



_____ *hokimligi*
maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi
boshqarmasi

_____ *maktabgacha va*
maktab ta'limi bo'limi tasarrufidagi
___-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi
ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

_____ *ning*
20__-20__-o'quv yilida 7-8-9-sinflar
iqtidorli o'quvchilar uchun
“HAPPY ENGLISH” NOMLI

TO'GARAK
HUJJATLARI

To'garak a'zolari haqida ma'lumot

<i>Nº</i>	Familiya ismi va sharifi	Tug'ilgan sanasi	Sinfi	Manzili (to'liq)	Ota-onasi (Ismi sharifi)	Telefon (uy yoki mobil)	Izoh
<i>1.</i>							
<i>2.</i>							
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“TASDIQLAYMAN”

MMIBDO‘ _____

20__-20__-o‘quv yilida iqtidorli o‘quvchilar uchun tuzilgan
“_____” to‘garagining

ISH REJASI

№	Yillik ish reja mavzulari	Soat	Sana	Izoh
1.	Sports	1		
2.	Unusual sports	1		
3.	Making comparisons	1		
4.	The history of computers	1		
5.	Animals of the world	1		
6.	Exam	1		
7.	Writing a blog	1		
8.	A blog post	1		
9.	Holidays	1		
10.	Travel tips	1		
11.	Musical instruments	1		
12.	Exam 2	1		
13.	At the hotel	1		
14.	A new home	1		
15.	The music business	1		
16.	Feelings	1		
17.	Feedback	1		
18.	A description of a home	1		
19.	It was amazing	1		
20.	Activity days	1		
21.	Edinburgh	1		
22.	Rob’s visit to Edinburgh	1		
23.	Writing descriptions	1		
24.	At a party 2	1		
25.	My city	1		
26.	Review	1		
27.	Holiday activities	1		
28.	Future plans	1		
29.	Feedback	1		
30.	My area	1		
31.	Adventure weekend	1		
32.	Adventure holidays	1		
33.	The weather	1		
34.	Review	1		

Sana: “ ” 20 _-yil. Sinflar: _____. To‘garak rahbari: _____

Lesson: Sports

Aims of the activity:

Educational aim: to learn basic greetings
to learn how to ask and answer questions

Educative aim: to bring up them to be friendly

Developing aim: to enable pupils to ask and answer questions

The demand of the state educational standard: get the level A1

Type of the activity: visual

Method: interactive teaching method

Equipment: Textbook, the DVD of the book, puppets, computer, overhead projector

Form: listening, speaking

I. Introduction:

to make pupils feel themselves comfortable and interested at the lesson.

Length and place in the activity: short, at the beginning.

-Good morning, pupils!

-I’m glad to see you.

II. Reflection and assessment.

Length and place in the lesson: 10 min., at the beginning.

Activity 1 Listen and sing

Objective: to sing the song “Good morning”

Pupils listen the song “Good morning” and repeat together with teacher

Good morning to you, good morning to you.

Good morning, good morning,

Good morning to you.

III. Procedure of a new activity.

Length and place in the activity: 10 min., after presentation.



1. Match the pictures A–M to the words in the box.

do athletics

do gymnastics

go cycling

go sailing

go skating

go snowboarding

go surfing

play badminton

play baseball

play hockey

play rugby

play table tennis

play volleyball

2. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

1 Which of the sports do you do in teams (a group of people)? Which do you do alone (just one person)?

2 Which of the sports can you do both in teams and alone?

3 Which of these sports do you do?

4 Do you prefer team sports or sports you do alone? Why?

5. Read about Sophie and Ben again and answer the questions.

1 How many women and girls do Sophie’s sport?

2 What does Sophie do at the weekend?

3 What does Sophie want to do at Loughborough University?

4 Where does Ben prefer to be?

5 Why does Ben go snowboarding every day?

6 Ben says he’s ‘goofy-foot’. What does ‘goofy-foot’ mean?

Evaluating.

Giving homework.

Maktab MMIBDO‘ _____ sana _____ 20 _yil

Sana: “__” _____ 20__-yil. Sinflar: _____. To‘garak rahbari: _____

Lesson: Unusual sports

Aims of the activity:

- Educational aim:** to learn basic greetings
to learn how to ask and answer questions
- Educative aim:** to bring up them to be friendly
- Developing aim:** to enable pupils to ask and answer questions
- The demand of the state educational standard:** get the level A1

Type of the activity: visual

Method: interactive teaching method

Equipment: Textbook, the DVD of the book, puppets, computer, overhead projector

Form: listening, speaking

I. Introduction:

to make pupils feel themselves comfortable and interested at the lesson.

Length and place in the activity: short, at the beginning.

-Good morning, pupils!

-I’m glad to see you.

II. Reflection and assessment.

Length and place in the lesson: 10 min., at the beginning.

Activity 1 Listen and sing

Objective: to sing the song “Good morning”

Pupils listen the song “Good morning” and repeat together with teacher

Good morning to you, good morning to you.

Good morning, good morning,

Good morning to you.

III. Procedure of a new activity.

Length and place in the activity: 10 min., after presentation.

1. Look at the photos of the sports and games. What can you see?

2 Read the three texts and match them to the photos

1. CYCLEBALL

This sport is like football on bikes. There are two teams. Each team has usually got two players. The bikes don’t have any brakes to stop them. Players in each team try to hit the ball into the goal. They can use their bike or their heads to do this. The ball is quite heavy – it weighs half a kilogram. The winning team is the team with the most goals at the end of the game.

2. GILLI-DANDA

This is an ancient sport from India. The players use two things: one long stick, called a danda and a short egg-shaped bat, called a gilli. There are two teams. One player puts the gillion the ground inside a small circle and hits it into the air with the danda. Then the player hits the gilli again and runs to touch a spot outside the circle to get a point



3 Read the three texts again. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?

- 1 There are always two players in a cycleball team.
- 2 The ball in cycleball is small and light.
- 3 Players in cycleball can’t hit the ball with their hands.
- 4 Gilli-dandacomes from India.
- 5 The stick and the bat in gilli-dandaare the same size.
- 6 Players use a small ball in gilli-danda.
- 7 People play octopush in teams.
- 8 Players in octopush hit the ball, or puck, with their hands.
- 9 Players in octopush swim underwater to play their game

Evaluating.

Giving homework.

Maktab MMIBDO‘ _____ sana _____ 20__yil

Sana: “ ” 20 __-yil. Sinflar: _____. To‘garak rahbari: _____

Lesson: Making comparisons

Aims of the activity:

Educational aim: to learn basic greetings
to learn how to ask and answer questions

Educative aim: to bring up them to be friendly

Developing aim: to enable pupils to ask and answer questions

The demand of the state educational standard: get the level A1

Type of the activity: visual

Method: interactive teaching method

Equipment: Textbook, the DVD of the book, puppets, computer, overhead projector

Form: listening, speaking

I. Introduction:

to make pupils feel themselves comfortable and interested at the lesson.

Length and place in the activity: short, at the beginning.

-Good morning, pupils!

-I’m glad to see you.

II. Reflection and assessment.

Length and place in the lesson: 10 min., at the beginning.

Activity 1 Listen and sing

Objective: to sing the song “Good morning”

Pupils listen the song “Good morning” and repeat together with teacher

Good morning to you, good morning to you.

Good morning, good morning,

Good morning to you.

III. Procedure of a new activity.

Length and place in the activity: 10 min., after presentation.



ABOUT YOU

How often do you eat out?

Which do you prefer – restaurant food
or home-cooked food?

What is ‘fast food’? Do you ever eat it?

3. Look at the menus in Exercise 1 again. In pairs, say which foods you like and don’t like. Then say what you’d like to eat or drink right now!

I like salad.

Me too.

I want to eat a bowl of fruit salad now.

UNIT 11

4. Read the advertisements again. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (X)?

1 The party room at Pizza Palace is smaller than the one at Easy Burgers.

2 You can watch something while you eat at Easy Burgers.

3 The food at Easy Burgers looks healthier.

4 Pizza Palace is more expensive than Easy Burgers.

5 The menu at Easy Burgers is longer than the one at Pizza Palace.

6 Easy Burgers and Pizza Palace are both popular

Evaluating.

Giving homework.

Maktab MMIBDO‘ _____ sana _____ 20 __yil

Sana: “ ” 20 _-yil. Sinflar: _____. To‘garak rahbari: _____

Lesson: The history of computers

Aims of the activity:

Educational aim: to learn basic greetings
to learn how to ask and answer questions

Educative aim: to bring up them to be friendly

Developing aim: to enable pupils to ask and answer questions

The demand of the state educational standard: get the level A1

Type of the activity: visual

Method: interactive teaching method

Equipment: Textbook, the DVD of the book, puppets, computer, overhead projector

Form: listening, speaking

I. Introduction:

to make pupils feel themselves comfortable and interested at the lesson.

Length and place in the activity: short, at the beginning.

-Good morning, pupils!

-I’m glad to see you.

II. Reflection and assessment.

Length and place in the lesson: 10 min., at the beginning.

Activity 1 Listen and sing

Objective: to sing the song “Good morning”

Pupils listen the song “Good morning” and repeat together with teacher

Good morning to you, good morning to you.

Good morning, good morning,

Good morning to you.

III. Procedure of a new activity.

Length and place in the activity: 10 min., after presentation.

around 2,700 BCE to today

The abacus
People still use abacuses today in many parts of the world, especially to teach maths to children. Of course, they are very different from modern computers, but the idea is the same – to answer difficult maths questions much more quickly than a human can.

205 BCE

The Antikythera Mechanism
In 1900, a group of people diving near the Greek island of Antikythera found this machine on the sea floor. For many years, no one understood what it was or how it worked. Scientists now say it was used to find out the positions of the sun, moon and stars. Many people call it the world’s earliest ‘computer’.

1791–1871 and 1815–1852

Charles Babbage and Ada Lovelace
The modern computer was Charles Babbage’s idea. The machine he wanted to build, called a ‘difference engine’, was special because it had all the parts that a modern computer has. It could save information and was also a kind of printer. Ada Lovelace was the first computer programmer. She had the idea for ‘software’ – a way of telling a computer to do different things.

1940s

Alan Turing
Alan Turing wasn’t well known when he was alive, but he’s now one of the most famous scientists of the 20th century. His ideas on computer science changed the world. He worked on the first digital computer – it was called Colossus, weighed 30 tonnes, and was as big as a large living room.

READING

Evaluating.

Giving homework.

Maktab MMIBDO‘ _____ sana _____ 20 _yil

*veb-saytimiz: Zokirjon.com
Hujjat Word variantda beriladi.*

Zokirjon Admin bilan

90-530-00-68 nomerga murojaat qilishingiz, shu nomerdagi telegram orqali bog'lanishingiz yoki nza4567 izlab telegramdan yozishingiz so'raladi.

Telegramda murojaatingizga o'z vaqtida javob beriladi

40 listdan iborat ingliz tili fanidan 7-8-9-sinf iqtidorli o'quvchilarga 34 soatli to'garakni to'liq holda olish uchun telegramdan yozing.



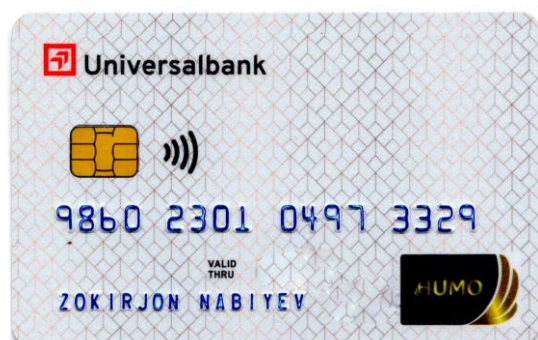
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Plastik egasi Nabiyev Zokirjon



DIQQAT!!!

Sizga bu **OMONAT** qilib beriladi.

To'liq holda olganingizdan so'ng:

Faqat o'zingiz uchun foydalaning.

Hech kimga bermang hattoki eng yaqin insoningizga ham.

Internet orqali veb-saytlarga joylamang.

Kanal va gruppalariga tarqatmang.

OMONATGA

HIYONAT QILMANG.