Match the halves — Group A and Group B

Group A takes the first table, Group B the second one — print one sheet per pair, or cut the page in two. The beginnings are numbered 1–10; the endings are mixed up (a–j). Students draw a line or write the letter next to each number, then read the full sentences aloud and give the Uzbek meaning of the key word. Groups swap tables for a second round.

Group A

#	Beginning		Ending
1	TV, radio and newspapers are all part of …	a)	… sent short messages along long wires.
2	Where's the remote? …	b)	… between the two buildings.
3	The mobile phone is another great success story …	c)	… in the 1880s.
4	The bicycle took its modern form …	d)	… I want to watch the news.
5	The telegraph was the basis for …	e)	… doing only very simple sums.
6	The telegraph …	f)	… for the first time.
7	Today we send messages …	g)	… of modern technology.
8	The telephone let people talk over long distances …	h)	… the media.
9	Old telephones only worked if there were wires …	i)	… many later inventions.
10	Early computers were capable of …	j)	… to our friends in a second.

Group B

#	Beginning		Ending
1	Radio signals travel through the air …	a)	… on the board to explain the idea.
2	A hundred years ago, a phone in your pocket was …	b)	… an impossibility.
3	The first moving pictures …	c)	… for it.
4	In the 1920s, some televisions worked with spinning discs …	d)	… instead of electronics.
5	My little brother is fascinated by …	e)	… of a windmill for the science fair.
6	We played with magnets …	f)	… without any wires.
7	Our teacher drew diagrams …	g)	… had no sound at all.
8	Jasur built a working model …	h)	… in our physics lesson.
9	Our class raised money …	i)	… for new books for the library.
10	If you invent something new, you should register a patent …	j)	… space and rockets.

Answer key (teacher's copy)

Do not hand this page to the students.

Group A

1. TV, radio and newspapers are all part of the media.
2. Where’s the remote? I want to watch the news.
3. The mobile phone is another great success story of modern technology.
4. The bicycle took its modern form in the 1880s.
5. The telegraph was the basis for many later inventions.
6. The telegraph sent short messages along long wires.
7. Today we send messages to our friends in a second.
8. The telephone let people talk over long distances for the first time.
9. Old telephones only worked if there were wires between the two buildings.
10. Early computers were capable of doing only very simple sums.

Letters: 1-h 2-d 3-g 4-c 5-i 6-a 7-j 8-f 9-b 10-e

Group B

1. Radio signals travel through the air without any wires.
2. A hundred years ago, a phone in your pocket was an impossibility.
3. The first moving pictures had no sound at all.
4. In the 1920s, some televisions worked with spinning discs instead of electronics.
5. My little brother is fascinated by space and rockets.
6. We played with magnets in our physics lesson.
7. Our teacher drew diagrams on the board to explain the idea.
8. Jasur built a working model of a windmill for the science fair.
9. Our class raised money for new books for the library.
10. If you invent something new, you should register a patent for it.

Letters: 1-f 2-b 3-g 4-d 5-j 6-h 7-a 8-e 9-i 10-c