Lesson 33 — Unit 5 Reading: How it all began

Unit 5. The global village Reading: How it all began
Laser B1+ SB pp. 42–43 (Unit 5 The Global Village) — Start thinking! ('media' so'zi, qancha TV ko'rasiz, qaysi ko'rsatuvlar), Reading ex.1 (audio 1.15 — bizda yo'q: maqolada nimasi ajablanarli?), «How it all began» maqolasi (telegraf, telefon, radio, kino; Philo T. Farnsworth va elektron televizor), ex.2 sanalarni voqealarga moslash (1837–1927), ex.3 gapped text — oltita olib tashlangan gap (A–G, bittasi ortiqcha); WORD BOX ex.4 va Have your say! — 34-dars; rejadagi cw: «Introducing new vocabulary» — maqola lug'ati

Class	Grade 10
Lesson type	Skills
Aim	By the end of the lesson students can understand a magazine article about the history of television, match dates to events, complete a gapped text with six missing sentences, and use 33 new words and phrases about inventions and early TV.
Materials	Vocabulary sheet (33 items), match-halves worksheet, slides, flashcards with audio (sozlar.com/vocab); Laser B1+ SB pp. 42–43 (the book audio 1.15 is not available — students read the article themselves).
New items	33 words and phrases

Learning outcomes

• answer the Start thinking! questions about the media and TV

• say what is surprising about the article (ex. 1)

• match six dates to six events (ex. 2)

• choose the sentence A–G that fits each of the six gaps (ex. 3)

Stage by stage (45 minutes)

Min	Stage	Teacher	Students
4	**Lead-in speaking: Start thinking!**	Use the Book tasks overview slide: ask the Start thinking! questions; list the class's favourite kinds of TV programme on the board.	Answer in pairs, then tell the class.
8	**Vocabulary A–B**	Introducing new vocabulary: present sections A and B with audio; check meaning with quick questions (What did people need before radio? — wires).	Repeat, note the Uzbek meaning, mark the stress.
3	**Reading ex.1**	Students skim the article (the audio 1.15 is not available): what is surprising about it?	Skim and answer in one sentence.
6	**Reading ex.2 (dates)**	Students read again and match the six dates to the events a–f.	Match, compare with a partner, find the line in the text.
3	**Focus: gapped text**	Strategy slide: before and after the gap, pronouns, linking words, the extra sentence.	Underline the pronouns and linking words in A–G.
10	**Book task ex.3 + check**	Ex.3 slide; pairs choose A–G for each gap; check with the answer key slide and ask for the word that links each sentence.	Choose the sentences, give the linking word from the text.
5	**Vocabulary C–D**	Present sections C and D with audio; students put the events of Philo's story in order.	Repeat; retell the story with the new phrases.
4	**Matching halves**	Hand out the match-halves worksheet (groups A and B).	Match the halves and read the sentences aloud.

Min	Stage	Teacher	Students
2	**Wrap-up and homework**	Memory check slide (which date?); set homework.	Say the dates; write down the homework.

If you are running late (skip in this order)

Bu bosqichlar darsning maqsadiga ta'sir qilmaydi — vaqt yetmasa, shu tartibda tashlab keting.

1. «The farm boy who imagined television» matni — audio bilan uyda o'qish (~4 daq.).
2. Urg'u slaydi (~2 daq.).
3. Speaking slaydi — uchinchi savol (~3 daq.).

Questions to ask

• What did people need before the radio to send messages?

• Why was mechanical television not good enough?

• Who was Justin Tolman?

• Which linking word in A–G shows a contrast?

Anticipated problems and solutions

• 'He was fascinated with/about electricity' — fascinated by.

• 'He was capable to send' — be capable of + -ing: capable of sending.

• 'an inventation' — invention (the thing), inventor (the person).

• 'register a patent' is a formal phrase — not 'write a patent'.

• Ex.3: choosing only by a repeated word — check the pronouns and the time order too.

Fast finishers / weaker students

Fast finishers write a short timeline (1837–1927) with one sentence for each date using the new phrases; weaker students get the six gaps with two possible sentences each.

Homework

• Learn the Unit 5 Word box vocabulary (TV programmes) — Laser B1+ p. 43 ex.4; write 8 sentences (rejadagi vazifa).

• Learn the 33 items with the flashcards: sozlar.com/vocab/cards/?set=grade10-lesson33

• Read «The farm boy who imagined television» on the lesson page and answer the five questions.

Reading text — The farm boy who imagined television

In the nineteenth century, **the telegraph** and the telephone let people **send messages** round the world and talk **over long distances**, but only with **wires**. Then the radio sent sound **through the air**. Sending **moving pictures** the same way seemed **an impossibility**.

Early inventors built **mechanical** televisions with **spinning discs**, but the pictures were very **basic**. In 1922, a thirteen-year-old farm boy, Philo Farnsworth, who **was fascinated by electricity**, had a better idea: **magnets** could control electrons and make an **electronic** picture.

Philo **drew diagrams** for his chemistry teacher, but they could not build **a working model**, and his family **was forced to** move. Years later he **repaired** radios, found two **investors** who agreed to **provide the money**, and in 1927 he **registered the patents** and saw the first pictures.

After the Second World War, television became a part of **everyday life**. Today billions of us watch it — and it all began with an idea in the mind of a young boy.

Reading questions — answer key

1. Wires.; 2. It used spinning discs and the pictures were very basic.; 3. Thirteen; magnets could control electrons to make an electronic picture.; 4. There was no way to build a working model, and his family had to move.; 5. Farnsworth registered the patents and saw the first images on his system.

Book task — answer key

Ex.1: the modern form of TV started in the mind of a thirteen-year-old farm boy (Philo T. Farnsworth), not in a big laboratory.

Ex.2: 1 d · 2 b · 3 f · 4 c · 5 a · 6 e.

Ex.3: 1 C · 2 F · 3 G · 4 E · 5 B · 6 A (D — ortiqcha gap).

Word list (quick reference)

the media — ommaviy axborot vositalari (OAV)

a success story — muvaffaqiyat tarixi

the telegraph — telegraf

over long distances — uzoq masofalarga

through the air — havo orqali

impressive — hayratlanarli, kishini qoyil qoldiradigan

basic — oddiy, sodda

electricity — elektr (toki)

a working model — ishlaydigan maket (namuna)

raise money — pul (mablag‘) to‘plamoq

provide money — mablag‘ ajratmoq, pul bilan ta’minlamoq

the remote — (televizor) pulti

take its modern form — bugungi ko‘rinishiga kelmoq

an invention — ixtiro

wires — simlar

an impossibility — imkonsiz narsa

mechanical — mexanik

electronic — elektron

magnets — magnitlar

be forced to — …ga majbur bo‘lmoq

world-changing — dunyoni o‘zgartirgan

register a patent — patent olmoq (rasmiylashtirmoq)

full-colour — to‘liq rangli

the basis for — …uchun asos

send messages — xabar yubormoq

be capable of — …ga qodir bo‘lmoq

moving pictures — harakatlanuvchi tasvirlar (kino)

spinning discs — aylanuvchi disklar

be fascinated by — …ga maftun bo‘lmoq, juda qiziqmoq

draw diagrams — chizmalar chizmoq

repair — ta’mirlamoq

an investor — investor, sarmoyador

everyday life — kundalik hayot