

MUSTAFAYEVA SOJIDA ULASHEVNA

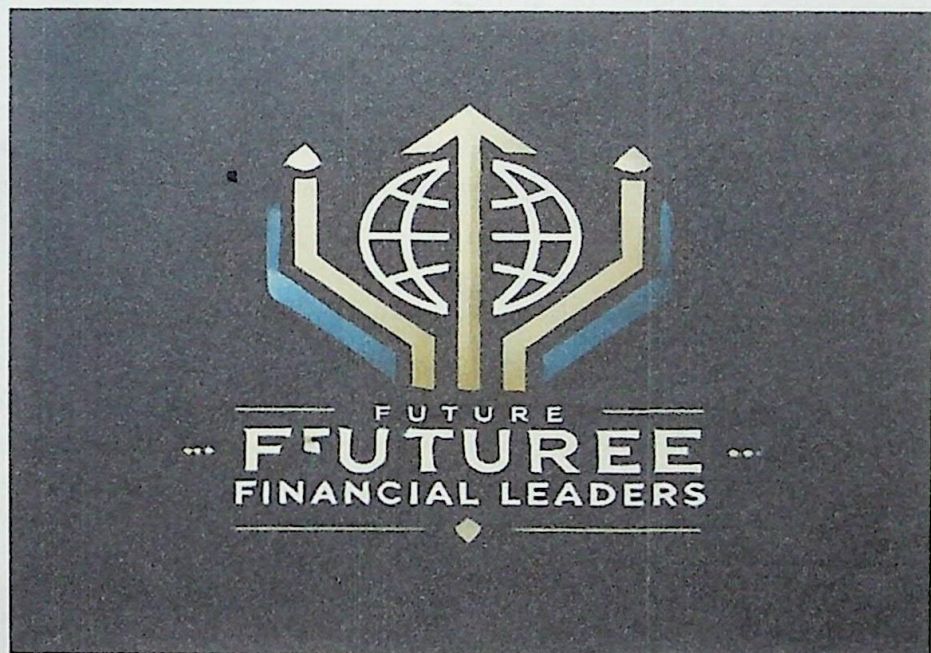
FUTURE FINANCE LEADERS



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIMYOI TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
TERMIZ DAVLAT MUHANDISLIK VA
TEKNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI O'ZBEK TILI VA
ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI

MUSTAFAYEVA SOJIDA ULASHEVNA

“FUTURE FINANCE LEADERS”



o'quv yurtlarining 410000 ta'lim sohasi Biznes boshqaruvi bo'lgan barcha
malishlarining (60410100 - Iqtisodiyot, 60410800 - Menejment, 60410200 -
xgalteriya hisobi) I - kurs talabalari uchun ingliz tili fani bo'yicha o'quv
Illanma

Termiz - 2025

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma ingliz tili fanidan fan dasturi asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, hozirgi zamonaviy davr talabi bo'yicha o'qitish texnologiyalari asosida yoritilgan, bir qator maxsus mavzular, grammatika bo'yicha materiallar va mavzu materiallarini ishlab chiqish va mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar, boshqotirma savollar, mustaqil o'qish, o'rganish va yozish uchun matn/essalar berilgan. Lug'atlar, so'rovnomalalar, shungdek, talabalarning ingliz tilida og'zaki, yozma, tinglash va gapirish salohiyatlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha topshiriqlar mutaxassislik bo'yicha matnlar va to'plamlarga xos bo'lgan materiallar ilova qilindi. Qo'llanmaning muhim elementi matnlar uchun vazifalardir. Aqliy hujum, Bahs -Munozara, Brainstorming, Klaster, debat, muhokamali hamkorlikda izlanish va argumentlangan esse yozish kabi innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanildi.

Kitob ona tilida ta'lim oladigan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan.

Данное учебное пособие основано на предметной программе английского языка, охватывающей технологии обучения в соответствии с потребностями современной эпохи, разработан и дополнен ряд специальных тем, грамматических материалов и предметных материалов упражнениями, головоломками, текстами/эссе, для самостоятельного чтения, учебы и письма предусмотрены. К сборникам прилагались словари, анкеты, а также задания на развитие устных, письменных, аудлирующих и разговорных способностей учащихся на английском языке, тексты и материалы, специфичные для сборников. Важным элементом пособия являются задания к текстам. Были использованы инновационные технологии, такие как мозговой штурм, дискуссия, мозговой штурм, кластер, дебаты, дискуссионное совместное исследование и написание аргументированного эссе.

Книга предназначена для студентов, обучающихся на родном языке.

This study guide is based on the subject syllabus of English language, covered by the teaching technologies according to the needs of the modern era, a number of special topics, grammar materials and subject materials are developed and reinforced. exercises, puzzles, texts/essays for independent reading, study and writing are provided. Dictionaries, questionnaires, as well as tasks for developing oral, written, listening and speaking abilities of students in English, texts and materials specific to the collections were attached. An important element of the manual is the tasks for the texts. Innovative technologies such as Brainstorming, Discussion, Brainstorming, Cluster, Debate, Discussion Collaborative Research and Argumentative Essay Writing were used.

The book is intended for students studying in their mother tongue.

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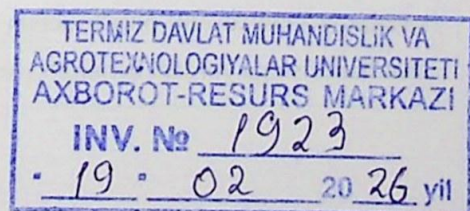
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KIRISH

Hozirgi global rivojlanayotgan davrimizda xorijiy tillar xususan ingliz tilini o'rganishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Respublikamizda ham tillarni rivojlantirish davlat miqyosida ko'tarilgan bo'lib, bir qator qaror va farmonlar ishlab chiqilgan. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev raisligida 2021- yil 6 - may kun xorijiy tillarini o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari yuzasidan videoselektor yig'ilishi o'tkazildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021- yil 19- mayda № 312 sonli "Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori tasdiqlandi.

Ushbu qarorning ijrosi yuzasidan Biznes boshqarish, iqtisodiyot, menejer va buxgalteriya hisobi yo'nalishlari I kurs talabalari uchun xorijiy tillarni egallash darajasini oshirish maqsadida mazkur o'quv qo'llanma ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu qo'llanma 24 ta darsni qamrab olgan bo'lib, unda zamonaviy til ko'nikmalarini: o'qish, esse yozish, eshitish va gapirish kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan, asosiy ko'zda tutilgan maqsad birinchi kurs talabalarining o'z mutaxassislik sohasiga tegishli bo'lgan iqtisodiy, boshqaruvlik va menejerlikka oid termin-so'zlar ustida ishlashni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan. Mazkur qo'llanma mutaxassisligi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim muassasalari nofilolog bo'lgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan. "Future Finance Leaders" qo'llanmasi og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu qo'llanma o'z ichiga soddalikdan murakkablikka qarab yo'naltirilgan grammatik takrorlash kursi, og'zaki muloqotga kirishish (ma'ruza qilish, taqdimot o'tkazish, baxs-munozara va debatlarida ishtirok etish kabilar) bo'yicha yo'riqnomalar, talaffuz me'yorlari qoidalari, yo'nalishiga mos keluvchi leksik birliklar, hamda biznes, iqtisod va boshqaruv menejerligiga doir atamalarining ingliz tilidagi izohli lug'atini qamrab olgan alohida bo'limlar ishlab chiqilgan. Bu o'z o'rnida talabalarining o'z mutaxassisliklari doirasida ingliz tilini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishlari uchun xizmat qiladi va ilmiy, nazariy kasbga oid sohalarda faoliyat olib borish uchun ingliz tilida og'zaki nutq kompetentsiyasini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

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Lesson-1

Text: Education

Grammar: Question forms in tenses.

To do exercises/tests.

→ *Let's talk about professional interests and hobbies/interests....*

Professional interests are divided into 4 types:

- innovation
- creativity
- networking
- technology



Hobbies and interests are.....

- reading
- sports
- listening
- traveling
- blogging
- making music
- learning languages
- art
- dance
- writing

The "field of interest" refers to a specific area or subject that captures a person's curiosity, enthusiasm, or professional focus. It can encompass hobbies, academic disciplines, career paths, or general topics that someone finds engaging. For example:

- 1. Personal Interests:** Areas like music, art, sports, gaming, or travelling.
- 2. Academic Fields:** Disciplines like biology, mathematics, linguistics, or history.

3. Professional Domains: Specialists such as marketing, software development, teaching, or healthcare.

Understanding and exploring a field of interest can help individuals develop skills, achieve personal satisfaction, and shape career goals. Let's talk about our future plans what will be in the upcoming years?

The field of interest.

Let me introduce *myself*. My name is Kareen. I have left this school this year. It is my *dream* to become a student of the Business department. Learning business fields is my *goal* in the future that to be a good *specialist* in that direction. I also want to learn English, German and French languages which are necessary for my *sphere*.

Knowledge of a foreign language opens a new world for us. If you know a foreign language, you can speak with *foreigners* and it is a better way to understanding. If you know a foreign language you can read foreign books, travel and get better *choice* to know other people's *culture* and *nature*.

In our country children study *different* foreign languages. Also, parents *take care* about the interests of their children what they want and to do. By this way parents give a good *opportunity* for their children what kind of *professions* they will choose in the future.

√ Topic Vocabulary.

myself - o'zim

goal - maqsad

dream - orzu

specialist - mutaxassis

sphere - soha

foreigners - xorijliklar

culture - madaniyat

nature - tabiat

different - turli xil

take care - g'amxo'rlik qilmoq

opportunity - imkoniyat

profession - kasb/ soha

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the purpose of Kareen for the future?

2. What languages is Kareen going to learn?

3. What is the role of learning foreign language in life?
4. What languages do you know ?
5. What do you know about Business?
6. What kind of jobs do you like?
7. Do you think learning foreign languages is beneficial in life?



Use:

- questions using with *to be* should be answered with *to be* (Are you...? / I am...)
 - *do you...* questions are answered with *I do...* (*Do you...? I do..*)
 - use answers *should/would/can/may* after modal questions

2. Read the sentences and find necessary professions for them.

1. We travel all around the world. We're.....
2. She answers the letters at office. She's
3. I deliver the letters at different homes. I'm.....
4. The director meets foreigners at his office. He's.....
5. Feruza makes new coats to sell in the market. She's.....
6. We drive the buses. We're.....
7. The pupils go to a school. They're.....
8. Our aunt takes care for patients at hospital. She's.....
9. My son studies at University. He's.....
10. Uzbek writers write many novels. They're.....
12. My brother flies over the many countries. He's.....

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ted nima ish qiladi? - U bog'bon. - U bog'da gullar, daraxtlarni parvarish qiladi va u o'z kasbini sevadi.
2. Men siz nima haqida gapirayotganingizga tushuna olmayapman.
3. Mehmonxonaning hamma xonasida vannasi bor.
4. Men kelajakda yaxshi mutaxassis bo'lmoqchiman.
5. U harbiy yigit.
6. Lola hozir

hamshira va u kasbini yaxshi ko'radi. 7. Sem parkda o'ynayapti. 8. Otangiz o'zini yaxshi his qilmayapti? 9. Men nimaga yig'layotganimni ham bilmayman. 10. Biz keleshda yaxshi kasb egallashni hohlaymiz. 11. Ko'rmayapsanmi, men charchaganman. 12. Menga turli tillarni o'rganish yoqadi. 13. Siz hozir qayerga ketyapsiz? 14. Otam televizor ko'ryapti, ukam esa o'ynab o'tiribdi. 15. Ular oilaviy doim chet elga sayyohat qilishadi.

5. Choose Am/ Is / Are / Do / Does/ Can /May

- a).....you hungry? No, I've just had.
- b).....Amanda speak Portuguese? Yes, She does.
- c).....I come in?
- d).....Tom go gogging in th emoenings?
- e).....I sit here?
- f).....he usually work late?
- j).....I an entrepreuner?

6. Tests for yourself.

1. Do you sudy at school?

- a) Yes, She does. b) No, I don't. c) Yes, I don't.

2. Shea nurse.

- a) is b) isn't c) are

3. I am glad to see you.

- a) am happy b) is happy c) am sad

4. I go to University everyday.

- a) usually b) always c) seldom

5. Do you speak foreign languages?

- a) Yes, I don't b) I don't c) Yes, I do

6. I am going to Samarkand at the weekend.

- a) on Sunday b) on weekdays c) in the evening

7. A young man a soldier.

- a) is b) am c) aren't

8. Men odatda radio tinglayman.

- a) I listen to music b) I watch the radio. C) I usually listen to the radio

9. She's a good girl.

A) U mening onam b) U mening singlim c) U yaxshi qiz

10. Weather, the, today, is, warm.

A) the weather is warm today b) today the weather is warm c) it is warm today

Lesson -2

Text: Education

Grammar: Question forms in tenses.

To do exercises/tests.



Education

Education is one of the most important aspects of a person's life. It is necessary for success, but not only does it provide knowledge and skills to succeed in various fields, but also helps us become more well - rounded individuals.

We gain valuable social skills, learn how to work with others, and develop discipline. What we may think will be easy as adults were not always the case when we were young and this can give students an idea of what they are getting themselves into after high school or college graduation.

For these reasons and many more, education should never be taken lightly as it has enormous effects on our lives both now and later down the road. In this competitive era, everyone must be well educated so they can succeed in life; Having a good job isn't enough anymore because you need knowledge and understanding about various aspects of society - not just your profession - to move

forward with confidence through different phases of your life (Education offers more than financial success).

✓ Topic Vocabulary.

culture - madaniyat

discipline - tartib-intizom

improvement - ijobiy o'zgarish

information- ma'lumot

science - ilm, fan

teaching - o'qitish

learning - o'rganish

literacy - savodxonlik

scholarship - stipendiya, grant

schooling - ta'lim olish

study - o'qish, o'rganish

training - mashq qilish, shug'ullanish

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is your opinion about the role of education?
2. Do you think learning/ getting knowledge is important in life?
3. Whose role is more important gaining education in life teachers or parents?
4. What is difference between the role of a teacher and a parent in the education of children?
5. What suggestions would you give to teachers to improve the education in the class?
6. Do you think learning foreign languages is necessary in education life?
7. What do you think the government should provide enough support to education?
8. What subjects did you enjoy best at school?
9. Which countries are there best education system in the world?
10. Is there difference between educated and uneducated persons?



Grammar: Question forms in English.
Questions are divided into three forms yes/no questions, wh-questions, and tag questions:

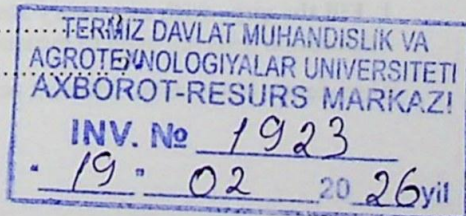
- use "be" or "do" in the questions answering yes/no
- use "wh" questions "who", "what", "where" and others answering fully
- use an auxiliary verb and personal pronouns like "I", "we" or "you" according to positive or negative

2. Read the questions and translate them?

- What happened to this place?
- Who controls them
- Who pays these people?
- Who's your client?
- Why didn't you meet us?
- How do we explain this?
- How much do you remember?
- What did you know about them?
- What am I drawing?
- Why didn't you teach them?
- Why didn't they protect him?
- Who painted that picture?
- Why do you offer this?
- Who protects them?
- Why didn't you take me?
- What is she interested in?
- What is she grateful for?
- How often do they quarrel
- How much do they earn?
- What did you do with him?

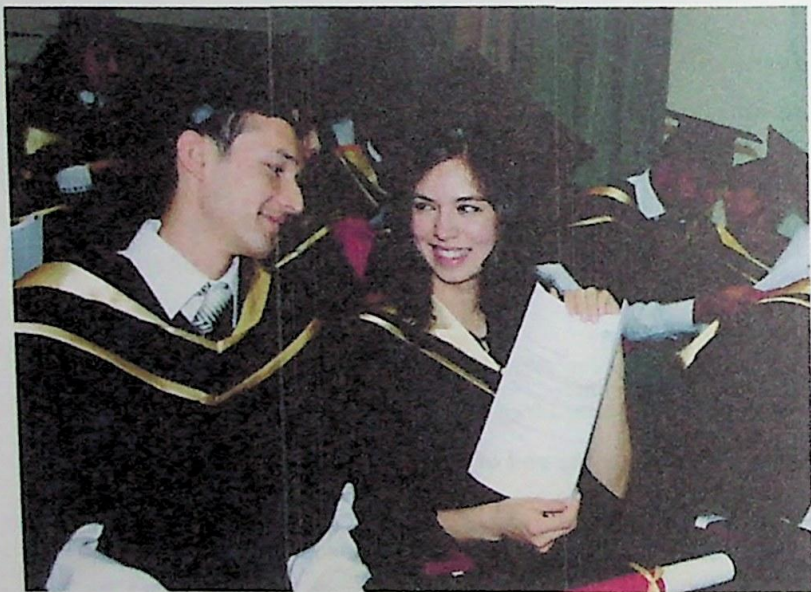
3. Put A QUESTION TAG at the end of each sentence:

1. Tom won't be late, *will he* ?
2. They were very angry, ?
3. Ann's on holiday, ?
4. You weren't listening, ?
5. Sue doesn't like onions, ?
6. Jack's applied for the job, ?
7. You've got a camera, ?



8. You can type,?
9. He won't mind if I go early,?
10. Tom could help you,?
11. There are a lot of people here,?
12. Let's have dinner,?
13. This isn't very interesting,?
14. I'm too fat,?
15. You wouldn't tell anyone,?
16. Listen,?
17. I shouldn't have got angry,?
18. Don't drop it,?
19. They had to go home,?
20. He'd never seen you before,?

4. Look at the picture and discuss the question if the getting education is necessary for everyone? Do you agree or not? (Why/why not)



4. Test yourself!

1. Fill the gaps with necessary statement.

- Education tests are used to measure.....

a) student's interests in different performs.

- b) student's knowledge and skills in a particular subject or topic.
- c) student's daily physical progress in PT lessons.

2. Education meaning.....

- a) the process of learning
- b) achieving success
- c) gaining certificates

3. What do you like in your free time?

- a) doing sports
- b) learning subjects
- c) teaching students

4. Education is good for all to have their purposes,.....?

- a) aren't it?
- b) isn't it?
- c) Isn't they?

5. Do you try to achieve all your goals?

- a) Yes, She does
- b) Yes, I do
- c) Yes, I do

Lesson – 3

Text: The world of learning.

Grammar: Too / either / Neither do / So am I

To do exercises/tests.



The world of learning.

Learning is a journey that never ends. It opens doors to new opportunities, ideas, and experiences, helping people grow both personally and professionally. In the modern world, learning is no longer confined to classrooms. Technology has transformed education, allowing students to explore a world of knowledge online through videos, apps, and virtual classrooms.

The world of learning is diverse and dynamic. People learn in different ways - some prefer reading, while others thrive through hands-on experience. Collaborative learning, where individuals share ideas and work together, has also become a powerful tool in education.

In today's fast-paced world, lifelong learning is essential. Whether you're learning a new language, developing a skill, or diving into a subject you're passionate about, every step you take brings you closer to a brighter future. Embrace curiosity, stay open-minded, and remember that the world of learning is always ready to well for you.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

opportunity – qulaylik, imkoniyat
door – eshik
virtual – haqiqiy, chin
diverse – turli xil
dynamic – sharakat/faol

thrive – rivojlanmoq
hands-on – mustaqil o'rganilgan
collaborative – birgalikda, hamkorlik
powerful – kuchli
fast-paced – tez rivojlanayotgan

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why is lifelong learning important in today's world?
2. What are the advantages of learning a new language?
3. What do you think about the role of technology in learning?

4. What are the benefits of new technology in education?
5. What is the difference between learning and education?
6. What is your purpose of learning something in your life?

2. Discuss the names of some learning apps in the below and find other world of learning apps.

What Are the Most Popular Mobile Learning Apps?

SolGuruz



Duolingo



Lynda



Goodreads



Khan Academy



Photomath



EdX



SoloLearn



Quizlet

Grammar: too/either; Neither do I/ So do I

- use "too" in positive sentences (I'm too, we're too)
- use "either" in alternative sentences (either of them/ either of way)
- use "Neither do I" in negative sentences
- use "So do I" in positive sentences

3. Complete with so, too, neither or either.

1. They don't like pasta.....
2. I like spicy food.....
3. She's in the mood for chocolate.....
4. She can't stand with greasy food.....
5. They don't like candies.....
6. Shakira can sing very well.....
7. Americans can speak Portuguese.....
8. She's happy now.....
9. Kids can play on the playground.....
10. I love acai.....
11. I'm crazy about desserts.....
12. She does not like ice-cream.....

13. Japanese can't speak German.....
14. My friends like to eat pizza in the breakfast.....
15. He doesn't like to read books.....
16. Me and Ze love to listen to music.....
17. He wants soup for breakfast.....
18. I love boiled chicken.....
19. She can cook very well.....
20. They don't want soup for breakfast.....

4. Use SO / NEITHER Auxiliary verb + Subject:

1. I'm feeling tired. *So am I*
2. I don't like eggs.
3. I need a holiday.
4. I don't like milk.
5. I couldn't get up this morning.
6. I'd love a cup of tea.
7. I've never been to Africa.
8. I was ill yesterday.
9. I should smoke less.
10. I spent the whole evening watching television.
11. I didn't know that Ann was in hospital.

4. Test yourself.

1. What do you do?

- a) He's a teacher
- b) They are playing football now.
- c) I'm a student.

2. My favourite subjects are.....

- a) notebooks, pencils, pens
- b) sports, subjects, films
- c) PT, Chemistry, Maths, English

3. study means.....

- a) the activity or work of a student
- b) cause to know something
- c) tell again or in another form

4. What is your brother?

- a) He's a clever boy.
- b) He's an engineer.
- c) He's a smart boy.

5. A: "I haven't written the essay yet." B: "Neither.....I"

- a) have
- b) do
- c) haven't

6. A: "I'm very thirsty" B: "....."

- a) So am I

b) So do I

c) Too I am

7.A: "I would really like to go" B: "....."

a) Neither would I

b) So would I

c) So did I

8. *skill* means.....

a) the ability to use one's knowledge effectively

b) the fact or condition of knowing something

c) a procedure or process for attaining an object

9. Choose the apps that teach you online?

a) school

b) university

c) duolingo

10. Choose the right answer that teach you without internet?

a) google classroom

b) online platforms

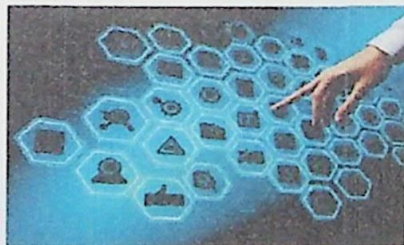
c) face to face teaching

Lesson – 4

Text: Technologies

Grammar: Adjectives

To do exercises/tests.



The Role of Technology in Modern Life

Technology has transformed the way we live, work, and communicate. From smartphones to artificial intelligence, technological advancements have made life more convenient and connected. In education, students use tablets and online platforms to access learning materials from anywhere in the world. Businesses rely

on automation and data analysis to improve efficiency and make better decisions. Meanwhile, social media and instant messaging allow people to stay in touch with friends and family, regardless of location. However, technology also raises concerns about privacy, cybersecurity, and overdependence. As technology continues to evolve, it is crucial to balance innovation with ethical responsibility.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

technology - texnologiya
 huquqiga ega bo'lmoq
 artificial - sun'iy
 advancements - yuks
 convenient - qula
 online platforms - onlayn sahifalar
 qaramlik

to access - biror narsadan foydalanish

social media - ijtimoiy axborotlar
 innovation - yangilik/ixtiro
 innovate - yaratmoq/kashf etmoq
 overdependence - haddan tashqari

✓ Answer the questions:

1. What is your favorite piece of technology, and why?
2. How has technology changed the way we communicate?
3. Do you think technology has made life easier or more complicated? Why?

Future of Technology:

1. What technological advancements do you think we will see in the next 10 years?
2. Do you think robots will replace most human jobs in the future? Why or why not?
3. How do you imagine life without smartphones or the internet?



Grammar: Adjective

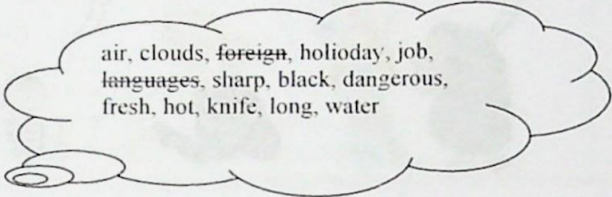
- use before nouns/pronouns (rich people, a clever boy, a big table,)
- use
 look/feel/smell/taste/sound+adjective(A:
 You look tired. B: Yes, I feel tired.)

1. Put the words into the right order.

Example: 1. (new/live in/ house/they/a) They live in a new house.

- 2.(like/jacket/I/that/green)
- 3.(music/like/do/classical/you)
- 4.(had/wonderful/a/I/holiday)
- 5.(went/restaurant/a/Japanese/we)
- 6.(feel /I/tired/ often/after/ the/ exercises/doing)
- 7.(red/ large/car/brother's/favourite/my/that/is)
- 8.(in/class/the/Robert/ the/student/cleverest/is)

2. Use adjectives from the box.



air, clouds, ~~foreign~~, holiday, job,
languages, sharp, black, dangerous,
fresh, hot, knife, long, water

1. Do you speak any **foreign languages**?
2. Look at those It's going to rain?
3. Sue works very hard, and she's very tired. She needs a
4. I would like to have a shower, but there's no
5. Can you open the window? We need some
6. I need a to cut these onions.
7. Fire-fighting is a

3. Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from the boxes.

Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from the boxes.

feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)	+	happy	ill	nice
look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)		horrible	new	surprised



4. Translate these sentences into Uzbek language.

1. He's tired.
2. He feels tired.
3. He looks tired.
4. They are happy.
5. They look happy.
6. They sound happy.
7. It is good.
8. It smells good.
9. It tastes good.
10. She looks very clever girl.

5. Test yourself!

1. He feelshimself. (charchagan)

- a) happy
- b) hurt
- c) tired

2. The suitcase is so..... I can hardly lift it.

- a) serious
- b) light
- c) heavy

3. These scissors are Be careful.

- a) silly
- b) sharp
- c) blunt

4. This work isbut.....

- a) difficult / hard
- b) difficult/ interesting
- c) hard/ funny

5. This tangerine has.....

- a) a thick very skin
- b) a very thick skin
- c) a very skin thick

6. These bananas

- a) taste well
- b) tastes nice
- c) taste nice

6. That cake

- a) smells well
- b) smells good
- c) smell good

7. Choose the right answer.

- a) The rich have got much money.
- b) The rich people has got more money.
- c) The rich people have got many money.

8. Choose the right answer.

- a) a knife blunt
- b) blunt a knife
- c) a blunt knife

9. Choose the right answer.

- a) I happy today
- b) I'm happy feel today.
- c) I'm happy today.

10. Choose the right answer.

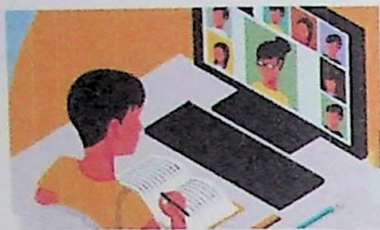
- a) He look very sad.
- b) He looks very sad.
- c) He looking very sad.

Lesson – 5

Text: Advantages and disadvantages of Online Learning.

Grammar: Older / More expensive than...

To do exercises/tests.



Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Learning

Online learning has become popular in recent years. Many people now study online instead of attending traditional schools or classes.

Advantages:

Flexibility: Students can study at their own pace and schedule. This is helpful for people who work or have other responsibilities.

Access to Resources: Online learning provides access to many materials, like videos, e-books, and quizzes.

Cost-Effective: It is often cheaper than traditional education because there are no travel or accommodation costs.

Wide Variety of Courses: Students can choose from many different subjects and programs, no matter where they live.

Disadvantages:

Lack of Interaction: Online learning can feel lonely because there is little face-to-face interaction with teachers and classmates.

Self-Discipline Needed: Students need to be motivated and organized to complete their courses.

Technical Problems: Poor internet connections or technical issues can disrupt learning.

Limited Practical Experience: Some subjects, like science or art, require hands-on practice, which is harder to do online.

In conclusion, online learning has many benefits but also some challenges. It is important to think about what works best for your learning style and needs.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

online learning – onlayn o'rganish	virtual learning – internet orqali o'rganish
offline learning – auditoriyada o'rganish/	web-based learning – internet
tarmog'ida o'rganish	
distance learning – uzoq masofa orqali o'rganish/	free resources –
erkin/ochiq manbaalar	
e-learning – kompyuter orqali	to provide – taminlamog
remote learning – olisda turib o'rganish	online lessons – onlayn
mashg'ulotlar	
benefit – foyda/yaxshi jihat	training – mashg'ulot

1. Answer the questions.

1. From when the online learning is getting popular among people?
2. Is it true today many people prefer to learn online instead attending classrooms?
3. What kind of positive sides do you know about online learning?
4. What kind of negative sides do you know about online learning?
5. What are there differences between learning online and offline?
6. What learning styles do you prefer? Why?
7. Tell about some online platforms that are popular among people?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

“Online learning can help students explore topics, connect their knowledge, and apply new information. They can also help instructors assess student engagement and understanding. However, there are some disadvantages of it which influences poorly to traditional learning.”



Grammar: Adjective

-use one syllable adjective with *-er, -est* suffixes(
big/bigger/biggest, rich/richer/richest)

-use more syllable adjectives with *more, most*
word/important/more important/most important/



3. Write the comparative forms of adjectives.

Write the comparative.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 1 old | <u>older</u> | 6 good | _____ |
| 2 strong | _____ | 7 large | _____ |
| 3 happy | _____ | 8 serious | _____ |
| 4 modern | _____ | 9 pretty | _____ |
| 5 important | _____ | 10 crowded | _____ |

4. Complete the sentences and use "than" in each time.

Complete the sentences. Use **than**.

- 1 He isn't very tall. You're taller than him (OR taller than he is).
- 2 She isn't very old. You're _____
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work _____
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You _____
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You _____
- 6 We don't know many people. You _____
- 7 They don't have much money. You _____
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can _____
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You _____
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You _____
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You _____

5. Test yourself.

1. Happiness and health arethan being rich.

- a) worse
- b) less important
- c) more important

2. He's older.....me.

- a) to
- b) than
- c) as

3. She's.....girl that I've ever known.

- a) tall
- b) taller

c) tallest

4. I know him.....probablythan anybody else.

a) better/ well

b) well/ better

c) good/well

5. Opera music is(boring) than rock music.

a) boreder

b) more boring

c) more boring

6. Barack Obama is(smart) than Donald Trump.

a) more smarter

b) smarter

c) more smarter

7. My love(big) than the universe.

a) are bigger

b) is bigger

c) is bigger

8. Choose the right answer.

“Online learning is much more unfavorable than the traditional learning style.”

a) True

b) False

c) I don't know

9. Choose the right answer.

“Online learning means also.....”

a) distance/ remote learning style

b) studying at home on your own

c) face to face learning/ classroom instruction

10. Choose the right answer.

“Classroom learning includes face to face learning, classroom instruction, and in-person learning.”

a) False

b) True

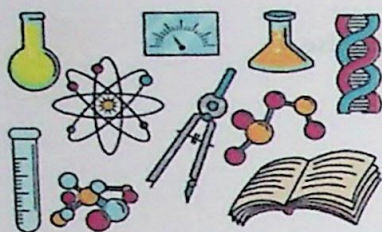
c) I don't know

Lesson – 6

Text: Science.

Grammar: Superlative (the longest/ the most enjoyable etc.)

To do exercises/tests.



Science.

Universities are hubs for scientific discovery and innovation, playing a vital role in advancing knowledge across various fields. University science programs often emphasize research, allowing students and faculty to explore complex questions in disciplines such as biology, chemistry, physics, and environmental science. These institutions are equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories and resources that foster experimentation and collaboration.

One key aspect of university science is its interdisciplinary approach, where researchers from different fields work together to solve global challenges, such as climate change, disease prevention, and sustainable development. Additionally, universities partner with industries and government agencies to translate academic research into practical applications, driving technological progress and improving quality of life.

Students pursuing science degrees at universities gain both theoretical knowledge and practical skills, preparing them for careers in academia, healthcare, engineering, and beyond. Through hands-on projects and research opportunities, they learn to think critically, solve problems, and contribute to the ever-evolving landscape of science.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

hub – markaz

scientific discovery – ilmiy kashfiyot

knowledge – bilim

field – soha

science program -fan dasturi

academic research - akademik fan

theoretical research -nazariy fan

environmental science -ekologiya fanlari

state-of-art –san’at holati

experiment - tajriba

researchers - olimlar

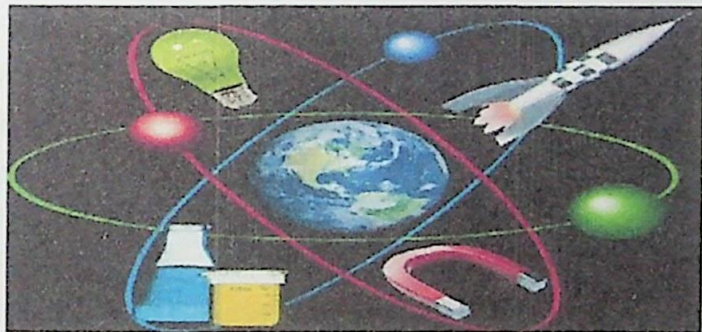
sustainable -barqaror

1. Answer the questions.

1. What role do universities play in advancing scientific research?
2. How do universities support students in conducting scientific experiments?
3. Why is collaboration important in university science programs?
4. What are some examples of groundbreaking discoveries made at universities?
5. How do university science programs prepare students for future careers?
6. What facilities are typically available for science students at universities?
7. How do universities contribute to solving global challenges like climate change or disease prevention?
8. What opportunities do students have to participate in research at universities?
9. Why is an interdisciplinary approach important in university science?
10. How do universities partner with industries to apply scientific research in the real world?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

“What is the science? Does it help people to know the world better and live happier?”



Grammar: Adjective

-use superlative adjective with *most* and *est* (most beautiful/ tallest, most important/ largest, most clever/highest)



3. Complete the sentences using the correct superlative forms.

1. This is house in the town. (small)
2. The blue whale is animal on our planet. (big)
3. What is thing for you? (important)
4. I ran today. (far)
5. He didn't pay attention to my speech. (little)
6. I think Math is topic to learn. (easy)
7. My neighbor has the dog. (furry)
8. It was movie I've ever watched. (bad)
9. This village has the scenery. (beautiful)
10. Sirius is star in the blue sky. (bright)

4. Fill in the blanks as in the example:

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was .. *smaller* *than* ... (small) the one in the photograph in the brochure. I think it was (small) room in the hotel. The weather was terrible too. It was (cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was (dirty) all the beaches on the island. The food was (expensive) I expected and I didn't have enough money. One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was (expensive) vase in the whole shop. But (bad) thing all was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home. It was (horrible) holiday all my life.

5. Test yourself.

1. Choose the right answer.

"Universities aren't hubs for scientific discovery and innovation, playing a vital role in advancing knowledge across various fields."

- a) True
- b) False

c) Not Given

2. Choose the right answer.

“School science programs often develop academic subjects, allowing pupils and classes to explore complex questions in disciplines such as biology, chemistry, physics, and environmental science.”

d) True

e) False

f) Not Given

3. Choose the right answer.

“The only one and basic key aspect of university science is its interdisciplinary approach, where researchers from various fields work together to solve global challenges, such as climate change, disease prevention, and sustainable development.”

g) True

h) False

i) Not Given

4. Choose the right answer.

“Students are not pursuing science degrees at universities which not being obtainable both theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and also not preparing them for careers in academia, healthcare, engineering, and beyond.”

j) True

k) False

l) Not Given

5. Choose the right answer.

“Through hands-on projects and research opportunities, students learn to think critically, solve problems, and contribute to the ever-evolving landscape of science.”

- m) True
- n) False
- o) Not Given

6. Choose the correct answer.

This building isthat building.

- a) taller that
- b) taller than
- c) taller

7. Choose the correct answer.

Hassan and Youssef are.....than Ian.

- a) bigger
- b) more big
- c) bigger

8. Choose the correct answer.

We are all eight, but Gary is.....

- a) the youngest
- b) youngest
- c) the more youngest

9. Choose the correct answer.

That mountain is very high.

- a) It's the higher mountain in the world.
- b) It's the highest mountain in the world.
- c) It's the highest mountain of the world.

10. Choose the correct answer.

What'sriver in the world?

- a) the wider
- b) widest
- c) the widest

Lesson – 7

Text: Our University

Grammar: A and an articles

To do exercises/tests.



Our University

Termez State Technical and Agrotechnology University is located in Termez, Uzbekistan. It is a modern university that focuses on education and research in technical and agricultural fields. Students can study engineering, technology, and agriculture here. The university has experienced teachers, good laboratories, and many resources for learning. It also offers programs to help students develop practical skills for future jobs. The campus is beautiful, with libraries, classrooms, and places for sports and cultural activities.

Many students from different regions come here to study and prepare for their careers . It has also opened new faculties that are business, economic and management directions which are useful for regional students to learn both agrotechnological and irrigation knowledge in their fields. Our building is very big

which has five floors with modern lifts and each room has most modern technological equipment helping students to gain quality skills and knowledge. There are more than seven hundred professor-teachers who are very intelligent and knowledgeable in university.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

campus - universitet/kollej/maktabning
asosiy hududi
university - universitet
faculty - fakultet
department - bo'lim/idora
program - dastur
degree - diplom
course - kurs
semester semester
lecture - maruza
workshop - seminar
research - ilmiy ish
thesis - tezis
credits - ajratilgan o'qish miqdori

enrollment - qabul qilish/ a'zo bo'lish
admissions - ruxsatnoma/ruxsat
places and facilities - hududlar va
qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar
library - kutubxona
cafeteria - kafeteria
laboratory - tajriba o'tkazadigan
mashg'ulot xonasi
auditorium - auditoriya
dormitory (or residence hall) -
umumiy yotoqxona

1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Termez State Technical and Agro Technology University located?
2. What fields of study does the university specialize in?
3. What facilities does the university provide for students?
4. How does the university help students develop practical skills?
5. Are there any sports or cultural activities on the campus?
6. Why do many students choose to study at this university?
7. What kinds of laboratories are available at the university?
8. Does the university offer programs for agricultural studies?
9. How do teachers at the university support students?
10. What is special about the campus of the university?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

“What kind of beneficial sides of studying at universities today?”



Grammar: *A* and *an* articles

-use "a"/"an" articles with countable singular nouns(a pen, an umbrella, an aunt, a girl, a teacher, an office)

-use "a" with consonant sound(aboo, a car, a dog, a frog)

-use "an" vowel sound(an apple, an egg, an insect, an orange)

3. Complete the sentences with "a or "an".

1. Dia came here.....hour ago.
2. Meena boughtflower.
3. She is notold lady.
4. Rohan hasbike.
5. Tina is looking forpencil.
6. Ria is.....Indian.
7. They live insmall hut.
8. Abhishek hastoy laptop.
9. Radha wantsorange.
10. My mom works inbank.
11. She hasumbrella.
12. Reena has.....jewellery box.

4. Correct answers are in bold.

1. I want **a** apple from that basket.
2. **An** house on the corner is very nice.
3. Miss Lin speaks **a** Chinese.
4. I borrowed **an** pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
5. One of the students said, " **An** professor is late today."

6. Eli likes to play **a** volleyball.
7. I bought **a** umbrella to go out in the rain.
8. My daughter is learning to play **an** piano at her school.
9. Please give me **an** cake that is on the counter.
10. I lived on Main Street when I first came to **a** town.
11. Albany is **a** unique capital of New York State. (no article needed)
12. My husband's family speaks **a** Polish. (no article needed)
13. **A** apple a day keeps the doctor away.
14. There is **a** pencil in my bag.
15. Our neighbors have **an** cat and **an** dog.

4. Test yourself

1. I spoke to her for ____ long time yesterday.
a)an
b)a
2. She was wearing ____ old dress.
a) an
b)a
3. Sarah is ____ excellent teacher!
a) a
b)an
4. That's ____ very funny joke.
a) an
b)a
5. She is ____ really good cook.
a)a
b)an
6. We have ____ exam tomorrow.
a)a
b)an
7. I have ____ appointment at 3:00 PM.
a)an
b)a
8. She wants ____ puppy for her birthday.
a) a
b)an
9. I waited for ____ hour.
a)a
b)an
10. The doctor had ____ friendly smile.

- a) an
- b) a

Lesson – 8

Text: Listen, read and write/Classroom language

Grammar: The article

To do exercises/tests.



Classroom Instructions

Teacher's Phrases

"Open your books to page ____."

"Listen carefully."

"Repeat after me."

"Raise your hand."

"Work in pairs/groups."

"Take out your notebooks."

"Write this down."

"Time is up!"

"Do you have any questions?"

Students' Responses

"I don't understand."

"Can you repeat that, please?"

"How do you say this in English?"

"What does ____ mean?"

"Can I go to the restroom?"

"I'm finished!"

"May I borrow a pencil?"

Common Phrases for Participation

"I think the answer is ____."

"Can I try again?"

"Excuse me, I have a question."

"I agree/disagree with because ."

"Could you explain it one more time?"

Polite Classroom Behavior

Saying "please" and "thank you."

Listening quietly when someone is speaking.

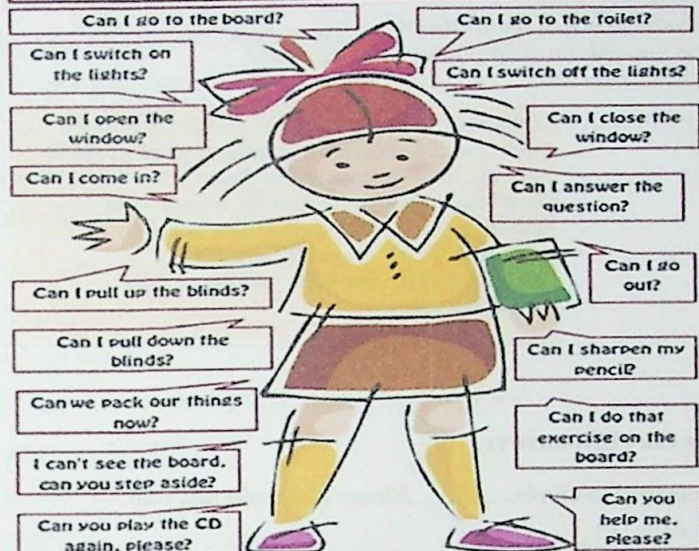
Respecting others' opinions.

Saying, "Excuse me," before asking a question.

1. Look at the picture and translate them.



CLASSROOM LANGUAGE



2. Listen, trace and match.

CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

Wahahaha! na. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Listen, trace and match.

Draw! (1)

Open your book! (2)

Sing! (3)

Close your book! (4)

How do you say (*) in English? (5)

Cancel! (6)

Cancel! (7)

May I go to the toilet? (8)

Listen! (9)

3. Answer the questions.

- What does the teacher mean when they say, "Raise your hand"?

- How do you ask for permission to leave the classroom?
- What should you say if you don't understand something?
- What does "Work in pairs" mean?
- How do you ask for help politely during class?



Grammar: The article

- use "the" article before a singular or plural noun (the tree/the door, the teachers/the parks)
- use "the" article before specific nouns (the boys in the classroom/ the red bags in the market)
- use "the" article in specific places and instruments (the church/the sun/the moon/the violin/the valley)

4. Choose the right answer.

1. We managed to climb.....Mount Kinabalu last year.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
2. Mary is havinglunch at the college cafeteria.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
3. You have to take a turn at.....left before reaching my house.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
4. Mother boughtnew phone for my sister's birthday.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
5. Julia loves to eat.....orange for breakfast everyday.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
6. I like to play.....monopoly with my family during the holiday.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
- 7.....large monkey entered our kitchen and stole some food yesterday.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
8. Mani is.....honest and hardworking man.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
9. The girls are playing.....netball at the school field.
a) the b) a c) an d) _
10. My neighbour's son is studying in.....prestigious college in Singapore.
a) the b) a c) an d) _

5. Test yourself.

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

"___ I borrow a pencil, please?"

"Can you ___ that, please?"

"Open your ___ to page 10."

"I ____ understand. Can you explain it again?"

True or False Questions

You should say, "Excuse me," before asking a question. (True/False)

The phrase "Take out your books" means to close your books. (True/False)

"May I go to the restroom?" is a polite way to ask to leave the room. (True/False)

Multiple-Choice Questions

What should you do when the teacher says, "Listen carefully"?

- a) Close your book
- b) Pay attention
- c) Write in your notebook

If you don't know the meaning of a word, you should say:

- a) "What does ____ mean?"
- b) "Can I borrow it?"
- c) "Time is up!"

Which phrase means you need help?

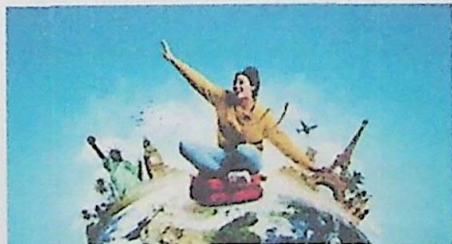
- a) "I'm finished!"
- b) "I don't understand."
- c) "Repeat after me."

Lesson – 9

Text: Study abroad.

Grammar: "a" vs "the" Articles

To do exercises/tests.



Study abroad.

Studying abroad has become an extremely popular study option amongst university students. While studying abroad is extremely expensive, it exposes students to a wide range of people, cultures and experiences that will reward them later on in their careers. In my opinion, students are far better off studying abroad even though it might be a bit costly.

One of the greatest advantages of studying in a foreign country is that it exposes students to essential life experiences that will develop them professionally, impossible if they have studied only in their own country. Being in another country forces people to pop and come out of their bubble of comfort, opening them to a plethora of opportunities, which can help them advance in their careers. For example, when I went to study in the UK as an eighteen-year-old, I had to push myself out of my comfort zone and become self-reliant, making me much more mentally and emotionally mature. These ultra-challenging experiences are what develops a person.

A negative aspect of studying overseas is that it is extremely expensive. It is not just high university fees that drive up the expenses; it includes stationery and study material expenses, travelling costs, rent, money spent on food, and other miscellaneous expenses. For example, I had to take an education loan of 30000 pounds to fund my tuition fees. Moreover, during my stay in the UK, I had to take up a job as a part-time waiter to earn enough to pay my monthly rent and meet a part of my monthly expenses.

An increasing number of students are opting to study overseas. Although studying abroad can make a hole in your pocket, it will test and challenge you mentally and emotionally, helping your overall personal and professional development. In my opinion, long-term professional and personal gains from overseas studies justify every penny spent on it.

✓ Topic vocabulary.
study abroad
international student
exchange program
host country
foreign language

culture shock
adjustment period
cross-cultural communication
language barrier
global perspective

application and Admission
application form
admission requirements
letter of acceptance
scholarship
tuition fee
visa application
passport
recommendation letter
statement of purpose
enrollment
academic Terms
course credits
semester
curriculum
degree program
elective course
major/minor
academic advisor
internship
research project
thesis/dissertation
accommodation and Living
dormitory (dorm)
host family
shared apartment
roommate
utilities
meal plan

student housing
rent agreement
cost of living
transportation
cultural experience
cultural exchange
traditions
local cuisine
festivals
sightseeing
customs
social norms
etiquette
volunteer work
community engagement
challenges
homesickness
time zone difference
financial aid
work-life balance
academic pressure
networking
job opportunities
adaptability
support system
self-reliance

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why do you want to study abroad?
2. Which country would you like to study in, and why?
3. What are the benefits of studying abroad?
4. What challenges do students face when studying in a foreign country?
5. How can studying abroad impact your future career?
7. What documents do you need to apply for a study abroad program?
8. How do you choose the right university for your studies?
9. What should you include in a statement of purpose?
10. How do you apply for a student visa?
11. How long does the application process usually take?

12. How can you prepare for culture shock?
13. What are some ways to make friends in a new country?
14. How can you improve your language skills while studying abroad?
15. What cultural differences might you encounter?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

"What kind of beneficial sides are there to study abroad?"



3. Write about some reasons for studying abroad.

1. Cultural awareness. _
2. Language practice. _
3. Personal growth. _
4. Global skills. _
5. Career opportunities. _

Benefits of studying abroad.

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



Grammar: "a" & "the"

- Use "a" before singular nouns
- Use "the" in particular places and things

4. Put the articles into the correct sentences.

1. Do you want sandwich? I've got..... cheese andbread in the shopping bag.
2. She wants to beambulance driver when she finishes school.
3. Did you see moon last night?
4. I really hate mosquitos. They always bite me.
5. If you need to contact me over the weekend, please send me..... email.
6. I'm a fun-loving person. I love..... parties and dancing!
7. I'll be there in hour.
8. teachers at my son's school are great.

5. Test yourself.

A / AN / THE / -

Fill in the blanks with a, an, the or -

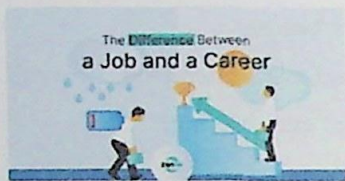
1. _____ couple was sitting on _____ bench. _____ man was reading _____ book while _____ woman was knitting.
2. _____ cheetah is _____ fastest land animal.
3. What _____ nice view!
4. We went to _____ cinema and saw _____ very funny movie. We really had _____ good time!
5. You should take _____ umbrella, it's going to rain.
6. My father is _____ vet and my mum is _____ teacher.
7. I need _____ new pair of _____ shoes.
8. What _____ lovely shoes you have!
9. I am against _____ vivisection.
10. She dislikes _____ bananas.
11. _____ banana I ate this morning was ripe.
12. _____ dog is _____ pet she prefers. she thinks it is _____ faithful animal. Personally, I prefer _____ cats.
13. How much _____ luggage do they have?
14. He went to _____ school by _____ bike.
15. Put _____ oil in the pan.
16. Go past _____ school and then it's on your right. You can't miss it!
17. They play _____ tennis twice _____ week.
18. She has _____ shower every morning.
19. Ann and Rob met by _____ chance on _____ train.
20. _____ boy who is sitting in _____ last row is my brother.
21. Will you pass me _____ salt, please?
22. _____ French are said to be presumptuous _____ people.
23. They live in _____ Belgium but they were born in _____ USA.
24. _____ mount Everest is _____ highest mountain in _____ world.
25. We had _____ romantic dinner cruise on _____ Seine.
26. _____ Himalayas form _____ border between _____ India and _____ rest of _____ Indian continent.
27. I want to know _____ truth.
28. Paul plays _____ soccer better than he plays _____ guitar.
29. _____ most boys are interested in _____ cars.
30. I heard on _____ radio that there had been _____ terrible earthquake in _____ California _____ last night.

Lesson – 10

Text: Work and career.

Grammar: Names of places

To do exercises/tests.



WORK (noun and verb)

The word work is more general than “job” – whereas “job” is a specific occupation/profession, “work” refers to general efforts and activities done to accomplish a goal. “Work” can be done both *inside* an official job and *outside* a job!

You can say you work at / for (a company): “I work at General Motors.”

You can say you’re working on (a project / task): “I’m working on a market analysis” or “I’m working on improving customer satisfaction.”

You can say you work with (people / objects): “I work with special needs children” or “I work with hazardous chemicals.”

The word work also refers to the context of your place of employment – so we can say:

“I start work at 7 AM.” (not “I start my job at 7 AM”)

“I finish / leave work at 4:30.” (not “I finish my job at 4:30”)

– An informal way to say “leave work” is “get off work”

“We go to work by car.” (not “We go to our job by car”)

“I went to the bar with some friends from work.”

“I can’t access Facebook when I’m at work.” (not “at my job”)

“Work” is an uncountable noun, so it is not used in the plural:

~~I have three works to do this week.~~

I have three projects to do this week.

I have three things / tasks to do this week.

I have three assignments to do this week.

Exception: when talking about works of art / literature.

CAREER (noun)

Your career is the total progression of your professional life. It can include many different jobs over the years.

You can have a career in (a field) – for example, a career in politics / journalism / teaching / finance

Here are a few more collocations with career:

embark on a career - begin a career

pursue a career - make an effort to have a career

a promising career - a career with good future potential

a varied career - a career with jobs in many different areas

career prospects - career opportunities

switch your career - change your career

career takes off - when someone's career starts to become very successful

at the height / peak of your career - at the most successful point in your career

ruin your career - when your career is destroyed

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is your dream job, and why?

2. What skills are most important for success in your career?

3. What do you enjoy most about your current job?

4. How do you balance work and personal life?

5. What motivates you to work hard?

Career Development:

6. How do you plan to achieve your career goals?

7. What is the best career advice you have received?

8. Have you ever considered changing careers? Why or why not?

9. What steps do you take to improve your professional skills?

10. How important is networking in building a successful career?

Workplace Environment:

12. What makes a workplace enjoyable or challenging?
13. How do you deal with conflict at work?
14. What role does teamwork play in your job?
15. How do you handle work-related stress?
16. What do you think makes a great boss or manager?

Job Satisfaction:

17. Do you feel satisfied with your current job? Why or why not?
18. What are the top three things you look for in a job?
19. How do you measure success in your career?
20. Have you ever had a job that you didn't enjoy? What did you learn from it?
21. What achievements are you most proud of in your career?



Grammar: names of places.

- Place names are the names of geographical entities, such as cities, towns, streets, and states. They can be named after people, geographic features, or have descriptive names



School



Library



Book Store



Post Office



Pharmacy



Hospital



Police Station



Bank



Bus Stop



Airport



Train Station



Petrol Station



Hotel



Church



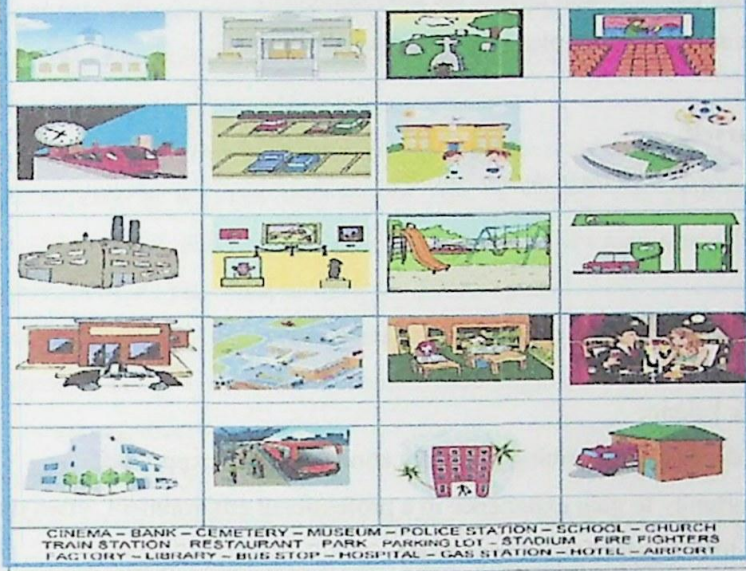
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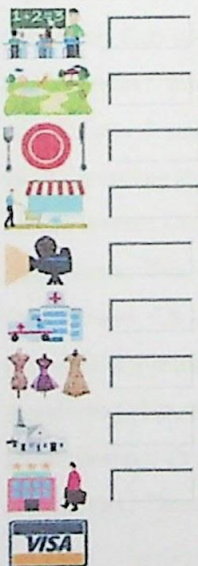
Garage

2. Write the names of these places from below words.

PUBLIC PLACES



3. Write what do we call these places?



4. Answer the questions.

- What are public places?

- How do public places impact the community?
- How do public places impact the environment?
- What are some examples of public places?

5. Test yourself.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. Promotion

2. Résumé

3. Employer

4. Internship

5. Work-life balance

- A short document describing your education and work experience.
- An opportunity to gain experience in a professional environment, often unpaid.
- Moving to a higher position in your job.
- The person or company that gives you a job.
- Maintaining a healthy separation between work and personal life.

Part B: Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

(Choose from: **interview**, **salary**, **coworker**, **flexible**, **fired**)

I have a job ___ tomorrow, and I'm nervous.

Her ___ is very high because she has worked here for 10 years.

John is a great ___ because he's helpful and friendly.

Our boss offers ___ working hours, so we can choose when to start.

He was ___ because he was always late for work.

Lesson – 11

Text: Job interview

Grammar: I want to do vs I enjoy doing

To do exercises/tests.



Job Interview Dialogue

Interviewer: Good morning! Thank you for coming in today.

Applicant: Good morning! Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Interviewer: Can you tell me a little about yourself?

Applicant: Sure! My name is [Your Name], and I have a degree in [Your Field]. I've been working as a [Your Job] for the past [X years]. I'm passionate about [specific skill or field], and I enjoy solving problems and learning new things.

Interviewer: Why do you want to work for our company?

Applicant: I've researched your company and admire your focus on [specific value or goal]. I believe my skills and experience align well with your needs, and I'm excited to contribute to your team.

Interviewer: What are your strengths?

Applicant: I'm very organized, a quick learner, and I work well under pressure. I also have strong communication skills and enjoy working in a team.

Interviewer: Do you have any weaknesses?

Applicant: Sometimes, I focus too much on the details, but I'm working on balancing that with meeting deadlines effectively.

Interviewer: Where do you see yourself in five years?

Applicant: I see myself growing with this company, taking on new challenges, and expanding my skills to contribute even more to the team.

Interviewer: Do you have any questions for me?

Applicant: Yes, could you tell me more about the team I'd be working with?

Interviewer: Of course! You'd be working with a talented group of people in the [specific department]. Do you have any other questions?

Applicant: No, that's all for now. Thank you for answering my questions.

Interviewer: Great! Thank you for coming in today. We'll get back to you soon.

Applicant: Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you.

√ Topic vocabulary.

strengths – kuchli tomonlari

weaknesses – zaifliklari

experience – tajriba

responsibilities – mas’uliyat
skills – ko’nikmalar
resume – rezyumi
cover letter – biriktrilgan xat
qualifications – malakalari
references – havolalar
position – egallab turgan vazifasi
applicant – arizachi
employer – ish beruvchi
hiring manager – ishga qabul qiluvchi menejeri
job description – ish bayoni

1. Answer the questions.

1. Can you tell me a little about yourself?
2. Why do you want to work for our company?
3. What do you know about this company?
4. Why did you leave your last job?
5. What are your greatest strengths?

Skills and Experience

6. What skills do you bring to this position?
7. Can you describe a challenging project you worked on and how you handled it?
8. How does your experience align with the requirements of this job?
9. What software, tools, or techniques are you proficient in?
10. Can you give an example of how you solved a problem at work?

Teamwork and Leadership

11. How do you handle conflicts in a team?
12. Have you ever led a team? If so, how did you motivate them?
13. How do you handle feedback or criticism?
14. How do you ensure good communication

2. Find the right professions for these persons.

FIND THE RIGHT JOB FOR THESE PEOPLE:

 Many like to meet and spend time with children. She is very patient. They have long holidays in the summer.	 Sam is a very strong woman. She does things that are broken. She is not afraid to get dirty.	 Paul is very protective. He takes criminals and likes to obey the law and protect people.
 Steve is unemployed. He spends all day playing computer games and watching sports news for his phone.	 Since she was a child, Elia likes to write stories and draw fantasy characters.	 Christine likes to travel around the world and learn foreign languages. She has a passport for a while.
 Olivia wants to learn to cook. She has everyday new recipe, but she doesn't know to use the cooker.	 Helen loves fashion and clothes. She is always well-dressed and wants watching others. Some might consider her eccentric.	 Stacy is very athletic. She likes to work out. She is determined and wants to make people feel good about them.
 Olivia tells a lot. She likes to convince people. She wants everyone to follow the law.	 James wants to help people. He knows what you need to eat how to take care of your health.	 Steve wants to help people. He is very smart and is not afraid of fire or dangerous situations.
 There is very tall. His hobby is to play basketball with his friends. He is a winner.	 Chen loves animals. He takes care of 3 dogs and 1 cat. He is very friendly.	 Miriam likes to keep things clean. Her friends say that she spends too much time cleaning.
 Amelia loves nature. She wants to connect, gather and spend time in many beautiful places.	 Rod is very healthy and wants to be noticed by people around him.	 Iris likes to build things. He spends hours drawing his new projects.

Grammar: I want to do & I enjoy doing
 -use "I want to do" in saying a desire or intention to perform an action(I want to go for a hike today. - desire)
 -use "I enjoy doing" finding pleasure in the act of doing something(I enjoy jogging in the mornings. - pleasure)
 enjoy - always takes the -ing
 want - always takes the - to infinitive

3. Translate into English.

1. Akam polni boyashda yordamini taklif etdi.
2. Nik sayr qilishdan mazza qiladi.
3. U ovqat tayyorlashdan mazza qiladi.
4. Siz biz bilan ko'chaga chiqishni hohlaysizmi? - Yoq, rahmat
5. U erta uxlashdan maza qiladi.
6. Biz har yili dam olishga borishni hohlaymiz.

7. Ular o'z vellalarida dam olishni hohlashadilar.
8. Adam ertalabgi badantarbiya mashg'idan mazza qiladi.
9. Anya har safar o'qishga piyoda borishni hohlaydi.
10. Men mevalar iste'mol qilishdan mazza qilaman.

4. Put the verb in the right form, to... or -ing.

1. I enjoy ...dancing... (dance).
2. What do you want ...to go... (do) tonight?
3. Goodbye! I hope ... (see) you again soon.
4. I learnt ... (swim) when I was five years old.
5. Have you finished ... (clean) the kitchen?
6. I'm tired. I want ... (go) to bed.
7. Do you enjoy ... (visit) other countries?
8. The weather was nice, so I suggested ... (go) for a walk by the river.
9. Where's Bill? He promised ... (be) here on time.
10. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait).
11. What have you decided ... (do)?
12. George was very angry and refused ... (speak) to me.
13. Where's Ann? I need ... (ask) her something.
14. I was very upset and started ... (cry).
15. I'm trying ... (work). Please stop ... (talk).

5. Test yourself.

Complete the sentences with "I want to do" or "I enjoy doing":

- ___ sports every weekend with my friends.
- ___ my homework before it gets late.
- ___ cooking because it helps me relax.
- ___ something exciting this weekend.
- ___ puzzles in my free time.

Test 2: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct option:

- (I want to do / I enjoy doing) hiking in the mountains.
- (I want to do / I enjoy doing) this project because it's challenging.
- (I want to do / I enjoy doing) my assignments on time.
- (I want to do / I enjoy doing) something productive every day.
- (I want to do / I enjoy doing) a workout routine next week.

Test 3: Sentence Matching

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the correct endings:

Beginning	Ending
I enjoy doing	watching TV after school.
I want to do	some reading to improve my skills.
I enjoy doing	creative projects in my free time.
I want to do	a new course non coding.
I enjoy doing	yoga because it helps me relax.

Test 4: Writing Practice

Write one sentence using "I want to do" and one sentence using "I enjoy doing" to describe your hobbies or goals.

Lesson – 12

Text: Innovations and Inventions in XXI century

Grammar: Phrasal verbs

To do exercises/tests.



Innovations and Inventions in XXI century

The 21st century has witnessed numerous technological innovations and inventions that have significantly transformed various aspects of human life. Here are some of the most impactful developments:

1. Touchscreen Technology

Advancements in touchscreen technology have revolutionized the way we interact with devices. While early research dates back to the 1960s, it wasn't until the 2000s

that touchscreens became integral to consumer electronics. Apple's acquisition of FingerWorks in 2005 led to the development of the iPhone, which popularized intuitive, gesture-based touch interfaces. Today, touchscreens are ubiquitous in smartphones, tablets, laptops, and various other devices.

2. Social Media Platforms

The rise of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram has transformed communication, enabling instant sharing of information and connecting people worldwide. These platforms have influenced various sectors, including marketing, politics, and personal relationships.

3. Multi-use Rockets

Space exploration has advanced with the development of reusable rocket technology. Companies like SpaceX have successfully created rockets that can be launched, recovered, and reused, significantly reducing the cost of space missions and paving the way for more frequent space travel.

4. Blockchain Technology and Cryptocurrencies

Blockchain technology, introduced in 2008, underpins cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin. It offers a decentralized ledger system that ensures secure and transparent transactions. Beyond digital currencies, blockchain has potential applications in various industries, including supply chain management, healthcare, and finance.

5. 3D Printing

3D printing, or additive manufacturing, allows for the creation of three-dimensional objects from digital models. This technology has applications across various fields, including healthcare for prosthetics, aerospace for component manufacturing, and everyday consumer products.

6. CRISPR Gene Editing

CRISPR-Cas9, a groundbreaking gene-editing technology, enables precise modifications to DNA. This innovation holds promise for treating genetic diseases, advancing agricultural practices, and furthering research in various biological fields.

7. Internet of Things (IoT)

The Internet of Things refers to the network of interconnected devices that communicate and exchange data. IoT has led to the development of smart homes, wearable technology, and improved industrial automation, enhancing efficiency and convenience in daily life.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

discovery – kashfiyot

invention – ixtiro

innovate – kashf etmoq

breakthrough – yangilik

prototype – timsol

patent – patent ixtiro uchun

revolutionary – inqilob

discoverer – kashfiyotchi

inventor – ixtirochi

trailblazer – yangi/qiziq/hayajonli

break new ground – yangi zamin yaratish

eureka moment – evrika davri

cutting-edge – zamonaviy

pioneer – kashfiyotchi/peshqadam

groundbreaking. – poydevor qo'yish

scientific method – ilmiy usul

advance – ilg'or

discovery process – kashfiyot jarayoni

1. Answer the questions.

1. Who invented the telephone, and how did it change communication?
2. What was the significance of the discovery of electricity?
3. How did the invention of the printing press impact education and society?
4. What role did the discovery of penicillin play in modern medicine?
5. Can you name an important invention that changed the way we travel?
6. What is the significance of the discovery of the laws of motion by Isaac Newton?
7. How did the invention of the internet revolutionize the way we access information?
8. What is the importance of the discovery of DNA in the field of genetics?
9. Who is credited with inventing the lightbulb, and what was its impact on society?
10. How did the discovery of vaccines contribute to public health?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

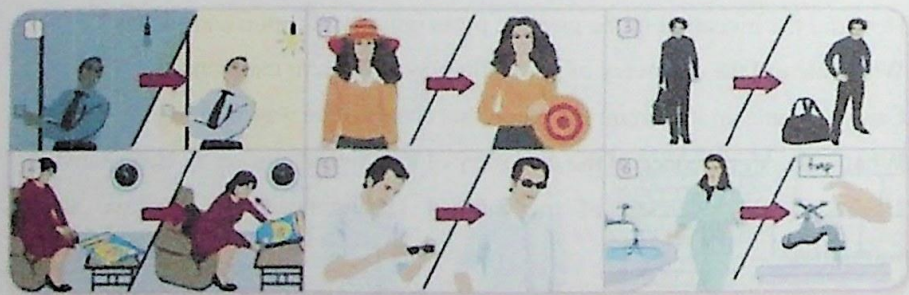
"What kind of most influential discoveries were invented in XXI century?"



Grammar: Phrasal verbs.

- use phrasal verbs in communicative relations
- use phrasal verbs verbs + prepositions (look at/ put on/ get on/ get off)

3. Look at the picture and what these people are doing? Write correct phrasal verbs.



1 He turned on the light

2 She

3 He

4 She

5 He

6 She

4. Put the correct phrasal verbs into the gaps.

- 1 I wanted to watch something on TV, so I turned it on.
- 2 My new lamp doesn't work. I'm going to _____ to the shop.
- 3 There were some gloves on the floor, so I _____ and put them on the table.
- 4 The heating was on but it was too warm, so I _____.
- 5 Thank you for lending me these books. I won't forget to _____.

5. Test yourself.

Test 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb.

I need to my homework before I go out.

Can you the TV? It's too loud.

We were planning to for a trip next month.

She didn't her old friends after moving to another city.

Please the light when you leave the room.

Options:

- turn off
- do
- keep in touch
- set out
- finish up

Test 2: Match the phrasal verb with its meaning.

1. Look after
 2. Give up
 3. Run out of
 4. Take off
 5. Pick up
- A. To stop trying
 - B. To remove from the ground
 - C. To care for someone
 - D. To leave the ground (for a plane)
 - E. To use all of something

Test 3: Choose the correct phrasal verb.

They finally ___ their argument after an hour.

- a) worked out
- b) worked up
- c) worked off

I need to ___ the phone call; I'll call you back.

- a) put away
- b) put down
- c) put off

Could you ___ the book for me?

- a) pick out
- b) pick up
- c) pick off

We'll ___ at 8 AM sharp for the meeting.

- a) show up
- b) show off
- c) show in

Lesson – 13

Text: Employment /Professional development

Grammar: Singular & Plural

To do exercises/tests.



Employment and Professional Development

Employment and professional development play a crucial role in shaping an individual's career and personal growth. Employment refers to the state of having a

job or occupation, while professional development encompasses the continuous process of acquiring new skills, knowledge, and experience to advance in one's career.

In today's competitive job market, individuals must stay updated with industry trends and technologies to remain relevant. Professional development can take various forms, such as attending workshops, pursuing certifications, enrolling in online courses, or participating in conferences. These activities not only enhance technical expertise but also build soft skills like communication, leadership, and problem-solving.

Employers often encourage professional development as it benefits both the organization and the employee. Well-trained employees contribute to increased productivity, innovation, and overall organizational success. For employees, professional development can lead to better job opportunities, higher salaries, and personal satisfaction.

Moreover, networking is an essential component of career advancement. Building professional relationships with colleagues, mentors, and industry experts can open doors to new opportunities and collaborations.

In conclusion, continuous learning and professional growth are key to achieving long-term career success and adapting to the ever-changing job market.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

career progression – karera
rivojlanishi

professional growth – professional
o'sish

networking – tarmoq

skillset – ko'nikmalar to'plami

competence – mahorat

expertise – ekspertiza

mentorship – mentorlik

lifelong learning – hayot davomida
ta'lim

certifications – rasmiy sertifikatlar
courses – kurslar

webinars – onlayn webinarlar

training programs – mashg'ulot
rivojlanishi

upskilling – malaka oshirish

reskilling – qayta malaka oshirish

performance appraisal – ish
faoliyatini baholash

promotions – darajasini oshirish

on-the-job training – ish joyidagi
o'qitish

team collaboration – jamoa
hamkorligi

leadership development –

yetakchilikni rivojlantirish

time management – vaqtni boshqarish

goal setting – maqsadga erishish
critical thinking – tanqidiy fikrlash

emotional intelligence – hissiy
intellekt

1. Answer the questions.

1. What does professional development mean to you?
2. Why is professional development important in today's job market?
3. How do you prioritize professional growth in your career?
4. What are the benefits of continuous learning for professionals?
5. Can you share an example of a professional development activity you participated in?
6. What skills have you recently learned or improved to advance your career?
7. Have you ever attended a workshop or seminar? How did it help you?
8. What role has mentorship played in your professional growth?
9. Does your workplace offer professional development opportunities? If yes, what kind?
10. How do you stay updated on trends and developments in your industry?
11. What challenges have you faced when trying to develop new skills?
12. Do you prefer on-the-job training or formal education for professional development? Why?
13. What are your professional goals for the next 5 years?
14. How do you plan to improve your skillset in the future?
15. Are there any certifications or courses you are interested in pursuing?
16. How can networking contribute to your professional development?
17. How has professional development impacted your career so far?
18. What advice would you give to someone just starting their professional journey?
20. Do you believe soft skills are as important as technical skills? Why?

2. Discuss the question with your partner.

- What is your current job or area of study?
- What are your strengths in your professional life?

- What skills do you want to improve or develop?



3. Write down two short-term goals (achievable within 6 months) and two long-term goals (achievable within 2–5 years) for your professional development.



4. Discuss your plan with a partner or write a short essay (150–200 words) explaining your professional development goals, why they are important to you, and how you plan to achieve them.

Example:

 My personal goal in this work immersion is to gain as much knowledge and experience as I can in the field of my chosen profession. I want to understand the nuances of my chosen craft and be able to apply my skills accordingly. I plan to make the most of this opportunity by immersing myself in the work environment and learning from the experts. I will keep an open mind and be willing to accept feedback and criticism to improve my work.

Furthermore, I plan to use this time to build relationships with my colleagues and mentors. I understand that the professional world is all about networking and building a good rapport with people. I will be friendly and courteous to everyone I meet and strive to create a good impression. I also plan to observe and learn from the work ethics and habits of the people I will be working with.

I also plan to use this time to develop my soft skills and improve my communication skills. I understand that these skills are essential for a successful career in any field. I will make sure to take part in group discussions and presentations, and practice my public speaking skills.

By way of my conclusion, I want to make the most of this work immersion and equip myself with the skills and knowledge I need to be successful in my chosen field.



Grammar: Singular & Plural

- use "singular" to refer one person, place, thing, or idea (book, cat, dog, pen, boy, teacher, home)
- use "plural" to refer more than one things (students, teachers, rooms, cars)
- use a/an/the /zero articles in singular countable nouns (a computer, an elephant, sugar)
- use "-s/-es" suffixes after countable plural nouns (bags, dolls, months, dishes, foxes)
- use "-es" suffixes after -ss, -ch, -o, -x, -sh, -y(-ies)
- use irregular plural nouns (knife -knives/ tooth/teeth)

5. Test yourself.

1. The plural of "**box**" is
 - a) boxies
 - b) boxes
 - c) boxes
2. The plural of "**church**" is
 - a) churches
 - b) churchs
 - c) churchies
3. The plural of "**way**" is
 - a) ways
 - b) wayies

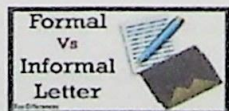
- b) wayes
4. The plural of "baby" is
- babyes
 - babies
 - babys
5. The plural of "loss" is
- loses
 - losses
 - lossies
6. The plural of "life" is
- lives
 - lifes
 - lifies
7. The plural of "calf" is
- calfes
 - calfs
 - calves
8. The plural of "lorry" is
- lorrys
 - lorries
 - lorryes
9. Choose the correct answer.
- "He wants to drink tea with some"
- sugars
 - sugar
 - sugares
10. Choose the correct answer.
- "Mr John boughnice furniture at his office yesterday."
- a
 - the
 -

Lesson – 14

Text: Formal and informal letters

Grammar: Haven't / Don't / Isn't

To do exercises/tests.



Writing to my friends/ writing to my boss.

Formal and informal letters serve different purposes and are written in distinct styles. Let me give a clear comparison:

Formal letters

Purpose: Used for professional, official, or serious matters (e.g., job applications, business inquiries, complaints).

Features:

Tone: Polite, respectful, and professional.

Language: Formal vocabulary, complete sentences, no contractions or slang.

Structure:

Sender's address: Top left or right.

Date: Below the sender's address.

Recipient's address: Below the date.

Salutation: Use the titles (e.g., Dear Mr. Smith or to whom it may concern).

Body: Organized into paragraphs with a clear purpose.

Closing: Formal phrases like *Yours sincerely* (if the recipient is known) or *Yours faithfully* (if not known)

Signature: Full name or title.

Informal letters:

Purpose: Used for personal communication(e.g., writing to friends, family, or acquaintances).

Features:

Tone: Casual, friendly, and conversational.

Language: Informal vocabulary, contractions, slang, or idioms.

Structure:

Address: Optional or just the writer's.

Date: Optional.

Salutation: Casual (e.g., *Dear Sarah, Hi Hohn*).

Body: Free-flowing, without strict structure.

Closing: Informal phrases like *Best wishes, Take care, Love*.

Signature: First name or nickname.

Example of a Formal Letter

(Your address: City, State zip code, date,
recipient's name, title/position, address)

Dear Mr Johnson,

I am writing to inquire about the availability of a teaching position at your institution. With over five years of experience in education, I believe I can contribute significantly to your team.

Thank you for considering my application.

I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Yours sincerely,

(your full name)

Example of a Informal Letter

Hi Emily,

How are you? I hope everything is great on your end. I just wanted to catch up and share some exciting news – I got a new job! It's been hectic but really fun.

Let me know when we can meet up for coffee. I'd love to hear what's new with you!

Take care,

John

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the purpose of a formal letter?
2. When would you write an informal letter?
3. Who are the typical recipients of formal letters?
4. Can you use contractions (e.g., "I'm," "don't") in a formal letter? Why or why not?
5. What kind of tone should you use in an informal letter?

Difference-Based Questions

1. What is the main difference between the greeting in a formal letter and an informal letter?
2. Compare the closings of a formal letter and an informal letter. Provide examples.

How is the language in a formal letter different from the language in an informal letter?

3. Can you include slang or abbreviations in a formal letter? Why or why not?

4. What kind of phrases would you use to open an informal letter?



Grammar: don't/isn't/aren't/couldn't/haven't negatives

- Use not particle word for only negative sentences (I'm not a student, I'm a teacher.)
- Use not after auxiliary verbs and modal verbs (aren't/haven't/ may not/ mustn't, don't/doesn't)

- ☐ I'm **not** tired.
- ☐ It **isn't** (or It's **not**) raining.
- ☐ They **aren't** (or They're **not**) here.
- ☐ Julian **wasn't** hungry.
- ☐ The shops **weren't** open.
- ☐ I **haven't** finished my work.
- ☐ Sue **hasn't** got a car.
- ☐ We **won't** be here tomorrow.
- ☐ George **can't** drive.
- ☐ I **couldn't** sleep last night.
- ☐ I **mustn't** forget to phone Jane.
- ☐ You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- ☐ I **wouldn't** like to be an actor.

2. Change the positive sentences into negative sentences.

- a) Pancia wasn't at the party yesterday. - _____
- b) Alexandra is only one engineer in this village. - _____
- c) My friend Pete has been many countries so far. _____
- d) Kate is listening to music while she's doing homework. _____

e) This town is very old in the province. _____

Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 He's gone away. <u>He hasn't gone away.</u> | 4 It's cold today. _____ |
| 2 They're married. _____ | 5 We'll be late. _____ |
| 3 I've had dinner. _____ | 6 You should go. _____ |

3. Use the negative verbs in the gaps.

Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/don't etc.).

- 1 They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.
- 2 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I _____ hungry.'
- 3 I _____ find my glasses. Have you seen them?
- 4 Steve _____ go to the cinema much. He prefers to watch DVDs at home.
- 5 We can walk to the station from here. It _____ very far.
- 6 'Where's Jane?' 'I _____ know. I _____ seen her today.'
- 7 Be careful! _____ fall!
- 8 We went to a restaurant last night. I _____ like the food very much.
- 9 I've been to Japan many times, but I _____ been to Korea.
- 10 Julia _____ be here tomorrow. She's going away.
- 11 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I _____ do it.'
- 12 We didn't see what happened. We _____ looking at the time.
- 13 Lisa bought a new coat a few days ago, but she _____ worn it yet.
- 14 You _____ drive so fast. It's dangerous.

4. Change the positive sentences into negative sentences.

Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 She can swim. <u>She can't swim.</u> | 6 He'll be pleased. _____ |
| 2 They've arrived. _____ | 7 Call me tonight. _____ |
| 3 I went to the bank. _____ | 8 It rained yesterday. _____ |
| 4 He speaks German. _____ | 9 I could hear them. _____ |
| 5 We were angry. _____ | 10 I believe you. _____ |

5. Test yourself.

Which of the following is an appropriate opening for a formal letter?

- a) Hi there!
- b) Dear Sir/Madam,
- c) What's up?
- d) Hey buddy,

What is a common closing phrase in a formal letter?

- a) Catch you later!
- b) Yours faithfully,
- c) Take care!
- d) Love,

In an informal letter, you are writing to:

- a) A company
- b) A government office
- c) A friend or family member
- d) A manager

Which phrase is too informal for a formal letter?

- a) I am writing to inquire about...
- b) Could you please provide me with details?
- c) Thanks a bunch!
- d) I look forward to your response.

Match the phrases to Formal (F) or Informal (I) letters.

Best regards,

Cheers,

I hope this email finds you well.

Can't wait to hear from you!

I would appreciate it if you could...

Thanks a million!

Part 3: Correct the Mistakes

The following letter is a mix of formal and informal language. Rewrite it correctly.

Dear Mr. Brown,

What's up? I'm writing to let you know that I really, really need those documents ASAP. Could you please send them over? Thanks a bunch!

Best John

Part 4: Writing Task

Write a letter for one of the following situations:

Formal Letter: Write to your landlord requesting repairs to your apartment.

Informal Letter: Write to your best friend inviting them to your birthday party.

Lesson – 15

Text: Filling in forms

Grammar: Pronouns

To do exercises/tests.



What is filling forms?

Form Filling means Form filling along with Annexures/supporting documents as per the main Passport Application Form and Visa Application Form. Form Filling service charges include filling up a complete set of relevant application forms along with annexures/supporting documents.

Example.1

**Student Travel Document
Application Form**

Appointment date

Appointment time

Personal details

Name

Birthdate

Gender
☐ Male
☐ Female

b

Example.2

Her name's ... She ... married. She's ... years old. She's ... She ... Her (email) address/phone number ... She likes ...

Fit & Well Sports and Leisure Centre		APPLICATION FORM
Please write in BLOCK CAPITALS.		
PERSONAL INFORMATION		
First Name	LENA	
Surname	PRENTICE	
Title	Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms	
Date of birth	dd/mm/yy 02/07/91	
Nationality	SOUTH AFRICAN	
Address	23A PARK ROAD	
Town/City	SHEFFIELD	
Postcode (Zip Code)	S14AX	
Email address	Len.pren@talktalk.com	
Phone number	0770 900687	
SPORTS		
Please tick (✓) interests.		
Swimming	☒	Badminton ☐
Indoor tennis	☐	Squash ☒
Outdoor tennis	☒	
HEALTH & FITNESS		
Gym	☒	
Spa	☐	
Exercise classes	☒	
Signature	Lena Prentice	
Date dd/mm/yy	10/04/18	



1. Fill in the same form for you. Discuss your answers with your partner.

2. Fill in the same form for you. Compare your form with your partner's.

I like playing squash, but Thomas doesn't.

We both like swimming.

Fit & Well Sports and Leisure Centre		APPLICATION FORM
Please write in BLOCK CAPITALS.		
PERSONAL INFORMATION		
First Name		
Surname		
Title	Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms	
Date of birth	dd/mm/yy	
Nationality		
Address		
Town/City		
Postcode (Zip Code)		
Email address		
Phone number		
SPORTS		
Please tick (✓) interests.		
Swimming	☐	Badminton ☐
Indoor tennis	☐	Squash ☐
Outdoor tennis	☐	
HEALTH & FITNESS		
Gym	☐	
Spa	☐	
Exercise classes	☐	
Signature		
Date dd/mm/yy		



2. Fill the job application form.

Job Applications (3)

This is part of a job application for a local Council.

Fill in the form for this applicant, making up all the details that are not given.

Orla Bernadette Murphy, aged 32, married with 2 children (aged 6 and 4).

She is applying for a job as a Care Assistant with Social Services.

PERSONAL DETAILS		
SURNAME	TITLE	FORENAME(S)

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER : HOME	TELEPHONE NUMBER : BUSINESS
May we contact you here? Yes No	May we contact you here? Yes No

Please state where you saw this vacancy advertised:

EMPLOYMENT CURRENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT	
EMPLOYER:	NATURE OF BUSINESS:
	GRADE/SALARY:
	OTHER BENEFITS:
JOB TITLE:	NOTICE REQUIRED:
DATE APPOINTED:	
Reason for seeking other employment?	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES:	

Do you have a full current driving licence?	Do you own a car?
Yes No	Yes No



Grammar: Pronouns

- use personal pronouns(I/me, you/you, he/him, she/her, it/it, we/us, they/them)
- use possessive pronouns(your/yours, my/mine, his/his, her/hers, its/its, their/theirs)
- use reflexive pronouns(myself/yourself/yourselves/himself/herself/themselves/ourselves)

4. Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:

1. This is Tim. car is very fast.
2. Jane and I are in the garden. books are in the classroom.
3. Are you a driver? Where is car?
4. I am a driver? This is school.
5. She is my friend. name is Meltem.
6. These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.
7. Look at that cat. eyes are green.
8. Your friend and you are sad today. What's problem?
9. That's Mr. Green. He is driving car.
10. Ali's and Can's bags are heavy. bags are full.
11. Gökçe and Meltem are listening to pop music. mother is cooking in the kitchen.
12. The dog is eating a bone. teeth are very sharp.
13. Are you and your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car.
14. A: What's job? B: I'm a mechanic.
15. Madonna is a famous singer. new records are great.
16. Robert has got a dog. name is Bingo.
17. We have got a new house in İzmir. new house is very large.
18. The boys are riding bicycles in the garden.
19. Ayşegül is going to school. school is very far.
20. Sue and Mary are wearing ear-rings. ear-rings are silver.

4. Read the following sentences and identify the pronouns used:

1. She loves to play soccer.
2. The dog wagged its tail.
3. They are going to the movie theater.
4. I can't believe he won the game.
5. This is my book; it belongs to me.

Complete the sentences with appropriate pronouns:

6. Maria and I went to the store, and ____ bought some groceries.
7. The teacher asked if anyone had finished ____ homework.
8. John has a bicycle, and I borrowed ____ last week.
9. The cat chased ____ tail around the room.
10. My friends and I enjoyed ____ time at the party

5. Test yourself.

1. Sarah and I went to the park, and ____ enjoyed the nice weather.

- A) they
- B) we
- C) she
- D) he

2. Jessica lost her keys, so ____ had to borrow someone else's.

- A) she
- B) he
- C) they
- D) it

3. The dog chased ____ tail around the yard.

- A) his
- B) her
- C) its
- D) their

4. This book belongs to Michael; it is ____ book.

- A) his
- B) her
- C) their
- D) its

5. Neither Tom nor Jerry has finished ____ homework.

- A) their
- B) his
- C) her
- D) its

6. If anyone sees the cat, ____ should call me immediately.

- A) they
- B) he
- C) she
- D) it

7. Lisa and Mark are siblings; ____ have been playing together since childhood.

- A) they
- B) we
- C) she

D) he

8. The teacher gave the students ___ assignments yesterday.

A) his

B) her

C) their

D) its

9. Either the manager or the employees need to submit ___ report today.

A) their

B) his

C) her

D) its

10. The committee made ___ decision last week.

A) their

B) its

C) his

D) her

Lesson – 16

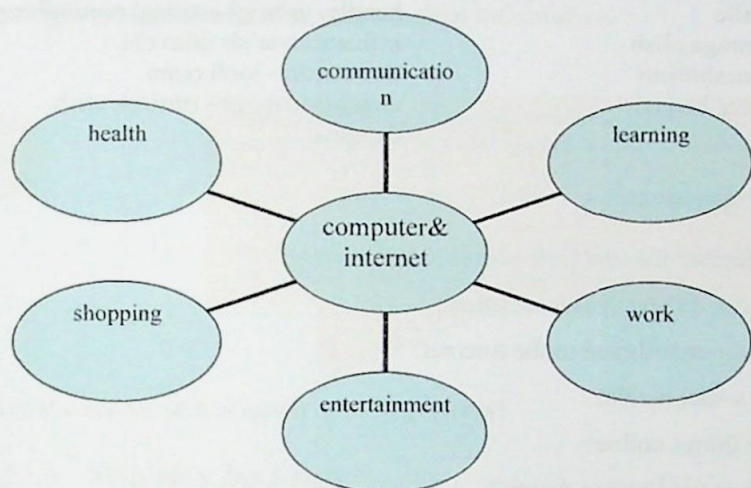
Text: Computers and Internet in our life.

Grammar: Degree Adverbs

To do exercises/tests.

Computers and internet play a big role in our daily lives. They help us in different ways:





Generally, computers and the internet have made our lives easier and more connected. They offer tools for communication, education, work, entertainment, shopping, and health, making modern life more convenient.

The impact of Internet on our daily lives

Even in the minor daily life activities like travelling and planning is also related to the internet in some way or the other. Internet can now be used to inquire about the flight timings and delays which make it easier to plan for the departure time.

The most interesting aspect of the internet influencing our daily lives is the factor of entertainment. Entertainment no longer demands your money or expense, today you can just log on the internet in your free time and get involved talking to people of similar interests, or watch movies or play games, its all there in the internet.

√ Topic vocabulary.

search engine- qidiruv mexanizmi
 homepage- bosh sahifa
 URL(uniform resource locator)-
 yagona resurs lokatori
 download- yuklab olish
 upload- yuklash
 SSL(secure sockets layer)-xavfsiz
 rozetkalar qatlamai
 server- server xizmati
 ISP(internet service provider)-
 internet provayderi

bookmark- brauzerda sahifa
 yuritishda ruxsat beradigan yorliq
 plugin- qo'shimcha xususiyat
 beradigan qo'shimcha dasturiy
 ma'lumot
 router- internet av mahaliy computer
 o'rtasida aloqani ta'minlovchi qurilma
 bndwidth- tarmoq kengligi
 teet- twitter sahifa
 meme- kulgili foto/surat/video va
 boshqalar

vlog- blog sahifa
selfie- selfi rasmga olish
podcast- radioeshittiruv
hashtag- xeshteg belgisi
story- hikoya

handle- @belgi ostidagi nom/niknaym
influencer-ta'sir qiluvchi
live stream- jonli oqim
engagement rate- ishtirok etish
darajasi

1. Answer the questions.

1. Do you remember the first time you used the internet?
2. Which website do you visit most often?
5. Have you ever contributed to the internet?
4. Do you use social media?
5. Do you buy things online?
6. Have you ever tried online dating?
7. Have you ever worked from home using the internet?

2. Match the Term with the Definition

Terms:

1. Cybersecurity
2. Misinformation
3. Digital divide
4. E-commerce
5. Algorithm
6. Social media
7. Privacy
8. Bandwidth

Definitions:

- a. False or inaccurate information spread online.
- b. The difference in access to the internet between different groups of people.
- c. Measures taken to protect computers and data from online threats.
- d. Buying and selling goods or services over the internet.
- e. The set of rules or calculations used by search engines and social media platforms to display content.
- f. Websites or apps used to share and communicate with others online.
- g. The amount of data that can be transmitted in a given time.

- h. The right to control access to your personal information.



Grammar: Adverb and degrees of adverb

-use adverbs to describe verbs (speak quickly/ run fast/sing brilliantly/walk quietly)

-use -ly suffixes to make adverbs suddenly /accidentally, badly/ carefully)

-use degrees of adverbs to describe verbs' position(He spoke very quietly./ I'm getting better day by day.)

5. Are the words *italics* adverbs or adjectives?

- 1 a You're a *bad* boy!
b I slept *badly* last night.
- 2 a We'll need to work *quickly*.
b Pat's a *quick* learner.
- 3 a It's a *hard* life sometimes.
b I work *hard* and I play *hard*.

6. Put the words in correct place into the sentence, Sometimes more than one place is possible.

- 1 We had a holiday in Greece. (*terrible*)
- 2 I lost my passport. (*unfortunately*)
- 3 I went to the British Embassy. (*immediately*)
- 4 It was a drive because the traffic was bad. (*long*)
- 5 Fortunately, Helen's a driver. (*good*)
- 6 She speaks Greek. (*well*)

5. Test yourself.

1. Fill in the Blank

1. Protecting personal data from hackers is an essential part of ____.
 2. Many people rely on ____ to shop for goods from home.
 3. The ____ between urban and rural areas makes internet access unequal.
 4. Social media platforms often use an ____ to determine which posts users see.
 5. Slow ____ can make it hard to stream videos or attend online classes.
2. Synonym Match

Match each word to its synonym:

Privacy -

Cybersecurity -

E-commerce -

Misinformation -

Synonyms:

a. Online shopping

b. False news

c. Data protection

d. Confidentiality

3. *Word Formation*

Use the root words to form a new word:

Secure → __ (to protect data online).

Inform → __ (false data).

Social → __ (platforms for communication).

Divide → __ (lack of equality).

4. *Sentence Building*

Use these words in a sentence:

Cybersecurity

Algorithm

Misinformation

Bandwidth

5. *Categorize the Words*

Sort these words into "Positive Impact" or "Negative Impact" categories:

E-learning

Cyberbullying

Digital divide

Global connectivity

Online collaboration

Misinformation

6. *Multiple Choice*

1. What does "bandwidth" refer to?

a. The length of a cable

b. The speed of internet connection

c. A group of musicians

2. What is "e-commerce"?

a. Email communication

b. Online business transactions

c. A computer virus

3. Which of these is an example of "social media"?

a. YouTube

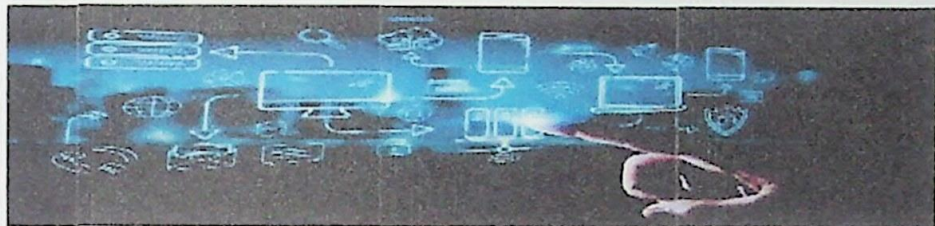
b. Google Docs

c. Wikipedia

Text: Information technology

Grammar: Have you ... ? / Do they ... ?

To do exercises/tests.



Technology of Information (IT)

Information technology (IT) is the storage, retrieval, transmission, and management of data via the use of computers, networks, and other electronic devices. IT has a significant impact on how we live, work, and communicate in today's society. It covers a broad range of disciplines, such as network administration, data analysis, cybersecurity, and software development. Among the fundamental elements of IT are:

Hardware: Actual gadgets, such as PCs, servers, and cell phones.

Software: Hardware-based programs and apps.

Networks: Information-sharing systems that link devices, such as intranets and the internet.

Data: Processed, examined, and stored information.

IT has transformed a number of industries, including business, education, entertainment, and healthcare. For instance, global access to education is made possible by online learning platforms, while e-commerce platforms have revolutionized how individuals

✓ Topic vocabulary.

hardware -komputer qismlari

software -programmaviy ta'minot

network -tarmoq

data – ma'lumot

database -ma'lumotlar bazasi
cloud computing – jamlash va
kirishga ruxsat berish internet
dunyosiga

IT Infrastructure – It infratuzilmasi
bandwidth – ma'lum bir vaqtda
uzatiladigan ma'lumot miqdori
IP Address -IP manzil
firewall – xavfsizlik tarmog'i
Wi-Fi – simsiz internet texnologiyasi
VPN (Virtual Private Network) –
virtual xavfsizlik tarmog'i
programming - dasturlash
algorithm – qadamma qadam
muammoni hal etish

debugging koddagi xavf xatarni
belgilash va bartaraf etish
open source – ochiq manbalar
artificial intelligence – sun'iy
qobiliyat
cybersecurity - kibrxavfsizlik
Encryption -shifrlash
malware – zarali dastur
pishing -fishing
authentication -tasdiqlash shaxsni

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the role of IT in modern society?
2. How has IT transformed communication in the last decade?
3. Why is data considered one of the most valuable resources in the IT industry?
4. What are the main components of IT infrastructure?
5. How does IT contribute to the growth of businesses?

Internet and Networking

1. What is the importance of cybersecurity in protecting networks?
2. How does cloud computing benefit individuals and organizations?
3. What are the potential risks of using public Wi-Fi networks?
4. How does a VPN enhance online privacy?
5. What advancements in network technology do you predict in the next 10 years?

Software Development

1. What skills are essential for a software developer?
2. Why is debugging an important part of software development?
3. How does artificial intelligence impact software innovation?
4. What are the differences between open-source and proprietary software?
5. How can programming languages like Python or Java be applied in everyday life?

Cybersecurity

1. What are the most common cybersecurity threats today?

2. How does encryption protect sensitive data?
3. Why is it important to educate people about phishing scams?
4. How can businesses prevent data breaches?
5. What role does biometric authentication play in securing IT systems?

Emerging Technologies

1. How does IoT (Internet of Things) impact daily life?
2. What are the benefits of big data analysis for businesses?
3. How could blockchain technology change traditional financial systems?
4. What are the potential applications of virtual reality in education and training?
5. How is machine learning improving healthcare and other industries?

General IT Questions

1. What is the role of IT in modern society?
2. How has IT transformed communication in the last decade?
3. Why is data considered one of the most valuable resources in the IT industry?
4. What are the main components of IT infrastructure?
5. How does IT contribute to the growth of businesses?

Internet and Networking

1. What is the importance of cybersecurity in protecting networks?
2. How does cloud computing benefit individuals and organizations?
3. What are the potential risks of using public Wi-Fi networks?
4. How does a VPN enhance online privacy?
5. What advancements in network technology do you predict in the next 10 years?

Cybersecurity

1. What are the most common cybersecurity threats today?
2. How does encryption protect sensitive data?
3. Why is it important to educate people about phishing scams?
4. How can businesses prevent data breaches?
5. What role does biometric authentication play in securing IT systems?

2. Discuss the question with your partner in the below.

“How does IT (Internet of Things) impact daily life?/What are the benefits of big data analysis for businesses?/How could blockchain technology change traditional financial systems?/What are the potential applications of virtual reality in education and training?/How is machine learning improving healthcare and other industries?”



Grammar: Have you...?/ Do you...?/ Are you...?
Questions

-use auxiliary verbs to make general questions (Are you a teacher?/ Is he feeling well?/ Do you smoke?)

3. Make sentences into question forms.

- The men like cats. (yes/no)
- We can swim very well. (can/can't)
- My mother can cook very well. (can/can't)
- His friend may come to the party. (may/may not)
- Today we will walk for a walk. (will/won't)
- They are from Greece. (yes/no)

g) They are going to the park. (yes/no)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 I can swim. | (and you?) | Can you swim? |
| 2 I work hard. | (and Jack?) | Does Jack work hard? |
| 3 I was late this morning. | (and you?) | |
| 4 I've got a key. | (and Kate?) | |
| 5 I'll be here tomorrow. | (and you?) | |
| 6 I'm going out this evening. | (and Paul?) | |
| 7 I like my job. | (and you?) | |
| 8 I live near here. | (and Nicola?) | |
| 9 I enjoyed the film. | (and you?) | |
| 10 I had a good holiday. | (and you?) | |

You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.



You

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 (have / a car?) | Have you got a car? |
| 2 (use / a lot?) | _____ it |
| 3 (use / yesterday?) | _____ |
| 4 (enjoy driving?) | _____ |
| 5 (a good driver?) | _____ |
| 6 (ever / have / an accident?) | _____ |

Yes, I have.
Yes, nearly every day.
Yes, to go to work.
Not very much.
I think I am.
No, never.

4. Put the words into the correct forms.

Make questions with these words. Put the words in the right order.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 (has / gone / where / David?) | Where has David gone? |
| 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) | Is Rachel working today? |
| 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) | What |
| 4 (made / is / how / cheese?) | _____ |
| 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?) | _____ |
| 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?) | _____ |
| 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?) | _____ |
| 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?) | _____ |
| 9 (to work / Emily / why / go / didn't?) | _____ |
| 10 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?) | _____ |

7. Test yourself.

Part 1: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct question: *Have you, Do you, or Are you.*

_____ ever been to New York?

_____ like chocolate ice cream?

- _____ ready to leave now?
_____ got any siblings?
_____ believe in ghosts?
_____ tired after the long trip?
_____ finished your homework yet?
_____ want to join us for lunch?
_____ excited about the party tomorrow?
_____ taken any English tests recently?

Part 2: Match the answers to the questions

Match the responses with the correct questions.

Yes, I do./ No, I haven't./ Yes, I am./ No, I don't./ Yes, I have.

Questions:

- a. _____ like pizza?
b. _____ ever tried skydiving?
c. _____ going to the meeting today?
d. _____ been to a concert before?
e. _____ enjoy reading books?

Part 3: Correct the errors

Find and correct the errors in the following questions:

Are you like traveling?

Have you finished your project tomorrow?

Do you tired after the long flight?

Do you ever ate sushi?

Are you knows how to drive?

Part 4: Write your own questions. Write three questions using:

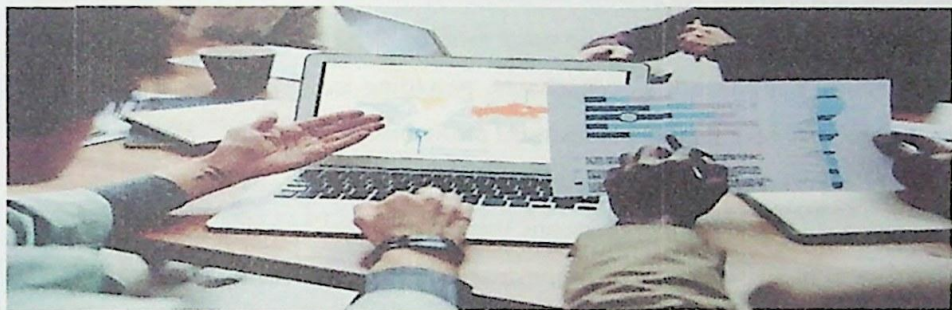


Lesson – 18

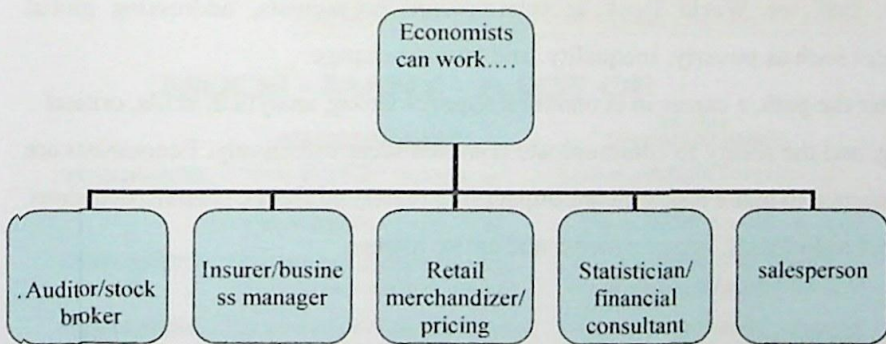
Text: Professions for an Economist.

Grammar: a lot / much / many

To do exercises/tests.



Nowadays people with an economics degree can work in many professions, including:



Professions for Economists

Economists play a vital role in understanding and shaping the world's economies. Their skills in analyzing data, identifying trends, and making forecasts allow them to contribute to various industries and sectors. With their expertise, economists can

work in government institutions, businesses, international organizations, and academia.

One of the most common roles for economists is as policy advisors in government agencies or think tanks. They analyze economic data to help shape public policies on taxation, employment, trade, and economic growth. Economists also thrive in the financial sector, working as financial analysts, risk managers, or investment strategists. In these roles, they guide businesses and individuals in making informed financial decisions.

For those interested in the private sector, economists can become market research analysts, helping companies understand market trends and consumer behavior. Similarly, they may work as consultants, providing insights to organizations on how to optimize operations and maximize profitability.

In academia, economists work as professors and researchers, teaching students and conducting studies to explore economic theories and real-world applications. Some specialize in niche fields like environmental economics, focusing on the economic impact of environmental policies, or health economics, analyzing the efficiency and equity of healthcare systems.

At the global level, economists can join international organizations like the United Nations, IMF, or World Bank as international economists, addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, and climate change.

No matter the path, a career in economics requires strong analytical skills, critical thinking, and the ability to communicate complex ideas effectively. Economists are well-equipped to make a significant impact in a variety of fields, shaping decisions that affect individuals, organizations, and entire nations

√ Topic vocabulary.

bank - bank

note - qog'oz pul

wallet - hamyon

credit card - kredit kartochnka

cheque - chek

change - mayda / chaqa / qaytim

money - pul

currency - valyuta

bill - hisob to'lov

market - bozor

checkout - kassa

clerk /shop assistant -

xizmatchi/yordimchi

cash - naqd pul

purse - hamyon

coins - tangalar

cash machine – kassa mashinasi
 economy – iqtisod
 inflation – pul qadrsizlanishi
 supply and demand – talab va taklif
 deflation – deflyatsiya (muomaladagi
 pul miqdorining kamayishi)
 gross domestic product – qishloq
 xo'jalik mahsulotlarining ma'lum
 davrdagi aylanish miqdori

recession – turg'unlik
 budget – davlat mablag'i

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why do many young students study economics?
2. Why do you become interested in economics?
3. What do you want to learn in economics?
4. What were your favourable subjects at school?
5. What reasons did you choose the economical field?
6. Why is management important?
7. What is management in a business?
8. What is the difference between management and business?
9. How do you manage to be leader in your job?
10. Is it important to learn foreign languages to be future businessman?



Grammar: a lot of / much / many
 -use *a lot of* in positive sentences
 -use *much* in question and negative sentences
 -use *many* in positive sentences
 -use *a lot of/much/many* quantity adverbs to show the amount of nouns

MUCH - MANY - A LOT OF

	UNCOUNTABLE	PLURAL COUNTABLE
AFFIRMATIVE +	I have a lot of money. ✓ = I have lots of money. ✓ I have much money. ✗	I have a lot of friends. ✓ = I have lots of friends. ✓ I have many friends. ✓ countable
NEGATIVE -	I don't have much money. ✓ = I don't have a lot of money. ✓	I don't have many friends. ✓ = I don't have a lot of friends. ✓
QUESTIONS ?	Do you have much money? ✓ = Do you have a lot of money? ✓	Do you have many friends? ✓ = Do you have a lot of friends? ✓

2. Fill in HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, A FEW, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY:

1. A: bananas would you like, sir?
 B: Just, please.

2. A: Can I have milk? B: Sorry, we haven't got milk.
3. A: bread would you like?
4. B: Just , please.
5. A: carrots do we have?
6. B: We have only
7. A: oranges do we need?
8. B: We don't need oranges.
9. A: sugar would you like in your coffee?
10. B: Just , please.
11. A: Could I have tea, please?
12. B: Of course. Would you like biscuits, too?
13. A: Is there wine in the fridge?
14. B: No, we need to buy
15. A: flour does she need?
B: Just
16. A: Have you got potatoes?
B: Yes. would you like?

Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1) There aren't pens in pencil case.
- 2) He hasn't got rice.
- 3) They haven't got bananas.
- 4) There isn't water in the bottle.
- 5) We haven't got sugar.
- 6) There aren't books on the shelf.

Complete the dialogue. Choose *how much* or *how many*.

Francis Let's have some lunch. Do you want a sandwich?

Melanie Yes, OK. But ¹ **how much / how many** bread is there?

Francis There's a lot.

Melanie Good. We need some butter too. ² **How much / How many** butter have we got? Look in the **fridge**.

Francis There's a lot of butter too.

Melanie I'd like a tomato sandwich. ³ **How much / How many** tomatoes are there?

Francis There aren't any tomatoes.

Melanie Oh. What about eggs? ⁴ **How much / How many** eggs are there?

Francis Six.

Melanie Let's have egg sandwiches, then

a lot of, lots of, a lot, much, many



We have _____ strawberries.

We don't have _____ bananas but we have _____ fruit juice.

Do you have any cereals? Sure, there's _____ in the kitchen."

How _____ is this? It's ten dollars.

He's very busy; he has _____ work.

David hasn't got _____ work.

London has _____ beautiful buildings.

Do you love me? – Yes, _____.

Not _____ people like sci-fictions films.

They eat _____ apples.

I didn't write _____ texts.

How _____ pens do you want? Six, please.

I haven't got _____ money.

I visited _____ European cities.

Do you like ice cream? Yes, _____.

Were there _____ people in the park?

Leila is popular. She's got _____ friends.

Nancy doesn't have _____ friends.

They have _____ problems with their children.

We don't need _____ water.

Can you see _____ mistakes in my exercise?

How _____ coffee do you drink every day?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.Fill the gaps with much/ many/ a lot of

A. Fill in the blanks with "much", "many" or "a lot of".

1. Have you got money?
2. My brother has books.
3. There isn't sugar.
4. Have you got beer?
5. He has got cousins.
6. He drinks too whisky.
7. She doesn't smoke cigarettes.
8. There aren't flowers in the vase.
9. Is there cheese in the fridge?
10. Are there bananas in the supermarket?
11. She eats chocolate everyday.
12. There are too people at the zoo today!
13. I don't like lemons very
14. The little boy can't buy sweets because he doesn't have money.
15. Do you usually buy so bread every Monday?

4. Translate the sentences into English language.

1. Naima har kuni ko'p a'lo baholar oladi.
2. Mr Smith uyida ko'p xonaki uy hayvonlari bor.

3. Biz kecha ko'p chiroyli joylarga tashrif buyurdik.
4. Naima bugun ko'p ko'kat va un mahsulotlarini nsotib oldi.
5. Bu o'quv binosida ko'p professor o'qituvchilar bor.
6. Anau ko'chada asphalt ko'p vayron bo'lgan.
7. Mening uyimda ko'p Ispancha kitoblar yo'q.
8. Akmalning uyida ko'p Ruscha kitoblar bor.
9. Anna ko'p narsani biladi ularga qaraganda.
10. Bu choyga ko'p shakar solingan.

5. Test yourself.

Choose the correct option:

1. How ___ people are coming to the party tonight?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of

2. There aren't ___ apples in the basket.

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of

3. How ___ time do we have before the meeting starts?

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of

4. There are ___ interesting books in the library.

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of

5. Which sentence is correct?

- a) I don't have much friends.
- b) I don't have many friends.
- c) I don't have a lot of friends.

Fill in the blanks:

6. There are ___ books on the shelf.
7. I don't have ___ time to study today.

Correct the mistake in the sentence:

8. She doesn't have many much money to spend.

Choose the correct form (much, many, a lot of):

9. How ___ homework do you have to do?
10. There are ___ students in the classroom today.

Answer the following questions using "a lot of" or "much/many":

11. How ___ furniture is in your house?
12. How ___ homework did you have last night?

Fill in the gaps with much, many, or a lot of:

13. There is ___ food at the party.

14. How ___ milk is left in the fridge?

True or False:

15. "Many" is used for uncountable nouns.

16. "Much" is used for countable nouns.

Lesson – 19

Text: Degrees in Economics.

Grammar: When NOT to use "the"

To do exercises/tests.



Degrees in Economics.

Economics is a broad field of study that offers various degree levels, each designed to provide a deeper understanding of the subject. Here are the main degrees in economics:

Bachelor's Degree in Economics: This is typically the first step in studying economics. It provides a solid foundation in economic theory, microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, and econometrics. Students will learn how economic systems work, how markets operate, and how policies affect national and global economies. A Bachelor's degree can open doors to entry-level positions in business, government, and finance.

Master's Degree in Economics: A Master's degree allows students to specialize in certain areas of economics, such as international trade, financial economics, or development economics. This program involves more advanced study and research, equipping graduates with the skills needed for higher-level positions in policy analysis, consulting, or economic research. A Master's degree can also be a stepping stone to a doctoral program.

Doctoral Degree (PhD) in Economics: A PhD in Economics is the highest level of education in the field. It involves rigorous coursework and original research, focusing on complex economic issues. PhD holders often pursue careers in academia, think tanks, and high-level positions in government and private sectors. They contribute to the development of economic theories, models, and policies. Each degree offers different career opportunities, with the higher degrees providing deeper expertise and more specialized roles in the field of economics.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

hock-full (adj.) – butunlay to'lla (completely full.)

thriving (adj.) - gullab yashnash (growing, developing, or being successful.)

chain (noun) – kompaniya tarmog'lari (a group of shops, restaurants, hotels, or other businesses owned by the same company.)

supply line (noun) - ta'minat tarmog'I (a route by which goods are transported to those using or purchasing them.)

supply chain (noun) – ta'minot aloqalari (the system of people and things that are involved in getting a product from the place where it is made to the person who buys it.)

flexibility (noun) - moslashuvchanlik (the ability to change or be changed easily according to the situation.) juda band bo'lmoq (to have your hands full (idiom) - to be so busy that you do not have time to do anything else)

1. Read the questions and answers, then discuss each of them. Answer your own opinions.

M: Do you know many small businesses where you live?

R: Ah, yeah, the main street near my home is chock-full of them, to be honest. I think it's one of the few places where independent businesses are still alive and thriving, at least in my town.

M: Do you prefer buying things from big companies or small businesses?

R: Well, usually it's places like supermarkets or chains, since they have, well, a more reliable supply line or supply chain, and they have exactly what I need. I know it's not a great choice for the local economy, but the independent stores never really have what I'm looking for, usually.

M: Have you ever worked in small businesses?

R: Well, I mean, one could argue I work for one now with the podcast, but aside from that, I don't think so. I've only ever worked for larger local businesses like hotels and restaurants, but nothing like a tiny little shop.

M: Have you ever thought about starting your own business?

R: Well, I did, though this was sort of by accident with the podcast and the online classes. I like the freedom of action and the flexibility it gives me, despite the stress of organizing everything.

M: And apart from that, what kind of small business would you like to have in the future, if you could?

R: I wouldn't like to have one. I have my hands full already. However, if I were to open another small business, I think it would be something very simple, like a coffee shop or something like that. I say that's simple, it's probably much more complicated in real life.



NOW IT'S YOUR TURN,
GIVE YOUR OWN
ANSWERS.



Grammar: zero (0) articles
-not use before TV/television
-not use before breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper
- not use the word "next"
-not use general ideas
-not use with sport names
-not use school subjects' names

1. Put the 'the' article where is necessary if it is correct, put "ok"

70.1 Put in the where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already correct.

- What is name of this street? the name
- What's on TV tonight? OK
- Our apartment is on second floor.
- Would you like to go to moon?
- Which is best hotel in this town?
- What time is lunch?
- How far is it to city centre?
- We're going away at end of May.
- What are you doing next weekend?
- I didn't like her first time I met her.
- I'm going out after dinner.
- It's easy to get information from internet.
- My sister got married last month.
- My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
- We live in country about ten miles from nearest town.

70.2 Complete the sentences. Use the same - these words:

age colour problem street time

- I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in the same street.
- I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at the same time.
- James is 25 and Sue is 25. James and Sue are the same age.
- My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are the same colour.
- I have no money and you have no money. We have the same problem.

70.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the if necessary.



- The sun is shining.
- She's playing.
- They're having morning.
- He's watching.
- They're swimming in.
- Tom's name is at the bottom of the list.

2. Which is correct?

Which is right?

- 1 My favourite sport is football / the football. (football is right)
- 2 I like this hotel. Rooms / The rooms are very nice. (The rooms is right)
- 3 Everybody needs friends / the friends.
- 4 Jane doesn't go to parties / the parties very often.
- 5 I went shopping this morning. Shops / The shops were very busy.
- 6 'Where's milk / the milk? 'It's in the fridge'.
- 7 I don't like milk / the milk. I never drink it.
- 8 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play basketball / the basketball'.
- 9 An architect is a person who designs buildings / the buildings.
- 10 We went for a swim in the river. Water / The water was very cold.
- 11 I don't like swimming in cold water / the cold water.
- 12 Excuse me, can you pass salt / the salt, please?
- 13 I like this town. I like people / the people here.
- 14 Vegetables / The vegetables are good for you.
- 15 Houses / The houses in this street are all the same.
- 16 I can't sing this song. I don't know words / the words.
- 17 I enjoy taking pictures / the pictures. It's my hobby.
- 18 Do you want to see pictures / the pictures that I took when I was on holiday?
- 19 English / The English is used a lot in international business / the international business.
- 20 Money / The money doesn't always bring happiness / the happiness.

3. Put the words in the right order.

1. (a newspaper/reads/everyday/Jill)
2. (football/don't like/very much/I)
3. (lose/I/my watch/last week)
4. (Tom/the letter/slowly/read)
5. (London/do you know/very well?)
6. (eat/we/very quickly/our dinner)
7. (Don't you buy/in England that jacket?)
8. (I/very well/French/don't speak)
9. (cross /the street/they/ carefully?)
10. (from my brother/borrowed/E 50/I)
11. (we/enjoy/very/much/the party)
12. (pass/Ann/easily/ the examination)
13. (every day/do/the same thing/we)
14. (I/this picture/don't like/ very/much)
15. (in/her bag/ the money/ put/ the woman)
16. (Don't you/watch/on television/the news?)
17. (my/ plan/carefully/I/ explained)
18. (she smokes/every/day/ten cigarettes)
19. (a lot of/housework/don't I/yesterday)
20. (we/at the concert/some friends/met)
21. (you/the same clothes/year/every day)
22. (I/want/to speak/fluent/English)

Articles (a/an/the)

Name: _____

Result: __/19 Date: __/__/20__

1. All seemed to be at an end.
2. They were not the hands of any man.
3. It's been coming for a long time.
4. It has been her character for _____ long time.
5. For _____ quarter of _____ hour he was absent.
6. _____ children met no one on their way.
7. He must put _____ end to it at once.
8. It will be ready in half _____ hour.
9. I have come to _____ understanding with myself.
10. I will be there in half _____ hour.
11. That's _____ way I call it.
12. But that's _____ way with me.
13. And he was to be _____ part of it.
14. _____ rest of _____ party were soon on foot.
15. That's _____ way it seems to me.
16. That's _____ way it should be.
17. And it was _____ long, long way.
18. It was _____ long time coming to me.
19. It was only _____ few feet away.
20. His interest in life was at _____ end.

4. Translate the sentences into Uzbek language.

-He's **an** architect.

-She's **a** scientist.

-My grandmother was **a** teacher.

-I saw **a** good film yesterday.

-Do you want **a** drink?

-She has **a** university degree.

-It took me **an** hour to get home.

- I'm going to take **the** dog for a walk.
- Have you seen **the** car key?
- They go to **the** school next to **the** bridge
- Birds eat worms.
- Water freezes at 0°C.
- Children need a lot of sleep.

5. Test yourself.

Choose the correct article (the or zero article)

1. I saw ___ dog in the park.
2. She is ___ best student in the class.
3. I love ___ music.
4. He wants to visit ___ United States next year.
___ sun rises in the east.
5. ___ children are playing outside.
6. We are going to ___ cinema tonight.
7. I have ___ idea.
8. She studies at ___ university in New York.
9. My mother is ___ doctor.

Fill in the blank with the correct article (the or zero article)

10. I want to travel to ___ Italy next summer.
11. Do you know ___ answer to this question?
12. We went to ___ beach last weekend.
13. ___ freedom is a basic human right.
14. I met a girl from ___ Canada.
15. He plays ___ guitar really well.
16. Have you seen ___ movie we talked about?
17. We live near ___ airport.
18. She is going to ___ school every day.
19. ___ dogs are cute pets.

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

20. She is the tallest in her class.
21. I want to visit Europe in the summer.
22. The freedom is important for everyone.
23. I love to eat the pizza.
24. We went to a France last year.
25. He is student at the university.
26. My mother is teacher.
27. The apple is on the table.
28. A moon is beautiful in the sky.
29. The man was sitting under a tree in the park.
30. There is a pens on the table.
31. There are much sugar in my coffee and I can't drink many of it.
32. The girl was walking along street without paying attention anything.

Lesson – 20

Text: Outstanding economists

Grammar: 's (your sister' name) and of ... (the name of the book)

To do exercises/tests.



Outstanding economists

Throughout history, numerous economists have significantly influenced economic thought and policy. Here are some of the most notable figures:

Adam Smith (1723–1790): Often referred to as the "Father of Economics," Smith authored *The Wealth of Nations*, laying the foundation for classical economics and introducing concepts like the division of labor and the "invisible hand" guiding free markets.

John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946): A British economist whose ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics, Keynes advocated for government intervention to mitigate the adverse effects of economic recessions and depressions.

Milton Friedman (1912–2006): An American economist and leading proponent of monetarism, Friedman emphasized the role of monetary policy in controlling inflation and argued against government intervention in free markets.

Paul Krugman (born 1953): A Nobel laureate recognized for his work on international trade and economic geography, Krugman has also contributed extensively to public discourse through his writings and columns.

Esther Duflo (born 1972): A Nobel laureate and professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Duflo is renowned for her pioneering work in development economics, particularly in using randomized controlled trials to study poverty alleviation.

Daron Acemoglu (born 1967): A professor at MIT and recipient of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, Acemoglu is known for his research on the role of institutions in economic development.

Simon Johnson: An economist awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize alongside Acemoglu, Johnson has contributed significantly to understanding economic growth and institutional development.

James Robinson: Recognized with the 2024 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, Robinson's work focuses on political and economic institutions and their impact on development.

These economists, among others, have profoundly shaped our understanding of economic systems, policies, and development through their research and theories.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. marketing – marketing; | 19. methods and forms of sale – sotish uslubi va shakllari; |
| 4. market – bozor; | 20. strategy – strategiya; |
| 5. complex of economic relations – iqtisodiy aloqalar majmui; | 21. effectively – samarali |
| 6. rules of market – bozor qoidolari; | 22. to work out – ishlab chiqmoq; |
| 7. influence on – taʼsir koʻrsatmoq; | 23. investigating – tadqiq qilish; |
| 6. achieve – erishmoq; | 24. marking the perspective istiqbolni belgilash; |
| 7. intercommunication – oʻzaro bogʻliqlik; | 25. consumer – isteʼmolchi; |
| 8. producers of goods – tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar; | 26. stage – bosqich; |
| 8. customer – xaridor; | 27. system of marketing – marketing tizimi; |
| 9. arising of marketing – marketingni vujudga kelishi; | 28. satisfaction – qondirish; |
| 10. production amount – ishlab chiqarish hajmi | 29. renewal – yangilash; |
| 11. branch – tarmoq; | 30. rule – qoida; |
| 12. sell – sotmoq; | 31. to take into consideration – hisobga olmoq; |
| 13. businessman – tadbirkorlar; | 32. enterprise – korxona; |
| 14. demand – talab; | 33. planned market – moʻljallangan bozor; |
| 15. structure of market – bozor tarkibi; | 34. fixed time – aytilgan vaqt; |
| 16. to organize – tashkil qilmoq; | 35. arranged volume – belgilangan miqdor; |
| 17. conditions of competition – raqobat shart – sharoitlari; | 36. means – vosita; |
| 18. to analyse – tahlil qilmoq; | 37. production – ishlab chiqish. |

1. Answer the questions.

1. Who are some of the most influential economists in history?
2. What are the key contributions of Adam Smith to economics?
3. Why is John Maynard Keynes considered a revolutionary economist?
4. How did Milton Friedman's ideas shape modern economics?
5. What economic principles did Karl Marx introduce?

2. Do you know these persons who are most popular in economic sphere?



3. Who are these persons and why are these are most popular in the world?



Grammar: 's and of differences

-use 's for only persons(Ann's book, my brother's car)

-use of for only things(the door of room, the page of book, the leg of table)

4. "s" or "of" – phrase

- 1.(a glass) milk
- 2.(my friend) bike.....
- 3.(the window) room.....
- 4.(Mr Smith) car.....
- 5.(ten minutes) walk.....
- 6.(the headteacher) office.....
- 7.(the number) house.....
- 8.(two days) work.....
- 9.(the waiter) shoes.....
- 10.(Britain) economy.....

5. Test yourself. Put –“s” and –“of” pronouns into gaps.

1. Uncle David is my dad brother.
2. Martina..... hair is brown.
3. Those are my two colleague..... desks.
4. These are Natasha..... shoe
5. Sara's parent..... house is in Sydney. They live near the beach.
6. Can you give me Aiden..... phone number, please?
7. We have tickets for the men..... final of the tennis competition.
8. That's Mathias..... sister. Her name is Emilia.
9. Here's Mark. He's Susan.....husband.
10. There goes Jessica. She's Brain.....boss.

Lesson – 21

Text: Marketing

Grammar: at/by / with / without/ about (prepositions)

To do exercises/tests.



MARKETING AND TRADE

“Marketing” is an English word and it means “been engaged with market”.

Marketing is a complex of economical relations which is directed to knowing rules of market, adapting to it, influencing on it, achieving the intercommunication of the producers of goods and customers.

The main reason of arising of marketing is increasing of the production amount, appearance of new branches, increasing the types of goods and arising of the problems of selling the goods among the businessmen.

It is necessary to point out the following main directions of learning the market thoroughly:

- a) to learn the demand;
- b) to determine the structure of market;
- c) to learn the goods;
- d) to organize the conditions of competition;
- e) to analyse the methods and forms of sale;

Any firm must choose the strategy of marketing itself in order to act effectively in the economy and get its aim.

The strategy of marketing is worked out on based of investigating the market and marking the perspective, learning the goods and consumers.

The main stages of the system of marketing are the following:

Determination of demand.

Satisfaction of demand.

Renewal of demand.

Marketing is based on some rules: taking into consideration producing of goods and possibilities of enterprises, satisfying the demand of the customers, buying the goods in the planned market at the fixed time and arranged volume.

Marketing is not only the means of satisfying the demand, but is also directed to increasing the perspective of production.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.marketing – marketing; | 8.adapt to – moslashmoq; |
| 2.mean – anglatmoq; | 9.influence on – ta'sir ko'rsatmoq; |
| 3.be engaged with – bilan shug'ullanmoq; | 10. 10.achieve – erishmoq; |
| 4.market – bozor; | 11.intercommunication – o'zaro bog'liqlik; |
| 5.complex of economic relations – iqtisodiy aloqalar majmui; | 12. producers of goods – tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar; |
| 6.be directed to – yo'naltirilgan bo'lmoq; | 13.customer – xaridor; |
| 7.rules of market – bozor qoidalari; | 14.reason – sabab; |

15. arising of marketing – marketingni vujudga kelishi;
16. production amount – ishlab chiqarish hajmi;
17. appearance – paydo bo'lish;
18. branch – tarmoq;
19. sell – sotmoq;
20. businessman – tadbirkorlar;
21. necessary – zarur;
22. to point out – ko'rsatib o'tmoq;
23. learn – o'rganmoq;
24. thorophly – har taraflama;
25. demand – talab;
26. to determine – aniqlamoq;
27. structure of market – bozor tarkibi;
28. to organize – tashkil qilmoq;
29. conditions of competition – raqobat shart – sharoitlari;
30. to analyse – tahlil qilmoq;
31. methods and forms of sale – sotish uslubi va shakllari;
32. any – har qanday;
33. to choose – tanlamoq;
34. strategy – strategiya;
35. effectively – samarali
36. to get one's aim – maqsadga erishmoq;
37. to work out – ishlab chiqmoq;
38. investigating – tadqiq qilish;
39. marking the perspective istiqbolni belgilash;
40. consumer – iste'molchi;
41. stage – bosqich;
42. system of marketing – marketing tizimi;
43. determination – aniqlash;
44. satisfaction – qondirish;
45. renewal – yangilash;
46. rule – qoida;
- to take into consideration – hisobga olmoq;
47. enterprise – korxona;
48. planned market – mo'ljallangan bozor;
49. fixed time – aytilgan vaqt;
50. arranged volume – belgilangan miqdor;
51. means – vosita;
52. production – ishlab chiqish.

1. Answer the questions.

1. What word is "Marketing" and what does it mean?
2. What is marketing?
3. What is the main reason of arising of marketing?
4. What are the main directions of learning the market?
5. Why must any firm choose the strategy of marketing itself?
6. How is the strategy of marketing worked out?
7. What are the main stages of the system of marketing?
8. What rules is marketing based on?

2. Match the term with its definition

1. Match the marketing term with its correct definition:

- 1.Target audience
- 2.Brand loyalty
- 3.Market research
- 4.Promotion
- 5.Digital marketing
- 6.Sales funnel
- 7.Conversion rate
- 8.Product placement
- 9.Customer retention
- 10.Market segmentation

Definitions:

- a. The process of dividing a market into distinct groups with similar needs or characteristics.
- b. A strategy used to keep customers coming back to a business.
- c. The percentage of people who take a desired action after seeing a marketing message.
- d. Placing products in movies, TV shows, or other media as a form of advertising.
- e. Advertising done through online platforms like social media, email, or search engines.
- f. The group of people a business aims to reach with its marketing efforts.
- g. Activities aimed at increasing awareness or sales of a product or service.
- h. A multi-step process that guides potential customers to make a purchase.
- i. A consumer's dedication to a particular brand over others.
- j. The process of gathering data about consumer needs and preferences.

2. Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the words from the box:

branding, influencer, advertisement, ROI, campaign, analytics

A successful marketing _____ often requires a combination of online and offline strategies.

Companies use _____ to measure the success of their marketing efforts.

_____ is the process of creating a unique image and identity for a product or service.

An _____ on social media can reach millions of people worldwide.

Many companies collaborate with an _____ to promote their products to a specific audience.

Businesses always calculate the _____ (Return on Investment) to ensure profitability.

3. Word Formation

Write the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. The company's marketing _____ (strategic) was well-received by the target audience.

2. Good _____ (communicate) skills are essential in marketing.

3. The _____ (advertise) team created a very catchy slogan.

4. They conducted a thorough _____ (analyze) of the campaign's performance.

5. Social media is a powerful tool for _____ (promote).

4. True or False

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Market research is not important for developing new products.

2. A high conversion rate means many customers are buying the product.

3. Brand loyalty is when customers regularly switch between different brands.

4. Digital marketing includes television ads.

5. Customer retention focuses on keeping existing customers satisfied.



Grammar: Prepositions *at/ by/ with/ without/ about*

-a preposition is "a word or group of words" such as *to, at, on, by, with, without*.....

-use the prepositions before noun, pronoun, noun phrase

-use the prepositions direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships

3. In this exercise you have to complete the sentences. Each time use *at, on* or *in* with one of the phrases from the box.

*the 1920s 1917 the 15th century about five minutes the same
time Saturdays night the age of five 21 July 1969 the moment*

1. Columbus discovered America ...in...th?|5th.century.....
2. The first man landed on the moon.....
3. In Britain football matches are usually played
4. You can see the stars if the sky is clear.
5. In Britain children have to start school
6. Jazz became popular in the United States.....:
7. It's difficult to listen when everyone is speaking.....
8. The Russian Revolution took place
9. Tom isn't here He'll be back

Put in the correct prepositions: at, on or in.

Examples: The concert starts **at** 7.45. I will learnt to drive. If it starts **in** four weeks.

1. The course begins 7 January and ends 10 March.
2. I went to bed midnight and got up6.30 the next morning.
3. We traveled overnight to Paris and arrived 5 o'clock the morning.
4. Mozart was born in Salzburg 1756.
5. Are you doing anything specialthe week-end?
6. Hurry up! We've got to go five minutes.
7. I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her ... Tuesday.
8. I'll, phone you Tuesday morning.....about 10 o'clock, okay?
9. I might not be at home the morning. Can you phone the afternoon instead?
10. Tom's grandmother died 19.77..... the age of 79.
11. Jack's, brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
12. The price of electricity is going upOctober.
- 13.....Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
14. There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
15. I like walking round the townnight. It's always so peaceful.
16. Do you fancy going to the cinema.....Friday night?
17. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days usually only

Christmas and sometimesthe summer for a few days.

18. I've been invited to a wedding 14 February.

19. I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back .. half an hour.

20. Carol got married 17, which is rather young to get married.

21. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax....week-ends.

22. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it ... a day.

23. The telephone and the doorbell rang " the same time.

24. Mary and Henry always go out for a mealtheir wedding anniversary.

25. Mr. Davis is 63. He'll be retiring from his job .. two years' time.

4. Read the text and say the use of "with/without/about" prepositions.

"A Lesson About Friendship"

Lila was a curious girl who always walked **with** her little dog, Max. They spent their afternoons exploring the fields behind her house. One day, while they were playing near the old oak tree, Max found a small box buried in the ground.

Inside the box, there was a note that said, "Life is better **with** friends." Lila smiled and thought **about** her best friend, Sam, who had recently moved away. She felt lonely **without** him but remembered what her grandmother always said: "Good friends are never far in your heart."

That evening, Lila wrote a letter **about** her adventures to Sam, telling him how much she missed him. She hoped they would meet again soon and continue making memories **with** each other.

5. Test yourself.

1. Alexandr is holiday next week.

a) at

b) in

c) by

d) on

2. He died.....the age.....70.

- a) at/in
- b) at/of
- c) by/on
- d) on/by

3. Let's talk.....something else.

- a) without
- b) at
- c) about
- d) on

4. John is there anythingTV this evening?

- a) without
- b) at
- c) about
- d) on

5. Liquid nitrogen boils.....a very low temperature.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) by
- d) on

6. Two coffee please, one.....milk and one.....

- a) with/with
- b) without/without
- c) with/by
- d) with/without

7. Ann is going to stay.....her parents for her next holiday.

- a) with
- b) without
- c) by
- d) at

8. I'm very glad with your help. Thank you very much for you. I couldn't have done it.....you.

- a) at
- b) without
- c) by
- d) with

9. Have you heard Alex getting married?

- a) about
- b) by
- c) on
- d) with

10. I think he heard a good programme.....the radio last night.

- a) with
- b) at
- c) on
- d) by

Lesson – 22

Text: Microeconomics

Grammar: Verb + -ing or to ... 2 (try, need, help)

To do exercises/tests.



Microeconomics

Microeconomics is a branch of economics that analyzes the market behaviour of individuals and businesses to understand their decision-making processes. It focuses on the interactions between buyers and sellers, the factors influencing their choices, and how these decisions affect the allocation of resources and distribution of goods and services.

Key concept in microeconomics include:

Supply and demand: This fundamental model explains how prices and quantities of goods and services are determined in a market. The law of demand states that, generally, as the price of a product increases, the quantity demanded decreases, and vice versa. Conversely, the law of supply suggests that as the price of a product increases, producers are willing to supply and demand establishes the market equilibrium price.

Consumer and behaviour: This area examines how individuals make decisions to allocate their limited resources (income) among various goods and services to maximize their satisfaction or utility. It involves understanding preferences, budget constraints different products.

Production and Costs: This concept explores how firms decide on the optimal method of producing goods and services, considering the costs of inputs and the available technology. It includes analyzing short-run and long-run production costs, economies of scale, and the impact of technological advancements of production efficiency.

Market structure: Microeconomics studies different types of market organizations, ranging from perfect competition, where many firms sell identical products, to monopolies, where a single firm dominates the market. Each market structure has distinct implications for pricing, output, and efficiency. For a more in-depth exploration of microeconomics principles, you might consider the following resources :
"Principles of Microeconomics" by Openstax: This free, comprehensive textbook covers major topics in introductory microeconomics, including theories and policies.
"Intermediate Microeconomics" by Open Oregon State: This open-access textbook provides a detailed examination of microeconomics theory, using real-world policy questions to illustrate the material. These resources offer valuable insights into microeconomics theory and its applications, helping to deepen your understanding of how individuals and firm behaviours shape economic outcomes.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

assets - baholamoq

availability - yaroqlik

borrower - qarzdor

commitment - majburiyat

contract - shartnoma	fund -fond
craft -kasb/hunar	grant - grant(bermoq)
cycle -davr	guarantee - kafolat bermoq
effectiveness -samaradorlik	homeowners - uy egasi
entrepreneurial - tadbirkor	imbalance - muvozanatsizlik
ethical - axloqiy	imply - ko'zda tutmoq
expectations - kutish/umidlar	initiative - tashabbus
finance -moliya	lasting -davomli
founder -asoschi	loan -qarz(berish)
maintain - qo'llab quvvatlamok	proceed - davom etmoq
match - mos kelmoq	referral - murojaat
measure - o'lchov/miqdor	reject - rad etmoq
microcredit -mikrokredit	saturated - to'yingan
microfinance - mikromoliya	self-sufficient - o'z o'zidan yetarli
mission -missiya	bo'lmoq
negotiate -bitim tuzmoq	term - muddat
overheads -doimiy xarajatlar	underserved - kam xizmat ko'rsatgan
perform - ijro etmoq	unserved - xizmat ko'rsatilmagan
performance -ishning sifati/yaxshi-yomonligi	weapons -qurol/aslaha
pioneer -pioner/kashfiyotchi	
prediction - bashorat/taxmin	
premises -mulk/inshoat	
procedure - tartib	



Grammar: verb +ing or to ... 2 (try/need/help)
 -use **to** (infinitive) after these verbs: (want, need, decide, hope, try, plan, refuse, expect, forget, learn, promise, offer)
 -use **ing** (gerund) after these verbs: (like, love, suggest, stop, finish, enjoy, hate, mind, finish)
 -use **to** or **ing** after these verbs: (start, continue, begin, prefer)
 -use **to** after these verb phrases (would like/love/prefer/hate)

1. Put the verb in the right form, to.....or ing.....

Example: I enjoydancing (dance).

1. Where do you want.....(go)?
2. What have you decided.....(do)?
3. I learnt.....(swim) when I was five years old?
4. I'm trying(work). Please stop.....(talk).
5. Have you finished(clean) the kitchen?
6. I'm tired. I want(go) to bed.
7. The weather was nice , so I suggested(go) for a walk by the river.
8. Don't forget.....(send) me a postcard when you're on holiday.
9. Where's Bill? He promised.....(be) here on time.
10. Do you enjoy.....(read) books?
11. I don't mind(travel) by train but I prefer.....(fly).
12. We invited Jane to the party but she didn't want(come).
13. Goodbye. I hope.....(see) you again soon.
14. You must stop.....(work) so hard. It's bad for you.
15. They were very angry and refused(speak) to me.
16. Where is Ann? I need.....(talk) to her.
17. Why did you start.....(cry)?
18. I enjoy.....(visit) other countries.

2. Ask questions with "Do you like.....?"

1. I often get up early. Do you like getting up early?
2. I often write letters. Do you like.....?

3. I often travel by train. Do you.....?
4. I often visit museums. Do you.....?
5. I often eat in restaurants. Do you.....?

3. Put the verb in the right form, to.....or - ing.

1. Pam would like(meet) you.
2. Do you like(drive).
3. I like your house. Do you like.....(live) here?
4. What would you like.....(do) this evening?
5. I'd love(help) you but it's impossible.
6. I travel a lot. I love.....(travel).
7. My brother is a teacher but he doesn't like.....(teach) very much.
8. This thing is very beautiful. I'd hate.....(lose) it.
9. Would you prefer.....(leave) now or late?
10. He wasn't happy when he lost the game. He hates.....(lose).

4. Translate these sentences into Uzbek language.

1. What do you want to do this evening?
2. I hope to go to university next year.
3. We have decided to leave tomorrow morning.
4. You forgot to switch off the light when you went out.
5. My brother is learning to drive.
6. I tried to walk but I was too tired.
7. I enjoy dancing.
8. Do you like driving?
9. I hate getting up in the morning.
10. Ann loves going to the cinema.

5. Test yourself.

1. Could you please stop ... so much noise?

- A) make B) to make C) making D) to making

2. I don't enjoy ... letters.

- A) write B) to write C) writing D) to writing

3. Jack gave up ... to find a job in Britain and decided ...

A) try/emigrating B) trying/emigrating C) to try/to emigrate D) trying/to emigrate

4. Have you finished ... your hair yet?

A) wash B) washing C) to washing D) washed

5. The phone rang while Ann was having her dinner. She didn't answer it, she just carried on ...

A) eat B) to eat C) eating D) to eating

6. He admitted ... the car but denied ... it dangerously.

A) stealing/to drive B) to steal/driving C) steal/drive D) stealing/driving

7. Why do you keep on ... at me like that?

A) look B) looking C) to look D) to looking

8. They had to postpone ... away because their son was ill.

A) go B) to go C) going D) to going

9. I don't fancy ... out this evening.

A) go B) to go C) going D) to going

10. Do you regret ... the job?

A) not take B) don't take C) not to take D) not taking

11. Would you mind ... the radio down?

A) turn B) to turn C) turning D) to turning

12. Tom suggested ... fish for dinner.

A) have B) having C) to have D) to having

13. Tom refused ... me any money.

A) give B) to give C) giving D) gave

14. Jill decided not ... a car.

A) buy B) to buy C) buying D) bought

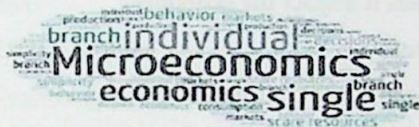
15. The thief got into the house because I forgot ... the window.

A) close B) to close C) closing D) closed

Text: Economics as a science

Grammar: Each and Every

To do exercises/tests.



Economics as a Science

Economics is the study of how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices about allocating resources to satisfy their needs and wants. As a social science, it focuses on understanding human behavior and decision-making in the context of scarcity. Resources such as time, money, and raw materials are limited, while human desires are virtually unlimited. This imbalance gives rise to the central problem in economics: how to make the best use of available resources.

Economics is divided into two main branches: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics examines the decisions of individuals, households, and businesses, focusing on specific markets, pricing, and production. Macroeconomics, on the other hand, studies the overall economy, including issues like inflation, unemployment, economic growth, and government policies.

As a science, economics relies on models, data, and analysis to explain and predict economic behavior. Economists use tools such as graphs, statistics, and experiments to study how markets work, how people respond to incentives, and how policies impact economies. While economics cannot always provide precise answers due to the complexity of human behavior, it offers valuable insights for addressing real-world problems, such as poverty, trade, and environmental sustainability.

By combining theory with empirical evidence, economics plays a vital role in shaping societies and influencing global decision-making.

1. Answer the questions.

General Economics Questions

1. What is the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?
2. How do supply and demand affect market prices?
3. What is the role of government in a mixed economy?
4. What factors influence a country's economic growth?
5. What is inflation, and how does it impact the economy?

Business and Market Questions

6. How do businesses decide the price of their products?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of monopolies?
8. How do interest rates affect consumer spending and investment?
9. What is the importance of competition in a free market?
10. What are the characteristics of a perfectly competitive market?

Global Economics Questions

11. How does international trade benefit countries?
12. What are the causes and consequences of globalization?
13. How do exchange rates impact imports and exports?
14. What role do international organizations like the IMF or World Bank play in the global economy?

Current and Practical Economics Questions

18. Current and Practical Economics Questions

2. Do the tests about economical fields.

Test 1: Basic Economic Concepts (Multiple Choice)

1. What is the definition of "economics"?
 - A) The study of human history
 - B) The study of how resources are allocated
 - C) The study of weather patterns
 - D) The study of physical fitness
2. What is a "market"?
 - A) A place where goods and services are exchanged
 - B) A government office for taxes

C) A bank for saving money

D) A library for economic research

3. Which of the following is an example of a scarce resource?

A) Air

B) Water in a desert

C) Unlimited energy

D) All of the above

4. What does GDP stand for?

A) Global Development Plan

B) Gross Domestic Product

C) General Domestic Policy

D) Government Data Point

Test 2: Terminology Match (Intermediate)

Match the terms on the left with their correct definitions on the right.

Inflation

Supply

Demand

Opportunity Cost

Monopoly

A) The amount of a product available for sale

B) The loss of the next best alternative when a choice is made

C) A market structure with only one seller

D) The rise in prices over time

E) The willingness and ability of consumers to purchase goods

3. Write the essay topics from one of them.

"The Impact of Inflation on Everyday Life"

"The Role of Government in Managing the Economy"

"How Supply and Demand Influence Pricing"

"The Pros and Cons of Free Market Economies"

Would you like me to design a specific type of test for a certain age group or focus area?



Grammar: Each and every pronouns.
-use each and every are similar meanings
-use each and every in separately meanings

The words "each" and "every" are similar in meaning but are used differently depending on context. Here's a breakdown of their differences:

1. Individual vs. Group Perspective

Each: Focuses on the individual items or people in a group, one by one.

Example: "Each student received a book." (Focus is on every single student individually.)

Every: Refers to all members of a group collectively.

Example: "Every student received a book." (Focus is on the entire group as a whole.)

2. Number of Items

Each: Used when talking about two or more items.

Example: "She was holding a bag in each hand." (Only two hands are involved.)

Every: Used when referring to three or more items.

Example: "Every day of the week was sunny." (Covers all seven days.)

3. Emphasis on Regularity

Each: Often used when focusing on the individuality of things or people.

Example: "Each flower is unique."

Every: Suggests regularity or repetition.

Example: "He goes for a run every morning."

4. Grammatical Use

Each: Can be used with singular or plural nouns when it follows the subject.

Example: "Each of the students is ready." (Singular)

Example: "They each have a book." (Plural)

Every: Always used with singular nouns.

Example: "Every child needs love." (Not: "Every children...")

Summary: Use each when emphasizing individual items in a group.

U Every har (bir) degan ma'noni anglatadi. Every dan so'ng faqat birlik ot ishlatiladi.

Sarah has been to every country in Europe.

Sara Yevropadagi har bir mamlakatda bo'lgan.

Every summer we have a holiday by the sea.

Biz har yozda dengiz yonida dam olamiz.

She looks different every time I see her.

Har safar men uni ko'rganimda u boshqacha ko'rinadi.

Every ... dan keyin birlik fe'l ishlatiladi.

Every house in the street is the same. (not are the same)

Ko'chadagi har bir uy bir xil. (are the same emas)

Every country has a national flag. (not have)

Har bir davlatning milliy bayrog'i bor. (have emas)

Every va all ni solishtiring:

use every when emphasizing the group as a whole or regularity.

- ☐ **Every student** in the class passed the exam.

Sinfidagi **har bir talaba** imtihondan o'tdi.

- ☐ **Every country** has a national flag.

Har bir davlatning milliy bayrog'i bor.

- ☐ **All the students** in the class passed the exam.

Sinfidagi **barcha talabalar** imtihondan o'tdi.

- ☐ **All countries** have a national flag.

Barcha davlatning milliy bayrog'i bor.

4. Complete the sentences and use every + these words.

Complete the sentences. Use **every** + these words:

day room student time word

- 1 **Every student** in the class passed the exam.
- 2 My job is very boring. _____ is the same.
- 3 Kate is a very good tennis player. When we play, she wins _____.
- 4 _____ in the hotel has free internet access and a minibar.
- 5 "Did you understand what she said?" "Most of it, but not _____."

Complete the sentences with **every day** or **all day**.

- 1 Yesterday it rained all day.
- 2 I buy a newspaper _____, but sometimes I don't read it.
- 3 I'm not going out tomorrow. I'll be at home _____.
- 4 I usually drink about four cups of coffee _____.
- 5 Paula was ill yesterday, so she stayed in bed _____.
- 6 I'm tired now because I've been working hard _____.
- 7 Last year we went to the seaside for a week, and it rained _____.

Write **every** or **all**.

- 1 Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening.
- 2 Julia gets up at 6.30 every morning.
- 3 The weather was nice yesterday, so we sat outside all afternoon.
- 4 I'm going away on Monday. I'll be away all week.
- 5 A: How often do you go skiing?
B: Every year. Usually in March.
- 6 A: Were you at home at 10 o'clock yesterday?
B: Yes, I was at home all morning. I went out after lunch.
- 7 My sister loves new cars. She buys one every year.
- 8 I saw Sam at the party, but he didn't speak to me all evening.
- 9 We go away on holiday for two or three weeks all summer.

5. Do the exercises about each and every.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences using each or every:

___ student in the class has a notebook.

I visit my grandparents ___ weekend.

The teacher gave ___ child a sticker.

___ book on the shelf is written by a famous author.

He exercises ___ morning before work.

She spoke to ___ guest at the party.

I check my emails ___ hour to stay updated.

___ of the apples in the basket is fresh.

Exercise 2: Correct the mistakes

Some sentences below contain mistakes in the use of each and every. Rewrite them correctly:

Every of the students received a gift.

I call my mother each days.

She attends every meeting in the office, but she skips each training session.

Every of the players was tired after the match.

The teacher gave every student a different assignment.

Exercise 3: Match the meanings

Match the sentences with their meanings:

Each of the cookies was delicious.

I love every movie in this series.

Each student gets a turn to present.

I try to walk every day for 30 minutes.

A. Refers to all members of a group as a whole.

B. Refers to all members of a group individually.

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences

Rewrite the following sentences using each or every:

All the employees got a bonus.

I see my best friend on all weekdays.

All the participants introduced themselves one by one.

She attends all her classes without missing any.

6. Put each and every in the gaps.

a).....of the students has three books.

b)There is a bus..... 2 hours.

c)There are four worksheets - please take one of

d)We enjoyed minute of our holidays.

e)..... student has written an e-mail.

f)These lemons cost 25 cent

g)They have their own e-mail address.

h)We lost \$20

i)..... answer is worth 2 points.

m)They're open day except Sunday.

Can you try this exercises!



Each or every 😊

1. of the students has three books.
2. There is a bus 2 hours.
3. There are four worksheets - please take one of
4. We enjoyed minute of our holidays.
5. student has written an e-mail.
6. These lemons cost 25 cents
7. They have their own e-mail address.
8. We lost \$20
9. answer is worth 2 points.
10. They're open day except Sunday.
11. of the students is expected to complete three projects this term.
12. Almost student failed the exam.
13. The children read 20 minutes day.
14. time I go shopping I buy more than I intended.
15. There are two boxes. one has a reference number.
16. There were shops on side of the street.
17. I enjoyed minute of the holiday.
18. I have to go to hospital six months.
19. of us has a different opinion.
20. There were two boys, had a coat.



7. Test yourself.

1. Fill in the blanks with "each" or "every":

She gave a piece of candy to ___ child in the classroom.

___ morning, I go for a jog around the park.

There are five chairs, and ___ of them is broken.

He knows ___ single detail about the case.

I want to speak to ___ of you about this matter.

___ student in the class needs to complete the assignment.

The players shook hands with ___ other before the game.

My mom calls me ___ day to check on me.

2. Choose the correct option (each/every):

___ (Each/Every) student must submit their homework by Friday.

There are three books, and ___ (each/every) one has a different cover.

She visits her grandparents ___ (each/every) weekend.

___ (Each/Every) time I see him, he's smiling.

___ (Each/Every) of the two shirts is on sale.

3. Correct the mistakes in these sentences if necessary:

Every of the apples was fresh and juicy.

I enjoy each moment I spend with my family.

Each Monday, we have a staff meeting.

She gave a gift to every of her friends.

Every of the houses on this street looks similar.

4. Rewrite the sentences using "each" or "every":

All the students received a certificate.

All the cars were parked in a line.

She called all her friends individually.

He goes to the gym on all days of the week.

The teacher handed a pen to all the students.

Lesson – 24

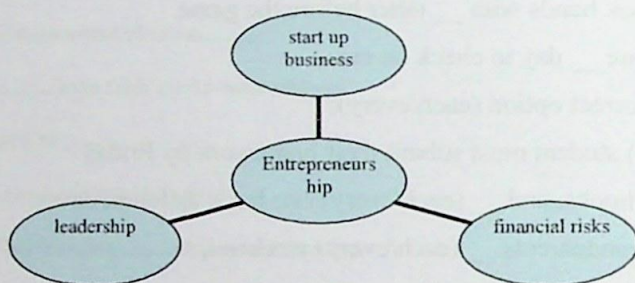
Text: Entrepreneurship

Grammar: Adding information to noun phrases

To do exercises/tests.

Let's talk about "Entrepreneurship"

- What is the "Entrepreneurship"?



Entrepreneurship is the process of discovering new ways of combining resources. When the market value generated by this new combination of resources is greater than the market value these resources can generate elsewhere individually or in some other combination, the entrepreneur makes a profit.

✓ Topic vocabulary.

entrepreneur – tadbirkor /A person who starts and runs their own business.

business – savdo tijorati /An organization that sells products or services for profit.

startup – yangi loyha, ish boshlash / A new business, usually small and innovative.
 innovation – yangilik/ A new idea, product, or method that improves something.
 risk – xavf-xatar/ The possibility of losing money or failing in business.
 profit – foyda /The money earned after all expenses are paid.
 loss – yoqotishlar /When expenses are more than income in a business.
 investment – pul sarmoya/ Money put into a business to help it grow.
 customer – xaridor/ A person who buys goods or services.
 market – bozor/ A place or group of people where products or services are sold.
 revenue – daromad/ The total money earned from sales.
 expenses – chiqimlar/ The costs of running a business, like rent, supplies, or salaries.
 strategy – strategiya/ A plan of action to achieve a goal.
 competition – raqobat/ Businesses that sell similar products or services.
 pitch – qisqa izoh biznes g'oyasi haqida /A short presentation to explain a business idea.
 brand – brend /The image or identity of a company that makes it unique.
 networking – tarmoq/ Building relationships with people who can help your business.
 mentor – murabbiy, mutaxassis/ An experienced person who gives advice to entrepreneurs.
 entrepreneurial – tadbirkorga oid/ Describing someone who thinks creatively and takes risks in business.
 opportunity – imkoniyat/ A chance to do something that could lead to success.

What Is Entrepreneurship?

Entrepreneurship is the process of starting and running your own business. An entrepreneur is someone who has an idea and works hard to make it a reality. Entrepreneurs are creative, hardworking, and willing to take risks. For example, imagine a teenager who loves baking cookies. She decides to sell her cookies at school and in her neighborhood. She plans how much money she needs

to buy ingredients, how to advertise her cookies, and how to deliver them to her customers. That teenager is an entrepreneur!

Why Is Entrepreneurship Important?

Entrepreneurs create jobs, bring new ideas to life, and solve problems in their communities. Many of the things we use daily, like smartphones, apps, and even restaurants, exist because of entrepreneurs.

Can Anyone Be an Entrepreneur?

Yes! Anyone can be an entrepreneur if they have a good idea and the determination to work on it. You don't need to be rich or have a big office. You just need a plan, a goal, and the willingness to learn.

1. Answer the question.

- What is entrepreneurship?
- Who is an entrepreneur?
- What are the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur?
- Can anyone become an entrepreneur? Why or why not?
- Why is entrepreneurship important for society?
- Thought-Provoking Questions:
- What skills do you think are most important for an entrepreneur?
- What are the risks of starting a business?
- What motivates people to become entrepreneurs?
- What is the difference between a small business owner and an entrepreneur?
- How do entrepreneurs solve problems in their communities?

Personal Opinion Questions:

- Would you like to be an entrepreneur? Why or why not?
- If you could start a business, what kind of business would it be?
- What is one business idea you think could be successful?
- How would you handle failure as an entrepreneur?
- What inspires you most about entrepreneurs?

Case Study Questions:

- Think about a famous entrepreneur. What made them successful?
- Imagine you have \$1,000 to start a business. What would you do?
- What challenges might a young entrepreneur face?
- How can entrepreneurs use technology to grow their businesses?
- What role does creativity play in entrepreneurship?
- Would you like these questions in a worksheet or with answers?

2.Match the entrepreneurship words to their correct definitions.

1.entrepreneur

2.startup

3.innovation

4.profit

5.risk

6.market

7.revenue

8.brand

A. A new idea, product, or method that improves something.

B. The total money earned from sales.

C. The possibility of losing money or failing in business.

D. A person who starts and runs their own business.

E. A new business, usually small and innovative.

F. A place or group of people where products or services are sold.

G. The image or identity of a company that makes it unique.

H. The money earned after all expenses are paid.

2.Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

Entrepreneur | Innovation | Investment | Competition | Customer

A successful business needs to attract many ____.

_____ is when companies fight to sell the same product or service.

She made an _____ of \$10,000 to start her company.

Steve Jobs was a famous _____ who changed the technology industry.

The company's success is due to its focus on _____ and creativity.

3. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

A brand helps customers recognize a business.

Entrepreneurs avoid risks at all costs.

Revenue is the money left after paying expenses.

A startup is an established, old business.

Networking can help entrepreneurs find new opportunities.

4. Use the correct form of the word in parentheses to complete the sentences.

The company is famous for its __ (innovate) products.

Many young __ (entrepreneur) start their businesses online.

Taking a __ (risk) can sometimes lead to great success.

Good __ (strategy) planning is essential for any business.

They are looking for __ (invest) to grow their startup.

5. Use each word in your own sentence:

profit / market / customer / revenue / mentor



Grammar: noun phrases

- use noun as a head/subject (car/girl/idea)
- use noun as modifiers such as determiners(a/an/the/my/her/this/those)
- use with quantifiers (some/any/little/few)
- use noun with adjectives(red/blue/large/interesting/beautiful)
- use noun as prepositional phrases(in the park/ with long hair, on the table)
- use noun as relative clauses(... who is my friend/ that I bought)

4. Read the sentences below and underline the noun phrases.

-The little boy with the red hat is running.

-A group of students is working on the project.

-My grandmother's old house by the river needs repairs.

-The books on the shelf belong to Sarah.

-An extremely talented singer won the competition.

Add suitable modifiers (e.g., adjectives, determiners, or prepositional phrases) to expand the noun phrases.

The _ car _ is parked outside.

She bought _ dress _.

I love _ food _.

A _ idea _ changed everything.

The _ children _ are playing in the garden.

Rewrite the sentences, replacing the bold noun phrases with more descriptive ones.

I saw a bird in the tree.

The teacher is explaining the lesson.

We visited a house by the lake.

She gave me a book for my birthday.

The man walked into the store.

Each sentence contains an incorrect noun phrase. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

She bought a expensive car.

The dog with brown fur it is barking loudly.

I saw an beautiful flowers in the garden.

The boy that plays football he is my brother.

They are going to visit house big in the countryside.

Part 5: Create Your Own Sentences

Write five sentences involving noun phrases. Then underline the noun phrases in your sentences.

5. Test yourself.

1. Which of the following is a noun phrase?

- a) running fast
- b) The small dog
- c) He plays
- d) quickly running

2. Which word in the sentence is part of the noun phrase?

The big red balloon floated in the air.

- a) big
- b) balloon
- c) floated
- d) in the air

3. Which of the following is the noun phrase in this sentence?

She gave me a very interesting book about history.

- a) she gave
- b) a very interesting book
- c) about history
- d) me a very interesting book

4. Which sentence contains a correct noun phrase?

- a) He ate quickly
- b) the very tall man
- c) a quickly running dog
- d) to the park

5. Identify the noun phrase in the following sentence:

We saw a beautiful old house by the sea.

- a) We saw
- b) a beautiful old house
- c) by the sea
- d) Saw a beautiful old house

6. Which of the following is NOT a noun phrase?

- a) the bright yellow car
- b) running on the street
- c) an old movie theater
- d) a group of students

7. What is the head noun in the phrase: "The large brown dog in the yard?"

- a) large
- b) brown
- c) dog
- d) yard

8. Which sentence contains an expanded noun phrase?

- a) the girl ran
- b) the girl in the blue dress ran
- c) the girl is tired
- d) the girl was running quickly

9. Which part of the sentence is a noun phrase?

The fast, sleek car zoomed down the street.

- a) the fast, sleek
- b) car zoomed
- c) the fast, sleek car
- d) down the street

10. Which is the noun phrase in the sentence?

An ancient tree stood in the middle of the field.

- a) ancient
- b) stood in the middle
- c) an ancient tree
- d) in the middle of the field

Identify your level!

Not bad!	Good!	Excellent!
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Glossary

English	Uzbek
.intercommunication	o'zaro bog'liqlik;
.means –	vosita;
.production –	ishlab chiqish.
.reason	sabab;
.sell	sotmoq;
academic advisor	academic advisor
academic pressure	academic pressure
academic research -	akademik fan
academic Terms	academic Terms
accommodation and Living	accommodation and Living
achieve	erishmoq;
achieve –	erishmoq;
adapt to –	moslashmoq;
adaptability	adaptability
adjustment period	adjustment period
admission requirements	admission requirements
advancements –	yuks
any	har qanday;
appearance	paydo bo'lish;
applicant –	arizachi
application and Admission	application and Admission
application form	application form
arising of marketing	marketingni vujudga kelishi;
arising of marketing –	marketingni vujudga kelishi;
arranged volume –	belgilangan miqdor;
arranged volume –	belgilangan miqdor;
artificial –	sun'iy
asses	baholamoq
auditorium	-auditoriya
auditorium -	auditorium -auditoriya
availability	yaroqlik
be directed to –	yo'naltirilgan bo'lmoq;
be engaged with –	bilan shug'ullanmoq;
benefit -	foyda/yaxshi jihat
borrower	qarzdor
branch	tarmoq;

branch –	tarmoq;
brand	brend /The image or identity of a company that makes it unique.
brand	brend /The image or identity of a company that makes it unique.
breakthrough –	yangilik
budget	davlat mablagʻi
business	savdo tijorati /An organization that sells products or services for profit.
business	savdo tijorati /An organization that sells products or services for profit.
businessman	tadbirkorlar;
businessman –	tadbirkorlar;
cafeteria -	cafeteria - kafeteria
cafeteria - kafeteria	kafeteria
campus -	universitet/kollej/maktabning asosiy hududi
cash –	naqd pul
cash machine	kassa mashinasi
chain	kompaniya tarmoqlari (a group of shops, restaurants, hotels, or other businesses owned by the same company.)
challenges	challenges
change –	mayda / chaqa /qaytim
checkout –	kassa
cheque –	chek
clerk /shop assistant –	xizmatchi/yordimchi
competition	raqobat/ Businesses that sell similar products or services.
competition	raqobat/ Businesses that sell similar products or services.
coins –	tangalar
collaborative –	birgalikda, hamkorlik
commitment	majburiyat
community engagement	community engagement
complex of economic relations	iqtisodiy aloqalar majmui;
complex of economic relations –	iqtisodiy aloqalar majmui;
conditions of competition	raqobat shart – sharoitlari;
conditions of competition –	raqobat shart – sharoitlari;
consumer	isteʼmolchi;
consumer –	isteʼmolchi;
contract	shartnoma
convenient –	qula
cost of living	cost of living
course -	kurs

Glossary

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achieve –	erishmoq;
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arising of marketing –	marketingni vujudga kelishi;
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arranged volume –	belgilangan miqdor;
artificial –	sun'iy
asses	baholamoq
auditorium	-auditoriya
auditorium -	auditorium -auditoriya
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be directed to –	yo'naltirilgan bo'lmoq;
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benefit -	foyda/yaxshi jihat
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businessman –	tadbirkorlar;
cafeteria -	cafeteria - kafeteria
cafeteria - kafeteria	kafeteria
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clerk /shop assistant –	xizmatchi/yordimchi
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conditions of competition –	raqobat shart – sharoitlari;
consumer	iste'molchi;
consumer –	iste'molchi;
contract	shartnoma
convenient –	qula
cost of living	cost of living
course -	kurs

course credits	course credits
cover letter –	biriktrilgan xat
craft	kasb/hunar
credit card –	kredit kartochka
cross-cultural communication	cross-cultural communication
cultural exchange	cultural exchange
cultural experience	cultural experience
culture -	madaniyat
culture -	madaniyat
culture shock	culture shock
currency –	valyuta
curriculum	curriculum
customer	xaridor;
customer	xaridor/ A person who buys goods or services.
customer	xaridor/ A person who buys goods or services.
customer –	xaridor;
customs	customs
cycle	-davr
deflation –	deflyatsiya(muomaladagi pul miqdorining kamayishi)
degree -	diplom
degree program	degree program
demand	talab;
demand –	talab;
department	bo'lim/idora
determination	aniqlash;
different -	turli xil
discipline -	tartib-intizom
discovery –	kashfiyot
distance learning –	uzoq masofa orqali o'rganish/
diverse -	turli xil
door -	eshik
dormitory (dorm)	dormitory (dorm)
dormitory (or residence hall)	dormitory (or residence hall) -umumiy yotoqxona
dormitory (or residence hall) -	umumiy yotoqxona
dream -	orzu
dynamic -	seharakat/faol
e-learning –	kompyuter orqali
economy	iqtisod
effectively	samarali
effectively –	samarali
effectiveness	samaradorlik

elective course	elective course
employer –	ish beruvchi
enrollment	enrollment
enterprise –	korxona;
enterprise –	korxona;
entrepreneur	tadbirkor /A person who starts and runs their own business.
entrepreneur	tadbirkor /A person who starts and runs their own business.
entrepreneurial	tadbirkor
entrepreneurial	tadbirkorga oid/Describing someone who thinks creatively and takes risks in business.
entrepreneurial	tadbirkorga oid/Describing someone who thinks creatively and takes risks in business.
environmental science -	ekologiya fanlari
ethical	axloqiy
etiquette	etiquette
exchange program	exchange program
exchange program	exchange program
expectations	- kutish/umidlar
expenses	chiqimlar/ The costs of running a business, like rent, supplies, or salaries.
expenses	chiqimlar/ The costs of running a business, like rent, supplies, or salaries.
experience –	tajriba
experiment -	tajriba
faculty -	fakultet
fast-paced –	tez rivojlanayotgan
festivals	festivals
field –	field – soha
finance	moliya
financial aid	financial aid
fixed time	aytilgan vaqt;
fixed time –	aytilgan vaqt;
flexibility	moslashuvchanlik (the ability to change or be changed easily according to the situation.) juda band bo'lmq (to have your hands full (idiom) - to be so busy that you do not have time to do anything else)
foreign language	foreign language
foreigners -	xorijliklar
founder	-asoschi
free resources –	erkin/ochiq manbaalar

fund	fond
global perspective	global perspective
goal -	maqsad
grant	grant(bermoq)
gross domestic period	qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarining ma'lum davrdagi aylanish miqdori
guarantee	kafolat bermoq
hands -on –	mustaqil o'rganilgan
hiring manager –	ishga qabul qiluvchi menejeri
hock-full	butunlay to'la (completely full.)
homeowners	uy egasi
homesickness	homesickness
host country	host country
host country	host country
host family	host family
hub –	markaz
imbalance	muvozanatsizlik
imply	ko'zda tutmoq
improvement -	ijobiy o'zgarish
improvement -	ijobiy o'zgarish
inflation	pul qadrsizlanishi
influence on –	ta'sir ko'rsatmoq;
influence on –	ta'sir ko'rsatmoq;
information-	ma'lumot
information-	ma'lumot
initiative	tashabbus
innovate –	yaratmoq/kashf etmoq
innovate –	kashf etmoq
innovation	yangilik/ A new idea, product, or method that improves something.
innovation –	yangilik/ixtiro
innovation .	yangilik/ A new idea, product, or method that improves something.
intercommunication –	o'zaro bog'liqlik;
international student	international student
international student	international student
internship	internship
invention –	ixtiro
investigating	tadqiq qilish;
investigating –	tadqiq qilish;
investment	pul sarmoya/ Money put into a business to help it grow.

investment	pul sarmoya/ Money put into a business to help it grow.
job description –	ish bayoni
job opportunities	job opportunities
knowledge –	bilim
laboratory	tajriba o'tkazadigan mashg'ulot xonasi
laboratory -	laboratory -tajriba o'tkazadigan mashg'ulot xonasi
language barrier	language barrier
lasting	-davomli
learn	o'rganmoq;
learning -	o'rganish
lecture -	maruza
letter of acceptance	letter of acceptance
literacy -	savodxonlik
literacy -	savodxonlik
loan	qarz(berish)
local cuisine	local cuisine
loss	yoqotishlar /When expenses are more than income in a business.
loss	yoqotishlar /When expenses are more than income in a business.
maintain	qo'llab quvvatlamok
major/minor	major/minor
market	bozor/A place or group of people where products or services are sold.
market	bozor/A place or group of people where products or services are sold.
market –	bozor
market –	bozor;
market –	bozor;
marketing –	marketing;
marketing –	marketing;
marking the perspective	istiqbolni belgilash;
marking the perspective	istiqbolni belgilash;
match	mos kelmoq
meal plan	meal plan
mean –	anglatmoq;
means –	vosita;
measure	o'lchov/miqdor
mentor	murabbiy, mutaxassis/ An experienced person who gives advice to entrepreneurs.

mentor	murabbiy, mutaxassis/ An experienced person who gives advice to entrepreneurs.
methods and forms of sale	sotish uslubi va shakllari;
methods and forms of sale –	sotish uslubi va shakllari;
microcredit	mikrokredit
microfinance	mikromoliya
mission	missiya
money –	pul
myself	o'zim
nature -	tabiat
necessary	zarur;
negotiate	-bitim tuzmoq
networking	networking
networking	tarmoq/ Building relationships with people who can help your business.
networking	tarmoq/ Building relationships with people who can help your business.
note –	qog'oz pul
offline learning –	auditoriyada o'rganish/
online lessons –	onlayn mashg'ulotlar
online platforms	onlayn sahifalar
opportunity	imkoniyat/ A chance to do something that could lead to success.
opportunity	imkoniyat/ A chance to do something that could lead to success.
opportunity –	qulaylik, imkoniyat
opportunity –	qulaylik, imkoniyat
opportunity -	imkoniyat
overdependence –	haddan tashqari
overheads	-doimiy xarajatlar
overheads -doimiy xarajatlar	doimiy xarajatlar
passport	passport
perform	ijro etmoq
perform	ijro etmoq
performance	ishning sifati/yaxshi-yomonligi
performance	ishning sifati/yaxshi-yomonligi
pioneer	/kashfiyotchi
pioneer	-pioner/kashfiyotchi
pitch	qisqa izoh biznes g'oyasi haqida /A short

	presentation to explain a business idea.
pitch	qisqa izoh biznes g'oyasi haqida /A short presentation to explain a business idea.
planned market	mo'ljallangan bozor;
planned market –	mo'ljallangan bozor;
position –	egallab turgan vazifasi
powerful -	kuchli
prediction	bashorat/taxmin
prediction	bashorat/taxmin
premises	mulk/inshoat
premises	mulk/inshoat
procedure	tartib
procedure	tartib
proceed	davom etmoq
proceed	davom etmoq
producers of goods	tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar;
producers of goods –	tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar;
production –	ishlab chiqish.
production amount	ishlab chiqarish hajmi;
production amount –	ishlab chiqarish hajmi
profession -	kasb/ soha
profit	foyda /The money earned after all expenses are paid.
profit	foyda /The money earned after all expenses are paid.
program -	dastur
purse –	hamyon
qualifications –	malakalari
recession –	turg'unlik
recommendation letter	recommendation letter
references –	havolalar
referral	murojaat
referral	murojaat
reject	rad etmoq
reject	rad etmoq
remote learning –	olisda turib o'rganish
renewal	yangilash;
renewal –	yangilash;
rent agreement	rent agreement
research project	research project
researchers -	olimlar
responsibilities –	mas'uliyat

resume –	rezyumi
revenue	daromad/ The total money earned from sales.
revenue	daromad/ The total money earned from sales.
risk	xavf -xatar/The possibility of losing money or failing in business.
risk	xavf -xatar/The possibility of losing money or failing in business.
roommate	roommate
rule	qoida;
rule –	qoida;
rules of market –	bozor qoidalari;
rules of market –	bozor qoidalari;
satisfaction	qondirish;
satisfaction –	qondirish;
saturated	to'yingan
saturated	to'yingan
scholarship	scholarship
scholarship -	stipendiya, grant
scholarship -	stipendiya, grant
schooling -	ta'lim olish
schooling -	ta'lim olish
science -	ilm, fan
science -	ilm, fan
science program -	fan dasturi
scientific discovery –	ilmiy kashfiyot
self-reliance	self-reliance
self-sufficient	o'z o'zidan yetarli bo'lmoq
self-sufficient	o'z o'zidan yetarli bo'lmoq
sell –	sotmoq;
semester	semestr
semester	semester
shared apartment	shared apartment
sightseeing	sightseeing
skills –	ko'nikmalar
social media –	ijtimoiy axborotlar
social norms	social norms
specialist -	mutaxassis
sphere -	soha
stage	bosqich;

stage --	bosqich;
startup	yangi loyha, ish boshlash / A new business, usually small and innovative.
startup	yangi loyha, ish boshlash / A new business, usually small and innovative.
strategy	strategiya;
strategy --	strategiya;
statement of purpose	statement of purpose
state-of-art --	san'at holati
strategy	strategiya A plan of action to achieve a goal.
strategy	strategiya A plan of action to achieve a goal.
strengths --	kuchli tomonlari
structure of market	bozor tarkibi;
structure of market --	bozor tarkibi;
student housing	student housing
study -	o'qish, o'rganish
study -	o'qish, o'rganish
study abroad	study abroad
study abroad	study abroad
supply and demand	talab va taklif
supply chain	ta'minot aloqalari (the system of people and things that are involved in getting a product from the place where it is made to the person who buys it.)
supply line	ta'minat tarmog'i (a route by which goods are transported to those using or purchasing them.)
support system	support system
sustainable -	barqaror
system of marketing	marketing tizimi;
system of marketing	marketing tizimi;
take care -	g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
teaching -	o'qitish
teaching -	o'qitish
technology -	texnologiya
term	muddat
term	muddat
theoretical research	nazariy fan
thesis/dissertation	thesis/dissertation
thoroughly	har taraflama;
thrive -	rivojlanmoq
thriving	gullab yashnash (growing, developing, or being successful.)

time zone difference	time zone difference
to access	biror narsadan foydalanish huquqiga ega bo'lmoq
to analyse	tahlil qilmoq;
to analyse –	tahlil qilmoq;
to choose	tanlamoq;
to determine	aniqlamoq;
to get one's aim	maqsadga erishmoq;
to organize	tashkil qilmoq;
to organize –	tashkil qilmoq;
to point out	ko'rsatib o'tmoq;
to provide -	taminlamoq
to take into consideration	hisobga olmoq;
to take into consideration –	hisobga olmoq;
to work out	ishlab chiqmoq;
to work out –	ishlab chiqmoq;
traditions	traditions
training -	mashq qilish, shug'ullanish
training -	mashq qilish, shug'ullanish
training –	mashg'ulot
transportation	transportation
tuition fee	tuition fee
underserved	kam xizmat ko'rsatgan
underserved	kam xizmat ko'rsatgan
university -	universitet
unserved	xizmat ko'rsatilmagan
unserved	xizmat ko'rsatilmagan
utilities	utilities
virtual -	haqiqiy, chin
visa application	visa application
volunteer work	volunteer work
wallet –	hamyon
weaknesses –	zaifliklari
weapons	qurol/aslaha
weapons	qurol/aslaha
web-based learning –	internet tarmog'ida o'rganish
work-life balance	work-life balance
workshop	-seminar

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ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI**

MUSTAFAYEVA SOJIDA ULASHEVNA

“FUTURE FINANCE LEADERS”

Muharrir: S. T. Xashimov

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Sahifalovchi: A. Hidoyatov

Dizayner: A. Abdiahodov

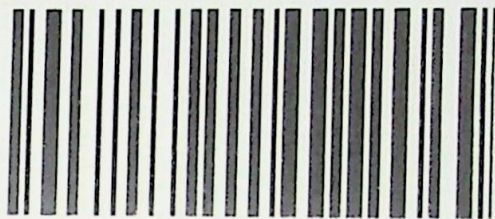
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