Lesson 3 — Family and Friends

General basic vocabulary (family members)
Laser A1+ Unit 1, p. 9 (Wordpower 1: family) — asosiy; Solutions Elementary Unit 1 (Family and friends) — qo‘shimcha so‘zlar

Class	Grade 7
Lesson type	Vocabulary
Aim	By the end of the lesson students will be able to name family members, including the extended family, and talk about their own family tree.
Materials	Vocabulary sheet (30 words), matching worksheet (Groups A/B, answer key on a separate page), slides, teacher's guide, flashcards with audio: sozlar.com/vocab/cards/?set=grade7-lesson3
New items	30 words and phrases

Learning outcomes

• students will be able to name 25 family members, including aunt, nephew, niece, grandson and great-grandparents

• students will be able to say how people are related with be married to, look like and on my dad's side

• students will be able to ask and answer three questions about a partner's family

Stage by stage (45 minutes)

Min	Stage	Teacher	Students
5	**Warm-up**	Draw a three-generation family tree on the board and elicit the words students already know (mother, brother, grandfather).	Call out known words; copy the tree shape into their notebooks.
10	**Presentation (3 chunks)**	Present in three short blocks with a check after each: A parents and grandparents (10) on the board tree, B brothers, sisters and children (9), C aunts, uncles and cousins (6) + D talking about your family (5). Drill chorally after every block.	Repeat, point to the person on the tree, write the Uzbek meaning.
6	**Memory check (recycle 1)**	Students cover the Uzbek column; call out 15 words at random. Then reverse: Uzbek to English.	Test each other in pairs, tick the words they forgot.
7	**Gap fill (recycle 2)**	Exercise 1 on the sheet — different sentences from the table, so students cannot copy. Check answers with the class.	Work alone, then compare in pairs.
9	**Matching activity (recycle 3)**	Hand out the matching worksheet; Group A and Group B work separately, then swap tables.	Match halves, read the sentences aloud, give the Uzbek meaning of the key word.
6	**Speaking (recycle 4)**	Model one relative, then set the pair task and monitor for accurate use of have got.	Describe five people from their own family tree to a partner.
2	**Homework and close**	Set homework, show the flashcard link, exit ticket: three new words.	Write the homework, say three words they remember.

If you are running late (skip in this order)

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

1. «Look and think» rasmlar slaydi — 2 daqiqa tejaydi.
2. Talaffuz slaydi — uy vazifasi sifatida bering.
3. Speaking slaydining ikkinchi savoli.

Questions to ask

• Who is your father's brother? (uncle)

• What do we call your sister's daughter? (niece)

• What are you to your grandparents? (grandson / granddaughter)

• Do you look like your mother or your father?

• Who in your family are you close to?

Anticipated problems and solutions

• Students confuse nephew and niece — use the family tree on the board and colour the boy and girl branches differently.

• 'Cousin' is one word for every cousin in English, while Uzbek marks the side of the family (amakivachcha = father's brother's child, xolavachcha = mother's sister's child). Point this out and give both directions.

• Students often stress the second syllable in 'relatives' — drill it as REL-a-tives with a clap on the first syllable.

Fast finishers / weaker students

Fast finishers write three extra sentences about relatives on their dad's side (My uncle is married to …; My cousin looks like …). Weaker students work with section A only and copy the model sentence from the board.

Homework

• Learn the 30 words (sections A-D).

• sozlar.com/vocab/cards/?set=grade7-lesson3 — listen to each word and test yourself.

• Write 8 true sentences about your family, underline the new words.

• Draw your family tree and label everybody in English.

Reading text — My family tree

Last week we drew a **family tree** at school. I put my **grandparents** at the top. My **grandmother** is very kind, and she takes care of us when our **parents** are at work. My **grandfather** tells us stories about his village.

I have one **aunt** and two **uncles**. My **cousin** Nodira and I are the same age, so we **are close** to each other. Her **brothers** are twins, and everybody says they **look like** their **father**.

My best friend Jasur is not a **relative** — he is our neighbour. He is funny and generous, but in class he is quiet and very hard-working. I get on well with him because he is friendly to everybody.

Aziza sits behind me. She is an only child, so she often comes to our house at the weekend. My **mother** says our house is never quiet, and she is right!

Reading questions — answer key

1. The writer's grandparents.; 2. Because they are the same age.; 3. No, he is their neighbour.; 4. Quiet and very hard-working.

Word list (quick reference)

mother — ona

father — ota

parents — ota-ona

grandfather — bobo

grandmother — buvi

grandparents — bobo va buvi

great-grandfather — katta bobo, bobokalon (bobo yoki buvining otasi)

great-grandmother — katta buvi (bobo yoki buvining onasi)

grandson — nevara (o‘g‘il bola)

granddaughter — nevara (qiz bola)

brother — aka, uka

sister — opa, singil

son — o‘g‘il (farzand)

daughter — qiz (farzand)

children — bolalar, farzandlar

husband — er (turmush o‘rtog‘i)

wife — xotin, rafiqa

stepbrother — o‘gay aka yoki uka

stepsister — o‘gay opa yoki singil

aunt — xola, amma

uncle — amaki, tog‘a

cousin — amakivachcha, xolavachcha, tog‘avachcha

nephew — jiyan (o‘g‘il)

niece — jiyan (qiz)

relatives — qarindoshlar

a family tree — shajara (oila daraxti)

be married to — …bilan turmush qurgan bo‘lmoq

be close — bir-biriga yaqin bo‘lmoq

on my dad’s side — ota tomonidan

look like — …ga o‘xshamoq