

JO'RAYEVA BARNO
NIZOMIDDINOVNA



ENGLISH FOR FUTURE FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS



DARSLIK



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ENGLISH FOR FUTURE FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

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DARSLIK



future food-tech

INNOVATION & INVESTMENT FROM FARM TO FORK

Termiz 2025-y.



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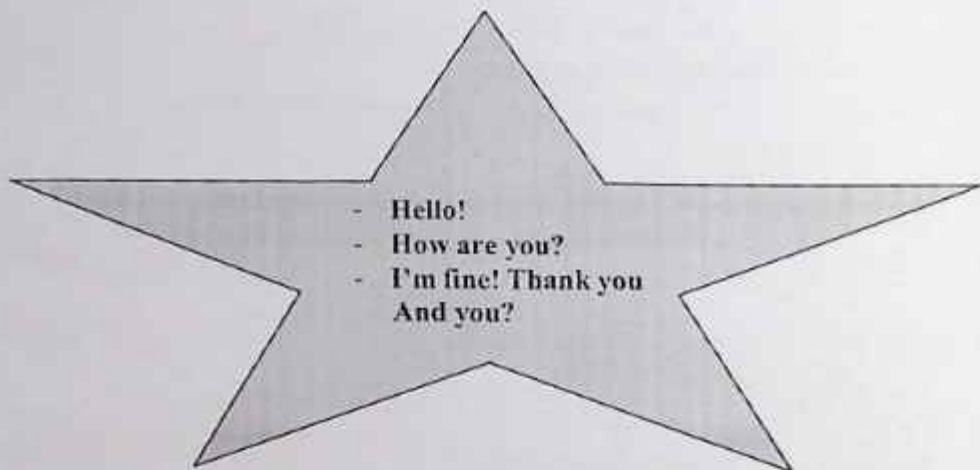
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LESSON 1. HELLO EVERYBODY!

1. Speaking.	Ways of greetings
2. Grammar.	This is.
3. Listening.	Hello! What's your name?
Mini conversations	
4. vocabulary.	Everyday English



1. L.1. Listen and repeat the words.

Hello! HI!

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

Good evening!

Good night!

Good bye! Bye-bye! Bye!

See you! See you tomorrow!

See you next time!

See you next lesson!

See you soon! / See you later!

2. Practice the words individually, in pairs or in groups.

3. L.1.2. Listen and repeat the following questions with their answers



- What's your name?

My name is Munisa! My name is Dilnura!

- What's your surname?

My surname is Alisherova!

- What's your father's name?

My father's name is Makhmudjon!

- What's your address?

My address is home №1, "I. Karimov" street, Termez district/city, Surkhandarya region and The Republic of Uzbekistan.

- Where are you from?

I am from Uzbekistan.

- Where do you live?

I live in Termez city.

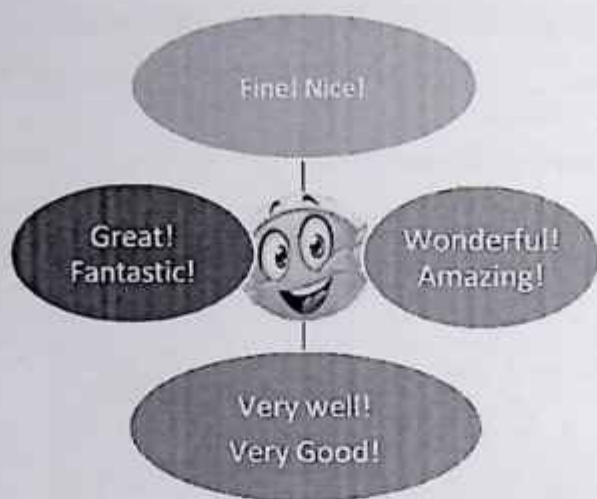
- How old are you?

I am 18 years old.

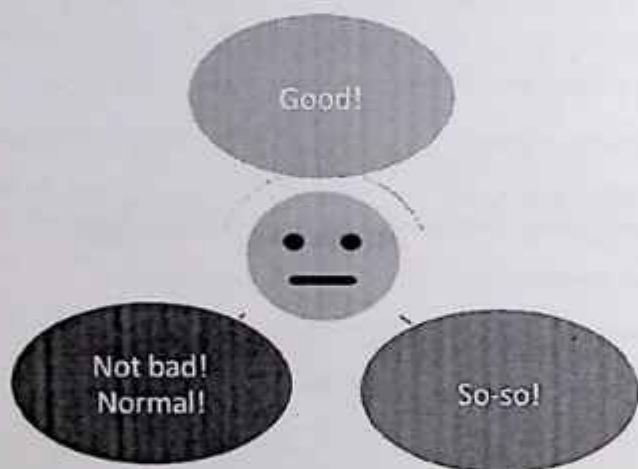
- How are you?*

I'm super, and you? And you?

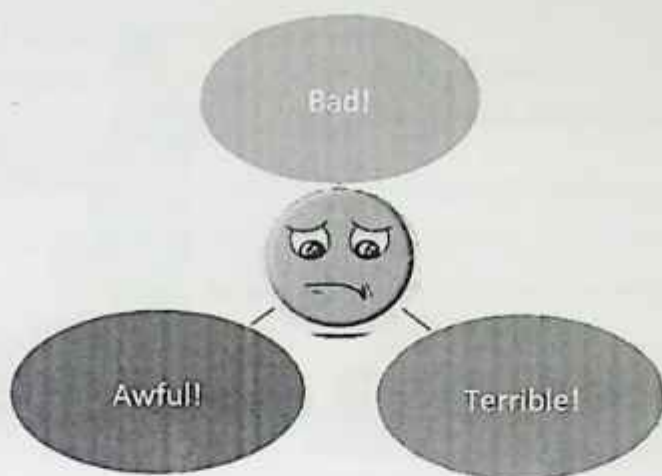
Are you...?



Or are you?



Or are you?



L.1.3. Listen to the conversations on the theme "Nice to meet you!" and fill in the gaps.



Munisa: Hello! How ___ you? What's your ___?

Dilnura: Hi! I'm fine, thank you! ___ name is Dilnura. What's ___ name?

Munisa: I'm Munisa. Where are you ___?

Dilnura: ___ from Termez, and you?

Munisa: Me too. How ___ are you?

Dilnura: I'm 18 ___ old. And how old ___?

Munisa: I'm 25 years old. Nice to ___ you!

Makhmud: Good morning mr.Unid, how do you do?

Umid: Good morning! I'm good, thank you so much! How do you do?

Makhmud: I'm ok, thanks! Oh, what's your _____?

Umid: My surname is..... What about you?

Makhmud: My surname is Alisherov. Nice to meet you!

Umid: Nice to _____ you, too! Good bye!

Makhmud: See _____ next time!



"This Is"

"This is" is used to show a singular object or person next to you.

Ex: This is a* room. This is an* owl.



This is an apple



This is a T-shirt



This is a book



This a pencil

R.1.4. Pronunciation! Read and try to pronounce the short sentences!



R.1.5. Read to the conversations and read them in pairs.

1. **A:** Hi, Munisa! This is my friend Abror, Abror this is Munisa.

B: Hello Abror! Pleased to meet you!

C: Hello Munisa! Pleased to meet you, too!

2. A: Hello Dilnura! How are you?

B: Fine, thanks! How are you?

A: Great! This is my friend Olimjon, Olimjon this is Dilnura!

B: Hi, Olimjon! It's nice to see you!

C: Hello Dilnura! It's nice to see you, too!

	An owl-boyo'g'li, ukki	A T-shirt-futbolka
	An apple-olma	And-va, hamda
	A friend-do'st	Or-yoki
	A book-kitob	And you?-sizchi?
	A pencil-qalam	Pleased to see you!
	A room-xona	It's nice to see you!-
	ko'rganimdan xursandman	

 Answer the questions about yourself!	- What's your name?
	- What's your surname?
	- What's your father's name?
	- What's your address?
	- Where are you from?
	- Where do you live?
	- How old are you?

LESSON 2. ENGLISH AROUND ME!

- | |
|--|
| 1. Speaking. What's your phone number? How do you spell your name? |
| 2. Grammar. To be. Alphabet, numbers, Personal pronouns |
| 3. Listening. Small dialogues |
| 4. Writing. Practicing spelling dictation |
| 4. Vocabulary. Every day English words |



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

- What is your phone number?
 - My phone number is + 998 91 522 43 77
- L.2.1. Listen to the numbers and repeat them

Numbers in English

0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety	LARGE NUMBERS 100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 101 one hundred and one 2,000 two thousand 200 two hundred 10,000 ten thousand 300 three hundred 100,000 one hundred thousand 400 four hundred 1,000,000 one million 500 five hundred 10,000,000 ten million 600 six hundred 323,456,789 700 seven hundred one hundred and twenty-three million, 800 eight hundred four hundred and fifty-six thousand, 900 nine hundred seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

2. Work in pairs and read the numbers.

1. 3,13,30,33,300,333,3000,3000 000.

2. 7,17,70,77,700,777,7000,7000 000.

3. 5,15,50,55,500,555,5000,5000 000.

4. 47, 52,14,19,29,35,28,91,23,86,99.

L2.2. Alphabet. Learn an English alphabet by listening and looking at the picture.



English alphabet with transcription

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

Problems in English Alphabet

a-[ei],	e-[i:]	i [ai]
g-[dʒi]	j-[dʒei]	
h-[eich]	x-[eks]	
q-[kju:]	k-[kei]	
c-[si:]	s-[es]	

4. What letter is number 5? 10? 15? 20? 25? etc.



1 A 2 B 3 C 4 D 5 E 6 F
7 G 8 H 9 I 10 J 11 K 12 L
13 M 14 N 15 O 16 P 17 Q 18 R
19 S 20 T 21 U 22 V 23 W
24 X 25 Y 26 Z

1. The letter number 5 is E.
2. The letter number 10 is J.
3. The letter number 15 is O.
4. The letter number 20 is T.
5. The letter number 25 is Y.

L.2.3. Listen to the names and then try to practice yourself.

1. D _ R O T _ Y M _ T C _ E _

2. C H _ R L _ S _ A Y _ R

3. A _ _ E _ D A M _

4. _ A _ R T _ A J _ N _ S

"To Be" / Personal Pronouns

VERB "TO BE" Affirmative:

☺ + verb "to be" + C
(am, is, are)



pronouns	verb "to be"	complement
I	am	happy
You	are	sad
He	is	angry
She	is	7 years old
It	is	yellow
We	are	rich
You	are	poor
They	are	cold

6. Practice the verb "To be" and pronouns in the context.

1. It _____ a lovely day!

6. Tashkent _____ the capital of Uzbekistan.

2. My sister _____ a nurse.

7. You _____ my friend.

3. We _____ 20 years old.

8. I _____ a builder.

4. Lisa and Mary _____ friends.

9. It _____ Monday today.

5. My family _____ rich.

10 Frank _____ smart.

7. Do the task as in an example.

Uzbek, vet, happy, hungry, 23 years old, interested.

1. I am Uzbek, you are Uzbek, he is Uzbek, she is Uzbek, we are Uzbek, they are Uzbek.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Negative Form Of "To Be"



I am not
You are not

He is not
She is not
It is not

We are not
You are not
They are not

I'm not
You aren't

He isn't
She isn't
It isn't

We aren't
You aren't
They aren't

I'm not
You're not

He's not
She's not
It's not

We're not
You're not
They're not

8. Do the task as in an example.

Uzbek, vet, happy, hungry, 23 years old, interested.

1. I am not Uzbek, you are not Uzbek, he is not Uzbek, she is not Uzbek, we are not Uzbek, they are not Uzbek.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Question Form Of To Be



VERB BE - QUESTION
FORM (?)

- AM I?
- ARE YOU?
- IS HE?
- IS SHE?
- IS IT?
- ARE WE?
- ARE YOU?
- ARE THEY?

Examples:

Am I a student? Yes, I am/No, I'm not.

Are you a student? Yes, I am/No, I'm not.

Is he a student? Yes, he is/No he isn't.

Is she a student? Yes, she is/No, she isn't.

Is it a TV? Yes, it is/No, it isn't.

Are we students? Yes, we are/No, we aren't.

Are you students? Yes, we are/No, we aren't.

Are they students? Yes, they are/No there aren't.

9. Listen to the numbers and write down what you hear.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

10. Do the task as in an example.

Uzbek, vet, happy, hungry, 23 years old, interested.

Am I Uzbek? Are you Uzbek? Is he Uzbek? Is she Uzbek? Are we Uzbek? Are they Uzbek?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

 wordlist	Lovely-chiroyli	rich-boy
	Nurse-hamshira	capital-poytaxt
	Friend-do'st	builder-quruvchi
	Happy-baxtli	today-bugun
	Vet-veterinar	smart-aqli
	Hungry-och qolmoq	be interested-...ga qiziqmoq
	Family-oila	best- eng yaxshi



Answer
the
questions
about
yourself!

1. What's your phone number?
2. How do you spell it?
3. Read these letter: a,e,e,u,v,c,s,h,g.
4. Read, translate and change the sentences into negative and question forms.
 - I am a vet.
 - He is a superhero.
 - We are smart students.
 - You are the best.
 - My teacher is strict.
 - Our friends are excellent.

LESSON 3. WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

1. Speaking.	"It comes from...", "It is made of/from"
2. grammar.	Indefinite articles a/an
3. Listening.	It comes from....
4. Vocabulary.	Food and animals' words
5. Reading.	My favourite food.

- What is your favorite food?

- I love fast food.

- My favorite is strawberry,

- I can't live without chocolate



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Where does our food come from?

L3.1. Practice the usage of "It comes from" "



1.

1. Milk comes from a cow.



2.

2. Eggs come from a hen/chicken.



3.

3. Chicken comes from a hen.





4. Lamb comes from a lamb.



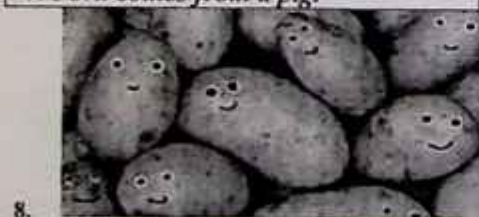
5. Mutton comes from a sheep.



6. Beef comes from a cow or a calf.



7. Pork comes from a pig.



8. Chips come from a potato.



9.



9. Ketchup comes from a tomato.

10.



10. Bread comes from wheat.

11.



11. Popcorn comes from corn.

3.2. Learn the rule and practice the structure of "It is made of" and "It is made from...."

The structure *Made from* is used when we talk about the products when the original material is transformed into something else. The used material is not recognizable. EX: The wine is made from grapes.

The structure *Made of* is used when we talk about the products when the original material IS NOT transformed into something else completely different. The material is recognizable. EX: The chair is made of wood.

1. The popcorn is made of corn. But Bread is made from wheat.
2. The paper is made from wood. But The ketchup is made from tomato.
3. The beer is made from barley and water. But The chips are made from potato.
4. The cheese is made from milk. But The bags are made of leather.
5. The comb is made of plastic. And The windows are made of glass.
6. The candle is made of wax. A n d The ship is made of iron.
7. The wine is made from grapes. The chair is made of wood.

The indefinite articles A and AN

<i>A is used before consonant sounds like a/o/i/e/a (u not all the time), with a singular noun. It means ONE and comes with countable nouns.</i>	<i>An is used before vowel sounds (there is some exceptions), with a singular noun. It means ONE and comes with countable nouns.</i>
<i>EX: a banana, a tomato, a potato.</i>	<i>EX: An orange, an egg, an apple.</i>
<i>Exception: A hotel, a house, a horse, hospital But -an hour [here the letter h is not pronounced: en avur]</i>	<i>Exception: An uncle, [en ankl,] An umbrella But - A university [e yuniversiti] *In English sound is important, not the letter</i>

We do not use indefinite articles A/An with uncountable nouns such as bread, tea, chocolate, sugar, oil, water, butter, rice, flour. [Not a bread-bread, Not a sugar-sugar, Not a bread -bread. However, there are its own containers.

3.3. Do the activity.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. apricot | 6. flour | 11. cabbage |
| 2. potato | 7. garlic | 12. eggplant |
| 3. onion | 8. carrot | 13. milk |
| 4. cheese | 9. bread | 14. peach |
| 5. pepper | 10. honey | 15. juice |

3.4. Read the text and pay attention to the usage of a and an, then answer the questions.

My favorite food

Hello! My name is Munisa! I am 18 and I live in Termez. I am a student. I love cooking. My favorite food is chocolate. Today I want to make soup, fresh salad and a small cake. After the university I want to go to the market. I live with my friend Dilnura in a flat so we don't need so much things. For my soup I need an onion, a potato, a tomato, a pepper, a carrot, some oil, beans, greens and spices. And for my salad I need a cucumber, a tomato, an onion, greens and some salt. Finally, for my cake I need 2 eggs, some butter, some sugar, honey, some flour and baking powder. / the way, for all of them I need much money!

1. What's her name and how old is she?
2. What's her address and what's her job?
3. What's her favourite food and what's her friend's name?

Domestic animals	Wild animals	
Cow	Bear	
Hen/chick(en)	Cheetah	
Cock/rooster	Wolf	
Lamb/sheep	Fox	
Calf/cow/bull	Crocodile	
Pig	Lion	
Rabbit/hare	Tiger	
Cat/kitten	Leopard	
Dog/puppy	Hippo(potamus)	
Fish	Rhino(ceros)	
Goat	Hedgehog	
Horse	Giraffe	

	It comes from....	by the way	all	mutton
	To make	for	fresh	beef
	Paper	so	after	pork/ham/bacon
	Wood	friend	iron	butter
	Bag	much/many	money	honey
	Leather	market	without	chips
	Plastic	need	cheese	ketchup
	Comb	chair	chocolate	cake
	Glass	container	flour	wheat
	Candle	cooking	milk	bread
	Wax	favourite	egg	corn/popcorn
	Ship	to want	cake	wine/beer
	Juice	rice	salt	water



Answer the questions about yourself!

1. Find the rest of animal, fruit and vegetables' names.
2. Find examples for Made of and Made from.
3. Find 3 sentences for the structure "It comes from".
4. Find examples for the articles -a, -an.
5. Play the game "Who can learn more words?"

LESSON 4. WHO IS A FOOD TECHNOLOGIST? WHAT IS FOR BREAKFAST?

1. Speaking. What do you want to be?
2. grammar. -s/es; plurals/there is- there are
3. Listening. Who is food technologists?
4. Writing. Writing plural forms
4. Vocabulary. Jobs/Food/kitchen tools



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

- What do you want to be?
- I want to be a chef.
- I want to be a banker.
- I want to be a food technologist.

4.1. Pay attention to the usage of words related to *Work*.

-er/-r	-ist	-an/-ian	-man/-woman	Mas/fem	No ddings
Bank+er	Tenolog+ist	Physic+ian	Post+man/woman	Waiter/wa itress	Cook
Drive+er	Typ+ist	Politic+ian	Sales+man/woman	Poet/poetess	Pilot
Play+er	Art+ist	Magic+ian	Policeman/woman	Actor/actress	Doctor
Farm+er	Pian+ist	Music+ian	Business+man/wo man	Steward/st ewardess	Nurse
Sell+er	Chem+ist	Beautic+ian			Guide
Clean+er	Violin+ ist	Electric+ian			Clerk

What's your job? /profession?

I'm a journalist. And you?

I'm a marketing assistant.

What do you do? [this is more formal way of asking about job]

I work for Artel company.

4.2. Match the pictures with the jobs and make up sentences using "...would like to be a/an"

1. Susie wants to be on TV. She would like to be a journalist.
2. Carol is good at drawing. He would like to be an artist.
3. Tim knows a lot about stars and planets. He would like to be an astronaut.

4. Martha has lots of flowers in her garden, she would like to be a florist.
5. Ken knows some tricks. He would like to be a magician.
6. I am good at math. I would like to be a banker.

The indefinite articles A and AN

The addings -s, -es are used to form plural: *a book-two books, an apple-three apples, a watch-four watches, a dish-five dishes.*

If the words end with ss, sh, ch, x, o, y(50%): *an address-addresses, a class-classes, a match-matches, a pitch-pitches, a wish-wishes, a brush-brushes, a box-boxes, a potato-potatoes, a tomato-tomatoes, a video-videos, a radio-radios.*

When it comes the letter y we have to pay attention to the pre letter. If y comes after vowel s is added, or if there is consonant es is added and y is changed into i: *a key-keys, a day-days; a baby-babies, a lady-ladies.*

If the word ends with -f or fe, it changes into -v and we add -es: *a calf-calves, a knife-knives.* (but there are some exceptions like *belief-beliefs, proof-proofs, cliff-cliffs, roof-roofs*) (NOTE: *dwarf-dwarfs or dwarves and scarf-scarfs or scarves*)

L.4.3. Write and tell plural forms of the words.

A book _____

A story _____

A pilot _____

A shelf _____

A beach _____

A piano _____

A box _____

A chair _____

A girl _____

A chair _____

A party _____

A boy _____

An elf _____

A wolf _____

A fly _____

A monkey _____

A stomach _____

A nurse _____

A leaf _____

A photo _____

A rhino _____

A monarch _____

A shelf _____

A thief _____

A wife _____

4.4. Read the text and learn new words and answer to the questions.

Who is a food technologist?



Tina is 20. She works in a food factory as a food technologist. She loves her job. She says "It is interesting". She spends most of her time in the lab. She observes the quality of food products. She does some planning, conducts quality testing on a food. It is a big responsibility to decide if the food is valid for consuming or not. It is important to have some hands-on skills and a lot of physical energy because from time to time you have to conduct some experiments, some researches about food industry. There are a lot of specializations such as food processing, food manufacturing or marketing. There are also a lot of different food categories such as meat, bakery, confectionery and also dairy. If you have a passion for food, I'm sure this food industry is for you. It combines science technology and food industry together to make a positive impact to people's life.

4.5. Discuss the questions

1. How old is Tina?
2. What's her job?
3. What does she say about her job?
4. Where does she spend most of her time?
5. What is she responsible for?
6. What are the types of specializations of her job?
7. What kind of food categories are there?

 .wordlist	As	conduct	to conduct
	Factory	planning	experiments
	Interesting	responsibility	researcher
	Say	decide	food industry
	Time	valid	combine
	Lab	consume	food categories
	Spend	important	food processing
	Observe	hands-on skill	food manufacturing
	Quality	physical energy	specializations
	Product	from time to time	such as
	Passion	confectionery	I'm sure
	Bakery	dairy	impact

There is /There are

There is and *there are* are used to tell something exists in a certain place. *There is* in singular (1) and *There are* in plural (2+): Ex: *There is an apple on the table. Or There are apples on the table.*

Negative form is made by adding not after is and are: Ex: *There is not an apple on the table. There are not two apples in the table*

Interrogative form is made by putting is and are before there:

Ex: *-Is there an apple on the table? -Yes, there is. No, there is not.*

-Are there two apples on the table? -Yes there are. No there are not.

4.6. Make up your own sentences using *there is /there are* and following vocabulary. *What's in the fridge?*



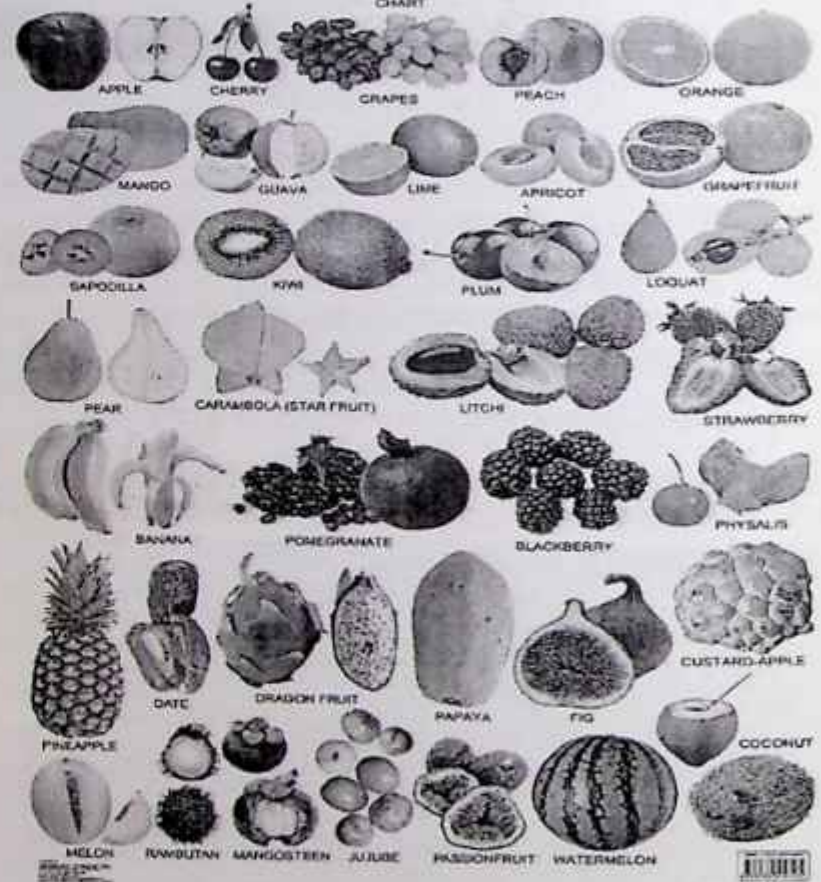
Ex: *There is some milk in the fridge- there is not milk in the fridge*

Ex: *There are some tomatoes in the fridge-there are not tomatoes in the fridge.*



Food, fruit and vegetables

FRUIT



VEGETABLES



<i>Pizza</i>	<i>Tomato</i>	<i>Lemon</i>
<i>Cake</i>	<i>Potato</i>	<i>Banana</i>
<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Pepper</i>	<i>Orange</i>
<i>Butter</i>	<i>Cucumber</i>	<i>Grapes</i>
<i>Jam</i>	<i>Onion</i>	<i>Watermelon</i>
<i>Fish</i>	<i>Garlic</i>	<i>Melon</i>
<i>Cookies</i>	<i>Mushroom</i>	<i>Pomegranate</i>
<i>Honey</i>	<i>Lettuce</i>	<i>Quince</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>Lemon</i>
<i>Ketchup</i>	<i>Cabbage</i>	<i>Peach</i>
<i>Yogurt</i>	<i>Pumkin</i>	<i>Apricot</i>

Write *is* or *are* in the spaces.

In my kitchen



Kitchen tools

Cooker, fridge(refrigerator), freezer, desktop, shelf, cupboard, oven, microwave, electric kettle, lamp tap, sink, table, chair, table cloth, bin, dishwasher, washing machine, kitchen roll, washing up liquid, tea towel, napkin.

Pan, (frying pan), sauce pan, coffee maker, pot, teapot, spoon, teaspoon, chopsticks, fork, knife, bowl, plate, cup, mug, glass, ladle, skimmer, spatula, grater, cleaver, pressure cooker, colander, masher, salt-seller, rolling pin, blender, mortar, chopping board, apron, whisk.

Ex: There is a big cooker in my kitchen.

Ex: There are 5 cups in my kitchen.

4.8. Check your knowledge. Do you know the words in the picture? Homework



LESSON 5. FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. FOOD MARKETS.

1. Speaking.	Where is it made in?
2. Grammar.	Countries and nationalities
3. Listening.	Dialogues
4. Writing.	What's your nationality?/They are made in...
4. Vocabulary.	Labels/Food markets/ Food science



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What's your nationality?
- I'm Uzbek. And you?
- I'm Indian

Uzbekistan is famous for its fruit and vegetables

№	Countries	affix	Nationalities
1.	America India Russia Korea Italy Brazil	-n, -ian	American Indian Russian Korean Italian Brazilian
2.	Britain England Turkey Spain	-ish	British English Turkish Spanish
3.	Japan China Vietnam Portugal	-ese	Japanese Chinese Vietnamese Portuguese
4.	Uzbekistan Tadjikistan Kazakhstan Kirgizistan Turkmenistan	-istan is removed	Uzbek Tadjik Kazakh Kirgiz Turkmen
5.	(but) Pakistan Israel	-i	Pakistani Israeli
6.	Germany France Greece	-	German French Greek

5.2. Make up sentences as an example.

Where are you from? What is your nationality?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

I am from Uzbekistan. I am Uzbek.



10.



11.



12.

MADE IN

This phrase is used to tell that one product is produced in any place.

The table is made in Uzbekistan.

The fridge is made in Brasil. The

shoes are made in Turkey.

5.3. Do the exercise as an example.



- Where is your mug made in?
- It is made in Turkey. It is a Turkish mug.
- Where are chopsticks made in?
- They are made in Japan. They are Japanese chopsticks.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



Labels.

What is label? In simple terms, a label is anything that contains information about the item being labeled for easy identification. It can be an informative, descriptive, or pictorial label like a tag, mark, or brand that is attached to a product or any item. It provides detailed and relevant information about the product so that it can be easily recognized or distinguished by customers. A food brand stands for the name or identity of a particular company of a certain company that produces food items. Food label is the information or details provided on the packaging of a food product that includes the list of ingredients, nutritional information and other relevant information about the product. In short, a food brand is the name and reputation associated with the food product and food label is the information that provides to the consumer about its characteristics of the food products.



5.4. Discuss the following questions about the text.

1. What is a label?
2. What types of labels are there?
3. What does it provide?
4. What is food brand?
5. What is food label?
6. What kind of food labels do you know?
7. What food labels are famous in your country

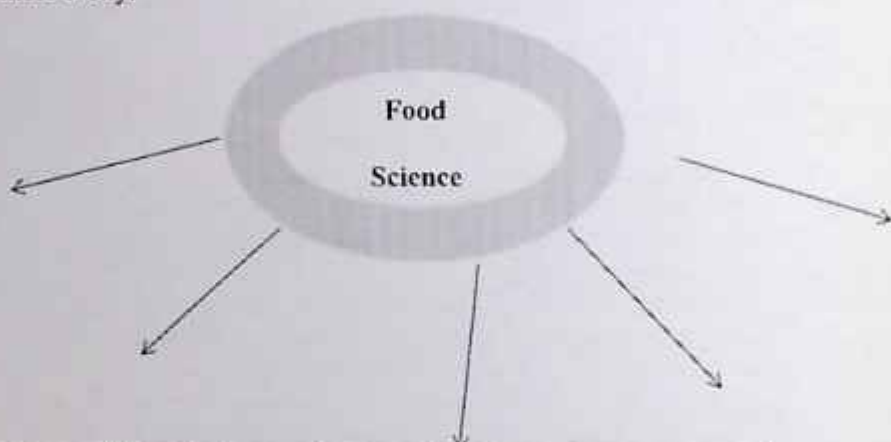
 wordlist	Label-yorliq, etiketka	brand -belgi, yangi
	Contain-o'z ichiga olmoq	attached to-...ga biriktirilgan
	Information-ma'lumot	item-narsa
	Informative-ma'lumot beruvchi	provide -ta'minlamoq
	Descriptive-tasvirlovchi	detailed -batafsil
	Pictorial-tasviriy	relevant -mos
	Associated with-bilan bog'jangan	recognize -tanib olmoq
	Tag-yorliq, etiketka	produce -ishlab chiqarmoq
	Mark-baho bermoq	reputation-obro'

5.5. Read the text and learn the key terms.

Food science and technology

Food science is a big field. It includes chemistry, biochemistry, nutrition microbiology and chemical engineering. It helps to solve problems of food system. The core areas of food science are **food chemistry** and **biochemistry**. **Food chemistry** is the study of chemical processes and interactions of biological and non-biological elements of food. **Biochemistry** is the study of chemical processes of living organisms. **Food engineering** is the process used to produce food. It is a scientific, academic, and professional field. **Food microbiology** studies the role of microorganisms in foods. It includes the study of microorganisms causing food spoilage. It is used to produce fermented foods (cheese, yogurt, bread, beer, and wine etc.) **Nutrition** is the physiological and biological process. In this science organism uses food

to lead healthy life. Food science makes our life easier. It gives frozen foods, canned foods microwave foods, nutritious new foods and so on. It can help minimize waste of food stuffs. It also helps supply good quality food to the distant areas. By using food science and technology special foods are produced for special cases. For example, for heart disorders, diabetes, allergies etc. By the reduction of cooking time it makes our life more easily.



	Food science-oziq-ovqat fani Nutrition-ozirlansh Solve problems-muammoni hal qilmoq Core areas-asosiy hududlar Chemistry-kimyo Interactions-o'zaro ta'sirlar Food spoilage-ovqat buzilishi To be used to...da foydalaniadi Frozen food-muzlatilgan ovqat Canned food-kanservalangan ovqat Microwave food-pechda isitilgan ovqat It helps-yordam beradi Minimize-kamaytirmoq Food stuff-oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari Waste-chiqindi Supply-ta'minlamoq Quality-sifat Distant area -olis hudud By using -foydalanish orqali Heart disorders-yurak kasalliklari Reduction -kamaytirmoq
--	--

TOP 10

5.6. Read the text and translate

Food markets

Here are given some must-travel food markets around the world.

1. St. Lawrence Market: Toronto, Canada



If you are in Canada try to visit to **St. Lawrence Hall**. It is the host market and you can find several freshest fruits, veggies, meats and dairy products. On Sundays they offer weekly sales of antique items of Canadian history. We advice you to try its local delicacies.

2. Unique Square Market: New York, USA

This unique market is located in New York. It is open on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday all year. it offers customers several organic vegetables. Local farms grow them. They serve delicious street food, too.



This market appeared in 1830. It offers a variety of fruit and vegetables, seafood, and more. Tourists can find some local handmade jewelries, pharmacies and other comforts there.

3. Mercado Central: Santiago, Chile



4. La Boqueria: Barcelona, Spain

This is one of the oldest food markets of the world. It appeared in 1217. Main Spanish products are olive oil and salted cod. People say "It is Foodies Mecca in Europe."



5. Spice Bazaar: Istanbul, Turkey



It's known from its name, the main products are spices. However, there are also other delicacies, for example tea with flowers' taste, halva and yummy cheese. It appeared in 1664. It offers variety of things for everyone.

6. Or Tor Kor Market: Bangkok, Thailand

In mass media this market was a topic for many times. It is full of fresh products, Asian cuisine, aromatic fruit, veggies and spices. The price is a bit expensive, but it worths.



7. Borough Market: London, UK



It is another the oldest food market of London. Guests can enjoy their traditional meat and cider of Cider Forest. Also fish is fresh. You can find different types of fish there.

8. Tsukiji Fish Market: Tokyo, Japan

Japan is the biggest fishing industry in the world. 5 a.m is the busiest time for this market. Fresh tuna is very valuable here. It's very crowded in this time. After that you can have a chance of tasting traditional sushi and sashimi



5.7. Find two more world famous food markets. Homework.

	Host	several	salted	another
	Veggy	serve	spicy	guest
	Delicacy	offer	taste	enjoy
	Local	local	yummy	it worths
	Sale	grow	mass media	many times
	Antique	delicious	topic	cider
	Unique	appear	cuisine	valuable
	To be located	handmade	a bit	different
	Traditional	history	price	several
	Comforts	olive	expensive	variety

LESSON 6. FOOD PROCESSING. COOKING IS MY HOBBY.

1. Speaking.	What's your hobby?
2. Grammar.	Present Simple Tense (Positive form)
3. Listening.	Days of the week
4. Writing.	What's your hobby?/Mark and Maria
4. Vocabulary.	Days of the week.



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Can you tell about your daily routine?

1. 	2. 	3. 
4. 	5. 	6. 
7. 	8. 	9. 

10. 	11. 	12. 
13. 	14. 	15. 
16. 	17. 	18. 
19. 	20. 	21. 
____ wake up ____ get up ____ do morning exercises ____ wash hands and face ____ have breakfast ____ get dressed ____ leave home	____ leave home ____ go to Institute ____ start lessons ____ come home ____ change clothes ____ have lunch	____ nap ____ read for a while ____ make dinner ____ listen to music ____ use social networks ____ have dinner with a family

- What time do you get up in the morning?/-I get up at 7 o'clock

The Present Simple Tense

Present Simple refers to an action that is repeated frequently. It tells about:

a) our routines: *Ex: I wake up at 5 o'clock every day.*

b) facts that are true in general: *Ex: Smoking causes cancer*

c) rules that are created in a society: *Ex: Shops open at 8 and close at 10 o'clock.*

d) time tables: *Ex: Our English starts at 2 and finishes at 4 o'clock every day.*

e) leaving and arriving time of transports: *Ex: My bus leaves at 11 and arrives at 11:45.*

Formula: S+V(-s, -es) *Ex: I work in the garden*

We use infinitive verb for 1st person singular (I) and plural (we), 2nd person singular and plural (you) and 3rd person plural (they).

I, you, we, they+V {I cook, you cook, we cook, they cook}

6.1. Make sentences with all pronouns. (you, we, they)

My day

1. I get up early. You..... We

They.....

2. I do morning exercises.

3. I brush my teeth.

4. I make breakfast.

5. I have breakfast.

6. I go to institute.

We add -s, -es at the end of the verb for 3rd person singular.

He, she, it+V(s,es) {He cooks, she cooks, it cooks}

Like+s=likes, sleep+s=sleeps, enjoy+s=enjoys, start+s=starts

If the words with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, -y(50%)+es

press+es=presses, push+es=pushes, catch+es=catches, mix+es=mixes,

do+es=does, play+s=plays, pay+s=pays, dry+es=dries, fry+es=fries.

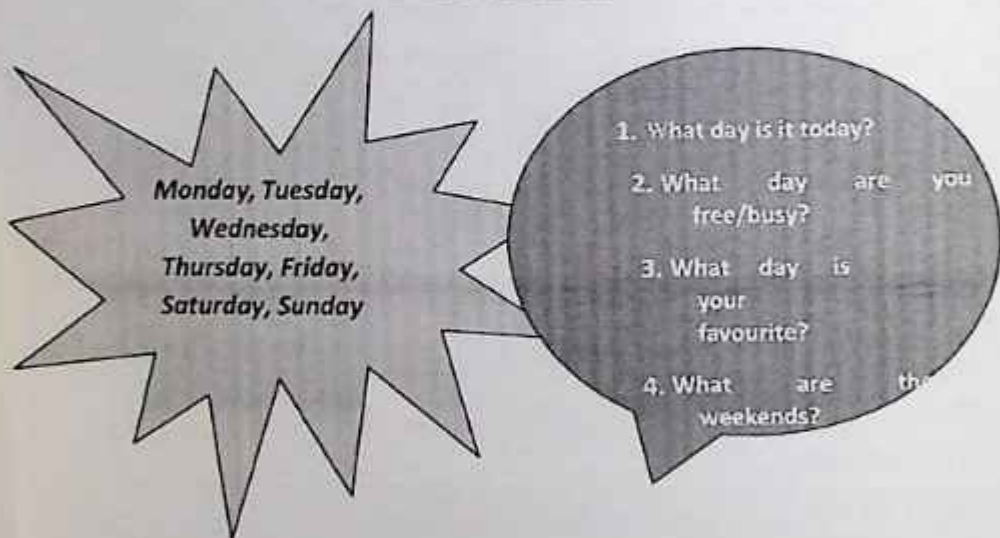
6.2. Make sentences with third person singulars.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____

My friend

1. My friend gets up early. _____
2. My friend does morning exercises. _____
3. My friend brushes her/his teeth. _____
4. My friend makes breakfast. _____
5. My friend has breakfast. _____
6. My friend goes to institute. _____

DAYS OF WEEK



1. Today is Monday/Tuesday.....
2. I am free on Sunday/ I am busy on Monday.
3. My favourite days are Friday and Sunday. I like Friday, because I have my favourite lessons. I like Sunday because it is my day off. I do what I want.
4. Saturday and Sunday are weekends.



I am busy

whole week

Hi! My name is Monica and I am a student at Termex Institute of Engineering and Technologies. I am very busy on weekdays. I have lots to do. Every day after class I do some activities. For example:

On Monday I go to the library and do some research.

On Tuesday I meet my friends and go to the cinema.

On Wednesday I play tennis in the court.

On Thursday I go to my English speaking club.

On Friday I make a speech and presentation at the lesson.

On Saturday I do my households and spend my time at home.

On Sunday, it's my day off, I go out, do shopping and have fun.

And you? What do you do on your weekdays? Is it interesting or boring?

Tip!

We use On before
weekdays:

On Monday,

On Sunday.

6.3. Write and tell about your week as an example.

Cooking

Listening to music

Walking
Playing computer games

Reading

Driving

What's your hobby?

Swimming

Knitting

Collecting things

Fishing

(Try to find more hobbies on your own)

What's your hobby?

My hobby is learning languages. What about you? What do you like doing?

I enjoy sports, especially, board games like chess.

And you students? What's your hobby?

1. My hobby is.....
2. My sister's hobby is.....
3. My brother's hobby is.....
4. My friend's hobby is.....
5. I enjoy



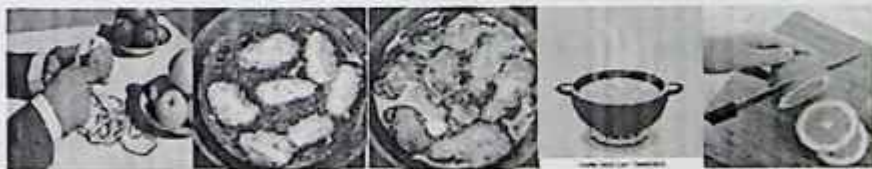
Cooking

is my hobby



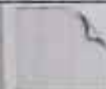
I love cooking.

Hello! I'm Donya and I want to tell you about my hobby. I think everyone has their hobby. My favorite hobby is cooking. My mom helps me to learn. I am with my mom in the photo. She is really good chef. She is very happy that I love cooking I know how to cook all the dishes. It is a really interesting process. I like the sound of frying, boiling, cutting, peeling, chopping, slicing, stirring, mixing, grating products. It gives me really pleasure. Even I love washing the dishes. How about you? Do you enjoy cooking, too or do you have another favorite activity?



6.4. Decide if the sentences are True or False? Write T or F next to the questions.

1. Donya's grandmother helps her to cook.
2. Donya knows to cook some dishes.
3. Donya loves only cooking, not washing the dishes.
4. Her mum is a teacher.
5. Donya thinks the sound of cooking is annoying.

 wordlist	I think-o'y layman Everyone-hamma Favourite-sevimli To learn- o'rganmoq With-bilan Really-rostdan Happy-baxtli,xursand Chef-oshpaz Process-jarayon Pleasure-zavq, rohat	boiling-qaynash frying-qovurish cutting-kesish peeling-archmoq chopping-to'g'ramoq slicing-tilim-tilim qilib kesmoq stirring/mixing-aralashtirmoq grating-qirg'ichdan chiqarmoq too-ham another-boshqa
--	--	---

6.5. Reading, writing and speaking

Meet our hardworking employees Mark and Maria.



Name: Mark

Surname: Simpson

Country: England, London

Age: 35

Date of birth: 1988

Address: Home №1, Garden street

E-mail address: nbmark12@gmail.com

Workplace: "Sweet dreams" chocolate company

Hobby: Playing bowling and reading

1. What's his name?
2. What's his surname?
3. Where is he from?
4. How old is he?
5. When was he born?
6. What's his address?
7. What's his e-mail address?
8. Where is his workplace?
9. Is it interesting?
10. What's his hobby?



Name: Maria

Surname: Claus

Country: Canada, Toronto

Age: 32

Date of birth: 1991

Address: Home №10, Blueberry street

E-mail address: bjmaria23@gmail.com

Workplace: "Fresh fruit" company

Hobby: Playing badminton and cooking

1. What's her name? _____
2. What's her surname? _____
3. Where's she from? _____
4. How old is she? _____
5. When was she born? _____
6. What's her address? _____
7. What's her e-mail address? _____
8. Where's her workplace? _____
9. Is it interesting? _____
10. What's her hobby? _____

6.6. Read the text and try to understand.



Food processing

Food processing is changing food physically, mechanically or chemically. there are primary and secondary (convenience food) processing types. E.g from vegetables and fruit their juice.

Primary processing- is changing a basic foodstuff without losing its quality and making it saleable also making it ready for cooking and eating: *milling wheat, pasteurizing milk, making vegetable oil from seeds and nuts* can be example for this.



Secondary processing is taking a basic processed food and using it to produce a food product: *making margarine from vegetable oil, making bread, cakes, biscuits from flour, making dairy products from milk and convenience meals*.

Food can be processed in several levels: minimally-processed, moderately-processed or highly-processed. Besides this, there is whole food that is *not processed at all*. Minimally-processed food is *slightly altered without changing its nutritional content*. Moderately-processed food is *more significantly altered, changing nutritional value by removing or adding components*. Highly-processed food *almost has no whole food origin and has minimal nutritional value*.

There is a wide range of processed food. E.g. milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, margarine, flour, pasta, rice, butter, bread, cakes, biscuits, cereals, convenience food. Well, why do we need to process food? What are the advantages of this? First of all, it saves time, fuel and labor, you needn't to have much cooking skill, it has less waste, it has wide variety but little space needed.

What are disadvantages of this? Firstly, they are more expensive and has lots of additives. It has few fibre, but much salt, sugar and fat. It has fewer taste, colour and texture.

	Primary-birlamchi Secondary-ikkilamch Basic-oddiy, asos, zaruriy Origin-manba, asos Saleable- xaridorgir Milling wheat-bug'doyni yanchmoq Convenience food-iste'molga qulay ovqat Level-bosqich Processing-ishlov berish Minimally processed food-past, kam ishlov berilgan ovqat Moderately processed food-o'rtacha ishlov berilgan Highly processed food -ko'p ishlov berilgan Besides this-bundan tashqari Alter/change-o'zgartirish Slightly-ozgina Content-tarkibi Remove-olib tashlamoq Add-qo'shmoq Additives-qo'shimchalar Wide range of -keng ko'lamli Cereals-don mahsulotlari, yormalar
---	---

6.7. Match the antonyms. Study followings and learn more yourself.

Antonyms are opposite words. Good-bad, big-small, come-go, go to bed wake up, some-much-many, child-adult. Homework

 Match the antonyms	1. Cold 2. Buy 3. Empty 4. Difficult 5. Dark	A. Light B. Hot C. Easy D. Sell E. Full
--	--	---

LESSON 7. EATING MANNERS AROUND THE TABLE. I'M ON A DIET.

1. Speaking.	Telling the time
2. Grammar.	Present Simple Tense (Negative and question forms)
3. Listening.	What time is it?
4. Writing.	Making negative and questions
4. Vocabulary.	Time words

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What time do you have breakfast?

- I have breakfast at 7 o'clock.

- What time do you have lunch? And dinner at 7

7.1. Read the questions and answer them

This is Sarah on the job interview.
Practice giving and answering questions.



1. Do you work or study?
2. Do you live near our company?
3. Do you enjoy working with people?
4. Which position do you want to have?
5. How do you know about our company?.
6. Why do you want to work here?
7. Where do you see yourself in 5 years?
8. How much salary do you want?
9. Why should we hire you?
10. Do you have any question to me?

We make negative form of Present Simple by adding **do not (=don't)** or **does not (doesn't)** between the subject and verb. We make question form by placing **do** and **does** before subjects.

Positive	Negative	Questions
I cook	I don't cook	Do I cook?
You cook	You don't cook	Do you cook?
We cook	We don't cook	Do we cook?
They cook	They don't cook	Do they cook?
He cooks	He doesn't cook	Does he cook?
She cooks	She doesn't cook	Does she cook?
It cooks	It doesn't cook	Does it cook?

7.2 Change the sentences into negative and positive forms.

1. We drive a car in the mornings. 2. They drink coffee in the lunchtime. 3. I wash my hair 3 times a week. 4. She plays the piano in her free time. 5. It snows a lot in winter in my town. 6. He comes home late. 7. You swim really good. 8. Maria speaks five languages. 9. My brother lives in a flat near the hotel. 10. Teachers work really hard.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



7.3. Make up sentences in positive, negative and question forms in Present Simple. (use *I, you, we, they, he, she, it.*)

Surf the net

Make a cake

Go to the Speaking Club

Wash

Read newspapers

Play musical instrument

Clean

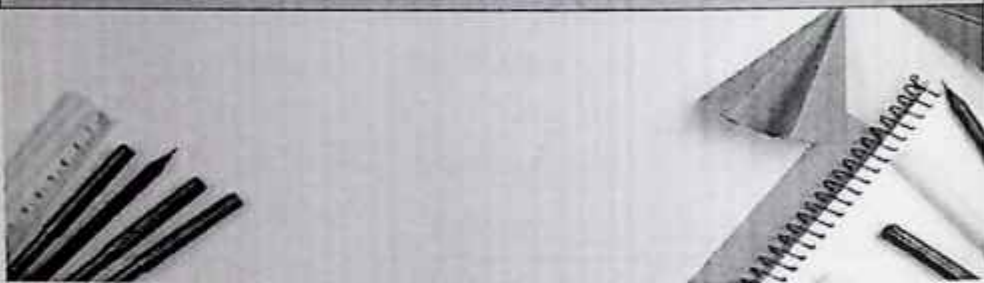
Eat in a restaurant

Play badminton

Make tea

Sing English songs

Go to bed



“WH” QUESTION WORDS

“*Wh*” questions words are used to make special questions. We can not answer *Yes* or *Not* to these questions. They are followings:

Who?

Who is your best friend?

Who do you want to see?

What?

What is your hobby?

What do you want to eat?

When?

When is your birthday??

When do you wake up?

Where?

Where is the bus stop?
Where do you come from?

Which?

Which book is yours?
Which city do you live in?

Why?

Why are you late?
Why do you work so hard?

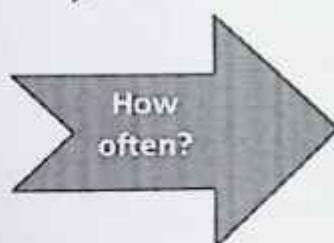
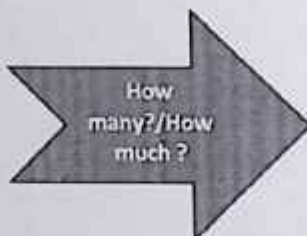
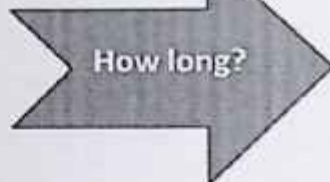
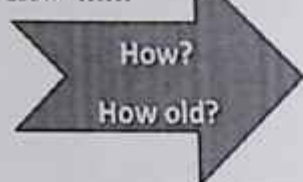
What
time?

What time is OK?
What time do you start your work?

Whose?

Whose is this car?
Whose film do you watch?

There are some question words that their first two letters aren't **WH**.
How+.....



7.4. Match the questions and answers.

1. do you go to bed so late?	a) My parents and sisters.
2. does your dad usually sleep?	b) From 7 to 9 p.m every day.
3. do you go to holiday with?	c) Italian meals, especially spaghetti.
4. food do you cook a lot?	d) Mostly to Berlin.
5. are your children?	e) Because, I have lots of homework.
6.do children go to long vacation?	f) Just fine, thanks! And you?
7. family is big in this street?	g) In summer.
8. do you travel a lot?	h) Usually late, at about 23 p.m.
9. does she play the piano?	i) John's
10. is your study?	j) Elder son is 7, younger 4.

7.5. Read the text and make up questions using *Who? What? When?* and etc.



Diet is a special course of food that someone restricts themselves to eat in order to lose weight or for the medical purposes. Or diet is a selected food that a person chooses to consume in order to control their weight. A diet professional is called *dietitian*.

I am getting fat, so on a diet now. I don't eat greasy food, fast food or many types of food. They contain unhealthy ingredients. Instead, I am eating more fruit and vegetables, dairy products and cereals. They have lots of minerals and vitamins. They are useful for my body. I want to lose about 10 kilograms. Besides keeping a diet, I think people should live a healthy lifestyle. It means, doing morning exercises, running in the mornings, going to the gym, walking, not watching TV a lot and sleeping on time.

7.6. Read and learn the rules of eating around the table.

wordlist

Diet- parhez
 Dietitian- dietolog
 Special course-maxsus kurs
 Purpose- maqsad
 Selected food- saralangan, tanlangan ovqat
 Restrict-cheklash
 Loose weight- vazn tashlamoq, ozmoq
 In order to- maqsadda
 Control- nazorat qilmoq
 Get fat- semirmoq
 Greasy food- yog'li ovqat
 Contain-o'z ichiga olmoq
 Unhealthy ingredient- zarali tarkib
 Instead- o'rniga
 Healthy lifestyle- sog'lom turmush tarzi
 It means- bu degani
 Running- yugurish
 Walking- sayr qilish, piyoda yurmoq
 Sleeping on time - vaqtida uxlash

13 TABLE MANNERS FOR KIDS

1. Come to the table with clean hands and face.
2. Put your napkin on your lap.
3. Start eating when everyone else does—or when given the okay to start.
4. Stay seated and sit up straight.
5. Keep elbows (and other body parts!) off the table while eating.
6. Chew with your mouth closed and don't talk until you've swallowed.
7. Don't make bad comments about the food.
8. Say "Please pass the..." instead of reaching.
9. Chat with everyone at the table.
10. Don't make rude noises like burping or slurping.
11. Ask to be excused when finished.
12. Thank your host or whoever prepared the meal.
13. Offer to help clear the table.



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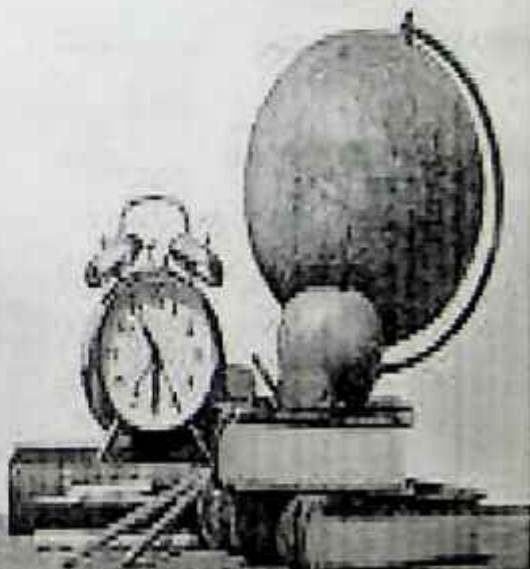
1. Do you know all these rules?
2. What rules are new for you?
3. Do you always obey these rules?
4. Who always cook in your family?
5. What kind of polite words do you use while eating?
6. Who washes the dishes in your house?
7. Who starts eating in your family?



WHAT TIME?

Now it's time to learn all about *Time*.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| - What time? | - just after |
| - What is the time? | - past |
| - What time is it? | - to |
| - It is 4 o'clock | - at |
| - clock | - fromto/till/until/by |
| - o'clock | - about/around/approximately |
| - watch | - exactly/sharply |
| - hour | - half (30 min) quarter (15 min) |





7.7. Write and practice telling the time

		1 _____
		2 _____
		3 _____
		4 _____
		5 _____
		6 _____

7.8. Write the time

Write the time:

What Time Is It?

























7.9. Listen and draw the time in the clock.



7.10. Tell the following time.

1. 3:00 _____

2. 3:45 _____

3. 4:20 _____

4. 5:15 _____

5. 7:55 _____

6. 10:10 _____

7. 12:05 _____

8. 11:25 _____

9. 1:25 _____

10. 2:30 _____



Match
the time

1) 3:30.

2) 2:25.

3) 2:45.

4) 4:15.

5) 3:00.

6) 2:45

A) It is three o'clock

B) It is half past three

C) It is quarter to five

D) It is quarter past four

E) It is twenty five past three

F) It is forty-five past two

LESSON 8. FOOD SAFETY. WASH YOUR HANDS.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Speaking. | Come to the board and write the date. |
| 2. Grammar. | Giving instructions/commands |
| 3. Listening. | Song/Colors |
| 4. Writing. | Filling in the forms/making positive and negative |
| 4. Vocabulary. | Months of the year and seasons/ Colors |



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

- Stand up
- Read the text
- Come to the board
- Write down your name on the board

please follow
the instructions



Commands or command sentences tell someone to do something and ends in a full stop (.) or exclamation mark (!). *Ex: Clap your hands. Do your homework.*

They are made up of instruction words. Commands start with imperative verbs. Imperatives are in **Present Simple**.

Ex: Wash the dishes. Come on time. Be polite.

In the examples above the verbs *wash, come* and *be* are imperative words.

Negative form of commands are made up of the verb *Don't*. *Ex: Don't be late. Don't eat much chocolate.* In order to make your sentences more polite use the word *please*. *Ex: Speak more loudly, please I can't hear you.*



8.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ so loud. The baby is sleeping. (to speak)
2. _____ me the bread, please. (to pass)
3. _____ your name at the bottom of the page, please. (to write)
4. _____ your umbrella! It's raining. (to forget)
5. _____ so fast! It is very dangerous. (to drive)
6. _____ the window, please. It is so hot in here. (to open)
7. _____ so fast! We have enough time. (to run)
8. _____ this app. It's very useful. (to download)
9. _____ this program. It's useless at all. (to watch)
10. _____, you look tired. (to sit down)

8.2. Fill in the blanks with one of the words below. Use "don't" for negatives.

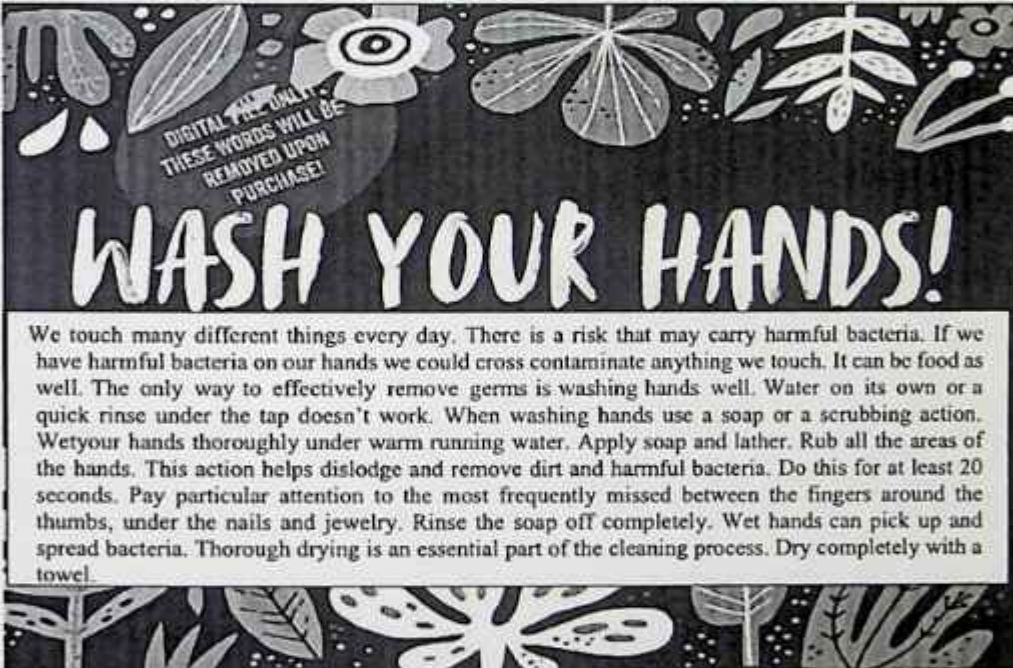
<i>smoke</i>	<i>put on</i>	<i>Eat</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>drink</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>speak up</i>	<i>walk</i>

1. _____ carefully. The road is icy.
2. _____ your coat. It's cold outside.
3. _____ here. It is banned
4. _____ the cat while I am on holiday.
5. _____ on my book. Teacher punishes you.
6. _____! Everyone is hearing you.
7. _____ this juice. It is fresh and delicious.
8. _____ those grapes. They are horrible

8.2. Practice commands

Positive (Affirmative)	Negative
Come	
	Don't read
Draw	

8.3. Read the text about washing hands and underline command words.



DIGITAL FILE ONLY - THESE WORDS WILL BE REMOVED UPON PURCHASE!

WASH YOUR HANDS!

We touch many different things every day. There is a risk that may carry harmful bacteria. If we have harmful bacteria on our hands we could cross contaminate anything we touch. It can be food as well. The only way to effectively remove germs is washing hands well. Water on its own or a quick rinse under the tap doesn't work. When washing hands use a soap or a scrubbing action. Wet your hands thoroughly under warm running water. Apply soap and lather. Rub all the areas of the hands. This action helps dislodge and remove dirt and harmful bacteria. Do this for at least 20 seconds. Pay particular attention to the most frequently missed between the fingers around the thumbs, under the nails and jewelry. Rinse the soap off completely. Wet hands can pick up and spread bacteria. Thorough drying is an essential part of the cleaning process. Dry completely with a towel.

Seasons and months

Spring is green



Spring is the most beautiful season Everything wakes up, birds come back and sing. There a lot of holidays in spring. Children fly a kite, play in the green meadows.



Summer is lovely, days are long, hot and sunny. Children don't go to school. They play, swim, go fishing, eat ice cream. People usually go on holidays, beaches. They have a picnic, play golf and etc.

Summer is bright.



Autumn or fall is another beautiful season of the year. September, October and November are its months, academic year starts in many places. Leaves are yellow, orange and red. Fruit is ripen and birds fly away.

Autumn is yellow.



Winter is white.

Winter is coldest season of the year.

It comes after autumn. Days are shorter, nights are longer. It snows and rains in winter. Sun rises late. we can see it rarely. December, January and February are winter months. Children play snowballs, make a snowman, go ice-skating or sledding. The best holiday is New Year's Day.

8.5. Discuss the questions according to text.

1. How many seasons are there?
2. What are they?
3. Describe spring.
4. When birds fly away?
5. When is New Year?
6. Tell the months of each season.
7. When is your birthday?
8. When do the children fly a kite?

Months of the year

<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>	<i>Autumn (fall)</i>
<i>December</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>
<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
<i>February</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>November</i>

8.6 Write the names of the months in the gaps.

1. is the first month of the year.
2. is the second month of the year.
3. is the third month of the year.
4. is the fourth month of the year.
5. is the fifth month of the year.
6. is the sixth month of the year.
7. is the seventh month of the year.

8. is the eighth month of the year.

9. is the ninth month of the year.

10. is the tenth month of the year.

11. is the eleventh month of the year.

12. is the twelfth month of the year.

8.7. Read the poem about months and try to learn by heart.

Poem about Months

Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November,
all the rest have thirty-one

February has twenty-eight,
but leap year coming one in four
February then has one day more.

Questions

1. What months have 31 days?
2. What months have 30 days?
3. How many days are there in February?
4. Which months do you love?
5. Which month were you born in?

COLORS

Black	White	Pink
PURPLE		VIOLET
(RED)	CRIMSON	
Yellow	ORANGE	
BLUE	AQUA	

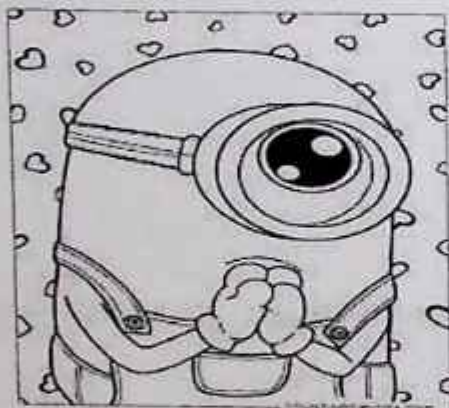


8.8. Paint the pictures as the instruction.

A.

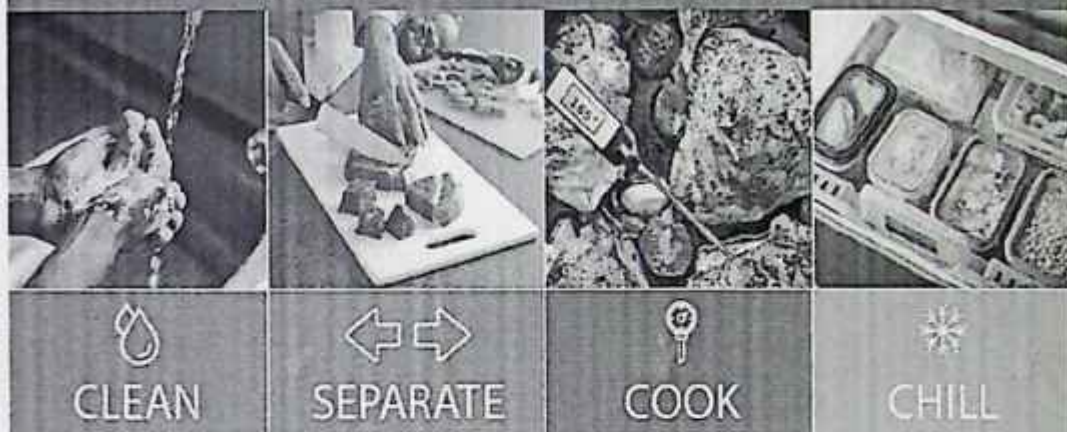


1. Paint the basket in brown.
2. Paint the handle of the basket in yellow.
3. Paint the ribbon in red.
4. Paint the flower in pink and the center of the flower in yellow.
5. Paint the leaves in green
6. Paint the background in blue.
7. Paint the eggs as you wish.



1. Paint minion's eyeglass in green
2. Paint its body in yellow.
3. Paint its clothes in blue.
4. Paint its hands in black.
5. Paint its buttons in black.
6. Paint the background in green and hearts in red.

4 STEPS TO FOOD SAFETY



Food safety is a very essential part of food production process. They are cleaning, separating, cooking and chilling. These methods can help to protect you from food poisoning.

1. **Clean:** try to wash your hands and surfaces all the time. It says washing your hands for about 20 seconds or more before, during and after cooking can help you to be safe. Wash food products and your hands and kitchen tools after touching them.
2. **Separate:** keep all the products in different containers, store the meat in sealed dishes or wrap them securely. Be careful, its juice shouldn't leak to other products.
3. **Cook:** when cooking pay attention the right temperature. If the food is cooked in enough temperature, it kills germs, viruses and poison. Pay attention that some types of meat are needed 145C degrees, some of them 160 or 165C degrees.
4. **Chill:** in order bacteria not to spread rapidly pay special attention freezing accurately. There is a Danger zone between 40 to 140 F. if your refrigerator doesn't have a built-in thermometer, keep an appliance one. Thaw frozen food in cold water or in the microwave. Never thaw the food on the counter, because it can spread and multiply quickly in the parts of food that reach food temperature.

word-list

Safe-xavfsiz
 Food safety-oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi
 Essential part-muhim qism
 Cleaning-tozalash
 Separating-ajratish
 Chilling-muzlatish
 Poisoning-zaharlanish
 Try-harakat qilmoq; ta'tib ko'rmoq
 Surface-yuza qism
 All the time-doimo
 Before-oldin
 After-keyin
 Tool-asbob-uskuna
 Appliance-asbob -uskuna
 Touch-tegmoq, ushlamoq
 Container-idish
 Store-joylamoq; do'kon
 Danger zone-Xavfli hudud
 Between-o'rtasida
 Sealed dishes- muhrlangan idishlar
 Securely-xavfsiz
 Be careful!-ehtiyot bo'ling!
 Leak-sizib chiqmoq
 Reach-yetmoq; erishmoq
 Wrap-o'ramoq
 Germ-mikrob
 Thaw-eritmoq
 Enough - yetarli



Match the words with their definitions

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Cleaning | Making food with the products |
| 2. Separating | Freezing food |
| 3. Cooking | Washing your hands and everything |
| 4. Chilling | Placing everything, sorting in special containers |

LESSON 9. CANNED FOOD. HOW IS IT MADE?

1. Speaking.	What is this in English?
2. Grammar.	This is/that is/these are/those are
3. Listening.	Poem
4. Writing.	Filling in forms/Making up sentences
4. Vocabulary.	-ing, -ed adjectives

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What is this in English?

- It is a kitten

- What does "envelope" mean?

1. Lamp	A) 
2. Shower	B) 
3. Match	C) 
4. Flower	D) 
5. Sofa	E) 

This is-that is/ there are-those are

This is my house.



These are my friends



That is your house



Those are my friends



Demonstrative Pronouns

This is used to show a person or an object near to you Ex: This is a purse

That is used to show a person or an object far to you. Ex: That is a handbag

These is used to show people or objects near to you Ex: These are my purses

Those is used to show people or objects far to you Ex: Those are my handbags

To make negative forms we add not after is and are: This is **not** a purse/that is **not** a handbag/ These are **not** purses./ Those are **not** handbags.

To make question forms we change the places of *there* and *is/are*: *Is this* a purse? *Is that* a handbag? *Are these* purses? *Are those* handbags?

9.1. Fill in the gaps with this is or these are and make up negative and question forms.

1. my teacher. _____

2. your room. _____

3.our students. _____

4.his friends. _____

5.her dream. _____

6.their car. _____

7.my sister's dog. _____

9.2. Fill in the gaps with that is or those are and make up negative and question forms.

1.a beautiful girl. _____

2.cheap hotels. _____

3.expensive restaurants. _____

4.an ugly house. _____

5.a clean room. _____

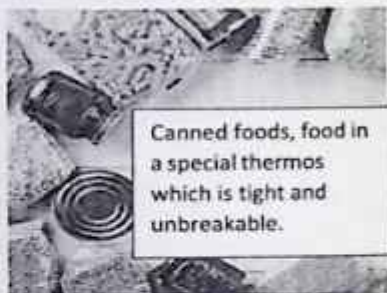
6.light kitchens. _____

7.a luxury living rooms. _____

9.3. Read the poem named *Neighborhood noise* and analyze the *Demonstrative pronouns*

This dog and this cat Lives in my house They like it here. But that dog and that cat Live with my friend Mike. They like it over there. These rabbits and these birds Live in my yard	They like it over here But those rabbits and those birds Live in that yard They like it over there But this dog and that dog, This cat and that cat, These rabbits and those rabbits, These birds and those birds, All makes lots of noise-perhaps you have heard!
--	--

9.4. Read the extracts and pay attention to theme.



Canned foods don't need a fridge to freeze or a heating tools. They are not advised to keep more.



Canned foods are very handy on travels picnics.

There are more than 20 types of canned food: fruit and vegetables, beans, meat, poultry, chili, soup, some types of sauce.



-ed and -ing adjectives

Adjective identifies the quality of nouns and answer the questions *how?*

Adjectives are ended in -ed or -ing. Ex: *frightened/frightening, bored/boring,*

Ex: a beautiful girl, a cold day, an excellent teacher, a clear day.

Interested/interesting, surprised/surprising, relaxed/relaxing.

-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives
Adjectives that ended -ed express feelings or emotion of people.	Adjectives that ended -ing describe the characteristic of a person, an object or situation.
	

9.5. Read and fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

Surprised, surprising, tired, tiring, entertaining, exciting, frightening, exhausted, exhausting, annoying, relaxed, relaxing.

This is a story of Jane, a young food technologist.

Every evening after work, I feel very 1. _____ because my job is very 2. _____. When I come home I change my clothes and have dinner. Because of my long and 3. _____ day I don't have time to cook. So, I usually eat ready made canned food. I usually listen to 4. _____ songs

and then feel 5. _____. But I have a habit of watching 6. _____ films. You might
 be 7. _____ but I am not
 afraid of horror films. Although my job is 8. _____ I have some
 9. _____ moments, too. Feeling about it is wonderful.



Translate these
adjectives

Surprised, surprising,
 tired, tiring,
 entertained, entertaining,
 excited, exciting,
 frightened, frightening,
 exhausted, exhausting,
 annoyed, annoying,
 relaxed, relaxing

LESSON 10. TECHNOLOGY OF BREAD MAKING. GRAINS.

1. Speaking.	- Where are you now and what are you doing?
2. Grammar.	Present Continuous Tense.
3. Listening.	My house.
4. Writing.	Working on present continuous tense.
4. Vocabulary.	House. Types of grains



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

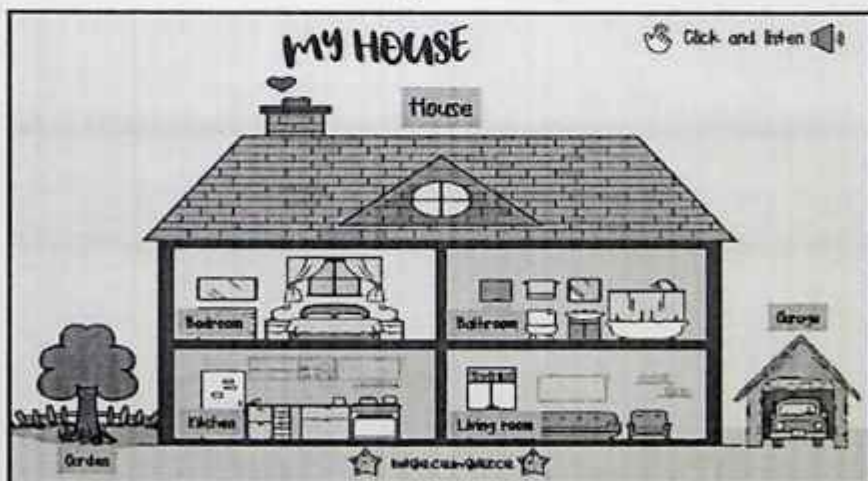
Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- Where are you now and what are you doing?

- I am cooking in the kitchen.

- I am watching TV in the living room.

- I am eating in the dining room.



I live in a beautiful two storied house. There are five rooms. They are a living room, a dining room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen. The bedroom and a bathroom are in the upstairs and the kitchen and the living room in the downstairs. I have a nice garden and a small garage outside.

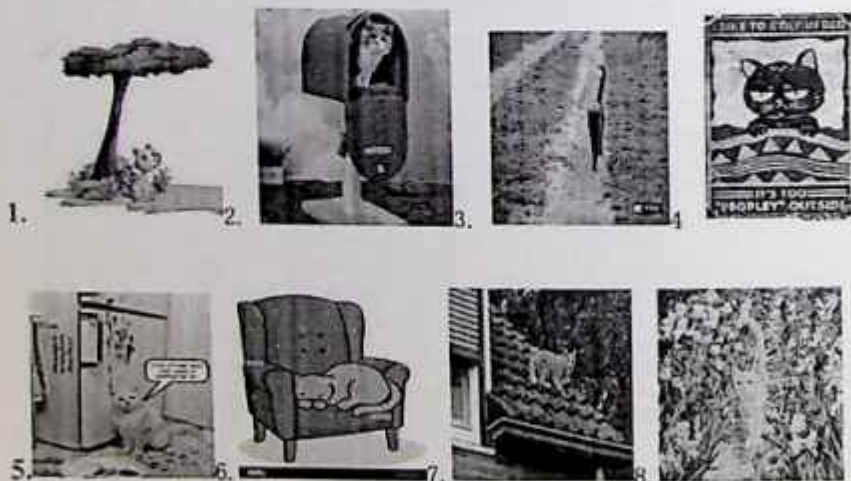
PARTS OF A HOUSE



Prepositions of place

In, on, at, behind, in front of, next to, near, opposite, between, among, in the middle, in the center, under, above, inside, outside

Where is the cat?



10.1. Study the ways of asking and replying about your house.

Where do you live?/ Do you live in a house or a flat?

I live in a house.

Is it big or small?

- It is big and comfortable.

- How many rooms are there? What are they?

- There are 5 rooms: a living room, a dining room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen.

Furniture types

A sofa

a flower

An armchair

a TV/ TV set

A chair

a hi-fi

A table a bed

a chest of drawer

A carpet

a wardrobe

A rug

a shelf

A curtain

a cupboard

10.2. Learn the word list and do the matching task.

Watch

Sweep

Stack the books

Sit

Take the plate

Relax

Sleep

The carpet

On the shelf

From the cupboard

In an armchair

On a bed

TV

On the chair

10.3. Read the text, learn and make your own story about your house.

My house



This is my house. It is not big, it is not small but I like it. It is in the village, in the fresh aired area. There is a big garden. There a lot of different beautiful flowers and trees. The gate is made of iron. The entrance door is orange between the windows.

The roof is brown and there is a chimney on it. There is also a small pond behind my house. In the evenings and at night the lights are on and the scenery is so amazing. I often invite my friends and neighbors, so usually visit me.

1. Do you like this house in the picture?
2. Is there a garden in your house?
3. Are there trees and flowers?
4. Do you invite your friends and neighbors a lot?
5. Do they often visit you?



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous Tense gives information that is happening at the moment, at the time of speaking. Ex: I am cooking. My mom is coming. Our children are playing in their room.

Formation: S+to be (am, is, are)+V+ing

I+am+cook+ing.

My dad+is+wash+ing his car.

The students+are+listen+ing to their teacher.

To make a negative form of this tense we add not after to be forms (am, is, are)

Formation: S+to be (am, is, are)+not+V+ing

I+am+not+cook+ing.

My dad+is+not+wash+ing his car.

The students+are+not+listen+ing to their teacher.

To make a question form we put to be (am, is, are) before a subject.

Formation: to be (am, is, are)+S+Ving

Am+I+cook+ing.

Is+ my dad+wash+ing his car.

Are+the students+listen+ing to their teacher.

If the verb ends in Consonant+ -e, it is dropped. We remove -e and add -ing

Ex: Come+ing=coming

smile+ing=smiling

Make+ing=making

ride+ing=riding

Sometimes the last letter of the verbs doubled when adding -ing,

Ex: run+ing=running

plan+ing=planning

swim+ing=swimming

comit+ing=comitting

cut+ing=cutting

stop+ing=stopping

If the verb ends in -ie both vowel are removed and -y is added

Ex: Lie-lying die-dying tie-tying

If the verb ends in -w, -x, -y we do not double the final letter.

Ex: Play+ing=playing, mix+ing=mixing, snow+ing=snowing



Key words

Now

Look!

Today

At the moment

Listen!

Nowadays

At present

Be quiet!

Right now

Currently

Sh!

These days

10.4. Practice answering present continuous tense to the given questions.

1. Where are you now?
2. What are you doing?
3. What is your friend doing now?
4. What are you friends doing?
5. What is your sister doing?
6. Who is speaking now?
7. Who is writing something?
8. Who is answering to the question?
9. Why are you laughing?
10. How many people are visiting

10.5. Change the verbs in brackets into present continuous.

1. Robert..... in the river. (swim)
2. The boy..... the road. (not cross)
3. Students the musical instruments. (play)
4. Suzy a photo. (take)
5. Mary and I an English song. (sing)
6. I to the market. (not go)

7. The child.....a cake. (eat)

8. Mike and Alan their bikes.(ride)

10.6. Look at the picture and make up as many sentences in present continuous.



Ex: Luis is writing.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

10.7. Look at your classroom and say what are the students doing.

Ex: Kamola is reading a book. Zarif and Zafar discussing a question. and etc

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

 wordlist Verbs for describing your classroom	To read- o'qimoq To write- yozmoq To listen to the teacher- o'qituvchini tinglamoq To sit quietly- jim o'tirmoq To come to the board- doskaga chiqmoq To clean the room/board- xonani/doskani tozalamoq To watch everyone - barchani kuzatmoq To translate the words/the text- so'zlarni/matnni tarjima qilmoq To do homework/exercise- uy vazifani/mashqni bajarmoq To cheat/copy from the coursemate- kursdoshdan ko'chirmoq To talk- gaplashmoq To explain the theme- mavzuni tushuntirmoq To raise hand- qo'l ko'tarmoq To ask a question- saavol so'ramoq To answer/reply the question- savolga javob bermoq
--	--



Story time!!! Take a picture. Make a story about it, describe it with present continuous tense.



From wheat to bread

Bread passes through many steps until it is ready to eat at our table.

Step 1. To plant wheat seeds. When the plants become golden brown farmers start to harvest them with the help of combines. Then special transports carry them to factories.

Step 2. Then kernels of wheat are poured into machines to clean and crush them. The large pieces leave and powder falls that is called flour stay.

Step 3. When the flour is ready bread making process starts. They add eggs, butter, yeast, water to make a dough. Special mixers stir them until dough turns into necessary mixture. Then they put it to rest and rise. When it has risen enough bakers make several shapes of loaves. Those loaves then are put into a hot oven. After some minutes the bread is ready. From there it is shipped to the stores.

Step 4. The next step is in the store. People buy them to eat with a meal or to make other types of food like sandwiches, burgers.

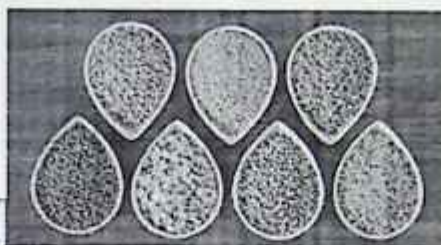


-bread was 1st made in Egypt in 6000BC. It was discovered by accident when somebody left some dough in the sun and saw that it rose.

- in some ancient countries bread played essential political role that it was more important than gold.

(at home learn about types of bread and its advantages and disadvantages for human)

GRAIN



GRAINS



WHEAT



OATS



RICE



CORN



BARLEY



MILLET



SORGHUM

PSEUDO-GRAINS



QUINOA



BUCKWHEAT



AMARANTH

(Find out names of food that grains main ingredients). Homework.

.wordlist

Grains-don mahsulotlari

Wheat-bug'doy

Buckwheat-grechka

boshoblari

Oats/sorghum-jo'xori

yanchmoq, maydalamoq

Rice-guruch

Corn-makkajo'xori

Barley-arpa

Pearl barley- marvarid arpa (perlovka)

Millet- tariq

Quinoa-Kinuva

tasodifan

Amaranth- Amarant

step -bosqich

harvest - hosil(yig'moq)

kernels of wheat- bug'doy

pass- o'tmoq

crush-

powder- kukun

yeast-xamirturush

dough- xamir

necessary-zarur

loaves-non bo'laklari

by accident -to'satdan,

political- siyosiy

LESSON 11. SEAFOOD. AT THE RESTAURANT.

1. Speaking.	- Let's go to the restaurant
2. Grammar.	What would you like?
3. Listening.	How much is it? Money matters
4. Writing.	Finding missing words
4. Vocabulary.	Food names and types. Different tastes.

Warm-up question of the lesson!!!

- What would you like to drink?
- I would like tea with lemon, please.
- Would you like green tea or black tea with lemon?
- I'd love black tea with lemon, please.

Would like

 coffee  tea	We use <i>Would you like</i> to offer something to someone: - <i>Would you like tea or coffee?</i> - <i>I would like tea, please.</i> It is used when we want something at the time of speaking, means we want to drink tea right now and it is used with all persons. <i>I would like, you would like, he would like, we would like, dad would like, Tony would like etc</i> <i>She would like a hamburger.</i> <i>I would</i>
<i>I'd like</i>	Shortening form of <i>would</i> is just '<i>d</i> Negative form is made adding <u>not</u> after <i>would</i>. (<i>would not = wouldn't</i>). <i>I wouldn't like.</i> <i>I wouldn't like a cake.</i> <i>would: I would</i>
<i>Would like = need</i>	Sometimes it means I need: <i>I'd like a book, please.</i>

Where to use?



The structure is usually used in the cafe', bars, shops, when you have a guest to offer something:

(at the cafe' bar) - *What would you like to eat?*

- *I would like a sandwich, please.*

(at the supermarket) - *I would like a packet of butter, please.*

Would like vs like

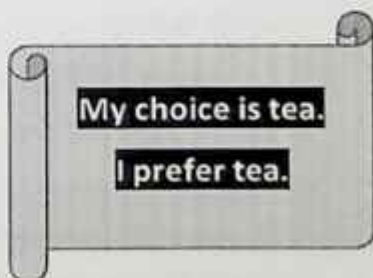


In the 1st picture the boy asking a man if he wants to drink coffee now, he is not asking if he likes it general. It means *Do you want to drink coffee now?*

In the second example a young woman starts asking another woman if she likes tea in general, not now. The answer is that she likes tea. In her next question the young woman is offering tea at that moment and the answer is that she doesn't drink it right now. It means *she likes tea in general, but not now.*



but



Would you like a cup of tea, Ireland?

Yes please.



I Want to drink it
-now

A: Good evening, sir! Welcome to our "International wonders" restaurant.

B: Good evening! Thank you.

A: What *would you like to* start?

B: Mmm, I can't decide. What *would you like to* suggest?

A: Well, we have a variety of awesome dishes including steak, fish, Italian pizza and Lasagna, Turkish kebab, American chicken, Spanish paella, some Japanese and Chinese food, and also we serve German burgers. What national food do you love to eat?

B: Many of them, but today *I would like to* have Uzbek national food, pilaf.

A: Good choice! Pilaf is for your main course, what about for the first course, any appetizers?

B: Fresh salad please.

A: Fresh salad comes for your main course as a side order.

B: In that case, no other salad.

A: OK, *what would you like to* drink, please?

B: *I'd like a* not of green tea and a coke please.

B: Yes, *I would love to* taste a puce of Red velvet cake.

A: Alright, I'll bring your orders in five minutes.

B: Thank you very much



11.1. Read the dialogues and study the usage of *would like*.

Shop assistant: Good morning! Welcome!

Customer: Good morning! *I'd like* a kilo of sugar and a packet of butter, please.

Shop ass: Here you are! What else *would you like to* buy?

Customer: Is there any lamps and towels?

Shop ass: Sure, please have a look. Which one *would you like?*

Customer: *I'd love* this one and that blue one please.

Shop ass: Good! Anything else?

Customer: No thank you! That's all. How much all of these, please?

Shop ass: That's £ 10.20.

Customer: Well, here's your change. Thank you for your purchase. Come again.

Shop ass: OK, thanks a lot.



11.2. Answer to the questions. about yourself.

1. What would you like to buy now?
2. Would you like to have lunch?
3. Would you like to go to abroad?
4. What would you like to cook in the evening?
5. Would you like to have a snack?

Currency	Pocket money	Earn money	Sell money			
Coin	Sale/discount	Spend money	Buy money			
Notes	ATM	Waste money	Pay money			
Wallet	Credit card	Find money	Borrow money (from)			
Purse	Debit card	(Ex)change money	Lend money (to)			
Cash	Safe	Save money	Invest money			
Cheque	Salary/wage	Deposit money	Economize money			
\$	€	¥	₱	₦	₪	₹

Money matters

11.3. Guess the countries of these currency signs. *Ex Dollar in America-American dollar*

How much?

- How much is this bag? - it is £ 20.
- How much is the car? - the car is £ 1200
- How much are they? - they are £ 50 each.
- How much are the cars? - they are 1200 each.



11.4. Find the answers of the following questions.

1. The safe place for keeping money is b _ _ k
2. Not paper money _ o _ n
3. Money that you pay to the government t _ _
4. To cost a lot of money _ xp _ n _ _ v _
5. Not paying by credit card is c _ s _
6. Opposite of *lend* _ o _ r o _
7. Opposite of *rich* _ o o _
8. Synonym of *rich* w e _ _ t h _
9. I have more than a million, I am a mill _ _ n _ _ r _
10. To put money in the bank _ e _ o _ i _
11. Money that you earn every month s _ l _ r _
12. To spend money in vain w _ s t _
13. A person who buys things c _ s _ _ _ e r
14. An item you keep your money in it p _ _ s _
15. A process of buying and selling money e x _ h _ _ _ e

11.5. Read the following money.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. £22.2 | 6. \$1000 | 11. €225 |
| 2. £100 | 7. \$340 | 12. €10 |
| 3. £3.5 | 8. \$400 | 13. ₣300 |
| 4. £17.85 | 9. €50 | 14. ₣12 |
| 5. \$200 | 10. €100 | 15. ₣70 |



Seafood

Seafood

"She sells sea
shells on th sea
shore" (tongue

Seafood is any type of aquatic creatures that live in the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and other water resorts. They are very essential food for human. It is full of proteins, but low in calories. All bony fish, and also sharks, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, prawns, and crayfish; snails, cuttlefish; edible jellyfish; sea turtles; frogs; and two echinoderms—sea urchins and sea cucumbers. The most commercially important ocean fish are salmon, herring, codfish, flatfish, redfish (ocean perch), tuna, mackerel, and sardine.



wordlist

Seafood -dengiz taomi
Shells -chig'anoqlar
Aquatic creatures -suv mavjutlari
Ocean -okean
Sea -dengiz
Lake -ko'l
Pond -bovuz
Bony fish -suyakli baliq
urchin
Lobster -katta qisqichbaqa
Shrimp/Crab -kichik qisqichbaqa
Codfish -treska
Flatfish -yassi baliq

prawn -krivotka, qisqichbaqa
cuttlefish -qisqichbaqasimon baliq
snail -shilliqurt
crayfish -daryo qisqichbaqasi
jellyfish -meduza
turtle/tortoise -toshbaqa
frog/toad -qurbaqa
shark -akula
tuna -tunes baliq'i
salmon -go'shti qizil baliq
herring -seld baliq'i
shore -qirg'oq
echinoderm -igna tukli suv hayvonlari

11.6. Read the dialogue and translate it into your mother tongue.

Let's go to the restaurant

A: Oh dear, I'm feeling so hungry. Is there any meal in the pot?

B: No darling! Sorry I was late and busy today.

A: Never mind! Let's go to the restaurant then. I would like to eat seafood for dinner. I love *salmon* and *mackerel*.

B: Good idea! There is a new Chinese restaurant near here if you wish. I'll be ready in 10 minutes.

A: I know your 10 minutes. Hurry up!

B: No, today is different. You know how much I love *tuna* and *sardine*.

11.7. Read the following interesting facts about water creatures. Did you know it?

	1. Many bony fish have more than just one set of nostrils. 2. Sharks are covered with tiny little teeth called dermal denticles. 3. The oldest living animal is a type of seafood 4. Some fish can fly 5. The most expensive seafood in the world is a type of tuna 6. Some crabs can communicate with each other using sound 7. Octopuses are incredibly intelligent 8. Lobsters can live to be over 100 years old 9. Shrimp have their heart in their head 10. Squids have three hearts 11. Salmon can navigate using the Earth's magnetic field
	

Clownfish



12. Eating seafood can improve brain function and heart health.

13. Clams can live for up to 500 years

14. Octopuses can escape from small spaces

15. Crab blood is blue

16. Shellfish as a filter, they help to clean water.

11.8. Here is given names of food and their taste types.. Study them.

Salad, sandwich, bread, steak,
fish, rice, butter, sausage,
pizza, hamburger, tea,
cheese, eggs, milk, juice,
candy, cookies, pie, cake,

Breakfast, lunch,
dinner, supper, tea
time, snack, take
away food. home
made food

Salty, spicy, sweet,
delicious, yummy, horrible,
awful, sour, bitter, crunchy,
raw

11.9. Match the words with their definitions.

Bitter	Type of grain, the main ingredient of pilav
Crunchy	The type of food eaten in the morning
Raw	Having pleasant taste that you enjoy eating
Breakfast	Drink made from fruit and vegetables
Take away food	Type of fast food
Yummy	Having sharp and pungent taste or smell, not sweet
Tuna	Food that you buy and bring it home to eat
Hot dog	Not cooked, not well cooked
Rice	Making a sharp noise when eating
Juice	Type of fish

LESSON 12. VITAMINS AND MINERALS FOR THE BODY. WHAT DID YOU EAT FOR LUNCH?

1. Speaking:	I used to go to the library when I was a pupil
2. Grammar:	Past Simple Tense
3. Listening:	Vitamins and minerals
4. Writing:	Doing exercises.
4. Vocabulary:	My body



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What did you eat for the breakfast?

- I ate bread with butter, fried sausage and sweet tea. And you?

- I didn't eat much. Just a cup of coffee, that's all.

Past Simple Tense

Past Simple Tense is used to talk about the actions that happened in the past. The action that happened a minute ago is also past simple action.	I worked in the garden yesterday. He came home at 4 o'clock. The children had dinner together.
Past Simple verbs are 2 types 1) Regular verbs and 2) Irregular verbs Regular verbs end in -ed, -d: work-worked, cook-cooked, listen-listened Irregular verbs change their forms: go-went, sit-sat, eat-ate, see-saw	1) We worked in an office last year. She cooked a lovely meal. Everybody listened her song. 2) He went to the concert. We sat on a bench and ate our chips. Suddenly they saw their brother.

The usage of the Past Simple is S+V2	I, You, He, She, It, We, They+V2 I, you, he, she, it, we, they came
We form negative form by adding did+not after a subject and 1 st form of the verb S+did not+V1	I, You, He, She, It, We, They+did not+V1 I, you, he, she, it, we, they did not come
Question form is made by putting the word Did before a subject. Did+S+V1?	Did I, You, She, He, it, We, They+V1 Did I, you, he, she, it we, they come? Yes, I did/No, I didn't
Signal words	Yesterday, the day before yesterday, in 2000, in summer, last year/month, week, century, on my birthday, when I was a student, a day ago, 5 years ago...

12.1. Read and do the exercises as an example.

1. I enjoyed the party. I didn't enjoy the party. Did I enjoy the party?
2. We saw the teacher. We didn't see the teacher. Did we see the teacher?
3. She came early. _____
4. My mom watched film on TV. _____
5. The dog ate lots of bones _____
6. Our friends danced. _____
7. The gardener watered the flowers _____
8. You spoke very well. _____
9. He drove the car very fast. _____
10. They drank apple juice. _____

The list of irregular verbs

Present simple	Past simple	Present simple	Past simple
Am/is	Was	Leave	Left
Are	Were	Lose	Lost
Become	Became	Lead	Led
Bring	Brought	Make	Made
Buy	Bought	Mean	Meant
Come	Came	Pay	Paid
Drink	Drank	Put	Put
Drive	Drove	Rise	Rose
Eat	Ate	Say	Said
Find	Found	Sit	Sat
Forget	Forgot	Stand	Stood
Get	Got	Speak	Spoke
Go	Went	Sing	Sang
Grow	Grew	Teach	Taught
Have/has	Had	Write	Wrote
Know	Knew	Wake	Woke

12.2 Put the verbs in the correct forms.

What did you eat for your lunch?

Well, yesterday (to be) Sunday, my day off. I (wake) up late, at about 9 a.m. I (wash) my face and hands, (comb) my hair and (enter) into the kitchen. Breakfast (is) ready, so (not make) it myself. I (have) boiled eggs, cereals, a oughnut, a pancake and a cup of green lemon tea. Then I (clean) the house, (wash) my clothes and (cook) for lunch. That (to be) spaghetti with lovely sauce. It (to be) ready nearly at 1 o'clock. So we (have) spaghetti for lunch and a lemonade. After that (wash) the dishes, (wipe) them

and(go) out of the kitchen. My friend and I(go) to the market to buy some products and clothes. We(buy) two pairs of shoes, a jumper. Finally, we (to be) tired and (come) back home. We (have) roast chicken for dinner.

12.2. Write correct questions to the given answers.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. What time | I came at 5 o'clock. |
| 2. What | I bought a pair of shoes. |
| 3. Why so early? | Because I had important exam. |
| 4. Did youyour book? | No, I was tired. |
| 5. Did you lunch alone?
colleagues. | No, I had lunch with my |
| 6. Didn't youmy laptop? | Yes, I saw it on your table. |
| 7. Did youyour room? | I am cleaning it now |
| 8. Didn't you like my new shoes? | Well, the colour is a bit strange. |
| 9. Did youour new group mate? | Yes, she looks nice. |

Past simple	Present simple
I <i>am</i> happy today.	I <i>was</i> sad yesterday.
You <i>are</i> 18.	You <i>were</i> 18.
He <i>is</i> a food technologist.	He <i>was</i> a food technologist.
She <i>is</i> pretty now.	She <i>was</i> pretty at the party.
We <i>are</i> in the city these days.	We <i>were</i> in the city in 2010.
You <i>are</i> clever workers now.	You <i>were</i> clever workers before.
They <i>are</i> nurses at the moment.	They <i>were</i> nurses that time.
Today <i>is</i> Monday.	Yesterday <i>was</i> Sunday.
It <i>is</i> December now.	It <i>was</i> November then.
It <i>is</i> 2023 now.	It <i>was</i> 2022 then.
The weather <i>is</i> lovely today.	The weather <i>was</i> horrible last week.

Vitamins and minerals for the body

- 12.3. Read the text and translate the types of vitamins and minerals into your own language, try to understand the who text.



Meet my uncle Jim!

He is the strongest man in the world. When I was 18 I entered the Cornell University in USA. It is specialized in food science and technology. I didn't have a chance of coming even during summer holidays.

I used to talk to my family and friends through the social networks. In these four years my uncle turned into totally another man. He was tall and thin, he didn't have strong muscles like he does now. I was interested in his secret. I knew that he ate lots of healthy food like dairy products, fruit and vegetables, grains that has lots of vitamins and minerals. Besides this, he did sport all the time.



- 12.4. Are the statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. Mr. Jim is 18 years old.
2. The Cornell University is specialized in food and science.
3. He used to talk on the phone.
4. Uncle Jim used to be tall.
5. Uncle Jim used to have strong muscles.
6. The secret of uncle Jim was good food.

Uncle Jim's golden rules to be healthy!

He said these vitamin and minerals should be in our food.

1. Vitamin A. It improves our eyes, skin and skin. Source: Carrot, sweet potato and some types of melons.	
2. Vitamin B. It is full of energy and production. It improves immune function also iron absorption. Source: Some grains, bananas, chili pepper and beans.	
3. Vitamin K. It is useful blood coagulation. Source: Kale, spinach, broccoli.	
4. Vitamin C. It helps to strengthen blood vessels and makes skin elastic. Source: It is full in oranges, red and green peppers, kiwi, grapefruit and strawberries.	
5. Vitamin D. It provides us with strong bones. Source: Egg, fish and mushrooms are the main sources for this vitamin.	
6. Vitamin E. It is helpful to improve blood pressure and prevents from free radicals. Source: You can find them in almonds, nuts, sunflower seeds and in tomato and avocado.	
7. Omega-3. Fatty acids. It is good to have healthy heart and eyes. Source: Several fish such as tuna, salmon and oysters are the main sources.	

8. Calcium. Good for healthy teeth and bone. Source: You can find them in yogurt, cheese, milk and tofu.	
9. Iron. Main reason of building muscles and healthy blood. Source: Clams, soybeans, oyster and spinach provide us with it.	
10. Folic acid. This vitamin helps us to renew our cell and protect birth defects. Source: We can see it in asparagus, broccoli, citrus fruits, beans, beets and corn.	
11. Zinc. It is necessary for us to grow, immunity and fertility. Source: Oyster, spinach, cashews and dark chocolate are the main sources.	
And these are some of the most essential types of minerals for the body. 	MEET THE 9 Important Minerals of Your Body  - Calcium - Iodine - Magnesium - Phosphorus - Sodium - Zinc

12.7. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. For what is Vitamin A useful and where can we find it?
2. Tell about Vitamins B, C, D, E and K.
3. Tell the characteristics of Omega 3, Calcium, Zinc and Iron.
4. Do you eat food that has vitamin and minerals.

Parts of the Body



Teaching Resources at www.tutoringhour.com

12.8. Read the following tips and say if you obey these rules.

How to keep your body healthy?

The followings are 10 important rules to live a healthy lifestyle and to keep a normal body weight.

1. Try to measure and observe your weight regularly.
2. Try to eat only healthy food and avoid unhealth one.
3. Pay attention that your food contains multivitamins mentioned above.
4. Try to consume more water and get hydrated and limit sugared drinks.
5. Don't forget to exercise daily and to be physically active.
6. Don't sit for a long time and avoid to watch screen long time.

7. Try to sleep 7-8 hours a day.
8. Live a life without alcohol and smoking.
9. Don't be so emotional. Control your feelings.
10. Mediate.

I used to go to the library

I used to live alone. We used to like horror films. She used to make different cakes.	These three sentences tell us that somebody these actions regularly in the past.(I lived alone for long period, we liked horror films in the past but not now, before she made cakes a lot, not anymore)
I didn't use to go to the theatre with my course mates./They didn't use to sleep much./You didn't use to come to my home.	Negative form of used to is made with the help of didn't use to. (Before I didn't go to the theaters, they didn't sleep a lot or you didn't come to my house a lot in the past)
Did you use to watch TV a lot when you were young?/Did they use to visit you when you were in the village?	Question form is made by putting did before the subject. (Did you have a habit of watching TV in your childhood/Did they have a habit of coming to your house)

12.9. Answer the following questions about school years.

1. Did you use to go to the market a lot?
2. Did you use to stay late?
3. Did you use to go ask a lot of questions?
4. Did you use to be active?
5. Did you use to quarrel with your classmates a lot?
6. Did you use to take excellent marks?

LESSON 13. WORLD CUISINE. SHAPES.

1. Speaking:	Who is reading? Who reads? Who read?
2. Grammar:	Review of Present Continuous, Present Simple and Past Simple Tense
3. Listening:	Shapes.
4. Writing:	World cuisine.
4. Vocabulary:	Shapes.



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What are you doing now? I am listening to my teacher
- What do you do every day? I listen to my teacher.
- What did you do yesterday? I listened to the teacher.

COMPARING THREE TENSES

Present continuous	Present simple	Past simple
S+am/is/are+Ving I am cooking a meal. He is eating a burger. We are frying potato	S+V(-s,-es) I cook a meal. He eats a burger. We fry potato	S+V2 I cooked a meal. He ate a burger. We fried potato
<i>Key words</i> Now, at the moment, at present, today, these days, nowadays, Look! right now, Listen! Sh! Be quiet!	<i>Key words</i> Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, every day/week/month/year, once a month	<i>Key words</i> Yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, before, last, in 2000, on my birthday.

13.1. Change the sentences into negatives and questions.

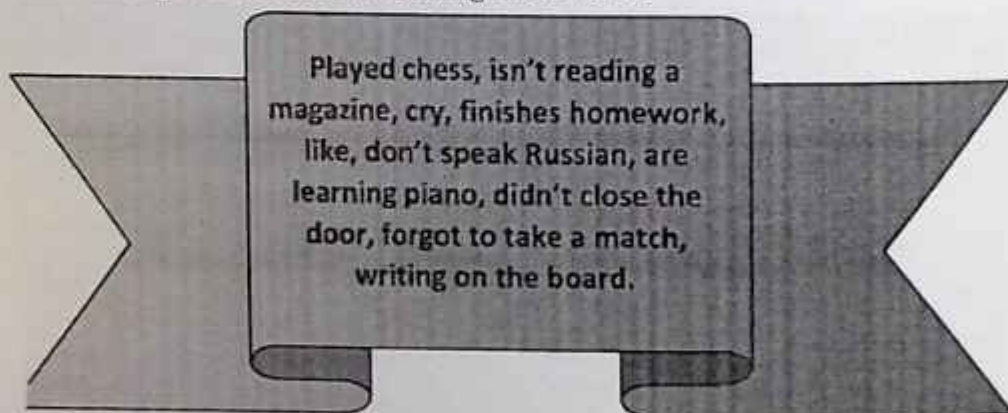
Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
We are waiting for the bus.		
Sue is learning Spanish.		
I am cleaning the room.		
My sister and I are watering the flowers.		
Reptiles live in water and on land.		
The rector leads the university.		
Tim usually sleeps 5 hours a day.		

Doctors cure patients.		
The pilot flew to London at 2.		
My mum boiled 4 eggs four us.		
Cinderella left her shoe on the stairs.		

13.2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The students _____ to the university at 3 yesterday. (come/comes/are coming/came).
2. The gardener _____ in the garden now. (works/is working/worked).
3. Sarah usually _____ at 7 o'clock every day.
4. The monkey _____ a lot of bananas an hour ago. (is eating/ate/eats)
5. We _____ about a very important issue right now. (are thinking/think/thought).
6. Bankers always _____ hard at the end of the month. (are working/work/worked)
7. Everybody _____ the last theme. (is understanding/understands/understood)
8. Excellent students never _____ the others in the exam in this group. (are helping/help/helped)
9. The weather _____ colder day by day. (is getting/gets/got)
10. Our groupmates _____ first in running competition. (is coming/come/came)

13.3. Make up correct sentences using these verbs.



World cuisine. (Yummy text)



The term cuisine stands for specific cooking way and style related to one exact culture, nation or religion. When we meet any type, example of meal, immediately remember about that certain country. For example, pilaf or chuchvara give information about our Uzbek nationality to others or pizza and spaghetti inform about Italian nation.

Here is given 3 top countries that are famous for their own kitchen.

1. Italy.



It is a boot shaped country located in southern-central Europe. Teramisu and Gelato are the commonly eaten desserts not only in the country, but also all around the world. An Italian eats pasta once a day, 23 kg a year. Garlic bread is another well-known Italian food that is not found in another kitchen. They love espresso very much. Did you know that tomatoes 1st appeared in Tuscany, one of the biggest region of Italy in 1548? Another interesting fact is that Italians don't eat bread as an appetizer, but at the end to clean the plate. As an appetizer they have a special antipasti ("before meal") that includes several cold food, such as meat, olive, cheeses, vegetables in oil and mushrooms. After the main course they eat salad to digest their meal. Olive and vinegar are found almost in all their salads. Say Buon Appetiti before starting to eat.

2. China

Sophisticated Chinese food has its own characteristics and style. This nation pay special attention their meal to be healthier. They include several vegetables, grass fed meat, sea products, useful herbs and spices. Canned or frozen food are eaten rarely. Handpicked ingredients are very significant for medical purposes. They are rich in nutrition and low in fat. They tend to steam, braise and stir-fry their food. There are 34 regions in China and their good and cooking methods aren't repeated.



3. France.

France has a variety, unrepeatable and colorful cuisine. Their meals last very long, up to 4 hours. Usually they serve 3 courses of meals. They try to talk about their days during this time. If you are 16 or above and older you can have alcohol drinks. For many countries it can be weird, but the French love eating snails and oysters and it is fact that they consume more than 500 million snails a year. The french call starter or appetizer as *entree* and salads, soup or snails are often served in it. In France you can find more than 400 types of cheese. Another fun fact about French food is that famous French fries actually originated in Belgium. Many people know that croissants were appeared in this country, but Austria is the home for this pastry. It was originated in Austria in 13th century. The French use cutlery (forks, knives) even while eating burgers.



The following 4 countries are also have their own unique and attractive cuisine. Your task is find information about them. 4. Turkey 5. India 6. Japan 7. Thai

13.4. Answer the following question. Is it about Italy, China or France?
Write I, Ch or F next to the statements.

Which country has more meals and last long time?

Which country has somethings that were originated in another place?

Where the first tomatoes appeared?

Which country pays much attention to your health?

Which country don't eat burgers with their hands?

6. Which country doesn't repeat their cooking methods in its several regions?

7. Which country has world famous desserts?

8. Which country eats salad as a dessert, not as an appetizer?

SHAPES

There are several geometric shapes. We see them in our daily life. Let's introduce and learn them.

Shapes	Its name	Shapes	Its name
	Circle Round		Pentagon
	Triangle		Hexagon
	Rectangle		Heptagon
	Square		Octagon
	Heart		Nonagon
	Oval		Rhombus Diamond
	Star		Moon

13.5. Do the task according to the instruction.

1. Draw the shape of box.	
2. Draw the shape of stadium.	
3. Draw the shape of love.	
4. Draw the shape of egg.	
5. Draw the shapes of star and moon.	
6. Draw the shape of ball.	
7. Draw the shape of precious stone.	

 wordlist	Wait for- ni kutmoq	digest- hazm qilmoq
	Learn- o'rganmoq	olive oil- zaytun yog'i
	Lead- boshqarmoq, yetaklamoq	vinegar- sirka, uksus
	Cure- davolamoq	sophisticated
	Issue- masala	grass fed- o't bilan
	oziqlangan	
	Stand for- ma'noni anglatadi	handpicked- qo'lda
	terilgan	
	Boot shaped- etik shakldagi	significant- ahamiyatli
	Locate- joylashmoq	braise- qovurmoq
	Well-known- mashhur	steam- bug'da pishirmoq
	Weird- g'alati, yoqimsiz	croissant- kruvasan
		(ragalik)
	Unique- noyob	cutlery- sanchqi va
		pichoq to'plami

LESSON 14. BEVERAGES.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Speaking: After 5 years I |
| 2. Grammar. Future Simple Tense |
| 3. Reading. Beverages |
| 4. Vocabulary. Temperaments. |



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

--What do you think? Where will you be after 5 years?

- I think, I will be in London, I will have my own house and private car. I will be a director of a small/big company. And you? Where will you be after 5 years

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

Future Simple Tense gives information about the activities that happen in the future. *Ex: I shall cook the dinner tonight. They will come to my house tomorrow.*

Formation: S+will/shall+V1

I/We	shall	go	to the cinema	this weekend.
You	will	see	my parents	on Friday.
He/she/it	will	clean	the yard	tomorrow.
They	will	play	ball games	next term.

Negative form is made by adding **not** after **shall/will**.

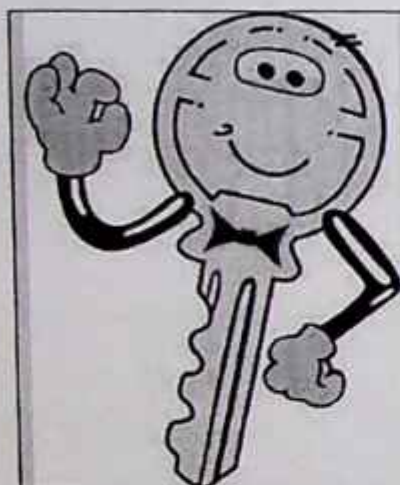
Formation: S+will/shall+not+V1

I/We	Shall	not	Go	to the cinema	this weekend.
You	will	not	see	my parents	on Friday.
He/she/it	will	not	clean	the yard	tomorrow.
They	will	not	play	ball games	next term.

Question form is made by changing places of subject and **will/shall**.

Formation: Will/shall+S+V1?

Shall	I/We	Not	Go	to the cinema	this weekend.
Will	You	not	see	my parents	on Friday.
Will	He/she/it	not	clean	the yard	tomorrow.
Will	They	not	play	ball games	next term.



Key words:

Tomorrow Tonight
 The day after tomorrow
 After 2 days/a week
 Next month/year
 Coming week/month
 In 5 minutes This week
 In 2030 On my birthday

I will sleep early tonight,

You will not be late tomorrow for the meeting, if you sleep now.

(Today **will** is used for all subjects: I will go, you will go, he will go, we will go,

Short forms of will and shall is 'll. I'll, you'll, we'll, he'll, they'll)

14.1. Read the dialogue and pay attention to the usage of *will/shall*.

A: Hi, friend! Shall we go somewhere?

B: Hello! Sounds good! Let's go to the seaside! We shall have barbecues and burn in the sun.

A: I think, we shall also sail in a boat there. You will see real aquatic life then.

B: Is it OK, if we'll meet at 4 p.m?

A: Well, I'll finish my work at 2 p.m and it will take an hour to do my households. So, I'll come before 4 p.m.

14.2. Look at Jo's plans for this week days and answer the given questions.



A future basketball player.

This is a young Jo. He is only 5, but he is a very talented and hardworking boy. He does sports from early morning till the evening. Here is his next weekly routine.

On Monday he will run . He will spend his whole day in the stadium.

On Tuesday he will exercise in the gym. He will not be in the stadium on that day.

On Wednesday he will do several jumping tasks, jumping long, jumping high.

On Thursday he will swim and go sailing in the central swimming pool.

On Friday he will play board games like chess, draught, Sunday is football day.

On Sunday he will play football with his friends. They will have fun.

Finally, on Sunday he will not do any sport. He will have rest, meet friends, go to the cinema, parks and in short, he will enjoy his day off.

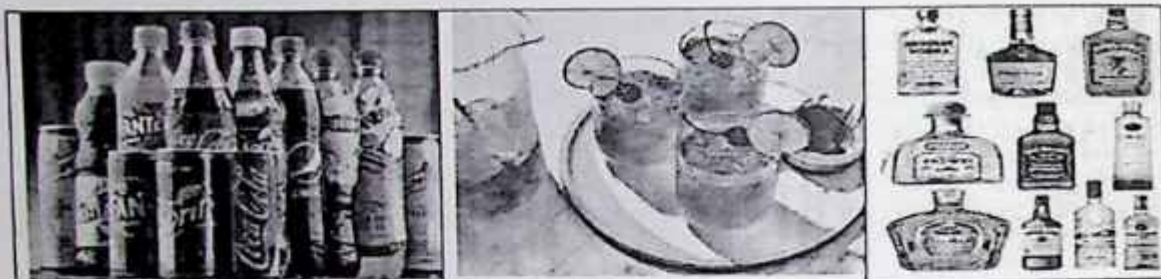
Questions:

1. What will he do on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday....?
2. What day he will not do sport? What will he do then?
3. What days will he busy with sport?

14.3. Now, make up your own sentences with *will*. What will you do these times? Ex: *I will make dinner at 5 o'clock.*

1. at 5 o'clock.
2. at lunchtime tomorrow.
3. at Christmas this year.
4. next month.
5. the following week.
6. coming year.

BEVERAGES.



The types of beverages are different:

A) Soft drinks: tea, coffee, cacao, lemonade, cocktail, milk, energy drinks, sodas and juice. They don't contain alcohol.

B) Alcohol drinks: beer, wine, vodka, gin, tonic, whisky, brandy, tequila and etc. They are distilled and fermented and make a person drunk.

C) Still water: just plain water.

The words sparkling water, mineral water, pop water and also fizzy drinks are synonyms. They contain gas.

A **barman** - is a person who serves with drinks in a cafes, pubs, restaurants and some other places.

Here is the list of coffee

White coffee (milky), black coffee, espresso, coffee latte, cappuccino, macchiato, "americano", unleaded and etc.

14.4. Here container names for the drinks. Match them.

1. a cup of coffee	2. a bottle of beer	3. a mug of water	4. a glass of wine	5. A teapot of tea
				

Personality types

There are billions of people and billions of characters and personalities. According to temperament of people we can see how they can react to the surrounding events. Their temperament does not reflect consciousness, memory, intelligence and ability. That is why we can find talented and untalented, knowledgeable and uneducated people among all temperaments. There are four temperaments:

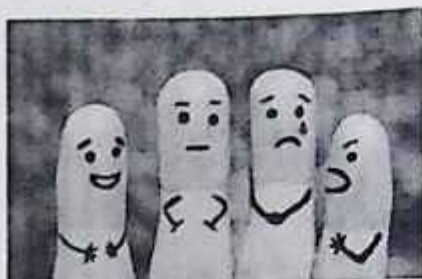
Sanguine. These types of people are usually cheerful and exuberant people. These people are diligent and impressive, at the same time so flexible. They show strong reaction to the events. Although they gain knowledge easily, they do not learn it thoroughly. They are good communicators with politeness, can get on well with others.	
Phlegmatic – calm people. They prefer not to hurry. They may be inactive in difficult moments in life, but usually bold to gain their target goals. Phlegmatic people can learn something slowly but in detail.	
Choleric people- are usually very hot tempered. They are brave, agile and mobile people. From the other side, they are unstable and quick-tempered. They tend to be very active and workaholic. But they don't work in the same temp, sometimes diligently, sometimes so slowly. So, they feel difficulty in problematic situations.	
Melancholics – are sad, timid and depressed people. It is said they are mentally weak people. Getting tired, not having enough courage to find power for their desires are very typical for them. Melancholy people don't want to cope with any kind of difficulties, they prefer to give up fighting against them. Negative emotions prevail over positive emotions. They tend to depression and their appearance reminds of a depressed or sad person.	

TEMPERAMENT  PHLEGMATIC  SANGUINE  CHOLERIC  MELANCHOLIC	What about you? What is your temperament?
--	---

14.5. Here is the test to identify your personality, your temperament. Do it.

1. When you are among the people you are
 - A) A person who starts talks
 - B) You wait them to address you
2. You are mostly....
 - A) Practical
 - B) Theoretical
3. When you are making a decision which one is more comfortable?
 - A) Working with rules and standards
 - B) Based on your personal emotions, feelings
4. In which case you feel much better yourself?
 - A) After shopping
 - B) When you realize that you have a chance of shopping
5. In the evening parties you are
 - A) Stay late, you become more and more energized as time passes
 - B) Feel tiredness and leave the party earlier
6. To do ordinary tasks which one do you prefer?
 - A) To do it in a common way
 - B) To create your own style
7. How do you usually behave yourself?
 - A) Cold and calm person
 - B) Curious and active person





8. Which way would you choose?
- A) Managing the development of events
 - B) Relying on the natural development of the events
9. Which one do you usually prefer when you are in the public?
- A) To attend in the general conversation
 - B) To talk each person individually
10. When you are reading a book according to your own interest, which style of the writer do you prefer more?
- A) The way how he clearly expresses what he means
 - B) The way how he expresses his imagination in an unusual, original way
11. You are more attracted to
- A) To the sequence and logic of the thoughts
 - B) The harmony of human relations
12. Which of the variants you can say that is "Me"
- A) A serious and willing person
 - B) A free person with non-serious attitude to the life
13. Usually, you can...
- A) Freely talk to anyone for as long as you like
 - B) Only find theme to chat to the certain types of people
14. Which of these features is more suitable for you?
- A) An executor
 - B) a creator
15. From the following pair of words which one do you prefer?
- A) Reliable
 - B) Impressive
16. From the following pair of words which one do you prefer?
- A) Methodological
 - B) Random
17. From the following pair of words which one do you prefer?
- A) Open, communicative
 - B) Thoughtful
18. From the following pair of words which one do you prefer?
- A) Clear\ understandable
 - B) Beautiful\ handsome
19. From the following pair of words which one do you prefer?

A) Fair

B) Sympathetic

20. Following the rules, schedules at work

A) You like it

B) Limits your opportunities

(the results of your answers are given in the following site:

<https://mymedic.uz/salomatlik/psixologiya/psixologik-test-xarakterni-aniqlash/>)

	Talented- qobiliyatli Hardworking- mehnatkash Cheerful- quvnoq Imaginative- hayolparas Exuberent-jo'shqin Diligent-mehnatsevar Theoretical- nazariyachi Ordinary/typical-oddiy Impressive-ta'sirli Polite-muloyin, xushmuomila Thoughtful- mulohazali Reliable- ishonchli	Bold- jasur Logical- mantiqiy Unusual- noodatiy Curious-qiziquvchan Creative- yaratuvchi, ijodkor Practical- amaliyotchi Courage(ous)- jasorat(li) Timid- qo'rqqoq Calm-og'ir, vazmin Methodological-uslubga ega Willing- ishtiyoqmand Responsible- mas'uliyatli
	Beverage- ichimlik Contain- o'z ichiga oladi Distilled- distillangan Fermented- fermentlangan Soft drinks- gazlanmagan suvlar Plain water- toza suv Sparkling/pop/fizzy water- gazli suv A cup of coffee- 1 chashka qahva A bottle of beer- 1 butilka pivo A mug of water- 1 bakal suv A glass of wine- 1 stakan vino A teapot of tea- 1 choynak choy Surrounding- atrof Event- hodisa Reflect- aks etmoq Prevail- ustunlik qilmoq Give up- b. odatni tashlamoq Cope with- uddalamoq	Reaction- reaksiya, ta'sir Random- tasodifiy Harmony- uyg'unlik Schedule- jadval Get on well+ yaxshi chiqishmoq Thoroughly- batafsil Melancholic- melanxolik Choleric- xolerik Phlegmatic- flegmatik Sanguine- sangvinik Ability- qobiliyat Memory- xotira Intelligence- aql Consciousness- ong Emotion- Hissiyot Depression- tushkunlik Power- kuch, quvvat Goals- maqsadlar

LESSON 15. HONEY.

1. Speaking: I m going to

2. Grammar. The construction of "To be going to"

4. Reading. A story of a young beekeeper.

4. Vocabulary. Tea types.



Warming up question of the lesson!!!

Warm up question of the lesson!!!

- What are you going to do tomorrow?

- I am going to eat in a restaurant with my family. And what are you going to do at the weekends?

- I am going to meet with my best friend at the weekend.

"TO BE GOING TO"

This structure is used to talk about your future plans. Ex: I am going to wash my car tomorrow.

The formation: S+ to be (am, is, are) going to+ V

I am going to clean the room.

He is going to watch TV this evening.

We are going to buy a new car this month.

In order to make Negative form we add Not after To be and in question form To be moves at the beginning of sentences, before a subject.

The formation: S+to be (am is, are) going to +V

I am not going to sell my house.

They are not going to answer the question.

She is not going to drive a car tomorrow.

To be (am, is, are) +S +going to+ V?

Are you going to pay for the bill yourself?

Is he going to do homework tonight?

Key words: Tomorrow, next, following, after, tonight, this week, in 2025.

The verbs go and come usually aren't used in this structure: I am going- Not I am going to go./ I am coming- Not I am going to come.

15.1. Look at the plan of a student and make up sentences using "to be going to" structure. EX: *I am going to wake up at 7.*



At 7:00- wake up
At 7:30- wash and have breakfast
At 8:00- get dressed and leave home.
At 8:30- start my lessons.
At 1 p.m- leave the university and come home
At 2 p.m- have lunch.
At 2:30- take a nap.

At 4 p.m.- read, watch TV, listen to music.
At 5:30- cook dinner.
At 6:00- do homework.
At 8:00- have dinner
At 8:30- go out for a walk
At 9:30- use social networks, chat on the phone
At about 11:00- go to my bed.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

15.2. Here is your best friend's tomorrow's plans. Answer the questions using his/her answers.



1. Clean the rooms ✓
2. Do the laundry ✗
3. Cook ✓
4. Play football ✗
5. Play the musical instrument ✓
6. Meet a friend ✗
7. Do shopping ✗
8. Walk ✓
9. To do homework ✓
10. Chat on the phone/net ✓

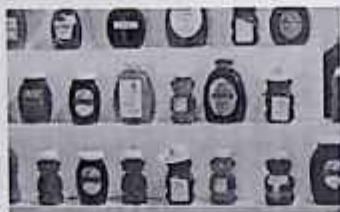
Questions:	Answers:
1. Are you going to clean the room	
2. Are you going to do laundry tomorrow?	
3. Are you going to cook tomorrow?	
4. Are you going to play football tomorrow?	
5. Are you going to play the musical instrument?	
6. Are you going to meet your friends?	
7. Are you going to do shopping?	
8. Are you going to walk tomorrow?	
9. Are you going to do homework tomorrow?	
10. Are you going to chat on the phone tomorrow?	

15.3. Now you should make your plans for future. Use "To be going to"



15.4. Read the text about honey and a young beekeeper.

A story of a young beekeeper.



Bees make honey, they use flower nectar to make it. Honey is used as a sweetener to make some types of baked food and beverage. However, honey types differ from each other. Here's given some popular types of honey:

Raw or pure honey is 100% clean honey that doesn't have any other ingredients or additives such as syrup. This type of honey doesn't pass from the pasteurization process. **Organic Honey** is taken from the pollen of organically growing plants. Bees that are carrying organic honey are not chemically treated. It means, organic honey is free from additives, preservatives, and chemicals. However, it is produced using specific organic farming practices and experiments.



Abdulla Habibullaev is from Samarkand city, a beekeeper. He is continuing the profession of his ancestors. He has learned the secrets of beekeeping from them. As he says it is useful not only for the human health, but also in medicine and agriculture.

"Knowing this I founded the enterprise of "Exclusive Golden Honey" in 2012" and I have 120 hives of bees and delivering our product throughout the country, -says a young entrepreneur. Abdulla is also trying to develop this field. He wishes to create a new breed of bee. As he says he has brought two Bacfast bees from Germany and he is going alter all his bees into this breed. It is said these bees are considered disease resistant and also 3-4 times better than native bees in terms of development, pollination and honey collection efficiency. Besides this, our hero is going to organize a modern 12-hectares intensive garden and intensive bee breeding park in Jomboy district. The total cost of these projects is going to be 3.5 billion sums. He is going to establish a modern lab and going to start to breed bees artificially there. He goes on his words: "In 2019 I was in Turkey and learned it from Turkish local beekeepers. I believe that this method is much effective in developing bees." He adds that he is going to double the amount of honey next year.

Did You Know?



- Every September Honey Festival is held in Philadelphia;
- bee milk (apilak) is better than chemical drugs in treating anemia, angina, weakness, strengthening immunity;
- honey is combination of sugar (80%) and water (20%);
- the bees visit 2 million flowers flying over 55000 miles just to make 1 pound of honey;
- one bee can only produce 1/12 teaspoon of honey in its lifetime;
- a single bee visits from 50 up to 100 flowers on its trip out of hive;
- only honey includes all substances necessary for life, including water;
- a good antibiotic and cares about beauty;
- propolis of honey is used to cure some illnesses like cardiovascular, neurological, and anti-diabetic benefits. Its products are very handy to reduce the risk of high cholesterol, heart diseases and also stroke.

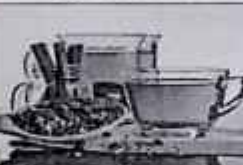
15.5. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. For what purposes do we use honey?
2. What are the types of honey?
3. What do you remember about Abdulla Habibullaev?
4. What does Abdulla say about his job?
5. What are his future plans?
6. What facts did you find new for yourself?

wordlist

To do laundry- kir yuvmoq	enterprise- tadbirkor
Sweetener- ta'm beruvchi	deliver- yetkazib bermoq
Baked food- pishirilgan ovqat	120 hives of bees-120 quti asalari
Additive- qo'shimcha	agriculture-qishloq xo'jaligi
Raw/pure honey- tabiiy, toza asal	found- asos solmoq
Organic hone- organik asal	breed- nasl
Pollen- gulchanglar	disease resistant-kasallikka chidamli
Treated- ishlov berilgan	pollination- changlatish
Preservatives- konservantlar	efficiency- samaradorlik
Experiment- tajriba	hero- qahramon
Ancestors- ajdodlar	double- 2 martaga oshmoq

TEA TYPES

		
1. Green tea	2. Black tea	3. White tea
		
4. Herbal tea	5. Loose leaf tea	6. Lemon tea
		
7. Matcha tea	8. Rooibos tea	9. Oolong tea

Tea is aromatic beverage and it is drunk with love. Making tea is also very simple. Put some tea into your teapot and pour hot water. Let it rest for a minute. It is ready. It is good to drink it in 2 or 5 minutes. However, there are some types of tea that are difficult to make. For instance, caramel tea, chai tea, Thai iced tea and some others. They look like coffee or cocktail. That's why in some countries like China, Japan and Thai there are some special course for making super tea. In Uzbekistan also tea is very special. It is tradition to offer a cup of tea to the guests. A new bride also serves tea to their family members or guests. Everybody knows that this beverage prevents us from many illnesses such as heart diseases, from the risk of cancer and inflammation. It also helps to boost your immune system and provides with good sleep. Unfortunately, it is not suggested for all or it has limit for those people.



15.6. Answer the questions about tea?

1. Do you like tea?
2. Do you often drink it?
3. If yes, what type of tea do you prefer?
4. If yes, what time do you usually drink it?
5. If no, why don't you like it?
6. Who makes tea in your family?

wordlist

aromatic beverage- hushbo'y ichimlik

very simple- juda oddiy

look like- o'xshamoq

special course- maxsus kurs

offer tea- choy uzatmoq

bride- kelin

family members and guests- oila a'zolari va mehmonlar

prevent from- ...dan muhofaza qilmoq

risk of cancer- saraton xavfi

inflammation- shamollash, yallig'lanish

boost immune system- immunitet tizimini mustahkamlamoq

provide with- ... bilan ta'minlamoq

PROGRESS QUIZ

1. Material on the theme Present Continuous

TEACH-THIS.COM

Guess Who?



Is he watching TV?
Is he wearing a T-shirt?
Is he George White?

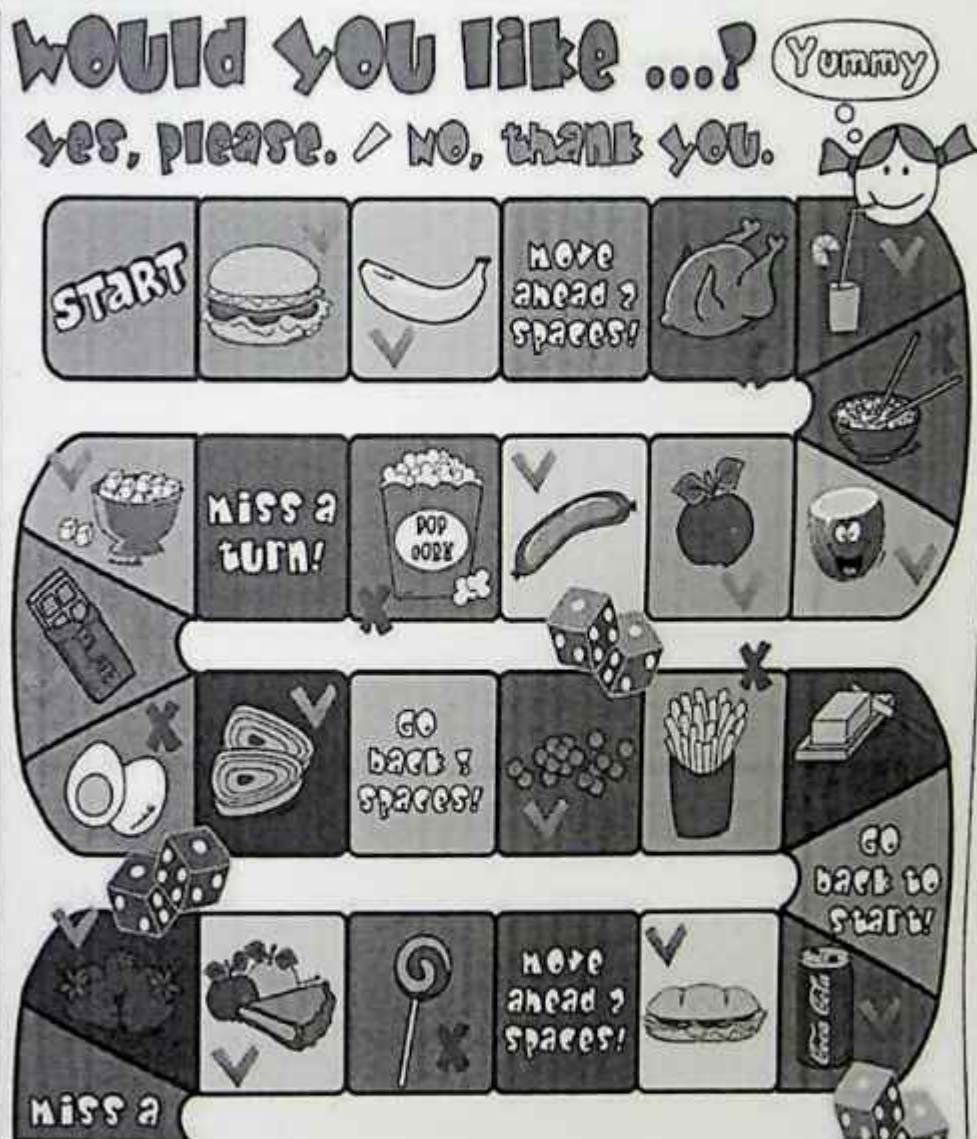


Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.
Yes, that's right. Your turn!

George White Now: watching TV jeans T-shirt trainers	Terry Woodall Now: listening to music trousers shirt shoes	Kim Wong Now: watching TV jeans sweater trainers	Al Green Now: listening to music shorts T-shirt trainers
Tim Kobayashi Now: watching TV jeans shirt shoes	Matthew Smith Now: reading an email shorts T-shirt trainers	Tom Black Now: watching TV jeans T-shirt trainers	Michael Keegan Now: reading an email trousers shirt shoes
David Jones Now: reading an email jeans T-shirt trainers	Paul White Now: watching TV trousers shirt shoes	Willard Elliot Now: reading an email trousers shirt shoes	Kerry Lee Now: listening to music shorts sweater trainers
Terry Fernandez Now: reading an email trousers sweater shoes	Pablo Rano Now: listening to music shorts T-shirt trainers	Simon Flower Now: watching TV jeans sweater shoes	James Brown Now: reading an email trousers shirt shoes
Ralph Smith Now: reading an email shorts T-shirt trainers	Chris Newton Now: listening to music shorts sweater trainers	James Hewitt Now: watching TV jeans shirt shoes	Mike Kendall Now: listening to music trousers sweater shoes

Written by Teresa O'Brien for Teach-This.com ©2014

2. Material on the theme "Would you like?"



3. Material on Demonstrative pronouns

Name _____ Demonstratives

Demonstratives



1. Which demonstratives indicate something that is close to the speaker in distance or time?

2. Which demonstratives indicate something that is far away from the speaker in distance or time?

3. Demonstratives can be used as what parts of speech?

DIRECTIONS: Underline the demonstrative in each sentence. Is it being used as a pronoun or an adjective?

4. I am looking forward to that. _____

5. This is awful! _____

6. Those kids will be late. _____

7. This business is well-respected. _____

8. Did you hear that? _____

9. Will you help with this? _____

TERM. LESSON 1. THE STRUCTURE OF FAT AND OIL.

Speaking: Can you help me? Can you cook?

Grammar: "Can/could" modals.

Reading: Fat and oil.

Vocabulary: Weather.

Warm-up	- What can you do? - I can jump. I can play the piano. - Can you speak English? - Yes, I can. - Can you speak Chinese? - No, I can't.
----------------	---

"CAN/COULD"

Modal verb Can express the ability of ability, opportunity, request, offer, permission, possibility or impossibility.
Formation: S+Can+V Ex: I can play football very well.
Negative form is made by adding not after Can and question form is made by changing places of can and subject.
Formation: S+Can+Not+V Can+S+V?
I can not (can't) play football. Can you play football? Yes, I can. No, I can't.
Past form of Can is Could. Negative form is could not (couldn't). Could comes before subject, at the beginning of the sentences to make question form.
Ex: I could speak when I was one and half year.
I couldn't ride a bike when I was 7 years old.
Could you read and write before you go to school? Yes, I could. No, I couldn't.
Could is more polite when asking, when you are pleasing something.
Can you bring me the chair? - Could you bring me the chair? (more polite)
Can and could don't change their form with any subject:
I, you, she, he, we, they+can+V I can run. You can jump. He can swim. We can write. They can read.

1.1. Practice modal verbs of *Can* and *Could*.

1. It is snowing. We play snowballs.
2. I climb a tree when I was 5 years old.
3. Sarah likes learning languages. She speak 4 languages.
4. Our parents go abroad on their holiday last year.
5. Children read alphabet when they first came to school.
6. If you have a problem with salary, we talk to our boss.
7. Mary help us if we ask.

1.2. Fill in the blanks with *can't* or *couldn't*.

1. You enter the house because you don't have a key.
2. It is foggy, so now we see far.
3. His dad buy a ticket for the cinema yesterday.
4. The students understand their teacher, because he was ill.
5. He buy a car last month, so he is working harder now.
6. She win the competition, if she doesn't work harder.
7. We said sorry because we go to their party.

1.3. Make and answer the questions using the information in the box.

No	People	Swim	Sing English songs	Play volleyball	Make cocktail	Do gardening
1.	Susan	√	×	√	√	×
2.	Eddie	×	×	√	×	×
3.	Antony and Alan	×	√	√	×	×
4.	Me					

Ex: Mark can swim but he can't sing songs.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

L.1.4. Now you will listen new words about weather and learn their usage.

TYPES OF WEATHER

№	How it looks	Word	№	How it looks	Word
1.		Rain-rainy	7.		Hot
2.		Cloud-cloudy	8.		Warm
3.		Sun-sunny	9.		Cool
4.		Fog-foggy	10.		Cold
5.		Snow-snowy	11.		Thunderstorm
6.		Wind-windy	12.		Lightening

1. Weather forecast

2. Rainbow

3. Umbrella

4. Drought

5. Rain drops

6. Snowflakes

7. Blow

How is the weather like today? or How is the weather today?

These are the questions if you want to know about the weather. You can answer in

these forms:

It is hot and sunny	or	It is raining.
It is cold and snowy.		It is snowing.
It is cool and windy.		The wind is blowing.
It is warm but rainy.		There is lightening.

L.1.5. Listen to the dialogue about weather. Write *can(t)*, *could(t)* and one of the words in the box.

Help, choose, play, stay, tell, go, wait, remember, give.

WHAT IS THE WEATHER LIKE TOMORROW?

Alex: you me tomorrow's weather, please?

Sandra: Sure, it is going to rain, so we..... at home and watch our favourite TV programs.

Alex: No, I don't agree with you. We for a walk under the umbrella. We our romantic students' years.

Sandra: Sorry, but I don't want to go out now. What other variants are there that we... ..

Alex: Well, I you many variants. If you are not keen on outdoor activities, you board games like chess, draughts or domino.

Sandra: I am very capricious today. I don't want to do anything logical, too. I think I will be agree with you. I will be ready in 5 minutes. you.....me?

Alex: Of course, why not?

Sandra: you..... me to open the door, then?

1.6. Read the text about *Fat and oil* and answer the questions.

THE STRUCTURE OF FAT AND OIL

Fats and oils are types of organic compounds. Their main elements are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They form molecules.

Fats and oils are organic compounds that, like carbohydrates, are composed of the elements carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and oxygen (O), arranged to form molecules. There are many types of fats and oils and a number of terms and concepts associated with them, which are detailed further here.

- Monounsaturated fats.
- Polyunsaturated fats.
- Saturated fats.
- Trans fats.

A person needs a certain amount of fat and oil for their body, but it must be limited. Having necessary amount of fat and oil provides with energy and important fatty acids. Our body can't produce them itself. However, don't forget extra fat is harmful and it causes gaining extra weight. Correct amount of fat helps us to stay warm, have energy, absorb vitamins and hormones. Without these fats and their functions body can't work properly.

1. What kind of compound are the fats and oils?
2. What are the main elements of organic food?
3. What do they form?
4. What are the types of fats and oils?
5. Why do we need fats and oils?
6. Why the amount of fats and oils must be limited?

Homework!!!

1.7. Answer the questions about yourself?

1. What do you eat for your breakfast?
2. What do you eat for your lunch?
3. What do you eat for your dinner?
4. Do you think your food contain enough fat and oil?
5. What food can't you eat at all?
6. What couldn't you eat when you were young?

LESSON 2. GMO FOOD.

Speaking: When must we go to the party?

Grammar: Modal verb *Must*

Reading: What's GMO?

Vocabulary:

Warm-up	- What must you bring for the course tomorrow? - We must bring textbooks, copybooks and pens. - What mustn't you bring? - We mustn't bring phones.
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Must / have to

1. **Must** is another modal verb that is used to show necessity, strong obligation.

You **must** come to university on time.

To make negative form we add **not** after **must**.

You **must not** (mustn't) be passive in English lessons.

To make question form we change the places of subject and **must**. (not common)

- **Must** I read all these books? – yes, you **must**/ no, you **mustn't**.

2. **Have to** is also used to talk about necessity, obligation and prohibition.

Ex: You **have to** wear uniform at public schools.

Compare

Must	have to
is used to tell someone's desires:	is used about the rules written somewhere:
Ex: This is a perfect market. You <u>must</u> visit it.	Ex: In public places you <u>have to</u> behave politely.

For 3rd form singular Have to is changed into has to: Ex: He **has to** be on time.
In order to make negative and question forms do not and does not are used:

Ex: You **have to** speak in English in English lessons at this institute.

You **don't have to** speak English.

- Do you **have to** speak English? - yes, I do/ no, I don't.

Ex: She **has to** finish her assignment by the end of the week.

She **doesn't have to** finish.

- Does she **have to** finish? - yes, she does/ no, she doesn't.

Compare

Mustn't	don't have to
It means don't do it	It means you don't need to do it.
Ex: It is my secret. You mustn't tell it to anyone.	Ex: You don't have to come with me. I'm not afraid in the dark.

Past simple of must and have to is **had to**:

Ex: We **had to** come back home yesterday.

Negative form is made by **didn't have to**:

You **didn't have to** pay the bills.

For making question form **did+S+have to+V** structure is used:

Did you have to pay the bills? - yes, I did/ no, I didn't.

Look at the sentences. Match them with their pairs.

1. You must keep it secret.	A) You mustn't sleep a lot.
2. You must wake up earlier.	B) You mustn't go out.
3. You must hurry.	C) You mustn't quarrel with everyone.
4. You must help everyone.	D) You mustn't be lazy.
5. You must stay at home.	E) You mustn't tell it to anyone.
6. You must drink soft drinks.	F) You mustn't be late.

7. You must work hard.	G) You mustn't drink alcohol.
8. You must be polite.	H) You mustn't be selfish.

2.2. Complete the sentences using must, have to, has to, had to.

1. You to be on time in your new job.
2. Tony wear black trousers and a white shirt with a tie in the office.
3. We drive on the left in that city last year.
4. She get ready harder for the exam?
5. You bring some drinks for the party.
6. Last night we show our passports and tickets at the station.
7. My friends to go to the meeting today.
8. Sarah finish her presentation. Tomorrow she has a crucial meeting.
9. You stop at the red colour of the traffic light.
10. He pay a lot of money for the bill.

2.3. Make a list about your must and mustn't activities for the next week.

Ex: I *must* clean my house or I *mustn't* clean my house next week.

1. clean my house and work in the garden.
2. make a presentation
3. have a party
4. read two books
5. watch English podcasts
6. meet my friend
7. go to the market
8. take a course
9. complete my assignment on the subjects
10. cook something for my family/friends

2.4. Write the activities that you had to do last week. Ex: I *had to* clean my house last week.

WHAT IS GMO?

GMO-genetically modified organism is the type of organism that its genotype is 1 has been changed. This changing process can be experimented in plants, animals and microorganisms and it can be used in scientific or economical purposes. Currently using trans genes to create transgenic organisms is one of the main types of genetic modifications.

The main reason developing GMO is to 2..... farmers to prevent their crop and loosing harvest, also to control weeds. Genetically modified organisms demand less pesticides, chemicals or fertilizers and it helps to reduce excess costs from farmers. It helps economize their 3..... It helps to create new improved varieties. Those varieties are produced much faster than conventional grown products.

Here are given a number of pros of GMOs:

1. They are much resistant to some harmful 4..... and to some plant viruses;
2. They are tolerant to drought, to certain herbicides that are used to control weeds.
3. The content of the food is much nutritional.

Today a number of objections are being given by food safety critics in order not to develop this 5..... They are wondering if this food is healthy or unhealthy, safe or unsafe.

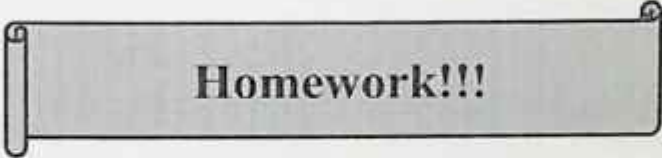
As main sources we can say cotton, corn and soybeans, they are grown in the US. Ingredients for other foods are made by them. 6..... instance: corn syrup is used to sweeten some foods and drinks; its starch is one of the main ingredients to make soup and sauce; to make snack food 7....., salad, dressings and mayonnaise are full of soybean, corn and canola oils. Other examples are 8..... beets to make sugar and livestock feed.

2.5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

Bread, money, sugar, help, artificially, for, insects, business.
--

2.6. Discuss the following questions.

1. GMO is a short form of
2. It can be experienced in
3. It is used in purposes.
4. One of the main types is..... and it creates..... organisms.
5. The reasons of producing them are.....
6. The benefits are
- 7..... are disagree to develop this process.
- 8..... are the main sources of GMOs.



Homework!!!

Make up 10 sentences with “must”, and “have to”.

LESSON 3. WHAT IS ORGANIC FOOD?

Speaking: May I come in?

Grammar: Modal verb *May/might*.

Reading: What's Organic food??

Vocabulary: Feelings

Warm-up

- May I have another cup of coffee, please?
- Yes, sure. You may.
- May she come to the lesson a bit later?
- No, she may not. She must be on time.

MAY/MIGHT

Modal verb May is used to ask for and give permission, express possibility or probability, wishes and also to make suggestions.

Ex: May I ask a question?

You may sit at the front desk if you wish.

We may go to the party with our friends.

May your life be full of unforgettable and wonderful moments.

To make negative form add not after May.

Ex: You may not say what you want. It is impolite.

We may meet not speak loudly at the lesson.

And question form is made by changing the places of May and subject.

Ex: May I ask question if I can't understand it?

Ex: May the children play in the garden? They are bored. Yes, they may/ no, they may not.

Past form of May is Might. **Ex:** I might get excellent mark, but didn't work hard.

Might is also used in the present simple, the meaning of possibility will be less.

Ex: Ok, I might come to your party on Sunday.

May is also used when you are uncertain something to happen.

Ex: - Is George coming? - No idea! He may. **Ex:** He may pass the exam. It is not so difficult.

3.1. Read the following activities and decide which one you may do which ones you might not. *Ex: I may(not) go out in the evening.*

1. go out in the evening		
2. play computer games		
3. use social networks		
4. eat in restaurants		
5. drink alcohol drinks		
6. have fast food and fizzy drinks		
7. speak loudly at the lesson		
8. drive a car		
9. to have pets at home		
10. listen to music aloud		

3.2. Make up sentences as an example using may/might according to the situation. *Ex: There are some black clouds in the sky. It may rain.*

- Ben is feeling better after an injection. _____
- Math is difficult. But students are doing their best. _____
- Hurry up! The lesson starts at 8:00. Or _____
- It is snowing outside. Put on your warm clothes. Or _____
- Two friends live in different cities but they are visiting London in summer at the same time. _____
- Take some water with you. It is so hot out. _____
- Peter likes travelling. Invite him to go with you. _____
- Sonia has some money and she is going to the clothes' shop. _____
- Speak quietly, please! The baby is sleeping. _____
- Don't stare at screen a lot. It is harmful. _____

3.3. Read the text about organic food and answer its questions.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ORGANIC FOOD

Organic food is processed food, it is fresh and tend to produce by special organic farming methods. It is a food which is

grown without adding chemicals like pesticides or fertilizers. It usually doesn't contain GMOs, namely, genetically modified food. We must not understand that organic food is just fruit and vegetables. It also can be meat, dairy products and also processed foods like crackers, drinks and frozen food.

Organic food is not a new trend of food producing. Before the second World War farming used to be done organically, after that fertilizers, several chemicals and pesticides started using widely. In the late 20th century special markets appeared to sell organic food. It became billions dollars industry with its features.

The reason for its advantages are as follows

First of all it is full of nutrition. It almost doesn't contain chemicals, it just has few amount. There is not genetically modified ingredients. Besides this, it is no

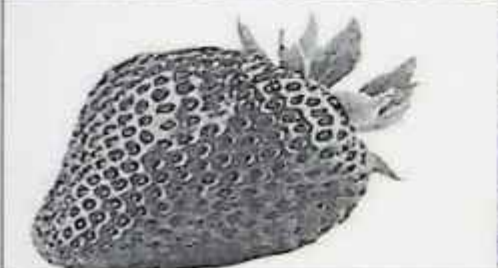
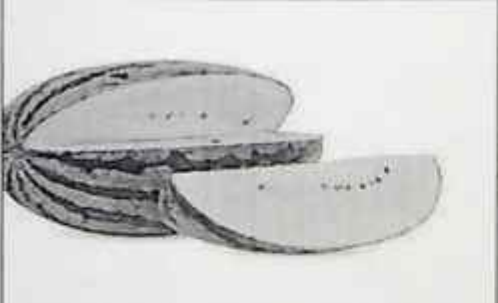
harmful for nature, as well as for wildlife, ecological friendly type of farming.

According to fact, organic food provides you with more beneficial fatty acids, some essential vitamins, minerals and antioxidants.



1. What is organic food?
2. What are the advantages of it?
3. Tell some facts about them?

3.4. Look at the picture of two types of food, see the differences and tell them with your own words.

GMO	ORGANIC FOOD
	
	
	
	

3.5. Introduce with the new vocabulary related to Feelings.

HOW DO YOU FEEL?

HAPPY

CALM

SAD/UNHAPPY

ENERGETIC

ANGRY

JELEOUS

EMBARRASSED

HURT

EXCITED

THANKFUL

SHY

DELIGHTED

WORRIED

SAFE

LONELY

SCARED

FRUSTRATED

TIRED

WORRIED

THIRSTY

HUNGRY

SMART

GENEROUS

CRAZY/SILLY/STUPID



3.6. Learn the quotes and try to understand their meaning.

People feel differently themselves in different situations. This feeling is also called emotions. How you feel yourself affects to the people around you. That's why, we wish you good mood all the time. Here are given some quotes about feelings told by different people

1. "Is it really possible to tell someone else what one feels?"
— Leo Tolstoy, *Anna Karenina*
2. "There could have been no two hearts so open, no tastes so similar, no feelings so in unison". — Jane Austen, *Persuasion*
3. "The only love that I really believe in is a mother's love for her children."
— Karl Lagerfeld
4. The deepest feeling always shows itself in silence; not in silence, but

restraint."

— Marianne Moore

5. "My feelings can perhaps be imagined, but they can hardly be described."

—Yann Martel

6. "It's not sissy to show your feeling."

—Princess Diana

7. "One can be the master of what one does, but never of what one feels."

— Gustave Flaubert

3.7. Read the dialogues and pay attention how to answer. Then underline the words related to feelings.

a) – Hi Simon! You can congratulate me; I got a new job and I'm so happy.

- Great! What job is it? Is it interesting or is it boring like last one?
- No, that's that I was looking forward to for a long time. I'm serious.
- Happy for you. When will you start it?
- It will be clear after job interview. It is on Wednesday.
- Come on, job interview? I thought you are starting it tomorrow. Don't tell anyone else before the job interview result. Otherwise, if you can't that job you may feel shy.
- Don't worry, I'm certain about the result. I'm not worried and I'm feeling more energetic and intelligent.
- Ok, I can only wish you good luck, friend.
- Thank you, I will call you with good result. - Well, I hope.



b) (the light is off; the child is crying)

- Don't worry sonny! Now I'll turn on the candle.
- I'm afraid, mum. It's dark here.
- Where was the candle? I can't find it. But don't worry I'll find it.
- Mum, you can use your torch of your phone, your phone is in your hand.
- Oh, my sweetie, smart boy. Thank you. Even in this scared moment my brave son can stay calm. Here is light dear.
- Yes mum, I'm not afraid anymore.

- My honey, I'm proud of you. Oh, the light is on again. Now if you are hungry and thirsty, we can have dinner.

3.8. Read the situations and tell how you feel yourself in these moments.

1. If you don't have enough money when you need?
2. if somebody laughs at you?
3. if somebody sits on your place?
4. if somebody helps you?
5. if somebody tells you a lie and you know it?
6. if somebody stares at you?
7. if somebody interrupts you when you are speaking?
8. if somebody gives money not asking to give back?
9. if somebody shouts at you?
10. if somebody gives you presents on an ordinary day?

Homework!!!

Make up 10 sentences using "may" and "might".

LESSON 4. SANITATION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Speaking: You should go to the doctor and have rest.

Grammar: Modal verb *Should*.

Reading: Sanitation and food hygiene.

Vocabulary: Illnesses.

Warm-up	- You look weak. What happened to you? - I am feeling ill. No energy. - You should go to the doctor and you shouldn't go to work. You should stay at home and take a medicine. - What medicine should I take? - First, you should meet the doctor. Until this you should have lemon tea with honey.
----------------	---

SHOULD

Modal verb **Should** is used to give suggestion, recommendation and to give advice.

Ex: When you visit to my country, you should visit Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Termez for sure.

Ex; People with blood pressure should keep a diet.

Ex: If you don't want to loose your temper, you should go to work on time.

Ex: I liked the film. You should watch it. I advice you.

In order to make negative form we add not after **should**. (should shouldn't)

Ex: You shouldn't talk a lot on the phone. It is bad for you, especially for your ears you know.

Ex: He shouldn't act like this if he doesn't loose his job.

Negative form is made by moving **should** at the beginning of the sentences.

Ex: - Should I read this book? What do you recommend?

- Yes, you should. No, you shouldn't.

Read the situations and write your recommendations for each.

1. A friend of you smokes and coughs a lot. _____
2. One of your colleague is working hard and he is ill. _____
3. Tomorrow is a special day at work. One of your friend is always late.

4. Your friend is going to the birthday party and he may forget to take a gift.

5. Somebody is lost and can't find a way. _____
6. A boy has a temperature and feeling bad. _____
7. The room is messy and some guests are coming. You have two adult sons.

8. A student has an exam soon, but he is busy with only social networks.

9. Somebody is going to travel to London soon. _____
10. The plants and flowers in the hotel garden are dying. The gardener is ill.

Match the sentences and given advice.

1. I am getting fat.	a) You should look for another one.
2. My phone is not working.	b) We should take our warm clothes.
3. My brother is bored.	c) He should be a journalist.
4. My brother is good at writing stories about events.	d) You should show it to master.
5. It is getting dark.	e) You should go on a diet.
6. It is going to snow soon.	f) I should take it to the tailor.
7. I have got sore throat.	g) He should find hobby for himself.
8. I am not interested in my job.	h) We should take a taxi to get home
9. It is hot in this room.	i) You should go to the chemist's.
10. Your new dress is a bit long.	j) We should open the window and refresh the room.

Read the text and do its tasks.

SANITATION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Food sanitation is something that helps to create a fresh working environment. It is done by keeping all the equipment and food products clean. Proper hygiene such as wiping, sweeping and using of some sanitizers. With the help of establishing proper sanitation operations in eating places cuts the risk of several illnesses. Otherwise, customers can have food poisoning, diarrhea, food borne and some other diseases.



It is also required from the chefs to obey the rules of cleanness and safety. It is their number 1 rule. Sanitation standards can be different in different countries. Another crucial aspect of food safety is food hygiene. It also can help us to prevent food borne. It is critical to keep control of food hygiene in any place that is connected with food.

Everything starts with personal hygiene. Washing hands regularly, keeping hair tidy, wearing clean and protective clothes while cooking, making sure not chewing, smoking, drinking, sneezing, spitting, touching hair or other objects are the ways of obeying hygienic and sanitation rules.



1. What do you think? Why do we need sanitation and food hygiene?
2. What are the ways of keeping hygiene?
3. Do you obey the sanitation rules all the time?
4. How often do you spend your time in the kitchen?
5. Do you only cook or clean the kitchen?
6. Do you know anyone who is very accurate in the kitchen?

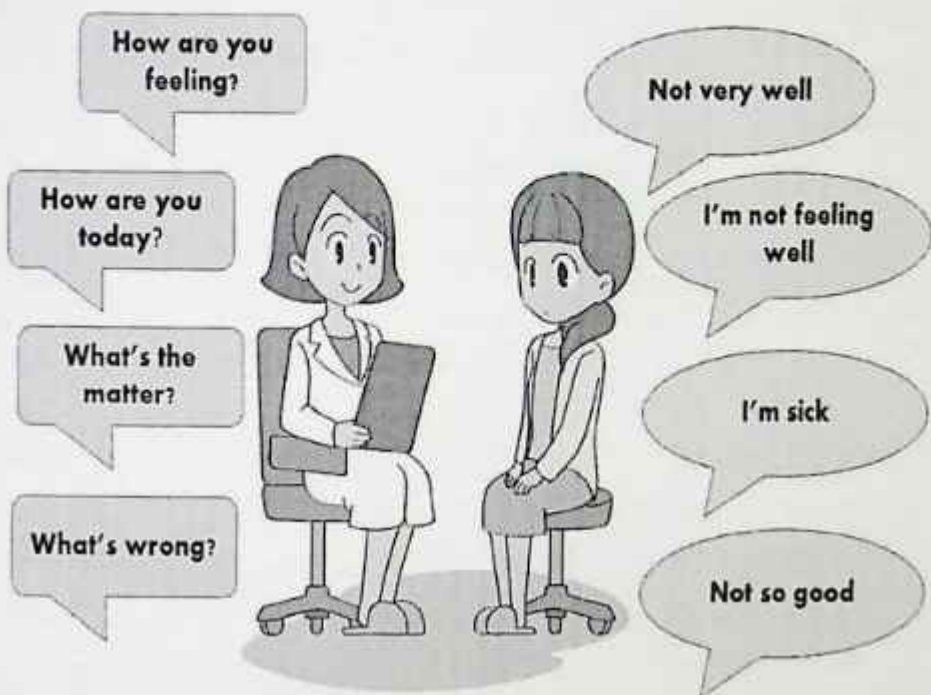
ILLNESSES

1 	2 	3 	A) Heart attack B) Cold/catch a cold C) Sore throat D) Cough E) Broken bone
4 	5 	6 	E) Stomachache/stomach pain/upset stomach F) Cramp G) Toothache
7 	8 	9 	H) Dizzy I) Earache J) Bruise K) Headache L) Allergy
10 	11 	12 	M) Diarrhea N) Backache/ back O) Have temperature/fever
13 	14 	15 	

Match the words with the pictures.

___ 4. ___ 7. ___ 10. ___ 13. ___
 ___ 5. ___ 8. ___ 11. ___ 14. ___
 ___ 6. ___ 9. ___ 12. ___ 15. ___

Look at the picture. There are some questions and answers that are used in speech.



Homework!!!

Make up 10 sentences using "should".

LESSON 5. GREENHOUSES.

Speaking: Do you consume greenhouse products?

Grammar: Degrees of adjectives.

Reading: Greenhouses.

Vocabulary: Physical description.

Warm-up

- He is a good student.
- He is better than his friends.
- He is the best student in the group.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives serve to describe the quality of a noun; a person, an object, place etc. It comes before a noun as a modifier or after to be as a predicative.

Ex: He is a smart boy. This boy is smart.

There are 3 types of adjectives in English.

- 1) Short adjectives;
- 2) Long adjectives;
- 3) Irregular adjectives.

1) Short adjectives have only 1 syllable: *hot, cold, slim, fine, happy, long.*

2) Long adjectives have more than two syllables: *beautiful, famous, interesting, dangerous, difficult.*

Irregular adjectives change their forms when making other degrees: *good, little, much/many.*

here are also 3 degrees of adjectives as well.

Positive degree. It is a base form, unchanged degrees of adjectives.

1, clean, fast, intelligent, expensive.

Comparative degree. This degree is used when we want to compare two things, people, place...

a) If the adjective is short, we add *-er*: *short-shorter, clean-cleaner, fast-faster,*

great-greater, cool-cooler, nice-nicer, dark-darker.

b) If the adjective is long, we don't change the word, but we use the word more before it: *beautiful-more beautiful, famous- more famous, intelligent- more intelligent, comfortable- more comfortable.*

The word *than* is often used when we are comparing things:

Ex: This room is smaller than that room.

Ex: You are more intelligent than me.

3) Superlative degree. This degree is used when we show one among its group, class, family...

a) If the adjective is short, we add the before an adjective and -est after it: *short- the shortest, clean- the cleanest, fast- the fastest, great- the greatest, cool- the coolest, fast- the fastest, great- the greatest, cool- the coolest, nice- the nicest, dark- the darkest.*

b) If the adjective is long, we don't change the word, we use the most before it: *beautiful-the most beautiful, famous- the most famous, intelligent- the most intelligent, comfortable- the most comfortable.*

Irregular adjectives such as *good, bad, little, much/many* can change their form, they don't take any addition: *good* becomes *good- better- the best* not *goodder- the gooddeest*; *bad* becomes- *worse- the worst* not *badder or the baddest*. Namely;

Good - better - the best,

Bad - worse - the worst,

Little- less - the least.

Much/many- more - the most.

If the word ends in *-y*, it is often short adjective and it is changed as following:
crazy- crazier- the craziest; funny- funnier- the funniest.

Sometimes letters become doubled. *Fat- fatter- the fattest; hot- hotter- the hottest, big-bigger, the biggest.*

5.1. Change the adjectives as a rule.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. small _____ | 6. happy _____ | 11. popular _____ |
| 2. clean _____ | 7. pretty _____ | 12. delicious _____ |
| 3. dark _____ | 8. poor _____ | 13. terrible _____ |
| 4. hot _____ | 9. rich _____ | 14. dramatic _____ |
| 5. big _____ | 10. cold _____ | 15. fascinating _____ |

5.2. Do the task. Change the adjectives in brackets where necessary.

1. My mom is.....She is only 35 years old. (young)
 2. This is film I know. (interesting)
 3. You are.....than me. (tall)
 4. I enjoy cars, not buses. (fast/slow)
 5. Today is than yesterday. (hot)
 6. Tesla is one of..... cars in the world. (expensive)
 7. Tim is.....boy I heard. (smart)
 8. The room was and..... (clean/tidy)
 9. The room wasthan we expected, so we lit a fire.(dark)
 10. This is.....room in this hotel. (comfortable)
- 5.3. Look at the picture and describe students using degrees of adjectives.**



Ex: Student A is shorter than student B and fatter than al

Make as many sentences as you can.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

ABOUT GREENHOUSES.



Greenhouses are special building for growing several out-of-season fruit and vegetables and other plants to protect them against excessive hot or cold weather. It keeps the temperature warm inside, even in winter. With the help of greenhouses, we can have fruit and vegetables all year round.

Its history.

Greenhouses first appeared in the 17th century, but that time they were made of brick and timber. Charles Lucien Bonaparte was the first person who did it. It was in the city of Leiden in Holland. He grew medical plants there. They had some place for windows and heating. After a while glass took main place of construction, also a minimal wood and metal could be found. However, in old sources it is said its history goes back to the 1st century AD.

The reason why it is called a greenhouse is that there are lots of green plants inside. Glass and plastic let a lot of light inside, this light allows the plants to grow. *Its other types. Maybe you know about cold frames, hothouses or solaria. They are other types of greenhouses. Cold frames are used to protect plants from frost. Hothouses are used to grow tropical plants and solaria are used to catch the sun's heat and light.*

5.4. Answer the questions according to the text.



1. Can you tell what is a greenhouse?
2. When was it appear?
3. What types of greenhouses are there?
4. Do you like greenhouse products?
5. Can you work in a greenhouse?

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Let's learn how to describe a picture.

1. Look at the picture and say general thing that you see:

- I (can) see.....in the picture/photo.

- There is/there are

2. What is happening?

- The boy is.....ing

- The students areing

3. What are the people are wearing? What do they look like?

- The boy is tall and strong. He is wearing blue jeans, a T-shirt and shoes.

- The students are happy and good looking. They are wearing a uniform.

4. What is where?

On/at the foreground - On the foreground of the picture there is a big tree.

On/at the background - On the background there are some animals.

At the top/bottom of the picture ... behind at near

In the middle/ center of the picture ... in front of on

On the left/right of the picture ... next to in under

5 If you can't understand something in the photo you can say:

It looks like a ... - It looks like a cat.

It might be a ... - It might be a cake

He could be ...ing - He could be smoking in the corner, under the tree.

Maybe it's a ... - Maybe it is a café or a pub.

It seems - It seems someone is cooking.



I can see a happy family in the picture. There is a grandmother, parents and their children. They are having breakfast and taking photos. They are dark skinned and wearing casual clothes. On the background of the photo there is a brownish cupboard with some things on it. There are different food on the table. It looks like they are having light snack for breakfast. I think they haven't eating yet.

5.5. Now it is your turn. Describe these pictures following the rules.



I can see _____



I can see

Homework!!!

Find 10 different adjectives and change them into degrees

LESSON 6. CELEBRITIES.

Speaking: In my bag, in the evening; on the table, on Monday;

Grammar: Prepositions of place and time. (in, on, at)

Reading: Celebrities.

Vocabulary: How to describe a person?

Warm-up	- What time can we meet? - At 7 in a cafe. - When is your holiday? - In August.
----------------	---

IN, ON, AT

Prepositions of IN, ON, AT can be used to for place and time. You should just learn their usage by heart. In this unit we will look at their usage with **time**.

1. IN is used in longer period:

- a) **Some parts of day:** *in the morning. Ex: I wake up early in the morning*
- b) **Months:** *in March. I was born in March.*
- c) **Seasons:** *in spring. Birds come back in spring.*
- d) **Years, decades, centuries:** *in 2020, in 90s, in the 21st century.*
- e) **Others:** *in 5 minutes, in present, in the future, in the past, in last minutes, in my childhood.*

2. ON is often used with dates and days:

- a) **Weekdays:** *on Monday, on Sunday, on Wednesday.*
- b) **Months with dates:** *on March 1st, on the 2nd of September.*
- c) **Holiday names with the word Day:** *on Navruz Day, on New Year's Day, on New Year's Eve.*
- d) **Any word that has Day:** *on my birthday, on holiday, on weekdays, on his wedding day.*

3. AT is mostly used with precise times or mealtimes:

a) **Time:** *at 2 o'clock, at 7 p.m.*

b) **Meal times:** *at lunchtime, at breakfast time, at dinnertime.*

c) **Some parts of day:** *at night, at midnight, at dawn, at noon, at sunrise, at sunset*

d) **Holiday names alone:** *at New Year, at Navruz, at Christmas.*

e) **Others:** *at the moment, at present, at break time, at the weekend, at bedtime, at the same time.*

Note: *do not use any preposition with demonstrative pronouns this, that, previous, last, next.*

Ex: *I will go to the zoo this wee. Not In this week.*

6.1. Write the appropriate prepositions in the blanks.

1. My birthday is January 25 and my sister was born April.
2. People dance, sing songs and cook our national meals Navruz Day.
3. We can meet and talk about our problems lunchtime.
4. My brothers are visiting our house..... this Monday.
5. We will arrive.....an hour.
6. The concert starts 7 o'clock.
7. We celebrate our Independence Day the 2nd of September.
- 8..... next year we will be second course.
9. I enjoy reading.....bedtime.
10. I was very naughty childhood

6.2. Categorize the words in correct column.

In	On	At	No preposition.

Spring, 2022, the moment, night, morning, the future, 4 o'clock, midnight, New Year's Day, birthday, Halloween, 10 minutes, next summer, last century, XX century, 28th August, Tuesday, weekends, weekdays, his wedding day.

6.3 Answer the questions using prepositions.

1. When is your birthday?
2. When is Christmas?
3. When do we sing Happy birthday song?
4. When do you have breakfast?
5. In which part of the day do you go to institute?
6. On which holiday do you wear traditional costumes?
7. What days are you busy?
8. What days don't you study?
9. When did Uzbekistan gain its independence?
10. When do polar bears sleep?

6.4. Read the text about celebrities and learn about their lives.

CELEBRITIES

1. Who is your favorite super star?
2. When and where was s/he born?
3. Why is s/he famous?

Famous people are people who are famous, always in the attention of public and mass media, such as film stars, singers, TV presenters or politics. Their life is always interesting for people. In other word we say them celebrities. Local people try to imitate to their lifestyle, habits or clothes. Here are given a bunch of people as an example.



1. John Depp. You know him as "Johnny" Depp. His full name is John Christopher Depp II. He was born on June 9, 1963, in Kentucky. His father's name was also John Christopher Depp, was a civil engineer and mother Betty Sue Palmer was a waitress. He grew up in Florida. When he was 12, his mother gave him a guitar and he started playing it in different musical bands. In 1979 when he was 16 he stopped going to school. He wanted to become a rock musician. In 1980, he began playing music in a band 'The Kids'. You know him for his famous films "Pirates of the Caribbean, "Edward scissor hands", "Charlie and the chocolate family".

2. Daniel Jacob Radcliffe. Actor was born on July 23, 1989 in Fulham, London in England. Everyone knows him for his role of Harry Potter of its several series. Joanna Rowling is the author of this film. But Harry Potter isn't his first film. Young actor was first appeared as a monkey at the age of 6 at school. His father Alan Radcliffe and mother Marcia Gresham were people in the world of filming industry. Harry Potter is not his first film he acted. Before it he played roles in some famous films such as David Copperfield and The Tailor of Panama.

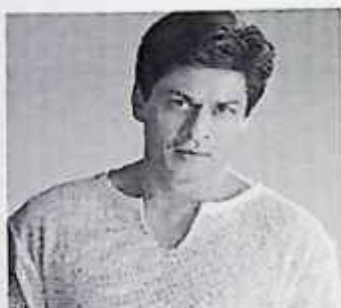


3. Angelina Jolie is American actress, model and director was born on June 4, 1975 in Los Angeles, California, USA. Her parents John Voight and Marcheline Bertrand were also actors. She spent most of her childhood in Los Angeles and moved to New York when she was 11. She played her 1st major role in 1995 in the film Hackers. She played a number of films. One of the best is Mr & Mrs. Smith, in which she starred with her ex-husband Bred Pitt. Ex couple have 6 children, only 3 of them their own. The rest were adopted. You also can her voice in some cartoons such us Kung Fu Panda.

4. Aishwarya Rai Bachchan is an indian actress, model was born on November 1, 1973. She won the Miss World in 1994. Her father, Krishnarai Rai was a biologist in army and mother Vrinda Rai was a housewife. She was excellent at school. She could speak 3 languages from her childhood. Among subjects she loved zoology and was interested in music and dance. She enrolled to the Academy of Architecture to be an architect, but after a while she gave it up and started modelling career. She is famous not only in Bollywood, but in Hollywood. She is always a prestigious guest of many international film festivals. She is married to another popular actor Abkhishek Bachchan and have 2 children.

5. Anne Jacqueline Hathaway- an American actress, singer and voice actor was born on November 12, 1982 in Brooklyn, New York. She is well famous for her many films, especially Princess Diaries. Her father is Gerald, he was an attorney and mother Kate was also an actress. She grew up in New Jersey. She was so talented from her young ages and started acting in 1999. She won 40 awards in her whole career. Anne studied English and Women's Studies in 2019. You can see her in some charity works and activities of some funds related to women. She got married to Adam Shulman who is an actor and businessman in 2012 and now they have two sons.

We are sure that you know that great actors well. So, your task is going to be to choose one of them among them and to find more information and make a short speech. *Dwayne Johnson Jackie Chan Shakhrukh Khan.*



Homework!!!

Learn by heart the usage of prepositions.

LESSON 7. FLAVOR.

Speaking: Have you got any questions?

Grammar: Some, any, no, a lot (of), much/many –[quantifiers]

Reading: Types of flavors.

Vocabulary: Punctuations

Warm-up	A: Do you have any books?
	B: Yes, I have some.
	C: I have a lot of books.
	A: O, really? Have you got many pens, too?
	B: No, not many.

“SOME, ANY, NO, A LOT (OF), MUCH/MANY”

These words are called *quantifiers*. They come before a noun and reflect quantity of it. *Ex some sugar, any money, a lot of friends.*

Sometimes they can be used without a noun:

- How much money have you got?
- Any (money)

1) **Some-** is used in positive sentences with both countable and uncountable nouns, but translation becomes quite different.

Ex: She has some problems to solve. / She has some sugar in her tea.

2) **Any** – is used in negative and question forms with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Ex: She hasn't any problems. / She hasn't any sugar in her tea.

Ex: Has she got any problems. / Has she got any sugar in her tea?

A lot (of) – is used in all types of sentences with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Ex: She has a lot of problems. / She has a lot of sugar in her tea.

Ex: She hasn't a lot of problems. / She hasn't a lot of sugar in her tea.

Ex: Has she a lot of problems? / Has she a lot of sugar in her tea?



some apples



a lot of apples



any apples

7.1. Look at the table and make up sentences as an example:

Ex: Munisa has some toys. She has a lot of sweets. She doesn't have any balloons.

	1. Munisa	2. Dilnura	3. Olimjon
Items			
1. Toys	some	a lot of	some
2. Sweets	a lot of	a lot of	a lot of
3. Clothes	a lot of	a lot of	some
4. Balloons	any	Some	any
5. Balls	any	Some	a lot of
6. Books	some	Any	a lot of
7. Pets	any	Any	a lot of

7.2. Complete the sentences using *some*, *any*, *a lot of*.

- Food is expensive in this town and there are not Cheap restaurants
- Termez has a good markets.
- We saw friends, but we didn't see Relatives at a party.
- There is chili pepper in my soup, I can't eat bitter meals.
- I don't have question to you. Thank you very much!
- The room was quiet. There weren't people there.
- The street is so crowded. There are of people.
- We need to buy fruits, we don't have many.
- Please, have a look! Is there Cheese left in the refrigerator?
- I need paper and a pen.

7.3. Let's talk about food and drinks. Try to use some, any, a lot of in your answers.

a) What do you usually eat for your breakfast?

b) For lunch? For dinner and for supper?

c) Now you will watch short texts about these students' eating habits and see what they like or dislike.



Hello! My name is Gabriela and I am 17 years old. I live in Spain and I am a very good student. I have a very healthy life style. I eat fresh fruit and vegetables, homemade meals and for drinks I prefer water and fruit juice. I never drink fizzy or energetic drinks. They are totally unhealthy for our life.

Hi! It is me, Frederic! I can't say positive words about my eating habits. Because I prefer fast food, sparkling water, coffee, cookies and other things like these.

However, thanks God I don't get fat. I don't know why I can't have something made at home. Everybody says that my mum is a super cook but I eat her meals rarely.



Now fill in this table.

Who?	What s/he prefers?	What s/he doesn't prefer?
Gabriela		
Frederic		

7.4. It is time to discuss the following table with your partner.

Food/drinks	Like	Dislike	Food/drinks	Like	Dislike
					
					
					
					



Describing the Taste and Texture of Food and Drink





Adjectives of TASTE

- Acidic
- Bitter
- Burnt
- Buttery
- Cheesy
- Citrusy
- Creamy
- Egggy
- Fermented
- Fiery
- Fishy
- Flavorful
- Fresh
- Fried
- Herbal
- Hot
- Icy
- Infused
- Juicy
- Lemony
- Malty
- Mild
- Minty
- Moist
- Peppery
- Pickled
- Plain
- Rancid
- Raw
- Refreshing
- Ripe
- Roasted
- Rotten
- Rubbery
- Salty
- Savoury
- Seasoned
- Sharp
- Smokey
- Sour
- Spicy
- Stale
- Strong
- Sugary
- Tangy
- Tender
- Yeasty
- Zesty

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TYPES OF TASTES AND FLAVORS

The words above describe different flavors of eatable and drinkable products. As an English learner it is better to learn about them. We are going to give definitions for some of those words.

1.	Stodgy food	A type of food that is hard to eat.
2.	Bitter	Acidic flavor that is very unpleasant.
3.	Burnt	A meal that cooked long, for this reason it becomes black.
4.	Crispy	Food that is easy to break.
5.	Crunchy	Food that makes noise when you eat it.
6.	Greasy	A meal that has much oil.
7.	Juicy	Food with lots of water, especially fruit and vegetables.
8.	Sweet	Pleasant taste, sugar, honey can have this flavor usually.
9.	Salty	Taste of salt
10.	Savory	Delicious, tasty
11.	Spicy/hot	Having a strong taste because of spicy ingredients
12.	Tasty	Having lovely and pleasant flavour when you eat something
13.	Tasteless	Very little or no flavor
14.	Juicy	Containing a lot of juice or water and good to eat
15.	Raw	Not cooked food

7.5. Look at the pictures and what flavor do you feel when you eat them.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

1. *Lemon- It has sour taste. So, if I eat it alone, I feel a bit weird, but with sugar tea I feel like pleasant. It improves our mood and gives energy.*

2. Chocolate cake- _____

3. Salt- _____

4. Ketchup- _____

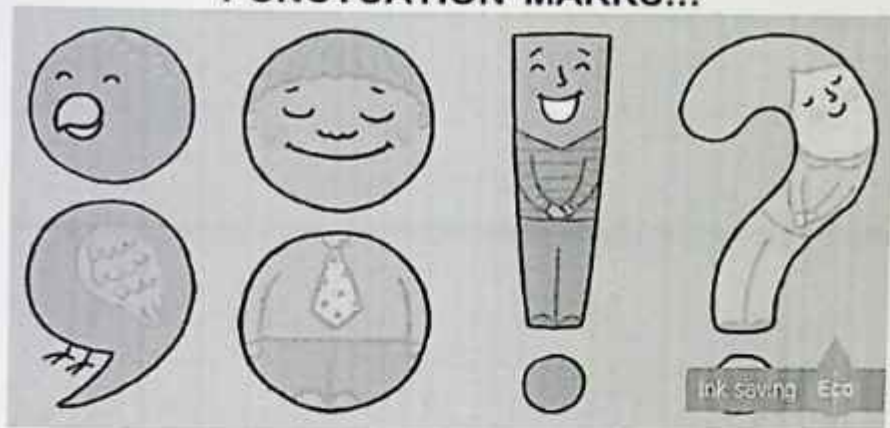
5. Kazankebab- _____

6. Chili pepper- _____

7. Milk- _____

8. Cupcake- _____

PUNCTUATION MARKS!!!



What are
punctuation
marks and why
do we use
them?

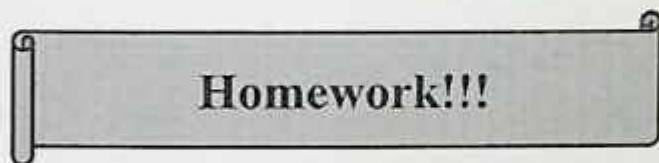
It is a system of
symbols and marks.
They show us how to
structure sentences
and how to read
them.

Here are some examples
of most used punctuation
marks!!!

№	Punctuation marks. , ! ? "" ' / - ...	Definitions and examples
1.	(.) period, full stop	It indicates the end of a sentence. <u>Ex: He moved to London.</u>
2.	(',') comma	It is most used to separate sentences, we make pause in oral speech. <u>Ex: Teachers, students, guests came to the meeting on time.</u>
3.	(';') semi colon	It is used between independent clauses to join them. <u>Ex: She cried all day; I didn't ask why.</u>
4.	(':') colon	It introduces additional information like list, quote or nouns. <u>Ex: We bought many things: clothes, food, supplies.</u>
5.	('!') exclamation mark	It is used at the end of a sentence or a short phrase to express strong feeling. <u>Ex: Congratulations!</u>
6.	('?') question mark	It is used in interrogative sentences. <u>Ex: Are you coming to the institute?</u>
7.	('""') quotation marks	It is used to apart the words from others, usually in dialogues, when giving definitions: <u>Ex: He repeated: "I will submit my documents tomorrow".</u>
8.	('-') hyphen	It is used to join words or parts of words, with compound words, numbers.. <u>Ex: twenty-nine, self-esteem.</u>
	apostrophe	It has many usages, one of them to show possession when it comes+s. <u>Ex: My sister's house.</u>
	lash	It is a slanting line, it has many types and many functions. For example to divide dates, fractions and divisions. <u>Ex: 19/06/2024, 4/32, 5/25=5.</u>

7.5. Fill in the gaps with proper punctuation marks.

1. I run a big company__
2. Have you got extra classes today__
3. Why are you always late__
4. I love my job. That's great__
5. We bought a melon__two watermelons__some grapes __and a pumkin __too_
6. We are organizing an event on 25_10_2025 at Plaze hotel_
7. He asked__Can you repeat the question__please__
8. The words __cold_ hot__are antonyms__
9. There are 12 months in a year__spring_ summer_ autumn__and winter.
10. Ouch __I've got a needle on my finger_



Learn about quantifiers, different flavors and punctuations.

LESSON 8. FAMINE. DROUGHT.

Speaking: Have lunch/have a baby/ have a shower...

Grammar: Collocations of *have/get/break*

Reading: What is famine and drought?

Vocabulary: Sport.

Warm-up	- Are you getting hungry?
	- No, I had big breakfast.
	- Mmm! You broke the record, I think this is the first time.

COLLOCATIONS OF "Have", "Get", "Break"

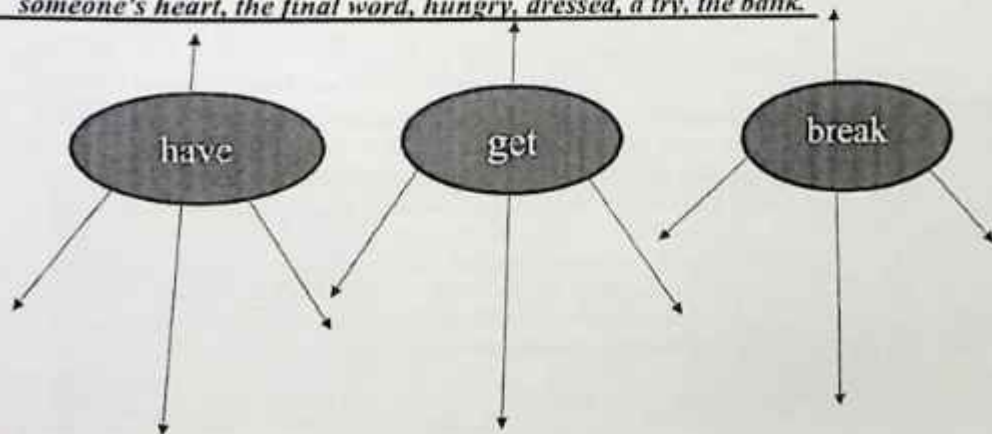
Collocations are the juxtaposition of certain word with other words. They are made up of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. As your English makes progress, you have to work on your vocabulary. When you start to study about collocations you should learn them as a "piece of language", because collocations are not translated word by word. You keep the meaning and translate it by adding or deleting some of the words' of collocations.

You know the word "Have" itself. But when it comes with some other words, you may confuse to understand. Below are a few wxamples of that come with a word "have", "get" and ""break.

Word	Collocations
Have	1. the flu, a cold
	2. a doubts/suspicious
	3. a [steak, yoghurt] for [dinner, lunch]
	4. fun/a good time/a great
	5. day, time,holiday/ vacation
	6. a go, try
	7. a discussion, debate, argument, conversation
	8. the final word, say, decision
	9. a wash/bath/shower
	10. a jog/a run/a walk

Word	Collocations
Get	1. up 2. into trouble 3. dressed 4. hungry 5. upset/happy 6. impressed 7. changed 8. wet 9. somewhere 10. lost
Word	Collocations
Break	1. a code/ a habit/ a (the) law/ the rules/ the silence 2. someone's heart 3. a record 4. up (with someone) 5. in two (3/4) 6. the news to someone 7. the bank 8. someone's fall 9. the ice 10. new ground

8.1. Look at the drawings and decide the words where to go. the ice, the bank, wet, impressed, a walk, a discussion, changed, discussion, a record, a holiday, someone's heart, the final word, hungry, dressed, a try, the bank.



About famine and drought



Famine is a situation or a period when there is not enough food for a big number of people. Usually illnesses, death, poverty, natural disasters and etc. According to UN Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen are considered the top countries who are suffering from famine. Now read the story about one of the child who is suffering of it.

WORLDWIDE CHILD HUNGER FACTS

- Every year, 3.1 million children (8,500 children per day) die due to poor nutrition
- Today, there are 815 million people in the world who do not have enough to eat
- Approximately 28% of all children in developing countries are considered to be underweight, or have had their growth stunted as a result of malnutrition
- Worldwide, malnutrition contributes to almost half of the deaths of kids under the age of 5, claiming the lives of over 3 million children per year



Illustration by: [Signature]

NATIONAL CHILD HUNGER FACTS

- In America, 1 in 6 children don't know where they will get their next meal from
- Nearly 13 million kids in the U.S. face hunger
- 5 out of 6 kids who rely on free or reduced-price school meals aren't getting free meals in the summer
- For every 100 school lunch programs, there are only 87 breakfast sites, and just 36 summer food programs.



Illustration by: [Signature]

Drought is a long, dry period without or with very little water. It can occur in any part of the world. It has a serious impact on people's health, world climate, economics, agriculture, energy and environment. The data shows that about 55 million people are suffering from its hazards annually. It means 40% of the world population, as a result, around 700 million people are at a risk of being displaced by its effects up to 2030. Water scarcity has a bad influence on people's livelihood, increases the risk of death and several diseases and also mass migration.

8.2. Now try to answer to the following questions according to the text and from your own point of view.

1. What is famine? Do you know synonyms of this term?
2. What is drought? Try to find synonyms for this term.
3. Are there any symptoms for these disasters in your country?
4. What other countries are the examples for famine and drought?
5. Are there any organizations or funds in your country to help?
6. What can you do to prevent from their dangerous outcomes?
7. What are the reasons for famine and drought?

8.3. Think about any place or a country that always suffer from these disasters. You can choose one of them. You will do it as a home assignment according to the following criteria.

- 1) What is famine (drought)?
- 2) What are the reasons?
- 3) What does the latest data say about it?
- 4) Which country have you chosen?
- 5) Describe the situation of that place.
- 6) What can people do to ease the situation?

Sample answers:

- 1) I am (we are) going to talk about famine/ drought. Famine is a prolonged period when there is not enough food to eat.
- 2) There are several reasons such as.....
- 3) According to the World Health Organization, (United Nations Organization etc.)
- 4) I learned about/ found information about (country name)
- 5) This country is suffering from
- 6) There are some ways to reduce the damage including.....

In order to make your presentation successful bring visual aids, such as posters, pictures, booklets describing your ideas. You can also use electron versions of slide show.



8.4. Read the text about sport and match the headlines with its parts.



Sport is wonderful!!!!

1.

A) There are many ways to be fit, strong and to have perfect body shape. One of the most exciting way is doing sport all the time. That's not all, you can do sport alone, with a partner or in groups. We hope after reading this text, knowing its unlimited benefits you will have an idea of signing up any sport type or just going to the gym regularly.

2.

B) Researches claim that sport exercises activate chemicals in the brain that can make you feel happier, better and relaxed. Team sports provide a person with a chance to unwind and take part in activities that can improve your fitness. If you wish to have a good night's sleep, try to play sports outside. It provides you with fresh air.

3.

C) Our heart needs regular exercises in order to keep it healthy. it is said a muscle. Its duty is to pump blood around our body. If it is challenged with regular exercises, we can see a significant improvement in its performance. Lungs, kidney, liver and other parts are also demand for our body.

4.

Yet sport has another function. It serves to bring together a mixture of people from different areas: different religions, different races and genders, different jobs, beliefs and backgrounds. With the help of sport, you have a chance of meeting other people that occasionally. It may be also a chance for a new brand for your career and for your

E) Regular sport causes more oxygen to be drawn into the body with carbon monoxide and waste gases expelled. This increases the lung capacity during sport, improving lung function and efficiency.

6.

F) Training with sport regularly also helps to form trust on yourself, you start to believe in your power, your chances and abilities. You can feel it, especially when you win serious tournaments, championships and matches. Small achievements lead to the bigger ones and then you will feel yourself as someone who is very powerful.

7.

G) When you are physically active your mind gets a chance to unplug from daily thoughts, problems and strains of life. Physical exercise reduces the hormones related to depression in your body and stimulates the release of endorphins. These endorphins may give you more energy and focus for whatever life has.

8.

H) Statistics shows that regular participation in sport and being active can also promote good logical, intellectual and psychological health. This includes improving your mood, enhancing your sense of well-being, reducing anxiety, combating negative emotions and protecting against depression.

9.

I) All team games have their captains to show what is true and what is hopeless for the group. They guide new and younger team members, give practical and psychological assistance. Sport has a huge influence of having "a team mindset" about winning, losing game or training together as a group.

10.

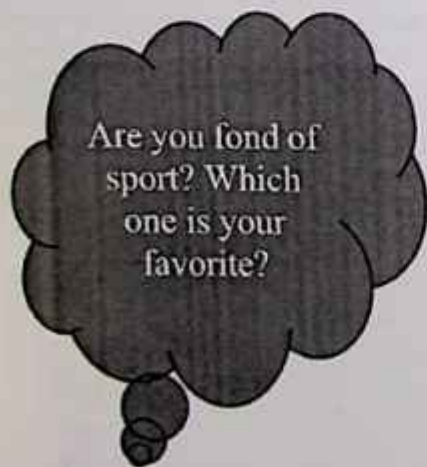
J) Mental, physiological health and having a perfect body is everyone's prior goal and will. People, especially youth always try to keep their body in a good shape. It gives a chance of feeling confidence on them and achieving more results on their job.

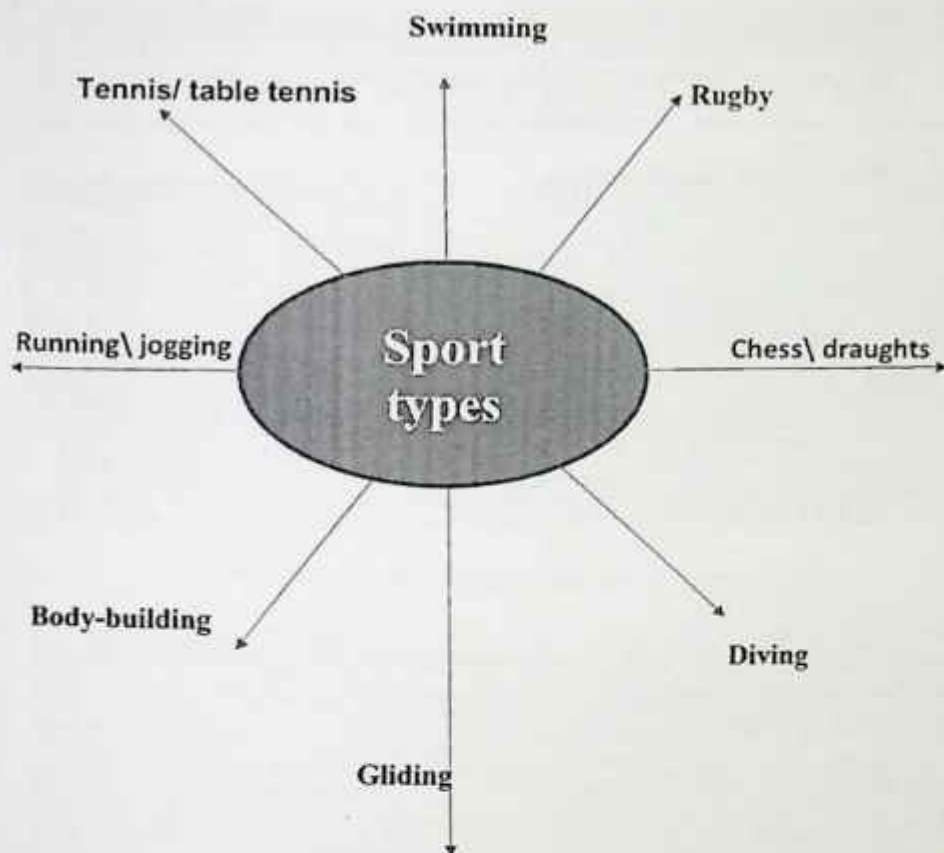
8.5. Now match the letters with numbers. Ex: 10-H

№	Headlines
1.	Sport builds leaders
2.	Improve your mental health
3.	Increased confidence
4.	To be well-built
5.	General intro to the topic
6.	New connections
7.	Better sleep
8.	A strong heart
9.	To reduce stress
10.	Reduces stress

№	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ABC										H
Check										√

8.5. Look at the names of sports below and add what you know in English.





Homework!!!

Make up 10 sentences using “get”, “break” and “have”.

LESSON 9. UZBEK KITCHEN.

Speaking: Came\ I came\ I came home\ I came home at 5 (yesterday).

Grammar: Word order

Reading: What is your zodiac sign?

Vocabulary: Zodiac signs

Warm-up	- Who? - We. - When? - Tomorrow. - What time?
----------------	---

WORD ORDER

Word order is arranging words in the sentences. It is a bit hard to make the words in order in English sentences. If the sentence contains subject, object and verb, the structure will be in this formula:

Subject → **verb** → **object**
 Ex: I saw my friends

Pay attention to the combination of verb and object. They are always placed together. This structure is only for the sentences that contain only *subject + verb + object*.

If the sentence contains more clauses like adverb, modifiers the formula will be a bit different. If the sentence has adverb of place and adverb of time the structure will be in the form:

Subject → **verb** → **object** → **adverb of place** → **adverb of time**
 Ex: I saw my friends at the park yesterday

Remember that adverb of time can also be placed at the beginning of the sentences. Ex: *Yesterday I saw my friends at the park.*

Adverbs of time such as *sometimes, usually, never, often, rarely, already* and some others have another usage, usually between subject and verb: Ex: *We often see our friends at the park.*

This is the primary rule about word order. You can find more information in the YouTube channels or internet sites.

WELCOME TO OUR UZBEK KITCHEN



Would you like to
know about our
Uzbek cuisine??
Let's go!!!

9.3. Read the given text and discuss the questions

Uzbekistan has a variety and colorful meals they don't repeat each other. They are not only delicious but also useful and nutritious. Fruit and vegetables' taste stays in the mouth. Taste Atlas portal reported that Uzbekistan took the 76th place in the rating of the best cuisines of the world and among Uzbek national food pilaf, manty, lagman and obi bread were eaten with pleasure and assessed with high marks. It is positive or negative that Uzbekistan has a great number of cafes, kitchens, restaurants and many other eating places that offer you a variety of meals.

Uzbek breakfast. From ancient times the Uzbeks consume new baked bread, milk products-such as milk, cream, sour cream honey, dried and fresh fruits, halva, parvarda, black or green tea and many others. It is usually from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Uzbek lunch. It is from 12 p.m to 14:00 according to your schedule. Today people prefer different meal. Many Uzbeks, especially men prefer stronger meals containing two courses. Pilaf, samsa, kebab, several soup, lagman, manty and such kind of nourishing ones. However, some people chose simpler light meals like salads, fast food, cakes, but they usually eat them with bread and tea.

Uzbek dinner is usually considered main meal of the day (however it is not correct for the health). All family members gather, usually guests visit at this time. They talk about their daily life, works, even problems while having their dinner. Uzbek housekeepers find it difficult to decide what to prepare and asks from elders. You can see any meal, salad, bread, tea or juice, greens and any dessert on the table. If there is a new bride in the family, she feels a big responsibility of kitchen and rest of the family enjoy from works of art.



As many other countries, the Uzbeks have something to eat between 4 and 5 p.m. It is called *tea time*.

Do you usually have breakfast? At home or outside?

What do you usually have for your breakfast?

What do you have your lunch? Do you have lunch alone or with someone?

What time do you have your breakfast, lunch and dinner?

From Uzbek meals, which of them do you like and eat a lot?

Can you make any of Uzbek meals?

9.4. Choose one of these Uzbek meals below and try to make a presentation about them. First, write ingredients in their space and the steps to make them.

9.6. Are you interested in zodiac signs? Do you know yours? Read the text and find about characteristics of all stars.



ZODIAC SIGNS



Aquarius

January 20 -- February 18

Element: Air
Quality: Fixed
Ruler: Uranus, Saturn
Color: Light-Blue, Silver
Day: Saturday
Lucky Numbers: 4, 7, 11, 22, 29

Personality Traits

Strengths: Progressive, original, independent, humanitarian

Weaknesses: Runs from emotional expression, temperamental, uncompromising, Likes: Fun with friends, risky business, fighting for causes, intellectual conversations.

Dislikes: Limitations, broken promises, being lonely, dull or boring situations.



Pisces

February 19 - March 20

Element: Water
Quality: Mutable
Ruler: Neptune, Jupiter
Color: Mauve, Lilac, Purple, Violet, Sea green
Day: Thursday
Lucky Numbers: 3, 9, 12, 15, 18, 24

Personality Traits

Strengths: Compassionate, artistic, intuitive, gentle, wise, musical

Weaknesses: Fearful, overly trusting, sad, desire to escape reality, can be a victim or a martyr

Likes: Being alone, love, sleeping, music, romance, swimming, spiritual themes

Dislikes: Know-it-all, being criticized, the past coming back to haunt, any cruelty



Aries

March 21 - April 19

Element: Fire
Quality: Cardinal
Ruler: Mars
Color: Red
Day: Tuesday
Lucky Numbers: 1, 8, 17

Personality Traits

Strengths: Courageous, determined, confident, enthusiastic, optimistic, honest, passionate

Weaknesses: Impatient, moody, short-tempered, impulsive, aggressive

Likes: Comfortable clothes, taking on leadership roles, physical challenges, individual sports

Dislikes: Inactivity, delays, work that does not use one's talents



Taurus

April 20 - May 20

Element: Earth
Quality: Fixed
Ruler: Venus

Color: Green, Pink
Day: Friday, Monday
Lucky Numbers: 2, 6, 9, 12, 24

Personality Traits

Strengths: Reliable, patient, practical, devoted, responsible, stable

Weaknesses: Stubborn, possessive, uncompromising

Likes: Gardening, cooking, music, romance, high quality clothes, working with hands

Dislikes: Sudden changes, complications, any insecurity, synthetic fabrics



Gemini

May 21 - June 20

Element: Air
Quality: Mutable
Ruler: Mercury

Color: Light-Green, Yellow
Day: Wednesday
Lucky Numbers: 5, 7, 14, 23

Personality Traits

Strengths: Gentle, affectionate, curious, adaptable, ability to learn quickly and exchange ideas

Weaknesses: Nervous, inconsistent, indecisive

Likes: Music, books, magazines, chats with nearly anyone, short trips around the town

Dislikes: Being alone, being confined, repetition and routine



Cancer

June 21 - July 22

Element: Water
Quality: Cardinal
Ruler: Moon

Color: White
Day: Monday, Thursday
Lucky Numbers: 2, 3, 15, 20

Personality Traits

Strengths: Tenacious, highly imaginative, loyal, emotional, sympathetic, persuasive

Weaknesses: Moody, pessimistic, suspicious, manipulative, insecure

Likes: Art, home-based hobbies, relaxing near or in water, helping loved ones, a good meal with friends

Dislikes: Strangers, any criticism of Mom, revealing of personal life



Leo

July 23 - August 22

Element: Fire
Quality: Fixed
Ruler: Sun

Color: Gold, Yellow, Orange
Day: Sunday
Lucky Numbers: 1, 3, 10, 19

Personality Traits

Strengths: Creative, passionate, generous, warm-hearted, cheerful, humorous

Weaknesses: Arrogant, stubborn, self-centered, lazy, inflexible

Leo Likes: Theater, taking holidays, being admired, expensive things, bright colors, fun with friends

Leo dislikes: Being ignored, facing difficult reality, not being treated like a king or queen



Virgo

Element: Earth
Quality: Mutable
Ruler: Mercury

Color: Grey, Beige, Pale-Yellow
Day: Wednesday
Lucky Numbers: 5, 14, 15, 23, 32

Personality Traits

Strengths: Loyal, analytical, kind, hardworking, practical

Weaknesses: Shyness, worry, overly critical of self and others, all work and no play

August 23 - September 22	Virgo likes: Animals, healthy food, books, nature, cleanliness Virgo dislikes: Rudeness, asking for help, taking center stage Element: Air Color: Pink, Green Quality: Cardinal Day: Friday Ruler: Venus Lucky Numbers: 4, 6, 13, 15, 24 Personality Traits Strengths: Cooperative, diplomatic, gracious, fair-minded, social Weaknesses: Indecisive, avoids confrontations, will carry a grudge, self-pity Libra likes: Harmony, gentleness, sharing with others, the outdoors Libra dislikes: Violence, injustice, loudmouths, conformity
September 23 - October 22	 Libra
October 23 - November 21	Element: Water Color: Scarlet, Red, Rust Quality: Fixed Day: Tuesday Ruler: Pluto, Mars Lucky Numbers: 8, 11, 18, 22 Personality Traits Strengths: Resourceful, powerful, brave, passionate, a true friend Weaknesses: Distrusting, jealous, manipulative, violent Scorpio likes: Truth, facts, being right, talents, teasing, passion Scorpio dislikes: Dishonesty, revealing secrets, superficiality, small talk
November 22 - December 21	Element: Fire Color: Blue Quality: Mutable Day: Thursday Ruler: Jupiter Lucky Numbers: 3, 7, 9, 12, 21 Personality Traits Strengths: Generous, idealistic, great sense of humor Weaknesses: Promises more than can deliver, very impatient, will say anything no matter how undiplomatic Sagittarius likes: Freedom, travel, philosophy, being outdoors Sagittarius dislikes: Clingy people, being constrained, off-the-wall theories, details
December 22 - January 19	Element: Earth Color: Brown, Black Quality: Cardinal Day: Saturday Ruler: Saturn Lucky Numbers: 4, 8, 13, 22 Personality Traits Strengths: Responsible, disciplined, self-control, good managers Weaknesses: Know-it-all, unforgiving, condescending, expecting the worst Capricorn likes: Family, tradition, music, understated status, quality craftsmanship Capricorn dislikes: Almost everything at some point
	 Scorpio
	 Sagittarius
	 Capricorn

9.6. Translate the sentences in your own language and answer them.

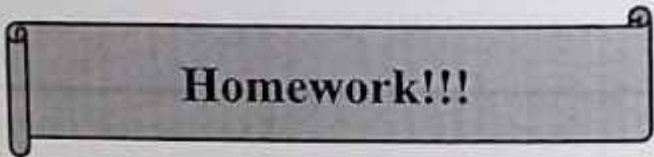
1. I was born on March 1, so I am Pisces.
2. What is your zodiac sign?
3. Do you know any celebrity who was born under your zodiac sign?
4. What do the Pisces like and dislike?
5. Do you believe in horoscope?

TRANSLATION

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

9.7. Now, according to the grammar theme of this unit make up some sentences. You should pay attention to correct word order. In your sentence try to use subject, verb, adverbs, and objects. If you can other parts of speech, too.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Homework!!!

Try to make up 10 correct sentence according to word order.

LESSON 10. ENGLISH KITCHEN.

Speaking: What is your favorite food?

Grammar: The usage of *Hear* and *Listen* \ *See*, *Look* and *Watch*.

Reading: Travel to English kitchen.

Vocabulary: Homophones

Warm-up

- Are you hearing me, I am talking about the news?
- No, I am listening to you. But I have heard your news.

HEAR- LISTEN \ SEE-LOOK-WATCH

1. These two words are translated into your language almost same. However, there is a small but essential difference between them.

When we use *Hear* we usually refer to ability, it doesn't mean that we want to hear something consciously, it is automatic action. Noise, some kind of voice are the examples for hearing. It is the sound coming to your ears.

Ex: I heard someone was crying in the room. (You didn't want to listen it yourself, you suddenly heard voice.)

When we use *Listen* we tend to listen something, such as music, news, speech, lecture or someone. You pay attention or focus on something when you use it. It comes with the preposition *to*. Ex: You were not listening to the teacher. You can't do your homework tomorrow.

2. The verbs **see**, **look** and **watch** have also noticeable differences.

See is involuntary action, you don't need any effort. When you wake up in the morning, you open your eyes and start to see naturally.

Ex: When he was crossing the road he saw the police.

Look requires effort for a shorter period of time. If you want to something you look at that. So, preposition **at** comes after **look**.

Ex: Look at the road carefully when you are driving a car.

Watch looks like **look** but it is observing something such as movie, action, someone for a longer time.

Ex: They watched a comedy on TV.

Ex: The mother watched her children playing in the playground.

10.1. Choose correct verb according to the rule you have learned.

1. Hey mum! Could you that sound?
2. I would like to have a word with you.
3. Do you want to classical music?
4. The students the teacher carefully.
5. I am so sorry, I wasn't you.
6. Could you speak a little louder? I can not you.
7. Have you of the accident in Murrow street?
8. That is pleasure to .
9. There's someone knocking at the door.
10. Can you the baby crying?

10.2. Fill in the gaps with *hear, see and watch*.

1. I can in your eyes.
2. I can't without my glasses.
3. My child loves cartoons in his room.
Can you any stars? It is so cloudy.
I usually don't the on TV. I You Tube channels.
They at him happily.
7. Jenny, at this photo! This is you and your sister.
8. We the sun set while walkinh in the park.

ENGLISH KITCHEN.



London is the great place to dine and there are many popular British celebrities in England. You can find many international restaurants from all over the world in the United Kingdom. However, British food is still very popular in the contry and abroad. Now you will learn about British traditional food.

Breakfast. I can't say a full English breakfast is the healyhiest way to start morning, I can bet it is one of the tastiest. It usually includes sausages, bacon, fried tomatoes, baked beans, eggs and buttered toast.

Lunch. The most popular meal is sandwich for lunch. Sandwiches were invented in the South East of England. Between lunch and dinner, they have **afternoon snack**. It usually consists of Westcountry cream tea, butter, jam and cream with a cup of tea. The English do love to drink tea with a little milk.

Dinner. For dinner the variants are so many, but one of the most favorite is **Roast beef**. It is served with roasted vegetables, potatoes and Yorkshire pudding covered in gravy. **Then Fish and chips** is also great. For this meal cod or haddock is chosen and it is deep fried in batter. It is served with chips and mashed peas. When you are in England, you may hear about **Shepherd's pie** which is favorite by millions. It is made from minced

lamb or beef with mashed potatoes with cheese on top. It is served with steamed vegetables. One more option I can suggest is *Toad in the hole*. There is baked sausages in Yorkshire pudding, served with gravy and roast vegetables. Mmmm! Delicious!!!



10.3. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Did you like the text about English cuisine?
2. Which food did you like? Which one didn't?
3. How many types of meals are there?
4. What do they have for breakfast and what about you?
5. Can you remember recipe of any meal from the text?

10.4. Look at the picture. Make up a short dialogue with your partner using the given phrases and sentences.



HOMOPHONES

Homophones are two or more words that are pronounced alike or same, but translated and spelled differently. For instance: to-two-too; for-four, mouse-mouth. You can introduce with some of them, learn them by heart.

COMMON HOMOPHONES

- Hour Our
- Idle Idol
- Niece Nice
- Bread Bred
- Core Corps
- Baron Barren
- Wine Whine
- Mare Mayor
- Wood Would
- Which Witch
- Hi High
- Lone Loan
- Yule You'll
- Yoke Yolk
- Cache Cash
- Cain Cane
- Cheap Cheep
- Coolie Coulee



- Coughers Coffers
- Sari Sorry
- Cousin Cozen
- Coward Cowered
- Coy Koi
- Sane Seine
- Faun Fawn
- Faze Phase
- Gorilla Guerilla
- Grade Grayed
- Mrs Misses
- Lichen Liken
- Literal Littoral
- All Awl
- Aural Oral
- Broach Brooch
- Coal Kohl
- Flu Flue Flew



www.confusedwords.org

10.5. Write down as many homophones as you can. If you don't know, find from the sources.

10.6. Choose correct homophones in the gaps.

1. Don't _____ me water, I'm not thirsty. A _____ man came and asked me money.
2. I bought a new _____ phone now, but I would like to _____ it.
3. Our _____ is 5 years old now. The _____ is heating extremingly.
4. I went to the _____ to _____ water. It is so pleasant.
5. He brought _____ fresh fish _____ you.
6. Lucy _____ the book and started to think about necessary _____.
7. Open the _____. It is sent by a _____ not a woman.
8. The cat was playing with his _____ when I was reding a _____ to my kids.
9. Please, _____ in the blanks now, then you will _____ better.
10. Everybody came, _____ you. I wll never _____ his apology.

Homework!!!

Make up sentences using see, look and watch. Then learn homophone pairs by heart.

LESSON 11. DRINKING WATER.

Speaking: What were you doing at 5 o'clock yesterday?

Grammar: Past Continuous Tense

Reading: What is H₂O??

Vocabulary: Pronouns

Warm-up	- Who? - I - Whom? - Me. - Whose? - My
----------------	--

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

We have introduced with 4 tenses up to now. They were: *Present Simple Tense, Past Simple Tense, Future Simple Tense and Present Continuous Tenses*. Now, it is time to start a new one, Past Continuous Tense. Let's get started!!!

Past Continuous Tense gives information about the action that was being happened, continued in a certain time in the past. For example, *yesterday, yesterday at 3 o'clock, last year this time, previous month this time, when I saw my teacher, when we got to the station*. In this case, you are in the middle of any action.

Ex: I was coming home at 12 o'clock yesterday. (It means: I left at 11:30, I arrived at 12:30, I was at home, so at 12 I was on my way to home, I was in the middle of action)

I started doing

I was doing

I finished doing

_____ at 11:30 _____ at 12 _____ at 12:30 _____

A) In order to make **Past Continues** we use the formula below:

S+was/were+V(ing)

Ex: We + were + cooking lunch when our friends came, etc. When our

friends came, we were cooking lunch)

B) Negative form is made by adding NOT after was/were

Ex: We + were + not + cooking lunch when our friends came.

C) Question form is made by moving was/were before a subject.

Ex: - Were + you + cooking lunch when your friends came?

Yes, we were. No, we were not.

I was watching TV at 4 p.m.	He was helping you yesterday.
I was not watching TV at 4 p.m.	He was not helping you yesterday?.
Was I watching TV at 4 p.m?	Was he helping you yesterday?

Adverbs that are used with Past Continuous are: *yesterday, yesterday at 2 o'clock, last week/month/year, in 2020.*

Spelling rules:

1) If a verb ends in -ie (tie, lie, die), -ie becomes -y:

Ex: die- dying, lie-lying, tie-tying

2) If a verb ends in -e (make, take, hope, dance, save, confuse) it leaves out:

Ex: Make/making dance/dancing

Ex: Smile/smiling hope/hoping

Ex: Save/saving confuse/confusing

3) Some letters are doubled:

Ex: stop+ping plan+ning

Ex: run+ning regret+ting

Ex: pas+sing travel+ling

Write down verbs in the brackets in past continuous tense as an example.

_____ her child. (beat)

_____ the dust from the blowers in the garden. (blow)

_____ the children _____ for their father on his birthday? (buy)

5. He _____ the news to the people. (not/translate)

4. _____ your brothers _____ down the trees last week? (*cut*)
5. She _____ with the shopkeeper yesterday. (*talking*)
6. _____ you _____ for picnic? (*go*)
7. He _____ something from us. (*hide*)
8. My son _____ the bill to the delivery boy. (*pay*)
9. They _____ on a park bench. (*sit*)
10. He _____ behind the people. (*not/stand*)
11. She _____ in her study room. (*sleep*)
12. What _____ you _____ in the backyard? (*do*)
13. His feet _____ so much during the match. (*bed*)
14. She was _____ the BMW that time. (*drive*)
15. Everybody _____ the birthday party last night. (*enjoy*)

11.2. Look at the picture. Everybody was doing something yesterday, when you came home. Make up correct sentences past continuous as an example.

Ex: My parents were reading a newspaper.



11.3. Read the useful text about water

WATER H₂O

Water is a composition of H –hydrogen and O –oxygen and it appears as a clear, non-toxic liquid. It is very essential for our life and widely used solvent. It is a major quantity of our body.



Water comes from the clouds; it becomes as a form of rain. Then it makes lakes, streams and seas. It is a main constituent of all living creatures, humans. When it is pure and doesn't have any additives, it is tasteless odorless. It boils at 100 °C and freezes at 0°C. Our body contains from about 50% to 70% of water. Surviving and living properly depends on amount of water of our body. Without it our cells, tissues and organs can't do their functions.

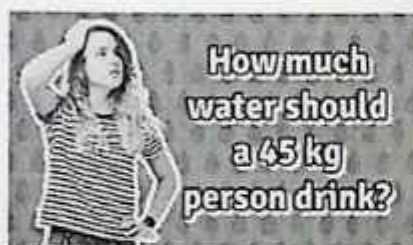
There is a question: "How much water do you during every single day?". specialists say that it depends on some factors, such as your health, weight, living place and how active life you are living.

With the help of water, we can 1) get rid of our wastes through urination, perspiration and bowel movement; 2) keep our body's temperature normal; 3) lubricates joints; 4) protects sensitive tissues and etc.

However, if there is not enough water in organism, we can suffer from dehydration. It means, our body cannot do normal functions, it also drains our energy and makes us

feel tired. But keep in mind, drinking too much water is also harmful.

We used to hear 8 cups of water a day is normal. However, it is advised to drink it with each meals and between them; before, during and after each exercises and of course, when you feel thirsty. The U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine advices that men should drink 15.5 cups, women 11.5 cups of water a day, that's 3.7 liters to 2.7 liters. Another version says our daily exercises, environment and overall health are taken into account. But there is another variant related to our weight. Below is given a table showing amount that is normal for everyone. Look and find out about your own.



№	Weight	Daily water intake per day	№	Weight	Daily water intake per day
	(In kg)	(In litres)		(In kg)	(In litres)
1.	45.35	1.98	9.	81.64	3.57
2.	49.89	2.18	10.	86.18	3.75
3.	54.43	2.36	11.	90.71	3.96
4.	58.96	2.57	12.	95.25	4.16
5.	63.50	2.77	13.	99.79	4.37
6.	68.03	2.95	14.	104.32	4.55
7.	72.57	3.16	15.	108.86	4.76
8.	77.11	3.37	16.	113.39	4.96

Drink right

- Start each day with a glass of water – sit ting is ok
 - Drink the first liter in the morning.
- Keep a bottle on your desk or within arm's reach at work.
 - Use a large bottle to set your daily limit.
 - Drink a glass of water with every meal.
 - Take water with you on the go.
 - In addition to drinking water, eat diet rich in fresh fruit and vegetables.
- Drink a glass of water alongside coffee and soft drinks.
 - Hydrate during physical activity.



11.4. Write down short summary of your understanding about the theme.

PRONOUNS CHART

	SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS I)	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS II	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
1 st PERSON SINGULAR	I	ME	MY	MINE	MYSELF
2 nd PERSON SINGULAR	YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELF
3 rd PERSON SINGULAR	HE/SHE/IT	HIM/HER/IT	HIS/HER/ITS	HIS/HERS/ITS	HIMSELF HERSELF ITSELF
1 st PERSON PLURAL	WE	US	OUR	OURS	OURSELVES
2 nd PERSON PLURAL	YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELVES
PERSON URAL	THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS	THEMSELVES

in is a word that stands in for a noun, to avoid repeating the same noun over. Like nouns, they also can refer to people, things, concepts, and most sentences contain at least one noun or pronoun. We discussed subject (ve) pronouns, object pronouns and 1st type of possessive pronouns.

(I, my, me/ you, your, you/ he, his, him/ she, her, her, it, its, it, we, our, us/ they.. their, them)

Today we are going to give information about possessive pronouns II and reflexive pronouns. 1. **Possessive pronouns** refer to possession or belonging. As we mentioned in the 9th lesson, there are 2 types of personal pronouns: a) **Possessive adjectives** and b) **possessive pronouns**.

Possessive adjectives- serve to show relation between a person and object, namely they are used to identify the owner of an object and we always use them before a noun: my house, your car, his book, our teacher, their friend etc.

My+noun, your+noun, his/her/its+noun, our+noun, their+noun

Possessive pronouns- have the same meaning with possessive adjectives, it shows the owner of an object.

My+noun= mine your life= yours his day= his her flower= hers

Its color= its our family= ours their way= theirs

This is not your book, it is mine. That is his bag, this is hers.

's and OF

- 's is also used to show possession and also comes before a noun. It is added to names of people, objects: That's Jack's car, the book's cover

- of also used to show possession, but it doesn't refer people: the door of the house - correct, Kate's dress - incorrect

Reflexive pronouns- are used when the subject and objects of an action are the same person or people.

Ex: I will answer *myself*. - I and *myself* are the same person (me)

Ex: They usually clean the room *themselves*. - They and *themselves* are the same people.

11.3. Look at the given sentences below. If there is a mistake, correct them, if there is not a mistake tick them.

1. My little brother fell off his tricycle and hurt him (himself)
2. Did you see him at the market yesterday? ☒
3. I don't know her. What's her name?
4. They can't make a cake by themselves.
5. Can you see you in the mirror?
6. Did you and your friends enjoy yourself on your holiday?
7. My little son fixed his bike by herself. Nobody helped her.
8. Babies can't feed themselves. They are too young.
9. We need to talk to our teacher. We should ask some questions from they.
10. My friends and I were in the park talking about us plans.

LESSON 12. BAKED BREAD

Speaking: I play the piano.

Grammar: Definite articles.

Reading: My mum bakes new bread in the morning.

Vocabulary: Musical instruments.

Warm-up

- I bought a camera. *The* camera is super.
- We went to *the* Hisor mountains but couldn't go to *the* Black Sea.

DEFINITE ARTICLE

There are 3 articles in English. They are: 2 indefinite articles (a/an) and 1 definite (the) article. Definite article is considered the most often used word. There are several cases of using them. Today we would like to talk about definite article-*the*.

1. We use it before the nouns that are alone in the world: the star, the moon, the Pope, the earth, the president of Uzbekistan....
2. For the reason in the 1st point above, we use it with superlative degree of adjectives: the best, the fastest, the most excellent, the most famous.
3. For the only things in the context that is clear: Look at the door! Someone is coming. (*the door of this house or room*)
4. For the thing that we have already mentioned:
Suddenly, I saw a girl. The girl was so pretty.
5. With the names of musical instruments:
I play the piano.
6. For the system or groups:
The police, the army
7. With adjectives for the group of people:
The poor, the rich, the youth.
8. If the country names include the words like *kingdom, republic, united:*

9. Countries with the plural names:

The Netherlands, the Philippines.

10. Geographic places such as, oceans, rivers, seas, canals, mountain ranges, islands:

The Pacific Ocean, the Andes, the Canaries, the Amazon, the Panama Canal

11. Newspapers' names:

The Darakchi, the Times

12. Popular buildings and work of art:

The Nest One houses, the Eiffel Tower, the Mona Lisa.

13. Names of organizations:

The World Health Organization, The United Nations.

14. Names of hotels, pubs and restaurants:

The Tashkent Hotel, the Afruz restaurant, The Three Brothers pub.

15. Names of whole family that refers to all members:

The Juraevs, The Gulyamkodiroyv

12.1. Decide whether to use the definite article the or not.

1. I like animals \ the animals very much.
2. See you on Monday \ the Monday.
3. I always listen to radio \ the radio in the evenings.
4. My granny loves flowers \ the flowers in your garden.
5. He goes to university by bus \ the bus.
6. Don't be late for work \ the work.
7. Listen! Your son is playing guitar \ the guitar.
8. We often meet our course mates before New year \ the New year.

12.2. Choose the correct answer.

1. That is _____ that I work. A) place B) the place
2. That is _____ -- Atlantic Ocean. A) - B) the
3. I go to _____ every day at 7:45. A) work B) the work.
4. Children watch _____ television after having dinner A) - B) the
5. I love _____ Hollywood films. A) - B) the
6. My sister is _____ prettiest girl in her class. A) - B) the
7. My kids go to _____ school by bus. A) - B) the
8. Let's have _____ lunch together. A) - B) the
9. _____ chess is a hard game for me. A) - B) the
10. _____ pencil on the desk is mine. A) - B) the

BREAD TYPES



According to CNNtravel's article "50 of the world's best breads" posted on February, 24 several bread types are given. It says about our traditional tandoor ovens, several types bread in several regions, their features, and as well as about how to deliver hot loaves the markets and cafes.

Bread has been eaten and glorified from the ancient times of human being and considered a great blessing. Its main ingredients are wheat, water, salt and yeast. However, in present other ingredients such as oil, sugar, several spices and some types of fruits are being used. Besides, other cereal products, such as barley, corn, maize, rye and etc. also can be used instead of wheat.

Wheat flour from wheat contains many vitamins and minerals. Its chemical compositions are 30-35% protein, 60-70% carbohydrate, fiber, vitamins B, E, RR, mineral salts, iron, calcium, phosphorus and other substances. It is considered nutritious and healthy food. It keeps a person full. It can be consumed alone or with food.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

No	Name	Image	Sentences
1.	Dutar		Ex: My hobby is playing the dutar.
2.	Guitar		Ex: He started playing the guitar when he was 11.
3.	Violin		Ex: They bought a new violin.
4.	Piano		Ex: Playing the piano helps me to calm down.
5.	Clarinet		Ex: Suddenly, he has broken his clarinet.
6.	Accordion		Ex: Accordion is widely used in many countries.
7.	Chello		Ex: I can play the violin, but I can't play the chello.

LESSON 13. ARE YOU VEGETARIAN?

Speaking: I eat, fruit, vegetables, sweets, milk products and salads.

Grammar: Passive.

Reading: Are you vegetarian?

Vocabulary: Places in the city.

Warm-up

- The room is cleaned every day.
- The room was cleaned yesterday.
- The room will be cleaned tomorrow.

PASSIVE VOICE.

There are 2 voices: *active and passive*. In active voice there is a duer of aaction. There is a subject who does the work.

Ex: I water the flowers every day.

In this sentence there is a subject (**I**) who performs the action.

However, in passive voice there is no a subject who performs the action.

Ex: The flowers are watered every day.

If you wish a person who does it you can use the word -by.

Ex: The flowers are watered every day by me.

Now, you have to know how to make up passive voice. First af all, passive voices can be in all tenses. Today you will know about present, past, future simple passives and also present, past continuous passives. Because we have learned these tenses in active voices. In order to make passive voices we use forms of **TO BE+Past Participle (3rd form of the verbs)**

Using passive voice in your sentences makes sentences more attractive, scientific and complex. In writing reports of articles or news passive voice is frequently used.

No	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1,	Present Simple Active. S+V1 <i>We make a cake every Sunday.</i>	Present Simple Passive. To be (am, is, are)+V3 <i>A cake is made every day.</i>
2,	Past Simple Active. S+V2 <i>We made a cake every Sunday.</i>	Past Simple Passive. To be (was/were)+V3 <i>A cake was made every day.</i>
3,	Future Simple Active. S+will/shall+V1 <i>We will make a cake every Sunday.</i>	Future Simple Passive. To be (will be/shall be)+V3 <i>A cake will be made every day.</i>
4,	Present Continuous Active To be (an, is, are)+ Ving <i>We are making a cake.</i>	Present Continuous Passive To be (an, is, are)+being+ V3 <i>A cake is being made.</i>
5,	Past Continuous Active To be (was/were)+ Ving <i>We were making a cake.</i>	Past Continuous Passive To be (was/were)+being+ V3 <i>A cake was being made.</i>

13.1. Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice.

1. We are building a new office in the city centre. _____
2. They found the lost dog yesterday. _____
3. He eats a big hamburger every day. _____
4. We were watching our children in the yard. _____
5. She will buy a new house and a car next month, _____
6. Our cousins sold their TV a day ago. _____
7. The students are writing letters right now. _____
8. A little girl drew this lovely picture. _____

9. A doctor will operate the patient. _____
10. They drive a car when they have time. _____

13.2. Do you know about vegetarians and vegans? Here is given some information about them. Find out about them and analyze ideas.

ARE YOU A VEGETARIAN?

1. Who is a vegetarian?
2. Who is a vegan?
3. Do you eat meat? Which type of meat do you love?

A VEGETARIAN IS A PERSON WHO DON'T EAT MEAT. THEY ARE DIFFERENT; SOME OF THEM ARE TYPE OF EAT MEAT, SOME OF THEM PREFER, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, SOME OF THEM EAT FISH, CHICKEN ONLY.

A VEGAN IS A PERSON WHO NEVER EAT ANY ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND EVEN SUPPORT ANIMALS IN ALL CASES. THEY DON'T USE PRODUCTS MADE OF ANIMAL WOOLS, SKIN, AND DENY MILK PRODUCTS, EGGS, HONEY.

13.3. In order to find info about your position, answer the following questions and say whether the result is true or false.

1. I love dishes with chicken.
2. Killing animals is wrong.
3. It's quite difficult to find vegetarian/vegan products in the shops.
4. I used to eat a lot of meat, but I eat less now.
5. Meat is tasty and it's good for you.
6. Some people think people who don't eat meat get ill easily.
7. Vegetarian food isn't very filling.
8. It's against my religion to eat meat.

13.4. How is the result? Now, share it with your groupmates and discuss them.

13.5. Now, we will travel to the city. You will learn about 20 places of the city, but that's not all. Learn the rest yourself.

PLACES IN THE CITY

1. **Airport-** is the place you go when you want to travel by plane to another place.
2. **A musement park-** is large outdoor are where people may go for a walk. go on rides such as roller coasters.
3. **Bakery-** is a place where you can find fresh bread and cakes.
4. **Bank-** a place where people go to solve issues related to money matters.
5. **Book store-** a place where can buy boks and magazines.
6. **Bus station-** a place you may go when you want to go somewhere by bus.
7. **Butcher's-** a place where you can find mea, sometimes steak and sausages.
8. **Cafe-** a place where you can drink tea, coffee or have cakes and sandwiches.
9. **Cinema (movie theatre)-** a place you go to watch films.
10. **Court-** a place where civil and criminas issues are presented before a judge.
11. **Craft market-** a place where you can find handmade products.
12. **Dentist's-** a place where you can solve your dental problems.
13. **Department store--** a large store where you can find different prodcts in different departments.
14. **Dry cleaner's-** a place where you take your clothes to dry.
15. **Fire station-** is aplace where fire engines are kept and fire fighters wait emergency call.
16. **Swimming pool-** is place where people go swimming and to learn it.
17. **Grocery-** a store that sells food and several items for home.
18. **Pharmacy-** a place where you can buy mediical drugs and pills.
19. **School-** a place where children are educated and given a particular discipline.
20. **Hotel-** an establishment which provides accomodation, meals, some services.

13.6. In this task, you have to find correct name for the given situations.

My friend in my students' years called me telling about his visit to my city. I will take him everywhere, of course. But I'm thinking about where to take him to sleep. Because I share one-bedroom apartment with two friends. Where should I take him?

1. Go to the

My friend will stay for two days. If I can not help him with accomodation, I must buy him a present for memory. It should be a valuable gift. Where can I go?

2. Go to the

Yesterday I had a big dinner. Everything was super until I drank cold icy lemonade and now I'm suffering from a dreadful toothache. Where should I go???

3. Go to the

I was on my way coming from home. I was in the bus. Suddenly, I remembered to call my friend telling about our evening planes, but there was no my phone in my bag. Who can help me?

4. Go to the

I am going to wash my clothes. But it is cold now and I don't have drier. I need one of the dresses immediately. I want to wear it for today's party. I wonder who can help me?

5. Go to the

From early morning I'm feeling sad myself. Because there is not anything to eat in the fridge. The problem is I have some money, but in **S** what should I do?

6. Go to the

Homework!!!

Make up sentences for passive voice and learn by heart new words.

LESSON 14. DON'T BE A FUSSY EATER.

Speaking: I eat apple, I don't eat cherry. I drink coffee, I don't drink tea.

Grammar: Infinitive and gerund

Reading: Are you a fussy eater?

Vocabulary: Means of transport.

Warm-up

- Can you drive?
- Yes, but I don't have a car. And you?
- No, I don't have driving license.

INFINITIVE\ GERUND

Infinitive and **gerund** are the forms of verb. Gerunds end in *-ing* (*walking, singing, helping, to sleep*), infinitive comes with *-to* before a verb (*to walk, to sing, to help, to sleep*).

When to use? When you are making sentences usually you have one verb like:
I love, you say, they want, she dares, we suggest.

In the sentences above contain only one verb. However, sometimes more than one verbs also are possible: *we enjoy walking, he wants to come...* in these two examples two verbs are given. But translation and meaning are same, the difference is in the key verbs.

Gerund- a) Use gerund after these verbs: stop, finish, suggest, go, keep, imagine, postpone, involve, recommend, can't help, can't bear... They often go fishing in autumn.

b) When we talk about likes and dislikes and use the following verbs: love, like, enjoy, fancy, hate, fond of, adore, mind, feel like....

We are fond of singing.

c) comes with prepositions: *I am keen on reading.*

Infinitive – a) use infinitive after these verbs: want, need, plan, decide, offer, refuse, hope, expect, promise, try, forget, learn.....: *They always try too help the poor.*

b) If the verbs in the **b** line above come with the word *would*, we use infinitive, not gerund: *I would like you to help me now.*

c) The sentences in the meaning in order to we use infinitive: *I went to the cafe to meet my friend.*

Some verbs are used with both gerund and infinitive after them: begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start (*they carry the same meaning*) they started talking = they started to talk

There are some other verbs are used with both, but they have several meanings: remember, forget, stop.

I forgot locking the door. (I didn't lock the door and now I remember it)

Don't forget to lock the door before going out. (you haven't gone out and haven't locked the door yet, but remember it before going out)

14.1. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. We decided (buy) a new car.
2. They've got some work (do).
3. Peter gave up (smoke) .
4. He'd like (fly) an aeroplane.
5. I enjoy (write) picture postcards.
6. Do you know what (do) if there's a fire in the shop?
7. Avoid (make) silly mistakes.
8. My parents wanted me (be) home at 11 o'clock.
9. I dream about (build) a big house.
10. I'm hoping (see) Lisa.

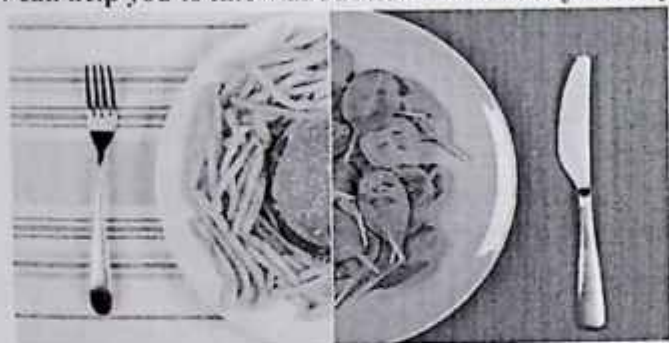
14.2. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Fish/fishing/to fish used to be my favourite hobby at your age.
 2. We talked about travel/travelling/to travel together next summer.
 3. I remember be/being/to be here when I was a child.
 4. I think I didn't remember lock/locking/to lock the door when we left.
 5. If she doesn't answer, try call/calling/to call her phone.
 6. I tried keep/keeping/to keep my eyes open, but I eventually fell asleep.
 7. I bought a new book spend/spending/to spend my time useful.
 8. I'd prefer clean/cleaning/to clean my own car myself.
 9. When did you learn speak/speaking/to speak Turkish?
 10. She hopes enter/entering/to enter the university this year.
- 14.3. Read the dialogue and pay attention to the usage of infinitive and gerund.



- Jeff, what's your favorite meal?
- Oh, I don't choose. I eat everything.
- Unfortunately, I can't say this about myself. My mom says that I am very fussy eater from my early childhood. As she says he had always difficulty what to make for me.
- I see. I can imagine her. It is too frustrating for parents. That's why you are so skinny. Children should eat more fruit and vegetables to be health. They need more vitamins and minerals to grow properly.
- I couldn't eat many healthy food when I was young. I am struggling with this problem up to now. You are a dietician, aren't you? What can you suggest?
- At the beginning you can start with "no-pressure meals". We shouldnt force fussy eaters what to eat. Then, changing their menu can be very helpful.
- What else?
- Another way is to involve fussy eaters, namely you to the cooking process and make the menu together. And as you are making a meal, try to make it fun, attractive to eat.
- Addition to this, keeping small portion is also beneficial for me. I can't stand eating a big portion.
- Yes, go ahead!

14.4. The quiz below can help you to know about how much fussy eater you. Try it.



QUIZ

1. Do you love dark chocolate?
2. Do you dip your fries in ketchup?
3. Would you have strawberry ice cream for dessert?
4. Would you eat canned tuna?
5. Are you game enough to eat jalapenos?
6. What do you think of onions?
7. Do you enjoy eating chips with guacamole?
8. Are you a fan of pineapples?
9. Are you fan of oysters?
10. Do you spread mayonnaise on toast?
11. Do you eat squid in any form?
12. How do you feel about coleslaw?
13. Have you tried chicken liver?
14. How do you find lemons?
15. Finally what do you feel about parsley?

Answers for each question:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a) Love it! | b) Like it! | c) I'm natural! |
| d) Dislike it | e) Hate it | f) Never tried it |

To know about your results visit to the site

14.5. In this page you will learn about some of the transport names. You have to find more vocabulary independently.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Rail transport
Car	Ferry	Helicopter	Train
Bike	Ship	Plane	Tram
Motorbike	Yacht	Parachute	Subway
Bus	Canoe	Rocket	Trolleybus
Van	Submarine	Air balloon	Funicular

14.6. Now, let's do a transport survey about you.

- Your age? A) 17-25 B) 26-30 C) 31-35
- Are you? A) male B) female
- What do you do? A) study B) work C) both
- How long is your trip to your university or work?
A) 10-15 min B) 20-25 min C) 30 min and more
- How do you get to university or work?
A) On foot B) by car/bus C) other
- What type of transport do you own?
A) A car B) nothing C) other
- How often do you use these transport types?

Transport name	Always	Often	Sometimes	Not often	Never
Bike					
Motorbike					
Private car					
Taxi					
Bus					
Train					
Subway					
On foot					

LESSON 15. ICE CREAM.

Speaking: Me and you. Me or you.

Grammar: Conjunctions.

Reading: I love ice cream.

Vocabulary: Onomatopoeic words.

Warm-up	- Why are you late? - Because of traffic jam, sorry. - We have an exam today, do you know? - So, I came anyway.
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CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions - help us to connect words, phrases and sentences. There are 3 types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating conjunctions: for, and nor, but, or, yet, so.

They connect two equally important parts of speech.

2. Paired conjunctions or Correlative conjunctions

3. Subordinating conjunctions

We haven't mentioned the examples of 2nd and 3rd types, because today we will talk about 1st type- coordinating conjunctions. With the help of acronym **FANBOYS** - try to keep in mind them. With the help of dictionary find their translations.

FOR- *We are feeling better for our holiday. / This flower is for you.*

AND- *You and me will be the happiest family on this earth, I'm sure.*

NOR- *I am not replying his phone calls, nor writing messages.*

BUT- *You may be telling the truth, but sorry I can't believe in you anymore.*

OR - *They will enter the university or start their own business.*

YET- *It is not time to start living independently yet.*

SO- Yesterday was a hard day, so we couldn't wake up early today.

15.1. Choose correct conjunctions.

1. I phoned Mark _____ (and, so, but, or) there wasn't reply.
2. I'm not tired _____ (and, so, but, or) I don't want to bed very early.
3. He was very late to work _____ (and, so, but, or) took a taxi.
4. You can go there by train _____ (and, so, but, or) by car.
5. She got on the bus _____ (and, so, but, or) took a ticket.
6. Will we do homework now _____ (and, so, but, or) later.
7. I can sing _____ (and, so, but, or) I can dance.
8. I can sing _____ (and, so, but, or) I can't dance.
9. They weren't hungry _____ (and, so, but, or) they didn't eat.
10. He has not a sister _____ (and, so, but, or) he doesn't have brothers.

15.2. Choose correct conjunction.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct conjunctions.

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

16. I have allergy to dogs, _____ I don't have at home.
2. She studied hard, _____ couldn't pass the exam.
3. Can I stay _____ wait for him?
4. He likes large houses, _____ it is not so bad, too.
5. You can stay here _____ with my brother.
6. I didn't understand _____ didn't ask anything.
7. Should we stay at home, _____ go to the market?
8. The dog was dirty, we bathed it _____ couldn't make it clean.

9. I will get to the café myself, because I'm not ready _____.

10. I know what is the answer _____ I can't tell you.

15.3. Write the end of the following sentences.

1. I was late for my study _____

2. Everybody was happy _____

3. He is very lazy, because _____

4. They are not smart, _____

5. We bought a new TV _____

6. You will wear a uniform _____

7. This book is very expensive _____

ALL ABOUT ICE CREAM

Ice cream is favorite and lovely frozen dairy food and a common dessert made from cream, milk, sugar with different flavors. The most popular and delicious tastes for many people are considered vanilla, strawberry and chocolate ice creams. No one knows exact inventor or which country is home for this yummy product. Variants are various.





Its history. It goes back to more than 5000 years. Usually kings of China of that time, Alexander the Great are considered to start it. According to legends, Chinese kings loved several fruit juice made of snow and ice. The recipe used to keep secret. Alexander the Great also used to send his fast runners to the mountains to bring ice to make ice cream. It is said Marco Polo brought its recipe from east to west from his travel in 1295 and it became favorite dessert of all on their tables, then it spread to Italy and France and to all over the world. An English lady Nany Johnson invented a device to make ice cream and took a patent, but she was lack of money to produce that device. She had to sell it to an American businessman Jacob Fassel. He built the 1st mill that produce ice cream.

Hippocrates who is considered a father of medicine suggested iced fruit juice and its resurrection as a mood booster and body stimulant product.

Goethe told that he loved ice cream so much and one day he remembered that his mother had threw away a plate full of ice cream, He said that her mother had thought that he couldn't digest the sweet made of ice and sugar. That time ice cream was expensive and delicious.



DID YOU KNOW???

FACTS

-It takes 12 pounds of milk to produce just 1 gallon of ice cream

-The average number of licks to finish a scoop of ice cream is 50

-Chocolate ice cream was invented before vanilla



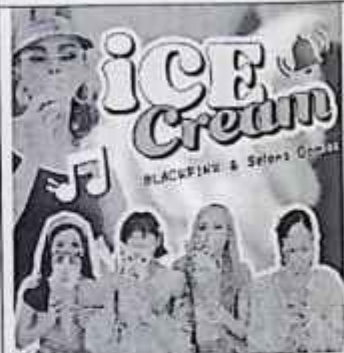
-The country that consumes the most ice cream is USA, followed by Australia then Norway.

-Vanilla was rare and exotic in the late 1700's



-Ice cream in America in the 1700's was rare and enjoyed by the elite

-The first written ice cream recipe was found in a 1665 recipe book
- About 25% of people prefer eating ice cream in a cone rather than in a bowl



-Industrial ice cream production in the US began in 1851

-The majority of Americans – around 90% have ice cream in their freezers
Some of the strangest flavors found are: avocado, garlic, chili, licorice, Stilton cheese, and bacon

ICE CREAM



Ice cream headaches or "brain freeze" is the result of the nerve endings in the roof of your mouth sending a message to your brain of the loss of heat
In Australia, ice cream consumption is about 18 liters for per person per year



-The tallest ice cream cone was over 9 feet tall in Italy

-The average American eats 45.8 pints of ice cream a year

-In the US 87% of people keep ice cream in their freezer



15.4. Write down your ideas about ice cream. Do you love it or not, how often and how many do you eat it? Where do you go to eat? When do you prefer to eat? What types are more delicious for you?

15.5. The last theme we will learn with you in this book about Onomatopoeia.

ONOMATOPEIC WORDS



Onomatopoeia is a word that is described with words made by people, animals- all the living creatures. *For instance: hiss, chirp-chirp,*

1. The sheep went, "Baa."
2. The best part about music class is that you can **bang** on the drum.
3. It is not unusual for a dog to **bark** when visitors arrive.
4. Silence your cellphone so that it does not **beep** during the movie
5. The bridge collapsed creating a tremendous **boom**.
6. The large dog said, "Bow-wow!"
7. Are you afraid of things that go **bump** in the night?
8. Both bees and buzzers **buzz**.
9. Both bees and buzzers **buzz**.
10. The cash register popped open with a heart warming **ca-ching**.
11. The bird's **chirp** filled the empty night air.
12. Her heels **clacked** on the hardwood floor.
13. The **clanging** pots and pans awoke the baby.
14. If you want the red team to win, **clap** your hands right now!
15. Nothing annoys me more than rapidly **clicking** your pen.

15.7. In this task try to find the meaning of the sounds in the photo and answer the questions?

1. What do you make when you are excited?
2. What is the sound of bell?
3. What do make when you want silence?
4. What is the sound of clock?
5. What is the sound of broken dish?

Sound Words List

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| • Achoo | • Eek | • Shhh |
| • Ahem | • Fizz | • Screech |
| • Bam | • Flutter | • Shush |
| • Bang | • Groan | • Sizzle |
| • Bash | • Grunt | • Slurp |
| • Boo | • Growl | • Smash |
| • Boom | • Giggle | • Snore |
| • Boing | • Howl | • Sniff |
| • Beep | • Hush | • Squish |
| • Burp | • Jingle | • Splash |
| • Buzz | • Jangle | • Splat |
| • Cackle | • Meow | • Swoosh |
| • Chatter | • Moan | • Squeak |
| • Cheer | • Moo | • Thump |
| • Chirp | • Murmur | • Thud |
| • Clap | • Mumble | • Tick-tock |
| • Clang | • Neigh | • Twang |
| • Clank | • Oink | • Ugh |
| • Click | • Ow | • Whisper |
| • Clip-clop | • Pitter-patter | • Whimper |
| • Clatter | • Poof | • Whoop |
| • Crackle | • Pop | • Woof |
| • Crash | • Pow | • Yikes |
| • Creak | • Ping | • Yuck |
| • Crunch | • Plop | • Zing |
| • Ding | • Purr | |
| • Ding-dong | • Roar | |
| • Drip | • Rumble | |
| | • Rustle | |

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GLOSSARY (1 term)

Lesson 1

An owl-boyo'g'li,ukki
A T-shirt-futbolka
A book-kitob
And you?-sizchi?
A pencil-qalam
An apple-olma
And-va, hamda
A friend-do'st
A room-xona
Or-yoki
It's nice to see you! ko'rganimdan xursandman
Pleased to see you!- sizni ko'rganimdan mamnunman

Lesson 2

Be interested-...ga qiziqmoq Best-
eng yaxshi
Builder-quruvchi
Capital-poytaxt
Family-oila
Friend-do'st
Happy-baxtli
Hungry-och qolmoq
Lovely-chiroyli
Nurse-hamshira
Rich-boy
Smart-aqlli
Today-bugun
Vet-veterinar

Lesson 3

All- hammasi
Mutton-qo'y go'shti
Bread -non
Cat/kitten-mushuk/mushukcha
Dog/puppy-kuchuk/kuchukcha
Cheetah-sirtlon
Wolf-bo'ri
Chocolate- shokolad
Cake-tort

Cock/rooster-xo'roz
 Comb- taroq,taramoq
 Chair-stul
 Corn/popcorn- makka jo'xori/popkorn
 Ship -kema(da tashimoq)
 Cow-sigir
 Domestic – xonaki, uyga oid Fish-
 baliq
 Fox-tulki
 Crocodile-timsoh
 Lion-arslon
 Tiger-yo'lbars
 Leopard-gepard
 Fresh-toza, yangi
 Beef-mol go'shti
 Paper- qog'oz
 Friend- do'st
 Iron- temir
 Butter- saryog'
 Bag- sumka
 Much/many-ko'p
 Money-pul
 Honey-asal
 Leather-charm
 Market-bozor
 Without-...siz
 Need-kerak
 Cheese-pishloq
 Glass -stakan
 Container -idish
 Flour-un
 Goat-echki
 Horse -ot
 Bear-ayiq
 Hen/chick(en)-tovuq Hippo(potamus)-
 begemot Rhino(ceros)-karkidon
 Hedgehog-tipratikan
 Giraffe-jirafa
 It comes from....- u ...dan olinadi
 By the way-aytgancha
 Lamb/sheep-qoi'zichoq/qo'y Calf/cow/bull-
 buzoq/sigir/buqa

Pig-cho'chqa
 Pork/ham/bacon- cho'chqa go'shti
 Wood -yog'och, o'rmon
 Rabbit/hare- quyon
 Rice- guruch
 Salt-tuz
 Water-suv
 So- shuning uchun, shunday qilib
 After- keyin
 To make- yasamoq/tayyorlamoq
 For -uchun
 Want-xohlamoq
 Wine/beer- vino/pivo
 Juice- sharbat
 Wax- mum, parafin
 Favourite- sevimli
 Egg- tuxum
 Wheat -bug'doy
 Candle -sham
 Milk -sut
 Wild animals- yovvoyi hayvonlar
 Artist- rassom
 Banker- bank xodimi
 Driver -haydovchi
 A book- kitob
 A story- hikoya
 A shelf- shkaf
 A beach- sohil
 A boy- o'g'il bola
 A chair- stul
 A girl- qiz bola
 A party- bazm
 A leaf- barg
 A photo- surat

Lesson 4

A monarch- monarxiya
 A thief- o'g'ri
 A monkey- maymun
 A stomach- oshqozon
 A nurse- hamshira
 A piano- fortepiano
 A box- quti

A wife- rafiq
 Actor/actress- aktyor/aktrisa
 Cook-oshpaz; pishirmoq
 An elf- mitti odam/ elf
 A fly- pashsha
 Apricot -o'rik
 Cooker- gaz plitasi
 As-dek, kabi
 Bin- axlat qutisi
 Chemist- dorixona xodimi; kimyogar
 Violinist-skripkachi
 Chopping board- sabzavot to'g'rash taxtachasi
 Apron- peshkirak, fartuk
 Chopsticks- cho'pli qoshiqlar
 Fork- sanchqi
 Cleaner- farrosh
 Technologist- texnolog
 Cleaver- go'sht pichoq
 Pressure cooker- kastryulka
 Colander- filtr (drushlag)
 Coffee maker- qahva qaynatgich/damlaydigan idish
 Pot- qozon
 Combine - kombayn; birlashtirmoq
 Lab- laboratoriya
 Consume- iste'mol qilmoq
 Cookies- pishiriqlar
 Honey -asal
 Tomato- pamidor
 Potato-kartoshka
 Cup- chashka, piyola
 Mug- krushka/bakal
 Glass- stakan
 Dairy -sut mahsulotlari
 Impact- ta'sir
 Desktop- oshxona ish stoli
 Cupboard- idish javoni
 Oven- gaz pechi
 Dishwasher- idish yuvish moshinasi
 Washing machine- kir yuvish mashinasi
 Kitchen roll- oshxona o'rama qog'ozi
 Washing up liquid- idish yuvish suyuqligi
 Tea towel- choyshab
 Experiment- tajriba
 Interesting - qiziqarli

Responsibility- mas'uliyat
 Researcher- tadqiqotchi
 Say - aytmoq, demoq
 Decide - qaroq qilmoq
 Food categories-oziq-ovqat kategoriyalari
 Spend - sarflamoq
 Food industry -oziq-ovqatsanoati
 Time - vaqt
 Food manufacturing -oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish
 Quality- sifat
 Food processing -ovqatdan zaharlanish
 Observe -kuzatmoq
 Fridge(refrigerator)- muzlatgich
 Freezer- muzxona
 From time to time- vaqti vaqti bilan
 Such as- kabi, singari
 Garlic- sarimsoq piyoz
 Mushroom- qo'ziqorin Lettuce- salat bargi
 Greens- ko'katlar
 Cabbage -karam
 Pumpkin -oshqovoq
 Lemon- limon
 Guide- yo'l boshlovchi/gid
 Clerk- kotib
 Hands-on skill -qo'l mahorati Important -muhim
 Knife- pichoq
 Bowl- kosa/tovoq
 Plate- likopcha Ladle- cho'mich
 Skimmer- kapgir
 Masher- maydalagich/ezgich(pyure uchun)
 Microwave-mikroto'lqinli pech
 Electric kettle-elektr choynak
 Lamp -lampa
 Musician-musiqachi, sozanda
 Beautician- kosmetolog
 Electrician- elektromontyor
 Napkin-salfetka, dasmol
 Pan, (frying pan)- tova
 Passion - kuchli qiziqish; ehtiros
 Confectionery -qandolatchilik
 I'm sure- ishonchim komil
 Baker(y) -nonvoy(xona)

Peach -shaftoli
 Pepper-bulg'or qalampiri .
 Chili pepper- qalampir
 Cucumber- bodring
 Onion- piyoz
 Physical energy -jismoniy energiya
 Specializations -mutaxassislik
 Product -mahsulot
 Physicist-fizik
 Politician- siyosatchi
 Magician-sehrgar
 Pilot- uchuvchi
 Doctor- shifokor
 Nurse- hamshira
 Pizza- pitsa
 Jam- muabbo
 Planning - rejalashtiish
 Player- o'yinchi
 Farmer - fermer
 Seller -sotuvchi
 Postman/woman- pochtachi erkak/ayol
 Salesman/woman- sotuvchi
 Policeman/woman-militsia xodimi
 Businessman/woman-tadbirkor
 Waiter/waitress-afitsant(ka)
 Poet/poetess-shoir(a)
 Rolling pin- jo'va/o'qlov
 Blender- blendr
 Salt-seller- tuzdon
 Sauce pan- sous tayyorlash uchun idish
 Spatula- to'rtburchak kapgir
 Grater- qirg'ich
 Table cloth dasturxon
 Tap- jo'mrak
 Sink- rakovena
 Table- stol
 Teapot -choynak
 Spoon- qoshiq
 Teaspoon- choy qoshiq
 To conduct -yuritmoq; olib bormoq

Factory- fabrika
Typist- xat teruvchi
Valid -yaroqli
Whisk - ko'pirtirgich

Lesson 5

Antique -qadimgi, antikvar Delicious -mazali

Traditional -an'anaviy

History -tarix

Topic -mavzu

To be used to-...da foydalaniadi

Frozen food-muzlatilgan ovqat

Canned food-kanservalangan ovqat

To be located -joylashgan

Handmade -qo'lda tayyorlangan

A bit -ozgina

Taste -ta'm; ta'tib ko'rmoq

Enjoy- rohatlanmoq

Supply -ta'minlamoq

Quality-sifat

Solve problem-muammoni hal qilmoq

Core areas-asosiy hududlar

Price -narx

Several- turli xil

Offer -taklif qilmoq

Nationality- millat

Minimize-kamaytirmoq

Microwave food-pechda isitilgan ovqat

It helps-yordam beradi

Mass media - ommaviy axborot vositalari

Many times- ko'p marta

Local -mahalliy

Yummy - mazali

It worths- u arziydi

Sale- chegirma

Grow- o's(tir)moq

Host -mezbon

Several -har xil

Salted -tuzlangan

Another -boshqa
Veggy- sabzavotli
Serve -xizmat qilmoq
Spicy -achchiq

Lesson 6

Use social networks- ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanmoq

Talk on the phone- telefonda gaplashmoq

Stirring/mixing-aralashtirmoq

Happy-baxtli,xursand

Some- biroz, bir nechta

Much-many- ko'p

Child- bola

Slicing-tilim-tilim qilib kesmoq

Sell- sotmoq

Reading- o'qish

Read for a while- biroz o'qimoq

Process-jarayon

Pleasure-zavq, rohat

Processing-ishlov berish

Primary-birlamchi/boshlang'ich Secondary-ikkilamchi

Playing computer games- kompyuter o'yinlar o'ynamoq

Nap- mizg'ib olmoq

Minimally processed food-past, kam ishlov berilgan ovqat

Moderately processed food-o'rtaicha ishlov berilgan

Highly processed food -ko'p ishlov berilgan

Milling wheat-bug'doyni yanchmoq

Convenience food-iste'molga qulay ovqat

Level-bosqich

Make dinner- kechki ovqatni tayyorlamoq

Listen to music- musiqa tinglamoq

Leave home- uydan chiqmoq

I think-o'ylayman

To learn- o'rganmoq

Hot- issiq

Have dinner with family- oila bilan kechki ovqatni yemoq

Go for a walk in the evening -kechqurun sayrga chiqmoq

Cooking- pishirish

Grating-qirg'ichdan chiqarmoq

Peeling-archmoq

Go to institute -institutga bormoq

Go to bed-uxlashga yotmoq

Wake up- uyg'onmoq
 Get dressed- kiyinmoq
 Full- to'la
 I'm full- men to'qman
 Knitting -to'qish
 Start lessons -darslarni boshlamoq
 Swimming -suzish
 Finish lessons- darslarni tamomlamoq
 Come home -uyga kelmoq
 Easy- oson
 Driving- moshina haydash
 Do morning exercises- badan tarbiya qilmoq
 Wash hands and face- yuz qo'lni yuvmoq
 Have dinner -kechki ovqatni yemoq
 Dark- qora, qorong'u/ dark blue- to'q ko'k
 Light -youg' chiroq, och
 Light blue-och ko'k
 Cutting-kesish
 Chopping -to'g'ramoq
 Content-tarkibi
 Remove-olib tashlamoq
 Add-qo'shmoq
 Collecting things- narsalar yig'ish
 Change clothes- kiyimlarni almashtirmoq
 Have lunch- tushlik qilmoq
 Cereals-don mahsulotlari, yormalar
 Cold- sovuq
 Buy- sotib olmoq
 Empty- bo'sh
 Difficult- qiyin
 Besides this-bundan tashqari
 Alter/change-o'zgartirish
 Slightly-ozgina
 Basic-oddiy, asos, zaruriy
 Origin-manba, asos
 Saleable- xaridorgir
 Bad -yomon
 Big -katta
 Small- kichik
 Come- kelmoq
 Go- bormoq
 Another-boshqa

Adult -o'smir
Additives-qo'shimchalar
Wide range of -keng ko'lamli

Lesson 7

Surf the net- internetda kezmoq/foydalanmoq
Make a cake - tort tayyorlamoq
Go to the Speaking
Club- nutq klubiga bormoq
Wash -yuvmoq
Read newspapers- gazetalar o'qimoq
Play musical instrument- muiqiy instrument chalmoq
Clean - toza(lamoq)
Eat in a restaurant -restoranda ovqatlanmoq
Play badminton -badminton o'ynamoq
Make tea -choy tayyorlamoq
Sing English songs -inglizcha qo'shiqlar kuylamoq
Diet- parhez Dietician- dietolog
Special course-maxsus kurs
Purpose- maqsad
Selected food- saralangan, tanlangan ovqat
Restrict-cheklash
Loose weight- vazn tashlamoq, ozmoq
In order to- maqsadda
Control- nazorat qilmoq
Get fat- semirmoq
Greasy food- yog'li ovqat
Contain-o'z ichiga olmoq
Unhealthy ingredient- zarali tarkib
Instead- o'miga
Healthy lifestyle- sog'lom turmush tarzi
It means- bu degani
Running- yugurish
Walking- sayr qilish, piyoda yurmoq
Sleeping on time - vaqtda uxlash
What time? What is the time? What time is it? - soat nechchi
bo'ldi? It is 4 o'clock - soat 4 bo'ldi
Clock - soat (jihoz)
O'clock -soat (nechchi bo'lganini aytishda ishlatiladi)
Watch - soat (qo'lga taqiladigan)
Hour - soat (mavhum)

Half (30 min) -yarim
Quarter (15 min) -chorak
Past- o'tdi
Just after 2 -endigina 2dan o'tdi

To -... takam

At - ...da

Fromto/till/until/by -...dangacha

About/around/approximately -taxminan

Exactly/sharply - aniq, roppa-rosa

Lesson 8

Smoke -chekmoq

Put on -kiymoq

Drink -ichmoq/ichimlik

Feed- ovqatlantirmoq

Eat -yemoq

Speak up -balandroq gapirmoq

Write- yozmoq

Colors/colours -ranglar

White- oq

Black- qora

Pink- pushti

Purple/violet- siyoh rang

Grey- kul rang

Green- yashil

Blue -ko'k

Aqua- akva rang (suv rangi) .

Red- qizil

Crimson- qirmizi, to'q qizil

Yellow- sariq

Orange- sabzi rang

Brown- malla, jigar rang

Cream colour- qaymoq rang

Safe-xavfsiz

Food safety-oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi

Essential part-muhim qism

Cleaning-tozalash

Separating-ajratish

Chilling-muzlatish

Poisoning-zaharlanish

Try-harakat qilmoq; ta'tib ko'rmoq

Surface-yuza qism

All the time-doimo
Before-oldin
After-keyin
Tool-asbob-uskuna
Appliance-asbob -uskuna
Touch-tegmoq, ushlamoq
Countainer-idish
Store-joylamoq; do'kon
Danger zone-Xavfli hudud
Between-o'rtasida
Sealed dishes- muhrlangan idishlar
Securely-xavfsiz
Be careful!-ehtiyot bo'ling!
Leak-sizib chiqmoq
Reach-yetmoq; erishmoq
Wrap-o'ramoq
Germ-mikrob
Thaw-eritmoq
Enough- yetarli

Lesson 9

Surprised, surprising- ajablangan, ajablanarli
Tired, tiring -charchagan, charchatadigan
Entertained, entertaining -ko'nglini ochgan/ko'ngil ochadigan /qiziq
Excited, exciting- zavqlangan, zavqlantiradigan
Frightened, frightening- qo'rqqan, qo'rqitadigan
Exhausted, exhausting-holdan toygan, holdan toydiradigan
Annoyed, annoying- jahli chiqqan, jahlni chiqaradigan
Relaxed, relaxing -dam olgan, dam oldiradigan

Lesson 10

Parts of the house- uy qismlari
Living room- mehmonxona
Dining room- ovqatlanish xonasi
Bedroom - yotoqxona
Bathroom- vannaxona
Kitchen-oshxona
Hall- zal
Balcony- balkon
Chimney- uyning mo'risi
Garage- garaj

Driveway-moshina yurish yo'li
 Roof- tom
 Ceiling- shift
 Floor- pol
 Window- deraza
 Door- eshik
 Wall -devor
 Path- yo'lak
 Letterbox- qat tashlash qutisi
 Yard- hovli
 Garden-bog'
 Prepositions -predloglar
 In -ichida
 On- ustida

 At-da, yonida

 Behind -orqasida
 In front of -....ning oldida
 Next to- yonida
 Opposite- qarama-qarshisida
 Near -yaqinida
 Between- o'rtasida
 Among- orasida
 In the middle- o'rtasida
 In the centre-markazida
 Under -tagida
 Above- tepasida
 Inside- ichkarisida
 Outside- tashqarisida
 Furniture -mebel
 A sofa -divan
 A flower- gul
 An armchair -kreslo
 A TV/ TV set -telvzor

 A chair -stul
 A hi-fi- magnitafon
 A table -stol
 A bed -divan/kravat

 A chest of drawer- tumbochka

 A carpet -gilam
 A wardrobe- kiyim javoni
 A rug -gilamcha

A shelf- shkaf
 A curtain -parda
 A picture -rasm
 Sweep -supurmoq
 Stack the books- kitoblarni javonga qo'yimoq
 Sit- o'tirmoq
 Take the plate- likopchani olmoq
 Relax- dam olmoq/tinchlanmoq
 Sleep- uxlammoq
 Now- hozir
 Look! -qarang!
 Today- bugun
 Listen!tinglang!
 At the moment -ayni vaqtda
 Nowadays - bugungi kunda
 At present -hozirda
 Be quiet!-jim bo'ling!
 Right now- hoziroq
 Currently- hpszirda
 These days -shu kunlarda
 To read- o'qimoq
 To write- yozmoq
 To listen to the teacher- o'qituvchini tinglamoq
 To sit quietly- jim o'tirmoq
 To come to the board- doskaga chiqmoq
 To clean the room/board- xonani/doskani tozalamoq
 To watch evewryone - barchani kuzatmoq
 To translate the words/the text- so'zlarni/matnni tarjima qilmoq
 To do homework/exercise- uy vazifani/mashqni bajarmoq
 To cheat/copy from the coursemate- kursdoshdan ko'chirmoq
 To talk- gaplashmoq
 To explain the theme- mavzuni tushuntirmoq
 To raise hand- qo'l ko'tarmoq
 To ask a question- saavol so'ramoq
 To answer/reply the question- savolga javob bermmoq
 Grains-don mahsulotlari
 Step -bosqich
 Wheat-bug'doy
 Harvest - hosil(yig'moq)
 Buckwheat-grechka

Kernels of wheat- bug;doy boshoblari
Pass- o'tmoq
Oats/sorghum-jo'xori
Crush-yanchmoq, maydalamoq
Powder- kukun
Corn-makkajo'xori
Yeast-xamirturush
Barley-arpa
Dough- xamir

Pearl barley- marvarid arpa (perlovka)
Necessary-zarur
Millet- tariq

Loaves-non bo'laklari

Quinoa-Kinuva
By accident -to'satdan, tasodifan
Amaranth- Amarant
Political- siyosiy

Lesson 11

Currency- valyuta
Coin-tanga
Notes- qog'oz pul
Wallet -hamyon
Purse- kashelok
Cash- naqd pul
Cheque- chek/tekshirmoq
Pocket money- cho'ntak puli
Sale- sotuv
Discount- chegirma
ATM- bankomat
Credit card- kredit karta
Debit card- bank kartasy
Safe- xafvsiz
Salary/wage- oylik/maosh
Earn money- pul ishlab topmoq
Spend money- pul sraflamoq
Waste money- pulni sovurmoq
Find money- pul topib olmoq
(Ex)change money- pul ayirboshlash

Save money- pulni tejamoq/yig'moq
 Deposit money- pulni omonatga qo'ymoq
 Sell money- pulni sotmoq
 Buy money- pulni sotib olmoq
 Pay money- pul to'lamoq
 Borrow money (from)- ...dan qarz olmoq
 Lend money (to)-... ga qarz bermoq
 Invest money - pulni investitsiya qilmoq
 Economize money- pulni sarmoya qilmoq
 Tax- soliq
 Poor- kambag'al
 Wealthy-boy badavlat
 Seafood -dengiz taomi
 Shells-chig'anoqlar
 Cuttlefish -qisqichbaqasimon baliq
 Aquatic creatures-suv mavjutilari
 Snail -shilliqqurt
 Ocean-ocean
 Crayfish -daryo qisqichbaqasi
 Sea-dengiz
 Jellyfish -meduza
 Lake- ko'l
 Turtle/tortoise -toshbaqa
 Pond -hovuz
 Frog/toad -qurbaqa
 Bony fish-suyakli baliq
 Shark-akula
 Tuna -tunes balig'i
 Lobster-katta qisqichbaqa
 Salmon-go'shti qizil baliq
 Shrimp/Crab-kichik qisqichbaqa
 Herring -seld balig'i
 Codfish-treskabaliq
 Shore -qirg'oq
 Flatfish-yassi baliq
 Echinoderm -igna tukli suv hayvonlari
 Bitter-ahchiq
 Crunchy-qarsillaydigan
 Raw -xom
 Take away food-uyga olib ketiladigan ovqat
 Home made food- uyda tayyorlangan ovqat
 Yummy -shirin, mazali
 Snack- tamaddi

Breakfast- nonushta
Lunch- tushlik
Dinner- kechki ovqat
Supper- kechki ovqat II
Tea time- choy ichish vaqti

Lesson 12

Body parts- tana a'zolari
Head- bosh
Forehead- peshona
Eye - ko'z
Eyebrow- qosh
Eyelash- kiprik
Eyelid- ko'zning qovog'i
Ear- quloq
Nose- burun
Mouth- og'iz
Chin- iyak
Check- chakka
Face- yuz Hair- soch
Neck- bo'yin
Shoulders- yelkalar
Elbow- tirsak
Wrist- bilak
Palm- kaft
Arm- qo'l(ning hamma qismi)
Hand- qo'l(ning panja qismi)
Fingers- barmoqlar
Thumb- bosh barmoq
Index- ko'rsatkich barmoq
Middle finger- o'rta barmoq
Ring finger- 4- barmoq
Little finger- jimjiloq barmoq
Chest-ko'krak qafasi
Stomach- osqozon
Belly-qorin
Hips- bo'ksa
Thig/lap- son
Knee- tizza
Ankle- to'piq

Heel- tovon

Leg- oyoq(ning butun qismi)

Foot- oyoq(poyabzal kiyadigan qism)

Toe- oyoq barmog'i

Nail- timoq

Lesson 13

Wait for-ni kutmoq

Digest- hazm qilmoq

Learn- o'rganmoq

Olive oil- zaytun yog'i

Lead- boshqarmoq, yetaklamoq

Vinegar- sirka, uksus

Cure- davolamoq

Issue- masala

Grass fed- o't bilan oziqlangan

Stand for- ma'noni anglatadi

Handpicked- qo'lda terilgan

Boot shaped- etik shakldagi

Significant- ahamiyatli

Locate- joylashmoq

Braise- qovurmoq

Well-known- mashhur

Steam- bug'da pishirmoq

Weird- g'alati, yoqimsiz

Croissant- kruvasan (ragalik)

Unique- noyob

Cutlery- sanchqi va pichoq to'plami

Sophisticated- nafis, zebo

Lesson 14

Talented- qobiliyatli

Hardworking- mehnatkash

Exuberant- jo'shqin

Diligent- mehnatsevar

Impressive- ta'sirli

Polite- muloyin, xushmuomila

Methodological- uslubga ega

Calm- og'ir, vazmin

Bold- jasur
 Timid- qo'rqqoq
 Courage(ous)- jasorat(li)
 Practical- amaliyotch
 Theoretical- nazariyachi
 Ordinary/typical-oddiy
 Creative- yaratuvchi, ijodkor
 Curious- qiziquvchan
 Imaginative- hayolparast
 Unusual- noodatiy
 Logical- mantiqiy
 Reliable- ishonchli
 Responsible- mas'uliyatli
 Beverage- ichimlik
 Contain- o'z ichiga oladi
 Distilled- distillangan
 Fermented- fermentlangan
 Soft drinks- gazlanmagan suvlar
 Plain water- toza suv
 Sparkling/pop/fizzy water- gazli suv
 A cup of coffee- 1 chashka qahva
 A bottle of beer- 1 butilka pivo
 A mug of water- 1 bakal suv
 A glass of wine- 1 stakan vino
 A teapot of tea- 1 choynak choy
 Surrounding- atrof
 Event- hodisa
 Reflect- aks etmoq
 Consciousness- ong
 Intelligence- aql
 Memory- xotira
 Ability- qobiliyat
 Sanguine- sangvinik
 Phlegmatic- flegmatik
 Choleric- xolerik
 Melancholic- melanxolik
 Reaction- reaksiya, ta'sir
 Thoroughly- batafsil
 Get on well+ yaxshi chiqishmoq
 Schedule- jadval
 Harmony- uyg'unlik
 Random- tasodifiy
 Reflect- aks etmoq
 Prevail- ustunlik qilmoq

Give up - b. odatni tashl
Emotion- Hissiyot
Depression- tushkunlik
Power- kuch, quvvat
Goals- maqsadlar
Cope with- uddalamoq

Lesson 15

To do laundry- kir yuvmoq
Enterprise- tadbirkor
Sweetener- ta'm beruvchi
Deliver- yetkazib bermoq
Baked food- pishirilgan ovqat
120 hives of bees-120 quti asalari
Additive- qo'shimcha
Agriculture-qishloq xo'jaligi
Raw/pure honey- tabiiy, toza asal
Found- asos solmoq
Organic hone- organik asal
Breed- nasl
Pollen- gulchanglar
Disease resistant-kasallikka chidamli
Treated- ishlov berilgan
Pollination- changlatish
Preservatives- konservantlar
Efficiency- samaradorlik
Experiment- tajriba
Hero- qahramon
Ancestors- ajdodlar
Double- 2 marta oshmoq

Aromatic beverage- hushbo'y ichimlik
Very simple- juda oddiy
Look like- o'xshamoq
Special course- maxsus kurs
Offer tea- choy uzatmoq
Bride- kelin
Family members and guests- oila a'zolari va mehmonlar
Prevent from- ...dan muhofaza qilmoq
Risk of cancer- saraton xavfi inflammation- shamollash, yallig'lanish
Boost immune system- immunitet tizimini mustahkamlamoq
Provide with- ... bilan ta'minlamoq

GLOSSARY II term

Lesson 1.

Asorb-	singdirmoq
Acid-	kislota
Amount-	miqdor
Associate	- bog'lanmoq
Blow-	esmoq
Board games	- doskali o'yinlar
Capricious	- injiq
Certain	- ma'lum
Climb	- tirmashib chiqmoq
Cloud	- bulut
Cold	- sovuq
Compound	- birikma
Cool	- salqin
Detailed	- batafsil
Drought	- qurg'oqchilik
Fat	- 1) yog'; 2) semiz
Fog	- tuman
Harmful	- zararli
Hot	- issiq
Lightning	- chaqmoq, yashin
Logical	- mantiqiy
Oil	- yog'
Properly	- to'g'ri
Provide	- ta'minlamoq
Rain	- yomg'ir (yog'moq)
Rain drop	- yomg'ir tomchisi
Rainbow	- kamalak
Saturated	- to'yingan
Snow	- qor
Snowballs-	qor bo'roni, qordan yasalgan koptoklar
Snowflake	- qor parchasi
Sun	- quyosh
Thunderstorm	- momaqaldiroq
To be keen on	- ishtiyoqmand bo'lmoq
Umbrella	- soyabon
Warm	- iliq
Weather forecast	- ob-havo bashorati
Wind	- shamol

Lesson 2.

Assignment	- vazifa
Artificially	- sun'iy ravishda
Beet	- lavlagi
Benefit	- foyda
Bill	- hisob, hisob raqam, to'lov(noma)
Canola oil	- kanola yog'i
Conventional	- an'anaviy
Create	- yaratmoq
Crop	- hosil, hosilni yig'moq
Crucial	- muhim
Currently	- hozirda
Demand	- talab (qilmoq)
Dressing	- 1) qayla, ziravor; 2) kiynish
Excess	- ortiqcha
Genetically	- genetik jihatdan
Herbicide	- gerbitsid
Keep secret	- sir tutmoq
Livestock	- chorva mollari
Loosing harvest	- hosilni yo'qotish
Modification	- o'zgartirish
Modified	- o'zgartirilgan
Necessity	- zarurat
Objection	- e'tiroz, qarshilik
Obligation	- majburiyat,
Polite	- xushmuomila, odobli
Prevent	- muhofaza qilmoq
Prohibition	- ta'qiq(lash)
Purpose	- maqsad
Quarrel	- janjallashmoq
Resistant	- chidamli
Safety	- xavfsizlik
Selfish	- xudbin
Soybean	- soya
Stay at home	- uyda qolmoq
Tolerant	- chidamli
Traffic light	- svetofo
Uniform	- forma
Wonder	- ajablanmoq
Work hard	- qattiq ishlamoq

Lesson 3.

Affect – ta'sir qilmoq
Angry – badjahl, g'azabl原因
Calm – jim, tinch, sokin
Crazy\silly\stupid – ahmoq, jinni
Dairy products – sut mahsulotlari
Deep – chuqur
Delighted – mamnun bo'lgan
Ecological friendly – ekologik toza
Embarrassed – hijolat bo'lgan, uyalgan
Emotion – hissiyot
Energetic – kuchli, g'ayratli
Excited – zavqlangan
Frustrated – ko'ngli qolgan
Generous – sahiy
Happy – xursand, baxtli
Hungry – qorni och
Hurt – og'riq, lat yegan, jarohat
Jealous – rashkchi
Lonely – yolg'iz
Mood – kayfiyat
Perhaps – ehtimol
Processed food – qayta ishlangan oziq-ovqat
Quote – iqtibos, sitata
Sad – xafa, qayg'uga tushmoq
Safe – xavfsiz
Scared – qo'rqqan, cho'chigan
Shy – uyatchan
Silence – jimlik, sokinlik
Situation – vaziyat
Smart – aqlli
Thankful – minnatdor
Thirsty – chanqagan, chanqoq
Tired – charchagan
Unison – birlik
Worried – xavotir olgan

Lesson 4.

Accurate – aniq, to'g'ri
Allergy – allergiya
Backache – bel og'rig'i
Broken bone – singan suyak

Bruise – ko'karish
 Cold\ catch a cold – sovuq \shamollamoq
 Cough – yo'tal
 Cramp – tomir tortishi
 Customer – xaridor
 Diarrhea – diareya, ich ketishi
 Disease – kasallik
 Dizzy – bosh aylanishi
 Earache – quloq og'rig'i
 Environment – atrof-muhit
 Equipment – jihoz
 Establish – o'rnatmoq
 Fever\ have a temperature – isitma qilmoq
 Food hygiene – oziq-ovqat gigiyenasi
 Food poisoning – ovqatdan zaharlanish
 Headache – bosh og'rig'i
 Heart attack – yurak xuruji
 Otherwise – aks holda
 Proper – to'g'ri, munosib, atqli
 Protective clothes – himoya kiyimlari
 Refresh – yangilamoq
 Require – talab qilmoq, so'ramoq
 Risk – tavakkal, tavakkal qilmoq
 Sanitation – sanitariya
 Sick – kasal Sneeze – aksirmoq
 Sore throat – tomoq og'rig'i
 Spit – tuflamoq
 Stomachache – qorin og'rig'i
 Sweep – supurmoq
 Tailor – tikuvchi
 To obey the rules – qoidalarga bo'ysunmoq\amal qilmoq
 Toothache – tish og'rig'i
 Touch – tegmoq, qo'l tekkizmoq
 What's the matter? – Nima bo'ldi?
 What's wrong? – nima gap? Nima muammo?
 Wipe – artmoq

Lesson 5.

Against – qarshi
 Appear – paydo bo'lmoq
 Casual clothes – kundalik kiyimlar
 Dark skinned – qora tanli

Delicious –	mazali
Dramatic –	jiddiy, og'ir, qayg'uli
Excessive –	ortiqcha, haddan tashqari
Fascinating –	maftunkor
Glass –	stakan, shisha
Go back –	ortga qaytmoq
Greenhouse –	issiqxona
Inside –	ichkari(da)
Out-of-season fruit –	mavsumdan tashqari meva
Popular –	ommabop, mashhur
Snack –	tamaddi
Terrible –	daxshatli
Timber –	yog'och, xoda, to'sin
Year round –	yil bo'yi

Lesson 6

Activity –	mashg'ulot
Adapt –	moslash(tir)moq
Attention –	e'tibor, diqqat
Attorney –	advokat
Bunch of –	bir to'da
Cartoon –	multfilm
Celebrity –	mashur inson
Charity –	xayriya
Couple –	juft
Habit –	odat
Imitate –	taqlid qilmoq
Local people –	mahalliy aholi
Move –	ko'chmoq, siljimoq, harakat qilmoq
Prestigious –	nufuzli
Such as –	kabi
Voice –	ovoz

Lesson 7

Acidic –	kislotali
Apostrophe –	apostrof belgisi
Bitter –	achchiq
Burnt –	kuygan
Buttery –	yog'li, sariyog'li
Cheesy –	pishloqli
Citrusy –	sitrusli
Colon –	ikki nuqta
Comma –	vergul

Creamy –	qaymoqli
Crispy –	qarsillaydigan
Crunchy –	qarsillaydigan
Eggy –	tuxumli
Exclamation mark –	undov belgisi
Fermented –	fermentlangan, achitilgan
Fiery –	olovli
Fishy –	baliqli
Flavor –	ta'm, maza, lazzat
Flavorful –	mazali, xushbo'y, lazzatli
Fried –	qovurilgan
Greasy –	yog'li
Herbal –	giyohli
Hypen –	chiziqcha
Icy –	muzli
Juicy –	suvli, sersuv, shirali
Lemony –	limonli
Malty –	mast qiladigan
Mild –	mayin, yumshoq, muloyim
Minty –	yalpizli
Moisty –	nam
Peppery –	achchiq
Period\full stop –	nuqta
Pickled –	tuzlangan
Plain –	tekis, oddiy
Punctuation mark –	tinish belgisi
Quantifier –	miqdor ko'rsatkichi
Question mark –	so'roq belgisi
Quotation mark –	qo'shtirnoq belgisi
Rancid –	taxir, ta'mi buzilgan, rangi xiralashgan
Raw –	xom, pishmagan
Refreshing –	tetiklashtiruvchi, salqinlantiruvchi
Relative –	qarindosh-urug'
Ripe –	pishmoq, pishgan
Roasted –	qovurilgan
Rotten –	chirigan
Rubbery –	kauchuk
Salty –	tuzli, sho'r
Savoury –	mazali, totli
Seasoned –	tuzlangan
Semi colon –	nuqtali vergul
Sharp –	o'tkir

Slash –	slash (qiyshiq chiziq)
Smokey –	tutunli
Sour –	nordon
Spicy –	achchiq, o'tkir, xushtam
Stale –	aynigan
Stodgy food –	qattiq ovqat
Strong –	kuchli, baquvvat
Sugary –	shakarli
Sweet –	shirin
Tangy –	achchiq
Tasteless –	bemaza, beta'm
Tasty –	mazali, shirin
Tender –	yumshoq
Yeasty –	xamirturushli
Zesty –	jo'shqin

Lesson 8.

Achieve –	erishmoq
Famine –	qurg'oqchilik
Belief –	ishonch
Capacity –	hahm, quvvat, qobiliyat
Claim –	tasdiqlamoq, da'vo qilmoq
Combat –	kurash
Confidence –	ishonch
Consider –	deb o'ylamoq, hisoblamoq
Contribute –	hissa qo'shmoq
Demand –	talab
Depression –	tushkunlik
Disaster –	ofat
Displace –	joyini o'zgartirmoq, siqib chiqarmoq
Doubt/suspicious –	shubha
Enhance –	oshirmoq
Expel –	haydab chiqarmoq
Focus –	diqqat
Impressed –	ta'sirlanmoq
Improve –	yaxshilamoq
Increase –	ko'paytirmoq, oshirmoq
Influence –	ta'sir
Juxtaposition –	yonma-yon qo'yimoq
Livelihood –	jo'shqin
Malnutrition –	yaxshi ovqatlanmaslik
Migration –	ko'chish
Natural disaster –	tabiiy ofat

Outcome – oqibat, natija
 Participation – ishtirok
 Point of view – nuqtai nazar
 Population – aholi
 Reduce anxiety - xavotirni kamaytirmoq
 Scarcity – tanqislik, yetishmovchilik
 Stimule – rag’bat
 Stress – tushkunlik, stress
 Successful – muvaffaqiyatli
 Suffer from – ...dan aziyat chekmoq
 Tournament – turnir, musobaqa
 Trouble – muammo
 Unplug – uzmoq
 Visual aid – ko’rgazmali qurol

Lesson 9.

Assess – baholamoq
 Broken promises – buzilgan va’dalar
 Compassionate – rahmdil
 Criticize - tanqid qilmoq
 Emotional – hissiy
 Fearful – qo’rqinchli
 Fixed – tugallangan, hal qilingan, tuzatilgan
 Gentle – muloyim, yumshoq, nozik
 Humanitarian – insoniy, gumanitar
 Independent – mustaqil
 Light meals – yengil taomlar
 Limitation – chegara
 Mutable – o’zgaradigan
 Offer – taklif (qilmoq)
 Progressive – ilg’or, peshqadam
 Spiritual – ruhiy
 Trusting – ishonish
 Uncompromising – murosasiz
 Victim – qurbon
 Weakness – ojizlik
 Wise – dono
 Zodiac signs – zodiak belgilari

Lesson 10.

Cod – treska balig’i

Cuisine – oshxona
 Extremely – haddan tashqari
 Gravy – qayla
 Haddock – piksha balig'i
 Homophone- homofon, gomofon
 Mushed peas – ezilgan kartoshka (pyure)
 Pleasant – yoqimli
 Recipe – retsept
 Roasted vegetables – qovurilgan sabzavotlar

Lesson 11.

Alongside – yonida
 Beat – urmoq
 Constituent – tarkib
 Creature – mavjudod
 Drain – quritmoq
 Get rid of – qutulmoq
 Hydration – namlantirish
 Lake – ko'l
 Lubricate – moylash
 Mention – ta'kidlamoq
 Mirror – oyna, ko'zgu
 Odorless – hidsiz
 Over and over – yana va yana
 Overall – xullas, umumiy
 Perspiration – yog'ingarchilik
 Sea – dengiz
 Stream – oqim, daryocha
 Survive – tirik qolmoq
 Tricycle – uch oyoqli velosiped

Lesson 12.

According to – ...ga ko'ra
 Article – maqola
 Blessing – baraka
 Composition – kompozitsiya
 Glorify – sharaflamoq
 Loaf (loaves pl.) – non
 Substance – modda

Lesson 13.

Vegetarian – go'sht yemaydigan
 Amusement park – istirohat bog'i
 Bakery – novvoyxona
 Butcher's – qassobxona

Court – sud zali/tennis korti
 Craft market – hunarmandchilik bozori
 Immediately – zudlik bilan
 Roller coaster – roliklar
 Lock – qulf
 Beneficial – foydali
 Coleslaw – to'g'ralgan karamdan qilinadigan salat
 Frustrating – xafa qiladigan
 Funicular – funikulyor (kanatga oid)
 Fussy – injiq, o'jar
 Go ahead – olg'a

Lesson 14.

No-pressure – bosimsiz
 Oyster – chig'anoq
 Portion – porsiya, ulush, bo'lak
 Property – mulk
 Skinny – ozg'in
 Squid – kalmar
 Struggling – kurash, qiyinchilik
 Submarine – suv osti kemasi

Lesson 15.

Baa – ma'ramoq, qo'yning ma'rashi
 Bang – prt'lamoq, taraqlamoq
 Bark – hurmoq, itning vovvullashi
 Beep – ovoqli signal
 Boom – gumburlamoq
 Buzz – vizzilamoq, g'uvvullamoq asalarining vizillashi
 Buzz(er) – gudok, sirena
 Chirp – chug'urlamoq
 Clack – qasir-qusur, qars-qurs
 Clang – jiringlash, jaranglash
 Click – shaqirlash, qarsillash
 Collapse – buzulmoq, yiqitmoq
 Device – qurilma
 Elite – elita
 Hardwood – qattiq yog'och
 Lack – kamchilik, yetmaslik
 Mood – kayfiyat
 Onomatopoea – onomatopiya, (tovushga taqlid)
 Rare – nodir, noyob
 Resurrection – jonlanish, qaytadan vujudga kelmoq

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS



Material for Past Continues Tense of Unit 11

Degrees of comparison

Insert missing forms of adjectives' degrees:

Long	Longer	
Short		
	Larger	the large
Clever	Cleverer	
Old		
Big		the biggest
Hard	Harder	
Easy		the easiest
	Better	the best
	Worse	the worst
Beautiful	more beautiful	
Busy		
	Funnier	
Noisy		the noisiest

Choose the right form of the adjective

1. This flower-bed is the ... in the yard

a) niceest b) nicest c) most nice

2. My room is ... than my brother's room.

a) bigger b) biger c) biggest

February is the month of the year.

a) colder b) cold c) coldest

My street is than the main street of the town.

a) more quiet b) quieter c) quietest

..... than you.

a) older b) oldest c) older

This chocolate cake is than an apple pie.

a) more delicious b) more delicious c) the most delicious

My lessons are excellent. You are the student.

a) better b) better c) the best

My coffee is ... than a cup of tea.

a) more expensive b) more expensive c) the most expensive

My brother is today than he was yesterday.

a) more happy b) more happy c) happy

My friends are 'John & Jerry'. Jerry is than Tom. It's fun.

a) smarter b) smarter c) the smartest

My brother is the ... runner in my school team.

a) faster ☐ b) fastest ☐ c) fast ☐

Meet Liz and Dan



AGE: 24 YEARS OLD
WEIGHT: 55 kgs.
HEIGHT: 1,63
FAMILY: 4
HOUSE: 3 ROOMS
SALARY: 2,600
UNIVERSITY MARKS:
excellent
RUNS:

AGE: 25 YEARS OLD
WEIGHT: 70 kgs.
HEIGHT: 1,70
FAMILY: 6
HOUSE: 5 ROOMS
SALARY: 2,900
UNIVERSITY MARKS:
good
RUNS:

Complete the sentences. Make comparisons.

- 1.- Dan is (young) than Liz.
- 2.- Liz is (light) Dan, so Dan is (heavy) than her.
- 3.- Dan is (tall) Liz, so she is (short) than him.
- 4.- Liz's family is (small) than Dan's family.
- 5.- Dan's house is (big) Liz's house.
- 6.- Dan's mother's salary is (large) than Liz's father's salary.
- 7.- Liz's school marks are (good) than Dan.

Material on the theme homophones.

HOMOPHONES 2

Find the pairs of words that sound the same and join them with arrows.

 BLEW	 CLOSE	 ANT	 FLOUR
 NADE	 DEAD	 NEAR	 WHOLE
 CLOTHES	 PIECE	 STAIR	 FLOWER
 WERE	 DEER	 HAIR	 STEAL
 STEEL	 STAGE	 WEAK	 PEACE
			 WEEK

worksheets.com

<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/world-50-best-breads/index.html>

<https://quizly.co/how-much-of-a-picky-eater-are-you>

O'QUV ADABIYOTINING NASHR RUXSATNOMASI

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va
innovatsiyalar vazirligining 20 25 yil "09" iyul
dagi "258"-sonli buyrug'iga asosan

Б.Н.ЮРЬЕВА

rus tili bo'yicha fan shaxsiyati, 1-kurs uchun

Оزг-орзат технологияси

rus tili va madaniyat shaxsiyati uchun

ning

talabalari (o'quvchilari) uchun tavsiya etilgan

English for future food technologists

bu qisim adabiyotining asosiy va muhim qismini, o'qishga ilohiyat

ga

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi
tomonidan litsenziya berilgan nashriyotlarda nashr
etishga ruxsat berildi.

Vazir



K.Sharipov

№ 641472

JO'RAYEVA BARNO NIZOMIDDINOVNA

ENGLISH FOR FUTURE FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

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