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Mannonova Saodat Artikovna

Smart English Journey

O‘quv qo‘llanma

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma “Xorijiy tillarni rivojlantirish va o‘qitish” markazi qoshidagi to‘garak o‘quvchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan.

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Annotatsiya

“Smart English Journey” o‘quv qo‘llanmasi A1–A2 darajadagi o‘quvchilar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, ingliz tilini bosqichma-bosqich, qiziqarli va samarali tarzda o‘rganishga yordam beradi. Qo‘llanmada mavzular oddiydan murakkabga qarab tartiblangan, har bir bo‘lim tinglab tushunish, o‘qish, yozish va gapirish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan mashqlar bilan boyitilgan. Illyustratsiyalar, dialoglar, amaliy vazifalar hamda real hayotga yaqin vaziyatlar o‘quvchilarning tilni faol qo‘llashini ta’minlaydi. Qo‘llanma o‘quvchilarni mustaqil fikrlash, muloqot qilish va lug‘at boyligini kengaytirishga yo‘naltiradi.

Annotation

“Smart English Journey” is a learning guide designed for A1–A2 level students who are beginning their English language journey. This book provides a step-by-step approach that makes learning engaging, practical, and effective. Each unit includes tasks aimed at developing listening, reading, writing, and speaking skills. Rich illustrations, dialogues, interactive exercises, and real-life situations help learners use the language confidently in everyday communication. The guide encourages independent thinking, active communication, and vocabulary building.

Аннотация

Учебное пособие “Smart English Journey” предназначено для учащихся уровня A1–A2 и направлено на постепенное и увлекательное освоение английского языка. Материал структурирован от простого к сложному и включает задания для развития навыков аудирования, чтения, письма и говорения. Иллюстрации, диалоги, практические упражнения и жизненные ситуации помогают учащимся уверенно применять язык в реальной коммуникации. Пособие способствует расширению словарного запаса, развитию самостоятельного мышления и коммуникативных умений.

KIRISH

“Smart English Journey” o‘quv qo‘llanmasi A1–A2 darajasidagi boshlang‘ich bosqich o‘quvchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, ingliz tilini o‘rganishda ilk qadamlarni muvaffaqiyatli qo‘yishga yordam beradi. Ushbu qo‘llanma til o‘rganishni tizimli va tushunarli tarzda tashkil etishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, har bir bo‘lim o‘quvchilarning tinglab tushunish, o‘qish, yozish va so‘zlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan topshiriqlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Qo‘llanmadagi rang-barang rasmlar, dialoglar, interaktiv mashqlar hamda real hayotiy vaziyatlarga asoslangan materiallar o‘quvchilarga tilni tabiiy muhitda qo‘llash imkoniyatini yaratadi. Shuningdek, u mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantirish, faol muloqotga kirishish va leksik boylikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

“Smart English Journey” o‘quvchilarni ingliz tilini o‘rganish jarayonida faol ishtirokchi bo‘lishga undaydi va ularning kundalik hayotda samarali muloqot qila olish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

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TOPIC 1. INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH

			
Name Ism	Surname Familiya	Age Yosh	Country Mamlakat
			
City Shahar	Hobby Qiziqish	Family Oila	Friend Do'st
			
School Maktab	Job Ish / Kasb	Student O'quvchi	Teacher O'qituvchi
			
Classmate Sinf-dosh	Favourite Sevimli	Nice to meet you Tanishganimdan xursandman	Introduce Tanishmog/ tanishtirmoq

VOCABULARY

1. Name - ism	11. Pupil - o‘quvchi
2. Surname - familiya	12. Teacher - o‘qituvchi
3. Age - yosh	13. Classmate - sinfdosh
4. Country - mamlakat	14. Favourite - sevimli
5. City - shahar	15. Hello - salom
6. Hobby - qiziqish	16. Nice to meet you - tanishganimdan xursandman
7. Family - oila	17. How are you? - qandaysiz?
8. Friend - do‘st	18. I am fine - men yaxshiman
9. School - maktab	19. Goodbye - xayr
10. Job-ish / kasb	20. Introduce - tanishmoq / tanishtirmoq

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Do you like English?
5. Who is your English teacher?
6. What is your favourite hobby?
7. What subjects do you like at school?
8. Do you have a best friend?
9. What is your favourite food?
10. What do you do in your free time?
11. Do you have any pets?
12. What time do you get up in the morning?
13. Who do you live with?
14. What is your favourite colour?

EXERCISE. Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

**Hello - Name - Surname - Age - Country - City - Hobby - Family - Friend -
School - Job - Pupil - Teacher - Classmate - Favourite - Nice to meet you -
How are you? - I am fine - Goodbye - Introduce**

1. _____! My _____ is Ali.
2. My _____ is Karimov.
3. I am 13 years old. That is my _____.
4. I am from Uzbekistan. It is my _____.
5. I live in Tashkent. It is my _____.
6. My _____ is playing football and reading books.
7. I have a big _____ with my parents and two sisters.
8. My best _____ is Aziz.
9. I study at School Number 12. It is my _____.
10. My father's _____ is driver.
11. I am a _____ in grade seven.
12. My _____ is very kind and helpful.
13. My _____ helps me with homework.
14. My _____ subject is English.
15. _____! My name is Malika.
16. _____! My name is Jamshid.
17. _____ — are you OK today?
18. _____, thank you!
19. It's time to go — _____!
20. Let me _____ myself — I'm Dildora from Samarkand.

GRAMMAR: THE VERB TO BE

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
Who / What someone is	I am a student.	Kim ekanligini yoki nima ekanligini bildirish
Where someone or something is	She is at home.	Biror odam yoki narsaning qaerda ekanligini ko'rsatish
How someone feels	They are happy.	Biror odamning hissiyotini, kayfiyatini ifoda qilish

Forms: *am is are*

I - am he - is

You - are she - is

We - are it - is

They - are

Positive Sentences (*Darak gap*)

I am tired. – Men charchadim.

You are late. – Siz kech qoldingiz.

He is my friend. – U mening do'stim.

We are in class. – Biz sinfxonadamiz.

They are from Italy – Ular Italiyalik.

Quick Practice. Fill in the blanks:

1. I _____ a teacher.

2. They _____ not at school.

3. She _____ very kind.

4. We _____ happy yesterday.

5. _____ you ready?

6. He _____ in the classroom now.

7. I _____ not hungry.

8. The books _____ on the table.

9. They _____ at the park yesterday.

10. She _____ a good student.

READING. Read these stories and answer the following questions.



Hello. My name is Mary. I am a girl. I am eleven years old. I am a student. I am tall and thin. I am wearing blue jeans, a yellow T-shirt and blue shoes.

I have got long dark hair, brown eyes, a small nose and a small mouth.

Bye!

Hello. My name is David. I am a boy. I am ten years old. I am a student. I am tall and slim. I am wearing blue shorts, a blue T-shirt, white socks, red shoes and a red cap.

I have got short fair hair, black eyes, a small nose and a small mouth.

I have got a map and a green bag.

Bye!



Read and circle Mary or David

Who is wearing blue jeans?

Mary / David

Who is wearing a red cap?

Mary / David

Who has got long dark hair?

Mary / David

Who has got a green bag?

Mary / David

Who is wearing white socks?

Mary / David

LISTENING. Watch this video and repeat. <http://https://youtu.be/2r2pYz3kD-k?si=Z1ah2d6NIenfo1zE>

HOMEWORK: Do this multiple-choice test.

1. I ____ a student.

A) is

B) am

C) are

6. He ____ not at home now.

A) am

B) are

C) is

2. She ____ my teacher.

A) are

B) am

C) is

7. You ____ my best friend.

A) are

B) am

C) is

3. They ____ from Uzbekistan.

A) am

B) are

C) is

8. I ____ happy today.

A) are

B) is

C) am

4. My brother ____ 10 years old.

A) is

B) are

C) am

9. It ____ a sunny day.

A) am

B) is

C) are

5. We ____ in the classroom.

A) am

B) is

C) are

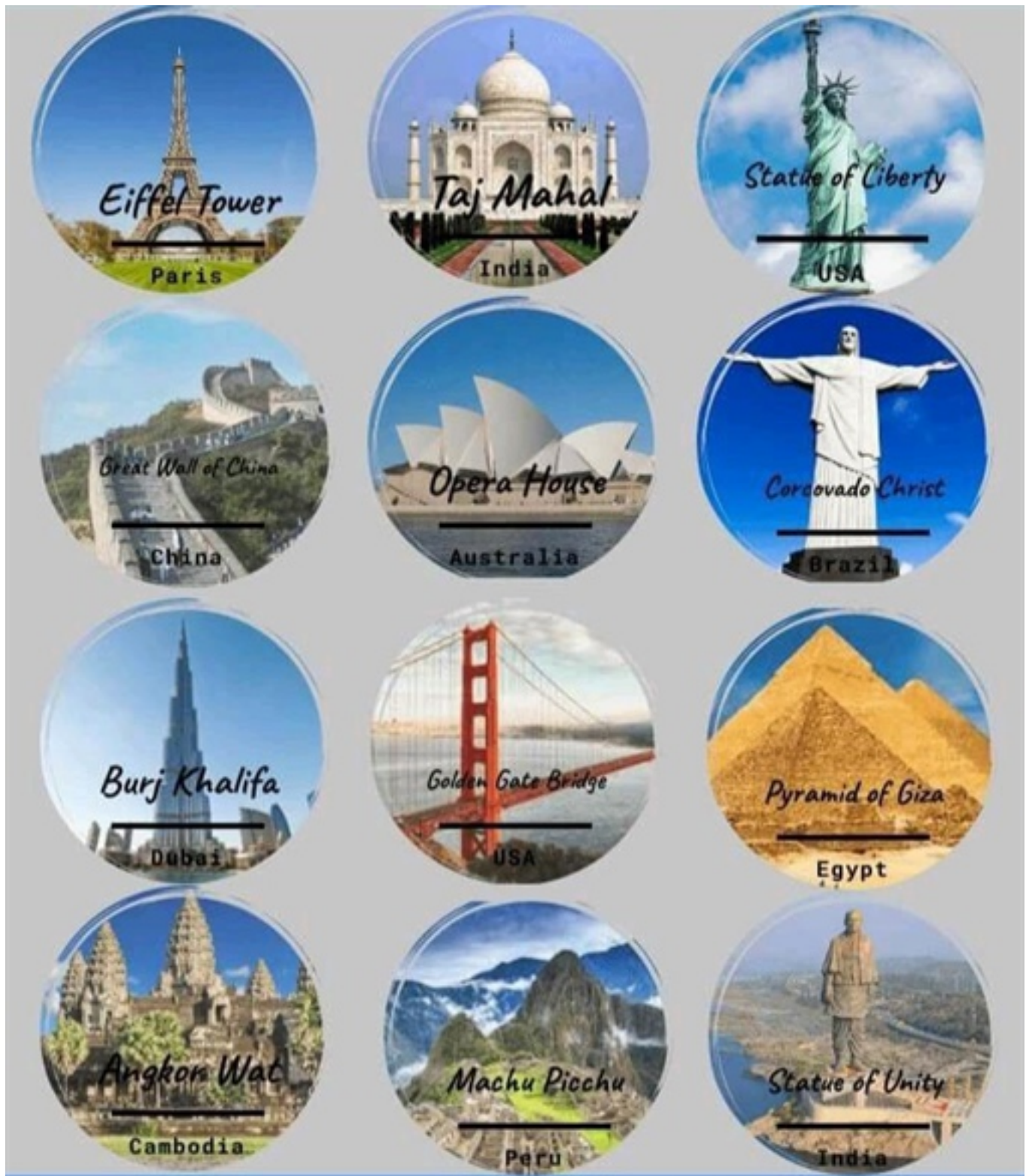
10. We ____ students.

A) is

B) am

C) are

TOPIC 2: EXPLORING FAMOUS LANDMARKS AROUND THE WORLD



VOCABULARY

1. Travel - sayohat qilmoq	11. River - daryo
2. Trip - safar	12. Beach - sohil
3. Tourist - sayyoh	13. Hotel - mehmonxona
4. Guide - yo‘lboshlovchi	14. Airplane - samolyot
5. Map - xarita	15. Bus - avtobus
6. Country - mamlakat	16. Camera - kamera
7. City - shahar	17. Picture - rasm
8. Museum - muzey	18. Ticket - chipta
9. Park - bog‘	19. Bag - sumka
10. Mountain - tog‘	20. Adventure – sarguzasht

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you like to travel? Why or why not?
2. Which place would you like to visit in the future?
3. How do you usually travel — by bus, car, or airplane?
4. Who do you like to travel with?
5. What things do you take when you go on a trip?
6. What was the best trip you have ever had?
7. Do you prefer traveling to cities or nature? Why?
8. How often do you travel with your family?

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list.

**travel - trip - tourist - guide - map - country - city - museum - park -
mountain - river - beach - hotel - airplane - bus - camera - picture - ticket
- bag - adventure**

1. I want to _____ to another country next summer.
2. We went on a school _____ to the zoo.
3. A _____ is someone who visits new places.
4. Our tour _____ told us many interesting stories.
5. You need a _____ to find the right way.
6. Japan is a very beautiful _____.
7. Tashkent is a big _____ with many people.
8. We saw old things in the _____.
9. Let's go to the _____ to play football.
10. We climbed a high _____ last weekend.
11. The _____ near our village is very long.
12. My family likes to go to the _____ in summer.
13. We stayed in a nice _____ near the sea.
14. The _____ is flying high in the sky.
15. I go to school by _____ every morning.
16. Don't forget your _____ to take photos!
17. This _____ of the Eiffel Tower looks amazing.
18. You need a _____ to enter the museum.

19. My _____ is heavy because I have many clothes.

20. Going to new places is always a big _____!

GRAMMAR: PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
1. Actions happening right now	She is reading.	Hozirgi daqiqada bo'layotgan harakatlar
	They are playing football.	Hozirgi vaqt davomida amalga oshirilayotgan harakatlar
2. Temporary actions or situations	I am living with my grandparents these days.	Vaqtincha, muddatli holat yoki harakatlar
3. Future plans (near future)	We are meeting our teacher tomorrow.	Yaqin kelajakdagi rejalari
4. Actions happening around the present time (not exactly this second)	He is working on a project these days.	Hozirgi vaqtda, lekin ayni shu daqiqada bo'lmagan harakatlar
Form / Formula	am / is / are + verb + -ing	Ishlatilish shakli
	I am eating.	Shaxs va harakatni ifodalash
	He/She/It is talking.	Shaxs va harakatni ifodalash
	You/We/They are studying.	Shaxs va harakatni ifodalash

Key words: now — right now — at the moment — today — these days — this week — currently — look! — listen! — still

EXERCISE 2. Put the verbs in Present Continuous

1. She _____ (cook) dinner now.
2. They _____ (play) in the yard.
3. I _____ (read) a new book.
4. We _____ (watch) a movie at the moment.

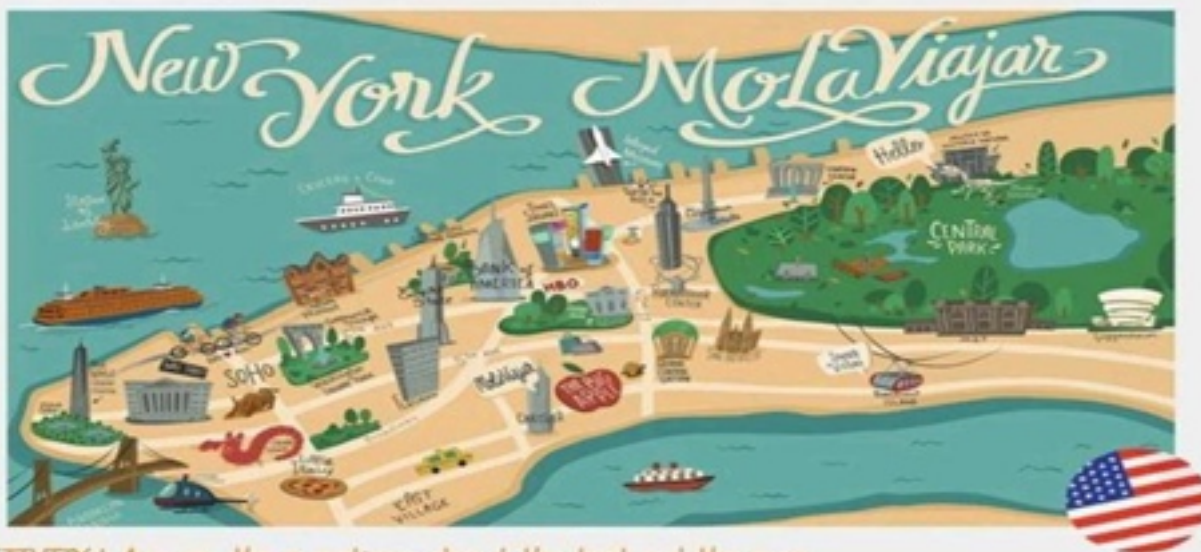
5. He _____ (clean) his room now.
6. You _____ (write) a message.
7. The children _____ (draw) pictures in class.
8. My brother _____ (listen) to music right now.
9. I _____ (learn) English this week.
10. The teacher _____ (explain) the lesson.

READING. Read these stories and answer the following questions.

NEW YORK CITY

New York city is a city in the United States of America (USA). It is located on the East coast. It is next to the Atlantic Ocean. About 8.400.000 people live there. People speak English.

New York City is very famous for the skyscrapers, Manhattan, Times Square, the Statue of Liberty, Empire State and the parks.



ACTIVITY 1. Answer the questions about the text and the map:

- How many people live in New York City? _____
- Where is New York City located? _____
- What language do they speak in this city? _____
- Can you fly in an helicopter to see New York? _____
- What is the name of the big park in NYC? _____
- The Statue of Liberty is surrounded by _____
- What is the name of one of the famous bridges in NYC? _____



LISTENING: click here and watch 

<http://https://youtu.be/SdXHNiGg-Ss?si=tezpboUZjp22v1y4>

HOMEWORK: Choose the correct answer (Do / Does)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ____ you like apples?
A) Do B) Does | 10. ____ she go to school every day?
A) Do B) Does |
| 2. Where ____ they live?
A) Do B) Does | 11. ____ your father play football?
A) Do B) Does |
| 3. ____ we need to bring our books?
A) Do B) Does | 12. What time ____ he wake up?
A) Do B) Does |
| 4. Why ____ you study English?
A) Do B) Does | 13. ____ they watch TV in the evening?
A) Do B) Does |
| 5. ____ your friends speak English well?
A) Do B) Does | 14. Where ____ your sister work?
A) Do B) Does |
| 6. ____ you play computer games?
A) Do B) Does | 15. Why ____ we have homework today?
A) Do B) Does |
| 7. What ____ your mother cook for dinner?
A) Do B) Does | 16. ____ she speak Spanish?
A) Do B) Does |
| 8. ____ they have a big house?
A) Do B) Does | 17. When ____ you go to bed?
A) Do B) Does |
| 9. Where ____ your brother study?
A) Do B) Does | 18. ____ your friends like music?
A) Do B) Does |

TOPIC 3: BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN SPEAKING



VOCABULARY

1. Confidence – o‘ziga ishonganlik	11. Question – savol
2. Speak – gapirmoq	12. Answer – javob
3. Talk – suhbatlashmoq	13. Story – hikoya
4. Listen – tinglamoq	14. Gesture – imo-ishora
5. Practice – mashq qilmoq	15. Posture – tana holati
6. Smile – tabassum qilmoq	16. Eye contact – ko‘z bilan aloqa
7. Friend – do‘st	17. Voice – ovoz
8. Audience – tinglovchilar	18. Pronunciation – talaffuz
9. Sentence – gap	19. Pause – to‘xtash, pauza
10. Word – so‘z	20. Encourage – rag‘batlantirmoq

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you feel nervous when you speak English? Why or why not?
2. How do you practice speaking English every day?
3. Who helps you feel confident when you speak English?
4. What can make someone feel more confident while speaking?
5. Do you like speaking English in front of friends or teachers? Why?
6. Do you practice speaking English at home? How?
7. Who do you enjoy speaking English with the most?
8. What topics do you like talking about in English?
9. How often do you speak English outside the classroom?

GRAMMAR: PRESENT SIMPLE

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
Facts and general truths	The sun rises in the east.	Faktlar va umumiy haqiqatlar
Habits and daily routines	I drink coffee every morning.	Odatiy harakatlar va kundalik tartib
Permanent situations	She lives in Tashkent.	Doimiy, o'zgarmas holatlar
Schedules and timetables	The train leaves at 9 a.m.	Jadvallar va rejalashtirilgan vaqtlarda bo'ladigan harakatlar
Form / Formula	Example / Misol	Notes / Izoh
1. Affirmative (Positive)	I / You / We / They + base verb	He / She / It + verb + s/es
	I play football every weekend.	I / You / We / They → play
	She plays football every weekend.	He / She / It → plays
2. Negative	do not (don't) + base verb	does not (doesn't) + base verb
	I don't like tea.	I / You / We / They → don't like
	He doesn't like tea.	He / She / It → doesn't like
3. Question	Do + subject + base verb?	Does + subject + base verb?
	Do you speak English?	I / You / We / They → Do
	Does she speak English?	He / She / It → Does

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the gaps below:

1. She _____ (like) English lessons.
2. They _____ (go) to school every day.
3. He _____ (watch) TV in the evenings.
4. I _____ (need) help with my homework.
5. We _____ (have) a big family.
6. The teacher _____ (explain) the rules clearly.
7. My father _____ (work) in an office.
8. You _____ (speak) English very well.
9. The bus _____ (arrive) at 7:30.
10. Cats _____ (drink) milk.
11. My sister _____ (study) very hard.
12. I _____ (like) reading books.
13. Birds _____ (fly) in the sky.
14. He _____ (call) me every morning.
15. We _____ (live) near the school.
16. She _____ (study) English every day.
17. They _____ (play) football on Sundays.
18. I _____ (drink) tea in the morning.
19. My father _____ (work) in a bank.
20. We _____ (go) to the park every weekend.

READING. Paragraph on “Self-Confidence”.

Paragraph on 'Self Confidence'

Write a 100-word paragraph about self confidence with at least 5 vocabulary words listed below.



Self	Confidence	Yourself	Believing	Try
School	Brave	Mistake	Happy	Better

Self-confidence means believing in
yourself. When you are confident, you can
do anything you try. It helps you learn,
play, and do well in school. Self-
confidence makes you brave and happy. If
you make a mistake, you don't give up.
You try again and get better. To build
confidence, always think positively and
work hard. Believe that you can do it.
People trust and like confident kids
because they stay calm and try their best.
Even when something is hard, self-
confidence gives you strength. Remember,
confidence grows with practice. Be proud
of yourself and keep trying every day.

EXERCISE 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What does self-confidence mean?

- a) Being afraid of mistakes
- b) Believing in yourself
- c) Helping other people

3. Where does self-confidence help you do well?

- a) At home
- b) In school
- c) In the park

5. How can you build confidence?

- a) By always thinking positively and working hard
- b) By sleeping a lot
- c) By watching TV

7. What gives you strength when things are hard?

- a) Confidence
- b) Playing
- c) Resting

2. What can you do when you are confident?

- a) You can do anything you try
- b) You can do nothing
- c) You only play

4. What should you do if you make a mistake?

- a) Stop trying
- b) Cry
- c) Try again and get better

6. Why do people like confident kids?

- a) Because they are rich
- b) Because they stay calm and try their best
- c) Because they never study

8. What should you remember to do every day?

- a) Be proud of yourself and keep trying
- b) Give up
- c) Forget your mistakes

LISTENING. Click here and watch the video 

<http://https://youtu.be/mZxAAP1hJxY?si=JTDH9ZWuSZFOARD3>

HOMEWORK: Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. She ____ English very well. | 2. They ____ to school every day. |
| a) speak | a) go |
| b) speaks | b) goes |
| c) speaking | c) going |
| 3. My father ____ in a hospital. | 4. We ____ breakfast at 7:00. |
| a) work | a) have |
| b) works | b) has |
| c) working | c) having |
| 5. The bus ____ at 8:30. | 6. I ____ coffee. I prefer tea. |
| a) leave | a) don't like |
| b) leaves | b) doesn't like |
| c) leaving | c) not like |
| 7. She ____ TV in the evenings. | 8. Do they ____ football? |
| a) watch | a) plays |
| b) watches | b) playing |
| c) watching | c) play |
| 9. He ____ his homework after school. | 10. Where ____ your sister live? |
| a) do | a) do |
| b) does | b) does |
| c) doing | c) is |

TOPIC 4: DREAM DESTINATIONS: PLACES ON MY TRAVEL BUCKET LIST



travel



airport



arrival



baggage



baggage
claim



book a flight



ticket



check-in



credit card



customs



flight



hostess



hotel



take off



land



lounge



map



metal detector



passport



visa



compass



plane



caravan



cruise



route



tour



safari



taxi



passenger

VOCABULARY

1. travel – sayohat qilmoq	12. hostess – bort yo‘lovchi xizmatchi (styuardessa)
2. airport – aeroport	13. hotel – mehmonxona
3. arrival – yetib kelish	14. take off – uchib chiqmoq
4. baggage – yuk, chamadon	15. land – qo‘nmoq
5. baggage claim – yukni olish joyi	16. lounge – kutish xonasi
6. book a flight – samolyotga chipta bron qilmoq	17. map – xarita
7. ticket – chipta	18. plane – samolyot
8. check-in – ro‘yxatdan o‘tish	19. caravan – karvon, avtodam
9. credit card – kredit karta	20. cruise – dengiz sayohati
10. customs – bojxona	21. route – yo‘nalish
11. flight – parvoz	22. tour – sayohat, ekskursiya
	23. safari – yovvoyi tabiat sayohati
	24. passenger – yo‘lovchi

SPEAKING. Answer these questions:

1. What is your dream travel destination? Why do you want to go there?
2. Which country would you like to visit first if you had the chance?
3. What activities would you like to do in your dream destination?
4. Who would you like to travel with and why?
5. How long would you like to stay in your dream destination?
6. What kind of food would you like to try there?

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the gaps using the words below.

travel - airport - take off - baggage - baggage claim - book a flight - ticket -
check-in - credit card - customs - flight - hostess - hotel - take off - land

1. I want to _____ to Turkey next summer.
2. We went to the _____ to catch our flight.
3. The plane will _____ at 8:00 in the morning.
4. My _____ was very heavy, so I needed help.
5. After landing, we went to the _____ to get our bags.
6. My father will _____ a flight online tonight.
7. Can I see your _____, please?
8. We must _____ before we get on the plane.
9. She paid for her ticket with a _____.
10. We showed our passports at _____.
11. Our _____ was delayed by two hours.
12. The _____ offered us drinks on the plane.
13. We stayed in a big _____ near the beach.
14. The plane will _____ in five minutes — get ready!
15. The plane will _____ in Tashkent soon.

GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
Talking about finished actions in the past	I visited my grandma last week.	O'tmishda tugallangan harakatlarni ifodalash
Form / Formula	Example / Misol	Notes / Izoh
Regular verbs	verb + -ed	play → played
	I played football yesterday.	Oddiy fe'llar uchun
Irregular verbs	verb changes	go → went
	I went to the park last Sunday.	Notekis fe'llar
Negative	did not (didn't) + base verb	I didn't watch TV.
Questions	Did + subject + base verb?	Did you go to school?

EXERCISE 2: fill in the gaps below:

1. I ____ (play) football yesterday.
2. She ____ (go) to school last Monday.
3. They ____ (visit) their aunt last week.
4. He ____ (watch) TV last night.
5. We ____ (open) the window.
6. I ____ (see) my friend yesterday.
7. My father ____ (buy) a new car in 2019.
8. She ____ (cook) dinner yesterday.
9. The lesson ____ (start) at 9 o'clock.
10. They ____ (walk) to the park.
11. He ____ (take) the bus to work.
12. I ____ (clean) my room yesterday.

13. She ____ (have) a meeting on Monday.

14. We ____ (eat) pizza last night.

15. I ____ (live) in Bukhara in 2020.

READING.



10 Pointers about **My Dream Vacation**

1. My dream vacation is visiting the mountains.
2. I want fresh air and scenic beauty.
3. Stay in a cozy cabin near trees.
4. Wake up to birds chirping every morning.
5. Spend my day hiking nature-filled trails.
6. Play in crystal-clear, refreshing mountain streams.
7. Enjoy evening campfires with family and laughter.
8. Roast marshmallows while gazing at starry skies.
9. Spot wildlife such as deer and rabbits.
10. Feel happy, relaxed, and close to nature.

EXERCISE 3: Read and say True/False

1. The dream vacation is in the mountains.
2. The person wants clean, fresh air.
3. They sleep in a big hotel.
4. They hear birds in the morning.
5. They go hiking during the day.
6. They play in mountain streams.
7. They sit by a campfire in the evening.
8. They eat marshmallows at night.
9. They see animals like deer and rabbits.
10. They feel happy and relaxed.

LISTENING: click here and watch the video 

[http://https://youtu.be/tdgWEEOgdrU?si=6wucuK3dJRu77vx5](https://youtu.be/tdgWEEOgdrU?si=6wucuK3dJRu77vx5)

HOMEWORK: Choose the correct answer

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I ____ to the park yesterday.
a) go b) went c) goes | 2. She ____ a cake last night.
a) bake b) baked c) bakes |
| 3. They ____ TV yesterday evening.
a) watch b) watched c) watches | 4. We ____ a new teacher last week.
a) meet b) met c) meets |
| 5. He ____ his homework.
a) didn't finish b) don't finish c) not finished | 6. Did you ____ to school on Sunday?
a) go b) went c) goes |

7. My mother ____ a new dress.

a) buy b) buys c) bought

9. The movie ____ at 8 o'clock.

a) start b) started c) starts

8. I ____ pizza yesterday.

a) didn't eat b) don't eat c) ate not

10. Did they ____ football?

a) played b) play c) plays

TOPIC 5: TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE



Technology
Texnologiya



Innovation
Yangilik, ixtiro



Robot
Robot



Machine
Mashina, qurilma



Computer
Kompyuter



Internet
Ilova



Future
Kelajak



Scientist
Olim



Space
Koinot



Robot assistant
Robot yordamchi



Virtual reality
Virtual haqiqat



Drone
Dron

VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Innovation - Yangilik, ixtiro	11. To explore - Kashf qimoq
2. Robot - robot	12. Robot assistant - Robot yordamchi
3. Artificial Intelligence - Sun'iy intellect	13. Virtual reality - Virtual haqiqat
4. Machine - Mashini, qurilma	14. Smart home - Aqlli uy
5. Computer - Kompyuter	15. Drone - Dron
6. Internet - Internet	16. Self-driving car - O'zini boshqaruvchi avtomobil
7. Smartphone - Telefon	17. Progress - Taraqqiyot
8. App - Ilova	18. Energy - Energiya
9. Scientist - Olim	
10. Space travel - Koinotga sayohat	

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What piece of technology do you use the most every day?
2. How do you think life will change in the next 20 years because of technology?
3. If you could invent a new gadget for the future, what would it do?
4. Do you think technology makes our lives easier or more complicated? Why?
5. How do you imagine schools will look in the future — will we still have classrooms, teachers, or robots?
6. If you could design a robot to help you every day, what tasks would it do?
7. How has technology changed the way we learn or study compared to the past?

EXERCISE 1. Use the correct word from the box.

Technology – innovation – robot – artificial intelligence – computer – internet – smartphone – app – virtual reality – drone – scientist – smart home – energy

1. _____ helps people do things faster and easier in daily life.
2. Many young people dream of creating a new _____ that can change the world.
3. A _____ can do jobs that are dangerous or boring for humans.
4. _____ is when machines can think and learn like humans.
5. I use my _____ every day to do homework and play games.
6. The _____ connects people all around the world.
7. Almost everyone today owns a _____ to communicate and take photos.
8. You can download an _____ to learn English or play music.
9. _____ lets you feel like you are inside a video game world.
10. _____ can fly in the sky and take amazing photos from above.

GRAMMAR. To be in the past “Was/Were”

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
Past form of “to be”	I was at school yesterday.	“To be” fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli
	We were in the park.	Birlik va ko'plikdagi egalar bilan ishlatiladi
Form / Formula	Example / Misol	Notes / Izoh
Affirmative (Positive)	I/he/she/it + was	We/they/you + were

	I was happy.	Birlikdagi sub'ekt → was, ko'plikdagi sub'ekt → were
Negative	Was not (wasn't) / Were not (weren't)	I was not happy. / They were not in the room.
	I wasn't tired. / They weren't at home.	Inkor shakl "not" so'zi orqali yasaladi

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks

1. I _____ at home yesterday.
2. They _____ in the park last night.
3. She _____ very happy.
4. You _____ late for class.
5. We _____ in the same classroom.
6. He _____ sick yesterday.
7. The robots _____ very fast.
8. It _____ cold yesterday morning

EXERCISE 4. Make the sentences negative (wasn't / weren't).

1. She was tired. → _____
2. They were at school. → _____
3. I was in the room. → _____
4. We were busy. → _____
5. He was at the party. → _____
6. The dog was hungry. → _____
7. My friends were at the cinema. → _____
8. I was on the bus. → _____

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

Life in 2050

Have you ever imagined what life will be like in the year 2050? Technology is changing so fast that the world will look very different. People will live in smart homes that can talk to them. The lights will turn on when you say, “Hello!” and the fridge will order food when it is empty.

Robots will be a normal part of our lives. They will help with cleaning, cooking, and even teaching students. In schools, virtual reality will make learning more exciting. Students will be able to visit the moon or see ancient Egypt without leaving the classroom!

Cars will drive themselves, and accidents will become rare. People might even travel to space for holidays. Artificial intelligence will make our lives easier, but we must also be careful — machines should help humans, not replace them.

In the future, one thing will never change: people will always need creativity, kindness, and ideas. Technology can do many things, but it cannot replace the human heart.

Comprehension Questions

1. What kind of homes will people live in by 2050?
2. How will robots help people in the future?
3. What will students be able to do with virtual reality in schools?
4. Why should people be careful with artificial intelligence?
5. What things can technology *not* replace, according to the text?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

https://youtu.be/enrTLKqMGgo?si=H31NzzAA5eSkAw_V

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer.

1. Yesterday, my smartphone ____ in my bag.
A) were
B) was
C) be
D) wasn't
2. The computers ____ very slow last week.
A) was
B) were
C) is
D) wasn't
3. They _____ in the classroom yesterday.
A) were not
B) was not
C) weren't
D) both A and C
4. Choose the correct sentence:
A) We was happy with the new app.
B) She were in the smart home.
C) I was interested in robots.
D) They was using the internet
5. The word "innovation" means...
A) A new idea or creation
B) A type of robot
C) A flying car
D) A smartphone app
6. According to the reading, what can smart homes do?
A) Help students study math
B) Turn on lights and order food
C) Repair cars
D) Fly to space
7. What will robots help with in the future?
A) Sleeping
B) Cleaning and cooking
C) Running fast
D) Sport competitions
8. What does virtual reality allow students to do?
A) Build robots
B) Visit the moon in a digital world
C) Travel by self-driving car
D) Buy food online
9. Which word fits the sentence?
A _____ can fly and take photos from above.
A) scientist
B) robot
C) drone
D) machine
10. According to the text, what can technology NOT replace?
A) Kindness and creativity
B) Smartphones
C) Smart homes
D) Robots

TOPIC 6: TECHNOLOGY DEBATE: GOOD OR BAD?

VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Debate – Munozara, bahs	9. Cyberbullying – Kiberzo‘ravonlik
2. Advantage – Afzallik	10. Screen time – Ekran qarshisida o‘tkazilgan vaqt
3. Disadvantage – Kamchilik	11. Device – Qurilma
4. Addiction – Qaramlik	12. Security – Xavfsizlik
5. Computer – Kompyuter	13. Information – Ma’lumot
6. Communication – Muloqot	14. Balance – Muvozanat
7. Social media – Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar	
8. Privacy – Maxfiylik, shaxsiy hayot	

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What kinds of technology do you use every day?
2. How does technology make your life easier?
3. Can technology ever be harmful or dangerous? How?
4. Do you think people spend too much time on their phones or computers?
5. If you had to live one week without any technology, what would be the hardest thing for you?
6. Which piece of technology could you not live without, and why?
7. How do you think schools or workplaces will change with new technology in the future?
8. Do you prefer reading news online or in newspapers? Why?
9. If you could invent a new app, what problem would it solve?
10. How has technology changed the way you spend your free time?

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps with words from the word box.

Debate – advantage – disadvantage – addiction – computer communication –
social media – privacy – cyberbullying – screen time – device – security –
information – balance

1. Many students took part in a _____ about whether technology is good or bad.
2. One _____ of using the internet is that we can learn anything quickly.
3. A big _____ of technology is that people can become lazy.
4. Spending too much time on your phone can cause _____.
5. My father works with a _____ every day at his office.
6. Technology helps people improve _____ with friends around the world.
7. Some people share too much personal life on _____.
8. It's important to protect your _____ when using websites.
9. Online _____ can hurt students' feelings and confidence.
10. Parents should control their children's _____ every day.
11. I bought a new electronic _____ to study online.
12. Computer _____ is very important for banks and companies.
13. The internet gives us access to a lot of useful _____.
14. Students should find a _____ between studying and using phones.
15. In our class, we had a heated _____ about the role of technology in our lives.

EXERCISE 2. Find the words.

Computer Technology

K K H A G V H G F T Q W H L M X X U J S Q T Q E
C B L G P I Q H V B X Y P V U Q Y R U Q G G K I
H Q X P Q Y X O V F E Y U X G I U P I U Q H G N
A A L T W U O T B H J R E W O T K F H Z O O N T
R W I A Q L X S X H J M O R R O T I N O M C B E
G Q D D B C B T A T Y H O V V K W F H J S Y Z R
E Y F T T T R K V E V I R D H S A L F C Z Y D N
R R U F O T D K N V D Z X V R H J Q P Z H T Y E
N E E S U O M P P G N E E R C S H C U O T H O T
C T E K W A O E I Y P Y Z F R X H H X M A Q D E
W U Q E R W A X R E H K P A S S W O R D O W G H
C P I M I K E V Y B G Q J A I M K S G D K C X S
V M M O R W B O E M Z N P M O D D L M V E A S J
N O D U X D H L A P T O P N Y Z Y P X C D V D V
R C Y S F H Z W J V C C M E K P K Y A A U O N G
X K J E P R C T B Q R K C C I D M V F Q A F E R
J V C P C C D I Y Q R E T N I R P Q I J O I T V
I V V A F A M O J I U V B A A U S R G D D F J D
Y X L D N I X S V G E Z M B L L W F S L C I V D
V A B B Q S R U F T K F Y V E E X Y U C W W I Z
D T U H E J O Y F Q D E K Z C Z B N K Q Q Y I P
K Q S X I G X A Y Q O N D C U W A C N H X D Z P
R R G L E W L R F T Y V I Q E D Z T I F J E T S
X E H L D R A O B Y E K A Q Y Y P R X K R C K O

Charger

Internet

Mouse

Touchscreen

Computer

Keyboard

Mousepad

Tower

Flashdrive

Laptop

Password

Wi-Fi

Ink

Monitor

Printer

GRAMMAR. To be in the past “Was/Were”

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma’nosi
Past Continuous — ongoing actions in the past	I was studying at 8 pm.	O‘tgan vaqtda ma’lum bir paytda davom etayotgan harakat
	They were playing football.	O‘tgan vaqt davomida sodir bo‘layotgan harakatlar
Form / Formula	Example / Misol	Notes / Izoh
Affirmative (Positive)	S + was/were + verb + -ing	I/he/she/it → was; we/they/you → were
	She was reading a book.	Harakat aynan shu vaqtda davom etganini bildiradi
Negative	Was not (wasn’t) / Were not (weren’t) + V-ing	I was not sleeping. / They were not watching TV.
	He wasn’t playing football.	Inkor shakl “not” so‘zi orqali yasaladi

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks (was/were + verb –ing).

1. I _____ (read) a book at 9 pm.
2. They _____ (play) football yesterday evening.
3. She _____ (cook) dinner at that time.
4. We _____ (study) English last night.
5. He _____ (sleep) when I called him.
6. You _____ (watch) a movie at 7 pm.

EXERCISE 4. Make the sentences negative (wasn't / weren't + verb-ing).

1. She was studying. → _____
2. They were playing. → _____
3. I was reading. → _____
4. We were running. → _____
5. He was eating. → _____

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

Technology – Good or Bad?

Today, technology is a part of our everyday life. We use computers to study, phones to communicate, and social media to connect with friends. Some people say technology makes our lives easier, while others believe it brings more problems.

One of the biggest **advantages** of technology is that it helps us get information quickly. With just one click, students can find answers to their homework or learn something new. It also improves **communication** — people can talk to anyone around the world within seconds.

However, there are also some **disadvantages**. Many young people spend too much **screen time**, which can cause **addiction** and health problems. Another issue is **privacy**. Sometimes, personal information can be shared online without permission. And of course, **cyberbullying** has become a serious problem on social media.

So, is technology good or bad? The answer depends on how we use it. If we keep a **balance** between online and real life, technology can make our future brighter and more successful.

Comprehension Questions

1. What are some advantages of technology mentioned in the text?
2. Why do some people think technology is bad?
3. What is one example of a serious problem on social media?
4. According to the text, how can we make technology useful and safe?
5. What does the writer think about the future of technology?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

<https://youtu.be/7rbDIx69ORE?si=7bNknYXsCn8lKrlG>

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer.

1. The word **advantage** means...

- A) Kamchilik
- B) Afzallik
- C) Qaramlik

3. Which word means “**maxfiylik**”?

- A) Privacy
- B) Communication
- C) Cyberbullying

2. What is a **device**?

- A) A type of food
- B) A machine or electronic tool
- C) A place to study

4. Spending too much time on phones is called...

- A) Screen time
- B) Balance
- C) Security

5. Choose the correct Past Continuous form:

Yesterday at 7 pm, I _____ TV.

- A) was watch
- B) was watching
- C) were watching

6. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) They was playing football.
- B) They were playing football.
- C) They were play football.

7. Choose the correct negative form:

She was studying.

A) She wasn't studying.

B) She weren't studying.

C) She wasn't study.

9. What is one serious problem on social media mentioned in the text?

A) Communication

B) Cyberbullying

C) Studying

8. According to the reading, which is an **advantage** of technology?

A) It can cause addiction.

B) It helps us get information quickly.

C) It creates privacy problems.

10. According to the text, technology is good or bad depending on...

A) The type of phone you use

B) How much money you have

C) How we use it

TOPIC 7. TECHNOLOGY AND OUR LIVES

VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Useful – Foydali	8. Screen – Ekran
2. Dangerous – Xavfli	9. Electricity – Elektr energiyasi
3. Connect – Ulanmoq, bog‘lanmoq	10. Create – Yaratmoq
4. Pollution – Ifloslanish	11. Improve – Yaxshilamoq
5. Safe – Xavfsiz	12. Download – Yuklab olmoq
6. Problem – Muammo	13. Upload – Yuklamoq
7. Modern – Zamonaviy	14. Battery – Batareya

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What technology do you use every day?
2. How does technology make your life easier?
3. What would life be like without phones or the Internet?
4. Do you think technology helps people communicate better? Why or why not?
5. What is your favorite device, and why do you like it?

EXERCISE 1. Read information and discuss.



10 Pointers about **Impact of Technology**

1. Technology connects people globally.
2. Learning is fun through technology.
3. Technology makes entertainment more accessible.
4. Technology improves medical treatments.
5. Technology enhances transportation speed, safety.
6. Technology speeds up work processes.
7. Technology enables groundbreaking inventions daily.
8. Social media connects and shares.
9. The internet provides vast information.
10. Technology raises privacy concerns.

EXERCISE 2. Use the correct word from the box.

Useful – dangerous – connect – pollution – safe – problem – modern – screen – electricity – create – improve – download – upload – battery

1. The internet helps people _____ with their friends easily.
2. Some websites can be _____ for children if they are not careful.
3. My phone's _____ is low; I need to charge it.
4. We should use technology in a _____ way to protect ourselves.
5. Computers are very _____ for studying and working.
6. The new smartphone has many _____ features.
7. Air _____ increases because of too many factories.
8. If you _____ too many games, your device may become slow.
9. My teacher asked me to _____ my homework to Google Classroom.
10. Sometimes the Wi-Fi doesn't work — it's a big _____ for me.
11. I want to _____ a new app that helps students learn faster.
12. Engineers try to _____ old machines with new technology.
13. Please turn off the lights to save _____.
14. The TV _____ is too bright; please make it darker.
15. Technology can be both helpful and _____ at the same time.

GRAMMAR. HAVE/HAS GOT

Use / Ishlatilishi	Example / Misol	Meaning / Ma'nosi
Have/Has got — showing possession	I have got a computer.	Egalikni yoki biror narsaga ega bo'lishni bildiradi
	She has got a dog.	“Bor” degan ma'noni anglatadi
Form / Formula	Example / Misol	Notes / Izoh

Affirmative (Positive)	S + have/has + got + O	I/you/we/they → have got; He/she/it → has got
	She has got a new bag.	Harakat yoki egalikni ifodalash
Negative	have/has not got = haven't/hasn't got	I haven't got a computer. / He hasn't got any brothers.
	He hasn't got a car.	Inkor shakl "not" so'zi orqali yasaladi

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks

- I _____ a new backpack.
- She _____ two sisters.
- They _____ a big house.
- He _____ a smartphone.
- We _____ English homework today.

EXERCISE 4. Make the sentences negative (haven't got / hasn't got).

- She has got a car. → _____
- I have got a laptop. → _____
- They have got money. → _____
- He has got a brother. → _____
- We have got time. → _____

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

Technology in Our Daily Life

Technology is used everywhere in our lives. Mobile phones are used to connect people around the world. Computers are used in schools, offices, and even

at home. Electricity is needed for almost everything — from charging phones to turning on the lights.

Many new inventions are created every year to make our lives easier. For example, smart watches are designed to help people check their health. The Internet is used to find information quickly. Apps are downloaded and uploaded every day to share pictures, videos, and news.

However, technology can also be dangerous. Personal data can be stolen, and too much screen time can cause health problems. That's why technology should be used carefully and safely.

Comprehension Questions

1. What are mobile phones used for?
2. How do mobile phones help people?
3. Why is electricity important in technology?
4. What can the Internet be used for?
5. How does technology make life easier?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

<https://youtu.be/ZDzjqmU43Vw?si=ukbyz3wOdnABhD-E>

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer.

1. What does the word *useful* mean?

- A) Xavfli
- B) Foydali
- C) Ifloslanish
- D) Muammo

2. Which word means “*ulanmoq, bog‘lanmoq*”?

- A) Upload
- B) Improve
- C) Connect
- D) Pollution

3. My phone's _____ is low; I need to charge it.

- A) screen
- B) electricity
- C) battery
- D) upload

5. Choose the correct form: She _____ a new laptop.

- A) have got
- B) has got
- C) have
- D) got

7. What are mobile phones used for, according to the text?

- A) For cooking food
- B) To connect people
- C) To clean homes
- D) To fix computers

9. What is one danger of technology mentioned in the text?

- A) People become taller
- B) Personal data can be stolen
- C) Phones become heavier
- D) Batteries never die

4. Computers are very _____ for studying and working.

- A) dangerous
- B) useful
- C) pollution
- D) modern

6. Choose the correct negative form:

“They have got money.”

- A) They hasn't got money.
- B) They haven't got money.
- C) They not got money.
- D) They didn't got money.

8. Why is electricity important in technology?

- A) It helps download apps.
- B) It connects people around the world.
- C) It is needed to charge and power devices.
- D) It creates pollution.

10. According to the reading, apps are used to _____.

- A) grow plants
- B) share pictures and videos
- C) clean the house
- D) fix electricity

TOPIC 8. TECH VOCABULARY CHALLENGES

VOCABULARY

1. Computer — Kompyuter	11. Upload — Yuklash (jo‘natish)
2. Keyboard — Klaviatura	12. Search engine — Qidiruv tizimi
3. Mouse — Sichqoncha	13. App / Application — Ilova, dastur
4. Screen / Monitor — Ekran / Monitor	14. Robot — Robot
5. Internet — Internet	15. Smartphone — Aqlli telefon
6. Website — Veb-sayt	16. Wi-Fi — Wi-Fi tarmog‘i
7. Password — Parol	17. USB — USB ulagichi
8. File — Fayl	18. Text message — Matnli xabar
9. Folder — Jild	19. Charge — Quvvatlash
10. Download — Yuklab olish	20. Login — Kirish (tizinga)

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What technology do you use most in your daily life, and why?
2. How would your life be different without the internet?
3. Do you think technology makes people smarter or lazier? Why?
4. What’s one new gadget or app you would like to invent?
5. How do you think technology will change schools in the future?

EXERCISE 1. Match the words with their definition

1. Innovation
2. Robot
3. Artificial Intelligence
4. Computer
5. Smartphone
6. App
7. Virtual reality
8. Drone
9. Self-driving car
10. Scientist

- A.** A person who studies or discovers new things in science.
- B.** A machine that can think and learn like a human.
- C.** The power used to make things work, like electricity.
- D.** When someone uses the internet to hurt or insult others.
- E.** The time you spend using phones, computers, or watching TV.
- F.** A small program you can install on your phone or tablet.
- G.** A machine that can do tasks automatically.
- H.** A car that drives by itself without a driver.
- I.** A tool, machine, or piece of equipment used for a purpose.
- J.** New ideas or creations that make life easier or better.

11. Internet
12. Social media
13. Privacy
14. Cyberbullying
15. Screen time
16. Device
17. Battery
18. Download
19. Upload
20. Energy

- K.** The global system that connects computers and people.
- L.** Using special goggles to feel like you are inside a computer world.
- M.** A flying machine without a pilot that can be controlled from far away.
- N.** Websites or apps where people share photos, messages, and videos.
- O.** The ability to keep your personal information safe.
- P.** A small device you can use to call, text, or go online.
- Q.** To take something from the internet and save it on your device.
- R.** To send or post something from your device to the internet.
- S.** A power source that helps electronic devices work.
- T.** A smart machine or program that helps people in daily tasks.

EXERCISE 2. Fill the gaps with words from word box.

Innovation – robot – artificial intelligence – computer – smartphone – app – virtual reality – drone – self-driving car – scientist – internet – social media – privacy – cyberbullying – screen time – device – battery – download – upload – energy

1. A _____ is a machine that can do tasks automatically.
2. People use the _____ to search for information and communicate.
3. A _____ is a person who studies or discovers new things.
4. Many students spend too much _____ watching videos or playing games.
5. A _____ helps phones and laptops to work without being plugged in.
6. _____ is when someone is rude or hurts others online.
7. My phone's _____ is almost dead; I need to charge it.
8. A _____ can fly without a pilot and take great photos from the sky.
9. You can _____ music from the internet to your phone.
10. _____ means creating new and useful ideas or products.
11. A _____ can drive without a human driver.
12. You should keep your personal _____ safe online.
13. _____ allows you to experience things as if you were really there.
14. A _____ helps people connect and share pictures or videos online.
15. A _____ is a small program you can install on your phone.

GRAMMAR. To be in the past “Was/Were”

Present Continuous for the Future – yaqin kelajakdagi **shaxsiy rejalarni** aytishda ishlatiladi.

Holat	Formula	Misollar
Ijobiy	S + am/is/are + verb + -ing + time	I am meeting my friend tomorrow. We are going to the cinema on Saturday.
Inkori	S + am/is/are + not + verb + -ing + time	I am not going to school tomorrow. He isn't coming to the party next weekend.
So'roq	Am/Is/Are + S + verb + -ing + time?	Are you playing football tomorrow? Is she watching TV tonight?

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks.

1. I _____ (meet) my friend tomorrow.
2. She _____ (visit) her grandmother next week.
3. We _____ (go) to the cinema on Saturday.
4. He _____ (not/play) football tomorrow.
5. You _____ (study) English on Sunday?
6. I _____ (meet) my friend tomorrow.
7. She _____ (visit) her grandmother next week.
8. We _____ (go) to the cinema on Saturday.
9. He _____ (not/play) football tomorrow.
10. You _____ (study) English on Sunday?

EXERCISE 4. Make questions.

1. I / go / to the park / tomorrow → _____
2. She / watch / TV / tonight → _____
3. They / have / a party / next week → _____
4. We / visit / our grandparents / on Sunday → _____
5. He / play / football / this evening → _____
6. My friends / come / to my house / tomorrow → _____
7. I / meet / my teacher / next Monday → _____
8. She / cook / dinner / tonight → _____

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

A Day Without Technology

Last weekend, Aisha and her friends decided to try something unusual — a whole day without technology. No phones, no computers, no internet. At first, it sounded easy, but soon they realized how difficult it was.

In the morning, Aisha woke up and wanted to check her messages, but she remembered the challenge. Instead, she opened her window and listened to the birds singing. It felt peaceful and refreshing.

Later, her friends came over, and they went for a walk in the park. Without phones, they talked more, laughed louder, and noticed small things they usually ignored — the sound of the wind, the smell of flowers, and the colors of the leaves.

In the evening, they cooked dinner together and played board games instead of watching TV. They enjoyed every minute of it. Before going to bed, Aisha wrote in her diary, “Today I learned that life can be beautiful even without technology.”

Comprehension Questions

1. What challenge did Aisha and her friends decide to try?
2. How did Aisha feel when she listened to the birds in the morning?
3. What did Aisha and her friends do instead of using their phones?
4. How did they spend the evening?
5. What lesson did Aisha learn at the end of the day?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

https://youtu.be/xnVwbm_HVq8?si=Gp4s99S6YpefOnnb

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer.

1. What does *innovation* mean?

- A) A person who studies new things
- B) New and useful ideas or products
- C) A machine that can fly
- D) A program on your phone

2. Which one is a flying machine without a pilot?

- A) Smartphone
- B) Drone
- C) Robot
- D) Self-driving car

3. A person who studies or discovers new things is called...

- A) Scientist
- B) Engineer
- C) Programmer
- D) Pilot

4. Which word describes the time spent on phones, computers, or watching TV?

- A) Cyberbullying
- B) Battery
- C) Screen time
- D) Upload

5. Choose the correct form for the sentence:

“I _____ my friend tomorrow.”

- A) am meet
- B) am meeting
- C) meeting
- D) meets

6. Make the sentence negative:

“He is playing football tomorrow.”

- A) He not is playing football tomorrow.
- B) He isn't playing football tomorrow.
- C) He are not playing football tomorrow.
- D) He not playing football tomorrow.

7. What challenge did Aisha and her friends try?

- A) Going a whole day without technology
- B) Playing online games all day
- C) Visiting the city with smartphones
- D) Learning to code

8. How did Aisha feel when she listened to the birds in the morning?

- A) Angry
- B) Confused
- C) Peaceful and refreshing
- D) Bored

9. Which of these is an example of cyberbullying?

- A) Downloading an app
- B) Sending rude messages online
- C) Playing a game
- D) Uploading homework

10. What lesson did Aisha learn at the end of the day?

- A) Life is impossible without technology
- B) Board games are boring
- C) Life can be beautiful even without technology
- D) Phones are always needed

TOPIC 9. INTRODUCTION TO STORIES AND MOVIES



Adventure
sarguzasht



Comedy
komediya



Drama
drama



Fantasy
dahshatli film
/dahshat janri



Mystery
sirli hikoya /
detektiv sir



Romance
muhabbat
hikoyasi



Science fiction
(sci-fi)
ilmiy fantastika



Thriller
hayajonli film
/triller



Documentary
hujjatli film



Animation
multfilm /
animatsiya



Fairy tale
ertak



Musical
musiqiy film
/ spektakl



Crime
jinoyat janri



Superhero
superqahramon
haqidagi hikoya
/ film



Detective
detektiy
hikoya



Biography
biografiya /
hayotly hikoya

VOCABULARY LIST. Learn new words by heart.

1. Adventure – sarguzasht	11. Documentary – hujjatli film
2. Comedy – komediya	12. Animation – multfilm / animatsiya
3. Drama – drama	13. Fairy tale – ertak
4. Fantasy – fantaziya	14. Historical – tarixiy film / hikoya
5. Horror – dahshatli film / dahshat janri	15. Musical – musiqiy film / spektakl
6. Mystery – sirli hikoya / detektiv sir	16. Crime – jinoyat janri
7. Romance – muhabbat hikoyasi	17. Superhero – superqahramon haqidagi hikoya / film
8. Science fiction (sci-fi) – ilmiy fantastika	18. Detective – detektiv hikoya
9. Thriller – hayajonli film / triller	19. Western – kovboy filmi / g‘arb janri
10. Action – jangari film	20. Biography – biografiya / hayotiy hikoya

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What is your favorite movie or story?
2. Who is your favorite character?
3. Do you like movies or books more?
4. Name a movie or story that made you happy or sad.
5. If you could be a character, who would you be?

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps by using words given in the box.

**Adventure – Comedy – Drama – Fantasy – Horror – Mystery – Romance –
Science fiction – Documentary – Fairy tale**

1. My little sister loves watching _____ because they have princesses, magic, and happy endings.
2. I laughed so much while watching that _____; all the jokes were so funny!
3. The new _____ film was about people exploring an unknown island full of wild animals.
4. The _____ we saw last night was about a spaceship traveling to another planet.
5. I enjoy watching a good _____ where the detective finds out who stole the diamonds.
6. That _____ made everyone cry because it showed how a family dealt with hard times.
7. We watched a _____ about how animals survive in the jungle; it was full of real-life facts.
8. My friends like _____ movies where people fall in love at first sight.
9. The _____ story had wizards, dragons, and flying castles.
10. I couldn't sleep after watching that _____ movie—it was really scary!

EXERCISE 2. Solve the puzzle and find the given words in crossword.

Film

I	R	E	T	C	A	R	A	H	C	N	I	A	M	D	V	P
L	M	G	F	R	W	P	A	M	K	C	S	G	P	L	N	Y
K	M	U	C	A	C	P	Y	C	A	M	O	I	T	A	X	V
O	S	M	R	U	M	N	Z	D	T	R	N	O	S	C	X	D
L	S	Q	S	R	L	L	S	P	M	I	D	T	A	T	M	E
O	E	T	Z	D	Q	T	R	Q	F	L	O	N	C	O	O	L
V	R	C	W	M	A	O	L	I	C	C	C	N	E	R	R	O
E	T	E	Z	R	D	Z	R	C	H	A	P	D	T	K	E	R
S	C	F	L	U	G	R	K	A	O	T	R	U	J	E	H	G
T	A	Q	C	L	O	D	R	I	E	M	E	T	Z	W	V	N
O	F	E	S	R	I	A	A	Y	E	G	E	F	O	R	D	I
R	R	X	R	J	C	R	G	S	L	Y	I	D	N	O	Y	D
Y	D	O	U	T	R	R	H	A	J	E	Y	F	Y	L	N	A
W	H	D	E	O	F	V	D	T	B	N	Z	B	I	B	S	E
N	P	R	J	F	O	P	N	N	U	S	G	L	N	C	T	L
B	S	W	V	Z	J	R	O	A	C	I	C	W	Y	K	S	S
W	I	K	E	M	O	M	F	F	N	D	Q	Y	Y	G	L	Y

main character	leading role	characters	lovestory
producer	thriller	cartoon	fantasy
actress	disney	sci-fi	horror
action	comedy	drama	actor
hero	star	cast	war

GRAMMAR TOPIC " BE GOING TO"

“Be going to” kelajakda reja, niyat, oldindan belgilangan ish yoki albatta bo‘ladigan voqeani bildirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Holat	Formula	Misollar
Reja (oldindan o‘ylangan ish)	am/is/are + going to + V1	I am going to study tonight. (Bugun kechqurun o‘qimoqchiman.)
Niyat	am/is/are + going to + V1	She is going to buy a new phone. (U yangi telefon olmoqchi.)
Dalil asosida bashorat	am/is/are + going to + V1	Look at the clouds! It is going to rain. (Bulutlarga qarang! Yomg‘ir yog‘adi.)

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks.

1. You _____ watch that new adventure movie — it’s really exciting!
2. We _____ talk during the film; it’s rude.
3. He _____ read the book before watching the movie.
4. They _____ make more cartoons for children.
5. You _____ believe everything you see in horror movies.
6. She _____ write a story about her favorite superhero.
7. Students _____ do their homework before watching TV.
8. We _____ watch too many movies late at night.
9. You _____ go to the cinema if you want to see the new comedy.
10. The director _____ make a sequel to that movie — everyone loved it!

EXERCISE 4. Read the text and translate it.

My Favorite Shows

Paul, 15 years old



I love to watch movies and shows that scare me! My favorite time of year is Halloween because there are so many scary movies on television. Tonight I am watching a horror movie at my house with my best friend Peter.

Sonia, 14 years old

I do not watch TV often, but when I do I like to watch love stories. I like to daydream about having a big wedding one day and receiving lots of gifts! Tonight I am watching a romantic comedy with George Clooney at 8 PM.



Carla, 9 years old



I love to watch cartoons on Saturday and Sunday mornings. My favorite cartoon is the Smurfs. I am allowed to watch two hours of television per day on weekends. I am also allowed to watch one show after school but only if I do my homework first.

Maddie, 16 years old

I enjoy comedy shows and movies. I think laughing is good for your health so I try and laugh every day. I want to be a comedian in the future and make other people laugh. My favorite comedy show is every Sunday night at 7 PM.



Randall, 17 years old



I only watch sports on television. On Sundays I watch football with my father all day. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I watch basketball with my brothers and on Saturdays I like to watch golf with my uncle.

LISTENING. Watch and learn movie types.

https://youtu.be/R2jdO_H5JbI?si=pJy6p3KMQqf99YxN

HOMEWORK. Do the multiple-choice test.

1. I ____ visit my grandparents this weekend.

- a) am going to
- b) is going to
- c) are going to

2. They ____ play football after school.

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

3. She ____ buy a new dress tomorrow.

- a) are going to
- b) am going to
- c) is going to

4. We ____ start the lesson soon.

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

5. He is tired. He ____ go to bed early tonight.

- a) are going to
- b) is going to
- c) am going to

6. I ____ eat out tonight because my kitchen is broken.

- a) am going to
- b) are going to
- c) is going to

7. Look at the clouds! It ____ rain.

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

8. My friends ____ visit me this evening.

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

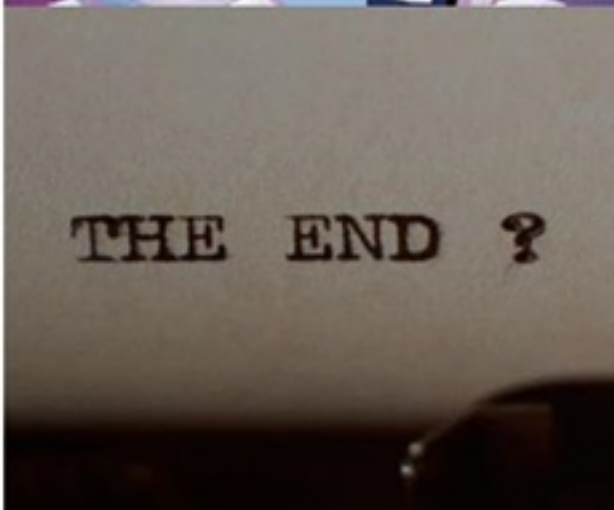
9. You ____ love this movie!

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

10. She ____ study English harder this year.

- a) is going to
- b) are going to
- c) am going to

TOPIC 10. WHAT MAKES A GOOD STORY?



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Story - Hikoya	11. Mystery - Sirli voqea
2. Character - Qahramon	12. Fairy tale - Sehrli ertak
3. Setting -Voqea joyi (joy va vaqt)	13. Lesson - Hayotiy saboq
4. Plot - Syujet (voqealar ketma-ketligi)	14. Dialogue - Suhbat, muloqot
5. Beginning - Boshlanish qismi	15. Narrator - So‘zlovchi, hikoyachi
6. Ending - Tugash qismi	16. Title - Nom, sarlavha
7. Conflict - Mojaro, to‘qnashuv	17. Event - Hodisa, voqea
8. Hero - Qahramon, jasur odam	18. Imagination - Tasavvur
9. Villain - Yovuz qahramon	19. Emotion - Hissiyot
10. Adventure - Sarguzasht	20. Moral - Axloqiy g‘oya, saboq

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What is your favorite story or movie? Why do you like it?
2. Who is your favorite character from a story? What makes this character special?
3. Where do good stories usually take place — in real life or imaginary worlds?
4. What makes a story exciting — action, mystery, or love?
5. Do you prefer short stories or long stories? Why?
6. If you could write a story, what would it be about?

EXERCISE 1. Match the words with their meanings.

Match the words in **Column A** with their meanings in **Column B**.

A (Words) | B (Meanings)

1. Story	A. The main idea or lesson a story teaches us.
2. Character	B. A person or animal in a story.
3. Setting	C. A brave person who does good things.
4. Plot	D. The place and time where a story happens.
5. Hero	E. Talking between two or more characters.
6. Villain	F. The events happen in a story from beginning to end
7. Adventure	G. A person who does bad things in a story.
8. Dialogue	H. A journey or experience full of excitement and danger.
9. Imagination	I. Using your mind to create new ideas or pictures.
10. Moral	J. A tale or description of real or imaginary events.

EXERCISE 2. Use the correct word from the box.

hero – villain – setting – plot – adventure – moral – story – character –
imagination – dialogue

1. Every good _____ has interesting events and people.

2. The main _____ of the film is a brave girl who saves her village.
3. The _____ is where and when the story happens.
4. The _____ of this book is about friendship and honesty.
5. The _____ always does bad things to the hero.
6. My favorite _____ in this story is funny and kind.
7. The _____ shows what lesson we can learn from the story.
8. I like reading books full of _____ and mystery.
9. The _____ between the two characters was very funny.
10. A writer needs a lot of _____ to create a great story.

GRAMMAR. THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



+	S+will/shall + V(bare form) I will go to Thailand.
-	S + will not/won't + V(Base form) I will not go to Thailand.
?	Will + S + V(Base form) +...? Will you go to Thailand?

EH English Hub
Simple Future Tense - Rules and Examples |...

Will – barcha shaxslarda bir xil qo‘llanadi (I, you, he, she, we, they).

1. The hero **will save** the village in the next chapter.
2. The villain **will return** to take revenge.
3. The story **will take place** in a magical world.
4. The children **will discover** a new clue in the forest.
5. The girl **will learn** an important lesson at the end.

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks. Write the verbs in brackets in the future simple form.

1. The hero _____ (find) a magic sword.
2. We _____ (see) a new movie tomorrow.
3. They _____ (explore) the dark cave.
4. My friends _____ (help) me with the story project.
5. The villain _____ (escape) from the prison.
6. She _____ (find) the magic key yesterday.
7. The hero _____ (save) the village tomorrow.
8. I _____ (finish) the book next week.
9. The children _____ (discover) a secret door last night.
10. Our team _____ (win) the competition tomorrow.

EXERCISE 4. Circle or underline the correct verb form.

1. The story (will start / started) with a mystery.
2. The hero (will fight / fought) the dragon tomorrow.
3. We (will read / read) a new story next week.
4. The children (will find / found) a map.
5. She (will write / wrote) the ending soon.

6. My friends (will travel / traveled) to the mountains last summer.
7. She (will cook / cooked) dinner tonight.
8. The soldiers (will save / saved) the village last week.
9. I (will see / saw) the new movie tomorrow.
10. The bird (will fly / flew) away a minute ago.

EXERCISE 5. Write one sentence in the future simple tense for each verb.

1. Go
2. Find
3. Help
4. Play
5. See

Example:

• *go* → I **will go** to the library tomorrow.

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

The Brave Little Girl

Once upon a time, there was a little girl named **Lina** who lived in a small village near the forest. One day, she heard that a wolf scared everyone in the woods. The people were afraid to go there, but Lina wanted to help. She took a basket of food and went into the forest. When she saw the wolf, she didn't run away — she talked to him kindly. The wolf was hungry, not angry. Lina gave him some food, and he became her friend. The village was safe again, and everyone thanked Lina for her bravery.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where did Lina live?
2. What problem did the village have?
3. Why did people not want to go to the forest?
4. What did Lina take with her?
5. What did Lina do when she saw the wolf?
6. How did the wolf change after meeting Lina?
7. What is the moral of the story?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1M0pFLXegG0&t=8s>

Here are 5 comprehension questions for it:

1. What are the first three story elements mentioned in the video?
2. How does the video define **character**?
3. What is meant by **setting** in a story?
4. What example does the video give for an **event** in a story?
5. Why is it important to know the parts of a story when reading or writing one?

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is in the Future Simple tense?

- A) She goes to school.
- B) She went to school.
- C) She will go to school.
- D) She is going to school.

2. Which word is used to form the Future Simple tense?

- A) did
- B) was
- C) will
- D) had

3. Choose the correct sentence.

- A) They will plays football tomorrow.
- B) They will play football tomorrow.
- C) They plays will football tomorrow.
- D) They play will football tomorrow.

5. When do we use Future Simple?

- A) For past events
- B) For future plans or predictions
- C) For daily routines
- D) For present actions

7. “They ____ (not / come) to the party.”

- A) will not comes
- B) will not come
- C) will doesn't come
- D) not will come

9. Which sentence talks about a decision made now?

- A) I will take a taxi.
- B) I took a taxi.
- C) I am taking a taxi.
- D) I take a taxi.

4. “I ____ (visit) my aunt next week.”

- A) will visited
- B) will visit
- C) visited
- D) will visiting

6. Which sentence shows a prediction?

- A) I will finish the project today.
- B) The sun will rise tomorrow.
- C) I walk to school every day.
- D) She is eating now.

8. Choose the correct question form.

- A) Will you come tomorrow?
- B) You will come tomorrow?
- C) Will come you tomorrow?
- D) Will tomorrow you come?

10. Find the Future Simple negative form.

- A) She will comes.
- B) She will not comes.
- C) She will not come.
- D) She not will come.

TOPIC 11. WATCHING & UNDERSTANDING SHORT FILMS



character



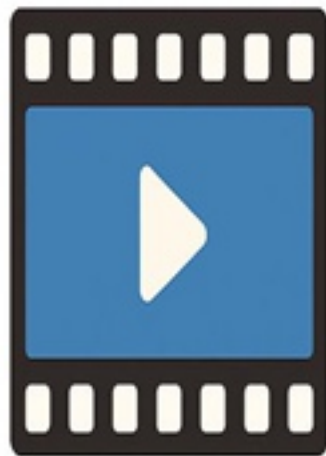
actor



scene



movie



short film



story

VOCABULARY

1. Character-qahramon	11. Funny-kulgili
2. Actor-aktyor	12. Sad-qayg'uli
3. Actress-aktrisa	13. Brave-jasur
4. Scene-sahna	14. Kind-mehribon
5. Movie-film	15. Camera-kamera
6. Short film-qisqa metrajli film	16. Director-rejisyor (film direktori)
7. Story-voqea	17. Watch-tomosha qilmoq
8. Plot-sujet	18. Understand-tushinmoq
9. Hero-qahramon	19. Ending-yakun
10. Villain-yovuz qahramon	20. Message-mazmun, g'oya

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you like watching cartoons or short films?
2. What is your favorite cartoon? Why?
3. Who is your favorite character?
4. What kind of movies do you watch on weekends?
5. How often do you watch movies with your friends or family?
6. Do you prefer watching movies at home or in the cinema? Why?
7. Have you ever watched a movie more than once? Which one?
8. What was the last movie you watched? Did you like it? Why or why not?
9. Do you enjoy listening to music or watching videos in your free time?
10. What is your favorite movie or TV show? Why do you like it?

EXERCISE 1. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

A (Words) | B (Meanings)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Character | a) the person who controls the film |
| 2. Plot | b) a short movie |
| 3. Director | c) the story of the film |
| 4. Brave | d) someone who is not afraid |
| 5. Sad | e) a person in a story or film |
| 6. Funny | f) makes people laugh |
| 7. Hero | g) the good main person in a story |
| 8. Villain | h) the bad person in a story |
| 9. Ending | i) how the story finishes |
| 10. Message | j) what the story teaches you |

EXERCISE 2. Gap Filling (Use the correct word from the box)

character, brave, funny, director, story, short film, hero, villain, message, sad

1. The main _____ in the movie is a young boy who loves music.
2. The _____ helps actors to make the film perfect.
3. The _____ was about friendship and helping others.
4. The lion was very _____ and fought to save his friends.
5. We watched a _____ about a robot and a little bird.
6. The clown is very _____ and makes everyone laugh.
7. The _____ was cruel and wanted to destroy the city.

8. The movie had a _____ ending; everyone cried.
9. The _____ of the film is “Be kind to animals.”
10. The _____ saved the girl from danger.

GRAMMAR: CAN AND COULD

Modal	Qachon ishlatiladi	Formula	Misollar
Can	Ability now (hozirgi qobiliyat)	can + verb	I can swim. She can play.
	Permission (ruxsat so‘rash)	can + verb	Can I go out?
	Possibility (mumkinlik)	can + verb	It can rain today.
Could	Past ability (o‘tgan zamondagi qobiliyat)	could + verb	When I was 5, I could read. He could run fast.
	Polite requests (hurmatli so‘rov)	could + verb	Could you help me?
	Possibility (mumkinlik)	could + verb	It could be true.

EXERCISE 1. Fill in the gaps (can / could)

1. Elsa ____ make snow.
2. Yesterday, Tom ____ catch Jerry.
3. Spiderman ____ jump very high.
4. When he was young, Shrek ____ lift heavy rocks.

5. Jerry is small, but he ____ run fast.
6. The lion is very fast; it ____ run quickly.
7. Last year, I ____ swim 200 meters without stopping.
8. The old man ____ hear very well when he was younger.
9. Today, the students ____ answer all the questions easily.
10. Long ago, dinosaurs ____ grow very big.

EXERCISE 2. Choose the correct answer (can / could)

1. I ____ swim now. (can / could)
2. When I was 3, I ____ not read. (can / could)
3. ____ you help me, please? (Can / Could)
4. She ____ speak two languages. (can / could)
5. ____ I sit here? (Can / Could)
6. When he was a child, he ____ ride a bike. (can / could)
7. My sister is very good at math; she ____ solve this problem. (can / could)
8. Last year, I ____ not play the piano. (can / could)
9. ____ you pass me the salt, please? (Can / Could)
10. The baby is only one year old; he ____ not talk. (can / could)

EXERCISE 3. Make sentences

Example: swim / can → I can swim.

1. run fast / can → _____
2. speak English / can → _____
3. ride a bike / could → _____
4. help me / could → _____

5. draw / can → _____
6. play football / can → _____
7. cook soup / can → _____
8. run fast / could → _____
9. lift the box / could → _____
10. sing well / can → _____

READING. Read the text carefully and answer to the questions below.

The Brave Robot

Last week our class watched a short film called “**The Brave Robot.**” It was a story about a small **robot** who lived alone in a big city. He was a very **kind** and **helpful character**. One day, the robot saw a little dog in the street. The dog was **sad** and lost. The robot decided to help it.

He started looking for the dog’s home. On his way, he met a **villain** — a big machine that wanted to stop him. But the robot was very **brave**. He didn’t give up and continued his journey.

Finally, the robot found the dog’s owner, a little girl. She was very **happy** and said, “Thank you, my hero!” Everyone loved the robot because he was **kind, funny, and friendly**.

At the end of the film, the **director** showed a short **message** on the screen: “Always help others — even if you are small.”

It was a **beautiful** and **meaningful ending**. The whole class enjoyed the movie and understood the **message** very well.

Comprehension Questions

1. What was the name of the short film?
2. Who was the main character in the story?

3. Where did the robot live?
4. What did the robot see on the street?
5. Who tried to stop the robot?
6. How did the story end?
7. What was the message of the film?
8. Why did everyone like the robot?

LISTENING. A 3–5minute short film or cartoon (“*The Present*”)
https://youtu.be/WfxQuD9weWM?si=gA7c_zpqucfD9xK7

Task: Watch the film carefully. Answer comprehension questions:

1. Who are the main characters?
2. What happens first?
3. What problem do they have?
4. How does the story end?
5. Where does the story take place?
6. Who helps the main character?
7. What important event happens in the middle of the story?
8. What lesson can we learn from the story?
9. How do the characters solve their problem?
10. What surprises the readers in the story?

HOMEWORK. Write a short paragraph about your favorite short film. Do the multiple-choice test.

Include:

- The name of the film
- The main characters
- What you liked about it

1. I ____ swim very well.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) am

2. ____ you help me, please?

- a) Can
- b) Are
- c) Do

3. When I was five, I ____ ride a bike.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) am

4. She ____ speak three languages.

- a) could
- b) is
- c) can

5. ____ I have some water, please?

- a) Could
- b) Do
- c) Am

6. My brother ____ play the guitar.

- a) could
- b) can
- c) is

7. When we lived in the village, we ____ see many stars.

- a) could
- b) can
- c) are

8. ____ you open the window, please?

- a) Can
- b) Is
- c) Does

9. They ____ come to the party tomorrow.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) am

10. When she was a child, she ____ draw very well.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) are

TOPIC 12. HEROES AND VILLAINS



SUPERHEROES' OUTFIT



Write the names under the correct pictures :

Cape - mask - costume/bodysuit - boots - gloves - armour- boots - helmet - logo - headband- claws - belt - leotard - wings- glasses- sword - hammer - shield - Bow and arrows -hood - whip - tights - bodysuit/costume



bow and arrows



shield



sword



hammer



whip



gloves



claws



belt



boots



wings



headband



helmet



mask



glasses



hood



leotard/tights



logo



costume / bodysuit



armour



cape

VOCABULARY

1. Hero – qahramon
2. Villain – yovuz odam, salbiy qahramon
3. Power – kuch, qobiliyat
4. Save – qutqarmoq, saqlamoq
5. Evil –yovuz, yomon
6. Fight – urishmoq, jang qilmoq
7. Rescue – qutqarish, yordam berish
8. Secret – sir
9. Brave – jasur
10. Plan – reja

SPEAKING. Answer to the questions below.

1. Who is your favourite hero or villain?
2. Do you like stories about superheroes?
3. What powers do you wish you had?
4. Do you think heroes are always good people?
5. Can a villain ever become a hero? Why or why not?
6. Which superhero or villain would you like to be for a day? Why?
7. Who is your favourite superhero team or group?
8. Have you ever read a comic book or watched a superhero movie more than once? Which one?
9. Do you prefer superheroes with superpowers or heroes with ordinary skills? Why?
10. If you could create your own superhero, what powers would they have?

EXERCISE 1. Match the words with their meanings.

A (Words) | B (Meanings)

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. hero | a) special ability or strength |
| 2. villain | b) something people do not know |
| 3. power | c) a person admired for courage |
| 4. save | d) to protect someone from danger |
| 5. evil | e) morally bad or wicked |
| 6. fight | f) to use force against someone or something |
| 7. rescue | g) to save someone from harm |
| 8. secret | h) a person who does bad things |
| 9. brave | i) ready to face danger |
| 10. plan | j) an idea or method to do something |

EXERCISE 2. Use the correct words below.

Hero, villain, power, save, evil, fight, rescue, secret, brave, plan

1. Superman is a famous _____.
2. The _____ tried to destroy the city.
3. Spiderman has a special _____.
4. The police came to _____ the people.
5. The _____ witch turned everyone into stone.
6. The heroes will _____ to protect their city.
7. The firefighters tried to _____ the cat from the tree.
8. The superhero's real name is a _____.
9. She was very _____ during the fire.
10. The villain made a _____ to steal the diamond.

GRAMMAR. MAY / MIGHT

Holat	Modal	Ma'nosil / Izohi	Formula	Misollar
Permission (Ruxsat so'rash / berish)	May	Ruxsat so'rash va berish. Might deyarli ishlatilmaydi.	may + verb	May I come in? – Ichkariga kirsam bo'ladimi? You may leave early today. – Bugun erta ketishingiz mumkin.
Possibility (Ehtimollik)	May / Might	May: ehtimollik ko'proq (50– 60%) Might: ehtimollik pastroq (30– 40%)	may/might + verb	She may come today. – U bugun kelishi mumkin. He might be busy now. – U hozir band bo'lishi mumkin. It may rain later. – Keyin yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin. They might not join us. – Ular bizga qo'shilmasligi mumkin.
Speculation about the past (O'tmish haqida taxmin)	May / Might	Ehtimol ... bo'lgandir	may/might have + V3	She may have forgotten the meeting. – Ehtimol u uchrashuvni unutgandir. He might have lost his keys. – Ehtimol u kalitlarini yo'qotgandir.
Requests (Muloyim so'rash)	May	Faqat may ishlatiladi	may + verb	May I use your pen? – Ruchkangizni ishlatsam bo'ladimi?

EXERCISE 3. Choose: may / might / may have / might have

1. She ____ be at home, I'm not sure.
2. It ____ rain tonight, take an umbrella.
3. He ____ forgotten to call you yesterday.

4. ____ I ask a question?
5. They ____ not come to the party.
6. She ____ have lost her bag on the bus.
7. You ____ leave after you finish the test.
8. He looks tired. He ____ be sick.

READING. Read the text carefully and answer to the questions below.

The Brave Hero

Once there was a young hero named Arin. He lived in a small town where a villain often caused trouble. One day, the villain stole the town's treasure. Arin knew he must act quickly. He used his clever plan to catch the villain. People in the town were proud of Arin because he was brave and never gave up. From that day, everyone believed that even ordinary people can be heroes if they try to do the right thing.

Questions:

1. What did the villain do?
2. What did Arin do to stop the villain?
3. Why were people proud of Arin?
4. What does the story teach us?
5. Can anyone be a hero? Why?
6. How did Arin feel when he helped others?
7. What difficult choice did Arin have to make?
8. Who supported Arin during the story?
9. What was the most surprising moment in the story?
10. How did Arin's actions change the people around him?

LISTENING. Watch the podcast below with your teacher, and discuss it with your pairs with the help of your teacher.

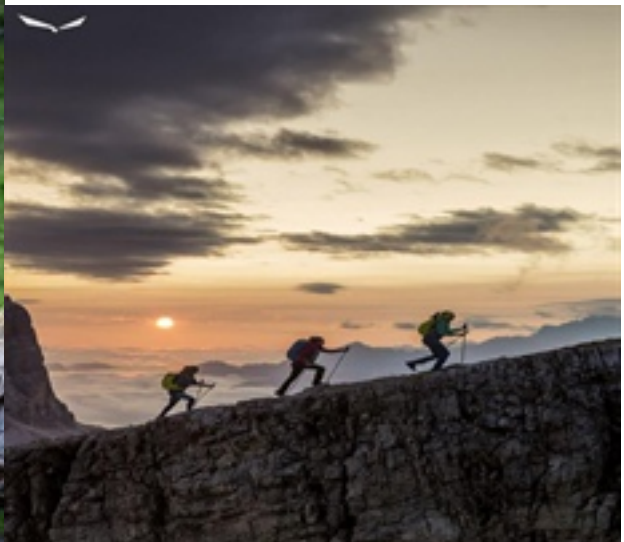
<https://youtu.be/FgdKD9owv7E?si=QhDJZNgP9MPbzuZ4>

HOMEWORK. Do the multiple-choice test.

Progress Test

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. She ____ come to the party; she hasn't decided yet.
A) may
B) must
C) should | 2. It looks cloudy. It ____ rain later.
A) must
B) might
C) should |
| 3. ____ I borrow your notebook?
A) Might
B) May
C) Must | 4. He ____ have forgotten the homework.
A) might
B) might have
C) must |
| 5. They ____ not come today because they are busy.
A) may
B) must
C) should | 6. She ____ be at home, but I'm not sure.
A) might
B) must
C) can |
| 7. You ____ go now. Class is over.
A) may
B) might
C) should | 8. He looks tired. He ____ be sick.
A) might
B) must
C) should |
| 9. She ____ have left her bag in the car; she can't find it.
A) may
B) may have
C) must have | 10. It's possible that he ____ know the answer.
A) may
B) must
C) should |

TOPIC 13. CREATE YOUR OWN STORY



VOCABULARY.

Learn these words. Read their meanings in English and Uzbek.

1. Word	Simple English Meaning	O‘zbekcha Ma’nosi
2. Character	a person in a story	hikoyadagi shaxs
3. Setting	the place and time of a story	voqealar joyi va vaqti
4. Plot	the main events of a story	asosiy voqealar
5. Conflict	a problem in the story	muammo, to‘qnashuv
6. Journey	a long trip or travel	sayohat
7. Dialogue	talk between characters	qahramonlar suhbat
8. Hero	the good and brave person	jasur ijobiy qahramon
9. Villain	the bad person	salbiy qahramon
10. Adventure	an exciting experience	sarguzasht
11. Mystery	something secret or unknown	sir, jumboq
12. Bravery	being brave	jasorat
13. Fear	feeling afraid	qo‘rquv
14. Moral	the lesson of a story	hikoyaning sabog‘i
15. Twist	a surprise change	kutilmagan burilish
16. Resolution	how the problem is solved	muammoning yechimi
17. Ally	a helper or friend	do‘st, yordamchi

18. Obstacle	something that makes it hard to succeed	to'siq
19. Goal	something you want to reach	maqsad
20. Imagine	to create ideas in your mind	tasavvur qilmoq
21. Ending	the last part of a story	hikoyaning oxiri

SPEAKING. Answer to the questions below

1. What kind of stories do you like (adventure, fantasy, mystery, etc.)?
2. Who is your favorite character from a story or movie?
3. Where do most stories take place? (forest, city, school, space, etc.)
4. What makes a story interesting for you?
5. What problems can characters have in a story?
6. If you could write a story, what would it be about?

GRAMMAR FOCUS. MUST

Explanation (English)

Must is used to express obligation, necessity, or strong advice.

Modal	Ma'nosi / Izohi	Formula	Misollar (Inglizcha)	Tarjima (O'zbekcha)
Must	Majburiyat, shartlik, keraklik	must + verb	You must study every day. I must go now.	Sen har kuni o'qishing kerak. Men hozir ketishim kerak.

Mustn't	Taqiqlash, mumkin emas	must not / mustn't + verb	You mustn't smoke here.	Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.
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EXERCISE. Choose the correct answer. (Must)

1. You ____ wear a helmet when you ride a bike. (must / can)
2. Students ____ be quiet in the library. (must / mustn't)
3. You ____ talk during the exam. (mustn't / must)
4. I ____ finish this project today. (must / can)
5. You ____ be careful. (must / mustn't)
6. Visitors ____ touch the animals. (mustn't / must)
7. We ____ leave now. It's late. (must / can)
8. You ____ drink water every day. (must / mustn't)
9. She ____ forget her homework again. (mustn't / must)
10. Doctors ____ wash their hands often. (must / can)

READING. Read the text carefully and answer to the questions below.

The Lost Map

Once upon a time, there was a girl named Lina. She wanted to find a lost treasure. One day, she found an old map in her house. First, she packed her bag and started her journey. She walked through forests and climbed small hills. On the way, she met a small fox who became her friend. Then, they saw a bad man who wanted to steal the map. Lina was brave and saved the map. Finally, she found the treasure and learned that true treasure is friendship and courage.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Who is the main character?
2. What did she want to find?
3. Who helped her on the way?
4. Who tried to take the map?
5. What is the message (moral) of the story?

LISTENING. Watch the video and answer the questions below:

https://youtu.be/jKi2SvWOCXc?si=ytY_hZAD-DwxJfWW

Questions:

1. What is the story about?
2. Who are the main characters?
3. What happens at the end?
4. Where does the story take place?
5. What problem do the characters face?
6. How do the characters solve the problem?
7. What lesson can we learn from the story?
8. What is the most exciting part of the story?
9. How do the characters feel during the story?
10. Who helps the main character?

HOMEWORK. Do the multiple-choice test.

1. What is the place and time of a story called?

- a) character
- b) setting
- c) plot
- d) ending

2. Who is the bad person in a story?

- a) hero
- b) ally
- c) villain
- d) friend

3. What do we call the most exciting part?

- a) ending
- b) climax
- c) twist
- d) resolution

4. What does the word 'moral' mean?

- a) lesson
- b) problem
- c) friend
- d) time

5. Which word shows order of events?

- a) quickly
- b) first
- c) big
- d) slow

6. Which verb is regular?

- a) go
- b) walk
- c) see
- d) take

7. Who helped Lina in the story?

- a) a fox
- b) a bird
- c) a dragon
- d) a wizard

8. What did Lina find?

- a) a letter
- b) a map
- c) a ring
- d) a sword

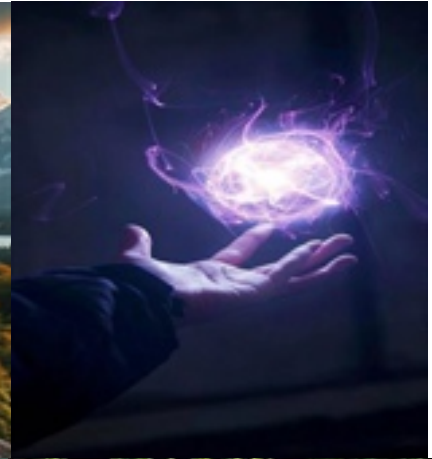
9. What was the villain's goal?

- a) steal the map
- b) help Lina
- c) climb the mountain
- d) build a house

10. What is the message of the story?

- a) Money is best
- b) Friendship is treasure
- c) Never travel
- d) Always fight

TOPIC 14. STORY TIME CIRCLE



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Story – Hikoya	10. Castle – Qasr
2. Character – Qahramon	11. Hero – Qahramon
3. Adventure – Sarguzasht	12. Villain – Yovuz qahramon
4. Mystery – Sir, jumboq	13. Fairy – Parizoda
5. Magic – Sehr	14. Dragon – Ajdaho
6. Kingdom – Qirollik	15. Legend – Afsona
7. Treasure – Xazina	16. Journey – Sayohat
8. Monster – Maxluq	17. Spell – Sehrli so‘z
9. Forest – O‘rmon	18. Map – Xarita

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you like listening to or telling stories? Why?
2. What kind of stories do you enjoy the most — funny, scary, or adventure stories?
3. What was your favorite story when you were a child?
4. Have you ever written your own story? What was it about
5. If you could be a character in a story, who would you be and why?
6. Do you prefer reading stories or watching movies? Why?
7. What kind of stories do you like the most — adventure, fantasy, or mystery?
8. Which story character do you think is the bravest?
9. Have you ever read a story that changed your thinking? How?
10. What makes a story interesting for you — the characters or the plot?

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps with words from the word box.

story, character, adventure, magic, forest, dragon, treasure, castle, hero, journey

1. The ___ begins with “Once upon a time...”
2. The main ___ of the story was a brave girl.
3. They went on a long ___ to find the golden key.
4. The wizard used his ___ to open the secret door.
5. A big ___ guarded the hidden ___.
6. The prince lived in a beautiful ___ on the hill.
7. The ___ saved the people from danger.
8. Their ___ through the dark ___ was full of surprises.
9. The dragon guarded a huge ___ full of treasure.
10. The hero went on a long ___ to find the lost crown.

GRAMMAR. SHOULD

MODAL VERBS

SHOULD

- **Advice**
 - * You **should** eat more fruits and vegetables.
 - * I think we **should** wait for her now.
 - * You **should** take a break and get some rest.
- **Obligation**
 - * You **should** walk to work.
 - * You **should** save some money.
 - * You **should** do more exercise.
- **Probability / Expectation**
 - * A ticket to Paris **should** cost a lot.
 - * This **shouldn't** be Mark's house.
 - * I smell bread baking. There **should** be a bakery nearby.

— www.englishgrammarhere.com —

Should – barcha shaxslarda bir xil qo‘llanadi (I, you, he, she, we, they).

More examples (story theme):

The hero should listen to the old man’s advice.

The children should stay together in the forest.

The girl should trust her friends.

The villagers should prepare for danger.

The boy should follow the map carefully.

EXERCISE 2. Write the verbs in brackets with should.

1. The hero ___ (follow) the wise man’s advice.
2. We ___ (help) each other more often.
3. They ___ (stay) away from the dark forest.
4. My friends ___ (be) more careful.
5. The villagers ___ (prepare) for the storm.

EXERCISE 3. Circle or underline the correct verb form.

1. The hero (should listen / listened) to his mentor.
2. We (should protect / protected) the village.
3. The children (should stay / stayed) together.
4. She (should think / thought) before acting.
5. They (should help / helped) each other.

EXERCISE 4. Write one sentence with should for each verb.

Go

Learn

Help

Eat

Stay

Example: go → You should go to bed early.

READING. Read the text and answer the questions.

The Mysterious Box

One day, a boy named Ali was walking near the river when he found a small wooden box. It was locked, and there was a note that said, “Open it under the full moon.”

Ali waited until the full moon night. When he opened the box, a bright light came out and turned into a fairy! The fairy said, “Thank you for freeing me! I was trapped in the box for 100 years.”

Ali was surprised. The fairy gave him one wish. He wished for peace in his village. From that day, everyone lived happily and kindly together.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where did Ali find the box?
2. When did he open it?
3. Who came out of the box?
4. What did the fairy give him?
5. What was Ali's wish?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand

<https://youtu.be/9a9qNLUpkV8?si=OiNw4PnEF3QWUtnp>

HOMEWORK. Do the multiple-choice test.

1. The story began with "Once upon a time," __?

- a) Didn't it
- b) did it
- c) doesn't it
- d) won't it

3. They __ (not see) the fairy before.

- a) didn't see
- b) don't see
- c) didn't saw
- d) not saw

5. The fairy __ (give) him one wish.

- a) gives
- b) gave
- c) giving
- d) given

7. The students __ (watch) a science video.

- a) watched
- b) watching
- c) watches
- d) watch

9. The dragon __ (fly) over the mountains.

- a) flied
- b) flew
- c) flying
- d) flies

2. He __ (find) a key inside the box.

- a) find
- b) found
- c) finding
- d) finds

4. The hero __ (fight) the dragon bravely.

- a) fights
- b) fighting
- c) fought
- d) fought

6. The princess __ (go) to the secret garden.

- a) goed
- b) gone
- c) goes
- d) went

8. Tom __ (not finish) his project on time.

- a) didn't finish
- b) didn't finish
- c) don't finish
- d) not finished

10. The knight __ (save) the village.

- a) saved
- b) saving
- c) saves
- d) saved

TOPIC 15. MOVIE SCENE



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Scene – sahna / epizod	12. Costume – kostyum
2. Director – rejissor	13. Make-up – grim
3. Actor – aktyor	14. Climax – kulminatsiya
4. Actress – aktrisa	15. Plot – syujet
5. Script – ssenariy	16. Set – suratga olish maydoni
6. Camera – kamera	17. Scene rehearsal – sahna mashg‘uloti / repetitsiya
7. Lighting – yoritish	18. Film crew – film jamoasi
8. Sound effects – tovush effektlari	19. Action! – “Boshladik!” (rejissor buyrug‘i)
9. Background – fon	20. Cut! – “To‘xta!” (rejissor buyrug‘i)
10. Dialogue – dialog	
11. Props – rekvizitlar	

SPEAKING. Answer questions below.

1. Do you like watching movies? Why or why not?
2. What is your favorite movie scene and why?
3. Who is your favorite actor or actress?
4. What type of movies do you enjoy the most?
5. Have you ever imagined acting in a movie?
6. Which movie did you watch recently and like? Why?
7. Do you prefer animated movies or real-life movies? Why?
8. Who would you like to watch a movie with — friends or family?

GRAMMAR TOPIC. ” Would You Like...? “

Would like - grammar

We use **would like + to -verb** to make positive sentences.

Example:
Would you like to have lunch one day next week?
I'd like to have your opinion.

“Would you like...?” – bu taklif yoki muloyim so‘rov berishda ishlatiladi.

Tuzilishi 2 xil bo‘ladi:

1) Would you like + noun?

Bu biror narsa taklif qilish uchun.

Would you like an apple? — Siz olma xohlaysizmi?

2) Would you like + to + verb?

Bu biror harakatni taklif qilish uchun.

Would you like to go to the gym? — Siz sport zaliga borishni xohlaysizmi?

Would you like going to gym? — noto‘g‘ri

Would you like to go to the gym? — to‘g‘ri

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps with correct suggestions.

1. _____ you like _____ (tea)?
2. _____ you like _____ (to watch) a movie tonight?
3. _____ you like _____ (an orange)?
4. _____ you like _____ (to visit) the museum?
5. _____ you like _____ (a slice of cake)?
6. _____ you like _____ (to join) our team?
7. _____ you like _____ (a glass of water)?
8. _____ you like _____ (to try) this costume?
9. _____ you like _____ (to meet) the director?
10. _____ you like _____ (some popcorn)

EXERCISE 2. Answer the questions.

Q: Would you like to play a game?

A: _____

Q: Would you like some ice cream?

A: _____

Q: Would you like to watch a cartoon?

A: _____

Q: Would you like to read a book?

A: _____

Q: Would you like to go to the zoo?

A: _____

EXERCISE 3. Solve the puzzle. Find all words.

Making Movies

Word Search Puzzle



ACTORS
CAMERA
CLOSE UP
COSTUME
DIALOGUE
DIRECTOR
EDITING
FILM CREW

HOLLYWOOD
LIGHTING
LOCATION
MAKE-UP
MUSIC
PRODUCTION
PROPS
SCENES

SCREENPLAY
SCRIPT
SOUND STAGE
SPECIAL EFFECTS
STORYBOARD
STUDIO
STUNTS
WARDROBE

EXERCISE 4. Look at the pictures and try to guess the movie names.

GUESS THE MOVIE



The Wolf of Wall Street	Madagascar
Kung Fu Panda	Titanic A Star is Born
Twilight	American Pie 17 Again
Lion King	The Devil Wears Prada
Princess Diaries	Notebook Cinderella
Man in Black	Night in Museum
Happy Feet	Harry Potter
Lord of the Rings	Ninja Turtles
The Beauty and the Beast	

READING. Read and translate the text into Uzbek language.

A Movie Scene

When filmmakers shoot a movie, they create many scenes. A movie scene shows a short part of the story, often in one place. First, the director explains what will happen. Then the actors read their lines from the script. The camera crew prepares the lights and sound. When everything is ready, the director says “Action!” and the actors begin. If someone makes a mistake, the director says “Cut!” and they try again. Filming a scene can be difficult, but it is exciting work.

LISTENING. Watch the cartoon and tell about what you understood from it.

https://youtu.be/kLFyNRuEkCM?si=4u9h8bh8VRrubf_c

HOMEWORK. Do the test and check it.

1. “Would you like ____ cup of tea?”

- a) an
- b) a
- c) to

3. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) Would you like going to the party?
- b) Would you like to go to the party?
- c) Would you like go party?

5. “Would you like ____ this new movie?”

- a) watching
- b) to watch

7. Which is correct?

- a) Would you like to eat?
- b) Would you like eating?
- c) Would you like eat?

2. “Would you like ____ to the cinema?”

- a) go
- b) going
- c) to go

4. “Would you like ____ orange?”

- a) a
- b) an
- c) to
- c) watch

6. “Would you like ____ some juice?”

- a) to
- b) have
- c) some

8. “Would you like ____ our podcast?”

- a) joining
- b) to join
- c) join

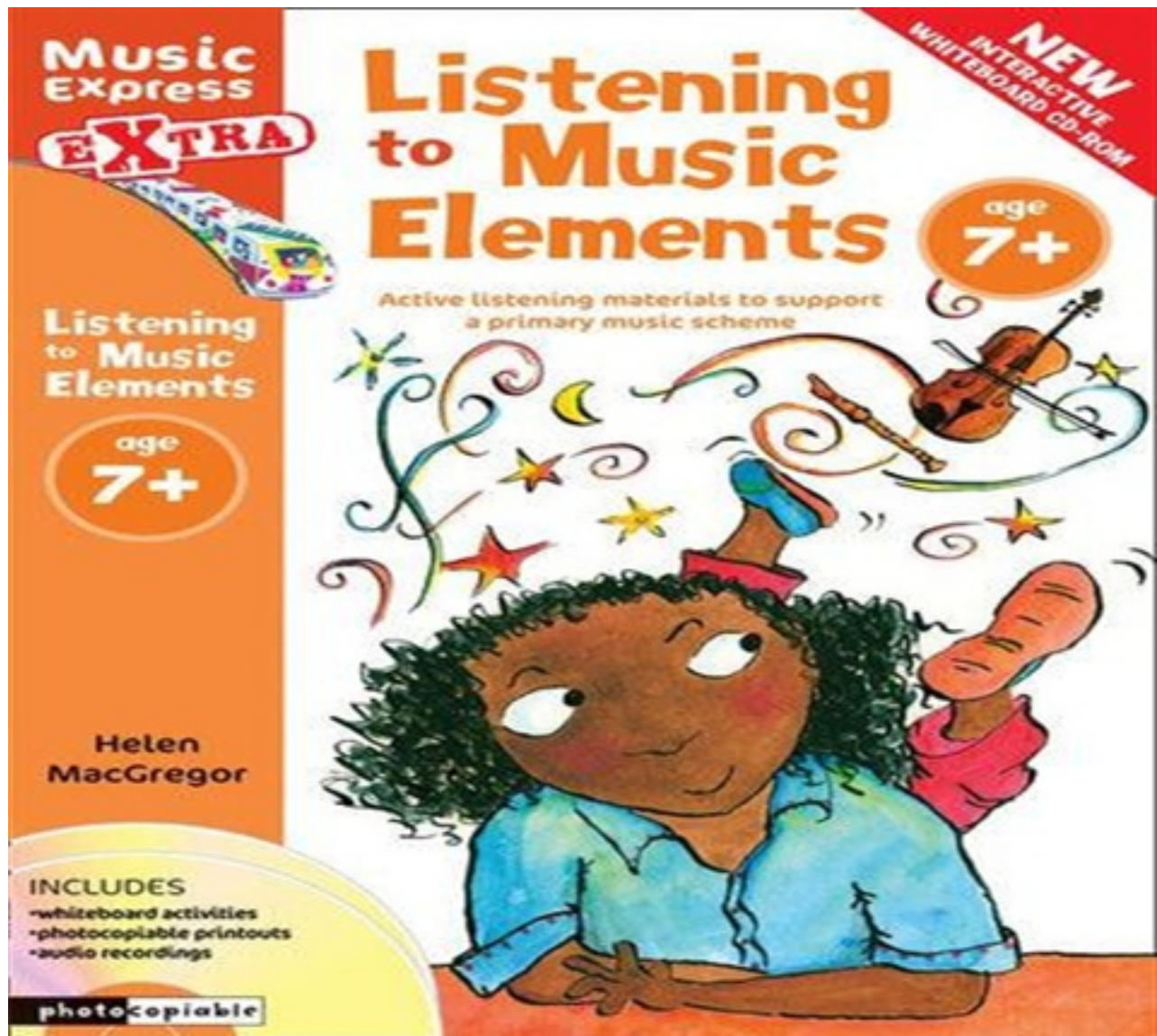
9. "Would you like ____ a break?"

- a) take
- b) taking
- c) to take

10. "Would you like ____ the mystery story?"

- a) to hear
- b) hearing
- c) hear

TOPIC 16. INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC AND LISTENING SKILLS



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Music – Musiq	10. Drum – Baraban
2. Rhythm – Ritm	11. Violin – Skripka
3. Melody – Ohang	12. Concert – Kontsert
4. Song – Qo‘shiq	13. Stage – Sahna
5. Singer – Qo‘shiqchi	14. Audience – Tomoshabinlar
6. Band – Guruh	15. Lyrics – Qo‘shiq matni
7. Instrument – Asbob	16. Volume – Tovush darajasi
8. Guitar – Gitara	17. Headphones – Naushnik
9. Piano – Pianino	

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. What kind of music do you like to listen to and why?
2. When do you usually listen to music — at home, on the way to school, or somewhere else?
3. Can you play any musical instrument? If yes, which one? If not, which instrument would you like to learn?
4. Who is your favorite singer or band, and what do you like about their songs?
5. How does music make you feel when you are sad, happy, or tired?
6. Do you prefer singing along or just listening to music? Why?
7. Have you ever been to a live concert? What was it like?
8. What song do you usually listen to when you want to relax?
9. Do you like songs in English, your native language, or other languages? Why?
10. How often do you listen to music in a day?

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps with words from the word box.

music, rhythm, melody, song, singer, band, instrument, guitar, piano, drum,
concert, stage, audience, lyrics, headphone

1. I love listening to relaxing _____ when I do my homework.
2. The _____ of this song is so beautiful that it makes me calm.
3. My favorite _____ is very popular and performs on TV every weekend.
4. We watched a live _____ in the park last Sunday.
5. The _____ stood and clapped loudly after the performance.
6. I can play one _____ — the guitar.
7. The _____ beat of this song makes me want to dance.
8. The _____ of this band practice every day to sound perfect.
9. He learned to play the _____ when he was only five years old.
10. The drummer plays the _____ very loudly in rock music.
11. Please put on your _____ before listening to music so you don't disturb others.
12. The singer forgot the _____ during the live performance.
13. The pianist walked onto the _____ with a big smile.
14. This _____ reminds me of my childhood memories.
15. She spends hours every day playing the _____ to improve her skills.

EXERCISE 2. Solve the crossword puzzle.

Music Word Search



BAND
CHORUS
CONDUCTOR
HARMONY
MELODY
NOTE
PITCH
SONG
TEMPO

BASS
CLEF
CRESCENDO
HIGH
MINOR
ORCHESTRA
PLAY
STAFF
TREBLE

BEAT
COMPOSER
GUITAR
KEY
MUSIC
PIANO
RHYTHM
SYMPHONY
VERSE

GRAMMAR TOPIC "THERE IS/THERE ARE"

There is — 1 ta narsa uchun ishlatiladi:

There is a book. (Bitta kitob bor.)

There are — 2 ta yoki ko‘p uchun ishlatiladi:

There are three books. (Uchta kitob bor.)

Inkor shakli Bu yerda yo‘q deyish uchun ishlatiladi:

There isn’t (birlik)

There aren’t (ko‘plik)

Savol shakli Bu yerda bormi? deyish uchun ishlatiladi:

Is there...? (1 ta)

Are there...? (ko‘p)

EXERCISE 3. Fill the gaps with there is / there are / there isn’t / there aren’t / Is there? / Are there?

1. _____ a pen on the table.
2. _____ two windows in my room.
3. _____ any milk in the fridge. (yo‘q)
4. _____ a cat in the garden?
5. _____ many books on the shelf.
6. _____ a bus stop near your house?
7. _____ a big tree behind the school.
8. _____ any students in the class. (yo‘q)
9. _____ three pictures on the wall.
10. _____ a computer in the office?

EXERCISE 4. Solve the cryptogram and find the hidden words.

Music Cryptogram

Can you find the words by using the key below?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
												
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
												

1.      

2.      

3.       

4.     

5.          

6.    

7.      

8.        

9.     

10.     

11.        

12.     

13.         

14.    

EXERCISE 6. Choose one speaking and talk by using there is/ there are.

Speaking cards

YOUR CITY - Is there a football stadium in your city? - Are there 5 cinemas? - Is there a big park? 	YOUR ROOM - Is there a TV in your room? - Are there 3 toys on your bed? - Is there a lamp on your desk? 
YOUR FRIDGE - Are there 2 bottles of milk in your fridge? - Are there 10 eggs? - Is there a cake? 	YOUR SCHOOLBAG - Are there 5 candies in your schoolbag? - Is there a lunchbox? - Is there a bottle with water? 
YOUR DESK - Are there 10 pencils on your desk? - Is there an eraser? - Are there 5 rulers on it? 	YOUR WARDROBE - Are there 5 dresses in your wardrobe? - Is there a mirror on your wardrobe? - Are there 4 boxes? 
YOUR CLASSROOM - Is there a smart board in your classroom? - Are there 3 windows? - Are there 10 desks? 	YOUR MOBILE PHONE - Are there photos in your mobile phone? - Is there a camera? - Are there 2 sim cards? 
YOUR HOUSE - Are there 3 rooms in your house? - Are there many flowers in it? - Is there a yard? 	YOUR COUNTRY - Is there the President in your country? - Are there big mountains? - Is there much snow in winter? 

(51) Coli

READING. Read the text and do the comprehension questions.

The Power of Music

Music is a big part of our lives. We listen to it when we are happy, sad, tired, or even when we study. Many people believe that music can change our mood and help us relax. For example, soft and slow songs can make us feel calm, while fast songs can make us feel energetic.

My best friend Lola loves listening to pop music when she does her homework. She says it helps her concentrate. Her brother, on the other hand, prefers classical music. He plays the piano and enjoys learning new melodies. Every evening, their family listens to music together and sometimes sings along.

Scientists say that listening to music is also good for our brain. It improves our memory, helps us focus, and even reduces stress. That's why teachers sometimes play quiet background music in class — it helps students feel comfortable and learn better.

So, next time you study or relax, try listening to your favorite songs. You might be surprised how much music can help you feel and learn better!

Comprehension Questions

1. When do people usually listen to music, according to the text?

2. What kind of music does Lola like to listen to while doing homework?

3. What does Lola's brother enjoy doing with music?

4. How can music help students in the classroom?

5. What does the writer suggest doing next time you study or relax?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand.

<https://youtu.be/VHsuo86XFfY?feature=shared>

HOMEWORK. Do the test and check it with your teacher.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ a dog in the yard. | 2. _____ any apples on the table? |
| A) There are | A) Are there |
| B) There is | B) Is there |
| C) There isn't | C) There are |
| 3. _____ two chairs in the room. | 4. _____ a bank near here? |
| A) There is | A) Is there |
| B) There are | B) Are there |
| C) There isn't | C) There aren't |
| 5. _____ any water in the bottle.
(yo'q) | 6. _____ many cars in the street
today. |
| A) There is | A) There is |
| B) There aren't | B) There are |
| C) There isn't | C) Is there |
| 7. _____ a yellow house next to the
school. | 8. _____ any students in the
classroom? |
| A) There are | A) Is there |
| B) There is | B) There is |
| C) Are there | C) Are there |

9. _____ three sandwiches in the bag.

- A) There are
- B) There is
- C) There isn't

10. _____ a problem with my phone.

- A) There is
- B) There are
- C) Are there

TOPIC 17. MUSIC AROUND THE WORLD



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

English Word	O'zbekcha tarjimasi
Music	Musiq
Melody	Kuy
Rhythm	Ritm
Song	Qo'shiq
Singer	Qo'shiqchi
Band	Guruh
Instrument	Asbob
Guitar	Gitara
Drum	Baraban
Violin	Skripka
Piano	Pianino
Traditional music	An'anaviy musiq
Pop music	Pop musiq
Classical music	Klassik musiq
Concert	Kontsert
Festival	Festival
Dance	Raqs
Audience	Tomoshabin
Stage	Sahna
Lyrics	Qo'shiq so'zlari

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

Discuss these questions with your partner:

1. What kind of music do you like to listen to?
2. Who is your favorite singer or band?
3. When do you usually listen to music?
4. What traditional music do people play in your country?
5. Can you play any musical instrument?
6. Why do people love music?
7. How do children learn about music in your country?
8. Who are some famous musicians or singers from your country?

EXERCISE 1. Match the words with their meanings.

A	B
1. Melody	a) A person who sings songs
2. Instrument	b) The words of a song
3. Festival	c) A special event with music and dance
4. Lyrics	d) A musical tool (like a guitar or drum)
5. Audience	e) A beautiful tune you can hum
6. Band	f) A group of people playing music together

EXERCISE 2. Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

(band, concert, rhythm, stage, guitar, traditional, dance, song)

1. We went to a live _____ last night.
2. The Uzbek doira has a very strong _____.
3. My father can play the _____ very well.
4. The dancers moved beautifully to the _____.
5. At the festival, singers performed on a big _____.
6. Our music club has a small _____ of three students.
7. They sang a famous _____ from Michael Jackson.
8. I love listening to _____ music from different countries.
9. The band played a new _____ for the audience.
10. She learned to play the _____ last year.
11. Many people danced to the lively _____ at the party.
12. He wrote his first _____ when he was ten.
13. The orchestra performed on a huge _____ in the city square.
14. My favorite singer released a new _____ yesterday.
15. They clapped their hands to the fast _____ of the song.

GRAMMAR. THERE WAS / THERE WERE

THERE IS, THERE ARE THERE WAS, THERE WERE	
test-english.com	
POSITIVE	PRESENT
	there is there's
	there are
	PAST
NEGATIVE	PRESENT
	there is not there isn't
	there are not there aren't
	PAST
	there was not there wasn't
QUESTIONS	PRESENT
	is there?
	are there?
	PAST
SHORT ANSWERS	PRESENT
	Yes, there is. No, there is not/isn't.
	Yes, there are. No, there are not/aren't.
	PAST
	Yes, there was. No, there was not/wasn't.
	Yes, there were. No, there were not/weren't.

There was va **There were** o'tgan zamonda biror narsa yoki odamning mavjud bo'lganini aytish uchun ishlatiladi.

There was – *yagona (singular)* otlar bilan.

There were – *ko'plik (plural)* otlar bilan.

Structure: Affirmative (tasdiq):

There was + singular noun

There were + plural noun

Negative (inkor):

There wasn't + singular noun

There weren't + plural noun

Question (savol):

Was there + singular noun?

Were there + plural noun?

Examples:

There was a concert in our school yesterday.

There were many students at the event.

There wasn't any musical instrument in the room.

Were there singers at the festival? – Yes, there were.

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the blanks:

Quyidagi gaplarda **there was / there were** ni to'g'ri shaklini qo'ying:

1. Yesterday, _____ a music show at our school.
2. There _____ many people in the concert hall.
3. _____ a famous singer at the event.
4. There _____ any free seats in the room.
5. _____ two guitars on the stage.
6. There _____ a big screen behind the stage.
7. _____ any microphones on the table?
8. There _____ too many fans near the entrance.
9. There _____ a piano in the corner of the hall.
10. _____ any speakers outside the building?

READING. Read the text:

Music is a universal language. Every country has its own music that shows its culture and traditions. In India, people love to listen to classical songs and play the sitar. In Africa, drums are very popular. In America, pop and rock music are the most famous. People enjoy concerts and music festivals where singers from different countries perform. Music brings people together and makes the world more colorful.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Why is music called a universal language?
2. What musical instrument is popular in India?
3. What kind of music is famous in America?
4. What do people do at music festivals?
5. What does music bring to people?

LISTENING. Watch and try to understand video.

Video: [Different Types of Music for Kids](#)

Questions:

1. How many music types are mentioned in the video?
2. Which music style is your favorite from the video?
3. What instruments can you see in the video?
4. What kind of music makes you dance?
5. What kind of music helps you relax?

HOMEWORK. Choose the correct answer:

1. Yesterday, _____ a music concert in our school.
A) there was B) there were C) there wasn't D) there weren't
2. At the concert, _____ many students and teachers.
A) there was B) there were C) was there D) weren't there
3. In the hall, _____ a big stage for the singers.
A) there were B) there was C) were there D) there weren't
4. At the event, _____ any free seats.
A) there was B) there were C) there weren't D) wasn't there
5. During the show, _____ two guitars on the table.
A) there were B) there was C) wasn't there D) there wasn't
6. On the wall, _____ a poster of a famous band.
A) there were B) was there C) there was D) weren't there
7. After the concert, _____ snacks for everyone.
A) there was B) there were C) there wasn't D) were there
8. In the classroom, _____ any musical instruments yesterday.
A) there weren't B) there weren't any C) there was D) weren't there
9. Last week, _____ a music festival in the city.
A) there was B) there were C) was there D) there wasn't
10. At the festival, _____ many different performances.
A) there was B) there were C) wasn't there D) there wasn't

TOPIC 18. PODCASTS & ACTIVE LISTENING



podcast



episode



host



listener



microphone



topic

Vocabulary

№	English word	Meaning (EN)	O'zbekcha tarjima
1.	podcast	audio recording on a topic	podkast, muayyan mavzudagi audio yozuv
2.	episode	one part of a podcast	epizod, podkastning bir qismi
3.	host	the person who speaks or leads	boshlovchi, olib boruvchi
4.	listener	a person who listens	tinglovchi
5.	microphone	device for recording voice	mikrofon, ovoz yozish qurilmasi
6.	topic	the subject of a talk	mavzu

7.	interview	asking and answering questions	intervyu, savol-javob
8.	opinion	what you think or feel	fikr, mulohaza
9.	interesting	something that catches attention	qiziqarli
10.	surprising	unexpected or new	hayratlanarli, kutilmagan

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you like listening to podcasts?
2. What kind of podcasts do you enjoy?
3. Who do you usually listen to – a host or guests?
4. When do you usually listen to audio (home, school, bus)?
5. Do you learn new things from podcasts?

EXERCISE 1. Matching (Match the words with their meanings):

Match the words in **Column A** with their meanings in **Column B**.

A (Words)	B (Meanings)
1. podcast	a) an audio recording on a topic
2. episode	b) one part of a podcast series
3. host	c) the person who leads or speaks in a podcast
4. listener	d) a person who listens to the podcast
5. microphone	e) device for recording voice
6. topic	f) the subject of a discussion or talk
7. interview	g) a talk with questions and answers
8. opinion	h) what you think or feel about something
9. interesting	i) something that catches attention
10. surprising	j) something unexpected or new

EXERCISE 2. Gap Filling (Use the correct word from the box)

podcast, episode, host, listener, microphone, topic, interview, opinion,
interesting, surprising

Complete the sentences:

1. The _____ is about animals and nature.
2. The _____ asked smart questions to the guest.
3. I am a good _____ and I listen carefully.
4. The _____ was very short but useful.
5. He used a _____ to record his voice.
6. The _____ of today's podcast is "Helping the Earth."
7. The teacher made an _____ with a famous singer.
8. The story was very _____ and made us laugh.
9. Her _____ about the story was different from mine.
10. The ending was really _____ and nobody expected it!

GRAMMAR: IT FOR TIME/DAY/DISTANCE/WEATHER/ IT IS EASY/DIFFICULT/ADJ TO DO SMTH.

We use "it" when we talk about time, days, weather, distance, and activities.

We say "It is" + adjective + to + verb to give an opinion about something.

For time, we use "it" to tell the hour. For example: "It is 7 o'clock" or "It is late."

For days and dates, we also use "it." For example: "It is Monday today" or "It is the 5th of June."

For weather, “it” is used to describe conditions. For example: “It is sunny,” “It is raining,” or “It is cold.”

For distance, we use “it” to say how far something is. For example: “It is 10 kilometers to the park” or “It is 5 minutes from my house to school.”

We also use “It is + adjective + to + verb” to describe how easy, difficult, fun, or important something is. For example: “It is easy to learn English,” “It is difficult to wake up early,” or “It is fun to play games.”

Using “it” in these ways makes sentences simple and clear. We do not need to say a person or thing; “it” stands for time, weather, distance, or a general activity.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. It is ____ today. (sunny / run)
2. It is 5 ____ from school to home. (minutes / hot)
3. It is ____ to speak English. (easy / rain)
4. It is 9 ____ . (o'clock / far)
5. It is ____ today. (cold / write)
6. It is ____ to read books. (fun / Monday)
7. It is ____ to the big park. (far / breakfast)
8. It is ____ today. (windy / swim)

Exercise 4: Rewrite with “It is + adjective + to + verb”

Use these adjectives: **easy, difficult, important, fun, nice**

1. Learn new words. → It is ____ to learn new words.
2. Wake up at 5 a.m. → It is ____ to wake up at 5 a.m.
3. Help your parents. → It is ____ to help your parents.
4. Do homework every day. → It is ____ to do homework every day.

5. Visit your friends. → It is ____ to visit your friends.
6. Ride a bike. → It is ____ to ride a bike.
7. Cook dinner. → It is ____ to cook dinner.
8. Play games. → It is ____ to play games.

READING. Read the text:

The Podcast About Animals

Last week, our class listened to a podcast about animals. The host was a young boy named Max. He talked about how animals communicate. He said dolphins use sounds to talk, and elephants use their feet to feel vibrations. The episode was short but very interesting. The listeners asked questions at the end, and Max answered them kindly. Everyone enjoyed listening and learned something new about the animal world.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What was the podcast about?
2. Who was the host?
3. What do dolphins use to communicate?
4. How do elephants communicate?
5. What did listeners do at the end?
6. How did Max answer the questions?
7. What did students learn?
8. Did everyone enjoy the podcast?

LISTENING. Listen to a 2–3 minute kid-friendly podcast (“Wow in the World” <https://youtu.be/pXII0uUglWs?si=B48yFf49bM0mQBj>

“Dancing race”).

Part 1 – Listen once and answer basic questions:

1. What is the topic of the podcast?
2. Who is the host?
3. What animals or things are mentioned?

Part 2 – Listen again and answer True/False:

1. The podcast was about sports. (T/F)
2. The host was a girl. (T/F)
3. The story was boring. (T/F)
4. The listeners asked questions. (T/F)

SPEAKING

In groups, discuss:

- What was interesting or surprising in the podcast?
- What new words did you learn?
- Would you like to listen to another episode? Why or why not?

HOMEWORK. Find a short English podcast (or YouTube audio) and write some sentences about what you learned.

Example: I listened to a podcast about animals. It was interesting and funny.
I learned new words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ____ is cold today.
a) He b) It c) They | 4. ____ is sunny and warm.
a) He b) It c) We |
| 2. ____ is 7 o'clock in the morning.
a) It b) She c) They | 5. ____ is 3 kilometers to the park.
a) It b) They c) She |
| 3. ____ is Friday today.
a) They b) It c) She | 6. ____ is easy to learn English.
a) It b) He c) We |

7. ___ is difficult to wake up early in winter.

a) It b) She c) They

8. ___ is 10 minutes from my house to school.

a) It b) We c) He

9. ___ is fun to play games with friends.

a) They b) It c) She

10. ___ is hot today, so we can go swimming.

a) He b) It c) They

TOPIC 19. CREATE WITH MUSIC & SOUND



Vocabulary: Words about Music and Sound

Learn these 20 new words about music and sound. Read their meanings in English and Uzbek.

1. Word	Simple English Meaning	O‘zbekcha Ma’nosi
2. melody	a series of musical notes	ohang
3. rhythm	a pattern of sounds in music	ritm

4. beat	the main sound that repeats in music	urish, zarba
5. lyrics	the words of a song	qo‘shiq so‘zlari
6. volume	how loud or quiet a sound is	tovush balandligi
7. instrument	a thing used to make music	musiqqa asbobi
8. guitar	a string instrument with six strings	gitara
9. drums	a musical instrument you hit with sticks	baraban
10.piano	a big instrument with black and white keys	pianino
11.microphone	a device that makes sound louder	mikrofon
12.singer	a person who sings	qo‘shiqchi
13.composer	a person who writes music	musiqqa muallifi
14.soundtrack	music used in a movie	kino musiqasi
15.record	to save sound or music	yozib olmoq
16.band	a group of people who play music	musiqqa guruhi
17.concert	a live music performance	konsert
18.speaker	a device that plays sound	kolonka
19.headphones	a small device to listen privately	quloqchin
20.noise	an unpleasant sound	shovqin
21.silence	no sound at all	sokinlik

Speaking: Warm-up Questions

1. Do you like listening to music? Why or why not?
2. What kind of music do you enjoy the most?
3. Do you play any musical instruments? If yes, which one?
4. How does music make you feel?
5. Can you imagine a movie without sound or music? Why?
6. What sounds can you hear around you every day?
7. What type of music helps you relax the most?
8. Do you prefer listening to music alone or with friends? Why?
9. How does music help you concentrate or study?

EXERCISE 1. Look at the pictures and write the correct word under each image.



Write the word: _____



Write the word: _____



Write the word: _____



Write the word: _____



Write the word: _____



Write the word: _____

GRAMMAR FOCUS: WH-SPECIAL QUESTIONS



Explanation (English)

Wh-questions ask for information, not Yes/No answers.

They begin with: What, Where, When, Who, Why, How

Wh-so‘roqli gaplar aniq ma‘lumot so‘raydi.

“Ha/yo‘q” bilan javob berilmaydi.

Boshlovchi so‘zlar: What, Where, When, Who, Why, How

Examples:

English: What is your name? Where do you live? Why are you late?

Uzbek: Isming nima? Sen qayerda yashaysan? Nega kechikding?

EXERCISES 2. Choose the correct answer

1. ____ is your birthday? (When / Who)
2. ____ do you live? (Where / What)
3. ____ is your favorite color? (What / Why)
4. ____ are you sad? (Why / When)
5. ____ is that boy? (Who / Where)
6. ____ do you go to school? (How / Why)
7. ____ time is it? (What / When)
8. ____ are you from? (Where / Who)
9. ____ is your best friend? (Who / When)
10. ____ do you study English? (Why / What)

Reading. Read the text and answer the questions.

The School Band

Our school band is very popular. Every week, we practice in the music room. Tom plays the guitar, and Sara plays the drums. Our teacher, Mr. Green, helps us with rhythm and melody. We sing songs with beautiful lyrics and strong beats. Last month, we recorded our first song using a microphone and speakers. The sound was great! Next week, we are going to play at the school concert. Everyone is excited!

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the name of the band?
2. Who plays the guitar?
3. Who helps the band with rhythm and melody?
4. What did the band do last month?
5. Where will they play next week?

LISTENING TASK. Watch the video and answer the questions below:

<https://youtu.be/JVY4tj-JTBc?si=DbqK7VvV8pDhOw9g>

Questions:

1. What kinds of musical instruments do you see in the video?
2. Which sound do you like the most?
3. What can we learn from the video about music?
4. Which instrument in the video looks the most interesting to you? Why?
5. How does the music in the video make you feel?

6. What colors or actions in the video match the music?
7. Do the musicians look professional or beginner? How can you tell?
8. What new musical words did you learn from the video?

HOMEWORK. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. What are the words of a song called?
a) rhythm b) lyrics c) melody d) volume
2. What instrument has black and white keys?
a) guitar b) piano c) drums d) flute
3. What do we use to make sound louder?
a) microphone b) notebook c) pencil d) speaker
4. Who writes music?
a) singer b) composer c) dancer d) player
5. What is an unpleasant sound called?
a) noise b) silence c) music d) beat
6. What tense do we use to describe actions happening now?
a) Past Simple b) Present Continuous c) Future d) Perfect
7. What do you call a group of people playing music together?
a) band b) team c) class d) pair
8. What do we use to listen to music privately?
a) speakers b) headphones c) radio d) CD
9. What helps us keep time in music?
a) rhythm b) story c) book d) poem

a) silence b) beat c) volume d) rhythm

What MUSIC Does to Your Emotions



VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Music – Musiq	11. Band – Guruh
2. Song – Qo‘shiq	12. Concert – Konsert
3. Melody – Kuy	13. Dance – Raqs
4. Rhythm – Ritm	14. Feelings – His-tuyg‘ular
5. Instrument – Asbob	15. Emotion – Hissiyot
6. Guitar – Gitara	16. Calm – Tinch, osoyishta
7. Piano – Pianino	17. Energetic – Serharakat, jo‘shqin
8. Drum – Baraban	18. Peaceful – Tinch, osoyishta
9. Violin – Skripka	19. Sad – Xafa
10. Singer – Qo‘shiqchi	20. Happy – Baxtli

SPEAKING. Answer these questions.

1. Do you like listening to music? Why or why not?
2. What kind of music do you enjoy the most — happy, calm, sad, or energetic?
3. How does music make you feel when you are sad?
4. Who is your favorite singer or musician?
5. When do you usually listen to music — in the morning, evening, or while studying?
6. What kind of music helps you feel better when you are tired?
7. Do you prefer fast music or slow music? Why?
8. How does music help you relax after a long day?

EXERCISE 1. Fill in the blanks with words from the word box.

Music, song, rhythm, feelings, calm, happy, sad, concert, piano, singer

1. I love listening to ___ when I study.
2. This ___ makes me want to dance!
3. The ___ of this song is very fast.
4. Slow music makes me feel ___.
5. When I listen to a sad song, I feel ___.
6. She played the ___ beautifully at the school show.
7. My favorite ___ is very popular all over the world.
8. The band performed at a big ___ yesterday.
9. Music can change our ___ quickly.
10. This song sounds very ___ and peaceful.

GRAMMAR TOPIC. How long does it takes?

How long does it take? — biror ishning davomiyligi yoki qancha vaqt ketishini so‘rashda ishlatiladi.

Formula: How long does it take + to + V1 (base form)?

Meaning: “Qancha vaqt oladi?”, “Necha vaqt ketadi?”

Examples:

How long does it take to get to school?

How long does it take to cook this dish?

How long does it take to read this book?

How long does it take to clean the room?

How long does it take to walk to the village?

EXERCISE 2. Fill in the blanks

Complete the questions with the correct verb in brackets.

1. How long does it take to ___ (finish) the story?
2. How long does it take to ___ (walk) to the forest?
3. How long does it take to ___ (build) a tree house?
4. How long does it take to ___ (write) a chapter?
5. How long does it take to ___ (solve) the mystery?
6. How long does it take to ___ (paint) a big picture?
7. How long does it take to ___ (cook) this dish?
8. How long does it take to ___ (fix) a broken bike?
9. How long does it take to ___ (learn) a new song?
10. How long does it take to ___ (clean) your room?

READING. Read the text and answer the questions.

The Magic of Music

Music can change how we feel. When you listen to a happy song, you smile. When you hear a calm melody, you relax. Sara loves listening to soft piano music when she studies. It helps her focus and stay peaceful. Her brother, Jamshid, likes rock music. It gives him energy and makes him feel strong.

Even though their music tastes are different, they both agree that music makes life better.

Comprehension questions:

1. What kind of music does Sara like?
2. Why does she listen to piano music?
3. What kind of music does Jamshid enjoy?
4. How does rock music make him feel?
5. What do Sara and Jamshid both agree about?

LISTENING. Listen and try to understand.

https://youtu.be/R0JKCYZ8hng?si=_cElUgDSiYO-zQpz

Examples:

“This song sounds happy.”

“This music makes me feel sleepy”. “This melody is calm and peaceful.”

HOMEWORK. Multiple Choice Test.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ___ is your favorite singer? | 2. ___ do you listen to music? |
| a) How | a) When |
| b) What | b) How |
| c) Who | c) Who |
| d) When | d) Why |

3. ___ does this song make you feel?

- a) What
- b) Where
- c) Who
- d) How

5. ___ do you listen to calm songs?

- a) Why
- b) When
- c) How
- d) Who

7. ___ do you turn on music before studying or after?

- a) Where
- b) Who
- c) When
- d) What

9. ___ do people enjoy listening to music?

- a) Why
- b) What
- c) Who
- d) When

4. ___ kind of music do you like?

- a) Who
- b) How
- c) What
- d) When

6. ___ instrument do you want to learn?

- a) Who
- b) Which
- c) When
- d) Why

8. ___ is your favorite music app?

- a) How
- b) What
- c) Who
- d) Where

10. ___ do you usually listen to songs at home or outside?

- a) Where
- b) Who
- c) Why
- d) How

TOPIC 21. LISTENING SHOWCASE.

musical instruments 	piano 	organ 	saxophone 	trumpet 	trombone 	brass 	orchestra 
sounds 	guitar 	banjo 	electric guitar 	violin 	cello 	bass 	vocals 
choose 	drum 	bongos 	tambourine 	gong 	chime 	cymbal 	timpani 
listen 	record scratch 	whistle 	electric sounds 	weird voice sounds 	recorder 	clarinet 	flute 
play 	mic shout-outs 	claps 	beatbox 	airhorn 	buzz 	triangle 	cowbell 

Vocabulary

Inglizcha	O'zbekcha	Ta'rif
1. Lyrics	Qo'shiqning so'zlari	Qo'shiq matni, so'zlari
2. Melody	Melodiya	Musiqqa yoki qo'shiqning asosiy musiqiy liniyasi
3. Rhythm	Ritm	Musiqadagi urish yoki bo'sh joylar
4. Beat	Urish	Ritmning asosiy zarbasi
5. Chorus	Qo'shiqning takrorlanadigan qismi	Qo'shiqning eng muhim va esda qoladigan qismi
6. Verse	Qo'shiqning o'zgarmaydigan qismi	Qo'shiqning takrorlanmaydigan qismi
7. Bridge	Qo'shiqning qisqa bo'limi	Qo'shiqning boshqa qismlaridan farq qiluvchi qisqacha bo'lim
8. Tempo	Tezlik	Musiqaning tezligi yoki sekinligi
9. Key	Ohangdorlik	Musiqqa asarining ohangdorligi (masalan, C-dur, A-minor)
10. Harmony	Garmoniya	Bir nechta ovozlarning uyg'unligi
11. Pitch	Balandlik	Musiqadagi balandlik yoki pastlik
12. Artist	San'atchi	San'atchi yoki musiqachi
13. Band	Guruh	Musiqiy guruh
14. Album	Albom	Bir nechta qo'shiqlardan tashkil topgan musiqqa to'plami
15. Track	Qo'shiq	Musiqqa asarining alohida qismini
16. Solo	Solo	Bir musiqachi tomonidan ijro etilgan asar
17. Acapella	Akapella	Musiqasiz, faqat vokal ijro
18. Concert	Konsert	Jonli chiqish
19. Live performance	Jonli ijro	Konsert yoki sahnadagi jonli ijro
20. Soundtrack	Soundtrek	Film yoki serial uchun yozilgan musiqqa

SPEAKING. Answer the questions below.

1. What's your favorite type of music?
2. Do you enjoy listening to music? Why or why not?

3. How often do you listen to music?
4. What kind of music do you listen to when you're happy?
5. Can you sing any songs in English? Which ones?
6. Who is your favorite artist or band? Why?
7. Do you prefer listening to music alone or with friends?
8. Do you listen to music while studying or working?

EXERCISE 1. Fill the gaps by using words given in word box.

Lyrics – Melody – Rhythm – Chorus – Verse – Bridge – Tempo – Pitch –
Album – Track.

1. The _____ of this song are very meaningful and emotional.
2. The _____ is slow and calm, giving the song a relaxing feeling.
3. The drummer keeps a steady _____ throughout the whole song.
4. My favorite part of the song is the _____ because it repeats and is catchy.
5. Each _____ in the song tells a different part of the story.
6. The singer reaches a very high _____ in the final part of the song.
7. The band added a short _____ to connect the verse and the chorus.
8. This year the artist released a new _____ with ten songs.
9. The first _____ on the album became a worldwide hit.

10. The _____ of this song is very soft and beautiful, especially in the intro.

GRAMMAR TOPIC. “OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS”

Objective pronouns – bu to‘ldiruvchi olmoshlar, ya’ni fe’l yoki predlogdan keyin keladi.

Subjective (ega) ***Objective (to‘ldiruvchi)***

I	Me	Meni/menga
You	You	Seni/senga
He	Him	Uni/unga(o‘g‘il)
She	Her	Uni/unga(qiz)
It	It	Uni/unga
We	Us	Bizni/bizga
They	Them	Ularni/ularga

Qoidalar:

1)Fe’ldan keyin ishlatiladi:

I know him. (Men uni taniyman.)

2)Predlogdan keyin ishlatiladi:

She is talking to me.

Gapda kimga? nimaga? degan ma’no beradi.

Misollar:

Can you help me?

I saw her yesterday.

The teacher gave us homework.

Don’t touch it.

They invited them to the party.

EXERCISE 2. Fill the gaps with objective pronouns.

1. Can you hear _____?
2. I want to speak to _____.
3. We saw _____ at the bus stop. (a boy)
4. The teacher asked _____ to come inside. (we)
5. She didn't call _____ yesterday. (I)
6. Look at _____! (the cat)
7. He bought a gift for _____. (she)
8. My mom picked _____ up from school. (me and my sister)
9. Did you meet _____ at the party? (they)
10. I need to talk with _____. (you)

READING. Read the text and answer the questions.

Music and Me

I love listening to music. It makes me feel happy and relaxed. My favorite type of music is pop. I listen to it every day, especially when I'm doing my homework or walking to school. Sometimes, I listen to music to help me sleep.

I like singing along to my favorite songs. I also enjoy going to concerts. Last month, I went to a live concert of my favorite band. It was amazing! The energy at the concert was so strong, and I could feel the music in my body.

Music is important to me because it helps me relax and enjoy my day. It connects me to the world and makes me feel good.

EXERCISE 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the writer's favorite type of music?

a) Classical

b) Pop

c) Rock

d) Jazz

2. When does the writer listen to music?

a) Only in the morning

b) When doing homework or walking to school

c) Never

d) Only at night

3. What did the writer do last month?

a) Went to a movie

b) Went to a live concert

c) Stayed at home

d) Traveled to another country

EXERCISE 4. Mark the sentences as True or False:

1. The writer listens to music to help sleep.

True / False

2. The writer does not like concerts.

True / false

3. Music helps the writer relax and enjoy the day.

True / False

4. The writer listens to music every day.

True / False

5. The writer prefers singing along to songs.

True / False

6. Music can change the writer's mood.

True / False

7. The writer only listens to classical music.

True / False

8. Music is an important part of the writer's life.

True / False

EXERCISE 5. Write answers to questions.

1. What does the writer like to do while listening to music?

2. Why is music important to the writer?

3. What type of music does the writer prefer?

4. How does the writer feel when listening to music?

5. Does the writer play any musical instruments?

6. When does the writer usually listen to music?

LISTENING. Listen and try to understand.

https://www.eslpod.com/website/show_all.php?category_id=7

HOMEWORK. Do the multiple-choice test.

1. I can't see Anna. Can you call
_____?

- a) she
- b) her
- c) hers

3. Tom wants to meet _____
tomorrow.

- a) they
- b) them
- c) their

5. Don't touch the computer.
Don't touch _____.

- a) it
- b) its
- c) he

7. Can you help _____? I'm
busy.

- a) me
- b) I
- c) my

2. The teacher is angry with
_____.

- a) we
- b) us
- c) our

4. She invited _____ to her
birthday.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) mine

6. My brother loves Sarah. He
always talks about _____.

- a) she
- b) her
- c) hers

8. The teacher gave _____ a
new book. (you and I)

- a) we
- b) our
- c) us

9. I know those boys. Do you know _____?

- a) them
- b) they
- c) theirs

10. This is for _____. Take it.

- a) you
- b) your
- c) yours

TOPIC 22. HOW TO MAKE A MINI PODCAST?

VOCABULARY. Learn new words.

1. Podcast – podkast	11. Background noise – fon shovqini
2. Host – boshlovchi	12. Editing – tahrirlash
3. Episode – epizod	13. Upload – yuklash
4. Microphone – mikrofon	14. Audience – tinglovchilar
5. Recording – yozib olish	15. Headphones – quloqchin
6. Script – ssenariy	16. Introduction – kirish qismi
7. Topic – mavzu	17. Conclusion – xulosa
8. Interview – intervyu	18. Share – ulashmoq
9. Guest – mehmon	19. Record button – yozish tugmasi
10. Sound quality – tovush sifati	20. Voice level – ovoz balandligi

SPEAKING. Answer warm-up questions below.

1. Have you ever listened to a podcast?
2. What topics do you think are interesting for podcasts?
3. Would you like to create your own podcast? Why?
4. What tools do you need to record good audio?
5. Who would you invite as a guest in your podcast?
6. What topics would you like to discuss in your podcast?
7. How long would each episode of your podcast be?
8. How often would you publish a new episode?

EXERCISE 1. Play the game and answer the questions you got.

					
What is your favourite food?	Which sports do you play?	At school, what do you like the most?	What do you do in your spare time?	What have you been doing today?	What are your best friends' names?
Do you have any pets?	What is your favourite animal?	What would you love to get for Christmas?	What scares you?	What do you want to become?	What do you like to do on holidays ?
With whom do you live at home?	Can you describe your house?	What's your favourite book?	What do your parents do for a living?	Are you into dogs or cats?	Which superpower would you pick?
What are your favourite sweets?	What makes you sad?	Which languages do you speak?	Who is your favourite singer?	What makes you angry?	What is your favourite video game?
What is your favourite flavour?	Which season do you enjoy most?	Do you have siblings?	What is hanging on your bedroom walls?	Did you ever move houses?	What is your favourite beverage?
What type of fruit do you prefer?	Do you prefer the sea or the mountains?	What is your favourite colour?	Do you often eat in the cafeteria?	What is your favourite cartoon?	Have you travelled outside Belgium

READING. Read the text and answer the questions.

“How Students Can Make a Mini Podcast”

Many students today enjoy creating short podcasts to share ideas and stories. Making a mini podcast is easier than it seems. First, students choose a topic they are interested in, such as music, school life, or mysteries. Then, they write a short script to plan what they want to say.

Next, they find a quiet place to record. Using a phone or a simple microphone, they press the record button and start speaking clearly. If they want, they can invite a friend as a guest and ask some interview questions.

After recording, students edit their audio to remove background noise and add music. When the podcast is ready, they upload it and share it with classmates or family. Making a podcast helps students improve their speaking skills, creativity, and confidence.

Questions:

1. What is the first step when creating a mini podcast?
2. Why do students write a script?
3. What tools can students use to record a podcast?
4. What do students do after recording the audio?
5. What skills can podcast-making help improve?
6. How do students choose the topic for their podcast?
7. What challenges might students face while making a podcast?
8. How can students share their podcast with others?
9. What part of podcast-making do students enjoy the most?
10. How does listening to other podcasts help students improve their own?

GRAMMAR TOPIC. “My / Your / His / Her / Its / Our / Your / Their”



Bu soʻzlar egalik olmoshlari (possessive adjectives) deb ataladi. Ular biror narsaning kimga tegishli ekanini bildiradi.

my – mening

your – sening / sizning

his – uning (oʻgʻil bola)

her – uning (qiz bola)

its – uning (jonivor / narsa)

our – bizning

their – ularning

Misollar:

This is my microphone. — Bu mening mikrofonim.

That is her podcast script. — U uning (qiz bola) podkast ssenariysi.

This is their episode. — Bu ularning epizodi.

The dog loves its toy. — It oʻzining oʻyinchoʻgʻini yaxshi koʻradi.

EXERCISE 2. Fill the gaps with possessive pronouns.

1. This is _____ first podcast episode.
2. She forgot _____ script at home.
3. We need to edit _____ recording today.
4. The students shared _____ ideas for the podcast.
5. I can't hear _____ voice very clearly.
6. He left _____ headphones in the classroom.
7. The cat made noise with _____ toy during recording.
8. Is this _____ microphone or mine?
9. They uploaded _____ podcast to the website.
10. We hope you enjoy _____ show.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences using possessive pronouns.

Instructions: Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

1. This is the book of John → This is _____.
2. That bag belongs to me → That bag is _____.
3. The toys of the children are in the box → The toys are _____.
4. This house belongs to my parents → This is _____.
5. The bicycle of Lisa is very fast → That is _____.
6. The shoes of the children are in the hall → The shoes are _____.
7. The dog of my neighbors is friendly → The dog is _____.
8. The toys of my little brother are on the floor → The toys are _____.

EXERCISE 4. Play the game “Name three ...” and follow the instructions.

	1 Name 3 things that are yellow. 	2 Name 3 things that are red.	3 Go Back to Start	4 Name 3 things that are green.	5 Name 3 things that are orange.
    					6 Name 3 things that are black.
22 Name 3 days.	23 Name 3 seasons.	24 Name 3 things that need electricity.	25 Name 3 ways to get to school.	26 Name 3 sweet things. 	7 Name 3 things that are white.
21 Move Ahead 2 Spaces	Name 3 Things Board Game   				8 Miss a Turn
20 Name 3 months.					9 Name 3 things that are blue.
19 Name 3 birds.	31 Name 3 oceans. 30 Name 3 continents. 29 Name 3 cities.				10 Name 3 fruits.
18 Name 3 wild animals.	   				11 Name 3 vegetables.
17 Name 3 farm animals.	16 Roll Again	15 Name 3 pets.	14 Name 3 classroom things. 	13 Name 3 school subjects.	12 Name 3 toys.

LISTENING. Watch a cartoon and retell what you understood from it.

<https://youtu.be/Ih0Pz5Xyon4?si=0fShpR6kOhi0-1cP>

HOMEWORK. Circle the right answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. She is writing ____ podcast script. | 2. This is ____ first episode. |
| a) his | a) our |
| b) her | b) its |
| c) their | c) my |
| 3. They recorded ____ voices yesterday. | 4. He forgot ____ microphone at home. |
| a) their | a) its |
| b) her | b) his |
| c) its | c) your |
| 5. I want you to listen to ____ introduction. | 6. The podcast lost ____ sound quality. |
| a) their | a) its |
| b) my | b) his |
| c) its | c) our |
| 7. Is this ____ laptop or yours? | 8. We uploaded ____ podcast today. |
| a) her | a) our |
| b) my | b) her |
| c) your | c) his |
| 9. She invited him to ____ show. | 10. The students forgot ____ script on the desk. |
| a) their | a) their |
| b) her | b) his |
| c) his | c) its |

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Term	Meaning / Definition	Example Sentence
Adjective	A word that describes a noun	<i>Beautiful, tall, happy</i>
Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb	<i>Quickly, very, well</i>
Article	Words used before a noun to show definiteness or indefiniteness	<i>A, an, the</i>
Conjunction	Connects words, phrases, or sentences	<i>And, but, or, because</i>
Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people	<i>“Hi! How are you?” “I’m fine, thanks!”</i>
Listening	Understanding spoken English	<i>Listen to the teacher carefully</i>
Noun	A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea	<i>Dog, school, happiness</i>
Object	The person or thing receiving the action in a sentence	<i>Book in John reads a book</i>
Plural	More than one person, place, or thing	<i>Cats, books, cars</i>
Possessive Pronoun	Shows ownership	<i>Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs</i>

Preposition	Shows the relationship between a noun/pronoun and other words	<i>In, on, under, between</i>
Pronoun	A word that replaces a noun	<i>He, she, it, they</i>
Question Word	Words used to ask questions	<i>Who, what, where, when, why, how</i>
Reading	Understanding written English	<i>Read the story and answer questions</i>
Singular	Only one person, place, or thing	<i>Cat, book, car</i>
Speaking	Talking in English	<i>I like to speak English with my friends</i>
Subject	The person or thing performing the action in a sentence	<i>John in John reads a book</i>
Tense	Shows the time of an action	<i>I eat (present), I ate (past)</i>
Vocabulary	A collection of words a person knows or uses	<i>Fruit, colors, numbers</i>
Verb	A word that shows an action or state	<i>Run, eat, be</i>
Writing	Expressing ideas in written English	<i>Write a short paragraph about your day</i>

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Mannonova Saodat Artikovna

Smart English Journey



Muharrir:

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Sahifalovchi:

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Nashr lits № 25316

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Adadi 6 nusxada. Buyurtma № 01-28

"ZUXRO BARAKA MCHJ nashiryoti.

Toshkent shahar, Bunyodkor shoh ko'chasi 27 A-uy