

Confirmation.

Secondary school №_____

Deputy director on educational affairs:

Knowledge is a power.

Kuch bilimdadir.



2016-2017 academic year.

The lesson plan for capable pupils

N	Theme	Hour	Date	Actual date	Homework	Equipment
1	Independent Day of Uzbekistan.	1			To learn vocabulary	Pictures, photos,
2	To be "am, is, are"	1			To learn rules	Pictures, photos posters, markers
3	"Am , is, are" question.	1			To write 10 sentences	Pictures, photos posters, markers
4	I'm doing . Present continuous.	1			To learn rules	Pictures, photos
5	Are you -ing? Present continuous question .	1			To write 10 sentences	Pictures, photos
6	I do /work/like. Present Simple.	1			To learn rules	Pictures, photos
7	I don't... Present simple negative.	1			To write 10 sentences	Pictures, photos posters, markers
8	The State Flag of Uzbekistan.	1			To learn vocabulary	Pictures, photos
9	Do you... ? Present simple Questions	1			Make sentences	Pictures, photos posters, markers
10	I am doing. Present continuous and I do . Present simple.	1			To learn vocabulary	Pictures, photos
11	I watched/cleaned/went Past simple tense	1			Make sentences	Text book, pictures
12	I didn't...Did you..? Past simple negative and questions.	1			Make sentences	Text-book, pictures
13	The State Emblem of	1			To learn	Pictures,

	Uzbekistan.				vocabulary	photos posters, markers
14	Was/were	1			Make sentences	Pictures, photos posters, markers
15	I was doing. Past continuous.	1			To draw pictures	Pictures, photos posters, markers
16	I was doing. Past continuous and I did Past simple.	1			To learn rules	Pictures, photos posters, markers
17	Have/has got	1			To learn rules	Pictures, photos posters, markers
18	I have done Present perfect 1.	1			To learn rules	Text book DVD
19	Pronunciation	1			To learn vocabulary	Text book, pictures
20	Adjective	1			To learn vocabulary	Text book, pictures
21	Preposition	1			Translate the text	Text book, pictures
22	The State Anthem of Uzbekistan.	1			Translate the text	Text book, pictures
23	Can and could	1			Make sentences	Text book, pictures
24	Articles	1			To learn rules	Text book DVD
25	There is/ there are.	1			Translate the text	Text book, pictures
26	What are you doing tomorrow? Present for the future.	1			To learn rules	Text book, pictures
27	What time is it?	1			Translate the text	Text book, pictures
28	Who is he/she?	1			Translate the text	Text book, pictures
29	Questions and answers.	1			Answer the questions	Text book, pictures

30	Places I like.	1			To learn rules	Text book DVD
31	It's my life.	1			To learn vocabulary	Text book, pictures
32	Must	1			To learn rules	Text book, pictures
33	Some and any	1			To learn rules	Text book DVD
34	Much ,many, little	1			Revision	Text book DVD

The theme of the lesson 1 : Independent Day of Uzbekistan.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

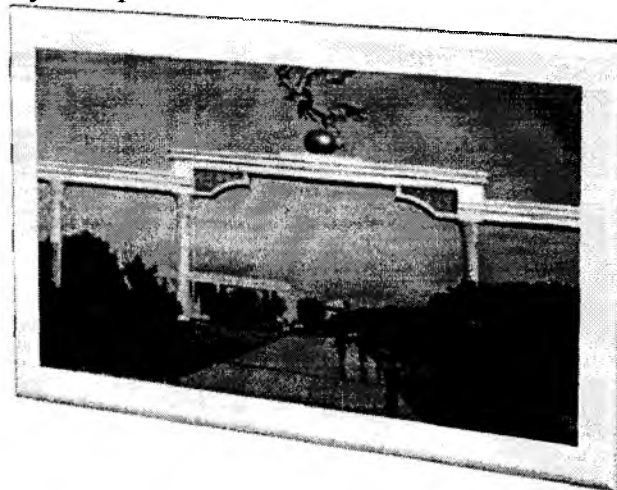
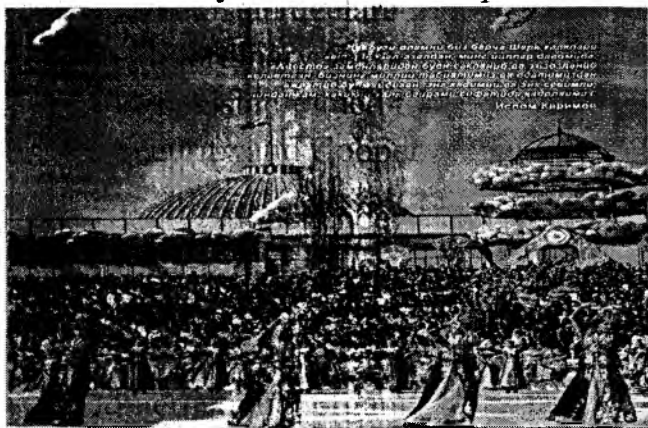
b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1 “ Independent Day of Uzbekistan”

Uzbekistan declared its independence from the USSR on August 31st ,1991 at the extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of the country . On March 2nd ,1992 Uzbekistan joined the Helsinki process by signing the Final Act of the Summit for Security and Cooperation.

Today , independent Uzbekistan is also member of leading economic and financial organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co- operation and Development , the Economic Association of Black Sea Countries , the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a number of other prestigious international organizations . The interest of partners in developing relationships with Uzbekistan is explained not only by the great potential of Uzbekistan's natural resources, but also by the effectiveness of its economic policy .

Activity 2. Describe the picture and make your questions.



Activity 3 Answer the questions .

End of the lesson.

Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 2 : To be “ am, is, are.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1.



She is a teacher.

It's hot



They're rich.



She isn't a docter.

It isn't cold

They aren't poor.

Activity 2 Explain the grammar

Positive

Negative

Questions

I am (I'm)

I am not (I'm not)

am I ?

He is (he's)

He is not (he's not)

is he ?

She is (she's)

She is not (she's not)

is she ?

It is (it's)

It is not (it's not)

is it ?

We are (we're)

We are not (we're not)

are we ?

You are (you're)

You are not (you're not)

are you ?

They are (they're)

They are not (they're not)

are they ?.

Activity 3. Write the short form (she's/ we aren't etc).

1. He is _____. 2. They are _____. 3. She is not _____.

4.It is _____. 5. I am not _____. 6. You are not _____.

Activity 4. Make up sentences .

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 3 : To be “ am, is, are “question.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity1.

Positive

Questions

I am (I'm)

am I ?

Are you **Musician**?

He is (he's)

is he ?

Am I right ?

She is (she's)

is she ?

Yes, you're right.

It is (it's)

is it ?I'm musician.

We are (we're)

are we ?

You are (you're)

are you ?

They are (they're) are they ?.



Activity 2. Write questions from these words . Use am/is/are.

- 1.(your mother at home?) Is your mother at home ?
2. (your parents at home ?) Are your parents at home ?
3. (this hotel expensive ?) Is this hotel expensive?
4. (you interested in art?) Are you interested in art?

Activity 3. Write positive or negative short answers.

1. Are you married ? No, I'm not.
 2. Are you tall? Yes, I'm.
 3. Is it cold today ?No , it's not.
 4. Is it sunny? Yes , I'm
- End of the lesson. Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 4. I'm doing . Present continuous.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1.

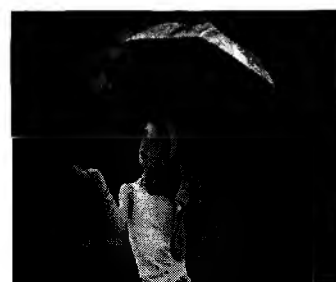
She's crying.

She isn't reading



It's raining .

The sun isn't shining.



Activity 2.Explain grammar.

I am (not) + ing .I'm working.

He is (not) + ing . Tom is writing a letter.

She is (not)+ing . She isn't eating .

It is (not) +ing . The telephone is ringing.

We are (not) +ing. We're having dinner.

You are (not)+ing . You're not listening to me.

They are (not)+ing. The children are doing their homework.

Activity 3. What's happening at the moment ? Write true sentences.

1. (I/wash/my hair) .I'm not washing my hair.
2. (it/snow) . It is snowing.
3. (I/sit/on a chair) .I'm sitting on a chair.
4. (I/eat). I'm eating.
5. (it/rain) It's raining.
6. (I/learn/English) I'm learning English.

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 5. Are you -ing? Present continuous question

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1. What are they doing now?



She is eating an ice-cream.



They are dancing.



He is having a shower.

Activity 2. Explain grammar.

I am (not) + ing .am I+ verb+ing?

He is (not) + ing .is he +verb + ing?

She is (not)+ing . is she +verb+ing?

It is (not) +ing .is it +verb+ing ?

We are (not) +ing. Are we + verb + ing ?

You are (not)+ing . Are you + verb + ing ?

They are (not)+ing Are they + verb + ing ?

Activity 3.

1. What is she reading?

2. Where is he going ?

3. Why are they laughing ?

5. What is he eating ?



6. What are they looking for? End of the lesson . Giving homework.
Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 6. I do /work/like. Present Simple.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

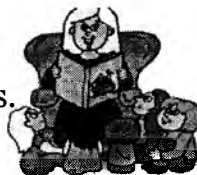
a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1.

They have a lot of books.

They read a lot.



He's eating hamburger .

He like hamburger .



Activity 2 . Explain grammar.

I/we/you/they/ - do , read , like , work , play , watch .

He/she/it - does , reads , likes , works , plays , watches.

He works very hard . He starts at 7.30 . He always gets up at 7.

Activity3. Complete the sentences.

1. She's very clever. She speaks four languages.
2. Steve smokes ten cigarettes.
3. We usually have dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. I like films. I often go to the cinema.
5. In Britain the banks opens at 9.30 in the morning.
6. Peter washes his hair twice a week.

Activity 4. Write the he/she/it form of these verbs.

1. Read - reads , 2. Repair _____. 3. Watch _____. 4. Listen _____.
5. Love _____. 6. Have _____. 7. Push _____. 8. Go _____.

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 7. I don't... Present simple negative.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1



- Have a hamburger.

- No, thanks.

I don't eat.



I'm rich .

I don't work.

Activity 2.Explain grammar.

Positive

Negative

Do not=don't

I work

I don't work

Does not=doesn't

We play

we don't play

We use don't/doesn't+infinitive(like,speak)

You do

you don't do

I don't do it very often.

They like

they don't like

Sue doesn't grow in cold countries.

He/she/it likes he/she/it likes.

Activity 3.Write the opposite (positive or negative)

1.I understand. I don't understand.

2.He doesn't smoke .He smokes.

3.They know . They don't know.

4.They speak English. They don't speak English .

5.I don't want it. I want it.

End of the lesson . Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 8. The State Flag of Uzbekistan

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1. Describe the picture.



Activity 2. Read and translate into Uzbek.

The law about “The State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan “ was adopted on November 18th in 1991 in the 8th session of the Supreme of Uzbekistan.

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions, and sports competitions. The national flag of the Republic is a right- angled colored cloth of three horizontal stripes : blue, white and green .

Activity 3. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the flag of Uzbekistan flown internationally?
2. Why does the flag of Uzbekistan have three colours ?
3. Why are there stars and a crescent moon on the flag ?
4. What places do you see the flag of Uzbekistan in ?
5. What do you like the flag ?Why ?

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

The theme of the lesson 9 .Do you... ? Present simple Questions

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

We form the present simple with the subject (i.e. the subject pronoun or noun) and the main verb. We usually add an -s to the third person singular in the affirmative. In the interrogative and negative forms, we use the auxiliary verb do/don't with I, you, we, they and does/doesn't with he, she and it. We do not add an -s to the main verb when it appears with does/doesn't.

Affirmative		1	ta
I/You/We/They	read.		W
He/She/It	reads.		H
			le
			N
Interrogative			
Do I/you/we/they	} read?		
Does he/she/it			
Negative			
	Long form	Short form	
I/You/We/They	do not	don't	} read.
He/She/It	does not	doesn't	

1 taxi driver / drive a taxi / wash the taxi
What does the taxi driver do?
He drives a taxi.
Is he driving a taxi now?
No, he isn't. He's washing the taxi.



End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 10. I am doing. Pres continuous and I do . Present simple.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

Present continuous Present simple

Verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and take the -ing suffix.

dance - dancing but see - seeing

Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and take the -ing suffix.

run - running get - getting

but open - opening

Verbs ending in -l, double the -l and take the -ing suffix.

travel - travelling

Verbs ending in -le, drop the -le and take -y + -ing.

lie - lying die - dying

Most verbs take -s in the third person singular.

I read - he reads

Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o, take -es.

I kiss - he kisses, I brush - he brushes,

I teach - he teaches, I fix - he fixes, I go - he goes

Verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the -y and take -ies.

I try - he tries, I fly - he flies

Verbs ending in a vowel + y, simply take -s.

I buy - he buys

Affirmative			
	Long form	Short form	
I	am	'm	} reading.
He/She/It	is	's	
You/We/They	are	're	
Interrogative			
Am	I	} reading?	
Is	he/she/it		
Are	you/we/they		
Negative			
	Long form	Short form	
I	am not	'm not	} reading.
He/She/It	is not	isn't	
You/We/They	are not	aren't	



End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 11. I watched/cleaned/went Past simple tense

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson. A) asking homework. B) asking previous lesson.

Verbs ending in -e take only -d. *dance - danced*

Verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the y and take -ied. *try - tried*

Verbs ending in a vowel + y, take -ed.

play - played, stay - stayed

Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and take -ed.

plan - planned but open - opened

Verbs ending in -l, double the l and take -ed.

travel - travelled, quarrel - quarrelled

They graduated four years ago. (When did they graduate? Four years ago. We know the time.)



We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding -ed to the main verb.

e.g. She watched TV last night.

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb did/did not (didn't), the subject and the main verb without -ed.

e.g. Did she watch TV last night?

She did not/didn't watch TV last night.

He often played football with his dad when he was five. (But he doesn't play football with his dad any more.)



Write the Simple Past of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. watch .. <i>watched</i> . | 7. walk | 13. play | 19. climb |
| 2. clean | 8. visit | 14. study | 20. stay |
| 3. stop | 9. work | 15. love | 21. call |
| 4. arrive | 10. look | 16. open | 22. kiss |
| 5. return | 11. like | 17. start | 23. tidy |
| 6. cook | 12. iron | 18. water | 24. wash |

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 12. I didn't... Did you...?

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

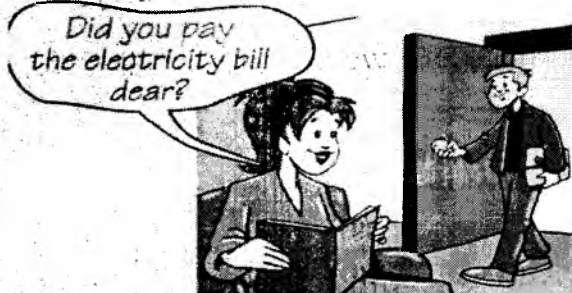
The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Affirmative	Long form	Short form	Interrogative
I went	I did not go	I didn't go	Did I go?
You went	You did not go	You didn't go	Did you go?
He went	He did not go	He didn't go	Did he go?
She went	She did not go	She didn't go	Did she go?
It went	It did not go	It didn't go	Did it go?
We went	We did not go	We didn't go	Did we go?
You went	You did not go	You didn't go	Did you go?
They went	They did not go	They didn't go	Did they go?



4. They some plates a minute ago.



5. They in the sea for an hour.



6. They a lot of Coke last night.



7. She her arm last week.



8. He all his money last week.



9. He a bath two minutes ago.

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs: _____

The theme of the lesson 13 .The state Emblem of Uzbekistan.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

. The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people. The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr Darya and Amu Darya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side. An eight-pointed star is at the top of the emblem symbolising the unity and confirmation of the Republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird *Simurg* with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colours of the flag of the Republic.

Active vocabulary:

flatlands	-	tekisliklar	mountains	-	tog'lar
deserts	-	cho'llar	cover	-	qoplamoq
square km	-	kvadrat km.	border on	-	chegaralanmoq
cotton	-	paxta	silk	-	ipak
coal	-	ko'mir	resource	-	manba
deposit	-	qatlami	marble	-	marmar
non-ferrous	-	rangli	include	-	qamrabolmoq

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs: _____

The theme of the lesson 14. Was/were

Date: _____

Day: _____

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Was/were.

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
Long form I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were	Long form I was not You were not He was not She was not It was not We were not You were not They were not	Short form I wasn't You weren't He wasn't She wasn't It wasn't We weren't You weren't They weren't
		Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?

Verbs with time expressions.

yesterday last week	last month last year	two weeks ago two months ago	two days ago then
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Activity 1. Put in was/were/wasn't/weren't.

1. Last year she ...22,so she is 23 now.
2. When I ... a child, I ... afraid of dogs.
3. We ... tired after the journey but we ... hungry.
4. The hotel ... very comfortable and it ... expensive.
5. Where ... you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
6. ... the weather good when you ... on holiday.

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 15 .I was doing. Past Continuous

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

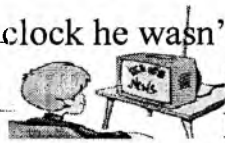
b) asking previous lesson.

I was doing. Past continuous.

Now it is 6 o'clock. At 4 o'clock he wasn't at home

Tom is at home

He is watching television.



He was at the sport club.

He was playing chess.



Activity 1. Write questions . Use was/were+ing.

1.(what/Tim/do/when you saw him?) What was Tim doing when you saw him.

2. (what/you/ do/at 11 o'clock?)

3. (what/she/wear/yesterday?)

4.(it/rain/when you went out?)

5. (where/you/ live/in 1983?)

Activity 2. Write positive or negative sentences.

1.(he/wear/a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.

2.(he/smoke/a pipe)

3.(he/carry/a bag)

4.(he/carry/an umbrella)

5.(he/go/to the dentist)

6.(he/wear/a hat)



End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 16. I was doing. Past continuous and I did Past simple

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework



b) asking previous lesson.



Jack was reading a book .The phone rang.He answered the phone.

What happened ? The phone rang . (past simple)

What was Jack doing when the phone rang?

He was reading a book .(past continuous)

What did he do when the phone rang?

He stopped reading and answered the phone.(past simple)

Jack began reading before the phone rang. So:

When the phone rang , he was reading.

Activity 1.Put the verb into the past continuous (I was doing)or past simple(I did)

1. When we ... (go) out , it ...(rain). When we went out , it was raining.

2I wasn't hungry last night . I ... (not/eat) anything.

3 ... (you /watch) television when I.. (phone) you?

4 Jane wasn't at home when I went to see her. She ... (work).

5 I... (get) up early this morning . I... (wash).

6 The postman ...(come)while I ...(have) breakfast.

7 We...(meet) Joan at the party. She ...(wear) a red dress.

End of the lesson .

Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 17 .Have/has got

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.



What have they got?
They've got roller blades. They haven't got skateboards.



A bird has got a beak, a tail and wings.



Has she got long hair?
No, she hasn't.
She's got short hair.



She has got a headache.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got?

Short answers

Have you got a pen?	Yes, I / we have.	No, I / we haven't.
Has he / she / it got two pens?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.

End of the lesson . Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 18 .I have done. Present perfect.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

FORM a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

I/You have ('ve) left/arrived.

He/She/It has ('s) left/arrived.

Have you left/arrived? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

You have not (haven't) left/arrived.

He/She/It has not (hasn't) left/arrived.

The present perfect is used to describe an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with state verbs such as have, like, know, be, etc. In this case, we often use for and since.

They have been friends for twenty years. (They met each other twenty years ago and they are still friends.)



The present perfect is also used for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present.

She has picked a lot of apples. (The apples are in the basket, so the action has finished.)

End of the lesson . Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____

The theme of the lesson 19 .Pronunciation

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

Listen again. Match the people (a-h) with the names (1-8) that they call Susan

- a) her father and sometimes her sister ---.-.- 1-Mum
- b) her friends and the people she works with\ 2 Susan
- c) her old friends 3Suzanne
- d) her son 4Suki
- e) her mother 5Sweetheart
- f) her best friend 6Maggsie
- g) her sister-in-law 7Bunny
- h) her husband

8 Sue

Long vowel
Sounds.

In each of the following groups of names one name has a different vowel sound from the others. Listen and spot the odd one out in each group.

1 /c:/ Pau[George Sue Dawn

2 /v/ Julie Ruth Luke Burt

3 /o:/ Charles Laura Eatbara Grant

4 /i:/ Peter Eve Margaret Keith

5 /s:/ Shirley Bernard Earl Denise

Replace the underlined words in 1 in as many different ways as possible. Use topics in the box or think of some of your own.

coffee ,watches, women, beer, pop music, fashion, football, players, perfume,tea,rice ,men ,roads, universities, food ,mobile, phones, shops,films,stereo ,equipment.

End of the lesson . Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs: _____

The theme of the lesson 20. Adjective.

Date: _____

Day: _____

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1. Adjective + noun (nice day/blue eyes etc)

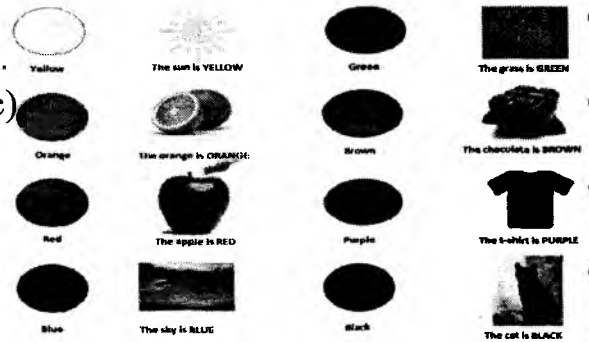
Adjective + Noun

It's a nice + day today.

Ann has got blue + eyes

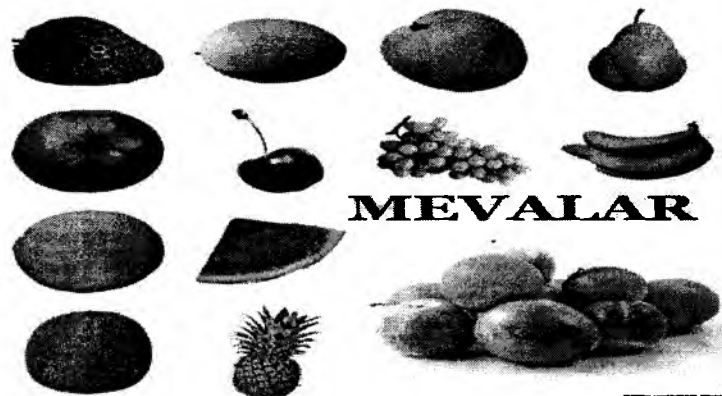
There's a very old + church in this village.

Do you like Italian + food .



Activity 2. Write sentences .Fruits.

1. You sound happy .
2. It is new car.
3. He feels ill.
4. You look surprised.
5. It tastes awful.
6. They smell nice.



Activity 3. Apple Taste Test game.

In the Fall there is usually a large variety of apples to choose from.

Do a taste test. Notice the different colors, shapes and smells of apples.

Make a chart showing favorites.

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs: _____

The theme of the lesson 21. Preposition.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

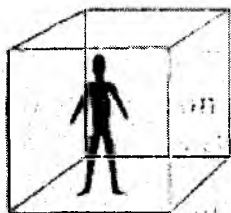
The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

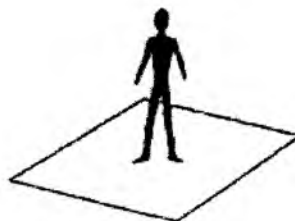
b) asking previous lesson.

Prepositions: in / at

in



in a room
in a shop
in a car
in the water



in a garden
in a town
in the city centre
in France

- 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'
- What's in that box / in that bag / in that cupboard?
- Angela works in a shop / in a bank / in a factory.
- I had a swim in the river / in the sea.
- Milan is in the north of Italy.
- I live in a town but I want to live in the country.

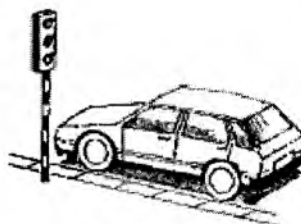
at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the traffic lights



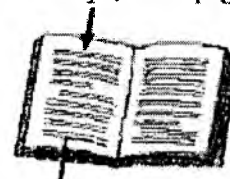
at her desk

- There's somebody at the bus stop / at the door.
- The car is waiting at the traffic lights.
- Julia is working at her desk.

at the top / at the bottom / at the end (of ...):

- Write your name at the top of the page.
- My house is at the end of the street.

at the top (of the page)



at the bottom (of the page)

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 22. The state Anthem of Uzbekistan.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

The National Anthem Republic of Uzbekistan.

Poem by Abdulla Oripov.

Music by MutalBurkhonov.

The law “ On national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan “ was adopted on the December 10 , 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan.

My country sunny and free , salvation to your people.

You are warmhearted companion to the friends

Flourish eternally with knowledge and invention,

May your fame shine as long as the world exists!

Refrain:

This golden valleys – dear Uzbekistan,

Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you !

When the great power of people become exuberant

You are the country that amazes the world !

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,

Free , young children are a strong wing for you !

The torch of independence , guardian of peace,

Just motherland be eternally prosperous!

Refrain:

This golden valleys – dear Uzbekistan,

Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you !

When the great power of people become exuberant

You are the country that amazes the world !

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 23. Can and could.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework
- b) asking previous lesson.
- b) Activity1. Explaining the theme.



I can sing



End of the lesson

.Giving homework.

Deputy director

for education

affairs:

can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can cannot (can't)	do play see come etc.
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can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come etc.
-----	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

I can do something = I know how to do it or it is possible for me to do it:

- I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.
- Sarah can speak Italian but she can't speak Spanish.
- 'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I can't.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny can't come.

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use could/couldn't:

- When I was young, I could run very fast.
- Before Anna came to Britain, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything.
- I was tired last night but I couldn't sleep.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny couldn't come.

The theme of the lesson 24. Articles.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

Activity 1.Explain grammar.



*It is a car. It is fast.
It is a fast car.
It is also an expensive car.*

Activity 2.Put articles a,an,the.

- 1 ...*The*... Acropolis is in Athens.
- 2 I have got umbrella.
- 3 Sophia is from Italy. Italians are nice people.
- 4 Mr Smith is teacher. He is in classroom now.
- 5 Sally is actress. She is good actress.
- 6 New York is in USA.

Activity 3.

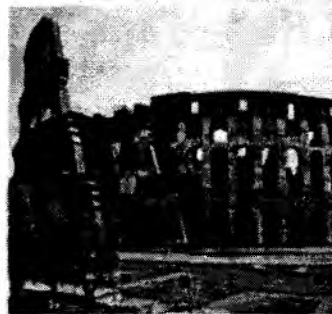
- 1 Jane is an painter.
- 2 I have got an uniform.
- 3 Helen isn't at the home.
- 4 The Pyramids are in the Egypt.
- 5 It is a hourglass.
- 6 The Mark is a student.
- 7 I have got a milk.
- 8 It is an house.
- 9 An earth is a planet.
- 10 They have got a old car.

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputy director on educational affairs:_____.



*The dog in the picture is big.
The dog's name is Buddy.*



1 the Colosseum



2 the Eiffel Tower



5 a castle

The theme of the lesson 25. There is / there are.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

a) Asking homework

b) asking previous lesson.

^{b)}
There is a sofa in the room. There are two pictures on the wall. There isn't a TV in the room. What else is there in the room?



Is there ...?

Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.

Are there ...?

Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

Мы употребляем конструкцию there is / there are, чтобы сказать, что кто-то или что-то существует или находится в определенном месте. Краткая форма there is – there's. There are не имеет краткой формы. Например: There is (There's) a sofa in the room. There are four children in the garden.

Вопросительная форма: Is there? / Are there? Например: Is there a restaurant in the town? Are there any apples in the basket?

Отрицательная форма: There isn't... / There aren't... Например: There is not / Isn't a man in the room. There are not / aren't any cars in the street.

1 ...There is... a letter on your desk. ...It is...from your uncle.

2 some people in the office.

3 "Where's my football?" "..... in the garden."

4 Look! a beautiful rainbow in the sky.

5 two parks in this town. quite big.

6 a box on the desk. Laura's.



End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputy director on e ducational affairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 26.What are you doing tomorrow? Present for the future

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

We use am/is /are – ing (present continuous) for something happening now.

-Where are George and Sue ?They're playing tennis in the park.

- Please be quiet I'm working.

We also use am/is/are –ing for the future (tomorrow / next week)

Carol is playing tennis tomorrow .

I'm not working next week.

I'm doing something tomorrow = I have arranged to do something ,I have a plan to do something.

- Alice is going to the dentist on Friday.(= she has an appointment with the dentist)

- They are going to a concert tomorrow evening .(=they have tickets for the concert).

- Are you meeting Bill this evening?(=have you and Bill arranged to meet)

-What are you doing at the weekend?

- I'm not going out tonight. I'm staying at home.

Don't use the present simple (I go / do you go?) for arrangements:

-I'm going out this evening (not I go)

- Are you going out tonight?(not do you go)

End of the lesson .Giving homework.

Deputydirector oneducationalaffairs:_____.

The theme of the lesson 27.What time is it?

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 28.Who is she/he?

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 29. Questions and answers.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 30 .Places I like.

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 31 .It's my life

Date: _____.

Day: _____.

The aim of the lesson : to teach children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 32 .Must

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 33 .Some and any.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

The theme of the lesson 34 .Much , many , little.

Date: _____ .

Day: _____ .

The aim of the lesson : to tech children ,improve pupils reading, speaking, listening and writing skills, to talk about state flag.

The Equipment: Text book , cards , pictures .

The Beginning of the lesson : a) Greeting. b) Org. moment c) Conversation talk.

The main part of the lesson.

The main part of the lesson.

- a) Asking homework b) asking previous lesson.

To'garakda o'quvchilarning qatnashuvi

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