I like to go to the movies with my girlfriend.
- We went to the baseball game together **on** my birthday.
 - April Fools day is known to be **on** April 1st.

‘On’ can be used in various parts of the overall sentence and is not solely restricted to the beginning or end of a regular sentence. It’s important to note that ‘on’ is a

preposition that is more specific in its purposes when compared to the preposition ‘in’ when it is used for time.

Next, we have the last preposition of time which could be considered one of the three musketeers of prepositions. ‘At’ has a variety of uses and is known for being the most specific of the three main prepositions of time. ‘At’ can be mainly used for describing times on the clock, festivals, holidays, and more general times of the day or night.

Times on the clock — at 5:30, at 4:15

Festivals / Holidays — at Christmas, at Thanksgiving

General times of the day — at night, at lunchtime

Listed below are some key examples to draw from when it comes to being able to use the preposition ‘at’ in the right context and with the right usage:

- Chris gets out of his soccer practice **at** 5:00.
- We get together as a family **at** Christmas time.
- The couple likes to go out and dance Salsa **at** night.

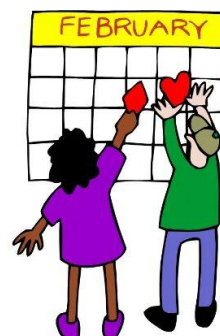
Prepositions of Time

IN	ON	AT
In The Morning 	On Monday 	At 8.30 am 
In The Afternoon 	On Wednesday 	At 12 O'clock 
In The Evening 	On Sunday 	At 6 pm 
In January 	On 24th January 2015 	At Noon/ Midday 
In April 	On April 15th 	At Midnight 
In The Morning 	On Sunday Morning(s) 	At Dawn 

PREPOSITIONS of TIME

in

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2013
- the 1990s



on

- Sunday
- Monday morning
- Tuesday afternoon
- Wednesday evening
- my birthday
- a holiday
- May 5
- a weekday
- the weekend (U.S.)



at

- night
- 10:30
- noon / midday
- midnight
- bedtime
- sunrise / sunset
- the weekend (U.K.)

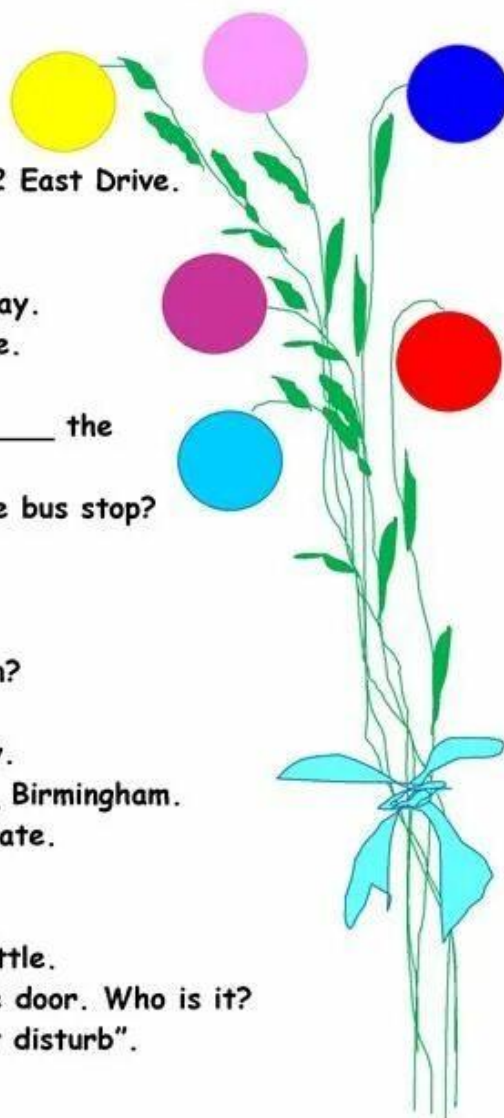


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In, On or At?

Fill in the correct preposition:

1. I live _____ 16 Spring Road.
2. I live _____ West Road.
3. I live _____ Long Street.
4. We've just moved from our flat _____ 42 East Drive.
5. Children mustn't play _____ the street.
6. Talks are to be held _____ Paris.
7. We broke down _____ the Queens Highway.
8. The office of the company is _____ Rome.
9. The train stopped _____ every station.
10. My friend lives _____ a small village _____ the mountains.
11. Do you know the boy standing _____ the bus stop?
12. Does this train stop _____ Milan?
13. Tom is _____ Oxford studying politics.
14. Mona lives _____ Silver Street.
15. Shall we meet _____ the railway station?
16. We spent some days _____ Liverpool.
17. The town is _____ the Princess Highway.
18. Alec is doing his Master's degree _____ Birmingham.
19. Where's the man standing? _____ the gate.
20. Where's the bird? _____ the gate?
21. There is some water _____ the bottle.
22. There is a beautiful label _____ the bottle.
23. Look There is a man standing _____ the door. Who is it?
24. The notice _____ the door says "Do not disturb".
25. Where is your key? _____ the door.
26. There is thick ice _____ the river.
27. Turin is _____ the North of Italy _____ the river Po.
28. Look? Andrew is swimming _____ the river.
29. Helen is _____ the conference.
30. What is there _____ your hand?
31. Do you see a spider _____ the ceiling?
32. What's that _____ the floor?
33. Who is standing _____ the window?
34. What is there _____ the bottom of the page?
35. I left my book _____ the table.



A 15-16. Changes in Earth's climate

Changes in Earth's climate include rising global temperatures, more frequent and intense heatwaves, melting glaciers and ice sheets, and rising sea levels. Other changes are more severe storms, increased droughts, ocean warming and acidification, and shifts in ecosystems and biodiversity. These changes are largely caused by human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, and have wide-ranging impacts on people and the planet. Present-day **climate change** includes both **global warming**—the ongoing increase in [global average temperature](#)—and its wider effects on Earth's [climate system](#). [Climate change in a broader sense](#) also includes previous long-term changes to Earth's [climate](#). The current rise in global temperatures is [driven by human activities](#), especially [fossil fuel](#) ([coal](#), [oil](#) and [natural gas](#)) burning since the [Industrial Revolution](#).^{[3][4]} Fossil fuel use, [deforestation](#), and some [agricultural](#) and industrial practices release [greenhouse gases](#).^[5] These gases [absorb some of the heat](#) that the Earth [radiates](#) after it warms from sunlight, warming the lower atmosphere. [Carbon dioxide](#), the primary gas driving global warming, [has increased in concentration by about 50%](#) since the [pre-industrial era](#) to levels not seen for millions of years.¹



Sentences of Present Continuous Tense

1. We **are playing** games on the playground.
2. She **is writing** a letter to an elder brother.
3. I **am trying** to learn English at an early age.
4. He **is going** to the market to buy vegetables.
5. We **are watching** a movie on television.
6. You **are giving** a book to your friend.
7. They **are meeting** new people in a classroom.
8. She **isn't feeling** well due to a headache.
9. I **am not cooking** food.
10. **Are** they **buying** new cloth for a party?
11. What **is** he **doing** right now?
12. My father **is driving** a sports bike.
13. The dog **is running** very fast.
14. Ben **is feeling** much better now.
15. He **is visiting** his parent's next weekend.
16. You **are looking** gorgeous.
17. I **am working** on my laptop.
18. Who **is speaking** loudly?
19. She **is singing** a song on a stage.
20. The teacher **is teaching** in the classroom.



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Present Continuous



1. Jack is painting now.
2. Ann is eating now.
3. Look! They are singing.
4. Artem is playing football.
5. Tom is drinking milk.
6. The baby is sleeping now.
7. My friend is riding a horse.
8. They are playing basketball.
9. Listen. It is raining.
10. He is running very fast.
11. My cousin is riding a bike.
12. They are celebrating now.
13. Look! Kira is painting.
14. Sam is playing tennis.
15. Sasha is dancing now.

Grammar: Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative

The **present continuous**, in the **affirmative** form, is used to confirm situations that are going on around the moment of speaking.

The structure is: **Subject + to be + [verb + -ing] + ...**

For example:

— “**You *are eating*.**” = We use the **present continuous** to express an action that takes place while talking (in that moment).

♦ “**You *eat*.**” = We use the **present simple** to express an action that happens repeatedly or always in the present.

There are some **irregularities**, depending on the ending of the verb.

For example:

— **Suffix -e:** drop **-e** and add **-ing**. “**Shake**” ⇒ “**This winter is so cold, I am *shaking*.**”

— **Vowel after a consonant, verbs with the accent on the last syllable and verbs ending in -l:** double the consonant. “**Put**” ⇒ “**He is *putting* his grandson to sleep.**”

— **Suffix -ie:** drop **-ie** and add **-ying**: “**Tie**” ⇒ “**My cousin has problems with *tying* his shoes.**”

Negative

The **present continuous**, in the **negative** form, is used to deny situations that are going on around the moment of speaking.

The structure is: **Subject + to be + not + [verb + -ing] + ...**

For example:

— “**You *aren’t eating*.**” = We use the **present continuous** to express an action that takes place while talking (in that moment).

♦ “**You *don’t eat*.**” = We use the **present simple** to express an action that happens repeatedly or always in the present.

Interrogative

The **present continuous**, in the **interrogative** form, is used to ask about situations that are going on around the moment of speaking.

The structure is: **To be + subject + [verb + -ing] + ...?**

For example:

— “***Are you eating?***” = We use the **present continuous** to ask about an action that takes place whilst talking (in that moment).

♦ “***Do you eat?***” = We use the **present simple** to ask about an action that happens repeatedly or always in the present.



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Present Continuous



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12. They are celebrating now.

13. Look! Kira is painting.

14. Sam is playing tennis.

15. Sasha is dancing now.



A 17-18 Shopping. Grammar: Past Simple Tense

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Past simple tense va uning qo'llanish holatlari

- □ **Past simple tense - oddiy o'tgan zamon** o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lgan va tugallangan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Ish-harakatning hozirgi zamonga aloqasi yo'q.
- □ Oddiy o'tgan zamonning qolipi gapda qanday fe'l qo'llanishiga qarab, **darak gaplarda** to'g'ri fe'llarga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish yoki noto'g'ri fe'llarning **past simple (verb ii)** shaklini qo'llash bilan hosil qilinadi.
- □ Oddiy o'tgan zamonda inkor va so'roq gaplarda **did** yordamchi fe'li ishlatiladi va ular ishlatilganda **asosiy fe'l** hech qanday o'zgarishsiz (*infinitive shaklida*)

qo'llanadi.

▪ **Positive form:**

- ◆ I **went**/worked
- ◆ He/she/it **went**/worked
- ◆ We/you/they **went**/worked

▪ **Negative form:**

- ◆ I **didn't go/work**
- ◆ He/she/it **didn't go/work**
- ◆ We/you/they **didn't go/work**

▪ **Question form:**

- ◆ **Did** I go/work?
- ◆ **Did** he/she/it go/work?
- ◆ **Did** we/you/they go/work?

Misollar:

- ◆ I **washed** my car yesterday. (*Men kecha mashinamni yuvdim*)
- ◆ They **bought** a new house in 1998. (*Ular 1998-yilda yangi uy sotib olishgandi*)

💡 Yuqoridagidan shu narsa ma'lum bo'ladiki, o'tgan zamonda **asosiy va yordamchi fe'llar** hamma shaxslar uchun bir xil.

△ **O'tgan zamonda to be** fe'lining o'z shakllari (**was/were**) mavjud bo'lib, inkor va so'roq gaplarda **did** yordamchi fe'li qo'llanmaydi.

- **Positive form:** I/he/she/it **was** ▪ We/you/they **were**
- **Negative form:** I/he/she/it **was not** ▪ We/you/they **were not**
- **Question form:** **Was** I/he/she/it...? ▪ **Were** we/you/they...?

▪ **Misol:**

- ◆ I **wasn't** at home yesterday. (I didn't be.... emas)

* **Past simple tense qo'llanish holatlari**

1 **Mazkur zamonning o'ziga xosligi** shundaki, odatda o'tgan zamon payt ravishlari bilan qo'llaniladi, ya'ni ish-harakat(voqea) o'tgan zamonda sodir bo'lganligi payt ravishlari bilan yaqqol ko'rsatiladi.

- ◆ We **went** to the theatre last week. (*Biz o'tgan hafta teatrga bordik*)
- ◆ I **saw** Jack at the cinema yesterday.
- ◆ I **didn't go** out last night.

2 **Shu bilan birga, o'tgan zamon payt ravishlarisiz, tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqealar uchun qollaniladi.** Bu vaziyatda matn mazmunidan ish-harakat tarixda sodir

bo'lganligi anglashiladi:

◆ Aristotel **was** a great philosopher. (*Aristotel juda o'tkir faylasuf bo'lgan*)

◆ Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet.

◆ The Chinese **invented** printing. (*Xitoylikdan kitob bosishni kashf qilishgan*)

▪ □ O'tgan zamonning odatiy payt ravishlari quyidagilardan iborat:

□ **last**+night/week/Monday/month/year... □ a day /a week/two years/six minutes+ago

□ **yesterday** □ **in the 1960's** □ **the other day** □ **in the 19th century** □ **in the past** □ **just now** □ **in the Bronze Age** □ **in the Middle Ages** □ **the last time**

△ □ '**just now**' payt ravishi "hozirgina, "bir necha daqiqa oldin" ma'nolarida o'tgan zamonda qo'llaniladi.

◆ I **saw** him just now.

Grammar: Past Simple

he **past simple** is the tense used to express situations, events and actions that happened in the past.

Affirmative

The **past simple** is used, in the **affirmative** form, to confirm situations that occurred in the past and have now concluded.

The structure of regular verbs is: **Subject + [past form of the verb] + ...**

For example:

— Regular verbs: "You **ask**." ⇒ "You **asked**." = We just add **-ed**.

The **past simple** tense of **regular** verbs is formed differently depending on the base form of the verb used.

For example:

— Suffix **-y**: "I **try**." ⇒ "I **tried**." = We change **-y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

— Suffix **-e**: "I **dance**." ⇒ "I **danced**." = We just add **-d**.

— Suffix with **stressed vowel** + **consonant** (except **-w** and **-y**): "I **plan**." ⇒ "I **planned**." = We **double the consonant** and add **-ed**.

Negative

The **past simple**, in its **negative** form, is used to deny situations that occurred in the past and have now concluded.

The structure is: **Subject + did + not + verb + ...**

For example:

— "You **didn't** ask." = We use the **past simple** to express a past event that didn't occur.

Interrogative

The **past simple**, in its **interrogative** form, is used to ask about situations that occurred in the past and have now concluded.

The structure is: **Did + subject + verb + ...?**

For example:

– “**Did** you ask?” = We use the **past simple** to ask questions about a past event.

Past Simple of Irregular Verbs

many verbs have **irregular** past simple forms.

The most commonly used are: *become* ⇒ *became*, *break* ⇒ *broke*, *bring* ⇒ *brought*, *buy* ⇒ *bought*, *do* ⇒ *did*, *draw* ⇒ *drew*, *drink* ⇒ *drank*, *eat* ⇒ *ate*, *feel* ⇒ *felt*, *find* ⇒ *found*, *go* ⇒ *went*, *have* ⇒ *had*, *hear* ⇒ *heard*, *keep* ⇒ *kept*, *read* ⇒ *read*, *run* ⇒ *ran*, *say* ⇒ *said*, *see* ⇒ *saw*, *teach* ⇒ *taught*, *write* ⇒ *wrote*.

For example:

– **Correct:** “I **left** my blanket under the tree.” / **Incorrect:** “I leaved my blanket under the tree.” = The verb **leave** changes to **left**, because it is an **irregular verb**.

Past Simple

Say Sleep
Speak
Cook Cry
Write
Travel Love
Go
Study Wear
Listen

1. Write the verbs into the correct place

Regular Verbs

Irregular Verbs

2. Match

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Drink ☐ | ☐ Enjoyed |
| Play ☐ | ☐ Drove |
| Visit ☐ | ☐ Danced |
| Eat ☐ | ☐ Had |
| Buy ☐ | ☐ Traveled |
| Enjoy ☐ | ☐ Did |
| Have ☐ | ☐ Read |
| Do ☐ | ☐ Drank |
| Dance ☐ | ☐ Played |
| Travel ☐ | ☐ Visited |
| Drive ☐ | ☐ Ate |
| Read ☐ | ☐ Bought |

3. Complete the sentences

- I _____ (walk) in the park yesterday.
- We _____ (eat) hot dog last Sunday.
- Daniel _____ (run) in the marathon.
- You _____ (travel) to Paris one year ago.
- They _____ (go) to London yesterday.

4. Change the sentences into negative or question form

- I went to Cartagena last holiday.

(-) _____

- She wrote a beautiful poem.

(?) _____

Past simple (designed by: S. Pourlahiji, sami_lahiji@yahoo.com)

1. Write the questions in the correct order.

Example: night? / meet/ did/ you/ them/ last
Did you meet them last night?

1. Film? / like / you / did / the /

2. You / many / did / ask? / How/ people

3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /

4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at

5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /

6. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /

1. Write the past simple of these verbs.

Example: Walk: walked

2. Copy _____
3. Revise _____
4. Cycle _____
5. Listen _____
6. Practice _____
7. Play _____
8. Like _____
9. Move _____
10. Shout _____
11. Start _____

3. Complete the sentences.

1. On Saturday I _____
(play) computer games with my cousins.
2. My mum _____ (not cook) dinner last night.
3. I _____ (walk) to school because there weren't any buses.
4. They _____ (not dance) at the party.
5. My brother _____
(travel) to Ireland last summer.

4. Correct the sentences.

Who do you met on Saturday morning? X

Who did you meet on Saturday morning?

1. Did he went to school yesterday?
.....
2. Why did you to go home early?
.....
3. Where you did learn English?
.....
4. Did she works today?
.....
5. What do you this yesterday?
.....
6. Did they last night phone you?
.....

Student: _____ Time: _____

1- Write the **past simple** of the verbs in the correct lists.

	walk + -ed	receive + -d	study + -ied	stop + p + -ed	
plan					cook
arrive					work
live					watch
visit					enter
					drop
study					
walk					
paint					
enjoy					
try					
carry					
cry					
taste					
stay					
stop					
receive					

2- This is Kate. She is a Japanese ten year old girl. She is talking about her last holidays in the USA. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Past Simple.

WHAT DID THEY DO?

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past tense

- He _____ (work) in January.
- They _____ (move) in February.
- I _____ (play) golf in March.
- We _____ (change) jobs in April.
- You _____ (stop) working in May.
- She _____ (open) her business in June.
- John _____ (help) me in July.
- That _____ (happen) in August.
- The games _____ (continue) in September.
- My grandmother _____ (die) in October.

A 19-20 About my university

Grammar: Modal verbs: must and have

Must is a type of auxiliary modal verb used to express certainty, necessity or strong obligation which doesn't come from outside, it's a personal opinion. It also expresses prohibition in the negative form.

Affirmative

The structure is:

Subject + must + verb + ...

- I/You **must** work
- He/She/It **must** work
- We/You/They **must** work

For example:

"I **must** visit my parents soon." = *The subject feels obligation.*

Negative

The structure is:

Subject + must not + verb + ...

- I/You **must not** work
- He/She/It **must not** work
- We/You/They **must not** work

Short form of the negative form is: **mustn't**.

For example:

"You **must not** try drugs." = *It expresses prohibition.*

Interrogative

The structure is:

Must + subject + verb + ...?

- **Must** I/you work ...?
 - **Must** he/she/it work ...?
 - **Must** we/you/they work ...?

For example:

"**Must** I do it now?" = *The subject asks if he has to do it in that moment.*

Have to

Have to is a type of auxiliary modal verb used to express certainty, necessity or strong obligation which comes from outside, from external factors.

Affirmative

The structure is:

Subject + have/has to + verb + ...

- I/You **have to** work
- He/She/It **has to** work

- We/You/They **have to** work

Negative

The structure is:

Subject + do/does + not + have to + verb + ...

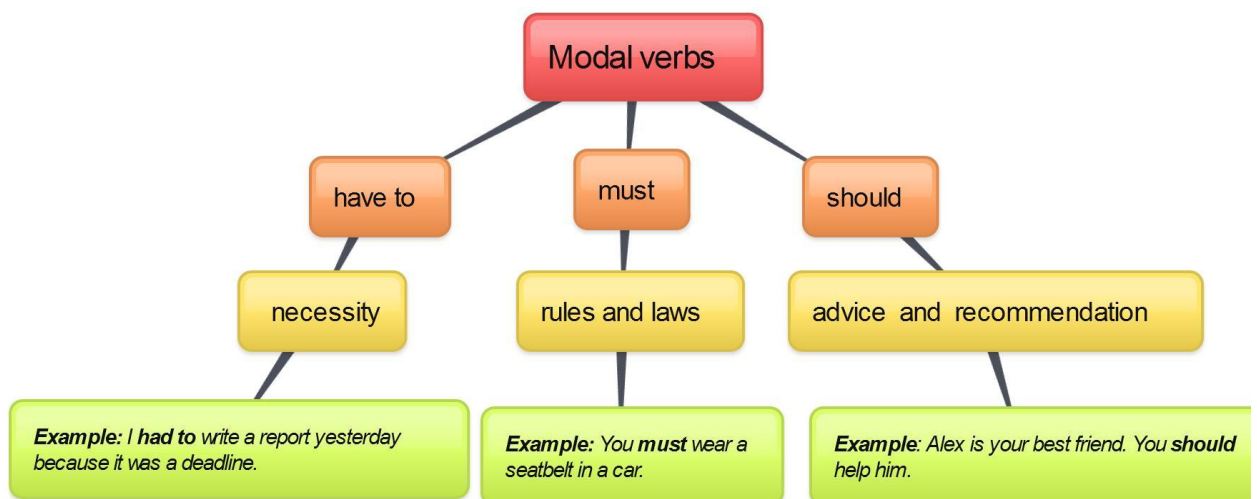
Subject do/does + not **have to** Verb I/You **do not have to** work He/She/It **does not have to** work We/You/They **do not have to** work

Interrogative

The structure is:

Do/Does + subject + have to + verb + ...?

- **Do** I/you **have to** work ...?
- **Does** he/she/it **have to** work ...?
- **Do** we/you/they **have to** work ...



created with www.bubbl.us

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

HAVE TO



I	have	
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

to travel.

I	don't		
You	don't		
He	doesn't		
She	doesn't		
It	doesn't		
We	don't		
They	don't		

have to travel.

Do	I		
Do	you		
Does	he		
Does	she		
Does	it		
Do	we		
Do	they		

have

to travel?

Yes,

No,

I do.	I don't.
you do.	you don't.
he does.	he doesn't.
she does	she doesn't.
it does.	it doesn't.
we do.	we don't.
they do.	they don't.

- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above box.**

- Today is a holiday. I _____ go to work.
- _____ your sister _____ go to school today?
- My mother _____ go to the post office now.
- I _____ study for the grammar test tomorrow.
- A: Do they _____ get up early every morning? B: Yes, they _____.
- Patrick _____ drive to the store. He can take a bus.
- Anne _____ see a doctor because she isn't feeling well.
- Excuse me, I _____ answer my phone.
- _____ you _____ leave soon?
- My friend _____ take a driving test this afternoon.
- Camels _____ drink water for a long time.
- My sister _____ see a dentist. She has an appointment.
- Astronauts _____ bring food and water into space.
- A: _____ he have to study now? B: Yes, he _____.
- Do you really _____ make so much noise?

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GRAMMAR DISCUSSION

HAVE TO

Student 'A'

- *Discuss the questions below with your partner.*

1. What do you **have to** do after class?
2. What do you **have to** do tomorrow morning?
3. What do you **have to** do tomorrow night?
4. Why do people **have to** go to school?
5. What do people **have to** do to stay strong and healthy?
6. What do people **have to** do to become rich?
7. What do people **have to** do to live to be 100 years old?
8. Do you sometimes **have to** do things you don't like to do? If 'yes', what?
9. What are some things you **have to** do to make your English better?
10. What does a good wife **have to** do?



GRAMMAR DISCUSSION

HAVE TO

Student 'B'

- *Discuss the questions below with your partner.*

1. What do you **have to** do after class?
2. What do you **have to** do tomorrow afternoon?
3. What do you **have to** do next week?
4. Why do people **have to** go to work?
5. What do people **have to** do to have lots of friends?
6. What do people **have to** do to be happy?
7. At what age do people **have to** retire? Do people really **have to** retire?
8. How many people in your family **have to** wear glasses?
9. What are some things good teachers **have to** do?
10. What does a good husband **have to** do?

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A 21-22 About the problem of air pollution.

Grammar: Modal verb: Can/Can't

1. Reducing air pollution would limit global warming

Not only do air pollutants and greenhouse gases share the same sources, some pollutants directly contribute to global warming. Reducing these super pollutants (called Short-Lived Climate Pollutants) would slow the rate of climate change and help limit warming to 1.5C. Find out more about **air pollution and climate change**.

2. Air pollution is bad for our health

Even though you can't see it, the air you are breathing is probably polluted. Worldwide, 9 out of 10 of us breathe air that is damaging our health. Invisible particles penetrate every cell and organ in our bodies, causing acute and chronic diseases, including asthma, strokes, heart attacks and dementia. Outdoor air pollution causes around 4.2 million early deaths every year. Find out more about **public health and air pollution**.

3. Dirty air is detrimental to childhoods

Our children, and all future generations, deserve to breathe air that is free from toxic pollution. 93% of children under 15 are denied their right to grow up in a clean and healthy environment. Many babies breathe polluted air from their first breath, a critical period when the foundations of growth and cognitive development are being established. Air pollution negatively impacts a child's physical health, their right to an education and to play. These factors are detrimental to brain development, and contribute to mental health and behavioural issues. Find out more about how **air quality affects children**.

4. The most marginalised are hit the hardest

The worst effects of air pollution are often felt by those least responsible. The poorest and most marginalised communities are most likely to live in congested neighbourhoods or work where they are exposed to toxic levels of pollution. The impact on their health prevents them from attending school or work, which further exacerbates poverty and inequity. Find out more about how **air pollution affects social inequity**.

5. Air pollution is bad for business

Air pollution hampers workforce productivity and economic activity: 1.2 billion work days are lost globally every year, which could reach 3.8 billion days by 2060. The World Bank estimates that the health damage caused by air pollution costs \$8.1 trillion a year, equivalent to 6.1% of global GDP. Find out more about how **air pollution affects economies**.

6. Our cities should be liveable and sustainable

Throughout the world, many cities prioritise the movement of cars over people. By 2050, 68% of the world's population is projected to live in urban areas. However, only half of the world's urban population has convenient access to public transport. How our cities are designed and, consequently, how we travel, determines the quality of air we breathe, as well as our health, safety and wellbeing as city dwellers. Find out more about **urban air pollution**.

- Grammar: Modal verb: Can/Can't

Can, can't – form

Infinitive without to

We use **can** + **infinitive** without **to**.

- I **can swim**. (NOT ~~I can to swim.~~)
- We **can't come**. (NOT ~~We can't to come.~~)

No -s after he/she/it

We don't add **-s** after **he/she/it**. We use **can** for all persons.

- He **can** swim. (NOT ~~He cans swim.~~)

No do/don't

Can is an auxiliary verb and has a negative and interrogative form. We don't use **do/don't** to make questions and negatives.

- **Can** you swim? (NOT ~~Do you can swim?~~)
- He **can't** swim. (NOT ~~He don't can swim.~~)

Can, can't – use

Ability

We use **can/can't** to talk about **ability** in the present (=things that we know how to do).

- Laura **can sing** very well.
- I **can't speak** German.

Possibility

We use **can/can't** to ask for **permission** or to say if something is **possible** or not.

- **Can** I sit here?
- You **can't vote** if you aren't 18 years old.
- I'm sorry but I **can't come** to the party.

Ask for something

We use **can/can't** to **ask for something** and to **order** in bars, restaurants, shops, etc.

- **Can you lend** me some money?
- **Can I have** some water, please?
- **Can I have** a burger and a soda?

1. I only speak English. I don't know any other languages.
2. What sports you play the best?
3. A dog be man's best friend, but it can't help with the chores.
4. Open-minded individuals can often foresee possibilities, while narrow-minded people predict the future very well.
5. Fish survive outside the water.
6. you cook?
7. Denis doesn't want to go swimming with us because he swim.
8. It's really dark here, I see anything
9. Parking your car here is against the rules; you park here.
10. I am very hungry I eat everything right now.
11. A cheetah run very fast.
12. you help me?
13. I do my homework, it's too difficult.
14. A baby drive a car.
- 15. The letters are very small. I read anything.

A23-24. FLORA

Flora means "flower" in Latin, and Flora was the Roman goddess of spring and flowering plants, especially wildflowers and plants not raised for food.

Types of Plants: Plants are all unique regarding physical appearance, structure, and physiological behavior. Aside from that, they also vary in their habitats, tolerance, and nutrient requirement. So with that kind of diversity, the big question is, how do you classify them? Good thing botanists have already devised ways to classify them. Classifying plants is considered one of the oldest approaches in [studying botany](#). In general, [botanists](#) group plants into two major groups: *non-vascular* and *vascular*. The former is composed of early plants, while the latter consists of plants that had developed a vascular system. This grouping seems very general and covers various scopes. The more commonly used plant classification is the more specific one: classifying them into different species.

Types of Plants.

The first classification of plants is the non-vascular plants; As their name implies, non-vascular plants^[1] lack vascular tissues that can help them transport water and nutrients. Non-vascular plants are considered to be the earliest living plants on the planet. However, [fossils](#) have not been found because these *types of plants* fossilized poorly. The most common non-vascular plants include the Phylum Bryophyta members described below. Among all plant species, the members of the Phylum Bryophyta are considered the simplest. Regarding physical appearance, mosses are small and inconspicuous. Bryophytes lack vascular tissue and wood that can render them structural support. They also lack true leaves, stems, and roots that can help them transport water and nutrients. Because of this, they are limited to a narrow range of habitats.

- Despite lacking some essential plant organs, bryophytes play an important role in minimizing erosion along bodies of water, carrying out water and nutrient cycling in forests, and regulating temperature in permafrost. Also see the [biological weathering](#) article.

Grammar: Types of questions

Yes / No questions

Most of them start with an auxiliary verb and expect an answer Yes or No.

Yes / No Questions	Answers
Do you like your new teacher?	Yes / No (Yes I do / No I don't)
Can you help me?	Yes / No (Yes I can / No I can't)
Have you ever been here before?	Yes / No (Yes I have / No I haven't)
Did you visit your aunt yesterday?	Yes / No (Yes I did / No I didn't)

Wh-Questions

As you can understand from its name, most of them start with a question word such as:

What / Where / Why / Who / Whose / When / Which

Wh-questions	Answers
What is your name?	My name is Allen.
When did you come?	I came yesterday.
Who is your teacher?	Mr. Jack is my teacher.
Whose book is that?	That's mine.

Note: there are other question words that don't start with "wh" as well.

How / how many / how often / how far / how much / how long / how old etc.

Examples:

How are you?	I am fine.
How old are you?	I am fifteen.
How much is it?	It is \$5.

Tag questions (disjunctive or tail questions)

They are mini-questions asked at the end of a statement to confirm it.

Examples:

You love her, **don't you?**

She has seen it, hasn't she?

Nobody knew the answer, did they?

Let's go, shall we?

Choice Questions

We use choice questions when we offer choices.

Choice questions	Answers
Would you like a house or a flat?	A house, of course.
Do you go with your family or alone?	With my family.
Are you a little nervous or excited?	A little nervous.

A25-26 Accommodation

Accommodation refers to a place to stay, such as a hotel, hostel, or home, as well as to the act of making a compromise or agreement. For travel, this can range from hotels and holiday rentals to cheaper options like B&Bs and youth hostels. For living, it includes apartments, houses, or shared flats, with housing options in cities often being more competitive and expensive than in smaller towns. The type of accommodation can include a single room for one person or a double room for two, with the latter having one large bed, or a twin room with two single beds

Gr: Possessives

Possessives show ownership or a relationship, primarily by using an apostrophe and 's' for singular nouns or certain names, or just an apostrophe for most plural nouns that end in 's'. They can also be pronouns like *my, your, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns (Egalik olmoshlari)

1. Ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari ikki xil bo'ladi: egalik olmosh-sifatlar va egalik olmosh-otlar.

Shaxs	Kishilik olmoshi	Egalik olmoshi - sifati	Egalik olmoshi - oti
Birlik			
I	I	my - mening	mine - meniki
II	---	---	---
	he	his - uning	his - uniki
III	she	her - uning	hers - uniki
	it	its - uning	its - uniki
Ko'plik			
I	we	our - bizning	ours - bizniki
II	you	your - sizning	yours - sizniki
III	they	their - ularning	theirs - ularniki

2. Egalik olmosh-sifatlar **whose ?** (kimning?) so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, sifat vazifasida doimo

ot oldidan keladi va otlarning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ularning ketidan kelgan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich kelishi mumkin:

- **My pencil is on the table.** Mening qalamim stol ustida.
- **He gave me his address.** U menga o'zining manzilini berdi.

Agar otdan oldin boshqa aniqlovchi bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi boshqa har qanday ko'rsatkich kabi o'sha aniqlovchining oldiga o'tadi:

- **Where is my red pencil?** Mening qizil qalamim qayerda?

- **His elder brother lives in Brighton.** Uning katta akasi Braytonda yashaydi.

3. Egalik olmoshlari artiklga o'xshab **all** va **both** dan keyin qo'yiladi:

- **All my pencils are in that box.** Mening hamma qalamlarim o'sha qutida.
- **Both his brothers live there.** Uning har ikkala akasi o'sha yerda yashaydi.

4. Egalik olmosh-otlaridan keyin hech qachon ot kelmaydi, ularning o'zi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi. Ular gapda ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki ot-kesim bo'lib keladi:

- **This is not my pencil, mine is blue.** Bu mening qalamim emas, meniki ko'k (ega).
- **I have broken my pencil. Please give me yours.** Men qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim. Iltimos qalamingizni berib turing.
- **This book is mine.** Bu kitob meniki.

5. O'zbek tilida egalik olmoshlari tushib qolib, ularning o'rnida egalik qo'shimchasi yoki o'zimning, o'zingning, o'zining, o'zimizning, o'zingizning, o'zlarining olmoshlari bilan berilishi mumkin, lekin ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari hech qachon tushib qolmaydi yoki boshqa narsa bilan almashtirilmaydi:

- **Men ruchkamni sindirib qo'ydim.** I have broken my pen.
- **U qalamini yo'qotib qo'ydi.** She has lost her pencil.
- **Ular kitoblarini bizga berdilar.** They gave us their books.
- **U xatni cho'ntagiga soldi.** He put the letter into his pocket.
- **Paltongizni yeching!** Take off your coat!
- **Men buni akamga aytdim.** I told my brother about it.

A27-28. Historical monuments

What is the meaning of historical monument?

Historic monuments are fixed assets that are identifiable because of particular historic, national, regional, local, religious or symbolic significance; they are usually accessible to the general public, and visitors are often charged for admission to the monuments or their vicinity.

Delhi is the place with maximum number of monuments present in India. Monuments and memorials can reflect values, important stories, and power, and they serve as reminders that history is not just in books, but all around us. India's Statue of Unity is the largest statue in the world, followed by China's Spring Temple Buddha, and Myanmar's Laykyun Sekkya. Check the list of the top 10 tallest statues in the world.

List of top 10 tallest statues in the world

- 1- **Statue of Unity** (Height: 182 m): Completed in 2018, the Statue of Unity depicts Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and is the tallest statue in the world. The statue is located in Gujarat, India.
- 2- **Spring Temple Buddha** (Height: 128 m): It depicts Buddha and is the second-largest statue in the world. It is located in Henan, China and was completed in 2008.
- 3- **Laykyun Sekkya** (Height: 115.8 m): The statue of Buddha was erected in 2008 in Sagaing Division, Myanmar.

- 4- **Statue of Belief** (Height: 106 m): The Statue of Belief is the tallest statue of Shiva in the world. It is located in Rajasthan, India and was unveiled in 2020.
- 5- **Ushiku Daibutsu** (Height: 100 m): The statue of Buddha was built in 1993 and is situated in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. It was the world's tallest statue from 1993 to 2008.
- 6- **Sendai Daikannon** (Height: 100 m): The statue depicts Kannon and was the world's tallest statue in 1991-1993. It is located in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.
- 7- **Guishan Guanyin** (Height: 99 m): The gilded bronze statue depicts eleven-headed thousand-armed Guanyin. The statue stands tall in China's Hunan and was unveiled in 2009.
- 8- **Great Buddha of Thailand** (Height: 92 m): The concrete statue of Buddha painted in gold is located in Ang Thong, Thailand. It was opened in 2008.
- 9- **Dai Kannon of Kita no Miyako park** (Height: 88 m): Built in the year 1989, the statue depicts Kannon. It is located in Hokkaido, Japan and was the world's tallest statue between 1989 to 1991.
- Mother of All Asia - Tower of peace (Height: 88m): It is the tallest statue in the Philippines and the tallest statue of the Virgin Mary in the world. 2021
- 10- **The Motherland Calls** (Height: 85 m): It is the tallest statue in Europe which was unveiled in 1967. Located in Russia's Volgograd, the statue depicts Mother Motherland. It is also the tallest statue of a woman in the world excluding pedestals.

Grammar: Prepositions.

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at," "on," "of," and "to."

Rules for Prepositions

- Rule 1- Prepositions must have an object.
- Rule 2- Must be placed before.
- Rule 3- The Pronoun following the Preposition should be an object form.
- Rule 4- Prepositions form.
- Rule 5- Do not confuse preposition 'to' with infinitive 'to'
- Rule 6- A Verb cannot be an object of a preposition.

There are five types of prepositions. They are simple, double, compound, participle, and phrase prepositions. A preposition is used to show a relationship between the noun, pronoun, or phrases in a sentence.

A 29-30. About different types of water.

Water is life, and the ability to control and manage water resources efficiently has become essential in every sector of society. From irrigating crops to maintaining pressure in plumbing systems, **water pumps** play a crucial role in everyday life. Whether you're a homeowner, a farmer, or an industrial manager, understanding water pumps can help you choose the right solution for your needs, save costs, and ensure long-term performance. This comprehensive guide contains an in-depth exploration of water pumps, covering their types, applications, installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting. By the end of this article, you'll be equipped with the knowledge needed to select and maintain the ideal water pump.

What is a Water Pump?

A water pump is a mechanical device designed to move water from one location to another. Using various mechanisms, water pumps transfer water efficiently for purposes like irrigation, drainage, and boosting water pressure. Water pumps are broadly categorized into electric, gas-powered, and solar-powered models, making them versatile for a range of applications. Choosing the right pump depends on factors such as flow rate, pressure, and power source availability. How

Does a Water Pump Work?

Water pumps use mechanical energy to push water through pipes. This energy can be generated by electricity, fuel, or solar power, depending on the type of pump. Pumps are designed to overcome factors like gravity, friction, and pressure to ensure smooth water flow.

Example: In homes, water pumps maintain water pressure in plumbing systems, ensuring steady water flow from taps and showers.

Types of Water Pumps

Water pumps are classified based on their operation mechanisms, placement, and specific applications. Below is a detailed look at the most common types:

1. Centrifugal Water Pumps

[Centrifugal pumps](#) use a rotating impeller to transfer energy to water, creating pressure that drives the water flow.

Common Applications:

- Domestic water supply
- Industrial cooling systems
- Agricultural irrigation

Some , any

How to Use ANY in English

We use ‘**any**’ in negative sentences (with doesn’t, don’t, didn’t, etc.) and with words that have a negative meaning, such as ‘never’, ‘without’, ‘refuse’, etc. So we can say,

*“He **never** says **anything**.”*

*“We **didn’t** stop **anywhere**.”*

*“They did it **without any** difficulty.”*

*“She **refused** to give him **any** attention.”*

We also use ‘**any**’ in most questions, and often with ‘if’. For example,

*“Did **anyone** understand this?”*

*“Do you know **any** good bars?”*

*“Have you seen **any** good movies lately?”*

*“If they need **any** help, tell them to call me.”*

“I think a hero is any person really intent on making this a better place for all people.”

— Maya Angelou

How to Use **SOME** in English

We generally use ‘**some**’ and words that start with ‘**some**’ (someone, somebody, etc.) in affirmative sentences. So we can say,

*“There is **someone** at the door.”*

*“He has **some** interesting stories.”*

We use ‘**some**’ when we don’t care about the quantity or the amount. For example,

*“There’s **some** spaghetti sauce on your face.”*

We also use ‘**some**’ when something or someone is unknown or unfamiliar. So we can say,

*“**Some** guy called for you while you were gone. Here’s his number.”*

*“**Some** lady was asking about you. I told her to come back in an hour.”*

As I mentioned earlier, we use ‘**any**’ in most questions. But there are some exceptions. For instance, when we make offers or requests, we use ‘**some**’. So, if you’re with friends and you’d like to offer them drinks, you can say,

*“Would you like **some** wine?”*

*“Would you like **something** to drink?”*

Similarly, if you’re making a request, you can say,

*“Can I have **some** water?”*

*“Could you lend me **some** money?”*

The Main Difference Between SOME and ANY

As a general rule, we use ‘**some**’ for affirmative sentences, and ‘**any**’ for questions or negative sentences.

Usually, both ‘**some**’ and ‘**any**’ can only be used with countable plural nouns or uncountable nouns. For example,

*“I have **some** questions.”*

*“I don’t have **any** questions.”*

*“Do you have **any** questions?”*

Or,

*“I have **some** water.”*

*“I don’t have **any** water.”*

*“Do you have **any** water?”*

But there are some exceptions.

We can use ‘**any**’ in affirmative sentences when **there’s a sense of no limitation**. For example,

*“**Anyone** who works here can help you.”*

This means that it doesn’t matter who you ask, because everyone who works here can help you.

Here are other examples,

*"He can eat **anything** and not gain weight."*

*"These are great ideas for **anyone** who works from home."*

Grammar: some/any

Any / some - exercises



He has

books.



Do you have

brothers?



There are

flowers here.



He hasn't got

friends.



Did you see

birds?



Please give me

water.



We ate

cakes.



Are there
park?

boys in the



We don't have

sugar.



There is
roof.

snow on the

A 31-32. The problem of water pollution.

Water pollution occurs when harmful substances—often chemicals or microorganisms—contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, aquifer, or other body of water, degrading water quality and rendering it toxic to humans or the environment.

This widespread problem of water pollution is jeopardizing our health. Unsafe water kills more people each year than war and all other forms of violence combined. Meanwhile, our drinkable water sources are finite: Less than 1 percent of the earth's freshwater is actually accessible to us. Without action, the challenges will only increase by 2050, when global demand for freshwater is expected to be one-third greater than it is now. What are the causes of water pollution?

Water is uniquely vulnerable to pollution. Known as a “universal solvent,” water is able to dissolve more substances than any other liquid on earth. It's the reason we have Kool-Aid and brilliant blue waterfalls. It's also why water is so easily polluted. Toxic substances from farms, towns, and factories readily dissolve into and mix with it, causing water pollution. Used water is wastewater. It comes from our sinks, showers, and toilets (think sewage) and from commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities (think metals, solvents, and toxic sludge). The term also includes stormwater runoff, which occurs when rainfall carries road salts, oil, grease, chemicals, and debris from impermeable surfaces into our waterways

More than 80 percent of the world's wastewater flows back into the environment without being treated or reused, according to the United Nations; in some least-developed countries, the figure tops 95 percent. In the United States, wastewater treatment facilities process about 34 billion gallons of wastewater per day. These facilities reduce the amount of pollutants such as pathogens, phosphorus, and nitrogen in sewage, as well as heavy metals and toxic chemicals in industrial waste, before discharging the treated waters back into waterways. That's when all goes well. But according to EPA estimates, our nation's aging and easily overwhelmed sewage treatment systems also release more than 850 billion gallons of untreated wastewater each year.

TO BE SUPPOSED TO



Be Supposed To

Sometimes "it is supposed to..." = **it is said to...**

Sometimes "be supposed to" has a different meaning. It means supposed to happen = it is planned, arranged or expected. Often this is different from what *really* happens.

'be + not supposed to' often suggests that something is not allowed or prohibited.

a. It **is supposed to** be the most delicious steak in town.

b. We **were supposed to** go to the party but we got an important meeting.

c. She **is supposed to** finish her homework so she can't come with us.

d. You're **not supposed to** tell it. It's a secret.

e. She's **not supposed to** eavesdrop our conversation.

A. Fill in the blanks with the provided words.

1. She was supposed to _____ here at 4 pm.
2. My brother was not supposed to _____ his friend's toys.
3. We are supposed to _____ swimming but it's raining hard right now.
4. Students are supposed to _____ to the teacher's explanation.
5. I'm supposed to _____ groceries this Sunday.
6. They are not supposed to _____ off the event. So many people have bought the tickets.
7. I'm supposed to _____ in at the airport at eight.
8. Brothers and sisters are supposed to _____ along.
9. Those college students are supposed to _____ in the tasks by Friday.
10. He is supposed to _____ surgery immediately.



B. Write your opinions about the sentences below using "be supposed to".

1. My neighbor parked his car in front of my house.

He was supposed to park his car in his own garage.

2. Ruby was late.
3. The party is held at a five-star hotel.
4. The market is open at 7.
5. My little sister gets measles.
6. We will have a music concert next year.

A33-34. About holidays.

Grammar: Verb forms

Holidays In Great Britain

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets. Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5th of November saying, "Penny for the guy." If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

There are also smaller, local festivals in Britain.

2. New Year's Eve in Sydney, Australia

As one of the first cities on the planet to see in the new year, Sydney always goes all out with their New Year's Eve celebrations. Top tip is to go out early to ensure you squeeze all the partying possible out of this city. Loads of family events take place during the day, but the evening focus is always on the Darling Harbour and the Harbour Bridge which make for an awesome backdrop for the most stunning fireworks you'll ever see. Most people tend to head to the Harbour to see in the new year, so be sure to get there early.

Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, in the Botanic Gardens, is a cracking place to see the fireworks – and also one of the most popular. Situated in an outlet up from the Opera House, it faces the Harbour Bridge and offers an amazing view. Dawes Point and Blues Point Reserve are also good spots. The fireworks are all banged popped out by 12.30am, but the parties don't stop until dawn.

You will need to sort your accommodation out well in advance should you want to celebrate new year in Sydney, [Australia](#). Be prepared and book your hostel or hotel early. When we say early, we do mean early. People start booking up hostels around April and they arrive to get the best view points at around noon on the 31st.

Holiday Vocabulary



- destination
- fiesta
- couple
- visitor
- souvenir
- motel
- intermission
- suitcase
- subway
- wait
- rest
- museum
- arrive
- recess
- days
- state park
- embark
- flight
- camera
- christmas
- garment bag
- travel agent
- winter
- holiday
- outing



- sack
- swim
- carry-on
- getaway
- lodge
- flew
- break
- canceled
- keepsake
- holidays
- spell
- excursions
- cruise
- resort
- leisure
- visa
- travel
- stand-by
- picnic
- walk
- camping
- getaways
- guide
- stay
- itineraries



Verb Forms in English

Verb Forms: You already know that to describe the action of the subject we use verbs. As you are reading this article, you are doing an act of *reading* and to describe your action here the verb '*read*' is used. In English Grammar, a verb can be modified into different forms to adjust the context of an action performed at a specific time. A verb form helps us in identifying that when the action is being performed by the subject that is either the action is performed at present or in the past or is going to be performed in the near future. In this article, we will discuss the different forms of verbs, their uses in a sentence, and their examples.

Verb Forms

When a verb appears in a sentence in a different or modified way to describe the specific time of the action performed by the subject, it is known as Verb Form. To understand tenses, it is important to learn Verb Forms. In **English Grammar** there are five types of verb forms but basically there are five forms- third-person singular, present participle, past, and past participle.

1. Present (Root) form of a verb
2. Simple Past form of a verb
3. Present Participle form of verb
4. Third -person singular Present form
5. Past Participle form of a verb

Five Forms of Verbs

There are three forms of **verb** namely Present, Past, and Past Participle. These forms of verb are commonly named as V1, V2, and V3. By modifying or adding different suffixes or prefixes to the base or root verb we make other different forms of verbs. The root verb is often used to represent the simple present tense. For example- Read, Write, Walk, Play, Run, Go

1. Present (Root) Form of a Verb

This type of verb form, that is root form of verb is the base form of the verb and is used originally without any change into any other form. Root verbs are the basic or original form verbs without any modification or changes. Different forms are formed from the root verbs. In some cases, root verbs are used as simple present forms of verbs. This is commonly called as V1 forms of verb.

Examples of Present (Root) form of verb:

- Nisha love watching movies with my friends. (Base form – love)
- Preeti finish my homework before 6 p.m. everyday.(Base form – finish)
- Chinki play really well. (Root verb – play)

2. Simple past form of a verb

The simple past form of the verb is a verb used to refer to or denote any action that took place in the past or the work that is already done. This form of the verb is also known as the ‘V2’ form of the verb. This form of verb is generally formed by adding (-ed)/(-d) at the end of the main or root verb.

Examples of Simple past form of a verb:

- When a root verb ends with ‘e’ then only (-d) is used to form the simple past form of the verb, otherwise (-ed) is used. For Example- Play- Played, Fill- Filled, Fix- Fixed, Skip- Skipped.
- There are some irregular forms of verbs that are being used in its root or base form of verbs to describe the action that took place in the past. For Example- Cut- Cut, Read-Read, Hurt- Hurt, Shut-Shut, Put-Put, etc.

Simple past forms of verbs can be difficult to determine for some irregular verbs that do not follow the general rule. They neither follow the rule of adding ‘ed’ or ‘d’ nor remain in their root form of verbs. Generally, these forms of verbs need to be remembered. Let's look at some examples to understand it in a much better way: Sing- Sang, Buy - Bought, Loose - Lost, Think - Thought, Fly -Flew, Ring- Rang, Go - Went, Find - Found, etc.

3. Past participle form of a verb

The past participle form of a verb is also known as the ‘V3’ form of a verb. The past participle form of the verb may appear in the present, past, or future perfect tense. Past Particles forms of verbs are also formed by adding ‘-ed’/ ‘-d’ just like simple past but past participles form of verbs always come with an auxiliary verb. As we discussed in the simple past about some irregular **verb forms** that do not follow the general rule, here in past participles there are also some irregular verbs that need to be remembered. Let’s understand with an example:
For Example-

“Mohan has taken his father to the hospital.” Here, the phrase “has taken” is in the past participle form, as opposed to the Simple past form of the verb *took* i.e “Mohan took his father to the hospital.”

4. Present Participle form of verb

The present participle verb form is created by adding -ing to the base form. It’s used in the past, present, and future progressive verb tenses. This is V4 form of verb.

Examples of Present Participle form of verb:

- When a verb ends with a vowel followed by a consonant, the last consonant of the word is doubled, and then the (-ing) is added. For example- Run- Running, Swim- Swimming, Cut- Cutting.
- When a verb ends with an ‘e’, then that last ‘e’ is removed, and the (-ing) is added. However, there are some verbs that retain the ‘e’ in the root form

when converted to the present participle form of the verb. For example- Educate - Educating, Smile- Smiling, Bake- Baking.

5. Third -Person Singular Present Form

Third-person singular Present form is used to represent simple present tense. It is denoted by addition of -s or-es to the base form. This is V5 form of verb.

Examples of Third-Person singular Present form of verb:

- Rashmi plays badminton well (Base form- Play, Third -Person Singular Present Form- Plays)
- Swati teaches English. (Base form- teach, Third -Person Singular Present Form- teaches)

Usha loves to sing. (Base form- love, Third -Person Singular Present Form- Some Examples of Verb Forms Used in Sentences

1. I am **going** to school.
2. They have been **drawing** for hours.
3. Mona **loves** pizza.
4. I **bought** a new phone today.
5. The books were **stacked** on the shelf.
6. I had **forgiven** him for his behavior.
7. Pawan was **playing** football yesterday.
8. He has **rung** the bell.
9. Why do you not **come** on time?
10. Gagan had **lit** candles all around the room.

11. Some Examples of Irregular Verb Forms

V1 Present	V2 Simple Past	V3 Past Participles
Become	Became	Become
Bend	Bent	Bent
Run	Ran	Run
Come	Came	Come

Beat	Beat	Beaten
Feel	Felt	Felt
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Break	Broke	Broken
Bring	Brought	Brought
Fight	Fought	Fought
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Do	Did	Done
Sit	Sat	Sat
Grow	Grew	Grown
Go	Went	Gone
Ring	Rang	Rung
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feed	Fed	Fed

Fly	Flew	Flawn
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Know	Knew	Known
Pay	Paid	Paid
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
See	Saw	Seen
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Slay	Slew	Slain
Smell	Smelt	Smelt

A35-36. News of science and technology

Grammar: Degrees of comparison

Science and technology are important parts of our day to day life. We get up in the morning from the ringing of our alarm clocks and go to bed at night after switching our lights off. All these luxuries that we are able to afford are a resultant of [science and technology](#). Most importantly, how we can do all this in a short time are because of the advancement of science and technology only. It is hard to imagine our life now without science and technology. Indeed our existence itself depends on it now. Every day new technologies are coming up which are making human life easier and more comfortable. Thus, we live in an era of science and technology.

Essentially, Science and Technology have introduced us to the establishment of [modern civilization](#). This development contributes greatly to almost every aspect of our daily life. Hence, people get the chance to enjoy these results, which make our lives more relaxed and pleasurable.

Degree of Comparison

Adjective change in form when they show comparison.

Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.

Superlative Degree: An adjective is in superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns. We use the article 'the' before the superlative degrees.

Formation of Comparative & Superlative Degrees of Adjectives
Adjectives usually form their comparative and superlative degrees:

1) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

Bright	Brighter	Brightest
--------	----------	-----------

Black	Blacker	Blackest
-------	---------	----------

Bold	Bolder	Boldest
------	--------	---------

Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
--------	----------	-----------

A 37-38. The role of wood in the nature.

Wood is vital in nature as a carbon sink, a habitat for countless species, and a regulator of the water cycle. While trees grow, they absorb vast amounts of carbon dioxide and store it in their wood, which also releases oxygen during photosynthesis. When wood from harvested trees is used for products, this carbon is locked away for decades or even centuries. The root systems of trees also prevent soil erosion, and the presence of trees helps manage water through transpiration. Wood is one of the most important parts of nature. Choosing and using wood in living areas have physical and psychological benefits. The principal benefits are;

*Improving the person's emotional situation and self-expression level

*Decreasing in blood pressure, heart and stress rates,

*Helping to increase indoor air quality by balancing the humidity.

In addition to these benefits of wood, one of the foremost details is increasing the quality of life. Considering its sustainable use, it has a significant positive impact on our environment. For example, its long-term carbon storage feature is one of the ultimate subsidiaries in combating climate change.

Carbon Conversion and Storage of Carbon

The trees and wood products have the unique ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it. The trees take CO₂ through photosynthesis and convert it into oxygen and give it to us. To produce 1kg of wood, a tree consumes 1.47kg of carbon dioxide and returns just 1.07kg of oxygen to the atmosphere.

So shall we not cut any trees? No. On the contrary, rejuvenation of forests is highly necessary. The capacity of a tree to absorb carbon declines with age as growth slows down, the decay of organic material increases therefore it begins to release CO₂. Carbon storage does not continue in the ecosystem. In short, young forests have a higher capacity to absorb carbon than mature forests. For example, a plantation maintains between one and ten tonnes of carbon per hectare per year, and this continues for 30 years. After that, the carbon storage capacity starts to decrease. For this reason, continually renewing the felled trees by growing trees ensures the continuation of carbon absorption. When trees are harvested and used to make wood products, the carbon remains stored in the wood for the life of the product. About 50 percent of the dry weight of wood is carbon. In other words, harvesting the tree does not return carbon to the atmosphere conversely; the wood products play a key role in removing carbon from the atmosphere. The use of harvested trees in production means an increase in

healthy and environmentally friendly products in our lives. The more usage of wood means the decrease of using other raw materials that are non-environmentally, non-renewable, and require large amounts of fossil fuels to produce.

Finally; wood is the best material in order to combat climate change. In addition to removing carbon from the atmosphere, it is also important to reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere. A tree achieves both of these processes perfectly.

Grammar: Much/ many; little/few

1. When do we use *much* and when *many*?

much: **uncountable nouns** (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)

- **many**: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

Examples:

How **much** money have you got?

- How **many** dollars have you got?

In informal English these questions are often answered with *a lot of, lots of*. There is no much difference between the two phrases.

2. When do we use *a little/little* and when *a few/few*?

- **a little**: non countable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)
- **a few**: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

Examples:

He has **a little** money left.

- He has **a few** dollars left.

We use *few* and *little* **without the article a** to point out a more negative meaning.

Examples:

A few students of our school know this. (*There are some student who know it.*)

- **Few** students know this. (*It is almost unknown.*)

- ***few, little***

- 1. Ann is very busy these days. She has free time.
- 2. You take photographs when you were on holidays.
- 3. I'm not very busy today.

- But I have got spare time to do smth..
- 4. The museum was not very crowded. There were people.
- 5. Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings.
- 6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had rain.

- ***much, many***

- 1. Have you got books?
- 2. I don't have time to do sport.
- 3. How people came to the meeting?
- 4. Are there students in the class?
- 5. I didn't see of the film because I fell asleep.
- 6. How coffee did you buy?
- 7. How cups of coffee did you buy?
-

A39-40 Greenhouse gases and global warming.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are trace gases in the atmosphere that play a crucial role in trapping heat and regulating Earth's temperature, a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. These gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), allow sunlight to enter the atmosphere but prevent some of the heat released from Earth's surface from escaping back into space. While GHGs naturally occur in the environment, human activities, particularly since the Industrial Revolution, have significantly increased their concentrations through fossil fuel combustion and deforestation.

This rise in GHG levels has been linked to global warming, which has resulted in various climatic changes, such as rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and shifts in precipitation patterns. The impacts of climate change are felt globally, affecting ecosystems, freshwater systems, and human communities, particularly in coastal regions. In response to these challenges, international agreements like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement have been established to limit GHG emissions and encourage sustainable practices. Ongoing efforts aim to transition towards renewable energy sources, improve energy efficiency, and enhance agricultural practices, highlighting the need for collective action to mitigate climate change effects.

Numerals

Ordinal numbers are the numbers that talk about the position of objects. For example, 'The cookies are kept in the 3rd drawer from the top', 'The orange dress is

the 7th one from the right', 'The soccer ball is kept in the 3rd carton from the left'. All these sentences have one thing in common - they talk about the positions of the objects. This is the main element in the discussion of ordinal numbers.

Difference Between Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers



Cardinal Numbers		Ordinal Numbers	
1	one	1 th	first
2	two	2 nd	second
3	three	3 rd	third
4	four	4 th	fourth
5	five	5 th	fifth
6	six	6 th	sixth
7	seven	7 th	seventh
8	eight	8 th	eighth
9	nine	9 th	ninth
10	ten	10 th	tenth
11	eleven	11 th	eleventh
12	twelve	12 th	twelfth
13	thirteen	13 th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14 th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15 th	fifteenth
16	sixteen	16 th	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17 th	seventeenth
18	eighteen	18 th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19 th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20 th	twentieth

A 41-42. About time

Time — friend or foe?

In their battle to come to terms with the arrow of time, people have discovered different means to tame the passing of years, months, and days. They invented the clock, the calendar, and spent countless hours trying to figure out the concept of time.

One thing after another, they put their fears into words — and we are left with a good deal of wise quotes about time.

So nowadays, whenever we struggle with scheduling our time, prioritizing, or being late, we can turn to Shakespeare's or Leonardo da Vinci's famous sayings — and see that similar issues troubled them, too.

Luckily, you don't have to spend hours combing through dusty books or hidden corners of the Internet to hear what the world's best thinkers have to say. We already did that for you!

Telling the time



2:00 - It's two **o'clock**.

2:05 - It's five **past** two.

2:10 - It's ten **past** two.

2:15 - It's quarter **past** two.

2:20 - It's twenty **past** two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five **past** two.

2:30 - It's half **past** two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three.

2:40 - It's twenty **to** three.

2:45 - It's quarter **to** three.

2:50 - It's ten **to** three.

2:55 - It's five **to** three.

We use AT + TIME when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use IT IS or IT'S to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? - It is half past four.
What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

Word Pattern

You are given a `pattern` string and a string `s`. You need to determine if `s` follows the same pattern.

For `s` to follow the pattern, there must be a **bijection** (one-to-one correspondence) between each letter in `pattern` and each word in `s`. This means:

- **Each letter in `pattern` must map to exactly one unique word in `s`.** For example, if letter `'a'` maps to word `"dog"`, then every occurrence of `'a'` must correspond to `"dog"`.
- **Each unique word in `s` must map to exactly one letter in `pattern`.** For example, if word `"dog"` maps to letter `'a'`, then every occurrence of `"dog"` must correspond to `'a'`.
- **No two different letters can map to the same word, and no two different words can map to the same letter.**

The string `s` contains words separated by spaces, and each word is non-empty.

Example:

- If `pattern = "abba"` and `s = "dog cat cat dog"`, this would return `true` because:
 - `'a'` maps to `"dog"`
 - `'b'` maps to `"cat"`
 - The pattern `abba` corresponds to `dog cat cat dog`
- If `pattern = "abba"` and `s = "dog cat cat fish"`, this would return `false` because:
 - `'a'` would need to map to both `"dog"` and `"fish"`, which violates the bijection rule

The solution uses two hash tables to track the bidirectional mapping between pattern characters and words, ensuring that the bijection property is maintained throughout the traversal.

A 43-44 . EDUCATION SYSTEM GRAMMAR : PART OF SPEECH

According to official sources, about 60 percent of Uzbekistan's population is covered under the system of education. The earlier educational system required 11 years of compulsory schooling for both men and women. In 1992 the policy decision was made to change from 11 to 9 years of compulsory education. After nine years of compulsory schooling, students can prepare for higher education in tenth or eleventh grade or turn to vocational training. After graduating from any type of secondary education, an individual can enter a higher education institution to obtain a bachelor's degree and continue study toward a master's or doctoral degree.

Budget constraints and other transition problems following the collapse of the Soviet Union, have made it difficult to maintain and update educational buildings,

equipment, texts, supplies, teaching methods, and curricula. Foreign aid for education is desperately needed, but has not been sufficient to compensate for the loss of central funding.

When viewed in general, the Uzbekistan educational system includes:

- Preschool training (preprimary-from three to six years old)
 - General secondary education (from 6 to 15 years old)
 - Secondary vocational education (from 15 to 18 years old)
 - Higher education (undergraduate and graduate-from 18 years old).
- Girls and boys are legally considered equal and study in the same classes and schools. Schools are open to all ethnic groups, and minorities in schools are rarely an issue..

Vocabulary related to education

- **Education** - teaching or training of people, especially in schools. (meaning)
Example: Education is an important element of one's life.
- **Educational institution** - a place where people of different ages gain an education (meaning)
Example: There are many educational institutions that came into existence these days.
- **Curriculum** - a program of study (meaning)
Example: In the change of years, students' curriculum needs to be kept updated.
- **Syllabus** - a list of subjects, etc. that are included in a course of study. (meaning)
Example: I aim to cover all of my syllabus for this test.
- **Academic** - connected with education, especially in schools and universities. (meaning)
Example: My teacher appreciated me for my academic excellence.
- **Educational system** - the structure of all institutions and the opportunities for obtaining education within a country (meaning)
Example: The under-developed countries need to adapt the educational system of the developed countries.

Educational institutions

- **Pre school** - a school for children usually younger than those attending elementary school, usually in the age of 3-5 years. (meaning)
Example: They have planned to join our niece in the pre-school.
- **Primary school/Elementary school** - a school for children between the ages of about five and ten. (meaning)
Example: We were so excited to see our little child starting her primary school.

- **Nursery school** - a school for young children, particularly those between the ages of three and five. (meaning)
Example: Many activities and interactive exercises are organized for the children at nursery school.
- **Secondary school** - a high school or a school of corresponding grade (meaning)
Example: I have learned history in my secondary school.
- **Special education** - instruction that is specially designed to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability. (meaning)
Example: I always have the wish to do voluntary teaching for the students having special education.
- **Primary education** - the first stage of formal education (meaning)
Example: Taking primary education in the right school is essential for the kids.
- **Co-education/mixed** - education for both male and female students at the same institution. (meaning)
Example: We have wanted to join our cousin's kid in a co-education school.
- **State school** - a school that is funded and controlled by the government (meaning)
Example: It's a common belief that students can learn better in other schools than the state school.
- **Single sex school** - schools that have only one gender (meaning)
Example: I have studied in a single sex school from 6th grade to 12th grade.
- **Comprehensive school** - a secondary school for pupils aged approximately 11–18 of all abilities, that is paid for by the state (meaning)
Example: I came to know about the comprehensive school from my neighbour as they joined their daughter there.
- **Grammar school** - (in the UK) a state secondary school to which pupils are admitted on the basis of ability. (meaning)
Example: Grammar schools are gaining popularity even though there are many people opposing these kinds of education.
- **Private school** - a school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than by the state. (meaning)
Example: Due to the financial constraints, I have been shifted from the private school to public.
- **Private education** - education provided by a private individual or organization, rather than by the state or a public body. (meaning)
Example: There was a common myth that involving private education will help gain more knowledge than any other.
- **Public school** - a school that runs on public funds (meaning)
Example: In recent years, there are many parents and even students attending public school.

- **Higher education** - education at universities or similar educational establishments, especially to degree level. (meaning)
Example: I had a long term goal to study higher education in this University in Canada.
- **Boarding school** - a school which provides accommodation and meals for the pupils during term time. (meaning)
Example: She was very excited about joining the boarding school as she got new friends.
- **College** - an institution for higher education (meaning)
Example: The education taught in college was the foundation for the future career.
- **University** - a high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research (meaning)
Example: I got admission in the top university in the USA.
- **Graduate school** - a department of a university for advanced work by graduates. (meaning)
Example: I found my schoolmate in graduate school.
- **Vocational school** - a school that taught special skills (meaning)
Example: Before taking a job, my friend went to a vocational school.
- **Montessori school** - a school that teaches with self-directed activity, hands-on learning and collaborative play (meaning)
Example: The kid in the montessori school had great

GRAMMAR RULES: PART OF SPEECH

Part of speech. Parts of speech include nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

Parts of Speech

NOUN	PRONOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB
A noun names a person, place, things, or idea.	Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence.	An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.	A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience.
E.g. horse, apple, mosque, brain, Asim, Thought	E.g. he, she, it, we, they, him, her, this, that and etc.	E.g. blue, tall, thin, long, short, red, beautiful, sour, sweet and etc.	E.g. realize, walk, see, look, sing, sit, listen and etc.
ADVERB	PREPOSITION	CONJUNCTION	INTERJECTION
An adverb tells how often, how, when, where. It can describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb.	A preposition is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence.	Conjunctions join words or groups of words in a sentence.	Interjections express strong emotion and are often followed by an exclamation point.
E.g. loudly, always, never, late, soon etc.	E.g. at, in, on, about, to, for, from and etc.	E.g. and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, so, until, but and etc.	E.g. Bravo! Well! Aha! Hooray! Yeah! Oops! Phew!

A 45-46 Automation

Automation provides benefits to virtually all of industry. Here are some examples:

- **Manufacturing**, including food and pharmaceutical, chemical and petroleum, pulp and paper
- **Transportation**, including automotive, aerospace and rail
- **Utilities**, including water and wastewater, oil and gas, electric power and telecommunications
- **Defense**
- **Facility operations**, including security, environmental control, energy management, safety and other building automation
- And many other [technical topics](#)

Automation **crosses all functions** within industry from installation, integration and maintenance to design, procurement and management. Automation even reaches into the marketing and sales functions of these industries. Automation involves a very **broad range of technologies** including robotics and expert systems, telemetry and communications, electro-optics, cybersecurity, process measurement and control, sensors, wireless applications, systems integration, test measurement and many more. Think about the cell phone and computer you use every day. Think about the car you drive. Think about the food you eat, water you drink, clothes you wear and appliances you use to store, prepare and clean them. Think about the television you watch, video games you play or music system you listen to. Think about the buildings you visit. Think about any modern convenience or necessity. Just about anything you can think of is the result of complex processes. Without talented individuals to design, build, improve and maintain these processes, these technological advances would never have occurred and future innovations would be impossible. Without automation professionals, our world and our future would be very different. Automation professionals are responsible for solving complex problems in many vital aspects of industry and its processes. The work of automation professionals is critically important to the preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the public and to the sustainability and enhancement of our quality of life. Automation professionals do and will continue to play a crucial role in protecting us from cyber-attack; enhancing our quality of life; and ensuring the reliability, efficiency, safety, constant improvement and competitiveness of our electric power systems, transportation systems, manufacturing operations and industry as a whole. Without these individuals, we cannot advance into the future.

The Future Simple Tense

The Future Simple Tense (Oddiy kelasi zamon)

Bu zamon kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi.

1. Future Simple asosiy felning oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** yordamchi fe'lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

I
We + **shall** + **V**

He

She

it + **will** + **V**

You

They

I (we) shall work, he (you, they) will work.

I **shall** go to school tomorrow. *Men ertaga maktabga boraman.*

They **will** watch TV tonight. *Ular bugun tunda televizor ko'rishadi.*

2. Future Simple ning bo'lishsiz shakli shall yoki will yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + shall (will) + not + V

I (we) shall not work. He (you, they) will not work.

It **will not** rain tomorrow. *Ertaga yomg'ir yog'maydi.*

We **shall not** watch TV. *Biz televizor tomosha qilmaymiz.*

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li eganing oldiga o'tkaziladi:

Shall (will) + ega + V ?

Shall I (we) work? Will he (you, they) work?

Will it rain tomorrow? *Ertaga yomg'ir yog'adimi?*

Shall we watch TV? *Biz televizor tomosha qilamizmi?*

Savollarga qisqa javob berish:

Ha Yes, ega + **will (shall)** Will you write a letter? - Yes, I shall. (-No, I shan't.)

Yo'q No, ega + **won't (shan't)** Will she read the text? - Yes, she will. (No, she won't.)

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I'll, He'll, She'll, We'll, You'll, They'll, I shan't, I'll not, He won't, He'll not, She won't, She'll not, It won't, It'll not, We shan't, We'll not, You won't, You'll not, They won't, They'll not.

Oddiy kelasi zamonning ishlatilishi

1. Future Simple kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He **will return** to Tashkent in a few days.

U bir necha kun ichida Toshkentga qaytib keladi.

We **shall not** see him till Monday. *Biz uni dushanbagacha ko'rmaymiz.*

He **will be** tired after his work. *U ishidan keyin charchaydi.*

They **will** take English lessons twice a week.

Ular haftada ikki marta ingliz tili darsi o'tadilar (oladilar).

Simple Future Tense

Directions: Complete the sentence by using **will + verb**.

read	swim	sing
play	eat	drink

1. They _____ a movie.
2. I _____ a song.
3. Jack _____ soccer.
4. Mom _____ a book.
5. Fran _____ her juice.
6. Dad _____ a burger.










THE SIMPLE FUTURE

The simple future is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that haven't happened yet.

*This year, Jen **will read** War and Peace.*

*It **will be** hard, but she's determined to do it.*

Use the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

How to form the simple future

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

*I **will learn** a new language.*

*Jen **will read** that book.*

*My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up.*

*You **will see** what I mean.*

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

But . . .

There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It follows the formula **am/is/are + going to + [root form verb]**.

*I **am going to learn** a new language.*

*Jen **is going to read** that book.*

*My brothers **are going to sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up.*

*You **are going to see** what I mean.*

The *going to* construction is common in both speech and casual writing. Keep in mind, though, that it's on the informal side, so it's a good idea to stick to the **will + [root form]** construction in [formal writing](#)..

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A 47-48.

The importance of biotechnology in modern life.

Biotechnology is the life science, which generally deals with the study of living organisms. It is an application of biology and other different techniques to change or modify products for specific human use. Biotechnology is also known as biological technology.

Importance of Biotechnology in Human Life. Biotechnology plays a very important role in human welfare and has revolutionized mankind since its existence. It contributes much towards the human welfare and their health needs.

A few of them are listed below: Biotechnology In Agriculture. The application of biotechnology in the agriculture field helps in improving food quality, quantity, and processing. Bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides are eco-friendly sources for agriculture, which contain living microorganisms that help in promoting growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients. Farmers choose biotech crops to increase the yield and lower production costs.

Biotechnology in Medicine. In the field of medicines, biotechnology is widely used in the development of several innovative techniques for diagnosing, treating and preventing diseases. It helps in providing effective treatments and prevention measures for different diseases through its inventions of novel drugs and recombinant vaccines. Therapeutic proteins have a greater effect against a variety of non-communicable diseases, which were responsible for over 50-60% of deaths in developing countries. With the help of modern biotechnology, many diagnostic tools have been introduced for the detection of diseases in a quick and accurate manner.

Gr: Constructions as.....as, not so...as

As ... as

Grammar > Adjectives and adverbs > Adjectives > Comparative and superlative adjectives > As ... as

from [English Grammar Today](#)

We use *as* + adjective/adverb + *as* to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way:

*The world's biggest bull is **as big as** a small elephant.*

*The weather this summer is **as bad as** last year. It hasn't stopped raining for weeks.*

*You have to unwrap it **as carefully as** you can. It's quite fragile.*

See also:

- [Comparison: adjectives \(*bigger, biggest, more interesting*\)](#)

Not as ... as

We use *not as ... as* to make comparisons between things which aren't equal:

*It's **not as heavy as** I thought it would be, actually.*

*Rory hasn't grown **as tall as** Tommy yet.*

*She's **not singing as loudly as** she can.*

*They **didn't play as well as** they usually do.*

We can modify *not as ... as* by using *not quite as* or *not nearly as*:

*The second race was **not quite as easy as** the first one. (The second race was easy but the first one was easier.)*

*These new shoes are **not nearly as comfortable as** my old ones. (My old shoes are a lot more comfortable than these new shoes.)*

We can also use *not so ... as*. *Not so ... as* is less common than *not as ... as*:

*The cycling was good but **not so hard as** the cross country skiing we did.*

as... as

- To say that two things or people are the same or equal:

*My son is **as tall as** you.*

- To say that two things or people are not the same or equal:

*The second half of the football match was **not as exciting as** the first half.*

boring comfortable dangerous deep difficult
feet independent old relaxing valuable

1 This summer is not as .hot.. as last summer.

2 I hope his new book is not as .boring...as his last one.

3 She was afraid of flying, but I told her it's not as... as travelling by car.

4 Don't worry. The river isn't as... as it looks.

5 Silver isn't as... as gold.

6 Dogs aren't as... as cats.

7 Our new car is very fast, but it's not as... as the old one.

8 Do you think French is as..... to learn as English?

9 Were you really born in 1980? I didn't realise you were as...as me.

10 For me, lying on the beach is not as... as walking in the mountains.



Using As ... as

The **as... as** pattern is used to indicate whether two objects or two people are similar or different, and an adjective must be brought into the space.

Example Sentences

- Your sister is as smart as you.
- Your car is as expensive as ours.
- Take your race horse is as fast as my race horse.
- Your computer is as new as my computer.
- Your crayons are as good as my crayons.
- Your garden is as colorful as my garden.
- Your home is as far from school as my home.
- Your life is as colorful as mine.
- In your eyes as big as a wolf.
- Your hair is not as bright and long as my hair.
- This house is not as expensive as that house.
- Your suitcase is not as heavy as mine.

A49-50. SPORT GRAMMAR: ADVERB

Sports serve a great purpose, helping to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women. Sports teach people how to work together, improve coordination and increase players' self confidence.

Our republic pays a great deal of attention to physical education and sports. Hundreds of stadiums, gymnasiums, basketball courts, swimming pools and other facilities have been built all over the country for the millions of people who enjoy sports.

Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education of our youth. The sports programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, hunting, fishing, running, weightlifting, skating, skiing, cycling and shooting, as well as games like football, volleyball, basketball, ice hockey, tennis and badminton.

40 Sport Vocabulary



- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. wrestling | 21. toboggan |
| 2. cycle | 22. gym |
| 3. inline skates | 23. bat |
| 4. out | 24. mat |
| 5. surfing | 25. halftime |
| 6. jet skiing | 26. scoreboard |
| 7. high jump | 27. stadium |
| 8. row | 28. jai-alai |
| 9. unicyclist | 29. silver medal |
| 10. squash | 30. hockey |
| 11. tennis | 31. racket |
| 12. relay | 32. dart |
| 13. golfer | 33. field |
| 14. cleats | 34. pitcher |
| 15. gold medal | 35. paddleball |
| 16. snowboarding | 36. bronze medal |
| 17. cricket | 37. sailing |
| 18. dive | 38. walk |
| 19. goalie | 39. judo |
| 20. bungee jumping | 40. rugby |



Types of Adverbs

There are many types of adverbs, such as:

Adverbs of Frequency - always, sometimes, never, once a week, hourly, etc.

Adverbs of Manner - carefully, slowly, loudly

Adverbs of Time - tomorrow, now, this year, next week, soon, then

Adverbs of Place/Location - here, there, above, everywhere

Adverbs of Degree - very, extremely, rather, almost, nearly, too, quite

Adverbs of Quantity - a few, a lot, much

Adverbs of Attitude - fortunately, apparently, clearly

ADVERBS

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.

An adverb can tell...

HOW?	WHERE?	WHEN?	HOW MUCH?	HOW OFTEN?
quietly peacefully carefully slowly badly closely easily well fast quickly cheerfully	above abroad far away back here outside backwards behind below down	now yesterday soon later tomorrow yet already tonight today then last year	quite fairly too enormously entirely very extremely rather almost absolutely just	always sometimes often frequently normally generally usually occasionally seldom rarely never

Date Name Class

Adverbs Worksheets

Complete the sentences with adverbs

1. I ate too _____ and got hiccoughs.
2. She moved _____ to the rescue.
3. He was panting _____ as he ran.
4. She _____ sings in the shower.
5. He sat _____ in the classroom.
6. He _____ backed his car into the garage.
7. The project goes on _____.
8. Worry kills _____ men than work.
9. Have patience; the bus will come _____.
10. I was _____ silent through all this.

smoothly	heavily	swiftly	more	silently
slowly	quickly	usually	soon	curiously

Date Name Class

Adverbs Worksheets

Find and circle the adverbs

1. The project goes on smoothly.
2. He slowly backed his car into the garage.
3. He was panting heavily as he ran.
4. Worry kills more men than work.
5. I ate too quickly and got hiccoughs.
6. I was curiously silent through all this.
7. She moved swiftly to the rescue.
8. She usually sings in the shower.
9. Have patience; the bus will come soon.
10. He sat silently in the classroom.

A 51-52. Professions

Present Perfect Tense

When a person finishes school or university, they start their career. It's not easy to choose the right profession. It might also be hard to find a good job with a high salary. I always believed that you should choose the profession which is interesting to you. It is impossible to achieve success in something that you don't like. If you have to do something that is boring or makes you unhappy day after day, your life becomes miserable. I think that one of the reasons why a lot of people are poor and depressed is because they work only for money. Even if it is good money, but the job is very hard, eventually you would start to hate your job.

It's not important what you do, but it's a lot more important if you get joy and energy from what you do. You might be a businessman, a builder, a carpenter, an artist, a sales person. If you like it, then you have a chance to be successful. So ask yourself some questions: "What do I like to do? What can I do day after day? Will my skills be useful to others? What profession can give me money with minimum efforts?" Be honest with yourself. Don't do something because it's prestigious or popular. Remember, that it's your lifetime that you're going to spend.



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;
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;

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+ Affirmative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE
I / you / we / they	have	lived
he / she / it	has	studied
		eaten

I **have** **finished** the report.

AUXILIARY **PAST PARTICIPLE**

- I **have** **finished** the report.
- We **have** **opened** all of the windows.
- She **has** **lived** in Germany for ten years.
- He **has** **called** his mother twice today.
- I **have** **been** very busy this week.
- We **have** **done** our homework.
- She **has** **spoken** to a large audience many times.
- Rob Woodward **has** **taught** English since 1997.

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ENGLISH
ESPAÑOL

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A 53-54. Agricultural tools.

There are a number of appropriate technology principles that specifically concern agricultural tools. Such tools should be produced within the country, in part simply because of the large numbers involved. They must be repairable at the local level. With much of agriculture characterized by short intense periods of activity, farmers cannot afford delays caused by equipment failures. The FAO book *Farm Implements for Arid and Tropical Regions* includes a list of important general principles for appropriate agricultural tools, some of which go beyond the general criteria for appropriate technology. “Such tools should be: a) adapted to allow efficient and speedy work with the minimum of fatigue; b) not injurious to man or animal; c) of simple design, so that they can be made locally; d) light in weight, for easy transportation (there are also considerable advantages when threshers, winnowers, and machines such as coffee hullers can be easily moved to where they are needed; e) ready for immediate use without loss of time for preparatory adjustments; f) made of easily available materials.” Appropriate agricultural tools and equipment should contribute to the broad objective of increasing the viability of the small farm. Where small farmers are currently employing traditional technologies that are inefficient, they often cannot improve this technology because of the leap in scale and capital cost to commercially available equipment. It is therefore the goal of intermediate technology proponents to help fill this gap with good quality tools and equipment that are affordable and suited to the scale of operations of the small farmers. There is a tendency for equipment development and commercial firms to concentrate their energies on tools that are affordable only to the wealthier farmers. This happens in part because of a focus on what technically could be done, without attention to financial constraints faced by the typical small farmer. Contributing factors include the inappropriate application of industrialized, extensive farming strategies to small intensive farming communities, and the failure to include the small farmer in the process of identifying helpful new technologies that can truly fit into the existing farming system. The result is usually either outright failure of innovations to attract interest or the consolidation of landholdings by wealthier farmers taking advantage of the technology newly available. The position of tenant farmer may become worse, and that of small farmer in general is not improved. Appropriate technology advocates must be careful to avoid repeating these mistakes.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

-self is for singular pronouns

myself/ yourself/
herself/ himself/ itself

-selves is for plural pronouns

ourselves/ yourselves/
themselves



Reflexive Pronouns

Subject Pronoun

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

Object Pronoun

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
Them

Reflexive Pronoun

Myself
Yourself
Himself
Herself
Itself
Ourselves
Themselves

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A 55-56. ELECTRIC CARS

Benefits of driving an electric car:

1. Electric cars are energy efficient

Electric cars use electricity up to a third more efficiently than conventional cars use fuel to run a car.

Electric cars source electricity from a power grid and store it in the car's battery. This electricity is then converted into mechanical energy by the electric motor to power the car. An EV's electric motor is highly efficient and converts around two-thirds of the electricity to mechanical energy. This is much higher than conventional cars, which usually convert less than one-third of fuel to power the car. Find out everything you need to know about [electric car charging](#) in our easy-to-understand guide.

2. Save money on fuel

The [rising cost of fuel](#) is making diesel and petrol cars increasingly expensive to run. This is not an issue for BEV owners as fully electric cars don't require fuel. This saves electric car owners money spent on fuel and the time spent queuing up.

If you drive an electric car, you still need to spend money on charging your car but you can choose your electricity tariffs when [charging an electric car at home](#) (and save even more if you install solar panels!) or use public chargers at off-peak hours to recharge at a cheaper rate. In 2024, more energy providers offer specific tariffs that encourage off-peak charging, allowing drivers to save even more on their electricity costs. Many companies also allow electric car owners to participate in vehicle-to-grid (V2G) systems, enabling them to sell excess electricity back to the grid, further reducing overall costs. Many supermarkets and car parks allow you to recharge your car for free when you're visiting the store. You can [find all the charging points available close to you on our map](#). Some workplaces, too, allow their employees to charge their EVs for free. [Electric Car Charging Points: Charging On The Go](#)

3. Electric cars emit zero direct emissions

In this context, direct emissions refer to the pollution emitted when the vehicle is being used on the road.

Conventional vehicles use an internal combustion engine (ICE) which produces direct emissions through the vehicle's tailpipe – known as tailpipe emissions. ICE also produce direct emissions through the fuel system during evaporation. Fully electric cars, on the other hand, emit zero direct emissions since they run on electricity. As the UK and other countries ramp up their efforts to decarbonize the energy grid, the overall environmental impact of electric cars continues to decrease, making them an even greener option in 2024. Battery recycling initiatives are improving, reducing the environmental footprint of electric car batteries. There are, of course, many elements to producing and running a car – you can learn more about the total environmental impact in our guide: [How green are electric cars?](#)

4. Home charging points make electric cars more convenient

It can be time consuming to take out time to visit a petrol station in-between your busy schedule and then queue up to get the tank full.

If you have a home charger, you can recharge your electric car from the comfort of your own home. This helps in avoiding waiting in long queues for fuel and it means that you can recharge your car at any hour of the day. You can also pre-heat your car in [winter](#) without stepping out of your house – simply use an app. Another great thing about EVs is that they are more spacious as they don't have a large engine taking up

space. Many homeowners are now opting to install home charging units with bi-directional charging, allowing their electric vehicles to charge from the grid and power their homes during peak electricity demand times. Related: • [Charging an electric car with no driveway](#)

Much/many, little/few

Quantifiers : much / many, a lot of, (a) few / (a) little

much

- with **Uncountable** nouns
 - in **negative** and **interrogative** sentences
- There isn't much bread.
Is there much bread?
How much bread is there?



many

- with **Countable** nouns
 - in **negative** and **interrogative** sentences
- There are many apples.
Are there many apples?
How many apples are there?



a lot of/lots of

- with **Countable and Uncountable** nouns
 - in **affirmative** sentences
- There is a lot of cheese.
There are a lot of / lots of tomatoes.

(a) few

- **A few** : with **Countable** nouns when the **quantity is enough** but not big
- **Few** : with **Countable** nouns when the quantity is **not enough**

(a) little

- **A little** : with **Uncountable** nouns when the **quantity is enough** but not big
- **Little** : with **Uncountable** nouns when the quantity is **not enough**

Examples: (A) few / (a) little

There are a few pears. We don't need any more.
There are few pears. We need to buy some more.
There's a little juice. You can have a glass.
There is little juice. We need more.

(A) Fill in: much / many.

- Are there _____ carrots in the fridge?
- The little girl couldn't buy _____ sweets because she didn't have _____ money.
- Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
- She doesn't drink _____ milk in the morning.
- There aren't _____ flowers in the garden.
- Have you got _____ flour?
- Is there _____ butter in the fridge?
- I haven't got _____ pens and pencils.
- Do you send _____ emails?
- There weren't _____ people in the park.
- Have you got _____ money on you?
- How _____ jewellery is she wearing today?
- There is too _____ noise in the classroom!
- Do _____ children visit the zoo?
- How _____ animals are there in the picture?
- Hurry up! We haven't got _____ time left!
- How _____ times have you been to London?
- How _____ money do you need?
- How _____ are these boots?
- She doesn't have _____ friends.



(B) Fill in: a few / few, a little / little.

- I take only _____ sugar in my tea.
- There were very _____ people at the meeting yesterday.
- There is _____ lemonade left. We need to buy some more.
- There are _____ strawberries but there are very _____ cherries.
- I have only _____ money on me.
- There is only _____ furniture in her flat.
- Lisa has got _____ close friends.
- I have _____ time today. Shall we play a board game?
- There is very _____ time left. We must go now or we'll miss the train!
- There is _____ water in the bottle. You can have some.
- There is very _____ butter. I can't make a cake.
- Can you lend me _____ euros?

(C) Fill in: much, many or a lot of.

- How _____ cans of coke are there in the fridge? - _____
- How _____ bread do we need? - Not _____
- Is there _____ meat? - Yes, there is _____
- Are there _____ potatoes? - Yes, there are _____
- How _____ onions do you need? - Not _____
- How _____ flour is there in the cupboard? - Not _____
- There isn't _____ orange juice left, but there is _____ apple juice.
- There aren't _____ cows on the farm, but there are _____ sheep.



A57-58. Environment protection

Choose the title for each text which best describes its main idea.

1. Air pollution 2. Human health 3. Ozone depletion. 4. Global warming.

1. Our planet is becoming choked with poisonous gases mostly from our daily activities like driving cars, warming our houses and running power stations. The problem is worst in Latin America and Asia. In cities like Seoul and Mexico City, the air is so bad, some people wear face masks to filter the air they breathe. In cities like Beirut and Damascus, dust storms make it even worse! And pollution doesn't need a passport. Pollution from factories and power stations in Europe, North America and Russia ends up in the Arctic region.

2. Air pollution is a major factor in causing humans to get ill. Tuberculosis, bronchitis, heart and chest diseases, stomach disorders, asthma and cancers can all be traced to chemicals in the air. Pesticides and fertilizers release gases and particles into the air which poison people and kill animals.

3. Imagine that the Earth has a sunshade around it protecting it from the heat of the sun. This is called the ozone layer but the sunshade has holes so that harmful rays get through, causing cancer. To prevent it, we wear sun glasses to protect our eyes, and sun cream to protect our skin.

4. For years, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were used as a cooling device in freezers and air conditioners. Scientists discovered, however, that CFCs destroy the ozone layer – the layer that filters ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Ultraviolet radiation causes eye damage and skin cancer. An international agreement commonly called the Montreal Protocol, signed in 1989 has helped stop the production of CFCs. If we keep to this agreement, ozone-depleting substances will stop being produced and the ozone layer will begin to repair itself over the next 100 years.

5. The world is warming up because carbon dioxide (CO₂) from smoke and car exhausts collects in the atmosphere and traps some of the heat going back to space, like a greenhouse. CO₂ and other greenhouse gases are expected to raise global temperature by an average of 2°C by the year 2100 causing the polar icecaps to melt, sea levels to rise and freak weather conditions which may cause millions of deaths.

International environmental agreements[\[edit\]](#)



Many of the earth's resources are especially vulnerable because they are influenced by human impacts across different countries. As a result of this, many attempts are made by countries to develop agreements that are signed by multiple governments to prevent damage or manage the impacts of human activity on natural resources. This can include agreements that impact factors such as climate, oceans, rivers and [air pollution](#). These international environmental agreements are sometimes legally binding documents that have legal implications when they are not followed and, at other times, are more agreements in principle or are for use as codes of conduct. These agreements have a long history with some multinational agreements being in place from as early as 1910 in Europe, America and [Africa](#).^[5] Many of the international technical agencies formed after 1945 addressed environmental themes. By the late 1960s, a growing environmental movement called for coordinated and institutionalized international cooperation. The landmark [United Nations Conference on the Human Environment](#) was held in Stockholm in 1972, establishing the concept of a [right to a healthy environment](#). It was followed by the creation of the [United Nations Environment Programme](#) later that year.^[6] Some of the most well-known international agreements include the [Kyoto Protocol](#) of 1997 and the [Paris Agreement](#) of 2015.

Absolute pronouns

The **absolute** possessive **pronouns** are mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs. They are also known as **absolute** possessives.

	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	
	Possessive adjective	Possessive Pronoun
SINGULAR	My	Mine
	Your	Yours
	Her	Hers
	His	His
	Its	
PLURAL	Our	Ours
	Your	Yours
	Their	Theirs

A 59-60 Mass media.

Grammar: Complex sentences

Modern world is full of information of various kinds which sometimes is even more valuable than money. Mass media (the press, radio, television and Internet) have a very big impact on modern society. They serve to inform people of different events, educate, entertain and give us any kinds of information. Complete and accurate information is very important to get nowadays.

The press still remains one of the most powerful kinds of mass media. One can find daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines on different topics such as fashion, sport, children, politics, economy and others. I prefer getting news from the Internet. My future profession will deal with fashion so I often buy monthly fashion magazines like Vogue or Cosmopolitan or read them in the Internet. Television plays a big role in our society too and a lot of people prefer watching television to reading a newspaper. Television provides a great opportunity for people to learn latest news, watch educational programmes, children's programmes, old and new films and soap operas on TV. As for me, I usually watch documentaries and game shows on television.

My mother prefers sitcoms and sports programmes; my father watches educational programmes and political talk shows. I think that it is impossible to live without television, even though the Internet, I am sure, will replace it one day in future. Radio is less popular than newspapers and television, but still people listen to it in cars or at work.

I usually listen to online radio stations while I am doing my homework or jogging. There are different types of radio stations and one can find any radio station to their liking. The Internet is the newest kind of mass media, but which has become the most popular and greatest source of information and entertainment. If you have the internet access, you may read newspapers online, watch films, listen to music, listen to the radio and even watch television online! I use the Internet every day for various purposes: I chat with friends all over the world, read news and find necessary information for my studies. E-

mail has become the great way of communication. One can send a letter to their friends or a business letter and it will be delivered in a few seconds. I also like social media sites, like Facebook or V Kontakte. I have my profiles there and they help me stay in touch with all my friends both from Russia and other countries. Many people use the Internet programmes for communication such as Skype, Viber, WhatsApp and other.

Surely, there are advantages and disadvantages of mass media. Some of the advantages are education and entertainment. However, one needs to have special equipment and enough money to use different types of mass media.

Another disadvantage is that sometimes the Internet is unreliable and may even be harmful to people.

In spite of all disadvantages, people still read newspapers, watch TV, listen to the radio and browse the Net

Why is mass media important?

Your favorite movies on streaming services like Netflix, Hulu, and Amazon Prime Video, news on TV and radio, and articles in newspapers and magazines make mass media an integral part of our everyday life. Since it has a vast influence on people all over the world, brands use various platforms to appeal to their [leads](#) and customers and pitch their goods.

Companies run an endless marathon to reach success with the help of mass media. Brands use either traditional or digital media to connect with their [target audience](#) and build [brand awareness](#). Entrepreneurs consider various platforms to convey a company's image and create a good reputation. With mass media, brands can effectively promote their goods and services, reach broader audiences, boost [brand engagement](#), and increase [sales volume](#).

Now that you know about the importance of mass media technologies, let's proceed to their functions.

Functions of Mass Media

Mass media in written, spoken, or broadcast forms has a significant impact on the masses. Commercials on TV, billboards, and social media platforms allow brands to build brand awareness. Companies search for the most effective ways to convey their message when it comes to [branding](#), including sites, social [media channels](#), blogs, and forums. When they find the right type of mass media channel for their businesses, they can communicate their ideas and conduct branding campaigns.

Mass media informs, educates, and entertains people in a wide variety of ways. Brands can educate users to get the most out of their products. The majority of companies now use social media platforms, create blog posts on their sites, and launch commercials on YouTube to describe their best features, the problems their products can solve, and provide step-by-step guides.

Now that we have cleared that up, it's time to explore the characteristics.

What is a complex sentence?

A complex sentence is a sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. It works best when you need to provide more information to explain or modify your sentence's main point. Complex sentences are easy to spot as they often use **subordinating conjunctions** like *because*, *since*, or *until* to connect clauses.

Complex sentences are one of the four [types of sentences](#) based on structure (simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex). Their distinction is that they contain a dependent clause; only complex sentences and complex-compound sentences have these.

A dependent clause, also known as a [subordinate clause](#), is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Without an independent clause, a dependent clause is just a [sentence fragment](#).

[Incorrect] When I grow up[/incorrect]

[Correct] When I grow up, I'll use complete sentences.[/correct]

One of the most common types of complex sentence is [conditional sentences](#), which discuss imaginary situations, often using an *if-then* structure. In conditional sentences, one clause is true only if *both* clauses are true.

"If you're always trying to be normal, you will never know how amazing you can be." —Maya Angelou

Independent vs. dependent clauses: What's the difference?

The key to using complex sentences is understanding the difference between independent and dependent clauses. Basically, independent clauses are complete sentences on their own, but dependent clauses are not. However, both kinds of clause contain a subject and a verb, so why is one a complete sentence but not the other?

The short answer is that dependent clauses always start with subordinating conjunctions. In a way, these subordinating conjunctions turn independent clauses into dependent ones.

You're probably already familiar with some common subordinating conjunctions, such as *because*, *since*, *if*, *until*, *when*, *even though*, *in case*, *while*, *now that*, and certain uses of the prepositions *before* and *after*. There are also quite a few less common subordinating conjunctions, so we recommend studying the list included in our [subordinating conjunction post](#) until you can recognize them on your own.

With a subordinating conjunction, a clause becomes a description of another clause. In this way, dependent clauses change the meaning of independent clauses. Consider this example of an independent clause:

You cannot leave the school.

That sounds scary! Alone, this independent clause means that you must remain at school forever. Now, let's add a dependent clause to make a complex sentence that clarifies things further:

You cannot leave the school until the bell rings.

See how the dependent clause changes the meaning of the main point?

Simple vs. complex sentences

The difference between simple and complex sentences is easier to explain. A simple sentence is any sentence with only one independent clause. Any sentence with more than one clause—including a complex sentence—cannot be a simple sentence.

Interestingly, you can sometimes combine two simple sentences to create one complex sentence, as long as the two sentences are logically related and you add a subordinate conjunction.

Simple sentences:

Troy ate a giant cookie. He got a stomachache.

Complex sentence:

After Troy ate a giant cookie, he got a stomachache.

3.2. MUSTAQIL TA'LIM BO'YICHA O'QUV MATERIALLARI

№	Mustaqil ta'lim mavzulari	Amalg oshirish mexanizmi
1	Aral Sea	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.
2	Automation	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
3	Air pollution	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish.
4	Changes in the earth's climate	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
5	Benefits of mechanization in agriculture	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
6	Mass Media	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.
7	Electric cars	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish
8	Mechanization of Production	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish.
9	Flora.	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan

		qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
10	Destruction of the ozone layer	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.
11	Problem of waste disposal	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
12	News of science and technology	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish
13	My native country	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.
14	Flora	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
15	Climate changes	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish
16	Renewable Energy Sources	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.
17	Urbanization and its environmental Impact	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
18	Water Scarcity and conservation	Tayyorlangan taqdimotlarni guruh oldida og'zaki taqdim etish, savol-javoblarda ishtirok etish va fikr bildirish
19	Ecotourism and sustainable Travel	Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'tilgan mavzular yuzasidan qo'shimcha materiallarni mustaqil yoki guruhlar bilan o'qish, tahlil qilish va ularni ixtisosliklariga bog'lash.
20	Derorestation and its global Consequences	O'qituvchi tomonidan belgilangan audio materiallar bilan ishlash.

Educational system of Uzbekistan.

A

According to official sources, about 60 percent of Uzbekistan's population is

covered under the system of education. The earlier educational system required 11 years of compulsory schooling for both men and women. In 1992 the policy decision was made to change from 11 to 9 years of compulsory education. After nine years of compulsory schooling, students can prepare for higher education in tenth or eleventh grade or turn to vocational training. After graduating from any type of secondary education, an individual can enter a higher education institution to obtain a bachelor's degree and continue study toward a master's or doctoral degree.

Budget constraints and other transition problems following the collapse of the Soviet Union, have made it difficult to maintain and update educational buildings, equipment, texts, supplies, teaching methods, and curricula. Foreign aid for education

is desperately needed, but has not been sufficient to compensate for the loss of central funding.

When viewed in general, the Uzbekistan educational system includes:

- Preschool training (preprimary-from three to six years old)
- General secondary education (from 6 to 15 years old)
- Secondary vocational education (from 15 to 18 years old)
- Higher education (undergraduate and graduate-from 18 years old).

Girls and boys are legally considered equal and study in the same classes and schools. Schools are open to all ethnic groups, and minorities in schools are rarely an issue.

The academic year begins on 2 September (the first of September is the Independence Day) or the first working day of September. The academic year ends in June for secondary schools and in July for higher education. Russian was a common language for over 100 nationalities living in the Soviet Union and played the same role as English for the United States. It was also the Lingua Franca of the socialist world that included Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, and other European and Asian countries.

Without Russian as a common language, Uzbeks (and other ethnic groups) would have to learn Ukrainian, Belorussian, Moldovian, Armenian, and many other languages to communicate with the multinational population of the Soviet Union. Therefore, until 1991, Uzbeks preferred schools with instruction in Russian for their children. To not do so would have put them at a great disadvantage socially. After Uzbekistan gained its independence, Uzbek (not Russian) became the official language of instruction. In 1998-1999, some 76.8 percent of pupils at day schools were educated in Uzbek.

My University

I think everybody knows that education is necessary to be successful in our life. I would like to work in the field of physical culture and sports in future and to become a professional sportsman and a basketball coach. To get my profession I need a Institute graduation. So after finishing school I passed the entrance exams and entered Chuvash State Pedagogical Institute, the faculty of physical education. It will be a long course – five years of hard and constant studies: lectures, seminars, practical classes and test periods. The academic year lasts for 10 months and there are vacations twice a year: in winter and summer. I feel proud of my faculty as among its graduates are the winners of many Olympic games and the world champions.

The Institute is very old, it was founded in 1930 in the centre of the capital of Chuvash Republic – Cheboksary city. It was named for the talented Chuvash teacher Ivan Yakovlev. The establishment has developed rapidly since then, now it has become one of the largest universities of Russia. Today it gives students an opportunity to choose higher and post-graduate educational programs for 42 professions. The education is provided by qualified specialists, professors and doctors. There are 12 full-time faculties at the Institute which enroll more than 6000 students. There are the faculties of Music and Art, Foreign languages, Psychology, Science, History and Philology, Pre-school education and many others. The Institute includes 6 academic buildings with spacious classrooms, a modern library, a reading-

room, well-equipped laboratories and workshops, computer rooms, gymnasiums and dining-rooms.

I'm sure that studying at Chuvash State Pedagogical Institute will give me much knowledge, in theory and practice, and prepare me for effective and interesting work.

Our environment

My native town

September the 1 st, 1991 became a landmark in the history of Uzbekistan as the day of the Republic's State Independence. Independent Uzbekistan is recognized by all states, with its 26 million population makes up both the geographical and political basis of Central Asia. One of the most ancient world civilizations has emerged in this region. This land was a crossroad of the Great Silk Road. The cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva have been known far and wide as they were noted for magnificent ensembles and outstanding thinkers, scholars and men of arts. We are proud of our history and revere the memory of our great ancestors-thinkers of the East: Al- Bukhari, Al-Termezi, Akhmad Yassavi, Al-Khorazmi, Beruni, Avicenna, Navoi, Ulugbek and many others.

Having declared its independence Uzbekistan has begun the building of a democratic, lawful society with an open market economy. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a country of great potential, unique natural resources and a promising future. It rates the third place in the world in cotton production, the eighth in gold extraction, the tenth in the production of copper. It has much more to offer the world market.

The Republic has a powerful scientific, intellectual and spiritual potential. Nature, climate and skills of people promote the development of such sectors as: silkworm – breeding, livestock farming and certainly- cotton growing. Light and food industries, chemical industry are well-developed in the country. Uzbekistan manufactures also machinery for cotton – growing, gas equipment, refrigerators, cameras, cranes, instruments and so on.

Agriculture is based on irrigation. Various crops, including technical cultures, rice, grapes, vegetables, tobacco, wheat are cultivated in Uzbekistan.

Cattle-breeding and especially growing of sheep are of no little significance in the Republic.

Sports

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises gives you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements,

those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Text - Profession.

When a person finishes school or university, they start their career. It's not easy to choose the right profession. It might also be hard to find a good job with a high salary. I always believed that you should choose the profession which is interesting to you. It is impossible to achieve success in something that you don't like. If you have to do something that is boring or makes you unhappy day after day, your life becomes miserable. I think that one of the reasons why a lot of people are poor and depressed is because they work only for money. Even if it is good money, but the job is very hard, eventually you would start to hate your job. It's not important what you do, but it's a lot more important if you get joy and energy from what you do. You might be a businessman, a builder, a carpenter, an artist, a sales person. If you like it, then you have a chance to be successful. So ask yourself some questions: "What do I like to do? What can I do day after day? Will my skills be useful to others? What profession can give me money with minimum efforts?" Be honest with yourself. Don't do something because it's prestigious or popular. Remember, that it's your lifetime that you're going to spend.

. Environmental protection

Choose the title for each text which best describes its main idea.

1. Air pollution 2. Human health 3. Ozone depletion. 4. Global warming.

1. Our planet is becoming choked with poisonous gases mostly from our daily activities like driving cars, warming our houses and running power stations. The problem is worst in Latin America and Asia. In cities like Seoul and Mexico City, the air is so bad, some people wear face masks to filter the air they breathe. In cities like Beirut and Damascus, dust storms make it even worse! And pollution doesn't need a passport. Pollution from factories and power stations in Europe, North America and Russia ends up in the Arctic region.

2. Air pollution is a major factor in causing humans to get ill. Tuberculosis, bronchitis, heart and chest diseases, stomach disorders, asthma and cancers can all be traced to chemicals in the air. Pesticides and fertilizers release gases and particles into the air which poison people and kill animals.

3. Imagine that the Earth has a sunshade around it protecting it from the heat of the sun. This is called the ozone layer but the sunshade has holes so that harmful rays get through, causing cancer. To prevent it, we wear sun glasses to protect our eyes, and sun cream to protect our skin.

4. For years, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were used as a cooling device in freezers and

Customs and traditions of Uzbekistan

Customs and traditions of the Uzbek people have been forming for centuries. They are very distinctive, impressive and different, dating back to different epochs and religions. Initial formation of Uzbek culture dates back to the 6th-7th centuries BC, by that time nomadic tribes shifted to a settled way of life in the valleys of Amu Darya, Syr Darya and Zarafshan and founded first states. Former nomads founded settlements and cities, bringing with them customs and traditions based on ancient cults of their ancestors. Territory of modern Uzbekistan, Transoxiana, being parts of ancient states – Khorezm, Sogdiana, Bactria - became the basis for formation of culture, which subsequently became the basis of Uzbek culture.

Over centuries, traditions and customs of Uzbek people remained almost unchanged despite the desire of many invaders to impose alien culture on. The Arabs had the greatest influence on Uzbek customs and traditions, through the expansion of Islam throughout Central Asia. Islam traditions were closely intertwined with pre-Islamic beliefs and traditions, local culture, and firmly settled in the mode and minds of the Uzbek people.

Centuries-old customs and traditions of the Uzbek people are carefully maintained and passed on from generation to generation. Like many Asian nations, most festive Uzbek customs are related with major family celebrations: wedding and birth. These events include many rites and rituals, involving parents, children, brothers, sisters, immediate and remote relatives even neighbors and guests, each one has its own role. Uzbek traditions are based on hospitality, respect for elders, collectivism, manifested especially vividly in makhalla (Uzbek residential quarters) – repository of age-old national basis.

Vitamins

Vitamins and minerals are micronutrients required by the body to carry out a range of normal functions. However, these micronutrients are not produced in our bodies and must be derived from the food we eat.

Vitamins are organic substances that are generally classified as either fat soluble or water soluble. Fat-soluble vitamins (vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E, and vitamin K) dissolve in fat and tend to accumulate in the body. Water-soluble vitamins (vitamin C and the B-complex vitamins, such as vitamin B6, vitamin B12, and folate) must dissolve in water before they can be absorbed by the body, and therefore cannot be stored. Any water-soluble vitamins unused by the body is primarily lost through urine.

Minerals are inorganic elements present in soil and water, which are absorbed by plants or consumed by animals. While you're likely familiar with calcium, sodium, and potassium, there is a range of other minerals, including trace minerals (e.g. copper, iodine, and zinc) needed in very small amounts.

In the U.S., the National Academy of Medicine (formerly the Institute of Medicine) develops nutrient reference values called the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) for vitamins and minerals. [1] These are intended as a guide for good nutrition and as a scientific basis for the development of food guidelines in both the U.S. and Canada. The DRIs are specific to age, gender, and life stages, and cover more than 40 nutrient substances. The guidelines are based on available reports of deficiency and toxicity of each nutrient. Learn more about vitamins and minerals and their recommended intakes in the table below.

Water grasses.

Water is your body's principal chemical component and makes up about 50% to 70% of your body weight. Your body depends on water to survive.

Every cell, tissue and organ in your body needs water to work properly. For example, water:

- Gets rid of wastes through urination, perspiration and bowel movements
- Keeps your temperature normal
- Lubricates and cushions joints
- Protects sensitive tissues

Lack of water can lead to dehydration — a condition that occurs when you don't have enough water in your body to carry out normal functions. Even mild dehydration can drain your energy and make you tired.

How much water do you need?

Every day you lose water through your breath, perspiration, urine and bowel movements. For your body to function properly, you must replenish its water supply by consuming beverages and foods that contain water.

So how much fluid does the average, healthy adult living in a temperate climate need? The U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine determined that an adequate daily fluid intake is:

- About 15.5 cups (3.7 liters) of fluids a day for men
- About 11.5 cups (2.7 liters) of fluids a day for women

These recommendations cover fluids from water, other beverages and food. About 20% of daily fluid intake usually comes from food and the rest from drinks.

What about the advice to drink 8 glasses a day?

You've probably heard the advice to drink eight glasses of water a day. That's easy to remember, and it's a reasonable goal.

Most healthy people can stay hydrated by drinking water and other fluids whenever they feel thirsty. For some people, fewer than eight glasses a day might be enough. But other people might need more.

You might need to modify your total fluid intake based on several factors:

- **Exercise.** If you do any activity that makes you sweat, you need to drink extra water to cover the fluid loss. It's important to drink water before, during and after a workout.
- **Environment.** Hot or humid weather can make you sweat and requires additional fluid. Dehydration also can occur at high altitudes.
- **Overall health.** Your body loses fluids when you have a fever, vomiting or diarrhea. Drink more water or follow a doctor's recommendation to drink oral rehydration solutions. Other conditions that might require increased fluid intake include bladder infections and urinary tract stones.
- **Pregnancy and breast-feeding.** If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, you may need additional fluids to stay hydrated.

Is water the only option for staying hydrated?

No. You don't need to rely only on water to meet your fluid needs. What you eat also provides a significant portion. For example, many fruits and vegetables, such as watermelon and spinach, are almost 100% water by weight.

In addition, beverages such as milk, juice and herbal teas are composed mostly of water. Even caffeinated drinks — such as coffee and soda — can contribute to your daily water intake. But go easy on sugar-sweetened drinks. Regular soda, energy or sports drinks, and other sweet drinks usually contain a lot of added sugar, which may provide more calories than needed.

Proteins and Minerals

Proteins belong to a class of nutrients called macronutrients, which are so-named because your body needs large amounts of them to function properly. Proteins provide calories – 4 per gram – so they can be used as an energy source, if necessary. Proteins also help your body build and use hormones, provide mechanical support that allows you to move, help maintain fluid balance and keep your immune system functioning properly. You should take in about 0.4 grams of protein for every pound of body weight. If you weigh 130 pounds, this means consuming 52 grams of protein daily.

Your body needs small amounts of vitamins for growth, reproduction and to maintain overall good health. There are a total of 13 vitamins that are divided into two categories based on how your body absorbs them. Water-soluble vitamins, which include vitamin C and the B vitamins niacin, thiamine, riboflavin, vitamin B-6, vitamin B-12, folate, biotin and pantothenic acid, are absorbed with water and enter

your bloodstream directly. The fat-soluble vitamins, which include vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E and vitamin K, need dietary fat to be absorbed properly. The fat-soluble vitamins pass through your small intestine and into your lymphatic system before ultimately entering your bloodstream.

Storage of Vitamins

Your body has the ability to store fat-soluble vitamins. Vitamin A, K and E are stored in your liver and vitamin D is stored in your fat and muscle tissues. When your dietary intake of these vitamins falls short, your body releases some of the stored vitamins to meet your needs. Your body does not have the ability to store water-soluble vitamins. When you eat these vitamins, any excess is excreted in your urine. Because of this, fat-soluble vitamin deficiencies are less common than water-soluble vitamin deficiencies.

Minerals

Minerals are inorganic substances that are divided into two classes – major and trace – based on how much your body needs to function properly. You need the major minerals in larger amounts, usually from hundreds to thousands of milligrams daily, while you only need the trace minerals in small amounts, usually less than 20 milligrams daily. The major minerals include sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and sulfur. The trace minerals include iron, zinc, iodine, selenium, fluoride, chromium, manganese, molybdenum and copper.

Composition of water.

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Desertification

Desertification is a type of land degradation in drylands in which biological productivity is lost due to natural processes or induced by human activities whereby fertile areas become arid.^{[1][2]} The concept of 'desertification' typically evokes mental imagery of the progressive expansion of arid regions, encroaching sand dunes, and an overall transformation of once fertile landscapes into barren and inhospitable terrain.^[3] It is the spread of arid areas caused by a variety of factors, such as overexploitation of soil as a result of human activity and the effects of climate change.^{[4][5]} Geographic areas most affected include the Sahel region in Africa, the Gobi Desert and Mongolia in Asia as well as parts of South America. Drylands occupy approximately 40–41% of Earth's land area and are home to more than 2 billion people.^[6] Desertification stands as a pressing environmental issue, with the potential to impact approximately 35% of Earth's land surface and affect around 32% of the global human population.^[7] This phenomenon pertains to the

deterioration of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid regions, encompassing the degradation of vegetation cover, soil quality, and nutrient depletion.^[7]

Effects of desertification include sand and dust storms, food insecurity, vegetation patterning and increasing poverty. There are many possible countermeasures such as reforestation, soil restoration, desert reclamation and managed grazing.

Throughout geological history, the development of deserts has occurred naturally. In recent times, the influences of human activity, improper land management, deforestation and climate change on desertification is the subject of many scientific investigations.^{[8][9][10]}

Types of water

Mineral water, spring water, sparkling water- these are some common terms that we frequently come across. However, many of us are not aware of the difference between these terms. Water forms a $\frac{2}{3}$ rd portion of our body and plays an important role in helping digestion, removing constipation, and carrying oxygen to our cells. Considering these factors, it is important to understand the different types of water available and their uses. Water is distinguished on the basis of composition, consistency, origin, and treatment. In this blog, we discuss the 7 different types of water and their purposes.

1. Tap Water

The water that you get directly from your faucet is tap water. Tap water is generally taken from a dam or river and supplied to your home through pipelines. Tap water is ideal for household purposes, such as cleaning, gardening, cooking, and washing clothes. Tap water, however, needs to meet the standards set by the local municipal bodies. Tap water may always not be suitable for your drinking purposes, especially if the pipelines are old and have leakages. As a result, if tap water is the main source of water supply, ensure that you get the **best water purifier for your home**. KENT provides top-quality RO water purifiers that remove contaminants and dissolved impurities to make water suitable for consumption.

2. Spring Water

As the name suggests, spring water comes from natural springs formed from an underground source. What makes spring water different is the water is not recycled and you get it directly from the source. Though natural spring water is not supplied by the common community water system, it is suitable for drinking as it comes from the underground.

3. Mineral Water

This type of water naturally contains essential minerals. The reason is mineral water is obtained from underground sources which is the reason why it is rich in minerals such as calcium, magnesium, and manganese. Any further minerals can't be added to the water and it can't be subjected to any further treatment. However, mineral water can be subjected to limited processes such as carbonation or iron removal before packaging. Though many people prefer bottled mineral water, it is advisable to avoid drinking bottled water as it contains toxins and microorganisms. Instead of bottled water, install the best water purifier for the home to save money and also stay safe.

Also Read: 5 Scary Reasons to Stop Drinking Bottled Water

4. Well Water

Well-water is not very common in urban areas, however, it is the main source of water supply in rural areas. Water trickles down and travels into the crevices of the soil when it rains. The main feature of well water is it directly taps the water source and is available on the surface via a drilled well. The well water may also be contaminated which is the reason why it is necessary to follow a purification process before using well water.

5. Distilled Water

Distilled water is something that has been subjected to a treatment process to remove minerals and salts by reverse osmosis and distillation. Though distilled water is one of the purest forms of water, it is advisable to avoid drinking distilled water as it doesn't contain the essential minerals or salts.

6. Sparkling Water

Restaurants often ask you whether you prefer mineral or sparkling water. Though we are aware of mineral water, sparkling is something that many of us are not very familiar with. Sparkling water is something that has undergone carbonation as a result of which it becomes fizzy, similar to sodas. You can convert spring, purified, or even mineral water into sparkling water by adding carbon dioxide.

Also Read: 3 Facts About Drinking Water in India: Why a Water Purifier Is a Must

7. Hard Water

Most of the homes in India get hard water. Plain water contains only two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. However, when water is supplied to your home, it passes through limestone and picks up unwanted minerals to water, thereby making it hard. The presence of an excessive amount of calcium and magnesium increases the hardness of the water. In some regions, hard water may contain iron, aluminum, and manganese. Hard water is the reason for a number of problems such as dry skin, dull hair, and corrosion of plumbing fixtures. The only way to deal with hard water is to

install a **Water Softener** from KENT. The compact appliance easily converts hard water into soft without using any electricity.

The Aral sea.

The **Aral Sea** (/ˈærəl/ *ARR-əl*)^{[4][a]} was an endorheic lake lying between Kazakhstan to its north and Uzbekistan to its south which began shrinking in the 1960s and largely dried up by the 2010s. It was in the Aktobe and Kyzylorda regions of Kazakhstan and the Karakalpakstan autonomous region of Uzbekistan. The name roughly translates from Mongolic and Turkic languages to "Sea of Islands", a reference to the large number of islands (over 1,100) that once dotted its waters. The Aral Sea drainage basin encompasses Uzbekistan and parts of Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.^[1]

Formerly the fourth-largest lake in the world with an area of 68,000 km² (26,300 sq mi), the Aral Sea began shrinking in the 1960s after the rivers that fed it were diverted by Soviet irrigation projects. By 2007, it had declined to 10% of its original size, splitting into four lakes: the North Aral Sea, the eastern and western basins of the once far larger South Aral Sea, and the smaller intermediate Barsakelmes Lake.^[5] By 2009, the southeastern lake had disappeared and the southwestern lake had retreated to a thin strip at the western edge of the former southern sea. In subsequent years occasional water flows have led to the southeastern lake sometimes being replenished to a small degree.^[6] Satellite images by NASA in August 2014 revealed that for the first time in modern history the eastern basin of the Aral Sea had completely dried up.^{[7][8]} The eastern basin is now called the Aralkum Desert.

In an effort in Kazakhstan to save and replenish the North Aral Sea, the Dike Kokaral dam was completed in 2005. By 2008, the water level had risen 12 m (39 ft) above that of 2003,^[2] to 42 m (138 ft).^[9] As of 2013, salinity dropped, and fish were again present in sufficient numbers for some fishing to be viable.^[10]

Former United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called the shrinking of the Aral Sea "one of the planet's worst environmental disasters".^[11] The region's once-prosperous fishing industry has been devastated, bringing unemployment and economic hardship. The water from the diverted Syr Darya river is used to irrigate about two million hectares (5,000,000 acres) of farmland in the Fergana Valley.^[12] The Aral Sea region is heavily polluted, with consequent serious public health problems. UNESCO has added historical documents concerning the Aral Sea to its Memory of the World Register as a resource to study the environmental tragedy.

Describing people

Describing people: physical appearance

Nowadays people are more and more concerned about their appearance. Personally, I think that looking presentable is very important for every person of every age. First of all, people who are satisfied with their physical appearance tend

to be self-confident. Indeed, by looking well-groomed and nicely dressed one can easily communicate with others and achieve goals. Secondly, people who want to look attractive tend to go in for sports. Most of them follow a diet and go to the gym. Thirdly, people who care about their appearance look after their health. It is generally accepted that visiting a doctor for regular check-ups can help prevent illnesses.

If you asked me to describe a person whose appearance I like, I'd talk about my aunt. Her name is Sofia. She is middle-aged but has very youthful appearance. She is in her late forties but looks young for her age. She has a friendly round face. Her hair is short and ginger. My aunt has very beautiful blue eyes and long eyelashes. Her lips are red and plump. I like when she is smiley and happy. She is rather tall and medium-built. She doesn't usually wear glasses but she puts them on when she reads or watches TV. She has a lovely complexion. My aunt always looks fresh and seldom wears make-up. She is fair-skinned but likes to sunburn in summer. I like the way she looks because she wears clothes that are right for her age and always looks trendy and elegant. She prefers wearing suits and dresses. Anyway, my aunt is a good-looking woman and always looks great.

3.3 Fan bo'yicha glossariy (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida)

WORD	UZBEK	RUSSIAN	DEFINITION
Provide –	ta'minlamoq;	обеспечивать	make available for use; supply.
Distribute –	kengaytirmoq, yoymoq;	распространять	give shares of (something); deal out.
Tend –	Intilish	стремиться	care for or look after; give one's attention to.
Treat –	izohlamoq;	трактовать	treat smb with respect/kindness
Decide-	Bir xulosaga kelmoq	Решать	to make a choice or judgment
Order –	tartib	Порядок	the way that several things, events are arranged or put on list

Birthday-	tug‘ilgan kun	день рождения	a day that is an exact number of years after the day when you were born
Greet-	Kutib olmoq	приветствовать	to say hello to someone or smth
Welcome-	Xush kelmoq	добро пожаловать	an expression of greeting to a guest or someone who has just arrived
Conception-	Tushuncha	Понятие	an idea about what smth is like or a basic understanding of smth
Travel –	Sayohat	путешествие	to go from one place to another especially distant ones
Buy–	Sotib olmoq	покупать	to get smth by paying for it
Shop –	do‘kon	Магазин	to go to one or more stores to buy things
Traditional–	an’anaviy	традиционный	relating to or based on old customs, beliefs
Chocolate –	shokolad	шоколад	A sweet brown food made from cacao
Lookforwardto -	Orziqibkutmoq	ожидать с нетерпением	waiting for smth
Putup –	Tan bermoq	строить, ставить	arranged beforehand in order to deceive someone.
Runout –	Tugabqolmoq	кончаться, иссякать	a slight error in a rotating tool, machine component

Turnon –	Yoqmoq	Включать	a person or thing that causes someone to feel excited or sexually aroused.
Lookout –	Qaramoq	выходить, высматривать	a place from which to keep watch or view landscape.
Affect –	ta'sirini o'tkazmoq;	Воздействовать	have an effect on; make a difference to
Achieve –	erishmoq;	Достигать	Successfully bring about or reach by effort, skill or courage
Pinch –	ehtiyojlik;	нужда, крайность	an act of gripping the skin of someone's body between finger and thumb.
Reluctant –	majburiy;	Вынужденный	Unwilling and hesitant; disinclined
Surplus –	ortiq;	Излишек	more than what is needed or used; excess.
Rebate –	skidka;	Скидка	pay back (such a sum of money).
Partial –	qisman;	частичный	existing only in part; incomplete.
Refund –	to'lov;	Оплата	a repayment of a sum of money
Imagination –	tasavvur;	воображение	the ability to form pictures in the mind
Latest –	so'nggi; oxirgi	последние, поздние	the most recent news or fashion
Peace –	tinch-totuvlik;	мир, мирный договор	to grow luxuriantly, thrive
Flourish –	gullash;	цвести, расцветать	strongly wish for or want (something).
Experience –	(hayotiy)tajriba	(жизненный) опыт	practical contact with and observation of facts or events.

Power –	kuch;	сила, мощь; могущество	the ability to do something or act in a particular way
Luck –	omad;	везение, удача	success or failure apparently brought by
Attend –	bormoq	посещать	to be present at
Interesting	qiziqarli	интересный	arousing curiosity or interest
Different	Turlixil	Разный	distinct, separate
Week	hafta	Неделя	a period of seven days
Children	Bolalar	Дети	A childlike or childish person
Generation –	avlod;	Поколение	Production of something.
Desire –	istak, hohish;	(страстное) желание ,	strongly wish for or want (something).
Struggle –	kurash;	Борьба	a forceful or violent effort to get free of restraint or resist attack.
Attention –	e'tibor;	внимание, внимательность	the action of dealing with or taking special care of someone or something.
Freedom –	mustaqilbo'lish, ozodlik;	независимость, самостоятельность	the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint.
Erudition –	Bilimdonlik	эрудиция; учёность	the quality of having or showing great knowledge or learning; scholarship.
Book	Kitob	Книга	a set of written, printed or blank sheets bound together
Library	Kutubxona	Библиотека	a room in a private house where books are kept

Read	o'qimoq	Читать	To look at words or symbols and understand what they mean
Novel	Roman	Роман	A fictitious prose narrative of book length
Setting –	holat, vaziyat;	окружающая обстановка	the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned
Allocate -	taqsinlamoq;	размещать, распределять	distribute (resources or duties) for a particular purpose
Affect –	ta'sirini o'tkazmoq;	воздействовать	have an effect on; make a difference to
Inelastic –	egilmas;	Негибкий	(of a substance or material) not elastic
Pinch –	ehtiyojlik;	нужда, крайность	an act of gripping the skin of someone's body between finger and thumb.
Reluctant –	majburiy;	вынужденный	unwilling and hesitant; disinclined
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Rebate –	skidka;	Скидка	pay back (such a

			sum of money).
Partial –	qisman;	частичный	existing only in part; incomplete.
Refund –	to‘lov;	Оплата	a repayment of a sum of money
Manufacturer –	fabrikachi;	фабрикант	a person or company that makes goods for sale.
Cut back –	ma‘lumotlarni takrorlamoq;	повторить, данные	an act or instance of reducing something, typically expenditures
Shift –	o‘zgarish;	изменение	a slight change in position, direction, or tendency.
Cash –	naqd pul;	наличные деньги	money in coins or notes, as distinct from checks, money orders, or credit.
Painful –	kasalmand;	болезненный	(of part of the body) affected with pain.
Look out –	Qaramoq	выходить, высматривать	a place from which to keep watch or view landscape.
Turn on –	Yoqmoq	включать	a person or thing that causes someone to feel

			excited or sexually aroused.
Run out –	Tugab qolmoq	кончатся, иссякать	a slight error in a rotating tool, machine component
Put up –	Tan bermoq	строить, ставить	arranged beforehand in order to deceive someone.
Take away –	Olib ketish	убирать, уносить	key fact, point, or idea to be remembered
Cut off –	Qirqib tashlash	отрубить, отсечь	a point or level that is a designated limit of something.

IV. Fan bo'yicha o'tkaziladigan attestatsiyalar uchun savollar

4.1 1 OB uchun og'zaki savollar (120 ta)

1. Choose the correct answer: Your news ... very important to us.
2. Choose the correct answer: This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.
3. Choose the correct answer:
I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.
4. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.
5. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.
6. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?
7. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very
8. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,
9. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.
10. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.
11. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for
12. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.
13. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.

14. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.
15. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.
16. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is here.
17. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.
18. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.
19. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.
20. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.
21. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.
22. Choose the right form of the verb.
The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.
23. Which sentence is correct.
24. Find the irregular verb.
25. Supply the correct tense form. Every day he ... articles for newspaper.
26. Choose the appropriate synonym. They began their work in timD.
27. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
Last month we ... to the country.
28. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Where ... you ... now?
29. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Tom ... his dog every day.
30. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. He ... a cigarette now.
31. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to my doctor tomorrow.
32. Choose and use: Uzbekistan ... by 131 countries
33. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to America 5 years ago.
34. Find the correct sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense with "there be"
35. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
Our engineers ... some matters tomorrow.
36. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
Uzbekistan ... its sovereignty in 1991.
37. Find the correct sentence in the Present Continuous Tense:
38. Supply the correct form of the verb "to have"
Lavrov and his wife ... two children.
39. Choose the right form of the verb. Who (to come) to the office at 9?
40. Choose the best answer:
I read many books and journals. I read ... in the evening
41. Choose the correct answer:
Shavkat started learning English when he was 25. He is still _____ English.
42. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.
43. Supply the correct tense form:
44. Choose the right form of the verb.
The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.
45. Which sentence is correct.
46. Find the irregular verb.
47. Supply the correct tense form.

Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

48. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the cinema with our friends.

49. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Where ... you ... now?

50. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... never ... the book.

51. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. _____ you ever _____ Japanese food?

52. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. A: Shall we go out? B: No, it _____.

53. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I'll wait until he _____.

54. Choose the correct answer:

A: Where is Ken? B: I think he _____ a bath.

55. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It is a fine day. The sun _____.

56. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It _____ cloudy tomorrow.

57. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Has he ever _____ to Paris ?

58. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. We _____ to a new flat next week.

59. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. What _____ UNICEF mean ?

60. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. She _____ to hospital yesterday.

61. Choose the appropriate answer:

There are _____ in the classroom but only one teacher.

62. Choose the appropriate answer.

There isn't _____ at the bus – stop.

63. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ any dentists in hospital.

64. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ no chalk in the classroom.

65. Choose the appropriate answer.

It looks like it's going to rain. Do you have ... umbrella?

66. Choose the appropriate answer:

Schoolchildren in ... UK have to wear ... uniform.

67. Choose the appropriate answer: I ... this book everyday.

68. Choose the appropriate answer:

... first person who was interviewed works as a nurse at the Medical center.

69. Choose the appropriate answer:

Whatever ... person's interest is it should be worked at and developC.

70. Choose the appropriate answer:

What ... differences between motivation and inspiration?

71. Choose the appropriate answer:

Remember that "you have no idea what you ... capable of until you try".

72. Choose the appropriate answer:

Every day Laziz reads thirty ... of a book on the way home from the university.

73. Choose the appropriate answer:

Supporting others in various life and social situations or conditions ... called assisting motivation.

74. Choose the appropriate answer:

That is why developing ... interest in time is ... essential matter.

75. Choose the appropriate answer: This is a great party! Everyone _____.

76. Choose the appropriate answer: Jack is a policemen but he _____ a uniform.

77. Choose the appropriate answer: What _____ you doing now?

78. Choose the appropriate answer: A: Hello, what _____ your name?

79. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is John. And my _____ is Johnson.

80. Choose the appropriate answer: My name is Lisa. _____ Lisa Peterson.

81. Choose the appropriate answer: _____ name is ApplD. _____ Ann ApplD.

82. Choose the appropriate answer:

“Where _____ John from?” “_____ from the US.”

83. Choose the appropriate answer: _____ are you from? Japan.

84. Choose the appropriate answer: Where _____ you _____ ?

85. Choose the appropriate answer: _____ from Spain. I’m Rodriguez .

86. Choose the appropriate answer:

Pierre is a French boy. _____ from _____ .

87. Choose the appropriate answer:

Ann and Tom are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.

88. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What _____ their _____?” “Alexander and Philip.”

89. Choose the appropriate answer:

I _____ 22 years old, but Andrew _____ 20.

90. Choose the appropriate answer:

Mark _____ 19, but Brian and Denis _____ 26 and 28.

91. Choose the appropriate answer: “What _____ this?” “It’s _____ umbrella.”

92. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ ?” “She is a bank manager.”

93. Choose the appropriate answer: “How old is your aunt?” “_____ is 29.”

94. Choose the appropriate answer:

“Where _____ she from?” “She _____ from Japan.”

95. Choose the appropriate answer:

This _____ my frienC. _____ name’s RicharC.

96. Choose the appropriate answer:

They _____ Lisa and Max. They _____ from the USA.

97. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ name?” “My name’s Carlos.”

98. Choose the appropriate answer: This is my sister. _____ name is Laura.

99. Choose the appropriate answer:

I have _____ brother. _____ name is DaviC.

100. Choose the appropriate answer: Hello! My ____ Maria. I ____ Mexico.
101. Choose the appropriate answer: Where is Malika?
102. Choose the correct answer:
The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.
103. Choose the appropriate answer:
He _____ to institute at 8.45 every morning.
104. Choose the correct answer: Where _____ Akmal live?
105. Choose the correct answer: What time _____ the train leave?
106. Choose the correct answer:
We usually _____ to the libraries on Saturdays.
107. Choose the correct answer: What is Kamol doing?
108. Choose the correct answer: Is this grammar test difficult?
109. Choose the correct answer: This _____ my friend Jasur.
110. Choose the correct answer: What _____ you _____?
111. Choose the correct answer: _____ are you? – Fine, thanks.
112. Choose the correct answer:
_____ are the tomatoes? – They are 3000 sum per kilo.
113. Choose the correct answer: _____ do you live? – In Samarkand.
114. Choose the correct answer: _____ is his birthday? – On Saturday.
115. Choose the correct answer:
_____ are my T-shirts? – They are in the shelf.
116. Choose the correct answer: _____ is shouting at him? – It's his mum.
117. Choose the correct answer: _____ coat is it? – It's my brother's.
118. Choose the correct answer:
_____ does the plane land? – In about two hours.
119. Choose the correct answer: _____ color are her shoes? – They're blue.
120. Choose the correct answer:
Who _____ the best student in your class?

4.2 OB uchun og'zaki savollar (120 ta)

1. Choose the appropriate answer: Where is Malika?
2. Choose the correct answer: The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.
3. Choose the appropriate answer:
He _____ to institute at 8.45 every morning.
4. Choose the correct answer: Where _____ Akmal live?
5. Choose the correct answer: What time _____ the train leave?
6. Choose the correct answer:
We usually _____ to the libraries on Saturdays.
7. Choose the correct answer: What is Kamol doing?
8. Choose the correct answer: Is this grammar test difficult?
9. Choose the correct answer: This _____ my friend Jasur.
10. Choose the correct answer: What _____ you _____?

11. Choose the correct answer: _____ are you? – Fine, thanks.
12. Choose the correct answer:
_____ are the tomatoes? – They are 3000 sum per kilo.
13. Choose the correct answer: _____ do you live? – In SamarkanC.
14. Choose the correct answer: _____ is his birthday? – On Saturday.
15. Choose the correct answer: _____ are my T-shirts? – They are in the shelf.
16. Choose the correct answer: _____ is shouting at him? – It's his mum.
17. Choose the correct answer: _____ coat is it? – It's my brother's.
18. Choose the correct answer: _____ does the plane land? – In about two hours.
19. Choose the correct answer: _____ color are her shoes? – They're bluD.
20. Choose the correct answer: Who _____ the best student in your class?
21. Choose the correct answer: Somebody _____ knocking at the door.
22. Choose the correct answer: Everyone _____ in the room now.
23. Choose the correct answer: Everybody in the classroom _____ sleepy
24. Choose the correct answer: Zarina _____ faster than Amin.
25. Choose the correct answer:
A fly _____ smaller than a birC.
26. Choose the correct answer: A bicycle _____ slower than a car.
27. Choose the correct answer: The Boing 747 _____ much noise than ConcordD.
28. Choose the correct answer: It _____ a very interesting journey.
29. Choose the correct answer: He _____ more quickly than DaviC.
30. Choose the correct answer: _____ you got a brother?
31. Choose the correct answer: Are you a student? Yes, I _____.
32. Choose the correct answer: The weather nice today.
33. Choose the correct answer: My brother and I _____ good tennis players
34. Choose the correct answer: Why _____ you always late?
35. Choose the correct answer: Hurry up! The bus is _____ .
36. Choose the correct answer: Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
37. Choose the correct answer: Diyor _____ his hair twice a week.
38. Choose the correct answer: _____ you speak English?
39. Choose the correct answer: Tom _____ a shower every morning.
40. Choose the correct answer: Gulnora _____ got a guitar.
41. Put the correct form of the worC.
“ _____ is a hamburger and chips?” “Three pounds fifty.”
42. Choose the correct answer: Have you got _____ homework?
43. Choose the correct answer: We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
44. Choose the correct answer: Is there _____ traffic in your town?
45. Choose the correct answer: How _____ people live in your house?
46. Choose the correct answer: He has _____ money. He's a millionairD.
47. Choose the correct answer: A: Do you take sugar in coffee?”
B: Just _____. Half a spoonful.”
48. Choose the correct answer: A: Have you got _____ CD's? B: Yes, hundreds.
49. Choose the correct answer: I'll be ready in _____ minutes.

50. Choose the correct answer: How _____ does that car cost?
51. Choose the right antonym: Death is so horriblD.
52. Choose the right antonym:
In the past he was a cook, a teacher, even a minister.
53. Choose the right antonym: He is a good translator.
54. Choose the right antonym: He reads the stories badly.
55. Choose the right antonym: fast -
56. Choose the right antonym: expensive –
57. Choose the right antonym: hot-
58. Choose the right antonym: to open-
59. Choose the right antonym: young-
60. Choose the right antonym: to be well-
61. Choose the right synonym: in the country -
62. Choose the right synonym: to tell -
63. Choose the right antonym: long
64. Choose the right synonym: to end –
65. Choose the right synonym: to begin –
66. Choose the right synonym: fast -
67. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.
68. Choose the right antonym: good
69. Choose the right antonym: happy
70. Choose the right antonym: interesting
71. Put the correct form of adjectives: My car is (fast) than yours.
72. Put the correct form of adjectives: The red dress is (expensive) of all.
73. Put the correct form of adjectives: You are one of the ... student at our institute.
74. Put the correct form of adjectives: Your grade is than minD.
75. Put the correct form of adjectives: The Pacific Ocean is than the Arctic Ocean.
76. Put the correct form of adjectives: The Earth is than the moon.
77. Put the correct form of adjectives:
Learning Japanese is than learning Italian.
78. Put the correct form of adjectives: You are than JoD.
79. Put the correct form of adjectives: He is than his brother.
80. Put the correct form of adjectives: My father brought me bike which I have ever seen. I liked it very much.
81. Choose the correct answer:
She is a _____. She works in the hospital. She is not a nurse.
82. Choose the correct answer:
I.....got two brothers. They are Dovud and Yakhyo. They are pupils.
83. Choose the correct answer:
Anvar isthan Jasur. He is a tall boy. He is also strong.
84. Choose the correct answer:
He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.

85. Choose the correct answer: Heto school. Everyday he studies 3- 4 lessons.
86. Choose appropriate form of tensD.
He _____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.
87. Which situation can we use should?
88. Choose correct form of 'should'"I had a terrible stomachachD."
89. Choose appropriate answer: Tom _____ a car last year.
90. Choose appropriate answer:
You _____ to eat that if you don't like it.
91. Choose appropriate answer:
Jenny _____ to do homework every evening.
92. Find the translation: Problems and suggestions
93. Find the translation: Worldwide
94. Find the synonym: little
95. Find the translation: Advice
96. Choose appropriate answer: All employees _____ on time for work.
97. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends
98. Choose missed preposition. Listen _____ me!
99. Choose missed preposition. Look _____ me!
100. Choose missed preposition. Are you agree _____ me?
101. Choose the correct answer: Your news ... very important to us.
102. Choose the correct answer: This is ... problem I've ever had in my lifD.
103. Choose the correct answer:
I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.
104. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.
105. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.
106. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?
107. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very
108. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,
109. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.
110. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.
111. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?
112. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.
113. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.
114. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.
115. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.
116. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is here.
117. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.
118. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.
119. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.
120. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.

4.3 YaB uchun og‘zaki savollar (300 ta)

1. Choose the correct modal verb:

I have been having swimming lessons and now I ... swim really well.

2. Choose the correct modal verb:

Please ... I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.

3. Choose the correct answer:

Our family ...big. They are my father, mother 3 brothers and mD.

4. Choose the correct answer:

He.....70 years olC. He is my granddaC.

5. Choose the correct modal verb:I ... read until I was 5 years olC.

6. Choose the correct modal verb:

If you want to pass the exam, you ... do some revision.

7. Choose the correct modal verb:

I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he ... speak JapanesD.

8. Choose the correct modal verb:

That ... be my mobile – mine is silver and that one is black.

9. Choose the correct modal verb:

... I use your computer to check my e-mail?

10. Choose the correct answer:

They.....gooC. They help to their parents in housework.

11. Choose the correct modal verb:

If we ... go shopping tomorrow, I will probably buy a new top.

12. Choose the correct answer:

If I ... you, I would eat less chocolatD.

13. Choose the correct answer:

..... name is Ozoda. I am a pupil. I study at the institute.

14. Choose the correct answer:

If people eat too much, they often

15. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Jasur. He is 10 years olC. He is a pupil. He is my friend.

16. Choose the correct answer:

His ... is Sarvar. He has 2 sisters and 3 brothers. He is from Kokand.

17. Choose the correct answer:

If I ... a bike, it wouldn't take me so long to get to school.

18. Choose the correct answer: If I ... you , I would get a haircut.

19. Choose the correct answer:

My....is a driver. My mother is a nursD. My brothers are pupils.

20. Choose the correct answer:

My mother is a _____. She cleans rooms, cooks meals and washes clothes.

21. Choose the correct answer:

The pan was ... hot that I nearly dropped it!

22. Choose the correct answer:

This.....a big room. This room is clean and tidy.

23. Choose the correct answer:

There.....two books on the tablD. They are interesting. I like reading.

24. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Ozoda. I am a student. I study at SamVMI.

25. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Jasur. He is 20 years old. He is a student. He is my friend.

26. Choose the correct answer:

He is ___ driver. He works in hospital carrying patients.

27. Choose the correct answer:

Jasur is ___ first champion of chess. He also ___ best in English.

28. Choose the correct answer:

Please be ..., when you cross this roaC.

29. Choose the correct answer:

The world's biggest bull is ... a small elephant.

30. Choose the correct answer:

You have to unwrap it ... you can. It is quite fragile.

31. Choose the correct answer:

An ecologist is a person, who works with

32. Choose the correct modal verb:That bus ... get here soon!

33. Choose the correct modal verb:

You ... watch the way you talk to me in the future.

34. Choose the correct modal verb:

Umida ... study very well due to the fact that she is going to continue high education.

35. Choose the correct translation:

You shouldn't give up your education. Because it might lead bad consequences.

36. Choose the correct translation:

I have a headachD. Please turn down the radio.

37. Choose the correct translation:

If your product is reject, producers have to pay back.

38. Choose the correct translation:

Feruza stayed up until midnight, that is why she is sleepy now.

39. Choose the correct translation:

Before purchasing something, firstly try on.

40. Choose the correct answer: Itcold outside yesterday.

41. Choose the correct answer:

It started raining after midnight and continued until just after dawn.

42. Choose the correct answer:

There is snow on the ground this winter. The ground is almost barD.

43. Choose the correct answer:

Give me sheets of paper, please. I need to write a letter.

44. Choose the correct answer:
A lot of people are coming to the party, but there are..... chairs in the room.
45. Choose the correct answer:
Can you skate? - Yes, I can skate, but not very much.
46. Choose the correct answer:
There are a lot of forks but knives on the table.
47. Choose the correct answer:
There is coffee in your cup. Shall I give you some more?
48. Choose the correct answer:
The soup is not salty; there is salt in it.
49. Choose the correct answer:
Is there is much water in the bottle? - Oh, no. There is water in it.
50. Choose the correct answer:
Do you have many English books? - No, just
51. Choose the correct answer:
I have told Anne everything and she has become..... less worried.
52. Choose the correct answer:
Do many people know about this new bookstore? - No, only
53. Choose the correct answer:
Can I ask you questions about your research? - Sure.
54. Choose the correct answer:
There are still minutes left, so we can wait for Maria.
55. Choose the correct answer:
Alec was very secretive; of his friends knew about his problems.
56. Choose the correct answer: Is ... a cow?
57. Choose the correct answer: are postmen.
58. Choose the correct answer:
59. Choose the right antonym: young-
60. Choose the right antonym: to be well-
61. Choose the right synonym: in the country -
62. Choose the right synonym: to tell -
63. Choose the right antonym: long
64. Choose the right synonym: to end –
65. Choose the right synonym: to begin –
66. Choose the right synonym: fast -
67. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.
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72. Put the correct form of adjectives: The red dress is (expensive) of all.
73. Put the correct form of adjectives: You are one of the ... student at our institutD.
74. Put the correct form of adjectives: Your grade is than minD.

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84. Choose the correct answer:
He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.
85. Choose the correct answer:
Heto school. Everyday he studies 3- 4 lessons.
86. Choose appropriate form of tensD.
He _____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.
87. Which situation can we use should?
88. Choose correct form of 'should'"I had a terrible stomachachD."
89. Choose appropriate answer: Tom _____ a car last year.
90. Choose appropriate answer:
You _____ to eat that if you don't like it.
91. Choose appropriate answer: Jenny _____to do homework every evening.
92. Find the translation: Problems and suggestions
93. Find the translation: Worldwide
94. Find the synonym: little
95. Find the translation: Advice
96. Choose appropriate answer: All employees _____ on time for work.
97. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends
98. Choose missed preposition. Listen _____ me!
99. Choose missed preposition. Look _____ me!
100. Choose missed preposition
101. Choose the correct answer: Your news ... very important to us.
102. Choose the correct answer:
This is ... problem I've ever had in my lifD.
103. Choose the correct answer:
I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.
104. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.
105. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.

106. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?
107. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very
108. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,
109. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.
110. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.
111. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?
112. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.
113. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.
114. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.
115. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.
116. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is here.
117. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.
118. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.
119. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.
120. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.
121. It was ___ music I have ever heard?
122. It's ___ powder I have ever used?
123. John is ___ of all to act?
124. He is ___ strong ___ his brother?
125. English grammar is ___ than Russian one?
126. I have ___ time than he does?
127. This girl is ___ intelligent than the rest of the class?
128. Two heads are ___ than one?
129. Alice came late, Philip came later, and Tony ___?
130. This bag isn't _____ it looks?
131. It's ___ to go by car than by train?
132. It is much ___ to speak English than to understand?
133. This is ___ place I've ever seen?
134. What is ___ crime than loss of time?
135. False friend is ___ than open enemies?
136. "Why do you always buy five loaves, no ___ and ___?"
137. The ___ you start, the ___ you'll finish?
138. The longer the way the ___ tired we are?
139. Today ___ and ___ people come to understand that learning English is ___ ?
140. ___ goods you sell, ___ profit you'll make?
141. It's ___ today ___ it was yesterday?
142. We discover that we were ___ in early youth than somewhat ___ ?
143. The higher is the fence, ___ is the neighbor?
144. "What _____ at the weekend?" "I like putting my feet up and relaxing. Sometimes I play tennis."?

145. He works the ____ but earns the ____ ?
146. Are the streets of London ____ or ____ than the streets of Belfast?
147. He is _____ at painting. He paints _____ ?
148. I think, today the British television program "The Weakest Link" is ____ popular of all the TV programs?
149. John is ____ but ____ boy in the family?
150. This is ____ rule in this book?
151. The story I have read is ____ in this book?
152. They showed me their best suits but, if these are their ____ suits, what are their ____ ones like?
153. He works the ____ but earns the ____ ?
154. Monte Carlo is one of ____ beautiful cities in the world?
155. He has _____ money. He's a millionaire?
156. A: Do you take sugar in coffee?" B: Just _____. Half a spoonful?
157. She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian?
158. I don't know _____ students in this class. Because I am a newcomer?
159. How _____ people live in your house?
160. Is there ____ interesting in the newspaper today?
161. Did you meet ____ friends at the party? - No, I met ____ ?
162. I'll go to ____ place, ____ time you wish?
163. I didn't want to think about ____ else but English?
164. I never have ____ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk?
165. In the town there were ____ new hospitals?
166. It was ____ he didn't want to remember?
167. Can you give me ____ to eat? I'm very hungry?
168. There was ____ in the boy's black eyes?
169. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got ____ too, but ____ doesn't speak ____ foreign language?
170. How long _____ in Paris?
171. Anna _____ a good job?
172. Pete and I _____ for over six months?
173. I _____ a new flat a few months ago?
174. How long _____ your car?
175. Tom _____ as a postman for the past month?
176. I _____ an essay all day?
177. I _____ six pages?
178. She's tired because she _____ all day?
179. How long _____ this book?
180. What do you want _____ this evening?
181. I hope _____ to university next year
182. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to me. _____ it for you."?
183. I bought some warm boots today because _____ skiing?

184. "Tony's back from holiday." "_____ him a ring?"
185. "What are you doing tonight?" "We _____ a play at the theatre?"
186. He _____ as a postman for the past month?
187. I'm sorry but I can't _____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
188. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be _____ by me?
189. _____ the first coins in America _____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
190. Many magnificent palaces and museums _____ in our city lately?
191. A lot of books by this writer _____ into many languages of the world?
192. The great English scientist Isaac Newton _____ not far from Cambridge?
193. May Day _____ in Great Britain with singing and dancing round a Maypole?
194. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two people."?
195. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
"That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."?
196. "My car isn't working."
197. "Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."?
198. "I passed my driving test!"
199. "That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
200. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
201. "Because I _____ the grass."?
202. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe?
203. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
204. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
205. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents?
206. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut?
207. Pollution is one of ... problems?
208. Lisa and Max are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.?
209. Uzbekistan ... great economic potential from its own resources?
210. I usually _____ for 6 hours a day, but I _____ for 8 hours yesterday?
211. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian?
212. She is only 14 years old, but she _____ many tournaments in her life?
213. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!?
214. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time?
215. We played tennis _____ two hours?
216. Mike and Jack _____ here five months ago. They _____ in this city for five months?
217. David can go to bed now. He _____ his homework?
218. You can borrow my tennis racket, but you _____ keep it very well?
It was very expensive.
219. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present?

220. If you want to learn English, you ____ speak your language in English lessons?
221. I like to keep fit, so I ____ exercises every day?
222. Before you go on holiday, you should ____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked?
223. A retired person ____ go to work?
224. My grandfather ____ speak four languages when he was alive?
225. In my country you ____ get married when you're sixteen?
226. Speak up! I ____ hear you!?
227. ____ I borrow your dictionary?
228. I ____ get into my house last night because I'd lost my key?
229. Women ____ vote in England until 1922.?
230. I'm learning Spanish because I want ____ speak when I'm in Mexico?
231. The doctor says I ____ walk again in two weeks' time.?
232. "____ her surname Smith?" "No, it ____ ?
233. "____ you married?" "No, I ____ ?
234. When I last talked to him, he ____ English?
235. I met her at yesterday's party, but I ____ her by sight for years before that?
236. By 2030, scientists surely ____ a cure for cancer.?
237. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I _____. My watch _____?
238. He _____ in the library every night for the last two months.?
239. Last Sunday we _____ out of the house where we _____ for five years?
240. We spent hours talking about what we _____ since we left school?
241. They _____ married but in the end they changed their mind.?
242. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you?
B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I _____ Mike tomorrow anyway?
243. When I counted my change I realized they _____ me \$ 3 too much.?
244. As soon as she _____ out of bed she got dressed?
245. In about forty years' time we'll probably _____ on pills.?
246. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I _____ then. I have to catch the early train.?
247. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What _____ when you retire?
248. You'll feel a lot better after you _____ a rest.?
249. He _____ my name, so I reminded him.?
250. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom _____ at work for eight hours.?
251. Our maths teacher _____ us a lot of homework last week but he _____ us very much so far this week?
252. It is expected that man _____ on several planets by the end of this century?
253. It rained! I didn't think it _____?
254. I _____ to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can't.?
255. He found everything rather strange as he _____ never _____ abroad before?
256. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____?

257. Please _____ until after the plane _____?
258. It is the first time I _____ of anything like that.?
259. You're always late. This is the third time you _____ late this week.
260. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ a prize?
261. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
262. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccup. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
263. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
264. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The shops open at 9 in the morning?
265. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! Columbus discovered America in 1492?
266. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
267. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
268. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?" "Yes, _____ ?"
269. "Is your elder brother married?" "No, _____ ?"
270. "Are you from Senegal?" "No, _____ ?"
271. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
272. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccup. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
273. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
274. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The shops open at 9 in the morning?
275. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! Columbus discovered America in 1492?
276. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
277. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
278. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?" "Yes, _____ ?"
279. "Is your elder brother married?" "No, _____ ?"
280. Find the right translation of the word: «caring»
281. Choose missed preposition.
I am good _____ English.
282. Choose missed preposition.
I am interested _____ English.
283. Choose missed preposition.
I am looking _____ my key. Help me to find it!
284. Choose appropriate answer:
I cannot load the web page.
285. Choose appropriate answer:
Today, it is very rainy day, can I _____ your umbrella?

286. Find the translation: Active Voice
287. Find the translation: Passive Voice
288. Which sentence is in the Passive Voice?
289. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice:*
The hunter killed the lion.
290. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice:*
 I wrote an email yesterday
291. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice*
 I was writing an email at 5 yesterday
292. What is the translation of “mushroom”
293. What is the translation of “legend”
294. Choose appropriate answer:
 Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.
295. Choose appropriate answer:
 We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
296. Choose the correct answer:
 We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.
297. Choose the correct answer:
 Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.
298. Choose the correct answer:
 Be sure to pick ... tomatoes before they get too ripe.
299. Choose the correct answer:
 Have you ever been ... England?
300. Choose the correct answer:
 I'm afraid I can't do it ... than you.

4.4 1 OB uchun yozma ish savollari (150 ta)

1. It was ____ music I have ever heard?
2. It's ____ powder I have ever used?
3. John is ____ of all to act?
4. He is ____ strong ____ his brother?
5. English grammar is ____ than Russian one?
6. I have ____ time than he does?
7. This girl is ____ intelligent than the rest of the class?
8. Two heads are ____ than one?
9. Alice came late, Philip came later, and Tony ____?
10. This bag isn't ____ it looks?
11. It's ____ to go by car than by train?
12. It is much ____ to speak English than to understand?
13. This is ____ place I've ever seen?

14. What is ___ crime than loss of time?
15. False friend is ___ than open enemies?
16. "Why do you always buy five loaves, no ___ and ___?"
17. The ___ you start, the ___ you'll finish?
18. The longer the way the ___ tired we are?
19. Today ___ and ___ people come to understand that learning English is ___ ?
20. ___ goods you sell, ___ profit you'll make?
21. It's ___ today ___ it was yesterday?
22. We discover that we were ___ in early youth than somewhat ___ ?
23. The higher is the fence, ___ is the neighbor?
24. "What _____ at the weekend?" "I like putting my feet up and relaxing. Sometimes I play tennis."?
25. He works the ___ but earns the ___ ?
26. Are the streets of London ___ or ___ than the streets of Belfast?
27. He is _____ at painting. He paints _____ ?
28. I think, today the British television program "The Weakest Link" is ___ popular of all the TV programs?
29. John is ___ but ___ boy in the family?
30. This is ___ rule in this book?
31. The story I have read is ___ in this book?
32. They showed me their best suits but, if these are their ___ suits, what are their ___ ones like?
33. He works the ___ but earns the ___ ?
34. Monte Carlo is one of ___ beautiful cities in the world?
35. He has _____ money. He's a millionaire?
36. A: Do you take sugar in coffee?" B: Just _____. Half a spoonful?
37. She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian?
38. I don't know _____ students in this class. Because I am a newcomer?
39. How _____ people live in your house?
40. Is there ___ interesting in the newspaper today?
41. Did you meet ___ friends at the party? - No, I met ___ ?
42. I'll go to ___ place, ___ time you wish?
43. I didn't want to think about ___ else but English?
44. I never have ___ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk?
45. In the town there were ___ new hospitals?
46. It was ___ he didn't want to remember?
47. Can you give me ___ to eat? I'm very hungry?
48. There was ___ in the boy's black eyes?
49. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got ___ too, but ___ doesn't speak ___ foreign language?
50. How long _____ in Paris?
51. Anna _____ a good job?
52. Pete and I _____ for over six months?

53. I _____ a new flat a few months ago?
54. How long _____ your car?
55. Tom _____ as a postman for the past month?
56. I _____ an essay all day?
57. I _____ six pages?
58. She's tired because she _____ all day?
59. How long _____ this book?
60. What do you want _____ this evening?
61. I hope _____ to university next year
62. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to mD. _____ it for you."?
63. I bought some warm boots today because _____ skiing?
64. "Tony's back from holiday." "_____ him a ring?
65. "What are you doing tonight?" "We _____ a play at the theatre?
66. He _____ as a postman for the past month?
67. I'm sorry but I can't _____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
68. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be _____ by me?
69. _____ the first coins in America _____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
70. Many magnificent palaces and museums _____ in our city lately?
71. A lot of books by this writer _____ into many languages of the world?
72. The great English scientist Isaac Newton _____ not far from Cambridge?
73. May Day _____ in Great Britain with singing and dancing round a Maypole?
74. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two peopleD."?
75. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
76. "That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in ScotlanC."?
77. "My car isn't working."
78. "Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."?
79. "I passed my driving test!"
80. "That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
81. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
82. "Because I _____ the grass."?
83. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe?
84. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
85. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
86. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents?
87. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut?
88. Pollution is one of ... problems?
89. Lisa and Max are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.?
90. Uzbekistan ... great economic potential from its own resources?

90. I usually _____ for 6 hours a day, but I _____ for 8 hours yesterday?
91. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian?
92. She is only 14 years old, but she _____ many tournaments in her life?
93. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!?
94. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time?
95. We played tennis _____ two hours?
96. Mike and Jack _____ here five months ago. They _____ in this city for five months?
97. David can go to bed now. He _____ his homework?
98. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well? It was very expensive.
99. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present?
100. If you want to learn English, you _____ speak your language in English lessons?
101. I like to keep fit, so I _____ exercises every day?
102. Before you go on holiday, you should _____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked?
103. A retired person _____ go to work?
104. My grandfather _____ speak four languages when he was alive?
105. In my country you _____ get married when you're sixteen?
106. Speak up! I _____ hear you!?
107. _____ I borrow your dictionary?
108. I _____ get into my house last night because I'd lost my key?
109. Women _____ vote in England until 1922.?
110. I'm learning Spanish because I want _____ speak when I'm in Mexico?
111. The doctor says I _____ walk again in two weeks' time.?
112. "_____ her surname Smith?" "No, it _____ ?"
113. "_____ you married?" "No, I _____ ?"
114. When I last talked to him, he _____ English?
115. I met her at yesterday's party, but I _____ her by sight for years before that?
116. By 2030, scientists surely _____ a cure for cancer.?
117. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I _____. My watch _____?
118. He _____ in the library every night for the last two months.?
119. Last Sunday we _____ out of the house where we _____ for five years?
120. We spent hours talking about what we _____ since we left school?
121. They _____ married but in the end they changed their mind.?
122. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you?
B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I _____ Mike tomorrow anyway?
123. When I counted my change I realized they _____ me \$ 3 too much.?
124. As soon as she _____ out of bed she got dressed?
125. In about forty years' time we'll probably _____ on pills.?
126. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I _____ then. I have to catch the early train.?

127. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
 B: That is very clever of you. What _____ when you retire?
128. You'll feel a lot better after you _____ a rest.?
129. He _____ my name, so I reminded him.?
130. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom _____ at work for eight hours.?
131. Our maths teacher _____ us a lot of homework last week but he _____ us very much so far this week?
132. It is expected that man _____ on several planets by the end of this century?
133. It rained! I didn't think it _____?
134. I _____ to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can't.?
135. He found everything rather strange as he _____ never _____ abroad before?
136. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____?
137. Please _____ until after the plane _____?
138. It is the first time I _____ of anything like that.?
139. You're always late. This is the third time you _____ late this week.
140. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ a prize?
141. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
142. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccup. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
143. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
144. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The shops open at 9 in the morning?
145. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! Columbus discovered America in 1492?
146. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
147. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
148. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?" "Yes, _____?"
149. "Is your elder brother married?" "No, _____?"
150. "Are you from Senegal?" "No, _____?"

4.5 O'qibun yozma ish savollari (150 ta)

1. There are study guides, commentaries, significant changes and more, ... can help the local code official be appropriate in their application of the code?
2. On _____ first day they stopped at _____ river and decided to make _____ camp?
3. At _____ first they began to look for _____ dry place?
4. April 9, 2014 Uzbekistan celebrated 678th anniversary of great statesman and commander Amir Timur?

5. ___ man always went to ___ same bar at ___ same time every day and asked for two glasses of ___ soda?
6. ___ weather was rainy and we made ___ bet whether you would come?
7. The ... city of Miami was founded in 1896 by Julia Tuttle?
8. ___ USA is ___ country. It is in North America?
9. If ___ guest has to leave ___ table during ___ meal he always asks his hostess, "Will you please excuse me for ___ minute"?
10. Uzbekistan is a sunny, picturesque country in the heart of ... ?
11. Some of them are religious and some ... with American history?
12. It's ___ pity that my birthday comes only once ___ year?
13. There was ___ good restaurant near ___ cinema and Joan decided to have ___ dinner there?
14. Kate ate ___ meat with ___ vegetables for ___ second course?
15. I'll never forget ___ first time I saw ___ real American Christmas tree?
16. "___ English cannot make ___ good coffee", she thought leaving ___ restaurant?
17. At ___ first it was difficult for her to drive ___ car in ___ London?
18. ___ few days later I entered ___ reading room of ___ public library?
19. Wedding in the life of ... Uzbeks is of great significance and is celebrated with a special solemnity?
20. Next morning after the wedding party the rite "**Kelin salomi**" - reception of the bride in her new family ... ?
21. Teachers ... only teach their subjects?
22. Sofia is ___ capital of ___ Bulgaria?
23. Many years ago ___ Tower Bridge of London was ___ fortress?
24. ___ youth of Great Britain wants to have ___ better life for ___ British people?
25. ___ Moon has no ___ light. It is bright because ___ Sun shines on it?
26. ___ shortest man in ___ world and ___ tallest man in ___ world live in ___ Africa?
27. Hope is ___ good breakfast, but ___ bad supper?
28. I always wear sunglasses when I go ___ beach. ___ sun bothers my eyes?
29. She ordered ___ fried chicken with ___ green salad and black coffee for ___ dessert?
30. My aunt lived on ___ ground floor of ___ old house on ___ River Thames?
31. On the New Year Eve some of ___ pupils stayed at ___ school later than usual?
32. The Fourth ... July (Independence Day) is the biggest national holiday ... the USA?
33. Independence Day is celebrated as the birthday of the country, because ... this day in 1776, the colonies declared their independence from the British 34.Crown and became the United States of America?
35. All the business letters ___ yesterday. They ___ to the post office immediately?
36. The special information ___ in an hour or so, that's why it ___ in the newspapers yesterday?

37. Houses ____ very quickly now?
38. In 1834 the Houses of Parliament with the exception of Westminster Hall ____ by fire, they ____ later?
39. You can't use this textbook now. It ____ by your friend?
40. ____ I have finished this exercise. Thank goodness! It was so boring?
41. A: Why doesn't Pete have any teeth?
B: Because he ____ brushed them?
42. Almost all of my father's teeth are good because he ____ brushes them?
43. I didn't want to think about ____ else but English?
44. I never have ____ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk?
45. In the town there were ____ new hospitals?
46. It was ____ he didn't want to remember?
47. Can you give me ____ to eat? I'm very hungry?
48. There was ____ in the boy's black eyes?
49. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got ____ too, but ____ doesn't speak ____ foreign language?
50. How long ____ in Paris?
51. Anna ____ a good job?
52. Pete and I ____ for over six months?
53. I ____ a new flat a few months ago?
54. How long ____ your car?
55. Tom ____ as a postman for the past month?
56. I ____ an essay all day?
57. I ____ six pages?
58. She's tired because she ____ all day?
59. How long ____ this book?
60. What do you want ____ this evening?
61. I hope ____ to university next year
62. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to me. ____ it for you."?
63. I bought some warm boots today because ____ skiing?
64. "Tony's back from holiday." "____ him a ring?"
65. "What are you doing tonight?" "We ____ a play at the theatre?"
66. He ____ as a postman for the past month?
67. I'm sorry but I can't ____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
68. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be ____ by me?
69. ____ the first coins in America ____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
70. Many magnificent palaces and museums ____ in our city lately?
71. A lot of books by this writer ____ into many languages of the world?
72. The great English scientist Isaac Newton ____ not far from Cambridge?

73. May Day ____ in Great Britain with singing and dancing round a Maypole?
74. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I ____ a meal for two people."?
75. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
76. "That's right. I ____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."?
77. "My car isn't working."
78. "Ask Joe to look at it. He ____ you."?
79. "I passed my driving test!"
80. "That's great! I ____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
81. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
82. "Because I ____ the grass."?
83. He's worked there ____ many years, ____ 1988, I believe?
84. I have ____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
85. We've known Paul ____ two years. Have you ____ met him?
86. I've known him ____ we went to school together, but I've ____ met his parents?
87. Your hair's too long. I think you ____ get it cut?
88. Pollution is one of ... problems?
89. Lisa and Max are Americans. ____ from U.S.A.?
90. Uzbekistan ... great economic potential from its own resources?
91. I usually ____ for 6 hours a day, but I ____ for 8 hours yesterday?
92. Sorry, I ____ understand you. I ____ speak Russian?
93. She is only 14 years old, but she ____ many tournaments in her life?
94. Oh, someone ____ in my seat!?
95. When I ____ at the party, everyone ____ a good time?
96. We played tennis ____ two hours?
97. Mike and Jack ____ here five months ago. They ____ in this city for five months?
98. David can go to bed now. He ____ his homework?
99. You can borrow my tennis racket, but you ____ keep it very well?
It was very expensive.
100. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I ____ buy her a present?
101. If you want to learn English, you ____ speak your language in English lessons?
102. I like to keep fit, so I ____ exercises every day?
103. Before you go on holiday, you should ____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked?
104. A retired person ____ go to work?
105. My grandfather ____ speak four languages when he was alive?
106. In my country you ____ get married when you're sixteen?
107. Speak up! I ____ hear you!?
108. ____ I borrow your dictionary?
109. I ____ get into my house last night because I'd lost my key?
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120. We spent hours talking about what we _____ since we left school?
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B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I _____ Mike tomorrow anyway?
123. When I counted my change I realized they _____ me \$ 3 too much.?
124. As soon as she _____ out of bed she got dressed?
125. In about forty years' time we'll probably _____ on pills.?
126. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I _____ then. I have to catch the early train.?
127. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What _____ when you retire?
128. You'll feel a lot better after you _____ a rest.?
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130. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom _____ at work for eight hours.?
131. Our maths teacher _____ us a lot of homework last week but he _____ us very much so far this week?
132. It is expected that man _____ on several planets by the end of this century?
133. It rained! I didn't think it _____ ?
134. I _____ to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can't.?
135. He found everything rather strange as he _____ never _____ abroad before?
136. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____?
137. Please _____ until after the plane _____?
138. It is the first time I _____ of anything like that.?
139. You're always late. This is the third time you _____ late this week.
140. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ a prize?
141. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
142. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccups. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
143. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
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146. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
147. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
148. “_____ their names Jack & Benny?” “Yes, _____ ?
149. “Is your elder brother married?” “No, _____ ?
150. “Are you from Senegal?” “No, _____ ?

4.6 YaB uchun yozma ish savollari (500 ta)

1. Choose the correct modal verb:
I have been having swimming lessons and now I ... swim really well.
2. Choose the correct modal verb:
Please ... I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.
3. Choose the correct answer:
Our family ...big. They are my father, mother 3 brothers and mD.
4. Choose the correct answer:
He.....70 years olC. He is my granddaC.
5. Choose the correct modal verb: I ... read until I was 5 years olC.
6. Choose the correct modal verb:
If you want to pass the exam, you ... do some revision.
7. Choose the correct modal verb:
I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he ... speak JapanesD.
8. Choose the correct modal verb:
That ... be my mobile – mine is silver and that one is black.
9. Choose the correct modal verb:
... I use your computer to check my e-mail?
10. Choose the correct answer:
They.....gooC. They help to their parents in housework.
11. Choose the correct modal verb:
If we ... go shopping tomorrow, I will probably buy a new top.
12. Choose the correct answer: If I ... you, I would eat less chocolate.
13. Choose the correct answer:
..... name is Ozoda. I am a pupil. I study at the institute.
14. Choose the correct answer: If people eat too much, they often
15. Choose the correct answer:
... name is Jasur. He is 10 years olC. He is a pupil. He is my friend.
16. Choose the correct answer:
His ... is Sarvar. He has 2 sisters and 3 brothers. He is from Kokand.
17. Choose the correct answer:
If I ... a bike, it wouldn't take me so long to get to school.
18. Choose the correct answer: If I ... you , I would get a haircut.
19. Choose the correct answer:

My....is a driver. My mother is a nurse. My brothers are pupils.

20. Choose the correct answer:

My mother is a _____. She cleans rooms, cooks meals and washes clothes.

21. Choose the correct answer:

The pan was ... hot that I nearly dropped it!

22. Choose the correct answer:

This.....a big room. This room is clean and tidy.

23. Choose the correct answer:

There.....two books on the tablD. They are interesting. I like reading.

24. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Ozoda. I am a student. I study at SamVMI.

25. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Jasur. He is 20 years olC. He is a student. He is my friend.

26. Choose the correct answer:

He is ____ driver. He works in hospital carrying patients.

27. Choose the correct answer:

Jasur is ____ first champion of chess. He also ____ best in English.

28. Choose the correct answer:

Please be ..., when you cross this roaC.

29. Choose the correct answer:

The world's biggest bull is ... a small elephant.

30. Choose the correct answer:

You have to unwrap it ... you can. It is quite fragilD.

31. Choose the correct answer:

An ecologist is a person, who works with

32. Choose the correct modal verb:

That bus ... get here soon!

33. Choose the correct modal verb:

You ... watch the way you talk to me in the future.

34. Choose the correct modal verb: Umida ... study very well due to the fact that she is going to continue high education.

35. Choose the correct translation:

You shouldn't give up your education. Because it might lead bad consequences.

36. Choose the correct translation:

I have a headachD. Please turn down the radio.

37. Choose the correct translation:

If your product is reject, producers have to pay back.

38. Choose the correct translation:

Feruza stayed up until midnight, that is why she is sleepy now.

39. Choose the correct translation:

Before purchasing something, firstly try on.

40. Choose the correct answer: Itcold outside yesterday.

41. Choose the correct answer:

It started raining after midnight and continued until just after dawn.

42. Choose the correct answer:
There is snow on the ground this winter. The ground is almost bare.

43. Choose the correct answer:
Give me sheets of paper, please. I need to write a letter.

44. Choose the correct answer:
A lot of people are coming to the party, but there are chairs in the room.

45. Choose the correct answer:
Can you skate? - Yes, I can skate, but not very much.

46. Choose the correct answer:
There are a lot of forks but knives on the table.

47. Choose the correct answer:
There is coffee in your cup. Shall I give you some more?

48. Choose the correct answer:
The soup is not salty; there is salt in it.

49. Choose the correct answer:
Is there much water in the bottle? - Oh, no. There is water in it.

50. Choose the correct answer:
Do you have many English books? - No, just

51. Choose the correct answer:
I have told Anne everything and she has become less worried.

52. Choose the correct answer:
Do many people know about this new bookstore? - No, only

53. Choose the correct answer:
Can I ask you questions about your research? - Sure.

54. Choose the correct answer:
There are still minutes left, so we can wait for Maria.

55. Choose the correct answer:
Alec was very secretive; of his friends knew about his problems.

56. Choose the correct answer: Is ... a cow?

57. Choose the correct answer: are postmen.

58. Choose the correct answer:

59. Choose the right antonym: young-

60. Choose the right antonym: to be well-

61. Choose the right synonym: in the country -

62. Choose the right synonym: to tell -

63. Choose the right antonym: long

64. Choose the right synonym: to end –

65. Choose the right synonym: to begin –

66. Choose the right synonym: fast -

67. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.

68. Choose the right antonym: good

69. Choose the right antonym: happy

70. Choose the right antonym: interesting
71. Put the correct form of adjectives:
My car is (fast) than yours.
72. Put the correct form of adjectives:
The red dress is (expensive) of all.
73. Put the correct form of adjectives:
You are one of the ... student at our institute.
74. Put the correct form of adjectives: Your grade is than mine.
75. Put the correct form of adjectives:
The Pacific Ocean is than the Arctic Ocean.
76. Put the correct form of adjectives: The Earth is than the moon.
77. Put the correct form of adjectives:
Learning Japanese is than learning Italian.
78. Put the correct form of adjectives: You are than JoD.
79. Put the correct form of adjectives: He is than his brother.
80. Put the correct form of adjectives: My father brought me bike which I have ever seen. I liked it very much.
81. Choose the correct answer:
She is a _____. She works in the hospital. She is not a nurse.
82. Choose the correct answer:
I.....got two brothers. They are Dovud and Yakhyo. They are pupils.
83. Choose the correct answer:
Anvar isthan Jasur. He is a tall boy. He is also strong.
84. Choose the correct answer:
He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.
85. Choose the correct answer:
Heto school. Everyday he studies 3- 4 lessons.
86. Choose appropriate form of tensD.
He _____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.
87. Which situation can we use should?
88. Choose correct form of 'should' "I had a terrible stomachachD."
89. Choose appropriate answer: Tom _____ a car last year.
90. Choose appropriate answer: You _____ to eat that if you don't like it.
91. Choose appropriate answer:
Jenny _____ to do homework every evening.
92. Find the translation: Problems and suggestions
93. Find the translation: Worldwide
94. Find the synonym: little
95. Find the translation: Advice
96. Choose appropriate answer:
All employees _____ on time for work.
97. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends

98. Choose missed preposition. Listen_____ me!
99. Choose missed preposition. Look_____ me!
100. Choose missed preposition
101. Choose the correct answer:Your news ... very important to us.
102. Choose the correct answer:
This is ... problem I've ever had in my lifD.
103. Choose the correct answer:
I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.
104. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.
105. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.
106. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?
107. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very
108. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,
109. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.
110. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.
111. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?
112. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.
113. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.
114. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.
115. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.
116. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is here.
117. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.
118. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.
119. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.
120. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.
121. It was ____ music I have ever heard?
- 122.It's ____ powder I have ever used?
123. John is ____ of all to act?
- 124.He is ____ strong ____ his brother?
- 125.English grammar is ____ than Russian one?
126. I have ____ time than he does?
- 127.This girl is ____ intelligent than the rest of the class?
128. Two heads are ____ than one?
129. Alice came late, Philip came later, and Tony ____?
- 130.This bag isn't _____ it looks?
- 131.It's ____ to go by car than by train?
132. It is much ____ to speak English than to understand?
133. This is ____ place I've ever seen?
- 134.What is ____ crime than loss of time?
- 135.False friend is ____ than open enemies?

136. "Why do you always buy five loaves, no ___ and ___?"
137. The ___ you start, the ___ you'll finish?
138. The longer the way the ___ tired we are?
139. Today ___ and ___ people come to understand that learning English is ___ ?
140. ___ goods you sell, ___ profit you'll make?
141. It's ___ today ___ it was yesterday?
142. We discover that we were ___ in early youth than somewhat ___ ?
143. The higher is the fence, ___ is the neighbor?
144. "What ___ at the weekend?" "I like putting my feet up and relaxing. Sometimes I play tennis."?
145. He works the ___ but earns the ___ ?
146. Are the streets of London ___ or ___ than the streets of Belfast?
147. He is ___ at painting. He paints ___ ?
148. I think, today the British television program "The Weakest Link" is ___ popular of all the TV programs?
149. John is ___ but ___ boy in the family?
150. This is ___ rule in this book?
151. The story I have read is ___ in this book?
152. They showed me their best suits but, if these are their ___ suits, what are their ___ ones like?
153. He works the ___ but earns the ___ ?
154. Monte Carlo is one of ___ beautiful cities in the world?
155. He has ___ money. He's a millionaire?
156. A: Do you take sugar in coffee?" B: Just _____. Half a spoonful?
157. She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian?
158. I don't know _____ students in this class. Because I am a newcomer?
159. How _____ people live in your house?
160. Is there ___ interesting in the newspaper today?
161. Did you meet ___ friends at the party? - No, I met ___ ?
162. I'll go to ___ place, ___ time you wish?
163. I didn't want to think about ___ else but English?
164. I never have ___ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk?
165. In the town there were ___ new hospitals?
166. It was ___ he didn't want to remember?
167. Can you give me ___ to eat? I'm very hungry?
168. There was ___ in the boy's black eyes?
169. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got ___ too, but ___ doesn't speak ___ foreign language?
170. How long _____ in Paris?
171. Anna _____ a good job?
172. Pete and I _____ for over six month?
173. I _____ a new flat a few months ago?
174. How long _____ your car?

175. Tom _____ as a postman for the past month?
176. I _____ an essay all day?
177. I _____ six pages?
178. She's tired because she _____ all day?
179. How long _____ this book?
180. What do you want _____ this evening?
181. I hope _____ to university next year
182. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to mD. _____ it for you."?
183. I bought some warm boots today because _____ skiing?
184. "Tony's back from holiday." "_____ him a ring?
185. "What are you doing tonight?" "We _____ a play at the theatre?
186. He _____ as a postman for the past month?
187. I'm sorry but I can't _____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
188. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be _____ by me?
189. _____ the first coins in America _____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
190. Many magnificent palaces and museums _____ in our city lately?
191. A lot of books by this writer _____ into many languages of the world?
192. The great English scientist Isaac Newton _____ not far from Cambridge?
193. May Day _____ in Great Britain with singing and dancing round a Maypole?
194. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two people."?
195. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
"That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."?
196. "My car isn't working."
197. "Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."?
198. "I passed my driving test!"
199. "That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
200. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
201. "Because I _____ the grass."?
202. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe?
203. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
204. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
205. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents?
206. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut?
207. Pollution is one of ... problems?
208. Lisa and Max are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.?
209. Uzbekistan ... great economic potential from its own resources?
210. I usually _____ for 6 hours a day, but I _____ for 8 hours yesterday?
211. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian?

212. She is only 14 years old, but she _____ many tournaments in her life?
213. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!?
214. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time?
215. We played tennis _____ two hours?
216. Mike and Jack _____ here five months ago. They _____ in this city for five months?
217. David can go to bed now. He _____ his homework?
218. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well? It was very expensive.
219. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present?
220. If you want to learn English, you _____ speak your language in English lessons?
221. I like to keep fit, so I _____ exercises every day?
222. Before you go on holiday, you should _____ sure that the doors and windows are shut and locked?
223. A retired person _____ go to work?
224. My grandfather _____ speak four languages when he was alive?
225. In my country you _____ get married when you're sixteen?
226. Speak up! I _____ hear you!?
227. _____ I borrow your dictionary?
228. I _____ get into my house last night because I'd lost my key?
229. Women _____ vote in England until 1922.?
230. I'm learning Spanish because I want _____ speak when I'm in Mexico?
231. The doctor says I _____ walk again in two weeks' time.?
232. "_____ her surname Smith?" "No, it _____ ?"
233. "_____ you married?" "No, I _____ ?"
234. When I last talked to him, he _____ English?
235. I met her at yesterday's party, but I _____ her by sight for years before that?
236. By 2030, scientists surely _____ a cure for cancer.?
237. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I _____. My watch _____?
238. He _____ in the library every night for the last two months.?
239. Last Sunday we _____ out of the house where we _____ for five years?
240. We spent hours talking about what we _____ since we left school?
241. They _____ married but in the end they changed their mind.?
242. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you?
B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I _____ Mike tomorrow anyway?
243. When I counted my change I realized they _____ me \$ 3 too much.?
244. As soon as she _____ out of bed she got dressed?
245. In about forty years' time we'll probably _____ on pills.?
246. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I _____ then. I have to catch the early train.?
247. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What _____ when you retire?

248. You'll feel a lot better after you _____ a rest.?
249. He _____ my name, so I reminded him.?
250. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom _____ at work for eight hours.?
251. Our maths teacher _____ us a lot of homework last week but he _____ us very much so far this week?
252. It is expected that man _____ on several planets by the end of this century?
253. It rained! I didn't think it _____?
254. I _____ to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can't.?
255. He found everything rather strange as he _____ never _____ abroad before?
256. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____?
257. Please _____ until after the plane _____?
258. It is the first time I _____ of anything like that.?
259. You're always late. This is the third time you _____ late this week.
260. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ a prize?
261. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
262. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccups. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
263. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
264. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The shops open at 9 in the morning?
265. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! Columbus discovered America in 1492?
266. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
267. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
268. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?" "Yes, _____?"
269. "Is your elder brother married?" "No, _____?"
270. "Are you from Senegal?" "No, _____?"
271. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
272. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccups. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
273. Choose the correct question form to the following sentence! The library is right across the street?
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276. As for me, I made my choice long ...?
277. It is known ... teaching is a very specific and difficult job?
278. "_____ their names Jack & Benny?" "Yes, _____?"
279. "Is your elder brother married?" "No, _____?"

Passive Voice:

The hunter killed the lion.

280. Find the right translation of the word: «caring»

281. Choose missed preposition. I am good ___ English.

282. Choose missed preposition. I am interested ___ English.

283. Choose missed preposition.

I am looking ___ my key. Help me to find it!

284. Choose appropriate answer: I cannot load the web page.

285. Choose appropriate answer:

Today, it is very rainy day, can I _____ your umbrella?

286. Find the translation: Active Voice

287. Find the translation: Passive Voice

288. Which sentence is in the Passive Voice?

289. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice:*

The hunter killed the lion.

290. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice:* I wrote an email yesterday

291. *Change this sentence into Passive Voice*

I was writing an email at 5 yesterday

292. What is the translation of “mushroom”

293. What is the translation of “legend”

294. Choose appropriate answer:

Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.

295. Choose appropriate answer:

We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.

296. Choose the correct answer: We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.

297. Choose the correct answer:

Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.

298. Choose the correct answer:

Be sure to pick ... tomatoes before they get too ripe.

299. Choose the correct answer: Have you ever been ... England?

300. Choose the correct answer: I'm afraid I can't do it ... than you

301. There are study guides, commentaries, significant changes and more, ... can help the local code official be appropriate in their application of the code?

302. On ___ first day they stopped at ___ river and decided to make ___ camp?

303. At ___ first they began to look for ___ dry place?

304. April 9, 2014 Uzbekistan celebrated 678th anniversary of great statesman and commander Amir Timur?

305. ___ man always went to ___ same bar at ___ same time every day and asked for two glasses of ___ soda?

306. ___ weather was rainy and we made ___ bet whether you would come?

307. The ... city of Miami was founded in 1896 by Julia Tuttle?

308. ___ USA is ___ country. It is in North America?
309. If ___ guest has to leave ___ table during ___ meal he always asks his hostess, "Will you please excuse me for ___ minute"?
310. Uzbekistan is a sunny, picturesque country in the heart of ... ?
311. Some of them are religious and some ... with American history?
312. It's ___ pity that my birthday comes only once ___ year?
313. There was ___ good restaurant near ___ cinema and Joan decided to have ___ dinner there?
314. Kate ate ___ meat with ___ vegetables for ___ second course?
315. I'll never forget ___ first time I saw ___ real American Christmas tree?
316. "___ English cannot make ___ good coffee", she thought leaving ___ restaurant?
317. At ___ first it was difficult for her to drive ___ car in ___ London?
318. ___ few days later I entered ___ reading room of ___ public library?
319. Wedding in the life of ... Uzbeks is of great significance and is celebrated with a special solemnity?
320. Next morning after the wedding party the rite "**Kelin salomi**" - reception of the bride in her new family ... ?
321. Teachers ... only teach their subjects?
322. Sofia is ___ capital of ___ Bulgaria?
323. Many years ago ___ Tower Bridge of London was ___ fortress?
324. ___ youth of Great Britain wants to have ___ better life for ___ British people?
325. ___ Moon has no ___ light. It is bright because ___ Sun shines on it?
326. ___ shortest man in ___ world and ___ tallest man in ___ world live in ___ Africa?
327. Hope is ___ good breakfast, but ___ bad supper?
328. I always wear sunglasses when I go ___ beach. ___ sun bothers my eyes?
329. She ordered ___ fried chicken with ___ green salad and black coffee for ___ dessert?
330. My aunt lived on ___ ground floor of ___ old house on ___ River Thames?
331. On the New Year Eve some of ___ pupils stayed at ___ school later than usual?
332. The Fourth ... July (Independence Day) is the biggest national holiday ... the USA?
333. Independence Day is celebrated as the birthday of the country, because ... this day in 1776, the colonies declared their independence from the British 334.Crown and became the United States of America?
335. All the business letters ___ yesterday. They ___ to the post office immediately?
336. The special information ___ in an hour or so, that's why it ___ in the newspapers yesterday?
337. Houses ___ very quickly now?
338. In 1834 the Houses of Parliament with the exception of Westminster Hall ___ by fire, they ___ later?

339. You can't use this textbook now. It ____ by your friend?
340. ____ I have finished this exercise. Thank goodness! It was so boring?
341. A: Why doesn't Pete have any teeth?
B: Because he ____ brushed them?
342. Almost all of my father's teeth are good because he ____ brushes them?
343. I didn't want to think about ____ else but English?
344. I never have ____ for breakfast but a cup of hot milk?
345. In the town there were ____ new hospitals?
346. It was ____ he didn't want to remember?
347. Can you give me ____ to eat? I'm very hungry?
348. There was ____ in the boy's black eyes?
349. You've got an excellent secretary in your office. We've got ____ too, but ____ doesn't speak ____ foreign language?
350. How long ____ in Paris?
351. Anna ____ a good job?
352. Pete and I ____ for over six months?
353. I ____ a new flat a few months ago?
354. How long ____ your car?
355. Tom ____ as a postman for the past month?
356. I ____ an essay all day?
357. I ____ six pages?
358. She's tired because she ____ all day?
359. How long ____ this book?
360. What do you want ____ this evening?
361. I hope ____ to university next year
362. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to me. ____ it for you."?
363. I bought some warm boots today because ____ skiing?
364. "Tony's back from holiday." "____ him a ring?"
365. "What are you doing tonight?" "We ____ a play at the theatre?"
366. He ____ as a postman for the past month?
367. I'm sorry but I can't ____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
368. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be ____ by me?
369. ____ the first coins in America ____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
370. Many magnificent palaces and museums ____ in our city lately?
371. A lot of books by this writer ____ into many languages of the world?
372. The great English scientist Isaac Newton ____ not far from Cambridge?
373. May Day ____ in Great Britain with singing and dancing round a Maypole?
374. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I ____ a meal for two people."?

375. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
 "That's right. I _____ math at St. Andrews in Scotland."?
376. "My car isn't working."
 377. "Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."?
378. "I passed my driving test!"
 379. "That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
380. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
 381. "Because I _____ the grass."?
382. He's worked there _____ many years, _____ 1988, I believe?
 383. I have _____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
 384. We've known Paul _____ two years. Have you _____ met him?
 385. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents?
386. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut?
 387. Pollution is one of ... problems?
388. Lisa and Max are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.?
 389. Uzbekistan ... great economic potential from its own resources?
 390. I usually _____ for 6 hours a day, but I _____ for 8 hours yesterday?
 391. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian?
 392. She is only 14 years old, but she _____ many tournaments in her life?
 393. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!?
394. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time?
 395. We played tennis _____ two hours?
 396. Mike and Jack _____ here five months ago. They _____ in this city for five months?
 397. David can go to bed now. He _____ his homework?
 398. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well? It was very expensive.
399. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present?
 400. If you want to learn English, you _____ speak your language in English lessons?
 401. I like to keep fit, so I _____ exercises every day?
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403. A retired person _____ go to work?
 404. My grandfather _____ speak four languages when he was alive?
 405. In my country you _____ get married when you're sixteen?
 406. Speak up! I _____ hear you!?
407. _____ I borrow your dictionary?
 408. I _____ get into my house last night because I'd lost my key?
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 411. The doctor says I _____ walk again in two weeks' time.
 412. "_____ her surname Smith?" "No, it _____ ?"

413. “_____ you married?” “No, I _____ ?
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416. By 2030, scientists surely _____ a cure for cancer.?
417. A: What’s the time? B: I’m sorry I _____. My watch _____ ?
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420. We spent hours talking about what we _____ since we left school?
421. They _____ married but in the end they changed their minC.?
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B: Oh, I don’t want to trouble you. A: It’s no trouble, really. I _____ Mike tomorrow anyway?
423. When I counted my change I realized they _____ me \$ 3 too much.?
424. As soon as she _____ out of bed she got dressed?
425. In about forty years’ time we’ll probably _____ on pills.?
426. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I _____ then. I have to catch the early train.?
427. A: I’ve planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What _____ when you retire?
428. You’ll feel a lot better after you _____ a rest.?
429. He _____ my name, so I reminded him.?
430. By 5.30 this afternoon, Tom _____ at work for eight hours.?
431. Our maths teacher _____ us a lot of homework last week but he _____ us very much so far this week?
432. It is expected that man _____ on several planets by the end of this century?
433. It rained! I didn’t think it _____ ?
434. I _____ to see you tomorrow, but now I find I can’t.?
435. He found everything rather strange as he _____ never _____ abroad before?
436. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____ ?
437. Please _____ until after the plane _____ ?
438. It is the first time I _____ of anything like that.?
439. You’re always late. This is the third time you _____ late this week.
440. It was the first time she _____ ever _____ a prize?
441. He _____ about to give up his job when they offered him a rise.?
442. Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccups. The boy next to me told me _____ my breath.?
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460. What do you want ____ this evening?
461. I hope ____ to university next year
462. "My bag is so heavy." "Give it to mD. ____ it for you."?
463. I bought some warm boots today because ____ skiing?
464. "Tony's back from holiday." "____ him a ring?"
465. "What are you doing tonight?" "We ____ a play at the theatre?"
466. He ____ as a postman for the past month?
467. I'm sorry but I can't ____ anybody at the moment because the bedrooms are being redecorated?
468. I must say I wouldn't buy it, but don't be ____ by me?
469. ____ the first coins in America ____ in 175? They were not regular in shape?
470. Many magnificent palaces and museums ____ in our city lately?
471. A lot of books by this writer ____ into many languages of the world?
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- "Because I ____ a meal for two people."?
475. "Jane told me you have a place at university."
- "That's right. I ____ math at St. Andrews in ScotlanC."?
476. "My car isn't working."
477. "Ask Joe to look at it. He ____ you."?
478. "I passed my driving test!"
479. "That's great! I ____ some champagne to celebrate!"?
480. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"
481. "Because I ____ the grass."?
482. He's worked there ____ many years, ____ 1988, I believe?
483. I have ____ loved anyone as much as I love you?
484. We've known Paul ____ two years. Have you ____ met him?

485. I've known him _____ we went to school together, but I've _____ met his parents?
486. Your hair's too long. I think you _____ get it cut?
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488. Lisa and Max are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.?
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491. Sorry, I _____ understand you. I _____ speak Russian?
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493. Oh, someone _____ in my seat!?
494. When I _____ at the party, everyone _____ a good time?
495. We played tennis _____ two hours?
496. Mike and Jack _____ here five months ago. They _____ in this city for five months?
497. David can go to bed now. He _____ his homework?
498. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____ keep it very well? It was very expensive.
499. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. I _____ buy her a present?
500. If you want to learn English, you _____ speak your language in English lessons?

4.7 1 OB uchun test savollari (200 ta)

1. Choose the correct answer:

Your news ... very important to us.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) aren't
- D) were

2. Choose the correct answer:

This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.

- A) the most difficult
- B) more difficult
- C) most difficult
- D) difficult

3. Choose the correct answer:

I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.

- A) the most terrible
- B) more terrible
- C) most terrible
- D) terrible

4. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.

- A) will
- B) am
- C) was
- D) is

5. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.

- A) her
- B) his
- C) their
- D) it

6. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?

- A) What
- B) Which
- C) Where
- D) Who

7. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very

- A) often
- B) many
- C) usually
- D) little

8. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,

- A) will you?
- B) won't you?
- C) do you?
- D) don't you?

9. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) was
- D) are

10. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.

- A) my
- B) he
- C) she
- D) it

11. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?

- A) What
- B) When
- C) Where
- D) Whose

12. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.

- A) the shortest
- B) short
- C) shorter
- D) shortest

13. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.

- A) on
- B) in

C) at

D) of

14. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.

A) my

B) me

C) he

D) she

15. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.

A) has

B) have

C) has got

D) have got

16. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is her.

A) Mine

B) My

C) Me

D) Mys

17. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.

A) little

B) a little

C) lot

D) lots

18. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.

A) to

B) in

C) on

D) by

19. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.

A) taller

B) tall

C) the tallest

D) tallest

20. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.

A) His

B) He

C) She

D) It

21. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

A) are discussing

B) were discussing

C) was discussing

D) am discussing

22. Choose the right form of the verb.

The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.

- A) reads
- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

23. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

24. Find the irregular verb.

- A) see
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

25. Supply the correct tense form. Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote
- C) write
- D) is writing

26. Choose the appropriate synonym. They began their work in timD.

- A) started
- B) start
- C) finished
- D) finish

27. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the country.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

28. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going
- C) are/go
- D) do/go

29. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Tom ... his dog every day.

- A) feeds
- B) are feeding
- C) feeding
- D) feed

30. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. He ... a cigarette now.

- A) is smoking

- B) smoking
- C) smoke
- D) smokes

31. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to my doctor tomorrow.

- A) shall go
- B) gone
- C) went
- D) go

32. Choose and use: Uzbekistan ... by 131 countries

- A) was recognized
- B) will be recognized
- C) is recognized
- D) have been recognized

33. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to America 5 years ago.

- A) went
- B) goes
- C) go
- D) going

34. Find the correct sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense with “there be”

- A) Were there any books in the library
- B) There will be a big hospital in the village
- C) There is no theatre in that small town
- D) Is there only one disk in the box?

35. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Our engineers ... some matters tomorrow.

- A) will discuss
- B) discusses
- C) shall discuss
- D) discuss

36. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Uzbekistan ... its sovereignty in 1991.

- A) acquired
- B) acquires
- C) acquiring
- D) had acquired

37. Find the correct sentence in the Present Continuous Tense:

- A) Now he is working at the scientific paper
- B) The people living in England speak English
- C) It is our last task
- D) Are you going to play chess this morning?

38. Supply the correct form of the verb “to have”

Lavrov and his wife ... two children.

- A) have got
- B) has got
- C) is got
- D) has

39. Choose the right form of the verb. Who (to come) to the office at 9?

- A) comes
- B) to come
- C) is coming
- D) come

40. Choose the best answer:

I read many books and journals. I read ... in the evening

- A) them
- B) her
- C) it
- D) him

41. Choose the correct answer:

Shavkat started learning English when he was 25. He is still _____ English.

- A) learning
- B) learns
- C) learned
- D) will learn

42. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

- A) are discussing
- B) were discussing
- C) was discussing
- D) am discussing

43. Supply the correct tense form:

He ... at this office five years ago.

- A) didn't work
- B) have worked
- C) has worked
- D) doesn't work

44. Choose the right form of the verb.

The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.

- A) reads
- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

45. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

46. Find the irregular verb.

- A) give
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

47. Supply the correct tense form.

Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote
- C) write
- D) is writing

48. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the cinema with our friends.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

49. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going
- C) are/go
- D) do/go

50. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... never ... the book.

- A) have | read
- B) did | read
- C) was | reading
- D) has | read

51. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. _____ you ever _____ Japanese food?

- A) have / eaten
- B) Did / eat
- C) Have / ate
- D) Do / eaten

52. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. A: Shall we go out? B: No, it _____.

- A) is snowing
- B) snows
- C) was snowing
- D) snowed

53. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I'll wait until he _____.

- A) arrives
- B) will arrive

- C) is arriving
- D) arrived

54. Choose the correct answer:

A: Where is Ken? B: I think he _____ a bath.

- A) is having
- B) has
- C) was having
- D) took

55. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It is a fine day. The sun _____.

- A) is shining
- B) was shining
- C) shines
- D) shining

56. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It _____ cloudy tomorrow.

- A) will be
- B) to be
- C) was
- D) has been

57. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Has he ever _____ to Paris ?

- A) been
- B) were
- C) was
- D) go

58. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. We _____ to a new flat next week.

- A) are moving
- B) moved
- C) to move
- D) moving

59. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. What _____ UNICEF mean ?

- A) does
- B) is
- C) do
- D) was

60. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. She _____ to hospital yesterday.

- A) was taken
- B) took
- C) is taken
- D) can take

61. Choose the appropriate answer:

There are _____ in the classroom but only one teacher.

- A) a lot of pupils
- B) much pupils

- C) a lot people
- D) many people

62. Choose the appropriate answer.

There isn't _____ at the bus – stop.

- A) anybody
- B) people
- C) any persons
- D) somebody

63. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ any dentists in hospital.

- A) aren't
- B) are
- C) isn't
- D) is

64. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ no chalk in the classroom.

- A) is
- B) isn't
- C) are
- D) aren't

65. Choose the appropriate answer.

It looks like it's going to rain. Do you have ... umbrella?

- A) an
- B) a
- C) the
- D) -

66. Choose the appropriate answer:

Schoolchildren in ... UK have to wear ... uniform.

- A) the/ a
- B) the/ the
- C) an/the
- D) an/a

67. Choose the appropriate answer: I ... this book everyday.

- A) read
- B) to read
- C) have read
- D) will read

68. Choose the appropriate answer:

... first person who was interviewed works as a nurse at the Medical center.

- A) The
- B) A
- C) An
- D) –

69. Choose the appropriate answer:

Whatever ... person's interest is it should be worked at and developed.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) these
- D) some

70. Choose the appropriate answer:

What ... differences between motivation and inspiration?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) shall

71. Choose the appropriate answer:

Remember that "you have no idea what you ... capable of until you try".

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) am

72. Choose the appropriate answer:

Every day Laziz reads thirty ... of a book on the way home from the university.

- A) pages
- B) page
- C) the page
- D) the pages

73. Choose the appropriate answer:

Supporting others in various life and social situations or conditions ... called assisting motivation.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) will

74. Choose the appropriate answer:

That is why developing ... interest in time is ... essential matter.

- A) an, an
- B) a, a
- C) an, a
- D) a, an

75. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is a great party! Everyone _____.

- A) is dancing
- B) dance
- C) dances
- D) are dancing

76. Choose the appropriate answer:

Jack is a policemen but he _____ a uniform.

- A) doesn't wear
- B) isn't wearing
- C) no wear
- D) wears

77. Choose the appropriate answer:

What _____ you doing now?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) does
- D) am

78. Choose the appropriate answer:

A: Hello, what _____ your name?

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

79. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is John. And my _____ is Johnson.

- A) My / surname
- B) Your / surname
- C) I / surname
- D) I / name

80. Choose the appropriate answer:

My name is Lisa. _____ Lisa Peterson.

- A) I am
- B) I is
- C) My am
- D) I

81. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is Apple. _____ Ann Apple.

- A) Her / She's
- B) His / He's
- C) His / She
- D) His / His

82. Choose the appropriate answer:

"Where _____ John from?" "_____ from the US."

- A) is / He's
- B) is / His
- C) am / He's
- D) is / She's

83. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ are you from? Japan.

- A) Where
- B) Who
- C) What
- D) When

84. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where _____ you _____ ?

- A) are / from
- B) are / in
- C) are / is
- D) is / from

85. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ from Spain. I'm Rodriguez .

- A) I'm
- B) He's
- C) You're
- D) She's

86. Choose the appropriate answer:

Pierre is a French boy. _____ from _____ .

- A) He's / France
- B) His's / French
- C) His / France
- D) He / France

87. Choose the appropriate answer:

Ann and Tom are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.

- A) They're
- B) Their
- C) There
- D) Their're

88. Choose the appropriate answer:

"What _____ their _____?" "Alexander and Philip."

- A) are / names
- B) is / name
- C) is / names
- D) are / name

89. Choose the appropriate answer:

I _____ 22 years old, but Andrew _____ 20.

- A) am / is
- B) are / am
- C) am / am
- D) are / are

90. Choose the appropriate answer:

Mark _____ 19, but Brian and Denis _____ 26 and 28.

- A) is / are
- B) are / is
- C) are / are
- D) am / are

91. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What _____ this?” “It’s _____ umbrella.”

- A) is / an
- B) is / a
- C) are / a
- D) its / an

92. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ ?” “She is a bank manager.”

- A) her job
- B) she job
- C) he job
- D) his job

93. Choose the appropriate answer:

“How old is your aunt?” “_____ is 29.”

- A) She
- B) He
- C) She’s
- D) He’s

94. Choose the appropriate answer:

“Where _____ she from?” “She _____ from Japan.”

- A) is / is
- B) are / is
- C) is / am
- D) are / are

95. Choose the appropriate answer:

This _____ my friend. _____ name’s Richard.

- A) is / His
- B) is / My
- C) are / His
- D) his / His

96. Choose the appropriate answer:

They _____ Lisa and Max. They _____ from the USA.

- A) are / are
- B) are / is
- C) is / is
- D) is / is

97. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ name?” “My name’s Carlos.”

- A) your

- B) her
- C) his
- D) my

98. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is my sister. _____ name is Laura.

- A) Her
- B) My
- C) His
- D) Its

99. Choose the appropriate answer:

I have _____ brother. _____ name is David.

- A) a / His
- B) a / Her
- C) an / His
- D) / His

100. Choose the appropriate answer:

Hello! My _____ Maria. I _____ Mexico.

- A) name is / am from
- B) is name / from am
- C) name is / from am
- D) name am / is from

101. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where is Malika?

- A) She is at the institute
- B) She was at the institute
- C) She will be at the institute
- D) She has been at the institute

102. Choose the correct answer:

The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.

- A) under
- B) at
- C) in
- D) on

103. Choose the appropriate answer:

He _____ to institute at 8.45 every morning.

- A) goes
- B) go
- C) went
- D) to go

104. Choose the correct answer: Where _____ Akmal live?

- A) does
- B) do
- C) did

D) done

105. Choose the correct answer:

What time _____ the train leave?

A) does

B) do

C) to do

D) did

106. Choose the correct answer:

We usually _____ to the libraries on Saturdays.

A) go

B) went

C) goes

D) to go

107. Choose the correct answer:

What is Kamol doing?

A) He is doing his homework

B) He doing his homework

C) He do his homework

D) He was doing his homework

108. Choose the correct answer:

Is this grammar test difficult?

A) No, it is not.

B) No, it are not.

C) No, it am not.

D) No, it was not.

109. Choose the correct answer:

This _____ my friend Jasur.

A) is

B) am

C) are

D) be

110. Choose the correct answer:

What _____ you _____?

A) are, doing

B) is, doing

C) be, doing

D) are, do

111. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are you? – Fine, thanks.

A) how

B) who

C) when

D) where

112. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are the tomatoes? – They are 3000 sum per kilo.

- A) How much
- B) How many
- C) Where
- D) What

113. Choose the correct answer:

_____ do you live? – In Samarkand.

- A) where
- B) when
- C) who
- D) when

114. Choose the correct answer:

_____ is his birthday? – On Saturday.

- A) When
- B) Who
- C) Where
- D) How

115. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are my T-shirts? – They are in the shelf.

- A) Where
- B) Who
- C) What
- D) How

116. Choose the correct answer:

_____ is shouting at him? – It's his mum.

- A) Who
- B) What
- C) When
- D) Why

117. Choose the correct answer:

_____ coat is it? – It's my brother's.

- A) whose
- B) who
- C) when
- D) what

118. Choose the correct answer:

_____ does the plane land? – In about two hours.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) how
- D) who

119. Choose the correct answer:

_____ color are her shoes? – They're blue.

- A) What
- B) Who
- C) Whose
- D) When

120. Choose the correct answer:

Who _____ the best student in your class?

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

121. Choose the correct answer:

Somebody _____ knocking at the door.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

122. Choose the correct answer:

Everyone _____ in the room now.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) were
- D) was

123. Choose the correct answer:

Everybody in the classroom _____ sleepy

- A) was
- B) is
- C) be
- D) _____

124. Choose the correct answer:

Zarina _____ faster than Amin.

- A) works
- B) work
- C) working
- D) to work

125. Choose the correct answer:

A fly _____ smaller than a bird.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

126. Choose the correct answer:

A bicycle _____ slower than a car.

- A) moves
- B) move
- C) to move
- D) go

127. Choose the correct answer:

The Boing 747 _____ much noise than ConcordD.

- A) makes
- B) to make
- C) make
- D) making

128. Choose the correct answer:

It _____ a very interesting journey.

- A) was
- B) to be
- C) be
- D) are

129. Choose the correct answer:

He _____ more quickly than DaviC.

- A) runs
- B) run
- C) to run
- D) running

130. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you got a brother?

- A) have
- B) is
- C) has
- D) to have

131. Choose the correct answer:

Are you a student? Yes, I _____.

- A) am
- B) are
- C) is
- D) to be

132. Choose the correct answer:

The weather nice today.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) will
- D) be

133. Choose the correct answer:

My brother and I _____ good tennis players

- A) are

- B) is
- C) am
- D) be

134. Choose the correct answer:

Why _____ you always late?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) be

135. Choose the correct answer:

Hurry up! The bus is _____ .

- A) coming
- B) come
- C) came
- D) to come

136. Choose the correct answer:

Look! Somebody _____ in the river.

- A) is swimming
- B) are playing
- C) am making
- D) is doing

137. Choose the correct answer:

Diyor _____ his hair twice a week.

- A) washes
- B) washed
- C) wash
- D) to wash

138. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you speak English?

- A) do
- B) does
- C) doing
- D) to do

139. Choose the correct answer:

Tom _____ a shower every morning.

- A) has
- B) have
- C) had
- D) to have

140. Choose the correct answer:

Gulnora _____ got a guitar.

- A) has
- B) have

- C) to have
- D) having

141. Put the correct form of the word.

“_____ is a hamburger and chips?” “Three pounds fifty.”

- A) How much
- B) How often
- C) How
- D) How long

142. Choose the correct answer:

Have you got _____ homework?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) a few
- D) some

143. Choose the correct answer:

We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.

- A) many
- B) much
- C) much
- D) a few

144. Choose the correct answer:

Is there _____ traffic in your town?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) some
- D) a few

145. Choose the correct answer:

How _____ people live in your house?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) a few
- D) a lot of

146. Choose the correct answer:

He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.

- A) a lot of
- B) many
- C) a little
- D) a lot

147. Choose the correct answer:

A: Do you take sugar in coffee?”

B: Just _____. Half a spoonful.”

- A) a little
- B) many

- C) a few
- D) a lot of

148. Choose the correct answer:

A: Have you got _____ CD's? B: Yes, hundreds.

- A) many
- B) a little
- C) a few
- D) lots of

149. Choose the correct answer:

I'll be ready in _____ minutes.

- A) a few
- B) a little
- C) much
- D) many

150. Choose the correct answer:

How _____ does that car cost?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) little
- D) some

151. Choose the right antonym: Death is so horrible.

- A) life
- B) leaf
- C) stay
- D) state

152. Choose the right antonym:

In the past he was a cook, a teacher, even a minister.

- A) at the present time
- B) these days
- C) long time ago
- D) yesterday

153. Choose the right antonym: He is a good translator.

- A) bad
- B) well
- C) fine
- D) better

154. Choose the right antonym: He reads the stories badly.

- A) well
- B) good
- C) fine
- D) slowly

155. Choose the right antonym: fast -

- A) slow

- B) small
- C) quick
- D) warm

156. Choose the right antonym: expensive -

- A) cheap
- B) big
- C) cold
- D) hot

157. Choose the right antonym: hot-

- A) cold
- B) new
- C) warm
- D) small

158. Choose the right antonym: to open-

- A) to close
- B) to have
- C) to take
- D) to see

159. Choose the right antonym: young-

- A) old
- B) big
- C) small
- D) quick

160. Choose the right antonym: to be well-

- A) to be ill
- B) to be busy
- C) to be fine
- D) to be married

161. Choose the right synonym: in the country -

- A) out of town
- B) on the ground
- C) in town
- D) at town

162. Choose the right synonym: to tell -

- A) to say
- B) to bring
- C) to ask
- D) to cry

163. Choose the right antonym: long

- A) short
- B) strong
- C) funny
- D) high

164. Choose the right synonym: to end –

- A) to finish
- B) to go away
- C) to want
- D) to make

165. Choose the right synonym: to begin –

- A) to start
- B) to come in
- C) to be going
- D) to get

166. Choose the right synonym: fast -

- A) quick
- B) small
- C) slow
- D) warm

167. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.

- A) wavy
- B) straight
- C) blond
- D) hazel

168. Choose the right antonym: good

- A) bad
- B) old
- C) nice
- D) interesting

169. Choose the right antonym: happy

- A) sad
- B) boring
- C) polite
- D) long

170. Choose the right antonym: interesting

- A) boring
- B) big
- C) angry
- D) tall

171. Put the correct form of adjectives:

My car is (fast) than yours.

- A) faster
- B) fastest
- C) fast
- D) the most fastest

172. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The red dress is (expensive) of all.

- A) the most expensive
- B) expensive
- C) expensiver
- D) more expensive

173. Put the correct form of adjectives:

You are one of the ... student at our institutD.

- A)best
- B) good
- C) worse
- D) better

174. Put the correct form of adjectives:

Your grade is than minD.

- A)worse
- B) bad
- C) good
- D) the worst

175. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Pacific Ocean is than the Arctic Ocean.

- A)deeper
- B) deep
- C) long
- D) big

176. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Earth is than the moon.

- A)larger
- B) small
- C) little
- D) large

177. Put the correct form of adjectives:

Learning Japanese is than learning Italian.

- A) more difficult
- B) difficult
- C) easy
- D) boring

178. Put the correct form of adjectives:

You are than Joe.

- A)more polite
- B) polite
- C) politest
- D) rude

179. Put the correct form of adjectives:

He is than his brother.

- A)taller

- B) small
- C) higher
- D) the tallest

180. Put the correct form of adjectives:

My father brought me bike which I have ever seen. I liked it very much.

- A)the best
- B) good
- C) nice
- D) bad

181. Choose the correct answer:

She is a _____. She works in the hospital. She is not a nurse.

- A)doctor
- B) nurse
- C) secretary
- D) director

182. Choose the correct answer:

I.....got two brothers. They are Dovud and Yakhyo. They are pupils.

- A)have
- B) has
- C) am
- D) is

183. Choose the correct answer:

Anvar isthan Jasur. He is a tall boy. He is also strong.

- A)taller
- B) tall
- C) tallest
- D) short

184. Choose the correct answer:

He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.

- A)two
- B) three
- C) four
- D) one

185. Choose the correct answer:

Heto school. Everyday he studies 3- 4 lessons.

- A)goes
- B) is
- C) go
- D) does

186. Choose appropriate form of tense.

He _____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.

- A)Had

- B) Has
- C) Have
- D) Didn't have

187. Which situation can we use should?

- A) We use "should" to give, or ask for, advice or an opinion in the present:
- B) for asking something
- C) for asking permission
- D) for ability

188. Choose correct form of "should"

"I had a terrible stomachache."

- A) "You should have gone to the doctor's."
- B) "You should go to the doctor's."
- C) "You should gone to the doctor's"
- D) "You should have to the doctor's"

189. Choose appropriate answer:

Tom ____ a car last year.

- A) had
- B) has to
- C) have to
- D) should

190. Choose appropriate answer:

You _____ to eat that if you don't like it.

- A) don't have
- B) doesn't have
- C) don't has
- D) have

191. Choose appropriate answer:

Jenny _____ to do homework every evening.

- A) has
- B) have
- C) doesn't have
- D) don't has

192. Find the translation: Problems and suggestions

- A) Muammolar va takliflar
- B) Muammolar va maslahatlar
- C) Muammolar va ko'rsatmalar
- D) Muammolar va yechimlar

193. Find the translation: Worldwide

- A) olamshumul
- B) dunyo qarash
- C) ajoyib
- D) maftunkor

194. Find the synonym: little

- A)small
- B) old
- C) new
- D)happy

195. Find the translation: Advice

- A)maslahat
- B) taklif
- C) iltimos
- D) ta'qiq

196. Choose appropriate answer:

All employees _____ on time for work.

- A)have to
- B)must
- C) mustn't
- D)has to

197. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends

- A)to make
- B) to see
- C) to play
- D) to call

198. Choose missed preposition.

Listen_____ me!

- A)to
- B) at
- C) for
- D) up

199. Choose missed preposition.

Look____ me!

- A)at
- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

200. Choose missed preposition.

Are you agree _____ me?

- A)with
- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

4.8 2 OB uchun test savollari (200 ta)

1. Choose the correct answer:

She ... my mother.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) were

2. Choose the correct answer:

Is there ... the bottle?

- A) much water in
- B) much water into
- C) many water into
- D) many water in

3. Choose the correct answer:

There ... any dentists in hospital.

- A) aren't
- B) are
- C) some
- D) is

4. Choose the correct answer:

There ... no chalk in the classroom.

- A) is
- B) isn't
- C) are
- D) was

5. Choose the correct answer:

He's ... intelligent than my brother.

- A) more
- B) good
- C) better
- D) most

6. Choose the correct answer:

I ... this book everyday.

- A) read
- B) to read
- C) have read
- D) will read

7. Choose the correct answer:

Find the suitable definition to the word "teacher"

- A) teaches
- B) finds
- C) helps
- D) writes

8. Choose the correct answer:

Teachers are responsible for

- A) teaching
- B) treating
- C) finding
- D) cooking

9. Choose the correct answer:

An interpreter is responsible for

- A) translating
- B) reading
- C) writing
- D) playing

10. Choose the correct answer:

A nurse is responsible for

- A) patients' lives
- B) nature
- C) environment
- D) travelling

11. Choose the correct answer:

Students should ... a uniform.

- A) wear
- B) to wear
- C) will wear
- D) can wear

12. Choose the correct answer:

This activity is ... than that one.

- A) more effective
- B) effective
- C) most effective
- D) effect

13. Choose the correct answer:

Find the suitable definition to the word "to improve"

- A) to increase
- B) to win
- C) to make
- D) to need

14. Choose the correct answer:

I ... , If I have time.

- A) will go
- B) gone
- C) went
- D) gone to

15. Choose the correct answer:

Where did you hear the news?

- A) by radio
- B) by book
- C) by essay
- D) by music

16. Choose the correct answer:

You are one of the ... student at our institutD.

- A) best
- B) good
- C) worse
- D) better

17. Choose the correct answer:

I ... to school six months ago.

- A) went
- B) gone
- C) go
- D) will go

18. Choose the correct answer:

I live in the ... of the city.

- A) centre
- B) cent
- C) big
- D) sent

19. Choose the correct answer:

First computers ... huge in sizD.

- A) were
- B) was
- C) is
- D) wasn't

20. Choose the correct answer:

He achieved ... results by his ability.

- A) these
- B) this
- C) that
- D) then

21. Choose the correct answer:

I am going ... study at the University.

- A) to
- B) too
- C) for
- D) with

22. Choose the best answer.

I think Jill is ... good speaker.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) –

23. Choose the correct answer:

How ... pupils are learning English?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) any
- D) -

24. Choose the correct answer:

We do not have ... time before the English exam.

- A) much
- B) many**
- C) some
- D) so

25. Choose the correct answer:

I have ... money to spend on holiday.

- A) much
- B) many
- C) a
- D) no

26. Choose the correct answer:

The old man lives alone with ... dogs.

- A) many
- B) much
- C) a
- D) an

27. Choose the correct answer:

How ... books do you have?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) little
- D) lot of

28. Choose the correct answer:

How ... sisters does Botir have?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) some
- D) any

29. Choose the correct answer:

How ... crosswords did she solve correctly?

- A) many

- B) much
- C) some
- D) little

30. Choose the correct answer:

How ... milk do they have for breakfast?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) some
- D) any

31. Choose the correct answer:

How ... stars are there in the sky?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) some
- D) any

32. Choose the correct answer:

I spent ... days here.

- A) many
- B) much
- C) -
- D) any

33. Choose the correct answer:

We saw ... animals at the zoo.

- A) many
- B) much
- C) a
- D) any

34. Choose the correct answer:

There is not ... sugar in my coffee.

- A) much
- B) many
- C) some
- D) a

35. Choose the correct answer:

How ... milk is in the refrigerator?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) a lot
- D) some

36. Choose the correct answer:

What do you do at the library?

- A) I read
- B) I sleep

- C) I play
- D) I dance

37. Choose the correct answer:

Do you often go to the library?

- A) Yes, I do
- B) Yes, I have
- C) Yes, I had
- D) Yes, I am

38. Choose the correct answer:

I ... a lot of books.

- A) read
- B) work
- C) reads
- D) reading

39. Choose the correct answer:

Martin can ... football very well.

- A) play
- B) plays
- C) to play
- D) played

40. Find the synonym to the word "invent".

- A) create
- B) offer
- C) write
- D) make

41. Choose the correct answer:

I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for ____.

- A) myself
- B) yourself
- C) himself
- D) herself

42. Choose the correct answer:

Nargiza had a great holiday. She really enjoyed ____.

- A) herself
- B) themselves
- C) himself
- D) yourself

43. Choose the correct answer:

Do you talk to ____ sometimes?

- A) yourself
- B) himself
- C) herself
- D) themselves

44. Choose the correct answer:

If you want more to eat, help _____.

- A) yourselves
- B) themselves
- C) ourselves
- D) himself

45. Choose the correct answer:

Nargiza and Sanjar stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____

- A) themselves
- B) ourselves
- C) yourselves
- D) himself

46. Choose the correct answer:

` Who repaired your bike for you? `` I repaired it _____`.

- A) myself
- B) himself
- C) herself
- D) ourselves

47. Choose the correct answer:

Sanjar introduced _____ to the other guests of the party.

- A) himself
- B) herself
- C) ourselves
- D) yourselves

48. Choose the correct answer:

It`s not my fault. You can`t blame _____

- A) me
- B) myself
- C) my
- D) yourself

49. Choose the correct answer:

We`ve got a problem. I hope you can help _____.

- A) us
- B) ourselves
- C) yourself
- D) themselves

50. Choose the correct answer:

Don`t worry about the children. I`ll take care of _____.

- A) them
- B) themselves
- C) himself
- D) ourselves

51. Choose the correct answer:

Tom has _____ his key.

- A) Lost
- B) lose
- C) losed
- D) loose

52. Choose the correct answer:

Anvar _____ not been to France

- A) Has
- B) is
- C) have
- D) haven't

53. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you finished your homework?

- A) Have
- B) has
- C) is
- D) Do

54. Find the right translation of the word «beautiful»

- A) Chiroyli
- B) katta
- C) uzoq
- D) yaqin

55. Choose the correct answer:

They _____ gone to a rock concert.

- A) `ve
- B) `s
- C) `es
- D) `re

56. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you been to Japan?

- A) Have
- B) is
- C) has
- D) do

57. Find the right translation of the word «resilient»

- A) Ruhiyati kuchli
- B) Bardoshli
- C) chaqqon
- D) tezkor

58. Choose the correct answer:

We _____ never eaten Mexican food.

- A) Have
- B) has

- C) are
- D) had

59. Choose the correct answer:

Andrea has _____ her umbrella.

- A)Forgotten
- B) forget
- C) forgetting
- D) forget

60. Choose the correct answer:

_____ the sun come up?

- A)Has
- B) have
- C) was
- D) were

61. Choose the correct answer:

I am going to a wedding on Saturday. A friend of _____ is getting marrieC.

- A)Mine
- B) me
- C) my
- D) I

62. Choose the correct answer:

We went on hoiliday with some friends of _____.

- A)ours
- B) our
- C) we
- D) ourselves

63. Choose the correct answer:

Sanjar has an argument with a neghbour of _____.

- A)his
- B) him
- D) he
- D) himself

64. Find the right translation of the word « to finish»

- A)tugatmoq
- B) boshlamoq
- C) turmoq
- D) uxlamog

65. Find the right translation to the word « to begin»

- A)boshlamoq
- B) yugurmoq
- C) bormoq
- D) bo`lmoq

66. Choose the correct answer:

I share kitchen and bathroom, but I have _____ own bedroom.

- A) my
- B) myself
- C) me
- D) ourselves

67. Choose the correct answer:

Sanjar doesn't think the same as me. He's got _____ own opinion.

- A) his
- B) him
- C) himself
- D) he

68. Find the right translation of the word « country »

- A) mamlakat
- B) shahar
- C) viloyat
- D) tuman

69. Choose the correct answer:

Sanjar never goes to the barber. He cuts _____ own hair.

- A) his
- B) my
- C) him
- D) himself

70. Find the right translation of the word «to go»

- A) yurmoq
- B) yugurmoq
- C) turmoq
- D) bo'lmoq

71. Choose the correct answer:

This is a simple sentence.

- A) Simple
- B) compound
- C) complex
- D) compound-complex

2. Choose the correct answer:

I like playing basketball, and my brother likes playing tennis.

- A) Compound
- B) simple
- C) complex
- D) compound-complex

73. Choose the correct answer:

I'll help you if you help me?

- A) Complex
- B) simple

- C) compound-complex
- D) compound

74. Choose the correct answer:

Her name is Nargiza and she comes from Uzbekistan.

- A)Compound
- B) simple
- C) complex
- D) compound-complex

75. Choose the correct answer:

My mother cooked dinner while I was doing my homework.

- A)Complex
- B) simple
- C) compound
- D) compound-complex

76. Choose the correct answer:

Do you want to swim tomorrow, or would you prefer to play tennis?

- A)Compound
- B) complex
- C) simple
- D) compound-complex

77. Find the right translations of the words: «empathetic»

- A)hamdard
- B) g`amxo`r
- C) chiroyli
- D) dilkash

78. Find the right translation of the word « to forget»

- A)unutmoq
- B) qadrlamoq
- C) sezmoq
- D) his qilmoq

79. Find the right translation of the word: «enormous»

- A)ulkan
- B) kichkina
- C) o`rtacha
- D) qadrli

80. Find the right translation of the word: «caring»

- A)mehribon
- B) chiroyli
- C) katta
- D) qari

81. Choose missed preposition.

I am good___ English.

- A)at

- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

82. Choose missed preposition.

I am interested ____ English.

- A)in
- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

83. Choose missed preposition.

I am looking ____ my key. Help me to find it!

- A)for
- B) to
- C) in
- D) up

84. Choose appropriate answer:

I cannot load the web page.

- A)there is no internet
- B) they forgot to send it
- C) It is broken
- D) you can borrow my pen

85. Choose appropriate answer:

Today, it is very rainy day, can I _____ your umbrella?

- A)borrow
- B) put
- C) sell
- D) up

86. Find the translation: Active Voice

- A)Aniq nisbat
- B) Majhul
- C) Birgalik
- D) Orttirma

87. Find the translation: Passive Voice

- A)Majhul
- B) Aniq
- C) Birgalik
- D) Orttirma

88. Which sentence is in the Passive Voice?

- A)the room was cleaned.
- B) *The hunter killed the lion.*
- C) *They have finished their work.*
- D) *They had arrived when they came.*

89. Change this sentence into Passive Voice:

The hunter killed the lion.

- A) *The loin was killed by hunter.
- B) The hunter was killing the loin.
- C) The lion is running.
- D) The hunter tried to kill the lion.

90. Change this sentence into Passive Voice:

I wrote an email yesterday

- A) An email was written yesterday.
- B) An email is written yesterday.
- C) An email was being written yesterday.
- D) An email had been written yesterday.

91. Change this sentence into Passive Voice

I was writing an email at 5 yesterday.

- A) An email was being written.
- B) An email is written.
- C) An email was being written.
- D) An email had been written.

92. What is the translation of “mushroom”

- A) qo'ziqorin
- B) bo'ta
- C) lavlagi
- D) piyoz

93. What is the translation of “legend”

- A) afsona
- B) tarixiy
- C) doston
- D) folklor

94. Choose appropriate answer:

Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.

- A) had to
- B) must
- C) musn't
- D) should

95. Choose appropriate answer:

We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.

- A) Mustn't
- B) Have to not
- C) Must
- D) Have to

96. Choose the correct answer:

We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.

- A) a
- B)
- C) -the
- D) an

97. Choose the correct answer:

Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.

- A) is
- B) was
- C) are
- D) were

98. Choose the correct answer:

Be sure to pick ... tomatoes before they get too ripe.

- A) these
- B) much
- C) that
- D) this

99. Choose the correct answer:

Have you ever been ... England?

- A) to
- B) into
- C) for
- D) in

100. Choose the correct answer:

I'm afraid I can't do it ... than you.

- A) better
- B) good
- C) best
- D) the best

101. Choose the correct answer:

Your news ... very important to us.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) aren't
- D) were

102. Choose the correct answer:

This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.

- A) the most difficult
- B) more difficult
- C) most difficult
- D) difficult

103. Choose the correct answer:

I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.

- A) the most terrible

- B) more terrible
- C) most terrible
- D) terrible

104. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.

- A) will
- B) am
- C) was
- D) is

105. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.

- A) her
- B) his
- C) their
- D) it

106. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?

- A) What
- B) Which
- C) Where
- D) Who

107. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very

- A) often
- B) many
- C) usually
- D) little

108. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,

- A) will you?
- B) won't you?
- C) do you?
- D) don't you?

109. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) was
- D) are

110. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.

- A) my
- B) he
- C) she
- D) it

111. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?

- A) What
- B) When
- C) Where

D) Whose

112. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.

A) the shortest

B) short

C) shorter

D) shortest

113. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.

A) on

B) in

C) at

D) of

114. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.

A) my

B) me

C) he

D) she

115. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.

A) has

B) have

C) has got

D) have got

116. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is her.

A) Mine

B) My

C) Me

D) Mys

117. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.

A) little

B) a little

C) lot

D) lots

118. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.

A) to

B) in

C) on

D) by

119. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.

A) taller

B) tall

C) the tallest

D) tallest

120. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.

A) His

- B) He
- C) She
- D) It

121. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

- A) are discussing
- B) were discussing
- C) was discussing
- D) am discussing

122. Choose the right form of the verb.

The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.

- A) reads
- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

123. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

124. Find the irregular verb.

- A) see
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

125. Supply the correct tense form. Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote
- C) write
- D) is writing

126. Choose the appropriate synonym. They began their work in time.

- A) started
- B) start
- C) finished
- D) finish

127. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the country.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

128. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going

C) are/go

D) do/go

129. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Tom ... his dog every day.

A) feeds

B) are feeding

C) feeding

D) feed

130. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. He ... a cigarette now.

A) is smoking

B) smoking

C) smoke

D) smokes

131. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to my doctor tomorrow.

A) shall go

B) gone

C) went

D) go

132. Choose and use: Uzbekistan ... by 131 countries

A) was recognized

B) will be recognized

C) is recognized

D) have been recognized

133. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to America 5 years ago.

A) went

B) goes

C) go

D) going

134. Find the correct sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense with “there be”

A) Were there any books in the library

B) There will be a big hospital in the village

C) There is no theatre in that small town

D) Is there only one disk in the box?

135. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Our engineers ... some matters tomorrow.

A) will discuss

B) discusses

C) shall discuss

D) discuss

136. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Uzbekistan ... its sovereignty in 1991.

A) acquired

B) acquires

C) acquiring

D) had acquired

137. Find the correct sentence in the Present Continuous Tense:

A) Now he is working at the scientific paper

B) The people living in England speak English

C) -It is our last task

D) Are you going to play chess this morning?

138. Supply the correct form of the verb "to have"

Lavrov and his wife ... two children.

A) have got

B) has got

C) is got

D) has

139. Choose the right form of the verb. Who (to come) to the office at 9?

A) comes

B) to come

C) is coming

D) come

140. Choose the best answer:

I read many books and journals. I read ... in the evening

A) them

B) her

C) it

D) him

141. Choose the correct answer:

Shavkat started learning English when he was 25. He is still _____ English.

A) learning

B) learns

C) learned

D) will learn

142. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

A) are discussing

B) were discussing

C) was discussing

D) am discussing

143. Supply the correct tense form:

He ... at this office five years ago.

A) didn't work

B) have worked

C) has worked

D) doesn't work

144. Choose the right form of the verb.

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A) reads

- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

145. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

146. Find the irregular verb.

- A) give
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

147. Supply the correct tense form.

Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote
- C) write
- D) is writing

148. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the cinema with our friends.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

149. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going
- C) are/go
- D) do/go

150. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... never ... the book.

- A) have | read
- B) did | read
- C) was | reading
- D) has | read

151. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. _____ you ever _____ Japanese food?

- A) have / eaten
- B) Did / eat
- C) Have / ate
- D) Do / eaten

152. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. A: Shall we go out? B: No, it _____.

- A) is snowing
- B) snows
- C) was snowing
- D) snowed

153. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I'll wait until he _____.

- A) arrives
- B) will arrive
- C) is arriving
- D) arrived

154. Choose the correct answer:

A: Where is Ken? B: I think he _____ a bath.

- A) is having
- B) has
- C) was having
- D) took

155. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It is a fine day. The sun _____.

- A) is shining
- B) was shining
- C) shines
- D) shining

156. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It _____ cloudy tomorrow.

- A) will be
- B) to be
- C) was
- D) has been

157. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Has he ever _____ to Paris ?

- A) been
- B) were
- C) was
- D) go

158. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. We _____ to a new flat next week.

- A) are moving
- B) moved
- C) to move
- D) moving

159. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. What _____ UNICEF mean ?

- A) does
- B) is
- C) do
- D) was

160. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. She_____ to hospital yesterday.

- A) was taken
- B) took
- C) is taken
- D) can take

161. Choose the appropriate answer:

There are _____ in the classroom but only one teacher.

- A) a lot of pupils
- B) much pupils
- C) a lot people
- D) many people

162. Choose the appropriate answer.

There isn't _____ at the bus – stop.

- A) anybody
- B) people
- C) any persons
- D) somebody

163. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ any dentists in hospital.

- A) aren't
- B) are
- C) isn't
- D) is

164. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ no chalk in the classroom.

- A) is
- B) isn't
- C) are
- D) aren't

165. Choose the appropriate answer.

It looks like it's going to rain. Do you have ... umbrella?

- A) an
- B) a
- C) the
- D) -

166. Choose the appropriate answer:

Schoolchildren in ... UK have to wear ... uniform.

- A) the/ a
- B) the/ the
- C) an/the
- D) an/a

167. Choose the appropriate answer: I ... this book everyday.

- A) read

- B) to read
- C) have read
- D) will read

168. Choose the appropriate answer:

... first person who was interviewed works as a nurse at the Medical center.

- A) The
- B) A
- C) An
- D) –

169. Choose the appropriate answer:

Whatever ... person's interest is it should be worked at and developed.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) these
- D) some

170. Choose the appropriate answer:

What ... differences between motivation and inspiration?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) shall

171. Choose the appropriate answer:

Remember that "you have no idea what you ... capable of until you try".

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) am

172. Choose the appropriate answer:

Every day Laziz reads thirty ... of a book on the way home from the university.

- A) pages
- B) page
- C) the page
- D) the pages

173. Choose the appropriate answer:

Supporting others in various life and social situations or conditions ... called assisting motivation.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) will

174. Choose the appropriate answer:

That is why developing ... interest in time is ... essential matter.

- A) an, an

- B) a, a
- C) an, a
- D) a, an

175. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is a great party! Everyone _____.

- A) is dancing
- B) dance
- C) dances
- D) are dancing

176. Choose the appropriate answer:

Jack is a policemen but he _____ a uniform.

- A) doesn't wear
- B) isn't wearing
- C) no wear
- D) wears

177. Choose the appropriate answer:

What _____ you doing now?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) does
- D) am

178. Choose the appropriate answer:

A: Hello, what _____ your name?

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

179. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is John. And my _____ is Johnson.

- A) My / surname
- B) Your / surname
- C) I / surname
- D) I / name

180. Choose the appropriate answer:

My name is Lisa. _____ Lisa Peterson.

- A) I am
- B) I is
- C) My am
- D) I

181. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is ApplD. _____ Ann ApplD.

- A) Her / She's
- B) His / He's

C) His / She

D) His / His

182. Choose the appropriate answer:

“Where _____ John from?” “_____ from the US.”

A) is / He’s

B) is / His

C) am / He’s

D) is / She’s

183. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ are you from? Japan.

A) Where

B) Who

C) What

D) When

184. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where _____ you _____ ?

A) are / from

B) are / in

C) are / is

D) is / from

185. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ from Spain. I’m Rodriguez .

A) I’m

B) He’s

C) You’re

D) She’s

186. Choose the appropriate answer:

Pierre is a French boy. _____ from _____ .

A) He’s / France

B) His’s / French

C) His / France

D) He / France

187. Choose the appropriate answer:

Ann and Tom are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.

A) They’re

B) Their

C) There

D) Their’re

188. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What _____ their _____?” “Alexander and Philip.”

A) are / names

B) is / name

C) is / names

D) are/name

189. Choose the appropriate answer:

I _____ 22 years old, but Andrew _____ 20.

A) am / is

B) are / am

C) am / am

D) are / are

190. Choose the appropriate answer:

Mark _____ 19, but Brian and Denis _____ 26 and 28.

A) is / are

B) are / is

C) are / are

D) am / are

191. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What _____ this?” “It’s _____ umbrella.”

A) is / an

B) is / a

C) are / a

D) its / an

192. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ ?” “She is a bank manager.”

A) her job

B) she job

C) he job

D) his job

193. Choose the appropriate answer:

“How old is your aunt?” “_____ is 29.”

A) She

B) He

C) She’s

D) He’s

194. Choose the appropriate answer:

“Where _____ she from?” “She _____ from Japan.”

A) is / is

B) are / is

C) is / am

D) are / are

195. Choose the appropriate answer:

This _____ my friend. _____ name’s Richard.

A) is / His

B) is / My

C) are / His

D) his / His

196. Choose the appropriate answer:

They _____ Lisa and Max. They _____ from the USA.

A) are / are

B) are / is

C) is / is

D) is / is

197. Choose the appropriate answer:

“What is _____ name?” “My name’s Carlos.”

A) your

B) her

C) his

D) my

198. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is my sister. _____ name is Laura.

A) Her

B) My

C) His

D) Its

199. Choose the appropriate answer:

I have _____ brother. _____ name is David.

A) a / His

B) a / Her

C) an / His

D) * / His

200. Choose the appropriate answer:

Hello! My _____ Maria. I _____ Mexico.

A) name is / am from

B) is name / from am

C) name is / from am

D) name am / is from

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1. Choose the correct modal verb:

I have been having swimming lessons and now I ... swim really well.

A. can

B. must

C. could

D. might

2. Choose the correct modal verb:

Please ... I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.

A. could

B. must

- C. should
- D. can

3. Choose the correct answer:

Our family ...big. They are my father, mother 3 brothers and mD.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. have
- D. am

4. Choose the correct answer:

He.....70 years olC. He is my grandddaC.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. am
- D. have

5. Choose the correct modal verb:

I ... read until I was 5 years olC.

- A. couldn't
- B. mustn't
- C. shouldn't
- D. can't

6. Choose the correct modal verb:

If you want to pass the exam, you ... do some revision.

- A.ought to
- B. must
- C. could
- D. can

7. Choose the correct modal verb:

I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he ... speak JapanesD.

- A.can
- B. may
- C. could
- D. ought to

8. Choose the correct modal verb:

... I use your computer to check my e-mail?

- A. May
- B. Should
- C. Will
- D. Would

9. Choose the correct answer:

They.....gooC. They help to their parents in housework.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have

D. am

10. Choose the correct answer:

..... name is Ozoda. I am a pupil. I study at the institute.

A. my

B. him

C. her

D. his

11. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Jasur. He is 10 years old. He is a pupil. He is my friend.

A. His

B. Her

C. We

D. Him

12. Choose the correct answer:

His ... is Sarvar. He has 2 sisters and 3 brothers. He is from Kokand.

A. name

B. good

C. my

D. five

13. Choose the correct answer:

If I ... you, I would get a haircut.

A. were

B. am

C. be

D. been

14. Choose the correct answer:

My ... is a driver. My mother is a nurse. My brothers are pupils.

A. dad

B. driver

C. sisters

D. brothers

15. Choose the correct answer:

My mother is a _____. She cleans rooms, cooks meals and washes clothes.

A. housewife

B. farmer

C. doctor

D. writer

16. Choose the correct answer:

The pan was ... hot that I nearly dropped it!

A. so

B. such

C. too

D. enough

17. Choose the correct answer:

This.....a big room. This room is clean and tidy.

- A. is
- B. am
- C. has
- D. are

18. Choose the correct answer:

There.....two books on the table. They are interesting. I like reading.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. am
- D. have

19. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Ozoda. I am a student. I study at SamVMU.

- A. My
- B. Him
- C. Her
- D. His

20. Choose the correct answer:

... name is Jasur. He is 20 years old. He is a student. He is my friend.

- A. His
- B. Her
- C. We
- D. Him

21. Choose the correct answer:

He is ___ driver. He works in hospital carrying patients.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. at
- D. the

22. Choose the correct answer:

Jasur is ___ first champion of chess. He also ___ best in English.

- A. the/the
- B. the/---
- C. ---/the
- D. a/the

23. Choose the correct answer:

The world's biggest bull is ... a small elephant.

- A. as big as
- B. so big as
- C. too big
- D. enough big

24. Choose the correct answer:

An ecologist is a person, who works with

- A. the environment
- B. buildings
- C. money
- D. cars

25. Fill in the blanks :

I can see Amanda. _____ is waiting for the New York plane.

- A. She
- B. His
- C. I
- D. He

26. Fill in the blanks :

The clerk is speaking to the women. He is talking to _____ .

- A. them
- B. they
- C. he
- D. him

27. Fill in the blanks :

Can you see those boys and _____ father?

- A. their
- B. them
- C. him
- D. they

28. Fill in the blanks :

Today _____ weather is very hot.

- A. the
- B. an
- C. -
- D. a

29. Fill in the blanks :

He is Mrs. Taylor's _____ husband.

- A. -
- B. the
- C. a
- D. an

30. Fill in the blanks :

Butterflies are _____ insects.

- A. the
- B. an
- C. a
- D. them

31. Fill in the blanks :

I'll wait for you half _____ hour.

- A. an
- B. -
- C. the
- D. a

32. Choose the correct answer:

It ...cold outside yesterday.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. will
- D. would

33. Choose the correct answer:

Can you skate? - Yes,

- A. I can
- B. I can't
- C. I must
- D. may

34. Choose the correct answer:

There ... a lot of forks on the table.

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is
- D. am

35. Choose the correct answer:

There is coffee in your cup. Shall I give you some more?

- A. a little
- B. little
- C. a few
- D. few

36. Choose the correct answer:

The soup ... not salty.

- A. is
- B. am
- C. were
- D. are

37. Choose the correct answer:

... there much water in the bottle? - Oh, no.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. am
- D. have

38. Choose the correct answer:

... you have many English books?

- A. do

- B. does
- C. was
- D. are

39. Choose the correct answer:

I ... told Anne everything .

- A. have
- B. has
- C. is
- D. are

40. Choose the correct answer:

This is not my bicycle. It is my _____ bicycle.

- A. father's
- B. -
- C. father'
- D. father

41. Choose the correct answer:

Terry is talking to two _____ .

- A. women
- B. woman
- C. women's
- D. woman's

42. Choose the correct answer:

Alec ... very tired yesterday.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. had
- D. are

43. Choose the correct answer:

Is ... a cow?

- A. This
- B. Those
- C. The
- D. These

44. Choose the correct answer:

.... are postmen.

- A. These
- B. That
- C. Those
- D. This

45. Choose the correct answer:

... is our Institute. It's one of the best institutes in our country.

- A. This
- B. That

- C. These
- D. Those

46. Choose the appropriate questions:

I am from Uzbekistan/ I'm fine, thank you.

- A. Where are you from? / How are you?
- B. Where are going? / Who are you?
- C. Where is? / How are you?
- D. When you were born? / Are OK?

47. Choose the correct answer:

He goes to school ____bus. My friend lives near to school. He goes to school ____foot.

- A. by / on
- B. by / by
- C. in / on
- D. in / with

48. Choose the correct answer:

There are many _____ on the shelf.

- A. magazines
- B. book
- C. paper
- D. dust

49. Choose the correct answer:

Dear Ann, when you read..... letter I will be already far away.

- A. this
- B. those
- C. these
- D. that

50. Choose the correct answer:

Where did you spend all years?

- A. these
- B. this
- C. that
- D. those

51. Choose the correct answer:

I can see a lot of _____ outside the building.

- A. people
- B. person
- C. child
- D. man

52. Choose the correct answer:

_____ students are looking for their ball.

- A. those
- B. that

- C. them
- D. this

53. Choose the correct answer:

I have teddy-bears ... all over the world.

- A. from
- B. in
- C. at
- D. Those

54. Choose the correct answer:

I don't know these girls. Do you know..... ?

- A. them
- B. they
- C. it
- D. their

55. Choose the correct answer:

Where is Jane? I want to talk to... .

- A. her
- B. hers
- C. it
- D. she

56. Choose the correct answer:

Jane's friends are very kind people. ... will help her.

- A. They
- B. their
- C. it
- D. them

57. Choose the correct answer:

This book is

- A. mine
- B. you
- C. us
- D. he

58. Choose the correct answer:

I don't like dogs. I am afraid of

- A. them
- B. they
- C. it
- D. their

59. Choose the correct answer:

Is this camera..... ?

- A. yours
- B. your
- B. you

D. our

60. Choose the correct answer:

The company has offices in many places, but head office is in New York.

A. its

B. his

C. it

D. he

61. Choose the correct answer:

I ... Christmas Day with the Petersons last year.

A. spent

B. see

C. watch

D. like

62. Choose the correct answer:

Mary and Jim visit parents very often.

A. their

B. theirs

C. it

D. they

63. Choose the correct alternative.

..... are my keys?

A. Where

B. When

C. Why

D. Who

64. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is the problem?

A. What

B. Where

C. Why

D. When

65. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your favourite singer?

A. Who

B. When

C. How

D. Why

66. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your birthday?

A. When

B. Why

C. How

D. Who

67. Choose the correct alternative.

..... old are you? I'm ten years old.

- A. How
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

68. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your telephone number?

- A. What
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

69. Choose the correct alternative.

..... are you from?

- A. Where
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

70. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your best friend?

- A. Who
- B. When
- C. How
- D. Why

71. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your e-mail?

- A. What
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

72. Choose the correct alternative.

..... are you? I'm fine, thanks.

- A. How
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

73. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your graduation? Next week.

- A. When
- B. Why
- C. How
- D. Who

74. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is she crying? Because she is sad.

- A. Why
- B. When
- C. Who
- D. How

75. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your last name? Gonzalez.

- A. What
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

76. Choose the correct alternative.

..... is your favourite actor? Anthony Hopkins.

- A. Who
- B. When
- C. How
- D. Why

77. Choose the correct alternative.

..... old is your cat? Two years old.

- A. How
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

78. Choose the right option.

See you ____ Friday.

- A. on
- B. at
- C. for
- D. in

79. Choose the right option.

I brush my teeth ____ the morning.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. for
- D. on

80. Choose the right option.

The match is ____ 4 o'clock.

- A. at
- B. in
- C. for
- D. on

81. Choose the right option.

We have lunch ____ midday.

- A.at
- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

82. Choose the right option.

I'm busy ____ the moment.

- A.at
- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

83. Choose the right option.

My parents always visit me ____ my birthday.

- A.on
- B. at
- C. for
- D. in

84. Choose the right option.

He usually goes on holiday ____ July.

- A.in
- B. at
- C. for
- D. on

85. Choose the right option.

They always get together ____ Christmas.

- A.at
- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

86. Choose the right option.

..... is the concert?

- A.When
- B. What
- C. Why
- D. Who

87. Choose the right option.

..... is Cristiano Ronaldo from?

- A.Where
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

88. Choose the right option.

..... are you so happy? I'm getting married!

- A. Why
- B. When
- C. Who
- D. How

89. Choose the right option.

..... is your brother? He is still sick.

- A. How
- B. When
- C. Why
- D. Who

90. Choose the right option.

..... are you late? Because of the traffic.

- A. Why
- B. When
- C. Who
- D. How

91. Choose the right option.

Fish is a healthy option ____ dinnertime.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

92. Choose the right option.

The snow melts ____ spring.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. for
- D. on

93. Choose the right option.

Classes end ____ 4th July.

- A. on
- B. at
- C. for
- D. in

94. Choose the right option.

You can visit us ____ June.

- A. in
- B. at
- C. for
- D. on

95. Choose the right option.

You need to raise your hand ____ the same time.

- A. at

- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

96. Choose the appropriate form of the verb *to be*:

My father's name ____ Alisher?

- A. is
- B. are
- C. am
- D. aren't

97. Choose the correct modal verb:

Visitors to the zoo_____ feed the animals.

- A. mustn't
- B. can't
- C. don't have to
- D. must

98. Choose the correct modal verb:

You_____ put salt in her food, the doctor said she can't eat salt.

- A. mustn't
- B. don't have to
- C. can
- D. couldn't

99. Choose the correct modal verb:

_____ ask you a question?

- A. Can I
- B. I can
- C. can't I
- D. can you

100. Choose the correct modal verb:

I_____ . The music is too loud.

- A. can't hear
- B. can't see
- C. can't listen
- D. can hear

101. Choose the correct modal verb:

"Can you play the piano?" " Yes, I_____."

- A. can
- B. may
- C. can't
- D. could

102. Choose the correct modal verb:

He _____ four languages.

- A. can speak
- B. can tell

- C. may tell
- D. must speak

103. Choose the correct modal verb:

He says that he _____ me.

- A. can't help
- B. help
- C. would help
- D. can't helped

104. Choose the correct answer:

_____ a ham and cheese pizza, please?

- A. can I have
- B. can I do
- C. can I
- D. may cook

105. Choose the correct modal verb:

"Can I smoke here?" "No, you _____".

- A. can't
- B. sure
- C. please
- D. don't

106. Choose the correct modal verb:

We _____ use our phones in class.

- A. can not
- B. can
- C. may not
- D. see

107. Choose the correct modal verb:

_____ the window, please?

- A. can you open
- B. can you
- C. might you
- D. can you stop

108. Choose the correct answer:

This yellow car is _____ friend's.

- A. my
- B. yours
- C. mine
- D. he's

109. Choose the correct answer:

Aunt Marry is my _____ sister.

- A. father's
- B. sister's
- C. cousin's

D. brother's

110. Choose the correct answer:

Look at that girl! She is stealing a _____ bag.

A. woman's

B. mine

C. boy

D. she's

111. Choose the correct answer:

I am not allowed to drive the car _____ my parents.

A. of

B. in

C. by

D. from

112. Choose the correct answer:

I don't like Peter's new perfume, it makes _____ cough.

A. me

B. my

C. she

D. I

113. Choose the correct answer:

In this English school the _____ uniforms aren't very modern.

A. girls'

B. girl

C. of girls

D. girls

114. Fill in the blanks:

There _____ one bag. There _____ 3 bags.

A. isn't / are

B. is / is

C. aren't / are

D. not / are

115. Choose the correct article:

We went to _____ seaside and played on the beach.

A. the

B. at

C. an

D. -

116. Fill in the blanks:

_____ there _____ chairs in the class?

A. Are / any

B. Are / a

C. Are / there

D. Are / some

117. Choose the correct answer:

I ____ run fast.

- A. can
- B. may
- C. am
- D. have

118. Fill in the blanks:

A- ____ there ____ desk?

B- Yes, ____ is.

- A. Is / a / there
- B. Is / / there
- C. Is / one / they
- D. Are / the / they

119. Fill in the blanks:

A- ____ there three stereos in the living room?

B- No, there ____ .

- A. Are / aren't
- B. Are / are
- C. Are /
- D. Are / not

120. Fill in the blanks:

A: ____ languages can her aunt ____ ?

B: 2 languages.

- A. How many / speak
- B. How much / speak
- C. What / speak
- D. What / use

121. Fill in the blanks:

A: ____ can she ____ the guitar?

B: Very well.

- A. How / play
- B. Why / play
- C. When / play
- D. What / play

122. Choose the correct answer.

I'm tired ... to bed now. Good night.

- A. I'm going
- B. I went
- C. go I
- D. I go

123. Choose the correct answer.

That bag looks heavy. ... you with it.

- A. I'll help

- B. I help
- C. I'm helping
- D. I helped

124. Choose the correct answer.

I think the weather be nice this afternoon.

- A. will
- B. shall
- C. does
- D. is

125. Choose the correct answer.

‘Ann is in hospital.’ ‘Yes, I know her this evening.’

- A. I'm going to visit
- B. I visits
- C. I visit
- D. I'll visit

126. Choose the correct answer.

John works in park. He likes trees and flowers. He is

- A. a gardener
- B. a nurse
- C. a pilot
- D. a teacher

127. Choose the correct answer.

I was late for work because I _____ the bus.

- A. waited for
- B. carried
- C. write
- D. lost

128. Choose the correct answer.

There are _____ sandwiches, but there _____ any chips.

- A. some / aren't
- B. any / aren't
- C. any / are
- D. some / are

129. Choose the correct answer.

My mother's sister is _____ for mD. Her name is Zamira.

- A. aunt
- B. granny
- C. grandad
- D. niece

130. Choose the appropriate form of the verb “to be”

My aunt's name ____ Ann ApplD.

- A. is
- B. are

C. am

D. aren't

131. Choose the appropriate form of the verb "to be"

We ____ in the park last Sunday.

A. were

B. was

C. is

D. are

132. Choose the appropriate form of pronoun.

Lisa and Max are Americans. ____ from U.S.A.

A. They're

B. There

C. Their're

D. Their

133. Choose the appropriate form of the verb "to be".

Mark ____ 19, but Brian and Denis ____ 26 and 28.

A*. is/ are

B. are/ is

C. am/ are

D. are/ are

134. Choose the appropriate form of pronoun.

This is my friend Max. ____ is American.

A. He

B. His

C. She

D. It

135. Choose the appropriate form of pronoun.

This is my sister. ____ name is Laura.

A. Her

B. His

C. Its

D. She

136. Choose the appropriate form of pronoun.

Is Catherine ____ sister? Yes, ____ is.

A. Your/ she

B. Your/ he

C. You/ her

D. -/ it

137. Choose the appropriate form of the verb "to be"

She ____ ____ Italy.

A. is from

B. are from

C. from

D. as from

138. Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct

Is that a table?

A. Yes, it is.

B. Yes, there is.

C. Yes, it's these table.

D. Yes, those's.

139. Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct

Is that house small?

A.No, it isn't.

B. No, there are a big house.

C. No, those are big house.

D. No, a big house is that.

140. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

... your brother a teacher?

A. Is

B. Are

C. Have

D. Does

141. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

What is ... name?

A. his

B. him

C. John

D. he

142. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

... he got a car?

A. Has

B. Is

C. Does

D. Have

143. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

They ... in a big house in the center of the town.

A.have

B. lives

C. had

D. live

144. Choose the correct answer.

... is the post office?

A. Where

B. When

C. Why

D. Who

145. Choose the correct answer.

... hundreds of people in the street.

A. There are

B. There is

C. There have.

D. Have

146. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

They ... at home now.

A. are

B. was

C. have been

D. were

147. Choose the appropriate form of the verb

My mother ... a bad headache.

A. has

B. have got

C. is

D. at

148. Choose the correct answer.

Ann has new ... shoes.

A. some

B. any

C. anything

D. no

149. Choose the correct answer.

They haven't got ... children.

A. any

B. some

C. nobody

D. no

150. Choose the correct answer.

He left home without ... money

A. any

B. some

C. nothing

D. no

151. Choose the correct answer.

Milk is for your health.

A. useful

B. useless

C. pleasant

D. harmful

152. Choose the correct answer.

Madina give me a_____ of Coca- Cola and a_____ of chocolatD.

- A.bottle/ bar
- B. bottle/ box
- C. kilo
- D. jar

153. Choose the correct answer.

Would you like ... tea?

- A. some
- B. any
- C. somewhere
- D. anywhere

154. Choose the correct answer:

Is there ... the bottle?

- A. much water in
- B. much water into
- C. many water in
- D. many water into

155. Choose the correct answer:

There ... any dentists in hospital.

- A. aren't
- B. are
- C. is
- D. some

156. Choose the correct answer:

There ... no chalk in the classroom.

- A. is
- B. isn't
- C. was
- D. are

157. Choose the correct answer:

He's ... intelligent than my brother.

- A. more
- B. good
- C. most
- D. better

158. Choose the correct answer:

I ... this book everyday.

- A. read
- B. to read
- C. have read
- D. will read

159. Choose the correct answer:

Teachers are responsible for

- A. teaching
- B. treating
- C. cooking
- D. finding

160. Choose the correct answer:

An interpreter is responsible for

- A. translating
- B. reading
- C. playing
- D. writing

161. Choose the correct answer:

Students should ... a uniform.

- A. wear
- B. to wear
- C. can wear
- D. will wear

162. Choose the correct answer:

This activity is ... than that one.

- A. more effective
- B. effective
- C. effect
- D. most effective

163. Choose the correct answer:

Will you be here next weekend?

- A. No, I won't
- B. No, I am
- C. No, I don't
- D. No, I'm not

164. Choose the correct answer:

I ... , if I have time.

- A. will go
- B. gone
- C. gone to
- D. went

165. Choose the correct answer:

Where ... you hear the news?

- A. did
- B. was
- C. were
- D. be

166. Choose the correct answer:

You are one of the ... student at our institute.

- A. best
- B. good
- C. better
- D. worse

167. Choose the correct answer:

I ... to school six months ago.

- A. went
- B. gone
- C. will go
- D. go

168. Choose the correct answer:

I live in the ... of the city.

- A. centre
- B. cent
- C. sent
- D. big

169. Choose the correct answer:

First computers ... huge in size.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. wasn't
- D. is

170. Choose the correct answer:

I am going ... study at the University.

- A. to
- B. too
- C. with
- D. for

171. Choose the best answer.

I think Jill is ... good speaker.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. –
- D. the

172. Choose the correct answer:

How ... pupils are learning English?

- A. many
- B. much
- C. -
- D. any

173. Choose the correct answer:

How ... crosswords did she solve correctly?

- A. many

- B. much
- C. little
- D. some

174. Choose the correct answer:

How ... milk do they have for breakfast?

- A. much
- B. many
- C. any
- D. some

175. Choose the correct answer:

How ... stars are there in the sky?

- A. many
- B. much
- C. any
- D. some

176. Choose the correct answer:

We saw ... animals at the zoo.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. any
- D. a

177. Choose the correct answer:

There is not ... sugar in my coffee.

- A. much
- B. many
- C. a
- D. some

178. Choose the correct answer:

How ... milk is in the refrigerator?

- A. much
- B. many
- C. some
- D. a lot

179. Answer the question:

What do you do at the library?

- A. I read
- B. I sleep
- C. I dance
- D. I play

180. Choose the correct answer:

Do you often go to the library?

- A. Yes, I do
- B. Yes, I have

- C. Yes, I am
- D. Yes, I had

181. Choose the correct answer:

She ... a lot of books.

- A. read
- B. work
- C. reading
- D. reads

182. Choose the correct answer:

Martin can ... football very well.

- A. play
- B. plays
- C. to play
- D. played

183. Find the synonym to the word "invent".

- A. create
- B. offer
- C. make
- D. write

184. Choose the correct answer:

I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for ____.

- A. myself
- B. yourself
- C. herself
- D. himself

185. Choose the correct answer:

Nargiza had a great holiday. She really enjoyed ____.

- A. herself
- B. themselves
- C. yourself
- D. himself

186. Choose the correct answer:

If you want more to eat, help ____.

- A. yourselves
- B. themselves
- C. himself
- D. ourselves

187. Choose the correct answer:

Nargiza and Sanjar stood in front of the mirror and looked at ____

- A. themselves
- B. ourselves
- C. himself
- D. yourselves

188. Choose the correct answer:

Tom has _____ his key.

- A. lost
- B. lose
- C. loose
- D. losed

189. Choose the correct answer:

Anvar _____ not been to France.

- A. has
- B. is
- C. haven't
- D. have

190. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you finished your homework?

- A. Have
- B. has
- C. Do
- D. is

191. Find the right translation of the word «beautiful»

- A. chiroyli/ красивый
- B. katta/ большой
- C. yaqin/ близкий
- D. uzoq/ далекий

192. Choose the correct answer:

They _____ gone to a rock concert.

- A. `ve
- B. `s
- C. `re
- D. `es

193. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you been to Japan?

- A. Have
- B. is
- C. do
- D. has

194. Find the right translation of the word «lazy»

- A. dangasa/ленивый
- B. bardoshli/терпеливый
- C. tezkor/ быстрый
- D. chaqqon / шустрый

195. Choose the correct answer:

We _____ never eaten Mexican food.

- A. have

- B. has
- C. had
- D. are

196. Choose the correct answer:

Andrea has _____ her umbrella.

- A. forgotten
- B. forget
- C. forget
- D. forgetting

197. Find the right translation of the word « to finish»

- A. tugatmoq/закончить
- B. boshlamoq/ начинать
- C. uxlamoq/спать
- D. turmoq/ вставать

198. Find the right translation to the word « to begin»

- A. boshlamoq/начинать
- B. yugurmoq/ бегать
- C. bo`lmoq/ быть
- D. bormoq/идти

199. Choose the correct answer:

I share kitchen and bathroom, but I have _____ own bedroom.

- A. my
- B. myself
- C. ourselves
- D. me

200. Find the right translation of the word « country»

- A. mamlakat/страна
- B. shahar/город
- C. tuman/район
- D. viloyat/область

201. Find the right translation of the word «to go»

- A. yurmoq/ходить
- B. yugurmoq /бегать
- C. bo`lmoq/быть
- D. turmoq/вставать

202. Choose the correct answer:

_____ they _____ many cars last year?

- A. Did / make
- B. Have / made
- C. Been / made
- D. Will / make

203. Choose the correct answer:

Where _____ these shoes made?

- A. were
- B. was
- C. is
- D. did

204. Choose the correct answer:

I was given this watch _____ my aunt.

- A. by
- B. to
- C. –
- D. from

205. Choose the correct answer:

A newsagent _____ stamps.

- A. sells
- B. is sold
- C. sell
- D. was sold

206. Choose the correct answer:

A British policeman _____ guns.

- A. doesn't carry
- B. aren't carried
- C. hasn't been carried
- D. don't carry

207. Find the right translations of the words: «tall»

- A. baland/ высокий
- B. g`amxo`r/ заботливый
- C. past/низкий
- D. chiroyli/красивый

208. Find the right translation of the word « to forget»

- A. unutmoq/забыть
- B. qadrlamoq/ценить
- C. his qilmoq/чувствовать
- D. sezmoq/ чувствовать

209. Find the right translation of the word: «enormous»

- A. ulkan/огромный
- B. kichkina/маленький
- C. qadrli/ценный
- D. o`rtacha/средний

210. Choose missed preposition.

I am good_____ English.

- A. at
- B. to
- C. up
- C. for

211. Choose missed preposition.

I am interested ____ English.

- A. in
- B. to
- C. up
- D. for

212. Choose missed preposition.

I am looking ____ my key. Help me to find it!

- A. for
- B. to
- C. up
- D. in

213. Choose appropriate answer:

_____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.

- A. Put
- B. Try
- C. Dress
- D. Fill

214. What is the translation of “mushroom”

- A. qo'ziqorin/грибы
- B. kartoshka/ картошка
- C. piyoz/лук
- D. lavlagi/свекла

215. What is the translation of “legend”

- A. afsona/легенда
- B. tarixiy/исторический
- C. folklor/ фольклор
- D. doston/поэма

216. Choose the correct answer:

This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.

- A. the most difficult
- B. more difficult
- C. most difficult
- D. difficult

217. Complete the sentence.

He ... be free next week.

- A. will
- B. am
- C. is
- D. was

218. Complete the sentence.

This is my sister. ... name is Lola.

- A. her

- B. his
- C. it
- D. their

219. Choose the right variant:

You won't be late,

- A. will you?
- B. won't you?
- C. don't you?
- D. do you?

220. Complete the sentence.

February is ... month of the year.

- A. the shortest
- B. short
- C. shortest
- D. shorter

221. Complete the sentence.

There is a nice picture ... the wall.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. of
- D. from

222. Choose the right variant:

This book is ... than that book.

- A. worse
- B. the worst
- C. good
- D. bad

223. Choose the right variant:

They ... their plans at this moment.

- A. are discussing
- B. were discussing
- C. am discussing
- D. was discussing

224. Find the irregular verb.

- A. see
- B. work
- C. listen
- D. learn

225. Choose the appropriate synonym.

They began their work in timD.

- A. started
- B. start
- C. finish

D. finished

226. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month he ... the window.

A. broke

B. break

C. breaks

D. is breaking

227. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Where ... you ... now?

A. are/going

B. is/going

C. are/go

D. do/go

228. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Tom ... his dog every day.

A. feeds

B. are feeding

C. feed

D. feeding

229. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Is he ... a cigarette now?

A. smoking

B. smoked

C. smokes

D. smoke

230. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

I ... to my doctor tomorrow.

A. shall go

B. gone

C. go

D. went

231. Choose the correct answer:

Shavkat started learning English when he was 25. He is still _____ English.

A. learning

B. learns

C. will learn

D. learned

232. Supply the correct tense form:

They ... their plans at this moment.

A. are discussing

B. were discussing

C. am discussing

D. was discussing

233. Supply the correct tense form:

He ... at this office five years ago.

- A. didn't work
- B. have worked
- C. doesn't work
- D. has worked

234. Find the irregular verb.

- A. give
- B. work
- C. listen
- D. learn

235. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

It is a fine day. The sun _____.

- A. is shining
- B. was shining
- C. shines
- D. shining

236. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

What _____ UNICEF mean ?

- A. does
- B. is
- C. was
- D. do

237. Choose the appropriate answer.

There isn't _____ at the bus – stop.

- A. anybody
- B. people
- C. somebody
- D. any persons

238. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is a great party! Everyone _____.

- A. is dancing
- B. dance
- C. are dancing
- D. dances

239. Choose the appropriate answer:

Jack is a policeman but he _____ a uniform.

- A. doesn't wear
- B. isn't wearing
- C. wears
- D. no wear

240. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where is Malika?

- A. She is at the institute
- B. She was at the institute
- C. She has been at the institute
- D. She will be at the institute

241. Choose the correct answer:

The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.

- A. under
- B. at
- C. on
- D. in

242. Choose the correct answer:

What time _____ the train leave?

- A. does
- B. do
- C. did
- D. to do

243. Choose the correct answer:

Is this grammar test difficult?

- A. No, it is not.
- B. No, it are not.
- C. No, it was not.
- D. No, it am not.

244. Choose the correct answer:

Somebody ... knocking at the door.

- A. is
- B. am
- C. be
- D. are

245. Choose the correct answer:

A bicycle _____ slower than a car.

- A. moves
- B. move
- C. go
- D. to move

246. Choose the correct answer:

It _____ a very interesting journey.

- A. was
- B. to be
- C. are
- D. be

247. Choose the correct answer:

He _____ more quickly than David.

- A. runs

- B. run
- C. running
- D. to run

248. Choose the correct answer:

Are you a student? Yes, I ____.

- A. am
- B. are
- C. to be
- D. is

249. Choose the correct answer:

The weather nice today.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. be
- D. will

250. Choose the correct answer:

Hurry up! The bus is _____ .

- A. coming
- B. come
- C. to come
- D. came

251. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you speak English?

- A. do
- B. does
- C. to do
- D. doing

252. Choose the correct answer:

I'll be ready in _____ minutes.

- A. a few
- B. a little
- C. many
- D. much

253. Choose the right antonym:

Death is so horriblD.

- A. life
- B. leaf
- C. state
- D. stay

254. Choose the right antonym:

In the past he was a cook, a teacher, even a minister.

- A. at the present time
- B. these days

- C. yesterday
- D. long time ago

255. Choose the right antonym:

He is a good translator.

- A. bad
- B. well
- C. better
- D. fine

256. Choose the right antonym:

He reads the stories badly.

- A. well
- B. good
- C. slowly
- D. fine

257. Choose the right antonym: fast -

- A. slow
- B. small
- C. quick
- D. warm

258. Choose the right antonym: expensive -

- A. cheap
- B. big
- C. hot
- C. cold

259. Choose the right antonym: hot-

- A. cold
- B. new
- C. small
- D. warm

260. Choose the right antonym: to open-

- A. to close
- B. to have
- C. to see
- D. to take

261. Choose the right antonym: young-

- A. old
- B. big
- C. quick
- D. small

262. Choose the right antonym: to be well-

- A. to be ill
- B. to be busy
- C. to be married

D. to be fine

263. Choose the right synonym: in the country -

A. out of town

B. on the ground

C. at town

D. in town

264. Choose the right synonym: to tell -

A. to say

B. to bring

C. to ask

D. to cry

265. Choose the right antonym: long

A. short

B. strong

C. high

D. funny

266. Choose the right synonym: to end –

A. to finish

B. to go away

C. to make

D. to want

267. Choose the right synonym: to begin –

A. to start

B. to come in

C. to get

D. to be going

268. Choose the right synonym: fast -

A. quick

B. small

C. warm

D. slow

269. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.

A. wavy

B. straight

C. hazel

D. blond

270. Choose the right antonym: good

A. bad

B. old

C. interesting

D. nice

271. Choose the right antonym: happy

A. sad

- B. boring
- C. polite
- D. long

272. Choose the right antonym: interesting

- A. boring
- B. big
- C. tall
- D. angry

273. Put the correct form of adjectives:

My car is than yours.

- A. faster
- B. fastest
- C. the most fastest
- D. fast

274. Choose appropriate answer:

I like New York, _____ it's very exciting.

- A. because
- B. but
- C. so
- D. and

275. Choose appropriate answer:

We live in a flat on the top floor, _____ we don't have a garden.

- A. so
- B. but
- C. and
- D. because

276. Choose appropriate answer:

He hates _____ football _____ television.

- A. watching / on
- B. to watch / in
- C. watching / in
- D. watch / on

277. Fill in the blanks

We can communicate ...other people ... many different ways.

- A. with/in
- B. on/at
- C. at/on
- D. along/in

278. Fill in the blanks

Monkeys use their faces to show.....

- A. anger and love
- B. sing and songs
- C. dance and tell

D. dance and love

279. Answer the question

Who was very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy ?

A. Greeks

B. Romans

C. Italians

D. Russians

280. Fill in the blanks

What kind of books ____ ?

A. does Mary likes

B. Mary likes

C. Mary like

D. does Mary like

281. Fill in the blanks

I can kick a ball, but I ____ play football.

A. can

B. am

C. can't

D. will

282. Fill in the blanks

____ eat the ice-cream.

A. Don't

B. Can't

C. Where

D. When

283. Fill in the blanks

The party will start ____ Sunday.

A. on 9 o'clock at

B. at 9 o'clock on

C. at 9 o'clock in

D. 9 o'clock

284. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Pacific Ocean is than the Arctic Ocean.

A. deeper

B. deep

C. big

D. long

285. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Earth is than the moon.

A. larger

B. small

C. large

D. little

286. Put the correct form of adjectives:

Learning Japanese is than learning Italian.

- A. more difficult
- B. difficult
- C. boring
- D. easy

287. Put the correct form of adjectives:

You are than JoD.

- A. more polite
- B. polite
- C. rude
- D. politest

288. Choose the correct answer:

She is a _____. She works in the hospital. She is not a nurse.

- A. doctor
- B. nurse
- C. director
- D. secretary

289. Choose the correct answer:

I.....got two brothers. They are Dovud and Yakhyo. They are pupils.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. is
- D. am

290. Choose the correct answer:

Anvar isthan Jasur. He is a tall boy. He is also strong.

- A. taller
- B. tall
- C. short
- D. tallest

291. Choose the correct answer:

He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. one
- D. four

292. Choose appropriate form of tense.

He_____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.

- A. Had
- B. Has
- C. Didn't have
- D. Have

293. Choose appropriate answer:

Tom _____ a car last year.

- A. had
- B. has to
- C. should
- D. have to

294. Choose appropriate answer:

Jenny _____ to do homework every evening.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. don't has
- D. doesn't have

295. Find the synonym: little

- A. small
- B. old
- C. happy
- D. new

296. Choose appropriate answer:

All employees _____ on time for work.

- A. have to
- B. must
- C. has to
- D. mustn't

297. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends

- A. to make
- B. to see
- C. to call
- D. to play

298. Choose missed preposition.

Listen _____ me!

- A. to
- B. at
- C. for
- D. up

299. Choose missed preposition.

Look _____ me!

- A. at
- B. to
- C. up
- D. for

300. Choose missed preposition.

Are you agree _____ me?

- A. with
- B. to

- C. up
- D. for

301. Choose the correct answer:

Your news ... very important to us.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) aren't
- D) were

302. Choose the correct answer:

This is ... problem I've ever had in my life.

- A) the most difficult
- B) more difficult
- C) most difficult
- D) difficult

303. Choose the correct answer:

I think the film was terrible! It was ... film I have ever seen.

- A) the most terrible
- B) more terrible
- C) most terrible
- D) terrible

304. Complete the sentence. He ... be free next week.

- A) will
- B) am
- C) was
- D) is

305. Complete the sentence. This is my sister. ... name is Lola.

- A) her
- B) his
- C) their
- D) it

306. Choose the right variant. ... time is it now?

- A) What
- B) Which
- C) Where
- D) Who

307. Complete the sentence. He translates letters into English very

- A) often
- B) many
- C) usually
- D) little

308. Choose the right variant: You won't be late,

- A) will you?
- B) won't you?

- C) do you?
- D) don't you?

309. Complete the sentence. It ... a table.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) was
- D) are

310. Complete the sentence. This is ... flat.

- A) my
- B) he
- C) she
- D) it

311. Choose the right variant: ... are you looking for?

- A) What
- B) When
- C) Where
- D) Whose

312. Complete the sentence. February is ... month of the year.

- A) the shortest
- B) short
- C) shorter
- D) shortest

313. Complete the sentence. There is a nice picture ... the wall.

- A) on
- B) in
- C) at
- D) of

314. Choose the right variant. I invited my friend to ... shop.

- A) my
- B) me
- C) he
- D) she

315. Complete the sentence. Like any top sportsman she ... to train very hard.

- A) has
- B) have
- C) has got
- D) have got

316. Choose the right variant: That isn't my key. ... is here.

- A) Mine
- B) My
- C) Me
- D) Mys

317. Choose the right variant: I know very ... about this country.

- A) little
- B) a little
- C) lot
- D) lots

318. Complete the sentence. We all went ... the cinema last night.

- A) to
- B) in
- C) on
- D) by

319. Choose the right variant: My brother is ... than my sister.

- A) taller
- B) tall
- C) the tallest
- D) tallest

320. Complete the sentence. ... father is an architect.

- A) His
- B) He
- C) She
- D) It

321. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

- A) are discussing
- B) were discussing
- C) was discussing
- D) am discussing

322. Choose the right form of the verb.

The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.

- A) reads
- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

323. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

324. Find the irregular verb.

- A) see
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

325. Supply the correct tense form. Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote

- C) write
- D) is writing

326. Choose the appropriate synonym. They began their work in time.

- A) started
- B) start
- C) finished
- D) finish

327. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the country.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

328. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going
- C) are/go
- D) do/go

329. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Tom ... his dog every day.

- A) feeds
- B) are feeding
- C) feeding
- D) feed

330. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. He ... a cigarette now.

- A) is smoking
- B) smoking
- C) smoke
- D) smokes

331. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to my doctor tomorrow.

- A) shall go
- B) gone
- C) went
- D) go

332. Choose and use: Uzbekistan ... by 131 countries

- A) was recognized
- B) will be recognized
- C) is recognized
- D) have been recognized

333. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... to America 5 years ago.

- A) went
- B) goes
- C) go
- D) going

334. Find the correct sentence in the Past Indefinite Tense with “there be”

- A) Were there any books in the library
- B) There will be a big hospital in the village
- C) There is no theatre in that small town
- D) Is there only one disk in the box?

335. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Our engineers ... some matters tomorrow.

- A) will discuss
- B) discusses
- C) shall discuss
- D) discuss

336. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Uzbekistan ... its sovereignty in 1991.

- A) acquired
- B) acquires
- C) acquiring
- D) had acquired

337. Find the correct sentence in the Present Continuous Tense:

- A) Now he is working at the scientific paper
- B) The people living in England speak English
- C) -It is our last task
- D) Are you going to play chess this morning?

338. Supply the correct form of the verb “to have”

Lavrov and his wife ... two children.

- A) have got
- B) has got
- C) is got
- D) has

339. Choose the right form of the verb. Who (to come) to the office at 9?

- A) comes
- B) to come
- C) is coming
- D) come

340. Choose the best answer:

I read many books and journals. I read ... in the evening

- A) them
- B) her
- C) it
- D) him

341. Choose the correct answer:

Shavkat started learning English when he was 25. He is still _____ English.

- A) learning
- B) learns

- C) learned
- D) will learn

342. Supply the correct tense form: They ... their plans at this moment.

- A) are discussing
- B) were discussing
- C) was discussing
- D) am discussing

343. Supply the correct tense form:

He ... at this office five years ago.

- A) didn't work
- B) have worked
- C) has worked
- D) doesn't work

344. Choose the right form of the verb.

The secretary (to read) cables in the morning.

- A) reads
- B) has read
- C) read
- D) have read

345. Which sentence is correct.

- A) My son is usually at home at 7 in the evening.
- B) In the evening usually my son is at home at 7.
- C) My son at home usually is at 7 in the evening.
- D) Usually at 7 my son in the evening is at home

346. Find the irregular verb.

- A) give
- B) work
- C) learn
- D) listen

347. Supply the correct tense form.

Every day he ... articles for newspaper.

- A) writes
- B) wrote
- C) write
- D) is writing

348. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Last month we ... to the cinema with our friends.

- A) went
- B) go
- C) gone
- D) goes

349. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

Where ... you ... now?

- A) are/going
- B) is/going
- C) are/go
- D) do/go

350. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I ... never ... the book.

- A) have | read
- B) did | read
- C) was | reading
- D) has | read

351. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. _____ you ever _____ Japanese food?

- A) have / eaten
- B) Did / eat
- C) Have / ate
- D) Do / eaten

352. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. A: Shall we go out? B: No, it ____.

- A) is snowing
- B) snows
- C) was snowing
- D) snowed

353. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. I'll wait until he _____.

- A) arrives
- B) will arrive
- C) is arriving
- D) arrived

354. Choose the correct answer:

A: Where is Ken? B: I think he _____ a bath.

- A) is having
- B) has
- C) was having
- D) took

355. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It is a fine day. The sun _____.

- A) is shining
- B) was shining
- C) shines
- D) shining

356. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. It _____ cloudy tomorrow.

- A) will be
- B) to be
- C) was
- D) has been

357. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. Has he ever _____ to Paris ?

- A) been

- B) were
- C) was
- D) go

358. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. We _____ to a new flat next week.

- A) are moving
- B) moved
- C) to move
- D) moving

359. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. What _____ UNICEF mean ?

- A) does
- B) is
- C) do
- D) was

360. Choose the appropriate form of the verb. She _____ to hospital yesterday.

- A) was taken
- B) took
- C) is taken
- D) can take

361. Choose the appropriate answer:

There are _____ in the classroom but only one teacher.

- A) a lot of pupils
- B) much pupils
- C) a lot people
- D) many people

362. Choose the appropriate answer.

There isn't _____ at the bus – stop.

- A) anybody
- B) people
- C) any persons
- D) somebody

363. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ any dentists in hospital.

- A) aren't
- B) are
- C) isn't
- D) is

364. Choose the appropriate answer.

There _____ no chalk in the classroom.

- A) is
- B) isn't
- C) are
- D) aren't

365. Choose the appropriate answer.

It looks like it's going to rain. Do you have ... umbrella?

- A) an
- B) a
- C) the
- D) -

366. Choose the appropriate answer:

Schoolchildren in ... UK have to wear ... uniform.

- A) the/ a
- B) the/ the
- C) an/the
- D) an/a

367. Choose the appropriate answer: I ... this book everyday.

- A) read
- B) to read
- C) have read
- D) will read

368. Choose the appropriate answer:

... first person who was interviewed works as a nurse at the Medical center.

- A) The
- B) A
- C) An
- D) –

369. Choose the appropriate answer:

Whatever ... person's interest is it should be worked at and developed.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) these
- D) some

370. Choose the appropriate answer:

What ... differences between motivation and inspiration?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) shall

371. Choose the appropriate answer:

Remember that "you have no idea what you ... capable of until you try".

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) am

372. Choose the appropriate answer:

Every day Laziz reads thirty ... of a book on the way home from the university.

- A) pages
- B) page
- C) the page
- D) the pages

373. Choose the appropriate answer:

Supporting others in various life and social situations or conditions ... called assisting motivation.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) will

374. Choose the appropriate answer:

That is why developing ... interest in time is ... essential matter.

- A) an, an
- B) a, a
- C) an, a
- D) a, an

375. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is a great party! Everyone _____.

- A) is dancing
- B) dance
- C) dances
- D) are dancing

376. Choose the appropriate answer:

Jack is a policemen but he _____ a uniform.

- A) doesn't wear
- B) isn't wearing
- C) no wear
- D) wears

377. Choose the appropriate answer:

What _____ you doing now?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) does
- D) am

378. Choose the appropriate answer:

A: Hello, what _____ your name?

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

379. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is John. And my _____ is Johnson.

- A) My / surname
- B) Your / surname
- C) I / surname
- D) I / name

380. Choose the appropriate answer:

My name is Lisa. _____ Lisa Peterson.

- A) I am
- B) I is
- C) My am
- D) I

381. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ name is Apple. _____ Ann Apple.

- A) Her / She's
- B) His / He's
- C) His / She
- D) His / His

382. Choose the appropriate answer:

"Where _____ John from?" "_____ from the US."

- A) is / He's
- B) is / His
- C) am / He's
- D) is / She's

383. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ are you from? Japan.

- A) Where
- B) Who
- C) What
- D) When

384. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where _____ you _____ ?

- A) are / from
- B) are / in
- C) are / is
- D) is / from

385. Choose the appropriate answer:

_____ from Spain. I'm Rodriguez .

- A) I'm
- B) He's
- C) You're
- D) She's

386. Choose the appropriate answer:

Pierre is a French boy. _____ from _____ .

- A) He's / France

- B) His's / French
- C) His / France
- D) He / France

387. Choose the appropriate answer:

Ann and Tom are Americans. _____ from U.S.A.

- A) They're
- B) Their
- C) There
- D) Their're

388. Choose the appropriate answer:

"What _____ their _____?" "Alexander and Philip."

- A) are / names
- B) is / name
- C) is / names
- D) are / name

389. Choose the appropriate answer:

I _____ 22 years old, but Andrew _____ 20.

- A) am / is
- B) are / am
- C) am / am
- D) are / are

390. Choose the appropriate answer:

Mark _____ 19, but Brian and Denis _____ 26 and 28.

- A) is / are
- B) are / is
- C) are / are
- D) am / are

391. Choose the appropriate answer:

"What _____ this?" "It's _____ umbrella."

- A) is / an
- B) is / a
- C) are / a
- D) its / an

392. Choose the appropriate answer:

"What is _____?" "She is a bank manager."

- A) her job
- B) she job
- C) he job
- D) his job

393. Choose the appropriate answer:

"How old is your aunt?" "_____ is 29."

- A) She
- B) He

C) She's

D) He's

394. Choose the appropriate answer:

"Where _____ she from?" "She _____ from Japan."

A) is / is

B) are / is

C) is / am

D) are / are

395. Choose the appropriate answer:

This _____ my friend. _____ name's Richard.

A) is / His

B) is / My

C) are / His

D) his / His

396. Choose the appropriate answer:

They _____ Lisa and Max. They _____ from the USA.

A) are / are

B) are / is

C) is / is

D) is / is

397. Choose the appropriate answer:

"What is _____ name?" "My name's Carlos."

A) your

B) her

C) his

D) my

398. Choose the appropriate answer:

This is my sister. _____ name is Laura.

A) Her

B) My

C) His

D) Its

399. Choose the appropriate answer:

I have _____ brother. _____ name is David.

A) a / His

B) a / Her

C) an / His

D) * / His

400. Choose the appropriate answer:

Hello! My _____ Maria. I _____ Mexico.

A) name is / am from

B) is name / from am

C) name is / from am

D) name am / is from

401. Choose the appropriate answer:

Where is Malika?

A) She is at the institute

B) She was at the institute

C) She will be at the institute

D) She has been at the institute

402. Choose the correct answer:

The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.

A) under

B) at

C) in

D) on

403. Choose the appropriate answer:

He _____ to institute at 8.45 every morning.

A) goes

B) go

C) went

D) to go

404. Choose the correct answer: Where _____ Akmal live?

A) does

B) do

C) did

D) done

405. Choose the correct answer:

What time _____ the train leave?

A) does

B) do

C) to do

D) did

406. Choose the correct answer:

We usually _____ to the libraries on Saturdays.

A) go

B) went

C) goes

D) to go

407. Choose the correct answer:

What is Kamol doing?

A) & He is doing his homework

B) He doing his homework

C) He do his homework

D) He was doing his homework

408. Choose the correct answer:

Is this grammar test difficult?

- A) No, it is not.
- B) No, it are not.
- C) No, it am not.
- D) No, it was not.

409. Choose the correct answer:

This _____ my friend Jasur.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

410. Choose the correct answer:

What _____ you _____?

- A) are, doing
- B) is, doing
- C) be, doing
- D) are, do

411. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are you? – Fine, thanks.

- A) how
- B) who
- C) when
- D) where

412. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are the tomatoes? – They are 3000 sum per kilo.

- A) How much
- B) How many
- C) Where
- D) What

413. Choose the correct answer:

_____ do you live? – In Samarkand.

- A) where
- B) when
- C) who
- D) when

414. Choose the correct answer:

_____ is his birthday? – On Saturday.

- A) When
- B) Who
- C) Where
- D) How

415. Choose the correct answer:

_____ are my T-shirts? – They are in the shelf.

- A) Where
- B) Who
- C) What
- D) How

416. Choose the correct answer:

_____ is shouting at him? – It's his mum.

- A) Who
- B) What
- C) When
- D) Why

417. Choose the correct answer:

_____ coat is it? – It's my brother's.

- A) whose
- B) who
- C) when
- D) what

418. Choose the correct answer:

_____ does the plane land? – In about two hours.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) how
- D) who

419. Choose the correct answer:

_____ color are her shoes? – They're blue.

- A) What
- B) Who
- C) Whose
- D) When

420. Choose the correct answer:

Who _____ the best student in your class?

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

421. Choose the correct answer:

Somebody _____ knocking at the door.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

422. Choose the correct answer:

Everyone _____ in the room now.

- A) is

- B) are
- C) were
- D) was

423. Choose the correct answer:

Everybody in the classroom ____ sleepy

- A) was
- B) is
- C) be
- D) ____

424. Choose the correct answer:

Zarina _____ faster than Amin.

- A) works
- B) work
- C) working
- D) to work

425. Choose the correct answer:

A fly ____ smaller than a bird.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

426. Choose the correct answer:

A bicycle ____ slower than a car.

- A) moves
- B) move
- C) to move
- D) go

427. Choose the correct answer:

The Boing 747 _____ much noise than Concorde.

- A) makes
- B) to make
- C) make
- D) making

428. Choose the correct answer:

It ____ a very interesting journey.

- A) was
- B) to be
- C) be
- D) are

429. Choose the correct answer:

He _____ more quickly than David.

- A) runs
- B) run

- C) to run
- D) running

430. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you got a brother?

- A) have
- B) is
- C) has
- D) to have

431. Choose the correct answer:

Are you a student? Yes, I ____.

- A) am
- B) are
- C) is
- D) to be

432. Choose the correct answer:

The weather nice today.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) will
- D) be

433. Choose the correct answer:

My brother and I _____ good tennis players

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) be

434. Choose the correct answer:

Why _____ you always late?

- A) are
- B) is
- C) am
- D) be

435. Choose the correct answer:

Hurry up! The bus is _____ .

- A) coming
- B) come
- C) came
- D) to come

436. Choose the correct answer:

Look! Somebody _____ in the river.

- A) is swimming
- B) are playing
- C) am making

D) is doing

437. Choose the correct answer:

Diyor _____ his hair twice a week.

A) washes

B) washed

C) wash

D) to wash

438. Choose the correct answer:

_____ you speak English?

A) do

B) does

C) doing

D) to do

439. Choose the correct answer:

Tom _____ a shower every morning.

A) has

B) have

C) had

D) to have

440. Choose the correct answer:

Gulnora _____ got a guitar.

A) has

B) have

C) to have

D) having

441. Put the correct form of the word.

“ _____ is a hamburger and chips?” “Three pounds fifty.”

A) How much

B) How often

C) How

D) How long

442. Choose the correct answer:

Have you got _____ homework?

A) much

B) many

C) a few

D) some

443. Choose the correct answer:

We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.

A) many

B) much

C) much

D) a few

444. Choose the correct answer:

Is there _____ traffic in your town?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) some
- D) a few

445. Choose the correct answer:

How _____ people live in your house?

- A) many
- B) much
- C) a few
- D) a lot of

446. Choose the correct answer:

He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.

- A) a lot of
- B) many
- C) a little
- D) a lot

447. Choose the correct answer:

A: Do you take sugar in coffee?"

B: Just _____. Half a spoonful."

- A) a little
- B) many
- C) a few
- D) a lot of

448. Choose the correct answer:

A: Have you got _____ CD's? B: Yes, hundreds.

- A) many
- B) a little
- C) a few
- D) lots of

449. Choose the correct answer:

I'll be ready in _____ minutes.

- A) a few
- B) a little
- C) much
- D) many

450. Choose the correct answer:

How _____ does that car cost?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) little
- D) some

451. Choose the right antonym: Death is so horrible.

- A) life
- B) leaf
- C) stay
- D) state

452. Choose the right antonym:

In the past he was a cook, a teacher, even a minister.

- A) at the present time
- B) these days
- C) long time ago
- D) yesterday

453. Choose the right antonym: He is a good translator.

- A) bad
- B) well
- C) fine
- D) better

454. Choose the right antonym: He reads the stories badly.

- A) well
- B) good
- C) fine
- D) slowly

455. Choose the right antonym: fast -

- A) slow
- B) small
- C) quick
- D) warm

456. Choose the right antonym: expensive -

- A) cheap
- B) big
- C) cold
- D) hot

457. Choose the right antonym: hot-

- A) cold
- B) new
- C) warm
- D) small

458. Choose the right antonym: to open-

- A) to close
- B) to have
- C) to take
- D) to see

459. Choose the right antonym: young-

- A) old

- B) big
- C) small
- D) quick

460. Choose the right antonym: to be well-

- A) to be ill
- B) to be busy
- C) to be fine
- D) to be married

461. Choose the right synonym: in the country -

- A) out of town
- B) on the ground
- C) in town
- C) at town

462. Choose the right synonym: to tell -

- A) to say
- B) to bring
- C) to ask
- D) to cry

463. Choose the right antonym: long

- A) short
- B) strong
- C) funny
- D) high

464. Choose the right synonym: to end –

- A) to finish
- B) to go away
- C) to want
- D) to make

465. Choose the right synonym: to begin –

- A) to start
- B) to come in
- C) to be going
- D) to get

466. Choose the right synonym: fast -

- A) quick
- B) small
- C) slow
- D) warm

467. Choose the right synonym: She prefers to wear her hair long and curly.

- A) wavy
- B) straight
- C) blond
- D) hazel

468. Choose the right antonym: good

- A) bad
- B) old
- C) nice
- D) interesting

469. Choose the right antonym: happy

- A) sad
- B) boring
- C) polite
- D) long

470. Choose the right antonym: interesting

- A) boring
- B) big
- C) angry
- D) tall

471. Put the correct form of adjectives:

My car is (fast) than yours.

- A) faster
- B) fastest
- C) fast
- D) the most fastest

472. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The red dress is (expensive) of all.

- A) the most expensive
- B) expensive
- C) expensiver
- D) more expensive

473. Put the correct form of adjectives:

You are one of the ... student at our institute.

- A) best
- B) good
- C) worse
- D) better

474. Put the correct form of adjectives:

Your grade is than mine.

- A) worse
- B) bad
- C) good
- D) the worst

475. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Pacific Ocean is than the Arctic Ocean.

- A) deeper
- B) deep

C) long

D) big

476. Put the correct form of adjectives:

The Earth is than the moon.

A) larger

B) small

C) little

D) large

477. Put the correct form of adjectives:

Learning Japanese is than learning Italian.

A) more difficult

B) difficult

C) easy

D) boring

478. Put the correct form of adjectives:

You are than Joe.

A) more polite

B) polite

C) politest

D) rude

479. Put the correct form of adjectives:

He is than his brother.

A) taller

B) small

C) higher

D) the tallest

480. Put the correct form of adjectives:

My father brought me bike which I have ever seen. I liked it very much.

A) the best

B) good

C) nice

D) bad

481. Choose the correct answer:

She is a _____. She works in the hospital. She is not a nurse.

A) doctor

B) nurse

C) secretary

D) director

482. Choose the correct answer:

I.....got two brothers. They are Dovud and Yakhyo. They are pupils.

A) have

B) has

C) am

D) is

483. Choose the correct answer:

Anvar isthan Jasur. He is a tall boy. He is also strong.

A)taller

B) tall

C) tallest

D) short

484. Choose the correct answer:

He has got ... brothers. His brothers' are Ali and Azim.

A)two

B) three

C) four

D) one

485. Choose the correct answer:

Heto school. Everyday he studies 3- 4 lessons.

A)goes

B) is

C) go

D) does

486.Choose appropriate form of tense.

He _____ to obey the rules. If so, he wouldn't be in the prison now.

A)Had

B) Has

C) Have

D) Didn't have

487. Which situation can we use should?

A)We use "should" to give, or ask for, advice or an opinion in the present:

B) for asking something

C) for asking permission

D) for ability

488. Choose correct form of "should"

"I had a terrible stomachache."

A)"You should have gone to the doctor's."

B) "You should go to the doctor's."

C) "You should gone to the doctor's"

D) "You should have to the doctor's"

489. Choose appropriate answer:

Tom _____ a car last year.

A)had

B) has to

C) have to

D) should

490. Choose appropriate answer:

You _____ to eat that if you don't like it.

- A) don't have
- B) doesn't have
- C) don't has
- D) have

491. Choose appropriate answer:

Jenny _____ to do homework every evening.

- A) has
- B) have
- C) doesn't have
- D) don't has

492. Find the translation: Problems and suggestions

- A) Muammolar va takliflar
- B) Muammolar va maslahatlar
- C) Muammolar va ko'rsatmalar
- D) Muammolar va yechimlar

493. Find the translation: Worldwide

- A) olamshumul
- B) dunyo qarash
- C) ajoyib
- D) maftunkor

494. Find the synonym: little

- A) small
- B) old
- C) new
- D) happy

495. Find the translation: Advice

- A) maslahat
- B) taklif
- C) iltimos
- D) ta'qiq

496. Choose appropriate answer:

All employees _____ on time for work.

- A) have to
- B) must
- C) mustn't
- D) has to

497. Choose appropriate answer: _____ friends

- A) to make
- B) to see
- C) to play
- D) to call

498. Choose missed preposition.

Listen_____ me!

- A)to
- B) at
- C) for
- D) up

499. Choose missed preposition.

Look_____ me!

- A)at
- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

500. Choose missed preposition.

Are you agree _____ me?

- A)with
- B) to
- C) for
- D) up

V. Fan bo'yicha baholash me'zonlari

Talabalarning fanlarni o'zlashtirishi 5 ballik tizimda baholanadi.

5 (a'lo) baho:

Xulosa va qaror qabul qilish;
Ijodiy fikrlar olish;
Mustaqil mushohada yurita olish;
Olgan bilimlarini amalda qo'llay olish;
Mohiyatini tushunish;
Bilish, aytib berish;
Tasavvurga ega bo'lish;

4 (yaxshi) baho:

Mustaqil mushohada yurita olish;
Olgan bilimlarini amalda qo'llay olish;
Mohiyatini tushunish;
Bilish, aytib berish;
Tasavvurga ega bo'lish;

3 (qoniqarli) baho;

Mohiyatini tushunish;
Bilish, aytib berish;
Tasavvurga ega bo'lish;

2 (qoniqarsiz) baho:

Dasturni o'zlashtirmaganlik;
Fanning mohiyatini bilmaslik;

Aniq tasavvurga ega bo‘lmaslik;
Mustaqil fikrlay olmaslik.

VI. Fan bo‘yicha tarqatma materiallar

Great Britain

Great Britain comprises England, Scotland and Wales. The greatest part of Great Britain is flat, so the farmers can grow corn, vegetables and fruits.

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important branches in Great Britain. The main branch of British agriculture is dairy farming. Milk and milk products are famous all over the world. Pig and poultry farms are common in all parts of Great Britain. The chief grains are wheat and barley. The population of Great Britain is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. Lots of immigrants (black and coloured) from the former British, Asia and African colonies live in Great Britain. Great Britain is highly industrialized country. The main industrial centres are: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. London is a very old city and one of the greatest sea ports in the world. More than 9 million people live in London. The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is often called the commercial heart of the capital. You can find many museums, theatres and big shops in the West End. In the East End there are many factories and plants. Working class people live there. In the middle of Westminster there is an old church called Westminster Abbey. Great men of England: Newton and Darwin among them are buried there.

Answer the questions:

1. How many parts are there in Great Britain?
2. What is the capital of Great Britain?
3. What is the population of Great Britain?
4. What nationalities live in Great Britain?
5. What are the names of the main industrial centres?
6. What ocean are the British Isles washed by?
7. What can you say about the City (the West End, the East End and Westminster)?

KO‘RSATISH OLMOSHLARI **(DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)**

This ko‘rsatish olmoshi so‘zlovchiga yaqin turgan, that ko‘rsatish olmoshi esa so‘zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

This — mana bu

That — ana u

This is a pencil and that is a pen. — Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka.

This ko‘rsatish olmoshining ko‘plik shakli **these**, that ko‘rsatish olmoshining ko‘plik shakli **those** dir.

These are students — Mana bular studentlar.

Those are teachers — Ana ular o‘qituvchilar.

Possessive Pronouns (Egalik Olmoshlari)

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik

olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshi bo'lib, u **taalluqlilik**, **egalik** ma'nolarini anglatadi va **Whose?** so'rog'iga javob beradi.

Egalik olmoshlari gapda o'zni aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshili ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Our lesson is over. Read your sentence, please.

Agar otning boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi ulardan oldin qo'yiladi.

Give me your red pencil, please.

Ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlaridan farq qiladi: Ingliz tilida **sening** egalik olmoshi yo'q, uning o'rnida «sizning» egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

Egalik olmoshlari shaxslar bo'yicha quyidagicha:

Birlik (Singular)

oddiy shakli

I. M y Mening

II. Your Sizning

III. His Uning

Her Uning

Its Uning

absolyut shakli

Mine Meniki

Yours Sizniki

His Uniki

Hers Uniki

Its Uniki

Ko'plik (Plural)

I. Our Bizning

II. Your Sizning

III. Their Ularning

Ours Bizniki

Yours Sizniki

Theirs Ularniki

Egalik olmoshlarining oddiy shaklidan keyin har doim ot ishlatiladi. Absolyut shaklidan keyin esa ot ishlatilmaydi.

This is my book. — Bu mening kitobim.

This book is mine. — Bu kitob
meniki

Vocabulary:

Aunt-xola,amma

Brother-in-law -pochcha

Book-keeper-hisobchi

Brigadier-brigadir

Clinics-klinika

Country-qishloq

Cousin-xolavachcha

Daughter-qizi

Domestic-work -uy yumushlari

Dressmaker-chevar,tikuvchi

Father-in-law-qaynota

Girl-qiz bola

Housewife-uy bekasi

Husband-er

Keep-ushlamoq,saqlamoq

Mother-in-law -qaynona

Nephew-jiyan

Niece-jiyan(qiz)

Pensioner-nafaqaxo'r

Relative-qarindosh
Sister-in-law –kelin oyi
Son-in-law –kuyov

Stepmother-o'gay ona
Stepfather-o'gay ota

Read and retell the text

My Biography

I'm Karim Olimov. I am Uzbek. I was born in 19 ... in Tashkent. I can speak Uzbek, Russian and English. I am neither short nor tall. My hair is short and black. I usually wear a dark suit in winter and light shirts in summer. I like to wear clothes made of cotton and wool. I enjoy playing sports. I like to swim and to play chess and football. At institute I study hard. My favourite subjects are chemisrty, mathematics, physics and biology. But most of all I like English. I want to become a qualified specialist. I have a large family. It consists of my parents, two sisters, three brothers and me. I always help my parents about the house. I have a lot of friends. They all are very nice.

1. Fill in the blanks with the necessary demonstrative pronouns.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ... is a desk, but ... are tables.
college. | 2. ... student is the best at his |
| 3. ... students are from England. | 4. Clean ... window. |
| 5. Read ... text and translate it. | 6. ... words are very difficult for me. |
| 7. ... book is not interesting.
... register. | 8. Would you please bring me |

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper possessive pronoun in the brackets. [

Individual work]

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. ... college is in the centre of the town (our, ours).
(my, mine). | 2. This watch is not ... |
| 3. ... mother is an English teacher (her, hers).
(your, yours) | 4. That translation is ... |
| 5. We are proud of ... country (our, ours).
help (your, yours). | 6. Thank you for ... |
| 7. The book on the table is ... (my, mine).
friend (my, mine). | 8. I want to help ... |

3. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek paying attention to the possessive pronouns.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. This is your book and that is mine.
those are hers. | 2. These are his pens and |
| 3. This is my hat and that is yours.
that is yours. | 4. This is our classroom and |
| 5. These are my pencils and those are hers.
those are his. | 6. These are my students and |

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har doim oilam bilan nonushta qilaman.
2. Qachon men kasal bo'lsam, mening isitmam chiqadi.
3. Uning boshi qattiq og'riyapti.
4. Biz matematika va ingliz tilini yaxshi bilamiz.
5. Bizning kollejimizning ikkita binosi bor.
6. Uning akasi yozda dengiz bo'yida dam oladi.
8. U odatda do'stlari bilan kollej oshxonasida tushlik qiladi.
7. Mening tishim og'riyapti.

Ordinal Numbers

Definition: An Ordinal Number is a number that tells the position of something in a line, list or other types of series. Example, 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 4th (forth), 5th (fifth) and etc.

Example: In this picture the girl is 2nd

And the two pups are **3rd** and **4th**.

How to remember: "**Ord**inal says what **Ord**er things are in".

NUMERALS (Cardinal)

1	one	11	Eleven		
2	Two	12	Twelve	20	Twenty
3	Three	13	Thirteen	30	Thirty
4	Four	14	Fourteen	40	Fourty
5	Five	15	Fifteen	50	Fifty
6	Six	16	Sixteen	60	Sixty
7	Seven	17	Seventeen	70	Seventy
8	Eight	18	Eighteen	80	Eighty
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	Ninety
10		Ten			
100		a (one) hundred			
1000		a (one) thousand			
1000000		a (one) million			
! 200 – two hundred 6000 – six thousand 9000000 – nine million - hundreds / thousands / millions of people					

Read and retell the text

My family.

My name is Oripov Karim. I am 19 years old. I am a first year student of the Faculty of Economy of Samarkand Agricultural Institute. I want to be an economist

and now I work very hard at the subjects to become a good specialist. I have a large family. I have a mother and a father, a grandfather, a grandmother, three sisters and four brothers. I have also two aunts, two uncles and many nieces, nephews and cousins. We live in the country. My father is a farmer. My mother is a housewife. She is very busy with domestic work. She keeps home for us. We all try to help her.

My grandmother and grandfather do not work. They are very old. They are on pension. My elder brother and sister are married. They have their own families. My third brother studies at the University. My younger sisters and brothers are schoolchildren.

My elder brother is a worker. He works at a plant. My sister-in-law is a doctor. She works at a hospital. They have two sons.

Answer the questions:

1. What is your name? 2. How old are you? 3. What do you want to be? 4. What are you now? 5. Is your family large or small? 6. How many people are there in your family? 7. How old are your parents? 8. Have you any brothers and sisters? 9. What is your father (mother)? 10. What is your brother (sister-in-law)? 11. How many nieces and nephews have you got?

Read the dialogue:

Karim, have you family?

Yes, I have a large family.

How many people are there in your family?

There are 6 people in our family.

What are your parents?

My father is a farmer and my mother is a housewife.

- Are you married?

- Yes, I am married.

Read and translate the text

I am a student. I am Kovalenko Katya. So, I am a student now. I'm a first-year student of the day-time department. I've entered State Tax Service Academy of Moscow after finishing a secondary school. You know, that was my dream to enter this Institute. No wonder, as all members of our family are economists.

My father taught me to understand and love mathematics. I realize now mathematics is a corner-stone of all sciences. My father works as a financier at the Planning Economic Department of the plant.

My mother is a book-keeper at a book-keeping department of the factory. She likes her specialty very much. I love a sister. She is twenty. And she is also an economist. She works as a cashier at the post-office savings-bank. She combines her work with studies at the Institute. She is a second-year student of non-resident instruction at this Institute. As you see, I took my parents way. I worked hard to pass my entrance examinations well. And now I've become a happy member of the great, young family of students.

Many new things and notions came into my life with it. At first, I didn't know what they meant. Now I became familiar with such words as "a freshman", "a sophomore",

“an undergraduate” and such terms as “a period”, “a seminar”, “labworks”. I know what it means “to make notes”, “to pass thousands”, etc.

I’m still to know more, and first of all how to save time to be able to not only study well, but to take an active part in the students’ life, to join some students’ scientific society and to sing in our Academy choir, to become a member of our Academy famous football team and to visit interesting students’ evening-parties.

I’m fond of everything at my Academy. I like its great beautiful building, sport complex, it’s lecture halls, laboratories, studies.

I’m a freshman, as they call the first-year students. It’ll take time to take time to know everything about our Academy.

Answer the questions:

1. What higher school has Kate entered? 2. Is she a sophomore or a freshman? 3. Whose way did she take? 4. What are all the members of her family? 5. Who taught her to understand and love mathematics? 6. Where does Kate’s father work? 7. What is Kate’s mother? 8. What does Kate’s sister work as? 9. Is Kate’s sister a full-time student? 10. Why did Kate pass her entrance exams well? 11. What did Kate become familiar with? 12. What is Kate still to know more? 13. What does it mean to take an active part in the student’s life at the Institute? 14. What does Kate like at the Academy?

True or False

1. Kate’s dream was to enter the Medical institute. 2. Kate’s mother is a doctor. She works at a hospital. 3. Kate’s sister works at a plant. She is a freshman. 4. Kate didn’t take her parents’ way. 5. Kate doesn’t know what it means “to make notes”, “to pass thousands”.

Make these nouns plural form:

Hand, branch, school, film, class, place, price, fox, glass, dish, leaf, knife, roof, lady, money, toy, hero, tomato, foot, tooth, man, deer, cattle, shelf.

Do you know the plural form of the following words?

terminus – termini, basis – bases, memorandum – memoranda, analysis – analyses, datum – data, crisis – crises, nucleus – nuclei, index – indices, phenomenon – phenomena.

Change the number of the noun in bold type, making any other necessary changes.

1. I have hurt my foot. 2. The last leaf fell from the tree. 3. The roof of the house has covered with snow. 4. There is a potato in the plate. 5. Where is a glass? 6. The deer is a graceful animal. 7. What’s the news this morning? The news is good. 8. He gave me his advice. 9. There was a fish in the net. 10. This shelf contains several books on different subjects. 11. The sheep is grazing in the meadow.

Some, any, no.

positive

**somebody /
someone
something**

I went to buy **some** clothes.
Somebody is in the room.
I'm hungry. I want **something** to eat.
We always go to the cinema.

negative and interrogative

**anybody / anyone
anything**

I don't want to buy **any** hats.
Do you meet **anybody** on your way home?
She hasn't **anything** to talk about.

**nobody /
no-one

nothing**

We have got **no** coffee.
We met **nobody** in the street.
"Who do you meet?" "**No-one**".
She has **nothing** to talk about.

Read and translate the text

Reading

My hobby is reading books, but I can't buy many books at the shop because they are very expensive. There is a good library near our house. There are a lot of different and interesting books in the library. There you can find any book you want. I go to the library every Saturday. I like adventure, mystery and science fiction books. The librarian helps me find books and gives good advice. If I have free time I like to read. I have read "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe, "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, "The Count of Monte Cristo" by Alexander Duma and many other books.

Everybody must take care of books. Even more care must be taken with library books, for they are read by many people. If one person is careless with a library book then it can't be read by others. People who like reading must take care of books. They should never turn down the corner of a page to mark the place where they stop reading. They should also never write in books with pen or pencil, and they should be careful not to spill food or drinks on them.

Answer the questions:

1. Why does the writer go to the library?
2. What kinds of books does the writer like to read?
3. Why should you take care of books? How do you take care of books?

Construction **there is / there are.**

singular

there is ... (there's) is there ... ? there is not ... (there isn't or there's not)	There is a book on the table. There's a train at 12.15. Is there anybody at home?
--	--

plural

there are ... are there ... ? there are not ... or (there aren't)	There are many accidents on this road "Are there any fingerprints on the door?" "Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. " There aren't many people in this club.
--	---

We can use **no** in *negatives* sentences:

no ... = not + any or not + a

There are no books on the table. (= **there aren't any** books)

There is no bus-stop near here. (= **there isn't a** bus-stop).

Read and translate the text

At the lesson.

Our classroom is a large light, room. The high ceiling and walls are. The floor is brown. There are three windows in the classroom. In the classroom the students usually sit at their desks and the teacher stands at his table. The teacher speaks English. He asks the students to name the domestic animals. The students name the domestic animals; a cow, a horse, a sheep, a cat, a pig, a ram, an

The teacher asks the students to look at the pictures on the walls. In the pictures the students see apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots and berries. The students open their English textbooks and read; rye, wheat, oats, barley, corn, and rice. They name the vegetables, carrot, beets, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers, onion. One student does not know what poultry means. His friend helps him. He names such poultry as; a cock, a duck, a goose, a turkey, and a chicken.

Vocabulary:

Ceiling - patalog

Animal – hayvon

Stand - turmoq

Sit - o'tirmoq

Speak - gapirmoq

Corn - juxori

Usually - odatda

Desk - part

Cat - mushuk

Pig - chuchqa

Ram - qo'chqor

Rice - guruch

Sheep - qo'y

Oats - suli
Carrot - sabzi
Peas - no'xat

Barley - arpa
Beet - lovlagi
Bean - loviya

Answer the questions:

What colour is the floor in your classroom?
What colour are the walls?
Does the teacher speak English?
What domestic animals do you know?
What vegetables do you know?
What do the students see in the pictures?
What poultry do you know?
Do you like apples, pears, plums, cherries, and berries?
Name the cereals.
Do the students read English?
What do the students read?

Translate the following sentences

1. O'qituvchi odatda ingliz tilida gapiradi. 2. U uy hayvonlarini nomlaydi. 3. Nargiza paranda nima ekanligini bilmaydi. 4. U shaharda yashaydi. 5. U do'stiga yodam beradi. 6. U studentlardan uy hayvonlarining nomlanishini so'radi.

Answer the questions:

- What lesson is it now?
- It is an English lesson.
- Does the teacher speak English?
- Yes, he usually speaks in English.
- What do the students do at the English lesson?
- The students learn English at the English lesson.
- Can you tell me the names of domestic animals in English?
-

Fill in the blanks with the necessary words

1. Last year I ... my parents who ... in the country.
2. My sister... at the Agricultural Institute in a large city.
3. Some years ago my brother and I... at a dairy farm.
4. In summer we ... to the river ... in it and ... in the sun.
5. Last year he ... the country. He ... early, ... his morning exercises, ... and ... to the field yesterday?
6. At what time did you come to the Institute?
7. What was your first lecture? 8. What did you do at the English lesson?

Read and translate the text

At the break-time

We study many subjects at school. We have classes in the Russian Language and Literature, Mathematics, Biology, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, History, Computer Science. English is one of my favourite subjects.

We have our English lessons in a very good language laboratory. It has all necessary technical TV set, tables with different rules, pictures, maps and a large book-case with many English books. That makes our lessons more interesting and attractive.

At our break-time we learn to speak English. We study pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. We learn many poems and songs, read texts, listen to spoken English on different cassettes, imitating the sounds and intonation of native speakers.

At the break-time we have a good oral practice. They say that the best way to improve one's English is to speak aloud. We discuss different themes, ask questions on a given topic and answer them, make up stories and dialogues, do a lot of grammar exercises. We dramatise texts and dialogues and set up role-plays. Sometimes we take part in different quiz-games. They are very interesting. We learn rhymes and poems by heart and recite them at the lessons or at our English parties. I am fond of English and it is not difficult for me to learn it. I can cope with all the tasks without any effort. But there are some pupils in our class who can't cope with all teachers' requirements in a proper way. They can't understand English well and find it difficult to speak and write. Our teacher helps them to improve their knowledge of English after classes.

I like my English lessons very much because it is very interesting to know something new about other countries and to speak with foreigners without interpreters.

Vocabulary:

1. Computer Science — информатика
2. Technical equipment — техническое оборудование
3. Native speaker — носители языка
4. Oral practice — практика устной речи
5. They say — говорят
6. improve — усовершенствовать, улучшать
7. To cope with — справляться (с чем-либо)
8. requirements — требования
9. interpreter — переводчик, интерпретатор

My Working Day

My name is Olim. I am 19 years old. I finished school last year. After school I entered Agricultural Institute. Now I am a first year student of the karakul sheep-breeding (economy, veterinary, etc) department. My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. Every day I do my morning exercises and then I go to the bathroom. I wash and dress and at a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast. I have bread, butter, sugar and tea or coffee for breakfast. While having it I often listen to the latest news over the radio. After breakfast I go to the institute. Our lectures

begin at 9 o'clock. The first lesson is English and the second lesson is chemistry. At 10 minutes to 12 we have a long break for dinner. I usually have my dinner at the dining-room of our institute. At half past 12 the third lecture begins. At 20 minutes past 3 our lecture are over and I come back home. At 7 o'clock I have supper at home with my family. After supper I learn English and other subjects. Sometimes I watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music. I go to bed at 11 or 12 o'clock.

Fill in the blanks with the necessary words

to visit, to live, to study, to work, to go, to swim, to lie, to be, to get up, to do, to wash, to go

1. Last year I ... my parents who ... in the country.
2. My sister ... at the Agricultural Institute in a large city.
3. Some years ago my brother and I ... at a dairy farm.
4. In summer we ... to the river ... in it and ... in the sun.
5. Last year he ... the country.
He ... early, ... his morning exercises, ... and ... to the field.
yesterday? 6. At what time did you come to the Institute? 7. What was your first lecture? 8. What did you do at the English lesson?

True or False

- a) On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins.
- b) Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad.
- c) I come home about 7 o'clock in the evening.
- d) My parents are usually at home, waiting for me.
- e) When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays.
- f) And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job.

Vocabulary

Spring - bahor

Summer - yoz

Autumn - kuz

Winter - qish

Shine - nur sochmoq

Snow - qor yog'moq

Melt - erimoq, eritmoq

Yard - hovli

Harvest - yig'moq

Rain - yomg'ir yog'moq

Opinion - fikiricha

Gather - yig'moq

Skating - rink

Read and translate the text

Seasons

The four seasons of the year are: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Spring begins in March and ends in May. I like spring best of all. The days are longer and warmer the nights are shorter than in winter. The sun shines brightly, snow melts and turns into water.

The air becomes fresher. The trees open their buds and young green leaves appear. In spring we shall plant many trees in our yard. We shall water the trees. Summer begins June and ends in August. In summer the days are very hot as a rule. The students do not study in June, they go to our experimental training farm, to collective and state farms. There they will have their practice and help the collective farms to harvest spring wheat, barley, oats, rye. After summer comes autumn. Autumn begins in September and ends in November. The days get shorter and the nights longer. There is much rain in autumn. The trees become red and gold. There are lots of yellow and brown leaves on the ground. Many people like autumn very much. In their opinion it is the finest season of the year. There are many fruits and vegetables in autumn. In autumn our students gather tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages, beets, etc. They gather apples, pears, plums and other fruits. Winter is also a very pleasant season. Winter, as a rule, begins in December and ends in February. We usually have many cold days in winter and it often snows. I go to the skating-rink. I like to skate in our park.

Answer the questions:

What seasons of the year do you know?

When does each season begin and when does it end?

Describe the spring days and nights.

Do you like spring?

What season do you like best?

What will you do in spring?

What will you dig the ground with?

Will you water the trees?

Where will you get water?

When does the summer begin, and when does it end?

Where will you go in summer?

What will you do at the experimental training farm?

Which season comes after summer?

Does it often rain in autumn?

Is winter a pleasant season?

Read and translate the text

Farm life and labour conditions.

My brother lives in the country. It is not far from the city where I live and study. I study at the Agricultural Institute. I like to visit my brother's family. They have a house and a vegetable garden. In his vegetable garden my brother plants a lot of vegetables. He plants cabbages, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, radishes, carrots, lettuce, beets, and other vegetables. In spring he digs the ground with a spade and loosens it with a rake. I like to help him in the vegetable garden. I like to plant vegetables and water them. I don't like to weed the vegetable garden. It is not easy work. My brother seeds the vegetable garden with a hoe. In summer I like to gather cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage. I do not gather lettuce and radish. My brother gathers

lettuce and radish in early summer. He gathers high yields of vegetables. Now I am in the vegetable garden. It is summer. The air is fresh. The days are warm. I see many red ripe tomatoes, large cabbage and green cucumbers. I like fresh vegetable salad.

Vocabulary

Country - qishloq

Plant - ekmoq

Dig - yir bellamoq

Rake - tesha

Summer - yoz

Hoe – tesha, yer chopmoq

Cabbage - karam

Spade - kurak, belkurak

Weed - o'tamoq

Loosens – bo'shashtirmoq

Answer the questions:

1. Are there many tomatoes and cucumbers in your vegetable garden? 2. Is there a cow in the shed? 3. Is the cow brown? 4. Are there pear trees in your garden? 5. Are there tulips and roses in your garden? 6. Are there many windows in your room? 7. Are there many chairs and tables there?

Translate sentences into Uzbek

a) 1. This is a big house. 2. We have a large flat. 3. The window of my room is wide. 4. There is a small table at the wall. 5. He has a lot of books in his bookcase. 6. There are many pens and pencils in this bag. 7. There is a big clock on the table. 8. They have a lot of roses in their garden.

b) 1. There are comfortable flats in this house. 2. There is a table in my room. 3. There are pictures on the walls of my room. 4. There is a bookcase in the corner. 5. There are pens and pencils in this box. 6. There is a clock on the table. 7. There is a garden near my house.

Read and translate the text

Navruz in Uzbekistan: Feast of the Renewal of Nature

Ask any Uzbek people, whether old or young, about the dearest and most favorite holiday. And as often as not you will get the answer “Navruz”. What kind of holiday is it? And why it is so favourite by everyone, either residents or guests of the country. First of all, perhaps, for the wisdom that came to us from midst of time. Because the history of this holiday goes back to the Zoroastrianism epoch, to the period of good god Zarathustra and the sun cult. And this holiday appeared not without the reason, but exclusively on the call of nature. Exactly on March 21, when day and night are equal, a new solar cycle, new astronomical year, and consequently the law of renewal again come into their power. And today, as well as thousand years ago, the holiday Navruz is full of original rituals and colorful ceremonies. Though, they are not devoted to the cult of the Sun-god:

many things were introduced by Islamic religion, but they became not less interesting and exciting at that.

The main mystery happens on the night of March 21. It is time for preparation of the main ceremonial meal from germinated wheat: sumalak. The whole mahalla, mostly women, gather near the huge pot: sit in a circle, sing songs, have fun, each of them waits for their turn to stir the sumalak. In the morning still warm sumalak is handed out to neighbors, relatives and friends. Tasting the sumalak it is necessary to make a wish, which, the locals say, will come true.

Navruz generally is very tightly connected with new hopes and expectations. Therefore, on this day it is used to forgive even the worst enemies, not to quarrel, to help weak and poor people. People believe that all of this will lure the success in your house.

Another good sign of the holiday is to entertain. Hostesses fry special patties with greenery, cook nishalda, a sweet dessert made of egg whites, whipped with sugar and scented roots of herbs, bake puff samsa, the fragrant pilaf is steamed in pots... So on March 21 the table is plentifully served with delicious meals. Abundance is also a good sign. In each house guests are awaited today: people accept guests and pay visits. It is hard to stay at home on Navruz! Folk festivals in the villages are especially interesting where traditional sport competition kupkari, equestrian competitions are arranged, as well as folk fairs, where you can buy everything from souvenirs to national baked foods.

Complete these sentences with a suitable word.

1.The main mystery happens on the night of March 2.It is time for preparation of the main ceremonial meal from germinated wheat: 3.The whole, mostly women, gather near the huge ...: sit in a circle, sing, have fun, each of them waits for their turn to stir the 4.In the morning still warm is handed out to neighbors, relatives and 5.Tasting the sumalak it is necessary to make a, which the locals say, will come true.

2. Explain the meaning of the following words in English and translate them into Uzbek.

1. Navruz _____
2. Nishalda _____
3. Kupkari _____
4. Samsa _____
5. Sumalak _____

In a food supermarket customers can buy many different products at once: fish, sausages, sugar, macaroni, cereals, flour, and tea. At the butchery there is a great choice of poultry and meat. At the baker's you can buy white and brown bread, rolls, and biscuits.

We often go to the greengrocery which is stored by potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beetroots, cucumbers, green peas, etc. Everything is sold packed

and ready-weighed. In the dairy they sell milk, cheese, butter, cream, and so on. The ways of shopping vary. It may be, for example, a self-service store where you can push from counter to counter choosing and putting into your basket what you wish to buy. Then you bring your basket to the check-out. There the price of purchases is added up. If it's not a self-service store, the shop-assistant helps you to find what you want.

Nowadays shopping represents an integral part of our living as for many people it's not just a need but also a great pleasure.

Read and retell the dialogue

AT THE GREENGROCER'S

A: And now we're going to buy some vegetables. Let's cross the road. There's the greengrocer's over there.

Shop assistant: Good morning. What can I do for you?

A: I want a large cabbage, please, and carrots.

Shop assistant: Yes. Anything else?

A: Some fruit, please, oranges and apples.

Shop assistant: Any grapes?

A: No, nothing else, thank you.

B: There is little flour left. Will you go to the grocer's and buy a bag of flour and some sugar, please?

A: Shall we buy a jar of coffee?

B: Could you buy two and a packet of tea?

A: We haven't got any rice. What about salt?

B: There is a lot. But you can buy a bottle of water and two bottles of oil. Is that OK?

Look through the text and write down the names of the food they bought.

1. a large cabbage
2. carrots
3. oranges
4. apples

2) Look through the text again and write down the names of the food they want to buy.

1. a bag of flour
2. sugar
3. a jar of coffee
4. a packet of tea
5. rice
6. a bottle of water
7. two bottles of oil

Listen to the dialogues and say what the customers buy exactly.

1– Hello.

- Hello. What can I do for you?
- I'd like a big packet of tea, please.
- Here you are. Anything else?
- A small jar of coffee.
- Here it is.
- Thank you.

2– Hello. Can I help you?

- Yes, please.
- I'd like to buy a can of Coke and a carton of orange juice.
- What else?
- Have you got some nuts? I want: a packet of peanuts, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

3– Hello.

- Hello. Can I help you?
- Have you got milk chocolate?
- Yes, of course.
- I want to buy two bars of chocolate and a big box of sweets.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

4– Hello. Can I have some bread?

- Yes, of course.
- I need a loaf of bread or no, two loaves of bread.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

Work with a partner. Decide whether you are the shop assistant (STUDENT A) or the customer (STUDENT B) and make up a conversation following the instructions below..

STUDENT A. You work as a shop assistant at a grocery. You sell all kind of vegetables and fruit but unfortunately today:

- You do not sell strawberries because yesterday you forgot to put them in the fridge and they have all gone bad, you can offer your clients very good cherries instead.

- You only have 2 kg of red apples and need to sell them all.

- You do not have any broccoli but have a lot of celery.

- Tomatoes do not look good today. Cherry tomatoes are superb, try to sell them all (you have two cartons left).

- The last customer bought all the carrots you had.

STUDENT B. This is your shopping list, go to the greengrocer's and try to get everything you need:

- 1/2 kilo of strawberries.
- 1 kg of red apples.
- Some broccoli.
- 4 tomatoes (but you see they do not look good today, tell the shop assistant).
- Some carrots.

Read and translate the text

At the Central Department Store

My friend will have a birthday party in a week, so I have decided to look for a birthday present for her. I went to the Central Department Store which is situated in the centre of our city. It's a multistoried building where one can get everything in the way of food and manufactured goods. I must confess it was so difficult to make a suitable purchase in such a huge shop with a lot of counters and shelves. When I arrived at the Central Department Store I first admired the window-dressing. Then I went along the ground floor and looked into the shop-windows of the grocery, where I could see all kinds of food stuffs: meat, fish, tinned food, sausage, fruit, wine, sweets, chocolates, etc.

There were some commercial counters on the ground floor and I found myself in a fantastic motley city of different things. Then I went upstairs to the first floor, where I couldn't help admiring at seeing various goods. There were on sale: haberdashery, stationery, hosiery, leather-wear, knitwear. To tell the truth, I was impressed by a great choice of silk skirts and shirts, different kinds of frocks and coats, leather boots and shoes, woolen pullovers and sweaters, jeans and suits, jackets and blouses, bags and wallets. There one can get everything in the way of clothes wanted by men, women and children: footwear, knitwear, ready-made clothes, furs and what not.

I admired the cut and the style of a light summer frock. It was the latest fashion and I made up my mind to try it on. A pleasant-looking shop-assistant proposed me to put the frock on and look in the mirror. But unfortunately, it was a bit loose on me and didn't suit me perfectly. On the second floor of the Department Store I could see all kinds of household utensils: crockery, china, electric appliances, cutlery, pots and pans, vacuum-cleaners, washing machines, cameras, radio and television sets, computers, DVD-recorders and many other things one may want in the house. Besides, there were perfumery, florist's, gift and souvenir departments.

The shop-assistant suggested looking at a beautiful water-color. I liked that nice picture very much and I was sure my friend would like it too. The price of the

present wasn't very high, I must admit. So I have paid the money at the shop-assistant with it again. I produced my receipt and obtained wrapped-parcel with a string. She thanked me and added they were always glad to see ne at their shop. I felt very excited at the thought that I had bought a very nice birthday present, and left the shop.

I was lucky to buy everything I wanted. Frankly speaking, I like to go shopping.

Read and retell the dialogue

Trying on Clothes

Assistant: Can I help you?

Lisa: Yes, how much is that skirt?

Assistant: It's \$40.

Lisa: Can I try it on?

Assistant: Yes, what size are you?

Lisa: I don't know.

Assistant: Ok, try a size 10. The changing room is over there.

Lisa puts on the skirt. It's too small.

Lisa: Do you have it in a bigger size?

Assistant: Yes, here you are.

Lisa: Thank you

Lisa puts on the new skirt. It fits.

Assistant: How was it?

Lisa: I'll take it.

In the changing rooms

The assistant might ask a question after you try clothes on:

How was it?

Was it ok?

Did you like it?

Will you take it?

If you want to buy it say:

"I'll take it"

If you don't want to buy it say:

"No, thank you"

Problems

I'd like to return this please.

Can I have a refund?

Warm Up

1. Discuss the following questions:

- How often do you go to the cafe?
- Do you like eating out or at home?

What is your favorite cafe?

- What is your favorite food to order there?
- When was the last time you went to a cafe?
- Is there any difference between a café, bar, pub, cafeteria?

Brainstorm what happens when you go to a cafe. For example, *First, the waiter says, "Hello. How many people in your party?" Then they seat you...*

Useful Vocabulary

maitre d' waiter customer smoking section to seat someone to take an order to give an order starters appetizers entrée desert side dish

Read and retell the dialogue

Dave and Sarah decide to visit an American cafe.

Waiter: Good afternoon. Table for two?

Dave: Yes, please.

Waiter: Smoking or non-smoking?

Sarah: Non-smoking.

Waiter: Right this way.

They walk to a table. Dave and Sarah sit down and the waiter gives them menus.

Waiter: I'll be back in a few minutes to take your order.

After 7 minutes, the waiter returns.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Dave: I think so, but can I ask? What is Beef Stroganoff?

Waiter: It's beef cut into small pieces and served in a sour cream and white wine sauce.

Dave: Ok, that sounds good. I'll have that.

Waiter: Excellent. And that comes with your choice of French fries, fried mushrooms, or rice.

Dave: I'll have rice.

Waiter: Anything to start?

Dave: I'll have the French Onion soup.

Waiter: OK. And what can I get you?

Sarah: Is the Spaghetti and Meatballs very large?

Waiter: Yes, it's a big portion.

Sarah: Oh, I'm not very hungry.

Waiter: Then can I recommend the Chicken with Mushrooms? That comes with noodles, but it's not too big.

Sarah: Ok. I'll take Chicken and Mushrooms. And a salad to start.

Waiter: Very good. And what can I get you to drink?

Dave: A Coke, please.

Sarah: I'll have orange juice.

Waiter: Oh, I'm afraid we're out of orange juice. But we have pear, apple, grape, and kiwi-banana.

Sarah: Kiwi-Banana? That sounds interesting. I'll try that.

Waiter: Excellent. I'll be back with your drinks in a minute.

Answer the questions

1. What does the waiter ask before seating Dave and Sarah?
2. How do Dave and Sarah say what they want to eat?
3. What do Dave and Sarah order for starters? For their main meal? To drink?
4. How does the waiter suggest a meal for Sarah?

5. What problems do the diners have?
6. Is the conversation formal or informal?

Discussion questions

1. What kinds of problems do you have when you go to the cafe?
2. Can you think of a time when a café ran out of something you ordered?
3. Have you ever had very bad customer service?
4. Has the waiter/waitress ever mixed up your order?
5. Overcharged you?
6. Been very rude?
7. Have you every complained to a manager about a waiter or waitress?
8. Have you ever refused to pay for your meal?

Present Perfect Tense.

The *present perfect* is **have (has) + past participle**:
past participle

<i>positive and negative</i>	I We You They	have ('ve). have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started studied	<i>regular verbs</i>
	He She It	has ('s) has not (hasn't)	done been gone	<i>irregular verbs</i>

*past participle
question*

Have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? started? studied?	<i>regular verbs</i>
Has	he she it	done? been? gone?	<i>irregular verbs</i>

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result now:

I've lost my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)

Adverbs of time

just, already, yet, have you ever ... ?, *present perfect* + **ever** (in questions) and **never, since** after the *present perfect* ets...

Vocabulary

House - uy	Room - xona
Comfortable - qulay	High - baland
Wide - keng	Brawn - jigarrang
Flat - kvartera	Table - stol
Window - deraza	Bed - kravats
Chair - stul	Corner - burchak

Tulip - lola	Tree - daraxt
Cherry - olcha, gilos	Pear - nok
Apple - olma	Cow - sigir
Shed - molxona	Vegetable - sabzavot
Tomatoe - pamidor	Cucumber – bodiring

Read and translate the text

Our House

This is a big house. It has gas. There are comfortable flats in this house. I have a fine room. My room is large. The windows of my room are wide. The walls are blue. The floor is brown. The door is high and white. There is a little table in my room. It is at the window. There are some chairs at the table. My bed is at the wall. There are some pictures on the walls of my room. A large bookcase is in the corner. I have many books in the bookcase. There is a little box in the bookcase. There are many pens and pencils in this box. My bag is on the table. A little clock is on the table too. A big lamp is over the table. There is a large garden near my house. In the garden I have a lot of roses and tulips. There are some fine apple trees in the garden. There are no pear trees, cherry trees and apricot trees in my garden. I have a shed. It is large. I have a cow. The cow is brown. The cow is in the shed. I have a little vegetable garden. There are many tomatoes and cucumbers in my vegetable garden.

Answer the questions

Is your room sunny? Yes, my room is sunny. Is it large? Yes, it is. Have you a garden? No, I have not. Are there flowers near your house? No, there are no flowers near my house. What trees has he in his garden? He has apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees and apricot trees in his garden. Has she a vegetable garden? Yes, she has. What vegetables are there in her vegetable garden? There are tomatoes and cucumbers in her vegetable garden. Is the door of your room blue? No, it is not. The door is white. Is the floor brown? Yes, the floor is brown. Are the windows wide and light? Yes, the windows are wide and light.

Read and retell the dialogue

- Have you a house ?
- Yes, I have a big house.
- How many rooms are there in your house?
- There are five rooms in my house.
- Have you your own room?
- Yes, I have a large room.
- How many windows are there in your room?
- There are two windows in my room.

-

Read and translate the text

Developing of Sport. Sport and Health.

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular with young and old people. Many people do morning exercises and train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions. Other people like sports too, but they only watch sport games and don't go in for sports themselves. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, and gymnastics. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports: such as running, jumping and others. There are summer and winter sports. National sports of Great Britain ... It is a very interesting question, because many kind of sports have taken the origin in England.

The Englishmen love sports, they are called sport-lovers. Some kinds of sports are professional in England. Many traditional sporting contests take place in England, for example, cricket.

Football. It has a long history. Football was played by the whole village teams in the middle ages in England. **Table tennis.** Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women too. **Wimbledon.** It is the centre of lawn tennis. Englishmen like playing tennis, but many of them prefer to watch this game. Englishmen pay much attention to swimming, rowing, walking, motor-car racing, boat-racing, etc. Olympic games are the greatest international sport games in the world. They became the symbol of peace and friendship.

Answer the questions

Do you do your morning exercises every day?

Do you go in for sports?

Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?

What is your favorite sport?

Do your friends go in for sports?

Do you like winter or summer sports?

What kinds of traditional sporting contests in England do you know?

What is the most popular game in England (Uzbekistan)?

Do Englishmen like to watch games?

Have you read any books about sport?

IV. Quyidagi so'zlar yordamida gap tuzing.

to be popular, to take part in, to go in for sports

Conversation dialogue

1. Do you have any artistic talent?

2. Can you draw or paint pictures well?

3. Do you know anyone who is a good artist? What kind of art can they produce?

4. Do you enjoy going to museums and looking at paintings or sculptures (shapes cut from stone)?
5. What kind of art do you like most?
6. Who are some famous artists that you have heard of?
7. Do you have a favorite painting? If so, describe it and explain why you like it.

Put the verbs into correct form:

1. Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember ... (leave) it by window and now it has gone.
2. When she saw what had happened, she began ... (laugh) loudly.
3. Sue needed some money. She tried ... (ask) Gerry but he couldn't help her.
4. He tried ... (reach) the shelf but he wasn't tall enough.
5. Did you remember ... (phone) Ann? "Oh no, I completely forgot".
6. I asked them to be quiet but they continued ... (make) a lot of noise.
7. Does this job need ... (do) now or can I leave it until later?
8. I've got an extra bed, so when you come to stay, you won't need ... (bring) your sleeping bag.
9. Tom helped his mother ... (get) the dinner ready.
10. When he told me that everybody had made fun of him, I couldn't help ... (feel) sorry for him.
11. Those shirts need ... (iron) but you don't need ... (do) it now.

Read and translate the text

THE ARTS IN BRITAIN

The arts in Britain are flourishing, and present a varied and lively picture. London has become an international forum of the arts, with major exhibitions of painting and sculpture and theatre, opera and ballet companies and orchestras drawing large audiences. Throughout Britain there are festivals and centres of artistic activity – among them the Edinburgh International Festival, the music festivals at Aldeburgh, Windsor and Cheltenham and opera at Glyndebourne.

The spread of musical interest in Britain owes much to the British Broadcasting Corporation with its daily music programme and its partial financing of the Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

There are over 900 museums and art galleries in Britain and art exhibitions are shown all over the country through the Arts Council, which distributes government grants for music, drama, painting and sculpture. Local authorities play an important part in encouraging the arts, supporting galleries, orchestras and arts centres – an example is the ambitious Midlands Art Centre for young people in Birmingham.

British artists, writers, musicians and architects exert a powerful influence abroad. Notable figures include sculptors Henry Moore and Anthony Caro, painters Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland and, among younger artists, Richard Smith, winner of a major international prize in 1967, Richard Hamilton, who painted the first "pop"

picture, and Bridget Riley, internationally known artist whose work has also inspired fashion.

British music owes much to the composer Benjamin Britten, whose influence has produced a new school of British opera. In architecture the work of Sir Basil Spence (Coventry Cathedral, Sussex University) and the collective work of modern British architects in housing and town planning are outstanding.

Literature presents great diversity. Poetry has received fresh stimulus from regional movements including the Liverpool poets, who write for public performance. Among novelists of worldwide reputation are Graham Greene, Angus Wilson, William Golding, Iris Murdoch and Muriel Spark.

Answer the questions

1. Do you think music and dancing are forms of art? Explain why or why not.
2. Do you think of cartoons and comics as art? Again, explain!
3. Do you think graffiti (writing on city walls) is art? Why or why not?
4. Do you think website design is a serious art?
5. What do you think our world would be like without art?
6. Do you think governments should spend money on art and museums, or should art only be promoted by private citizens?

Answer the questions

1. Is it difficult to imagine our life without any postal service?
2. Are there many post-offices in our country?
3. Where can you subscribe to the newspapers?
4. Can you send telegrams at the post-office?
5. It is possible to send a letter by airmail, isn't it?
6. What do you do in a Savings Bank?
7. The post-offices are very useful, aren't they?
8. Where can you send a parcel?
9. How often do you go to the post-office?
10. Do you like to write letters?

Read and translate the text

At the Post-office

There are post-offices in every city and town and even in a small village of Uzbekistan. In large towns and cities there is a General Post-office and a District Post office. In a General Post office we can see a number of counters with notices showing the operations handled: Parcel Post, Book Post, Money orders, stamps, Registered and air-mail.

Thus, for instance, if you want to send a parcel you come up to the “Parcel Post” counter. To send a parcel you must fill in a special form. The clerk will also wrap your parcel. The amount of money you have to pay depends on the weight of the parcel and the sum of insurance. At the counter “Book Post” you can send printed matters (books, magazines, newspapers, etc.). The post-office official will weigh your parcel, post on some stamps and then he (or she) will write out the receipt.

The “Post Restante” counter keeps your mail until called for, i.e. it is for those who prefer to get their mail in person.

At the “Stamps” window you can buy stamps, envelopes, postcards, ordinary and illustrated (in case you want to congratulate someone on a special occasion), note-paper, etc.

The “Money Orders” window handles operations for sending or cashing postal or telegraph money-orders. A telegraph money-order will reach the address quicker than an ordinary postal order. If you want to send money to someone you must fill in an order form and the name of the addressee in full. The clerk will charge you a special postal rate and write out a receipt.

District post-offices handle several operations similar to these of the General Post-office.

The clerk will sell you stamps, envelopes, post-cards. Here you can also send a wire (or telegram).

Answer the questions

Are there post-offices in every city and town in Uzbekistan?

What counters can we see in a General Post-office?

What do we do if we want to send a parcel?

What can you send at the counter “Book-Post”?

What does post official do with your parcel which you want to send?

What can you buy at the “Stamp” window?

What operations does the “Money orders” window handle?

What do you usually do if you want to send money?

VI. O‘UMning elektron varianti