

Republic of Uzbekistan
Ministry of higher and special secondary education
Namangan Engineering Pedagogical Institute

ENGLISH

A Text - Book for the
third-year students
learning

FOOD

TECHNOLOGY

Namangan 2003

Namangan muxandislik-pedagogika instituti “Chet tillar” kafedrasining 2003 yil 29 avgustdagi № 1 sonli umumiy yig’ilishida tasdiqlangan.

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Soʻz boshi

Ushbu metodik qoʻllanma texnologiya fakultet talabalari va tilni oʻrganuvchi mutaxassislariga moʻljallangan. U 36 unitdan iborat boʻlib, har bir unit 4 soatga rejalashtirilgan. Grammatik mavzylar ingliz tilida berilgan. Oʻrganish uchun tanlangan matn va undagi lugʻatlar mutaxassislikka oid tanlangan. Berilgan matnlar yordamida talaba, ingliz tilida mutaxassislikka doir leksik va grammatik koʻnikmasini, mustaqil fikrlash va bayon qilish malakasini oshiradi. Ushbu metodik qoʻllanma ilk bor nashr etilganligi uchun hatoliklardan holi deb boʻlmaydi. Oʻz fikr mulohazalarini koʻrsatgan oʻrtoqlarga avtorlar minnatdorchiligini bildiradilar va Namangan shahri Doʻstlik 12 Nam PI “Chet tillar” kafedrasiga yuborishlarini soʻraydilar.

Mualliflar

Unit 1

SPELLING

GOOD SPELLING HABITS

1. *Be careful.* Care in writing and proofreading your compositions will eliminate errors in the spelling of simple words like *to*, *there*, and *its*, which account for so many of the teacher's corrections on students' themes.

2. *Use the dictionary.* Some students apparently think themselves allergic to the dictionary. They would rather take a chance on guessing than expose themselves to the truth. But the only sure way to find out how to spell a word is to look it up.

3. *Keep a list of your own spelling errors.* We do not all misspell the same words.

Although it is a difficult habit to establish, the habit of recording in your notebook the words you misspell in your compositions will pay you a large return on the investment of a little time and patience.

4. *Learn to spell words by syllables.* This is the "divide and conquer" technique used with success by invading armies. It is equally effective in attacking a long and troublesome word. Dividing a long word into syllables gives a number of short parts. Short parts are simpler to spell than long ones; hence you can simplify your spelling problem by acquiring the habit of dividing words into syllables and spelling them part by part.

Two common causes of spelling mistakes are the omission of a letter or syllable and the addition of an extra letter or syllable. A student who spells *probably* as though it were *probaly* has made the first kind of mistake. If you spell *lightning* as though it were *lightening*, you have made the second kind. Errors like these are errors in pronunciation which, in turn, are the result of not knowing the exact syllables in the word.

Dividing a word into its pronounceable parts (syllables) will help you to pronounce and to spell the word correctly.

AT THE TINNING PLANT

There is a large tinning plant in Namangan town, which was built in 1953. The basic aim of the plant is to produce tinned goods grown in Namangan, and to provide them to the people of the town. The plant produces in the spring, summer and autumn. Most of the technologists and workers of the town are employed there.

There are only two conveyers in the plant, they have many branches. The first conveyor's task is to clean and sterilize the empty bottles.

First the goods are weighed and sent to the laboratory and quality control areas. If the quality is acceptable, permission is given for the goods to be cleaned in the washing section. After washing, the skins, cores and leaves are removed.

The conveyor then cuts the cleaned fruits. During this operation, the seeds and stones are removed, and the meat of the goods is minced. After the cutting process, the conveyor carries the goods to the pasteurization center.

During pasteurization all microbes are destroyed. The goods are cooked and kept warm until bottling occurs.

At this point both conveyers converge and the goods are tinned. Then the tins are sealed up with various types of covers and pinched on by a special automated machine. After that the factory labels its products, and it is wrapped in tissue paper for cooling. The cooled tins are put in special boxes and sent to a warehouse for storing.

Annually the tinning plant plans to produce 1 million cans or tins of all types of fruits, jams, juices, and purees.

New words and word combinations

conveyor - konveyer

empty - bo'sh

acceptable - konikarli

core - o'zak

seed - urug

occur - sodir bo'lmoq

warehouse - ombor

goods - tovarlar

permission - ruhsat

remove - ajratmoq

mince - tugramoq

seal - berkitmoq

converge - bir yulga birlashmoq pinch - toraymoq
label - etikenka tissue - yulka kogozi

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. When was the tinning plant built in Namangan town? 2. What is the aim of the tinning plant? 3. How many conveyers exist at the tinning plant? 4. What is the function of the first conveyer? 5. What is the function of the second conveyer? 6. How many tinned products are produced annually?

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Bu kurilma xorijdan sotib olindi. 2. Kurilma zavod rivojlanishiga kayta yordam beradi. 3. Olma aromatini olib, toza suvga qo'shsa qaytadan olma mazasini beradi. 4. Aromatdan turli ichimliklar tayorlanmoqda. 5. Zavod BORRY-COLA ichimligini ishlab chiqarishga tayorgarlik ko'rmoqda.

Exercise 3. Find the necessary words from the text.

There is a large tinning ... in Namangan town. 2. The basic of the plant is to ... tinned goods grown in Namangan, and to... to the people of the town. 3. The plant ... in spring, summer and autumn. 4. Most of the technologists and workers of the town are ... there. 5. There are only two ... in the plant, they have many 6. The first conveyer's task is ... and ... the empty bottles. 7. First the goods are ... and sent to the lab. and quality control areas. 8. If the quality is acceptable ... is given for the goods to be cleaned in the washing section.

Dialogue

George: Hallo, Shavkat.

Shavkat: Hallo, George.

George: Have you just seen new paste from apricots on TV?

Shavkat: Yes, I have.

George: Did you like it?

Shavkat: I think it must be very tasty.

George: Oh. I do think so too. I saw such apricot paste in England but this paste is more delicious and is very

- rich in vitamins. Because the fruit gets more sun in Uzbekistan than in England.
- Shavkat:** Uzbekistan is a sunny country. There are 299 sunny days in a year. That is why the gardeners grow apricots on dry lands of Chust and Pop districts of Namangan region.
- George:** What kind of vitamins has an apricot?
- Shavkat:** It has carbon, sulfur, iron, magnesium and many other elements. It's useful for everyone's health.
- George:** I have never been in Chust. Can you tell me anything about producing apricot paste in Uzbekistan-England joint-venture in Chust?
- Shavkat:** Sure. It will be better to go there and see everything with your own eyes.
- George:** How shall we go there?
- Shavkat:** We shall go there by taxi. It takes us 25 minutes from the Central Bus Station.
- George:** Fine! Let's go and make up sights there.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. The technologists (discuss) waste of goods in the garden yesterday.
2. She just (boil) jam in her room.
3. It (be) cold last week.
4. I already (paint) the fixing machine.
5. I just (type) the information to main food plants.
6. Mary (stay) in Uzbekistan last summer.
7. We already (air) the room.
8. They already (open) the cards for every worker.
9. They (wait) for government commission last Monday.
10. We (be) at the mechanical store yesterday.

Exercise 6. Give the short answers.

Model: Have you got any chocolate? - Yes, I've got some. No, I haven't got any.

1. Have you got any coffee in your cup?
2. Has she got any apple juice in her refrigerator?
3. Have they got any milk in the tanks?
4. Has it got any distilled water?
5. Has he got any brown bread in his bag?
6. Has the town any tanning plant?
7. Have you got any apples?
8. Has it got any BAYGE green tea?

Exercise 7. Open the brackets putting the verbs in the correct tense. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. The lorry (not to arrive) yet, but hundreds of packages (to crowd) the platform. 2. They (to come) to the station to welcome the American delegation which as they (to learn) (to pass) through their town. 3. At last Karim (to return) to his dear plant. 4. He (to be away) for ten years and was now anxious to see how his country men (to get along). 5. Hallo, George! I (not see) you for several weeks. 6. You (to be) away from home, ... you? 7. They (to build) a new tinning plant in their town already.

Unit 2

The Present Indefinite Tense

1) **The Present Indefinite Tense** is used to express action (or to help make a statement about something) occurring now, at the present time.

Examples:

*We **wait** patiently coing foriegn deligation.*

*We don't **wait** patiently coing foriegn deligation.*

***Do** you **wait** patiently coing foriegn deligation?*

*We **are waiting** patiently coing foriegn deligation. (progressive form)*

*We **are not waiting** patiently coing foriegn deligation.*

***Are** you **waiting** patiently coing foriegn deligation?*

*We **do wait** patiently coing foriegn deligation.
(The verb with do or did is called the emphatic form.)*

Note In all tenses, as in the second Example, continuing action may be shown by the use of the progressive form, which ends in *-ing*. The third Example illustrates the emphatic form, consisting of a form of *do* plus the first principal part of a verb. The normal way of making a sentence emphatic is to pronounce the helping verb with stress. When

there is no helping verb, *do* or *did* is added to carry this stress. These emphatic forms can be used in the present and past tenses only. The present tense is also used to indicate habitual action.

Example: *We **wait** for the bus every morning.*
The present tense is often used to express a general truth, something which is true at all times.

Example: *Amy agreed that honesty **is** [instead of was] the best policy.*
*I have read that Alaska **is** [instead of was] the only state without an official nickname.*

The present tense is also used occasionally to achieve vividness in writing about past events. This use of present tense is known as the historical present.

Example: *Queen Elizabeth I **strengthens** England's power and **leads** it through its greatest era.*

THE TECHNOLOGIST

My name is Usufjon Abdullaev. I am a student of the Namangan Engineering-Pedagogical Institute. I study in the Technological faculty. We study various subjects concerning our future profession such as: the theory of chemistry, the chemical industry, types of vegetables and foods, agricultural production, the technology productions of meat, milk, fish and tin, physics and chemical peculiarities of food productions, the operations and unit of food producing, the scientific bases of food producing, cooling techniques, specialist skill, the production of stockbreeding, the production of fishing, and the working principles of many apparatus and machines.

After graduating from the institute we will work as technologists in the tinned, food, meat, fish, milk, wine, oil, chemistry in the plants, macaroni, sweet, factories and in "Nestle", "Coca-cola" companies.

In order to become a well-educated specialist we study many subjects such as: the history of Uzbekistan, higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, foreign languages, and others.

There are many laboratories at our disposal. There we do laboratory works on special subjects, and get acquainted with all the achievements of the newest sorts of tins.

Highly qualified teachers help us learning our difficult subjects because we must know common food productions. The technologist speciality is a very important speciality. That is why the technologist must know all sorts productions, kinds of cooking, preparing, packing, storing and productions, the sterilization and pasteurisation of products dishes, pour out, fix and shut technologies, and have a wide use of knowledge from practical experience.

New words and word combinations

a statement- davlat arbobi	occur- egallamoq
patiently- chidamlik	stress-urgu
principal part- asosiy qism	nickname- lakab
natural action- tabiiy harakat	era- era
occasionally- vavqulotda	experience-tajriba
strengthen-mahkamlamog	disposal - ihtiyorida
specialist skill - mahsus mahorat	acquaint-tanishmoq
stockbreeding- chorvachilik	packing - joylash
well-educate- yahshi ma'lumot	learning- o'rganish
achievements- yutuklar	feed - boqmoq
storing - saqlash	dishes-idish
fix-mahkamlanmoq	concerning - nisbatan
in order to - o'sha uchun	pour out - quymoq
emphatic form- kuchaytirma shakl	scientific bases- ilmiy bazalar
wide use of knowledge-bilimni keng kulamda ishlatish	
chemical peculiarity - kimyoviy imkoniyatlar	
shut technology - bekitish texnologiyasi	
kinds of cooling- sovutish turlari	
cooling technics - sovutish texnikalari	

Exercise 1. Put the appropriate words.

1. We study various subjects ... our future profession such as: the theory of chemistry, the chemical industry, types of vegetable and ... agricultural production, the production of fishing, and the working ... of many apparatus and machines. 2. After graduating from the Institute we will work as ... in the tinned, food, meat, fish, milk, and chemistry factories. 3. In order to become a ... specialist we ... many subjects such as the history of Uzbekistan, higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, ... languages and others. 4. There are many labs at our 5. There we do lab. works on special subjects and get ... with all the of the newest ... of tins. 6. Highly qualified teachers help us to ... our difficult subjects because we must master the ... of tins for the people. 7. The technologist speciality is a very ... speciality. 8. That's why the technologist must ...all sorts and kinds of ... and cooking productions, the ... of dishes, pour out, fix and ... technologies, and have a wide use of knowledge from practical experience.

Exercise 2. Answer the following question.

1. What subjects do we study at the Institute? 2. Where do we work after graduating from the Institute? 3. Are there many labs at your disposal? 4. Where do you get acquainted with all achievements of the newest sorts of tins? 5. Do highly qualified teachers help us to master our difficult subjects because we must feed the production of tins for the people? 6. What must a technologist know? 7. What kind of cooking and cooking productions must the technologist know? 8. Who helps us to master our difficult subjects?

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Uzbekistonda juda ko'p meva va sabzovot etishtiriladi. 2. Yangikurgon va Shveciya qo'shma qorhonasi ish boshlaganiga bir necha yil bo'ldi. 3. U erda sabzovotlardan turli mahsulot tayyorlanmoqda. 4. Qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlariga talab kuchli. 5. Qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashda zamonaviy texnikalar zarur. 6. Biz konservalash texnologiyasini yanada ko'proq o'rganishimiz kerak.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Uzbek

1. The technonogist speciality is a very important speciality, isn't it? 2. What other subjects do you study in order to become well-educated specialists? 3. Where do you do laboratory works on special subjects? 4. What subjects concerning our future profession are important? 5. We should study and know tinning technology better and better. 6. The students have to use their knowledge on practical **Experience 7.** The technologist must provide people with the products of cooking and cooking productions.

Exercise 5. Insert prepositions.

1. We study ... the technological faculty. 2. After graduating ... the Institute we will work as technologists ... the tinned food, meat, fish, milk, and chemistry factories. 3. ... order to become well- educated specialists we study many subjects ... the Institute. 4. ... order to become well- educated specialists we study many subjects ... the Institute. 5. There are many laboratories ... our disposal. 6. We do laboratory works ... special subjects and get acquainted ... all the achievements ... the newest sorts ... tins there. 6. We must master the production ... tins ... the people. 7. The technologist must know all sorts and kinds ... cooking and cooking productions, the sterilization ... dishes, pour out, fix and shut technologies. 8. The technologist should have a wide use ... knowledge ... practical experience.

Exercise 6.

1. The students ... study many different subjects in order to become well- educated specialists . 2. There are many laboratories at their disposal, the students ... work there at any time they like. 3. How ... I get to the university? You ... take either a bus or Damas. 4. You ... to do this experiment right now. 5. I ... to prepare this salad before my mother comes. 6. They ... not show us their achievements, they are short of time. 7. You ...not come to the Institute without your textbooks, exercise-books and pens. 8. ... I use your overall and gloves.

Unit3

The Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of noun or more than one noun.

Examples:

The exacutive director complained to the managers about the regime increase.

They said that ***he*** had not warned ***them*** about ***it***.
The pronoun *they* and *them* takes the place of the noun *regime*.

*The radish and the cabbage were left in the store. **They** have not been in the cupboard. [the pronoun *they* takes the place of the nouns *radish and cabbage*].*

Sometimes a pronoun takes the place of another pronoun.

Examples:

One of the cabbage leaves was dropped. ***It*** has been sent out for cooking.

[The pronoun *it* takes the place of the pronoun *one*]

The word to which a pronoun refers (whose place it takes) is the *antecedent* of the pronoun. In the preceding Example *one* is the antecedent of *it*. Pronouns are classified as : *personal, reflexive, intensive, relative, interrogative, demonstrative, and indefinite*.

Pronouns

Personal Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possesive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	my	Myself

You	You	your	Yourself
He	Him	his	Himself
She	Her	her	Herself
It	It	its	Itself
We	Us	our	Ourselves
You	You	your	Yourselves
They	Them	their	Themselves

Relative Pronouns

who which whose
whom that

Relative pronouns are used to introduce subordinate clauses.

Examples: *The student **who** won the scholarship is in my class.*
 *The college **that** I chose is in Texas.*
 *Do you know the woman **whose** writing was mentioned?*

Possessive Forms of Personal Pronouns

my, mine his its their, theirs
your, yours her, hers our, ours

Some of the possessive forms - *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* - are used before a noun in the same way that adjectives are used to limit the meaning of a noun : *my* parents, *your* home, *her* coat, etc. They are possessive pronouns functioning as adjectives. In this book these words are called pronouns. Your teacher may, however, prefer to have you all the possessive adjectives. Follow your teacher's instructions in labeling these words.

The Salad (Газак)

The word “salad” came from Europe. Salad is useful for human organisms. It opens appetite and helps to slice of the meal in the stomach. Salads are divided into simple and compound as a various view, colour and taste.

People prepare salads from tomatoes, onion, cucumber, sweet bell green, and red peppers, cabbage, carrot, garlic, egg-plant, sugar-beet, radish, turnip, mushroom, potatoes, bean, haricot bean, salt, caraway seed, fennel. One, two, three or more vegetables may be in composition in salads. Meat salad is prepared from beef, mutton, poultry chicken.

Uzbek people make such salads: “Chickpea salad”, “Pomegrenate and onion” salad, “Green radish and cheese salad”, “Navruz” salad, “Tashkent” salad, “Andijan” salad, “Green” salad, “Green radish and cucumber ” salad, “Cabbage” salad, “Spring” salad, “Delight” salad, “Zarafshan” salad.

The salad is put into the glass, percelian china, earthenware plates. Cookers and housekeepers prepare salads in the restaurants, dining rooms, canteens, kitchens, eatinghouses and at homes. Salads aren't kept in refrigerators for a long time. People eat salads with forks, spoons and wood stick.

New words and word combinations

appetite - ishtaha	to slice- hazm qilmoq
stomach- qorin	compound- murakkab
taste- tatib ko'rmoq	sugar-beet- katd qizilcha
turnip- sholgom	bean - no'hot
haricot bean - loviya	caraway seed - zira
fennel - ukrop	composition - tarkibi
beef - mol go'shti	mutton - qo'y go'shti
percelian china - chinni	earthenware - sopol
eatinghouse- emakhona	poultry chicken- tovuq go'shti
refrigerator- sovutkich	consume- iste'mol qilmoq
turnip- trup	suzma- suzma
bundel- bog	coriander- koriandr
basil leaves-lavr yaprogi	cumin- zira
dill- kashnich	chop- maydalash
slice- bulmoq	combine- aralashtirmoq
ingredient- tuzilish	immediantly-zudlik bilan
dice-kubik qilib kesmoq	shred- bulak, maydalamoq
strip- yul	sour cream- smetana

to serve- bezamoq remain- qoldirmoq
grate- kirmok, kirgich bowl- chumich
sweet bell pepper - bulgor kalampiri
ground black pepper - qora murch
“Green Radish and Cheese”-turp va pishlokli gazak
“Pomegrante and onion Salad”- anor va piyozli gazak

Exercise 1. Put the correct forms of the pronouns.

1. ... (He, It, We) can see different kinds of salad at the market.
2. ...(He, It, We) bought onion cabbage, tomatoes, cucumber, carrot
and garlic salads. 3. ... (My, you. them) friend likes carrot salad. 4. ...
(He, It, We) consume salads during the year. 5. ... (She, Them, Our)
prepared “Green Radish and Cheese” salad for the New Year Party. 6.
...(Her, They, His) took part in the making best salad competition. 7.
Have ... (my, you. them) ever eaten “Pomegrante and onion Salad”? 8.
The best salad was... (mine, you, them) in the competition last week.

Exercise 2. Translate the passage into Uzbek.

CHIKPEA SALAD (Сабзавотли газак)

*3 turnips, 1 white onion, 2 carrots, 200 g (7 oz) chickpeas, 50 g
or 1/4 cup sour cream, salt and dill to taste.*

Clean and boil turnips and carrots. Combine vegetables in a large bowl add sour cream salt dill and mix well. Boil chicken and remove skin and bones from the meat. Cut various shapes out of the vegetable slices set aside for garnishing each portion. The American people like vegetable salads than meat and mushroom salads. Cut meat, tomatoes, and peeled cucumbers into thin strips. Combine above ingredients in a large bowl, mix well, and season to taste.

Exercise 3. Make up this salad at home.

GREEN SALAD (Сузмали кўк газак)

*500 g or 2 1/2 cups suzma, 2 bundles green onions, 1/2 bunch
(1/2 oz) fresh coriander, 5-10 leaves basil, 5 red radishes, 1 onion, 1
cucumber, salt, pepper, cumin, and dill to taste.*

Chop dill, coriander, basil, and green onions. Cut radish and cucumbers into thin slices. Combine the above prepared ingredients with suzma, add cumin, ground black pepper, and mix well. Serve immediately.

Exercise 4. Make up this “Navroz” salad at home for competition.

NAVRUZ SALAD (“Навруз” газаги)

200 g (7 oz.) red radishes or cucumbers, 1 egg, 1 bundle (4 oz.) green onions, half bundle g (1 oz) dill, 1 bundle (2 1/2 oz) fresh coriander, 2 leaves (1/3 oz) lettuce, 225 g (8oz) cheese, 200 g (7 oz) or 4/5 cup sour cream.

Dice radish and boiled egg ; chop green onions, dill and fresh coriander; shred lettuce into very thin strips. Place ingredients in a bowl and combine with half of sour cream and spices. To serve, cover each portion with remaining sour cream and top with grated cheese.

Exercise 5. Make up this salad at home.

CABBAGE SALAD (Карам газаги)

860 g (2 lb.) cabbage, 100 g (3 1/2 oz.) green onions, 100 g (3 1/2 oz.) carrots, 50 g (3 1/2 tablespoons) vegetable oil, salt to taste.

In a large bowl, rub finely shredded cabbage with salt and work in well, forcing liquid from the shreds. Add chopped green onions and carrots cut into very thin strips. Mix in vegetable oil just before serving.

Unit 4

The Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is used to express action (or to help make a statement about something) that will be completed in the future before some other future action or event. It is formed with *will have* or *shall have* and *Participial II*

Examples: By the time the bus **arrives**, we **will have waited** for at least an hour. [The waiting precedes the arriving of the bus.]
By the time the bus arrives, we **will have been waiting** for at least an hour.
Will we have been waiting for at least an hour by the time the bus arrives?

NESTLE IN NAMANGAN

Nestle is known to everybody. After achieving the Independence, there were positive advances in every branch that Uzbek people can face day by day in Uzbekistan. Namely, “Uzdaewoo” joint-venture in Andijan “Uz Kasansay-Tekmen” wool joint-venture in Kasansay district, the “Asnamtextile” company which is in Namangan, “Papfer” in Pop district, and “Nestle” company which has begun its activity lately.

It’s known that in January, 2000, the agreement was signed by the president of the republic of Uzbekistan that this “Uzbekistan-Switzerland joint venture was mentioned to be built in Namangan. In agreement, there was signed that 20% of the money pay Uzbekistan, and 80% of it pay Switzerland, and recommended to built this plant on the base of Namangan milk packing plant.

More than 200 of Namangan people, about 50 people from Tashkent were supplied with work. The monthly salaries were given in its time, and living conditions were improved. And this plant repaired about 30 milk accepting points in Namangan and many other points of the cattle farms in Andijan, with modern equipments.

The plant is taken into consideration that it must be repaired in 3 stages. In the 3rd stage to build another two working departments are mentioned. And, soon the plant is planned to start working by 2004 with its full energy. The “Aiycel” company of Turkey helped much in building and “Kentech” company of Ireland did their best works in installation.

Building materials were brought from Turkey, mechanic and electricity installation materials and tools were brought from Ireland.

Both companies invited the suitable firms to work from Namangan, Tashkent, Khorazm, and Samarkand. Firms “Electroavtomatica”, “Elyurt”, ”Kvistall” showed their best quality works.

The equipments, machines, conveyers, apparatus, machine-tods and different kinds of materials are brought from Ireland, Switzerland, France, Holland, Turkey, Austria and India. Arranging the brought equipments were ended at the end of November, 2001. And, streaming works were carried out very quickly and qualitatively.

Nowadays, Nestle are producing “Pure Life” or “Toza xaër” “Nestle” mineral and without waters under the sign “Nestle”. And also, 200 and 1000

gramms of unseparated milk which its fatty milk is 3,2 %, “LACTOGEN 1” which is 200 grams, the mixture of milk which is rich in iron, 20 kilos of butter and cream.

While producing the products the natural method are used. There is no *conservant* and stabilizer in its structure. And, it does’nt loose its quality will guarantee to these products of high quality with its 130 years of skills of producing milk and milk products.

Glossary of key words and word combinations

achieving- eritish	advance (v) - siljimoq
mention- esga solmoq	suitable firm- mos firma
full energy- to’la quvvat	tools - asbob - uskunalar
fatty milk - yogli sut	stabilizer - stabilizator
guarantee- kafolat bermoq	positive- ijobiy
activity- faoliyat	lately - yaqindagina
accepting- qabul qilish	point - no’qta, ko’rsatma
stage- boskich	quality- sifati
arrange-tashkil etmoq	
installation- o’rnatish, montaj qilmoq	
high skill producing-yukorisaviyada ishlatish	
consideration - muholaza qilmoq	

Exercise 1. Answer the questions

1. Who will have finished his work by Monday? 4. By what time will you have translated the text on technology of products? 5. He will

have come by 6 o'clock. 6. Will you have done this task before the exams begin? 7. I shall speak to you after I'll have read the letter. 8. We shan't have managed to finish our course works by the end of the term. 9. By what time will the dinner have been ready? 10. Will you have finished this work before the exams?

Exercise 2. Insert preposition.

1. The laboratory of Nestle answers all the requirements of the world standards. 2. The main office of Nestle-Uzbekistan is situated in Tashkent. 3. All the manufacture of Nestle has got certificate. 4. We pride of working at Nestle-Uzbekistan. 5. The ready manufacture is kept in its store and took out for selling. 7. Lucka Russaco is the first director of Nestle in Namangan. 8. The trees, and fruit trees must not be in the territory of Nestle. 9. Ammoni and ferron are dangerous for working in the cooling department.. 10. Ammonia and ferron are used in the cooling department. 11. The worker of the laboratory check up carbon.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences

1. Drink "Pure life" and enjoy it. 2. "Pure life" is taken out 425 metre deep-well. 3. "Pure life" water is cleaned several time with the chemical and physical methods. 4. Philip Mayor, Tony Igo, Keven, Bob, Brian, Johnson and others are contributed and the constructed of Nestle in Namangan. 5. I shall have prepared three sorts of salads by 7 o'clock. 6. He will not have repaired my tape-recorder by Sunday.

Unit 5

Regular and irregular verbs

English verbs are divided into two groups. They are Regular and Irregular.

work - worked - worked (regular verb)

write - wrote - written (irregular verb)

Note: Irregular verbs are given in dictionaries.

The Past Indefinite Tense

The *Past Tense* is used to express action (or to help make a statement about something) that occurred in the past but did not continue into the present. The past tense is formed regularly by adding - *d* or *ed* to the verb.

Examples:

We **waited** for you yesterday.

We **didn't wait** for you yesterday.

Did you **waited** for you yesterday?

We **were waiting** for you yesterday.

We **were not waiting** for you yesterday.

Were you **waiting** for you yesterday?

NOTE Past action may be shown in other ways.

Examples:

We **used to buy fresh vegetables** every day.

We **did not use to buy fresh vegetables** every day.

Did you **use to buy fresh vegetables** every day?

Past Indefinite Tense is often used with the following adverbs: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week(month, year, night, time) ago, in 1970

Wheat Products

A large number of different cereals can enter into the manufacture of flour. It may be made from rye, barley, corn, etc., but the foremost of all these is wheat. Wheat flour is known to be used in all bakery products. Some wheats give a high yield and are distinguished for excellent baking quality.

Durum wheat is used for the manufacture of the best grades of macaroni goods. This kind of wheat is seldom used in bread baking because of the high creamy colour which is retained in the baked products.

As mentioned above macaroni is one of the many foods made from wheat. Durum wheat ordinarily contains a high percentage of gluten, the quality of which is especially suitable for macaroni products. Durum is a spring wheat which means that it is planted in spring. It originated in the Orient, either in China or Japan. It seems to be more likely that German travellers learned how to make noodles during their visits to Asia.

In the fifteenth century the Italians learned from Germans how to make noodles. Macaroni was first made by hand. A small macaroni industry developed first in Italy, and by 1800 the first mechanical devices for the manufacture of macaroni products appeared in Italy. Now large and complex machines are used to make macaroni of uniform high quality under carefully controlled conditions. Nowadays only in south-east Asia there are many small shops where macaroni is still made just as it was made many centuries ago.

Bread. To form a dough the flour, water, yeast and salt with any other ingredients, such as fat, yeast activators must be mixed in mixers.

The second main phase of bread production is fermentation. Then the dough is cut into accurately weighed individual pieces, the latter being shaped into the form of a loaf.

The baking process is the last and at the same time the most important step in the production of bread. The final processing of baked bread includes its cooling , slicing and wrapping.

New words and word combinations

cereal- zlaki	flour-un
rye- arpa	barley-arpa
corn- makkajo'hari	foremost- ilgor
wheat-bugdoy	yield- hosil tuplamoq
distinguish- farklamoq	slice - bo'lmoq
grade- sifat	creamy- kremli
retain- saqlamoq	mention- eslatmoq
ordinarily- oddiy	percentage -
gluten- kleykovina (don tarkibidagi oksil modda)	
originate- kelib chiqmoq	wrap - o'rash

Orient- sharhiy davlat
devices-
a dough- hamir
ingredient- tarkibi
activator-
shape- koliplamoq
Durum-wheat-qattiq bugdoy
fermentation- fermentaciya

noodles - lapsha
complex-uniform-
yeast- hamirturush
a loaf- buhanka
accurately-

Exercise 1. Put the necessary preposition.

1. There are a lot ... hot and cold bread ... the department of the market. 2. We don't get flour productions ... foreign countries. 3. Flour, water and salt are needed ... dough. 4. We see wonderful bread ... the picture. 5. The farmers do a lot ... labour ... grain. 6. The farmers work hard ... order to get a good harvest ... grain. 7. If you are hungry count from one ... a hundred. Some flour, walnuts are added ... the sweet productions such as cakes and sugar.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from English into Uzbek.

1. My mother baked a lot of bread yesterday. 2. There is a lot of bread shops and bread departments at our markets. 3. Bread is baked in the electric stove, gas oven and tondir at homes. 4. Meat and milk cream bread is tasty. 5. Lagman, manti, pie, munpar, macaroni, noodles, sumalak are made from flour. 6. Much cotton, and grain are grown in Uzbekistan. 7. The Namanganians are bread masters in Uzbekistan.

Exercise 3. Put the articles where necessary.

1. There is no ... life without ... bread. 2. Much bread feeds ... human organism. 3. This sack is ... first sort flour and that sack is ... second sort flour. 4. ... second sort flour is cheaper than ... first sort flour. 5. Keep and economize ... bread. 6. Child says "Mother, when will ... bread be ready?" 7. There is white bread, grey bread rolls, some

sweets, jam and cream on ...table.8. Keep ... grain from fire, vermin, mice and rats.

Unit 6

The Linking Verbs

Some verbs help to make a statement not by expressing action but by expressing a state or condition. These verbs link to the subject a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective that describes or identifies the subject. They are called *linking verbs*. The word that is linked to the subject is called a *subject complement*.

Example: The author **is** our guest. [The subject complement *guest* refers to the subject *author*.]
This **is** she. [*She* refers to the subject *this*]
She **looks** serious. [*Serious* refers to the subject *she*.]

The subject complement always refers to the subject of the linking verb. It may identify the subject, as in the first two Examples, or describe the subject, as in the third one.

The most common linking verb is the verb *be*, which has the following forms: *am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been* (and all verb phrases ending in *be, being, or been*, such as *can be, is being, and could have been*). Other common linking verbs are listed below.

Common Linking Verbs

appear	grow	seem	stay
become	look	smell	taste
feel	remain	sound	

Many of the verbs in the preceding list can be used as action verbs-that is, without a subject complement.

Linking The singer **appeared** nervous.

The singer **appeared** on television.

In general, a verb is a linking verb if you can substitute for it some form of the verb *seem*.

Examples: The singer **appeared** [seemed] nervous.
The audience **looked** [seemed] sympathetic.
The singer gradually **grew** [seemed] more relaxed.

The Helping Verb and the Verb Phrase

A *verb phrase* is made up of a main verb and one or more *helping verbs* (sometimes called *auxiliary verbs*). Helping verbs are so called because they *help* the main verb to express action or make a statement. The helping verbs in the following phrases are printed in boldfaced type :

has played **will be** coming

should have paid **must have been** injured

In other words, a verb phrase is a verb of more than one word.

Common Helping Verbs

am	has	can (may)
have		
are	had	could
(would, should)		
is	can	could
(would, should) have		
was	may	will (shall)
have been		
were	will (shall) be	might have
do	will (shall) have	might have
been		

did	has (had) been	must
have	can (may) be	must have
must have been		

The parts of a verb phrase may be separated from one another by words ; i.e., the helping verb may be separated from the main verb.

Example: ***Did** you **see** Lorraine Hansberry's play?*
 *We **have** not **seen** it yet.*
 *I **will** eventually **write** for tickets.*

FILTER STERILIZATION

When steam is used, it comes out from borders and filtering package must be pressed up to find a light seal. Sheets can be used several times if sterilization is carried on with warm water. Steam must be used with all valves lightly opened. Steam must be used at low pressure (max 0,5 Bar - 100 C), warm water at 85-90 C. Sterilization time is usually considered on a 20 minutes basis from steam outlet coming out from all valves and once warm water has reached the requested temperature.

FILTER COOLING

The filtering elements package must be cooled with clean water and during cooling operations the filter must be definitely strongly closed.

In case of long stoppings (longer than a week) the filtering sheets can remain in the filter if a conservative solution - to avoid moulds formation - is used.

Before re-using the filter the previous used solution must be completely eliminated by operating with about 10 minutes of water rinsing.

FILTRATION

After coming on all the above mentioned operations, you can start making filtration:

- open breathing cock and switch on the pump;
- fill up slowly the filter, petting the breething cock in the position to leak slowly the air;
- just when pressure is steady, you can open very slowly the out-let valve and start filtration.

The filter can work regularly up a maximum pressure of 3 1Bar (maximum working pressure of the pump). It is convenient to convenient to continue filtration by reducing pump pressure and output by acting on the inlet valve.

BASIN DISCHARING

Normaly there is a product loss coming out from sheets during the filtration. This product can be sucked from the basin by means of the pump cock and filtered.

END WASHING

Open filtering package.

The liquid contained in the frames will drip in the basin and so it will be recovered easily. Extract the exhausted, used sheets and then rinse abundantly the plates with water.

It is convenient to put water in the basin, in order to clean all fitting and pipings, and that will be carried on by sucking the liquid from the basin.

Unit 7

THE ADJECTIVE

Adjective is word used to modify a noun or a pronoun.

To modify means “to limit” or to make more definite the meaning of a word. Adjectives may modify in any one of three different ways:

1. By telling what kind: **green** apples, **small** car, **capable** student
2. By pointing out which one: **this** woman, **that** play
3. By telling how many: **some** birds, **two** squirrels

As the preceeding Examples show, the normal position of an adjective is directly before the word it modifies. Occasionally, for

stylistic reasons, a writer may use adjectives after the word they modify.

Examples: The hikers, **tired** and **hungry**, straggled into camp.
A predicate adjective (see Chapter 2, pages 37)
is separated from the word it is modified by
a verb.

Examples: Deborah is **practical**
He looks **thoughtful**.
His stew tasted **delicious**.
She appeared **confident**.

The Flour Plant

The Flour Plant is one of the important plants in national economy because it supplies people, animals and poultry with grain productions. The produced productions are reproduced in homes, bakeries, dining halls, canteens, restaurants and even in cafés.

The fodder production is meant for eating among animals and poultry.

The dampness, dirtiness, dryness of brought wheat, maize, oats, barley are tested in the laboratory.

After testing the products are weighed and throw into the bunker near the elevator with the help of the lorry. The wheat in the bunker is pollinated against rats, mice, and different harmful insects and are to be sent to the elevator. During the day the product is aired there in order to avoid the pollination. After the wheat have been dried with the help of the gallery tape it is dropped into the mill-bunker. The wheat is passed through stone picking unit. Here, by means of sieve hay, sawdust, barks are pilled off.

Then the wheat is picked out by means of the small stone separating unit. The wheat is passed one more time through the condensator which means the sediment of the wheat is removed.

After the cleaning process the wheat is carried to the washing machine. There the grain is washed with cold water three times, the

cleaned wheat is dropped into several clean bunkers. The wheat in bunker with the help of long scoop is passed through separator.

Then the flour is dropped into 70 tons bunker. After that with the help of long scoop the wheat is carried to the threshing section. In this section the wheat passed through some the torsion shaft. айланувчи вал. Between the torsion shafts the wheat is threshed. The threshed wheat is carried to the scale sieve and separated the bran. Ready flour is passed through less and the least sieve and this flour is considered of the first and high sorts.

After passing through the sieve the flour is weighed and is poured into the special sack-kon and is sent to the trade.

There are different kinds of shops: mechanical, electric. There is a material store, a rice store, a bran store and a flour store, an accounting department, the first aid room, the fire-provention square, and an administrative building.

New words and word combinations

flour plant- un konbinati	grain- don
fodder- yem	oats -suli
harmful- zararli	product- mahsulot
reproduce - qayta ishlamoq	dryness- quruqlik
dampness - namlik	test(v)- tekshirmoq
dirtiness -ifloslik	bunker - bunker
maise - makkajo'gori	lorry - yuk mashina
barley- arpa	rat - kalamush
weighte - tortmoq	insect - xashorao
to clear out - bo'shatmoq	linate - dorilamoq
mice - sichqonlar	to air - shamollatmoq
dry- quruq	hay-somon
mill bunker - tegirmon hampasi	long scoop-uzun cho'mich
sieve - elak	sawdust- qipiq
bark - luch	shift-change - smena
mean - mo'ljallanmoq	thresh - yanchmoq
sediment -quyqum (cho'kma)	remove-ajratmoq
supply-ta'minlamoq	routine -joriy tamir
to drop- tushirmoq	bran - kepak
torsion shaft -aylanuvchi val	sack - qop

rice - гуруч (шоли) scale - yirik
 heavy repairs -тўлик таъмир lack of - ytishmovchilik
 to pill off - ajratmoq, chiqarib tashlamoq
 stone-selection unit -tosh ajratuvchi qurilma
 stone picking unit-yirik tosh teruvchi qurilma
 with the help a gallery tape -galleriya lentasi yordamida
 baker shop-novvoyhona
 poultry- uy parranda

Answer the questions

1. What is the flour plant and what is its functions?
2. Where are ready productions of the flour plant reproduced?
3. What are the fodder productions used for?
4. Which of the qualities of the wheat are tested in the lab.?
5. What works are done with the products after testing?
6. What insects is the wheat in the bunker pollinated against?
7. Where is the wheat to be sent after pollinating to?
8. In what way is the wheat cleaned and removed from stones, hay, sawdust, bark?
9. What is done with the wheat after cleaning process?
10. Why is the wheat carried to the threshing section?

Unit 8

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Comparison is the name given to the change in the form of adjectives and adverbs when they are used to compare the degree of the qualities they express. There are three degrees of comparison: *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVES	UPERLATIVE
fat	fatter	fattest
eager	more eager	most eager
gladly	more gladly	most gladly
strong	stronger	strongest
loudly	more loudly	most loudly

Comparative and Superlative Forms

(1) Most adjective and adverb of one syllable form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding - *er* and - *est*

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
heat	heater	heatest
warm	warmer	warmest
short	shorter	shortest

(2) Some adjectives of two syllables form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding - *er* or - *est*; other adjectives of two syllables form their comparative degrees by means of *more* and *most*.

When you are in doubt as to how a word is compared, consult an unabridged dictionary.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
lively	livelier	liveliest
agile	more agile	most agile

(3) adjectives of more than two syllables and adverbs ending in -*ly* usually form their comparative and superlative degrees by means of *more* and *most*.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
delightful	more delightful	most delightful
quietly	more quietly	most quietly

(4) Comparison to indicate less or least of a quality is accomplished by using the words *less* and *least* before the adjective or adverb.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
weak	less weak	least weak
contented	less contented	least contented
urgently	less urgently	least urgently

USE OF COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Use the comparative degree when comparing two things; use the superlative degree when comparing more than two.

COMPARISON OF TWO THINGS

Although both Laura and Ted wrote on the same topic, Laura's paper was **longer** [not *longest*].

The pitcher threw curveballs and sliders; the curveball was the **more** [not *most*] **successful** pitch.

Clara is the **more** helpful of the two tutors.

COMPARISON OF MORE THAN TWO THINGS

We went to the Mashrab Cinema because it was the **closest** [not *closer*] of the **three** theaters.

Of the **three** routes, the expressway is the **most** [not *more*] **congested** at rush hour.

Which of the **ten** photos is the **most** attractive?

INFORMAL Which park did you like best, Yellowstone or Hot Springs? [formal: *better*]

Of the two operas, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* is the most amusing to me. [formal: *more*]

Include the word *other* or *else* when comparing one thing with a group of which it is a part.

NONSTANDARD Diamond, a crystalline form of carbon, is harder than any mineral in the world.[Since diamond is also one of the minerals of the world, this sentence says illogically that diamond is harder than itself.]

STANDARD Diamond, a crystalline form of carbon, is harder than any **other** mineral in the world.

NONSTANDARD He ran more races than anyone in his club. [He is a member of the club; he cannot run more races than himself.]

STANDARD He ran more races than anyone **else** in his club.

The Milk Package Plant.

The Namangan milk plant is one of the biggest milk plants in Uzbekistan. It was built in 1986 and is situated in the east-west side of the town.

Every day 100-110 tons milk is being supplied from the farms, state farms of region and families.

Supplied milk measured for plump degree dense sourness (taste and volume in the lab department)

After test the milk is pumped to the sterilization and pasteurization areas for separating the cream. Taken cream is delivered for sale to the dairy shop or to the butter shop. Taken butter milk let pass to the cream cheese cheese, preparing milk powder and other department.

There is the milk receiving department, apparatus, milk powder, ice cream, mechanic and power shops cooling departments, condenser shop, boiler house, pump house, for reworking the productions.

They lead power, steam, chilled water and air.

The plant produces butter, cream, packed milk, cheese, cottage cheese, ryazhenka, yogurt, baby's food, mineral water, ice cream, sour cream and the milk for poultry and animals.

The plant gives, the milk production to the people of our republic and exports to the foreign countries.

It has got administrative building medical room, dining hall, garden, stock water tanks, deferent store rooms, salt house, fuel oil station, refuge room and sport grounds.

From year 2000 the plant reformed joint venture of Uzbekistan and Switzerland.

Deferent nationality people and foreigners work in it.

New words and word combinations

supplied milk -keltirilgan sut	measure -o'lhaoq
plump degree -yog'li daraja	dense -zichligi
sourness - nordonli	aste -tekshirib ko'rmoq
volume - vazni	area - maydon
taken cream - olingan qaymoq	sour cream -smetana
dairy shop -sut do'koni	ice cream - muzqaymoq
cottage cheese - tvorog	let pass - o'tkazmoq
milk powder -quruq sut	cheese -pishloq
lead-etkazib bermog	store -ombor

power shop -transformator sexi	boiler house - qozon xona
ondenser shop -sovutish xonasi	pump house -nosos xona
chilled water - yahna suv	power - tok
nationality- millat	steam - bug'
packed milk -qadaqlangan sut	butter - yog'
joint venture -qo'shma korxona	ground - maydoni
receiving department - qabul punkti	yogurt - qatiq
ryazhenka -yog'li qatiq	animal - hayvon
baby's food-bolalar bo'tqasi	stock -zahira
refuge room -yashirish xonasi	salt house- tuz xona
fuel oil station -mazut xona	water tank - suv havzasi
reform -qaytadan loyhalanmoq	
cooling department -sovutish sexi	
reworking production-maxsulotni qayta ishlash	

Exersice 1. Answer the questions

1. When was the Milk Package Plant built? 2. How much milk is being supplied from the farms, state farms of regions and families. 3. What is done with supplied milk in the lab department. 4. Where is the milk pumped after the test? 5. Where is taken cream delivered for sale? 6. What does the plant produce? 7. Does the plant export the milk production to the foreign countries? 8. What kind of room does the plant has? 9. Did the plant reform joint venture of Uzbekisten and switzerland? 10. Who works at the plant?

Unit 9

The Suffixes

Suffixes, you will recall, are affixes added after the root, or at the end of a word. There are two main kinds of suffixes: those that provide a grammatical signal of some kind but do not greatly alter the basic meaning of the word and those that, by being added, create new words. The endings - *s*, - *ed*, and - *ing* are suffixes of the first kind; by adding them to *work* (*works*, *worked*, *working*) we indicate something about number and tense, but we do not change the essential meaning of the word. This kind of suffixes is a *grammatical* suffixes.

Grammatical suffixes are important in grammar, but in vocabulary we are more concerned with the second kind of suffixes - those that make new words. By adding - *ful* to *thank*, we get a different word : *thankful* . Adding - *hood* to gives us *girlhood*, again a different word.

Suffixes that change meaning in this way are called *derivational* suffixes. Notice in the following Examples that the addition of a derivational suffix often gives a new part of speech as well as a new meaning.

ROOT	DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX	RESULT
acid (n.or.adj)	- ity	acidity (n.Only)
free (adj.)	-dom	freedom (n)
accept (v.)	-ance	acceptance (n.)

Since derivational suffixes so often determine the part of speech of English words, we can conveniently classify them according to parts of speech. The meanings given for the suffixes are very broad. Often they have little connection with the meaning of the resulting word.

NOUN SUFFIXES	MEANING	EXAMPLES
<i>Old English</i>		
-dom	free, wis	freedom. Wisdom
-er	hunt, write	hunter, writer
-hood	state, child	childhood, statehood
-ness	quality, state	softness, shortness

Nestle Pure Life

The NPL means Nestle Pure Life. It means clean water. The process of water production consists of some steps. Nobody can enter the Filling, the Blowing and the Water Treatment departments except the operator because these are high hygienic zones. The workers of the Filling, the Blowing and the Water Treatment departments are checked up (their hands, hair, beards (сокол) and faces) weekly and every month. Each worker, should put on white trousers, boots, (халат) and калпокча.

Water treatment. - first, water is pulled out from 350 m deep well by pumps. Then it passes through special filters and becomes pure. Gas is also cleaned with that filters. Treated water is sent to a filling machine through stainless pipes.

Blowing. - Preforms are kept in special boxes in order to be safe. First preforms are put into hopper- бункер From bunker on a line they go to an oven. There they are heated and blowed under the 40 bar pressure. This way preforms become bottles. Ready bottles are also sent to a filling machine on a conveyor. Blowing machine bloweds 8400 preforms and makes bottles under the high pressure, This pressure is 40 bars

Filling. - water from the water treatment is poured into bottles which come from blowing line. Simultaneously бир вақтда gas is also added to water here. Filling machine is filled 8400 with gaz or without gaz water to the bottles in an hour. Then the bottles are closed with covers.

Labelling. - The Filled and closed bottles come to a labelling machine. The labelling machine puts a (safety seal) sleeve on a cork, prints a code and sticks a label. Low and high level ready product is passed through the sensor with the help of logic controllers. On the label of the product the number of the city, plant, the date, month of the year and the quality of degree are shown. There the product is accurated (аникламок) if the less or more product is in the bottles and if there is no label on the bottle. Such bottles are thrown out to the garbage. Now we get a ready product. .

Shrink or cartoning machines. The ready bottles on a conveyor come to a shrink or cartoning machine. Here they are packed to cases or boxes.

The worker of the laboratory checks up the ready production by the bases of chemical biology and microbiology every hour during the shift.

Six pieces bottles of the ready product put into the ceraphan box and stick on (ёпиштирмок) handle and put it on the plate (пардон)

New words and word combinations

filling-	blowing water treatment-
except-	high hygenic zones-
beards-sokol	trousers - shimlar
boots- (halat) qalpoqcha	pulled out -
deep - kuduk	passes pure-
stainless pipes -zanglama	safe hopper- bunker

Exercise 1.

1.The workers of the filling, the blowing and the water treatment departments are _____ weekly and every month. 2. Each worker _____ white trousers, boots and _____. 3. Water treatment-first water is pulled out from 350 m. deep well by _____. 4. Treated water is _____ to a filling machine through _____ pipes. 5. Blowing - Preforms are _____ in special boxes in order to be _____. 6. First preforms are put into _____. 7. There they are _____ and blowed under the 40 bar pressure. 8. Filling-water from the water _____ is poured into bottles which come from _____ line. 9. Then the bottles are closed with _____. 10. Such bottles are thrown out to the _____. 11. The labelling machine puts a sluve on a cork, _____ a code and _____ a label. 12. On the label of the product the number of the city, plant, the date month of the year and the _____ of degree are shown. 13. The ready bottles on a conveyor come to a _____ or _____ machine. 14. The worker of the laboratory _____ the ready by the

bases of chemical biology and microbiology every hour during the _____.

Exercise 2.

1. What does the NPL mean? 2. What steps does the process of water production consist of? 3. Why can nobody enter the filling, the blowing and the water Treatment departments? 4. What should each worker put on? 5. What is the procedure of water treatment? 6. What is the procedure of blowing? 7. What is the procedure of filling? 8. What is the procedure of labeling? 9. Where are the ready bottles packed to cases or boxes? 10.

Exercise 3.

1. Cover is also kept in special boxes in order to be safe. 2. Total normal 22 working days are 168 hours. 3. My total overtime оптикча иш соат is 14 hours in this month. 4. Overtime is given to a worker when somebody doesn't come to work if he is ill, goes to the retaining course or be on holiday. 5. The cover is brought from Turkey and Switzeland. 6. Carbon and ozon gas is carried from Chichik and Olmalik chemical plants. Befor filling the clean water.

Exercise 4.

1. What is water-production? 2. Can every person have right to enter to the water-productions departments. 3. How and when the workers of the water treament are cheched up? 4. What must each worker put on? 5. What process should be done in the water treatment process? 6. What are the necessity steps in Blowing process? 7. How the Filling process is done? 8. What is the main aim of the labelling process? 9. Where does the ready bottles are carried? 10. How the ready production is cheched up by the worker?

Exercise 5.

SBO-6 the blowing machine is made by SIDEL company in France. **SBO-6** drives by computer. This machine has special oven mold исик печь колип. The bottle producing is started loading rail рейка падача to the hopper with the help of elevator. The prefoms are

cleaned 7 bars air pressure in this machine because it has special cleaning filter control point. This CCP gives the guarantee for cleaning the products. After cleaning preforms go to 120-125 °C oven. The heated preforms go to the special molds. This filter is called CCP critical. Preforms with the help of stretching rod in the molds and open the special valve (клапан) and give 40 bars pressure.

Unit 10

The Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense denotes an action completed before the present moment (and connected with it)

It is formed by means of the auxiliary verb to have (has) and Participle II of the notional verb.s

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed Before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle not is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Examples: Ted has often waited for this production.
Has Ted often waited for this production ?
Ted has not often waited for this production.

The present perfect tense is also used to express action (or to help make a statement about something) occurring in the past and continuing into the present.

Examples: We **have waited** for an hour. | We are still waiting. |
We **have not waited** for an hour.
Have we waited for an hour?
We **have been waiting** for an hour. | We are still waiting. |
We **have not been waiting** for an hour.
Have you been waiting for an hour?

Exercise 1.

1. I have done these salads for my father myself. 2. They have put on their overalls before entering the laboratory. 3. They've never

been to any foreign countries before. 4. His friend has translated two English books in technology into Uzbek. 5. They've sent us several telegrams lately and invited us to the Nestle plant. 6. What has she seen at the plant? 7. How many tubes and reactivities have you prepared for the experiment? 8. How many times have you been to the ready production department? 9. He hasn't come to visit our Institute laboratory. 10. The girl has just prepared three sorts of salads.

Exercise 2. Insert Prepositions.

1. I wonder why they haven't kept their promise to be here _____ five. 2. Something unexpected has probably happened _____ them, or perhaps something went wrong _____ their car. 3. We've been invited to the Milk plant. 4. I hope you've realised the importance _____ making jam. 5. Something has probably happened to their car _____ the way. 6. Are you sure they've lost the instruction _____ making juice.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Who has told you this news about the arrivement of a foreign delegation to our plant? 2. The chief director has read several new interesting projects on making powder from fruit, hasn't he? 3. Don't you want to tell me what has happened to you? 4. Have you seen new equipments of our shop department? 5. When has she received her new appartment? 6. Who has collected the labels for drinking water?

Exercise 4. Find letters from the text Coca-cola.

Two years later, an Atlanta b...sinessman (u, i, e) bo...ght (e, b, u) all rights to Coca-Cola for \$ 2300. In 1919 Ernest Woodruff an Atlanta b...nker (b, e, a), led an ...nvestor (e, i, o) group, that bought "The Coca-Cola Company" for \$25 mln. Now "The Coca-Cola Company" is the Company moving a...gressively (g, j, d) to exp...nd (e, a, i) sales, ...stablish (e, i, a) forei...n (j, g, l) sale of..ices (k, g, j) and develop a con...entrate (s, c, d) drink for the s...rup (i, e. y) to redu...e (s, c, k) transpo...tation (o,r, l) costs.

Distribu...ion (d, t, s) cent...es (t, r, b) opened to re...ch (i, e, a) for plans of valle...(e, y, i) and satisf... (i, a, y) new customers with

delivering (i, e, o) advantages (g, j, s) and company is doing well its activity that accounts (c, s, k) to the world standards (r, t, u).

The Coca-Cola

The Coca-Cola Company has become perhaps. The world's most ubiquitous trademark is an international corporation likes to say: "a fruity global business system".

Brief history of the Coca-Cola Company.

Coca-Cola's origin dates to 1886 when Atlanta, Georgia, pharmacist, Dr. John. S. Pemberton, cooked up the first medicinal syrup extract of "Cola", which was blended with carbonated water to produce the drink.

Two years later, an Atlanta businessman bought all rights to Coca-Cola for \$ 2300. In 1919 Ernest Woodruff an Atlanta banker, led an investor group, that bought "The Coca-Cola Company" for \$25 mln. Now "The Coca-Cola Company" is the Company moving aggressively to expand sales, establish foreign sale offices and develop a concentrate drink for the syrup to reduce transportation costs.

Registered in 1993 as a joint venture "The Coca Cola bottles Uzb.LTD". (CCBU) has been taking an active role in the market of Uzbekistan. The CCBU is the first .

Company in Uzbekistan to deliver its products to customers on its own. Trucks soon the Company concentrated on two purposes expending production power and developing strategies of sales and marketing.

CCBU opened next plant in Fergana valley in Namangan soft drink Bottling LTD (NSB), a joint venture between CCBU and Namangan.

Soft drink stock Company NSB provides soft drinks of Coca-Cola, Fanta and Sprite in returnable glass bottles of 0,25 litre all over Fergana valley.

NSB has its product, market of technological advantages in the way of satisfying its consumers.

Distribution centres opened to reach for plans of valley and satisfy new customers with delivering advantages and company is doing well its activity that accounts to the world standards.

New words and word oinations

carbonated water-karbonatli suv	account- hisoblamok
ubiquitous- barcha joylarda	trademark-savdo belgisi
brief - qisqa	pharmacist- farmacevt
extract - ekstrakt	blend - aralashtirmoq
right - huquq	expand - kengaytir
concentrate - konsentrat qilmoq	reduce - kamaytiri
regist - ro'yhatga olmoq	truck - yuk avtomobili
stock - assortiment	returnable - kaytarilgan
advantage - imkoniyat	deliver - etkazib bermoq
satisfy- qoniqarli	agressively- shijoat bilan
a fruity global business system - jo'da katta meva sistemasi tizimi	

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is the history of the Coca-Cola Company? 2. For how much money did an Atlanta businessman buy all rights to Coca-Cola? 3. What is the "Coca-Cola company" now? 4. What is the role of the "Coca-Cola bottles Uzb.LTD" in the market of Uzbekistan? 5. Is the CCBU the first Company in Uzbekistan to deliver its products to customers on its own? 6. Does NSB satisfy its customers ? 7. The Company is doing well its activity that accounts to the world standarts, isn't it?

Exercise 6. Answer the questions

1. Did you recieve the shift? 2. When do you prepare for the next jelly? 3, Do you know how to prepare the jelly? 4. What kind of water does the washing machine wash the bottles of Coca-Cola with? 5. Do you check up the wirthles of bottles? 6. Is the azon gas sent into the bottles before pouring the production? 7. Must the territory of the plant be clean every day? 8. Who bought all rights to Coca-Cola for \$ 2300?

Exercise 7. Put the correct forms of the verb.

1. (accurate, accurating, accurates) the time the ending of the ready production. 2. Please, (measure, measured, shall measure) the brickets of jelly in the laboratory. 3. Azon gas (is send,is sent, be sent) into the bottles. 4. As soon as the bottles are (poured,

poure, pouring) they are fixed with the covers by special apparatus. 5. The ready and unready productions (will checked up, are checked up, is checked up) the requirement of standard by the help of screen. 6. Every worker (is demanded, are demanded, demands) to put on the special clothes for working. 7. Every person who works at the plant (shouldn't late, shouldn't lated, shouldn't be late) for work. 8. The pouring drum (transformes, are transforming, is transformed) the water into 90 bottles at the same time.

Exercise 8. Use the following sentences in indirect speech according to the given model.

Model: The teacher asks: "Do you know 'American Hot Dog'?"
The teacher asks if we know 'American Hot Dog'.

1. Mother asked to her daughter: "Do you know how to prepare the jelly (киём)?" 2. Ann asks me "Do you like Coca-Cola?" 3. Tom asks him: "Is Betty still at the plant?" 4. My friend asks me: "Does she want to prepare this juice?" 5. The worker asked the director: "Must I send these bottles of Coco-Cola to the firms?" 6. The engineer asked the secretary: "Is the manager in his room?" 7. Betty asks Tom: "Can you use this rule in your sentences?" 8. The teacher asked the girl: "Can you spell the word 'bricket'?"

1. Don't smoke in the territory of the plant. You can smoke only in special place. 2. The plant make contract with customers taking productions, buying productions and carrying their realisation.

Unit 11

THE GRANULATED SUGAR PLANT

People have consumed the sugar and sweet productions as bread, meat, milk and fruit. Sugar is produced from white beet and sugar cane(reed).-шакар камиш. The compound of white beet has 9-11% sugar, and sugar cane has 18-23% sugar. For producing sugar there will be some physical and chemical processes in the granulated sugar plant.

The sugar is produced in the sugar plants and sweets are produced from sugar at homes. Home sugar is not better than plant's

sugar because preparing sugar in the plant meets all the requirements of the standards. Sugar plants of our republic accommodate for white beet because farmers grow white beet in their lands.

First of all white beet is carried out to the plant and weighed and passed to the drum washing machine. The white beets are washed, cleaned, removed from the leaves and cleaned in detail. Cleaned white beets are transformed to the cutting machines. These machines cut white beets to the longitudinal 3,5 mm and thickness 1,5 mm and compressed water of white beets. Then it is passed to the diffusion apparatus and gets the water of the white beet. This process goes on 8-10 minutes in the 80° C. The water of the white beet reworks until last drop water and the syrup will be ready. The syrup is cleaned and separated from other substances in the diffusion apparatus with the help of CaCO₃ the syrup runs changeable motion and the syrup is downed after 2 times rework in the CaCO₃ and syrup is left on the bottom of the tank. After that the syrup is passed through the filter and heated till 100° C with the help of disjoin lime and calcium salt. Then sulphur gas is added to the syrup and whitewash is made and chemical process goes on. So the syrup will be as the crystal sugar. This work is done by the “Sulphitator” apparatus.

New words and word combinations

consume - iste'mol qilmoq	white beet - lavlagi
cane(reed).- shakar kamish	compound- tarkib
granulated sugar- shakar	requirement - talab
accommodate - moslashgan	weight - tortmoq
pass - utkazmoq	remove - ajratmoq
tank - katta hajmdagi idish	transform - uzatmoq
longitudinal - uzunligi	thickness - kalinligi
reworks -until last drop water	substance- modda
runs changeable motion	down - tushirmoq
bottom - tubi	disjoin lime - ohak
sulphur gas - oltingugurt	add - qo'shmoq
cutting machine - kesish mashinasi	whitewash- oqartirmoq
in detail-meyorigacha etkazib bermoq	calcium-kalciy
drum washing machine - barabannli yuvish mashinasi	
diffusion apparatus - diffuzion mashina	

Answer the questions

1. From what is sugar produced? 2. Where is the sugar produced? 3. Why isn't home sugar better than plant's sugar? 4. Can you tell the process how sugar is made? 5. What do the pressing machines do when the sugar is passed through it? 6. How much time does the producing sugar process go on?

Exercise 1. Make up questions to the parts of the sentence in bold type.

1. **Sugar** must be packed into the clean sacks, which made of cotton print and brezent. 2. You must pack **sugar** to the carton box and close it with the brezent. 3. **Pressed sugar** under 50-60° C is sent to the cooling and packing departments. 4. There is **40 %** pectin in this sugar. 5. **Mixed feed** (комбикорм) is got from the remainder of sugar-beet. 6. Glycerin, milk, lemon and acid of flower vitamin (гульвитамин) are got out from turned **white beet**. 7. **Drying** and **turning** sour the water of white beet is prepared some productions. 8. "Saharin" had been got **for the first time** in 1878 and had been used for 80 years.

Exercise 2. Fill in prepositions if necessary.

1. Sugar is produced ... white beet. 2. The sugar is produced ... the plant and sweets are produced ... sugar ... homes. 3. First ... all white beet carried ... the plant and ... weight. 4. This process goes ... 8-10 minutes ... the 80 °C. 5. This work is done ... the "Sulphitator" apparatus. 6. The water ... the white beet reworks until last drop water. 7. The sirop is passed through the filter and heated ... 1000 °C with the help ... disjoin line and calcium salt.

Exercise 3. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. People have consumed the sugar and sugar productions. 2. The compound of white beet has 9-11% sugar, and sugar cane has 18-23% sugar. 3. Home sugar is better than plant's sugar. 4. Cleaned white beets are transformed to the cutting machines. 5. This process goes on 8-

10 minutes in the 80 C. 6. Sulphur gas is added to the sirop. 7. This work is done by the “Sulphitator” apparatus.

Exercise 4. Put two questions to the micro text.

Each year we need more food. Today there are 200,000 more people in the world than there were yesterday; tomorrow there will be 200,000 more. About twenty percent of the world's rate of increase in food demand is caused by increasing wealth in developing nations. But the other eighty percent is the result of population growth. Between 1930 and 1976 the earth's population doubled from two billion to four billion, with six billion expected before the year 2000. The birth rate has gone down in the United States and in some other rich countries, of Asia, Africa and South America.

A Foreigner is at the Sweet Department

- A Foreigner:** Good morning!
- A Seller:** Good morning! What can I do for you?
- A Foreigner:** I need some sugar and sweet. What kind of sugar do you have?
- A Seller:** We have pressed white sugar, chocolate, kernally sugar, many kinds of fruit sugar, novvot, pechak, holva, pashmak, sun flower-sugar, caramel and others.
- A Foreigner:** Oh what kind of sugar is it. I have never seen such kind of sugar.
- A Seller:** It's Uzbek national sugar. It's made of granulated sugar. Besides, it's useful for health.
- A Foreigner:** Oh well. I'll buy it with pleasure. Will you weight half kilo of “Novvot”. How much must I pay for it?
- A Seller:** 350 som. Here you are please.
- A Foreigner:** Thank you!
- A Seller:** You're welcome. Thank you for your shopping.

Unit 12

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Verbs may be in one of three moods: *indicative*, *imperative*, or *subjunctive*. Almost all the verbs you use are in the *indicative mood*.

The *imperative mood* is used to express a request or a command.

IMPERATIVE

Draw a circle around the verb phrase.

Turn off the radio immediately.

The only common uses of the subjunctive mood in modern English are to express a condition contrary to fact and to express a wish. These uses occur mainly in formal standard English and usually apply to only one verb form—*were*. The following partial conjugation of *be* will show how the subjunctive mood differs from the indicative.

Present Indicative

Singular Plural

Plural

I am we are

you are you are

he is they are

Present Subjunctive

Singular

(if) I be

(if) you be

(if) he be

(if) we be

(if) you be

(if) they be

The present subjunctive is used only in certain rather formal situations.

Examples:

We recommended that she **be** invited to speak.

They urged that Thad **be** reinstated.

We move that Alma **be** nominated.

Past Indicative

Singular Plural

I was we were

you were you were

he was they were

Past Subjunctive

Singular Plural

(if) I were (if) we were

(if) you were (if) you were

(if) he were (if) they were

Exercise 1. Make these sentences negative and interrogative.

1. If I had a computer, I would do it myself. 2. If we had more rain our crops would grow better. 3. If he knew that it was dangerous he wouldn't come. 4. You couldn't have so much trouble with your

combine-harvester if you had serviced it regularly. 5. If I saw a blind man trying to cross the road I would help him. 6. If the manager lived near his office he would always be in time too.

Exercise 2. Translate into Uzbek.

1. But for the rain we would have reached our destination ages ago. 2. But for his quickness I would have been killed. 3. If only he had known that the disease was curable. 4. If only I had taken my chief's advice. 5. If I were you I'd take driving lessons before buying a car. 6. What would you do if you had a chance for a round the world trip?

Exercise 3. Insert prepositions (at, by, in, in, for, to, for).

1. I wish I could have travelled round the the world ... sea when I was a young man. 2. Usuf wishes Usuf knew five languages ... school. 3. She wishes he could give her more pocket money ... the morning. 4. If the student had been late for this lesson, would you have apologized ... the teacher? 5. Could Lolo has answered these questions correctly if Lola had been absent for the last fortnight? 6. I wish you wouldn't make so much noise ... the room, I've got a headache.

Exercise 4. Put the correct forms of the verbs.

1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you. 2. I wouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes. 3. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you. 4. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions. 5. If you (look) at the engine for a moment you would have seen what was missing. 6. I (not leave) the office early yesterday if I (not finish) my work.

Exercise 5. Work on tests.

1. If you ... these pills yesterday you ... well now.

☐ had taken / would be

☐ had taken / had been

☐ took / would be

☐ took / will be

2. If he ... all right, he ... with us yesterday.

☐ was / was

☐ were / would be

☐ had been / would have been

☐ had been / would be

3. If anyone comes in he ... looking through his papers.

☐ is found

☐ would be found

☐ was found

☐ will be found

4. He ... the picture if it ... him

☐ will buy / impresse

☐ will buy / impresses

☐ would buy / impresses

☐ will buy / will impress

5. If the help ... in time, the experiment ... tomorrow afternoon.

☐ had offered / would be completed

☐ is offered / would be

completed

☐ had been offered / would be completed

☐ was offered / will be

completed.

6. If you the manager tomorrow, can you tell him to phone me?

☐ saw

☐ would see

☐ see

☐ had seen

The Meat Package Plant.

After animals are brought to the plant: cows, sheep, horses, goats, camels, and pigs after inspection by a vet the animal is weighed and slaughtered within 2 hours.

Before the animal is slaughtered they are brought to the kill box where they are stunned with a stun-gun and they lose consciousness. The animal is then hung up-side down and there the meat is cut and they bleed to death.

The butcher then cuts the head of the animal and cuts off the hooves. The head is stripped using a special tool called a (мослама)

The internal organs Liver, Lungs, Gall Bladder, Intestine, Kidney, heart and Belly are sent to a special department, where they are processed.

The meat is cut. Down the middle using a special saw and the sides are washed down. The newly cleaned meat is weighed and stamped and is to a chilling room, where it stays for a number of hours.

Apart from production area's the factory also has a boiler house, Refrigeration Plant, Sausage making plant, when the process.

When the process is finished the product is sold and distributed from its sales department.

The product is commonly sold to butcher shops, military academy and education facilities.

New words and word

combinations

animal - hayvon

cow- mol

horse- ot

camel - tuya

weigh- tortmoq

slaughter-

stun- hung p - osmoq

facility-

death - ulim

hied-

hoove -

stip-

Hied -

lung -

intestine-

heart - yurak

beast -

stamp- muhrlamoq

apart -

process - jarayon

product- mahsulot

commonly - umumiy

Sausage making shop - kolbasa tayorlash cehi

vet inspectioner - vet inspektori

military academy - harbiy qism

gun loose consciousness -

a number of hours

refrigeration room - sovutish hona

disribute-

sheep - qo'y

goat- echki

pig - cho'chqa

within -

ill box - suyish joyi

oat -

bleed -

butcher - kassob

cut off - kesib olib tashlamoq

internal - ichki

tool - moslama

liver - jagar

Gall Bladder-

kidney-

belly-

saw - arra

chilling room- sovutish hona

boiler house - qozon hona

sales department- sotuv bo'limi

tinned food - konserva

butcher shop- kassob hona

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. The sausage is made of different animal's meat. 2. Please, cut and crush the meat. 3. This is bony meat that meat is without bony. 3. Through away that sour meat. 4. He is a good butcher near our house. We always buy stuff meat from this butcher. 5. Uzbek people like sheep meat cow meat than the horse meat because it is useful for health. 6. You must salt the meat immediately, when you buy, otherwise the meat may be spoiled. 7. Some people like the smoked sausage. 8. The wasps, hornets like to eat all kinds of meat.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions

1. What is the best sweet meat among the animal's meat? 2. Why birds meat consider diet? 3. What kind of meal is made of fish. 4. Which animal's meat isn't eaten. 5. Which animal's meat is called "soft" meat for you? 6. Do you know why the hedgehog's and snake's meat is used for some illnesses? 7. How much percent of meat should be in cutlet? 8. How many meat shops are there in your town?

Exercise 3 Put necessary prepositions.

1. The boiled meat is useful ... man organism. 2. Keep the meat ,, the refrigerator or ... the water. 3. Ancient time Uzbek people kept the meat ... the water. I advise you, put more meat ... the pie. 4. The meat goes bad quickly ... summer. 5. Prepare the stuff meat ... shashlik please. 6. Eat the meat ... salad. 7. Eating the liver (жигар) kabob is useful and tasty when you are ... your friends. 8. ... the tinned food (консерва) has oil and meat.

Unit 13

Common The Past Tense of the Aspect

The Formation of the Past Tense of the Common Aspect.

1. The Past Tense of the Common Aspect is formed by adding -ed or -d to the stem (regular verbs) or by changing the root vowel, or in some other ways (irregular verbs).

2. The interrogative and negative forms are formed by means of the Past Tense of the Common Aspect of the auxiliary verb to do (did) and the infinitive of the national verb without the particle to.

Affirmative

I (he, she) helped (came)

We (you, they) helped (came)

Interrogative

Did I (he, she) help (come)?

Did we (you, they) help (come)?

Negative

I (he, she, we, you, they) did not help (come).

The Use of the Past Tense in the Common

Aspect

The Past Tense of the Common Aspect is used to denote

a) an action performed in the past

The next afternoon I went to call on Miss Barkley again

One day in January he called at the seminary to return a book which he had borrowed

b) a succession of past actions.

I dried my hands and took out my pocket-book from the inside of my tunic hanging on the wall.

They pushed the tray and closed the door

c) repeated actions in the past.

I always wanted to get home quick to mother.

He made an entry in his diary every night.

Exercise 1. Insert the Past Tense of the Common Aspect.

1. The driver ... out of the door with papers for the wounded in the car (to come). 2. Arthur ... up trembling from head to foot (to look). 3. I ... them in bad French whether I could accompany them (to ask). 4. We ... into Milan early in the morning and they ... us in the fight yard. (To get, to unload) 5. There was a knock on the door, I ... it to Pyle and his black dog ... in ahead of him. (To open, to enter). 6. Arthur ... at his watch; it was nine o'clock. Oh, yes! he would have time - plenty of time... (to look). 7. Miss Cage ... a pitcher of water and a glass. I ... three glasses and then ... me and I ... out of the window a while and ...

back to sleep (to bring, to drink, to leave, to look, to go). 8. Mr. Burton ... a chair for his wife and ... carefully pulling up his new trousers at the knees. "Julia and I", he ... , feel it to be our duty to speak to you seriously about ..." (to place, to sit down, to begin).

Exercise 2. Translate into English using the Past Tense of the Common Aspect where necessary.

1. O'tgan yili u Karimga dam olgani bordi. 2. Bundan o'n kun avval u ayol Toshkentga keldi. 3. Nima dedingiz? - Sizning ismingizni so'radim. 4. Kitobni qayerdan sotab oldingiz? Men uni markaziy kitob magazinidan sotib oldim. 5. Men uni besh yildan beri bilaman. 6. U o'sha kundan buyon uhlagani yuq. 7. Sizning kaerda yashashligingizni unutdim. - Men Navoyi ko'chasida yashayman. 8. Yozgi kanikulingizni qanday utkazdingiz? - Yomon emas. 9. Kecha u meni ko'rgani keldi. 10. Bundan uch yil ilgari qayerda o'qirdingiz? - Maktabda.

Exercise 3. Tell your group-mates: a) how you spent your summer vacation; b) what you did and where you went on your last Sunday.

The Beer Production

The main raw materials for the beer production are barley malt-солод hop-хмель- and water. Besides that barley flour, rise, and maize are widely used here, it is advisable to produce beer from non-greasy flower, sugar and other products containing sugar.

All sort of barley are characterized with high beercooking qualities. Albumen substances have great influence on the firmness of physic-chemical hardness of the beer. That is why special sorts of barley are required, which contain low-albumen with thin skin. For beer cooking the best sorts of barley are selected, which meet the following requirements:

1. The corn should of the same average dimensions of oval form with thin wrinkled skin of light- yellow colour.
2. The mass of the skin should be not more than 8-9% to the mass of the corn.

3. Extractiveness of malt, prepared from this barley should be 78-82%.

In the beer-cooling practice the following ways of speeding up the process of fermentation are used: increasing of the temperature, enlargement of the mass of yeast and transference.

The way of beer-cooking requires sterilization, full release from gabbage, transference and washing fermentative beer with the carbon.

At the end of the fermentation the yeast first is precipitated, by using strong cooling and then it is removed.

The beer of full value should have the completeness of taste. This quality depends on substances of the beer, especially albumen and bitter substances, which are in the state of emulsion and possess the ability of strong spread on tasty nipples of the tongue. That is why they call the feeling of the completeness of taste.

The presence of good froth causes the feeling of an excellent taste of the beer, because the substances which cause the taste are in the state of emulsion. The beer with the high quality of fermentation always has pleasant and even tender taste than the beer which hasn't enough fermentation.

New words and word combinations

beer production-пиво махсулоти	barley malt- arpa achitki
rice - gurunch	maize- makkajo'gori
advisable -maqsadga muvofiq	greasy flower-
albumen- oksil	firmness- kuchli (pivo)
hardness-kattiqlik	contain- tarkibi
low-albumen- oksili kam	skin- po'sti, kabigi
average- o'rta me'yor	dimension-ko'rsatgich
oval - иухумсимон	to wrinkle-burishmoq
mass - hajm	tender -
enlargement- kengaytirish	yeast-hamirturush
extractiveness- yuqori aktivlik	transference- uzatish
release- bo'shatish	gabbage- chikindi
to influence- ta'sir qilmoq	froth -
to precipitate- tindirmoq	value- narhi
completeness- tugatilishi	ability- quvvati
cause - kuliklatuvchi	presence- mavjudligi
emulsion- tenglashtirish	

hop - hmel, urugi pivo uchun ishlatiladigan urug
fermentative carbon- kalciy achchitkisi
nipples of the taunge- ogizidagi tam bilish o'rni
bitter substance- achchik modda
state of emutiaion- imulic
fermentation- fermentaciya

Exercise 4. Anser the questions

1. What are the main raw matereals for the beer production? 2. What other raw matereals are widely used for the beer production? 3. With what qualities are all sorts of barly characterised with? 4. What has great influence on the firmness of the beer, 5. What requirements are needed for beer cooking? 6. What ways of speeding up the process of fermentation are used in the beer cooking practice? 7. What does the beer cooking require? 8. How is the yeast precipitated?

Exercise 5. Inset the missing words from the text.

1. The beer with the high quality of _____ always has pleasant and even tender taste than the beer which hasn't enough _____.
2. The presence of good froth _____ the feeling of an excellent taste of the beer,because the substances which _____ the taste are in the state of emulsion
3. That is why they call the feeling of the _____ of taste.
4. The beer of full value should have the _____ of taste.
5. At the end of the fermentation the _____ first is precipitated.
6. _____ of malt, prepared from this barly should be 78-82%.
(extractiveness, completeness,fermentation,cause,yeast)

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. The main raw materials for the beer production are barley malt hop and water. 2. All sort of barley are characterized with high beercooking qualities. 3. The beer with the high quality of fermentation always has

pleasant and even tender taste than the beer which hasn't enough fermentation. 4. The way of beer-cooking requires sterilization. 5. That is why special sorts of barley are required, which contain low-albumen with thin skin. 6. The beer of full value should have the completeness of taste.

Unit 14

The Future Tense of the Common Aspect. The Formation of the Future Tense of the Common Aspect.

The Future Tense of the Common Aspect is formed by means of the auxiliary verb *shall* and *will* and the infinitive without to of the national verb. *Shall* is used for the first person singular and plural. *Will* is used for the second and third persons singular and plural.

In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.

In the negative form the negative particle not is placed after the auxiliary verb.

Affirmative

I shall come

He (she) will come

We shall come

You (they) will come

Interrogative

Shall I come?

Will he (she) come?

Shall we come?

Will you come(they)

Negative

I shall not come

He (she) will not come

We shall not come

You (they) will not come

The Use of the Future Tense of the Common Aspect

The Future Tense of the Common Aspect is used to denote a future action.

I'll bring some cold mineral water to pour over it.

I'll move along the wall - I said

Exercise 1. Open the brackets using the Future Tense of the Common Aspect.

1. What we (to do) with this poor mite, signora? 2. "Very well; I (to give) the address" 3. It (to be) a great happiness to read them. 4. I (to move) along the wall", I said. 5. ... you (not to come) under shelter, my friend?" the soft voice said. "I am afraid you are chilled" 6. "Well I guess I (to have to go) back to the office. Only I'm always afraid of getting caught." 7. "The Austrians (to wake) us if you (to sleep) too long, Tenente" Bonello said. 8. "Then I'll be going" he said. "I don't suppose I (to trouble) you again." 9. "Not so sleepy. When the water (to boil) I (to leave) it. The fire (to go down)".

Exercise 2. Translate into English using the Future Tense of the Common Aspect.

1. Studentlar ertaga laboratoriyada bo'ladilar. 2. Keyingi yakshanbada Karim Moskvaga jo'laydi. 3. Bir-ikki kundan so'ng olamdan hat olaman. 4. Ikki kundan so'ng Alisher Navoyi teatrida yangi spektakl premerasi bo'ladi. Biz gruppamiz bilan birga boramiz. 5. Ertaga ertalab soat 8 da quyosh tutiladi. 6. Kelasi yili Alisher maktabni bitiradi. U chet tillar institutiga kirmoqchi. 7. Darsdan keyin onamga yordam beraman.

Exercise 3 . Answer the following questions.

1. When will you get up tomorrow? 2. At what time will you have breakfast? 3. What will you have for breakfast? 4. Where will you go after breakfast? 5. How long will you be at the Institute? 6. When will you have your dinner tomorrow? 7. When will you finish your work? 8. At what time will you return home? 9. When will you have supper? 10. What will you do after supper? 11. When will you go to bed? 12. Where will you go on Sunday? 13. What will you do out of town? 14. Where will you go on weekends? 15. With whom will you go to the country?

Exercise 4. Tell your friends:

- 1) where you will go and what you will do during your vacations.
- 2) how you will spend next Sunday.
- 3) how you get ready for the coming exams.

4) how you will help your parents when you come to see them in winter.

Unit 15

Packing

There are many varnished aluminium covers which are difficult to distinguish from varnished tin covers.

The only difference is that aluminium covers are softer than tin covers, you can use it for every kind of tin. Furthermore it is easy to close with it.

There are some recommendations for the repeated use of metallic covers (after some preparing). It may be reused only in cases when the cover and the consistency of tin does not con-tort and the product of the tin is not sour.

It is better to use such covers for tins which can with - stand warm temperatures, but not higher than 100 degrees. Covers with a screw thread can be used many times. The jars of import production with a carving cover also may be used many times for home preserving. It is better to close cans of different jams because of the internal condensation within the tin. If the var - nish is dull, it must be covered with oil - paper inside.

Currently, many mixtures have polyatilen covers. They have limited application for home preserving. If you close the glass tin with there are also remains a small space between the glass and tin, and it is an easy way for different bacterium to grow. When you use it many times the plastic cracks. So, you can use the polyatilen cover only for closing of tins with cans which must not be sterilized (i.e. jams and syrups).

It helps you to economize tin covers and use them to pre - serve stewed fruit, juicc, and puree canned vegetables. If it is difficult to take off the polyetilane cover you can put it on the sancepan with hot water. After a half minute the cover will be soft and easilly taken off.

Unit 16

THE OIL PLANT Oil and Oil Productions

Oil and oil productions are necessary substance for the human organisms. They keep the human body strong, health, curly and elastic.

Naturally, human being can not live without oil and oil productions. In the ancient times oil was prepared at home units which were called “Juvoz” in Uzbek. After 1925 the oil was prepared at little and big plants. Oil is taken out of the seeds of fruit, vegetables and animals. The following are examples to the natural oils: cow oil, sheep oil, goat oil, horse oil, camel oil, bear oil, pig oil, dog oil, hen oil, goose oil, snake oil and others.

Plant oils are: cotton oil, sunflower oil, nut oil, tobacco.

There are also oils from seeds of carrot, tomato, egg-plant, melon, water- melon, pumpkin and others that are useful for human body.

Cotton and sunflower oil is often manufactured in Asia and Europe. Cotton oil is mainly produced in Uzbekistan.

Cotton raw seeds are brought from the cotton cleaning plant of the farms, state farms and firms by the help of lorries or other wagons (carriages). Raw materials are brought and tested at the entrance of the plant. After testing and weighing the inspectors send them to the cleaning department. The muds inside the seeds like pieces of metals, stones are taken out and sent to the special wetting pits. While sending the seeds are wetted by the help of pulverizer and covered with special tents. This helps the seeds heat easily and quickly.

The seeds are kept in the pit until the skin of the seeds are dampened. This process lasts 10-15 days or so. Ready-heated raw material is roasted in the special plant pots. Oil in the seeds goes out into the peels. Then they are sent to processing shop by means of conveyer. There the seed is pressed accordingly and separated its oil. The seed is turned into peels. The peel may be processed one, two or

even three times. Taken oil is sent to the filter shop. After that the petrol is added into the oil composition and then it is boiled. The aim of adding the petrol is to evaporate unpleasant smells and poisonous substances in the oil.

Ready-oil is tested in the lab. And if possible, the necessary chemical substances are added into oil contain. After the oil has been tested in the lab it is sent to precipitate (filter) shop. Precipitated oil is poured into the big tanks in the store for realization.

butter, oil, fat.	fat-grease- yog qizdirilmagan
plamp- yogli	rich greasy-yogli ovqat
flax-zigir	linseed oil-
cotton oil -	nut oil sun flower oil-
fish oil-	comphor oil-komfora yogi

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Is it plant oil clean or dirty? 2. Did you consider the plant oil is usefull for meal? 3. From what row materials can we get different oil? 4. Do you know such oils: butter, oil, fat, flax oil, linseed oil, cotton oil, nut oil, sun flower oil, fish oil, comphor oil? 5. Would you use all these oils for cooking meals?

Exercise 2. Change the sentences into affermative and interrogative.

1. My family doesn't like rich greasy meal, but I like it. 2. Most of the Uzbek people don't use plant oil for meal. 3. We can't get the oil from the nut, cotton, flax, sun-flower and some seeds or kernals of the friut and vegetables. 4. Don't fat grease this oil because it burn down easily. 5. Linseed oil isn't usuful because it has many useful substances for human organisim in its compound. 6. The doctor didn't polish (cyrtmok) comphor oil to his pattent yesterday evening before sleep. 7. We couldn't get the oil from the nut, cotton, flax, sun-flower. 8. We don't use plant oil at home because we grow cotton.

Exercise3.

1. We don't use fish oil for our meal, we use it In this company drowns. 2. We made up pilov of the fat of tail in the tea room

with my friends. 3. We get butter from milk and we reproduce it again.
4. The workers of the plant are pouring into this clean big oil tank.

Sterilization

Sterilization is the process of heating tinned fruit in which a high temperature is maintained so that microorganisms are destroyed, and biochemical processes in tinned products is stopped.

Bottles filled with the material are put into the hot water (50-60 degrees) without covers - so that it is even against the level of the contents of the bottles, (i.e 1,5 cm below their upper brim).

In the bottom of the pot lay a wooden lattice or soft napkin folded 2 or 3 times. The water in the pot must be boiled. Please note when boiling begins. Finished sterilization bottles are taken out of the pot, carefully so as not to be burnt, and put on the table and immediately corked up with the help of a hand rolling machine.

By no means should one permit the covers to be moved before rolling, otherwise the outer air will get into the bottles and the sterility of the material will be destroyed.

Bottles are cooled by being turned over which permits full sterilization of the covers. Some tins may be sterilized in hermetically corked up bottles without fear of wrecking the covers.

Every kind of tin has its own conditions of sterilization which depend on many factors; in particular acidity and concentration of laying in or capacity of the package.

New words

sterilization -	bug'lash	heating -	isitish
destroy -	aynimoq	level -	me'yor
upper brim -		wooden -	yog'achdan yasalgan
lattice -	panjara	soft -	yumshoq
napkin -	salfetka	fold -	o'ramoq
boiled -	qaynatilgan	pot -	qozon
burn -	kuymoq	immediately -	darhol
corked -		rolling machine -	berkitgich
permit -	ruhsat bermoq	otherwise -	bundan tashqari
outer air -	toza xavo	hermetically -	
fear -	qo'rqinch	immediately -	tezda

wrecking -	depend - bog'liq
particular - aniq	acidity - kislotali
capacity - hajm	staff - narsa

Pasteurization

Pasteurization is carried out by heating tinned fruit until a temperature between 65-100 degrees. Juices, sauces, black cur - rents and red raspberries, are usually pastuerized. That is to say products which are rich in sourness. Bottles filled 1,5-2cm below the upper border are corked up with tin covers and sealed hermetically.

Bottles are put in the pot with the water which is poured out above covers and heated. If the covers are not adjoined to the mouths, compact bubbles come out of them.

After checking this, the hermetically sealed bottles are again put in the pot with water and heated. To make sure that the bottles do not break lay them in a wooden lattice circle or soft napkin folded 2 or 3 times.

When the necessary temperature is attained the fire must be diminished. The duration of pasteurization is dependant on the temperature and the size of pots.

Pasteurization usually lasts from 10 minutes to hour.

New words

pasteurization - pasterlash	heating -
until -	saucers -
cur - rents -	raspberries -
sourness -	adjoined - jipslamog
mouth - ogiz	break -
circle -	attained -
duration - davomiylik	upper - tepasi
seal - berkitmoq	cork up - yopmoq
bubble - pufakcha	fold - uramoq
influence - ta'sir	below - osti

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the process of sterilization? 2. What materials are put in the bottles? 3. Must the water be boiled in the pot? 4. What do you do after you finish sterilizing the bottles? 5. What must you do to

prevent the outer air from getting into the bottles? 6. How many factors of sterilization do you know?

4. Finished sterilization ... are taken out of the pot.

- a) tins b) cups c) bottles

5. By no means should one ... the covers to be moved before rolling

- a) cut b) permit c) open

6. The outer ... will get into the bottles

- a) air b) oxygen c) gas

7. Some tins may be ... in hermetically corked up bottles.

- a) sterilized b) done c) covered

8. Every kind of tin has its own ... of sterilization.

- a) ways b) cases c) conditions