

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI**  
**OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**  
**INGLIZ TILI VA LEKSIKA-STILISTIKA**  
**KAFEDRASI**

**ABDULLAYEVA NARGIZA**

# **LEARNING ENGLISH**

**FIZIKA-MATEMATIKA FAKULTETI II – BOSQICH**  
**TALABALARI UCHUN INGLIZ TILI FANIDAN**  
**O'QUV-USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**



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Mazkur o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma «Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika» kafedrasida muhokama qilingan va ma'qullangan. (Bayonnoma №\_\_\_) va Namangan davlat universiteti o'quv – uslubiy kengashining «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 201\_\_\_ yildagi № \_\_-sonli yig'ilishida muhokama qilingan va nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

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## KIRISH

Respublikamizning mustaqillikka erishishi juda ko'p jabhalarda o'zining ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Jumladan, mamalakatimizga chet el investitsiyalarining kirib kelishi chet tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan talab va ishtiyoqni yanada oshirdi.

Chet tili oliy o'quv yurtlarida nafaqat maxsus fan sifatida balki, mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultetlarda ham zarur fan sifatida o'qitila boshlandi.

Shu maqsadda mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultet II kurs talabalarining chet tilidan og'zaki va yozma nutqlarini shakllantirish, bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish hamda egallagan bilimlarini takrorlash va mustahkamlash maqsadida ushbu o'quv qo'llanmani yaratdik. O'quv qo'llanmadan asosan mutaxassislikka oid matnlar bilan bir qatorda grammatik mavzular ham o'rin olgan bo'lib, bu talabalarni chet tilini o'rganishda leksika va grammatika sohalarini birgalikda uzviy o'zlashtirishlariga xizmat qiladi. Qo'llanmada talabalar og'zaki nutqini rivojlantirish bilan bir qatorda ularning yozma nutqini ham shakllantirish, qolaversa, ularni o'ylash va fikrlashga majbur qiladigan misollar ham mavjud.

Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarining fizika-texnika yo'nalishi II-bosqich talabalarining amaliy chet tili darslari uchun mo'ljallangan. Uslubiy qo'llanma "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonun "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" talablariga mos holda yozilgan bo'lib 60-soat amaliy mashg'ulotni o'z ichiga oladi. Har bir Lesson 6 soatga rejalashtirilgan. Har bir dars leksik, grammatik, mavzularni o'z ichiga olgan. Mustahkamlash uchun misollar mashqlarda yoritib berilgan. Hamda kommunikativ til ko'nikmalari mashqlarda uyg'un holatda o'z ifodasini topgan.

Qo'llanmaga kiritilgan grammatik mavzular esa bir qancha misollar yordamida keng tushuntirilgan. Mavzuni yanada mustahkamlash uchun esa talabalar shu mavzuga oid grammatik mashqlarni bajaradilar va bilimlarini boyitadilar. Bir grammatik mavzu uchun 6- 10 mashqlar berilgan. Bu esa talabalarga shu mavzuga kengroq va chuqurroq kirib borishlari uchun imkon yaratadi.

Ushbu o'quv - uslubiy qo'llanmada ayrim kamchiliklar bo'lishi tabiiy. Qo'llanma yuzasidan bildirilgan har qanday taklif va mulohazalarni bajonudil qabul qilamiz.

**Muallif**

## **LESSON ONE**

- 1. Text: Great Britain.**
- 2. Grammar: Preposition.**
- 3. Phonetics: Reading of letter combination “ou”**

### **Great Britain.**

Great Britain is also called the United Kingdom of Great Britain. It is situated on a group of islands lying to the West of Europe. The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The population of Great Britain is about 56 million people.

There are a lot of rivers, lakes, hills, and mountains there. The rivers are not long and they are joined by canals. The longest ones are considered the Thames and the Severn. London is the capital of the United Kingdom. It stands on the river Thames. The climate in Britain is mild and wet. There are many big industrial cities here such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield and others.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's largest exporters of ships, aircraft, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, textiles and types of machinery.

A little is about famous Englishmen and Universities. One of the first names of importance is that of William Shakespeare. He lived in London. He wrote many of his plays in London. He was a great actor as well and acted at the Globe theatre. When people speak about higher education in Britain they are generally speaking of university education. The two oldest Universities are Oxford and Cambridge. In Oxford and Cambridge there are a number of separate colleges each with their own regulations and courses of study. The students work under the directions of tutor who carries on his /her own research work and directs a group of 10-15 students.

## **New words and word combinations.**

to be situated – joylashmoq  
to consist of – tashkil topmoq  
population – axoli  
hill - adirlik , do'nglik  
to consider – xisoblanmoq, anglatmoq  
mild – mayin  
aircraft – samolyot  
equipment – jixoz  
play –asar  
education –ta'lim tarbiya  
separate – ajratilgan , mutaxassislashtirilgan  
vehicle – g'ildirak  
course – kurs , fan  
direction – yo'nalish

### **Exercise 1**

Fill the sentences according to the text.

1. The climate in Britain is mainly .. ..
2. London stands on the river .. .. .
3. The oldest .. .. . are .. .. . and .. .. .
4. .. .. . was a great actor and acted at the .. .. .
5. Leeds is one of the .. .. . city
6. There are a lot of .....
7. .... speak about higher education they .... generally speaking ..... education.
8. The students ..... under the directions.

## **Exercise 2**

Put the correct preposition where it's necessary.

Mary Petrova is a woman ... 32. She graduated ... the Institute ... foreign languages eight years ago. She's a lecturer now. She teaches English ... an Institute. She usually goes ... the Institute ... eight o'clock ... the morning and gets ... home ... three ... the afternoon. Her daughter Ann is a girl ... ten. She goes ... school. She spends four hours ... school every day.

## **Exercise 3**

Translate into English.

1. Kecha men bu xatlarni xammasiga javob yozdim.
2. Siz bilasizmi, u soat 3 da yotadi.
3. Siz inglizcha kitoblarni kutubxonadan olisizmi?
4. Biz bugun uyda qolamiz.
5. Amerika qo'shma shtatlari 50dan ortiq shtatlardan tashkil topgan.
6. Do'stim o'zini izlanishlarini bu yil oxiriga yetkazdi.
7. Maria xonasidan chiqib mini kutib turibdi.
8. Bugun ertalab soat nechada utg'ondingiz?

## **Exercise 4**

Give the translation of these phrases and make up sentences using them.

To search for something, to think about something, to think of something, to live on money, to be sorry for doing something, to be sorry about something, on the telephone, to go for a swim, at the end, in the end, on time, in time, an

invitation to a party, a reason for something, a connection with someone.

### **Exercise 5**

Make up sentences using these prepositions.

From, between, around, of, on, at, in, with, by, out of.

### **Exercise 6**

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Noun+ful=adjective

Beauty – beautiful

Power – powerful

Harm – harmful

Noun+ous=adjective

Fame-famous

Content-contentious

### **Exercise 7**

Reading of letter combination “OU”.

ou-[ ]	ou-[au]	ou-[u:]	ou- [O:]	ou-[ ]
trouble	house	route	course	famous
country	mount	group	four	previous
young	noun	soup	brought	obvious
double	bound	you	thought	
courage	sound	through	bought	

## LESSON TWO

**1. Text: Everyday Talk.**

**2. Grammar: The Perfect tenses.**

**3. Phonetics: Reading of diagraphs ai, ay, oi, oy.**

### Everyday Talk.

Alec and Mary are two English students. The friends met in the street in the morning. They are talking about their summer vacations.

Alec: Hello, Mary. How do you do?

Mary: How do you do? Good morning

Alec: How are you? Haven't seen you for ages?

Mary: I am well thank you, hope you are well too.

Alec: Fine, thanks. Have you been away?

Mary: Yes, I have been in Brighton and have just arrived from I was spending my summer holidays at the seaside. Have you ever been there?

Alec: Yes, I've been there several times, It's a nice place isn't it? I hope you have enjoyed yourself greatly.

Mary: Oh, yes I have had a very nice time.

Alec: Did you go there alone?

Mary: No, together with my brother John and with an old friend of mine. You remember her don't you?

Alec: Sure. Has she graduated from college?

Mary: No, not yet. She is in her last year. And, what about you? Where have you been during your vacations, did you stay at home?

Alec: I've returned from my vacation too. I made a tour of the Central Asian republics.

Mary: What an interesting tour you have made! Have you been to Samarkand and Bukhara?



Alec: Yes, certainly. The architectural monuments of these two cities are wonderful and beautiful. In the past Arab poets called Samarkand the Eden of the ancient East.

Mary: I wonder how long it took you.

Alec: It took me about a couple of weeks. As a historian, I wanted to really get to know about Samarkand and Bukhara.

Mary: Thanks a lot. I'll be delighted. So long.

Alec: See you soon. Bye!

### **New words and word combinations.**

summer vacation – yozgi ta'til

for ages – anchadan beri

to arrive – yetib kelmoq

Brighton – Brayton (Angliya janubidagi kurort shaxar)

sea side – sea shore – dengiz qirg'og'i

tour – sayoxat

monuments – qurilish, obida, yodgorlik

the Eden of the ancient East – qadimiy Sharq jannati

it takes – ketadi (vaqtga nisbatan )

a couple of weeks – ikki hafta

to get to know – bilib olmoq

to be delighted – qoniqmoq

### **Exercise 1**

Read sentences and pay attention to the meaning of the link verb "to have".

- 1) My friend sent me two letters.
- 2) My friend has sent me two letters.
- 3) She has a book
- 4) She has taken a book
- 5) They have never been there.
- 6) The builders have built many houses.

## Exercise 2

Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- 1) Yesterday I ... a letter to my sister (write).
- 2) Last month we ... on an excursion to the Zoological garden (go).
- 3) Margarita ... never... to the Zoological garden (be).
- 4) I ... your daughter a minute ago (meet).
- 5) I ... this film when I was a child (see).
- 6) She ... already ... her work (finish).
- 7) He... his pencil (lose).
- 8) Father... just ... home (come).
- 9) We ... already ... to him (speak).
- 10) They often ... in that park (walk).

## Exercise 3

Fill the sentences.

- 1) I have never .....
- 2) He has just .....
- 3) They haven't ..... yet
- 4) Has he ever .....
- 5) We have often .....
- 6) She has already .....
- 7) Has Ann had .....?
- 8) The car has ..... today.
- 9) My friends have ..... lately.
- 10) George has not ..... this month.

## Exercise 4

Make up sentences with given verbs after reading the situation. Use the present perfect.

- 1) My sister`s hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash)
- 2) Tom was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight)
- 3) Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now can`t walk and his lag is in plaster.(break)

- 4) Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. (lose)
- 5) Our leader is having lunch now. But 20 minutes ago he was here. (go out)

### **Exercise 5**

Translate into English.

- 1) Siz qachondir bu kinoni ko'rganmisiz ?
- 2) Mening kichik ukam allaqachon maktabni tugatgan.
- 3) O'qituvchilar xozirgina sinfga kirib ketdilar.
- 4) Alisher hech qachon ingliz tilini o'rganmagan edi.
- 5) Qachondir biz siz bilan uchrashganmizmi?
- 6) Mening singlim yaqinda yangi uyga ko'chib o'tdi.
- 7) Vrachlar bemorni ko'rib chiqishdi.
- 8) Chaqaloq hozirgina yig'idan to'xtadi.
- 9) Oyim hali ishdan kelmadi.
- 10) Mening o'g'lim bugun bog'chaga bormadi.

## Exercise 6

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Verb+ tion=noun

To construct – construction

To translate – translation

To generate – generation

Verb+ent=adjective

To differ - different

## Exercise 7

Learn the phoneme [ei]

ai-[ei]

aim

main

brain

fail

raise

ay-[ei]

say

decay

railway

day

May

ey-[ei]

grey

they

prey

convey

Read the letter “x”

X[ks]

fox

excel

except

exclaim

X[gz]

exat

example

exalt

exam

## **LESSON THREE**

**1) Text: The United States of America.**

**2) Grammar: Modal verbs.**

**3) Phonetics : Reading of letters “I” and “A”**

### **The United States of America.**

The United States of America were founded on July 4 in 1776, when thirteen English colonies, which had been established during the previous century and a half, decided that they could no longer regard themselves as subjects of the British Crown. The colonists had many genuine grievances, and finally, when King George III and his Government in London ordered them to pay heavy taxes on tea and paper, they revolted and declared themselves independent.

Since 1783, when the War of Independence ended in favor of the colonists, the USA has steadily increased its power, and the original thirteen states have now grown to more fifty. The development of the US was hindered by a civil war between the Northern and Southern States in the 1860s. If this war, which was won by the Northerners, had lasted longer, its results might have been permanently impaired. The civil war ended in 1865, and since that time the USA has become more and more important.

The United States lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific to the west, the Dominion of Canada to the north, and Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

The name America comes from, “amalric” or “emmerich” an old- German word spread through Europe by the Goths and softened in Latin to “Americus” and in Italian to “Amerigo”

The USA is a country of great differences. At the same time it has surprising similarities when one considers

its size. The differences are partly a result of the geography. One cannot generalize about the weather, the landscape, or even the way of living because the nation occupies nearly half of a continent. There is a variety of natural resources. All sorts of products are raised, and there are industries of every kind. Some of the most densely and most sparsely populated areas of the world are found in the U.S.A

### **New words and word combinations.**

to be founded – tashkil topmoq  
to establish – asos solmoq  
previous – tezkor, oldingi  
regard – e'tibor, nazar, qarash  
genuine – haqiqiy, sof, chin  
grievance – xafaqonlik, araz ,alam  
tax – soliq  
to revolve – vaqtli o'zgarmoq  
in favor – yordam, qo'llab quvatlash  
a civil war – grajdanlar urishi  
to win (won) – yutmoq, g'alaba qozonmoq  
to hinder – xalaqit bermoq  
permanently – tinimsiz

### **Exercise 1**

Answer the questions using the modal verbs.

- 1) Can you read English newspaper?
- 2) May I take your pen for a minute?
- 3) Who can speak French in your family?
- 4) Must we go to the meeting?
- 5) Could you play the piano last year?
- 6) What must we read for the lesson?

## Exercise 2

Put the sentences into negative and interrogative form.

- 1) He can skate and everyday he does it.
- 2) My sisters are able to make a dress.
- 3) You could go to the centre of city.
- 4) Everybody must know this rule.
- 5) You ought to pay.
- 6) My sister had to leave this house.
- 7) You must be very tired.
- 8) Susan could study with Linda.
- 9) Tom may be in his office.
- 10) I might have known about it.

## Exercise 3

Translate into English.

- 1) Kim bu gapni tarjima qila oladi?
- 2) Xonaga kirsak maylimi?
- 3) U ishiga taksida kelishga to'g'ri keldi.
- 4) Siz eshikni yopib qo'ya olasizmi?
- 5) Siz albatta vrachga ko'rinishingiz lozim.
- 6) Talabalar darsga qatnashishlari shart.
- 7) Ishonchim komil, u o'zining idorasida bolishi kerak.
- 8) Biz o'zimizni tatilimizda Shotlandiyaga bora oldik.
- 9) U xozir yaxshi futbol o'ynay oladi, ammo o'tgan yili u umuman o'ynay olmas edi.

### Exercise 4

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Noun + al=adjective

Industry – industrial

Commerce – commercial

Politics – political

Centre – central

Nation –national

Practice – practical

### Exercise 5

Revise reading of vowels “I” and “wa”.

<b>I [ai]</b>	<b>I[ai ]</b>	<b>I[I]</b>	<b>I[I :]</b>
tie	tire	still	girl
die	desire	miss	first
white	admire	wind	firm
ride	retire	ticket	
wife		Nick	

<b>W + a [o]</b>	<b>w + a [o:]</b>
Want	walk
Wash	warm
Wad	wall
Was	war



## LESSON FOUR

- 1) **Text: Isaak Newton and universal gravitation.**
- 2) **Grammar: Degrees of comparison.**
- 3) **Phonetics: Reading of letter combinations ea, igh**

### **Isaak Newton and universal gravitation**

Newton's life falls into three distinct sections: the first covers his boyhood in Lincolnshire, the second — his life at Cambridge from 1661; the third—his work as a highly paid government official, from 1696 to his death in 1721. In 1697 he was appointed a well-paid government post and during this period Newton produced very little original mathematical or scientific work. In 1685 Newton incorporated his lectures on the laws of motion, delivered at Cambridge. It was his world famous masterpiece «The Principia». In January 1665, Newton took the degree of Bachelor of Arts but was later in that year forced to leave Cambridge owing to the plague. While the University was closed, he went to his native village and began to think about the fundamental principles of his theory of gravitation. It was there in 1666, that the well-known legend of Newton and the apple arose. Tradition holds that the idea of gravitation was suggested to Newton by the fall of an apple. But the earth's gravitation was an accepted scientific fact long before Newton's time.

Newton had to base his gravitational studies on the facts available at the time. In Newton's mind the apple becomes the Moon. Like the Moon other large heavenly bodies were moving in regular orbits month after month, and year after year.

Newton was one of the first to question this longstanding idea. His idea was correct. The only natural motion that material objects have is that they move uniformly along a straight line. Later this was to become the basis of Newton's First Law of Motion.

## **New words and word combinations.**

distinct - aniq  
to fall-tushmoq  
to cover-qoplamoq  
highly paid-yuqori lavozim  
government official-rasmiy hukumat  
death-o`lim  
to appoint-belgilanmoq  
to incorporate-to`plamoq  
to deliver-taqdim etmoq  
masterpiece-shoh asar  
owing-sababli  
plague-o`lat  
fundamentalboshlang`ich  
accepted-qabul qilingan  
mind-fikr,g`oya  
heavenly bodies-osmon jismlari  
longstanding- uzoq vaqt davom etgan  
straight line-to`g`ri chiziq

### **Exercise 1**

Make up sentences using these samples.

- 1) The second dictionary is thicker than the first one.
- 2) This book is more interesting than that book.

### **Exercise 2**

Give the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

Old, young, tall, long, narrow, wide, difficult, short, small, wonderful, important, boring, expensive, cheap.

### Exercise 3

Read and translate.

- 1) The more I know him, the more I like him.
- 2) The longer I stay here, the more I like the place.
- 3) The louder she speaks, the worse I understand her.
- 4) The more we read about history of our city, the more we like it.
- 5) His flat is as comfortable as yours.
- 6) His flat is not as comfortable as yours.
- 7) Our last trip was the most exciting trip of my life.
- 8) This restaurant is more expensive, then the others.
- 9) To bath in the sea is more pleasant than to lie in the sun.
- 10) In the kitchen there was a beautiful large round wooden table.

### Exercise 4

Translate into English.

- 1) Mening o'g'lim opamni o'g'lidan uzunroq.
- 2) Siz qancha ko'p o'qisangiz shunchalik ko'p o'rganasiz.
- 3) Bu qo'shiq oldingisidek chiroyli ekan.
- 4) Bu kishi u kishidan balandroq.
- 5) Bog'dagi gullar uydagi gullardan yashilroq edi.
- 6) Dugonam opasidan ancha yoshroq ko'rinadi.
- 7) Tom keng, baland, ko'p qavatli uyda yashaydi.
- 8) Uning yetarli darajada imkoni yo'q edi.
- 9) Susan yaxshi pianina chaladi.
- 10) U xuddi opasidek ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi.

## Exercise 5

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Adjective + ly = adverb

Usual – usually

Quick – quickly

Rich – richly

Simple – simply

Calm – calmly

Natural – naturally

## Exercise 6

Revise reading of letter combination “ea”, “igh”.

Ea [I:]

read

meal

mean

reach

ea [e]

health

death

head

measure

ea[I ]

dear

real

theatre

wear

[ei]

streight

neighbour

weight

[ai]

flight

tight

sight

## LESSON FIVE

**1) Text: Batteries.**

**2) Grammar: Passive voice.**

**3) Phonetics : Reading of letter combinations –ion -  
ure**

### Batteries

Batteries as sources of electrical energy are the result of a long series of experiments which started with the discoveries of Alessandro Volta, an Italian scientist, more than one hundred years ago. Today battery cells are manufactured in two common forms: 1) dry cells, used in flash-light, portable radios, etc. 2) wet cells, used in automobiles, airplanes, boats, etc. The voltaic cell is composed of three parts, a pair of dissimilar metal plates called electrodes, a dilute acid solution called the electrolyte, and a non conducting container called the cell.

In a glass container filled with sulphuric acid there are two plates: one copper and the other zinc. If the two plates are connected by a copper wire, electricity will flow through it from the copper plate to the zinc plate.

This may be shown by the wire becoming hot. If an ammeter is connected between the plates of electrodes, as they are now called, it will indicate that an electric current is flowing.

The electrode from which electricity flows is termed the positive electrode and the receiving electrode is termed the negative electrode. Thus, for the voltaic cell the copper plate is the positive electrode and the zinc plate is the negative electrode.

A copper wire will convey electricity and is called an electrical conductor. Copper, aluminum and silver are outstandingly good conductors. Conductors must be

surrounded by protective material, which does not conduct electricity and prevent it to leak away. Materials which do not conduct electricity are called electrical insulators; there are many common examples — glass, wood, rubber, some plastics.

Remember that faulty insulation is dangerous and leads to unwanted electrical flow and probably to local overheating.

If two or more cells are connected together, they form what is called a battery. Battery may be composed of four dry cells connected in series. By series connection it is meant that the (+) terminal of one cell is connected to the (-) terminal of the next. The purpose in connecting two or more cells in series is to obtain a higher e. m. f. Each cell produces an e. m. f. of 1.5 volts, so that if the voltmeter is connected to the points, it will indicate 1.5 volts between A and B, 3.0 volts between A and C, 4.5 volts between A and D 6.0 volts between A and E. The common flash-light contains several dry cells connected in series.

### **New words and word combinations.**

to discover-kasf qilmoq

experiment-tajriba

to manufacture-ishlab chiqarmoq

common form- umumiy shaklda

to compose-tashkil topmoq

wire-sim

electric current-elektr oqimi

outstandingly- taniqli, mashhur

conductor-o`tkazgich

faulty insulation-noto`g`ri izolyatsiyalash

rubber-rezina

local-mahaliy

overheating-kuyish

flash-light-fonar

### **Exercise 1**

Make up sentences with these key words.

to indicate, sulphuric acid ,purpose in connecting, faulty insulation, conductor, outstandingly, to compose, local overheating, unwanted electrical flow.

### **Exercise 2**

Put the correct preposition. Use only “with” and “by”.

- 1)The students were not at the station ... comrade Abbullaev.
- 2)The delegation will be met ... flowers.
- 3)This book was left ... me.
- 4)The text was translated ... the help of a dictionary.
- 5)The boy is washed ... his mother ... cold water.
- 6)The little girl will be dressed ... her sister.
- 7)Is the car driven ... a good driver?
- 8)The boy was helped ... his parents.

### **Exercise 3**

Compare the voices of these sentences and translate them.

- 1)I read the book in two days. The book was read by me in two days.
- 2)The teacher greeted the students. The students were greeted by the teacher.
- 3)This plant produced many cars. Many cars were produced by this plant.
- 4)The teacher asked him many questions. He was asked many questions by the teacher.
- 5)The workers built many buildings in our town. Many buildings were built by workers in our town.

### **Exercise 4**

Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

- 1) This railway station was built more than a hundred years ago
- 2) Many various machines were produced at the plant last year.
- 3) We shall be invited to the opening of the exhibition.
- 4) The problem is solved.
- 5) That castle was built in 1989.
- 6) The room has just been cleaned by my brother.
- 7) George`s bicycle was serviced yesterday.
- 8) It is said that Henry eats ten eggs a day.

### **Exercise 5**

Translate into English.

- 1) Xatolar o`qituvchi tomonidan to`g`irlanadi.
- 2) Kitob do`kondan xarid qilingan.
- 3) Bu uy o`tgan yili qurilgan.
- 4) Xat ertaga yoziladi.
- 5) Institutimizda uchta xorijiy til o`rganiladi.
- 6) Kecha kechqurun idorada majlis o`tlazildi.
- 7) Xonani yaxshilab tozaladimi?
- 8) Uchta jinoyatchi politsiyachilar qo`lga oldilar.

### **Exercise 6**

Give the passive form of these sentences.

- 1) I took the book from the library
- 2) He will make a report in the club



- 3) We read many articles in the class.
- 4) She will show us the experiment tomorrow.
- 5) We understood the test well.
- 6) Our students often ask such questions.
- 7) They have changed the date of the meeting.
- 8) People don't use this road very often.

### **Exercise 7**

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Noun+less=adjective

hope – hopeful  
          hopeless

care – careful  
          careless

success – successful  
          success less

need – needful  
          needless.

### **Exercise 8**

Revise the reading of letter combinations.

S+ ure = [    ] pleasure

T+ ure = [    ] picture

S +ion = [    ] decision

S+ ion = [    ] discussion

T+ ion = [    ] motion

## LESSON SIX

**1) Text: James Clerk Maxwell.**

**2) Grammar: Non-finite form of verbs.**

**3) Phonetics : Reading of letters and diagraphs wh; c**

### **James Clerk Maxwell.**

James Clerk Maxwell, the great physicist and mathematician, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on November 13, 1831.

After school he entered the University of that city. Then he attended the University of Cambridge and graduated from it in 1854. At the University Maxwell took great interest in mathematics and optics.

For two years after the University he lectured, made experiments in optics and studied much himself.

In 1856 he became professor of natural philosophy and in 1860 professor of physics astronomy at king's College, London. In London he lived for 5 years. Here he saw Faraday for the first time.

In 1871 Maxwell became professor of experimental physics at Cambridge. At that time students could not even have such subjects as electricity or magnetism as there was no laboratory for the study of these subjects. Maxwell organized such a laboratory which made Cambridge world – known.

This was a very fruitful period of Maxwell's life. He studied the problems of electromagnetism, molecular physics, optics, mechanics and others.

Maxwell wrote his first scientific work when he was fifteen. Since that time he wrote a great number of works which were the results of his experiments and calculations. His most outstanding investigations however, are in the field of the Kinetic theory of gases and electricity.

Maxwell is the founder of the electromagnetic field and the electromagnetic theory of light. In 1873 he published his famous work on electricity and magnetism.

During these years he also wrote his classic “Matter and Motion”, a small book on a great subject, and many articles on various subjects.

Maxwell`s works on the kinetic theory of gases, the theory of electricity and magnetism are monuments to his great genius.

### **New words and word combinations.**

to attend – qatnamoq  
to take interest – qiziqib qolmoq  
experimental – tadqiqot  
to organize – tashkil qilmoq  
fruitful – sermaxsul  
scientific – ilmiy  
result – natija  
outstanding – mashxur  
investigations – izlanishlar  
founder – asosiy  
genius – qobilyatli

### **Exercise 1**

Answer the questions using the text.

- 1) Where and when was James Clerk Maxwell born?
- 2) How did he get his education?
- 3) How many years did he live in London?
- 4) Whom did he see in London?
- 5) Which subjects did he study?
- 6) Why did he organize the laboratory in Cambridge?
- 7) When did he write his first scientific work?
- 8) What kind of book was “Matter and motion”?

## **Exercise 2**

Make up sentences using these key words.

Physicist, to enter, great interest, to become professor, electricity and magnetism, world-known, calculations.

## **Exercise 3**

Translate these sentences.

- 1) Working with that man will be very interesting.
- 2) Working with that man I began to know him better.
- 3) Your chances of working with that man are very small: he likes to work alone.
- 4) Driving my car is not easy.
- 5) The woman driving the car is my mother.
- 6) Everybody liked the idea of driving to the river on Sunday.
- 7) Swimming in the river will give you much pleasure.
- 8) The best kind of sport for me is swimming.
- 9) You can get to that stone by swimming.
- 10) Swimming in this river for a long time I finally became tired.

## **Exercise 4**

Translate into English.

- 1) Bu kitoblarni o'qish ko'p vaqt oladi.
- 2) Men allaqachon asarni o'qishni tugatdim.
- 3) U yangi filmlarni ko'rishni yoqtiradi.
- 4) Tekstni o'qib biz odatda uni tarjima qilamiz.
- 5) Men uni bunday kitoblarni o'qishini bilmas edim.
- 6) U boshqa so'z demay xonadan chiqib ketdi.
- 7) Bu yomg'irli kunda tashqariga chiqish fikri menga ma'qul emas.

- 8) Talabalar birgalikda Toshkentga aylanishga boorish to`g`risida suhbatlashishyapti.
- 9) Sizga bu treyningda qatnashish juda muhim.
- 10) Mening ukam bolalar bog`chasiga borishni yoqtirmaydi.

### Exercise 5

Learn the conversion and give more examples.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
round	round	to round
light	light	to light
dry	dry	to dry
wet	wet	to wet

### Exercise 6

Revise the reading of letter combination”wh”and the letter”c”.

#### wh [ h ]

who  
whose  
whom  
whole

#### wh [w]

what  
where  
when  
why

#### C [s]

city  
cinema  
cycle

#### C [k]

cat  
cut  
cotton

## LESSON SEVEN

- 1) Text: Newton`s laws of motion.**
- 2) Grammar: Sequences of tenses.**
- 3) Phonetics: Reading of letter combinations wr and th.**

### Newton`s laws of motion

Isaak Newton was forty two years old and at the very peak of his scientific genius, when he began his famous masterpiece called Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy or as it is always referred to simply «The Principia».

Newton's mind was overflowing with results of more than twenty years of original scientific thinking and he accomplished the gigantic task of putting it on paper. This book gave the world his law of universal gravitation. «The Principia» is a book that is little read today. Ask for it in a bookshop or even in many libraries and no copy will be available. It is true that this book is hard to find nowadays, but throughout the world there are still thousands of shelves containing tens of thousands of books with modernized versions of the basic truths in the «Principia». When copies of the first printing became scarce many people were soon paying three or four times the original cost, and even coping out of whole book by hand.

Newton's First Law of Motion states that a body at rest will remain at rest and body in motion will continue in motion at a constant speed in a straight line unless acted upon by some outside force.

The First Law introduces the idea of inertia. Suppose that you are riding in a bus going 20 miles an hour. The bus stops suddenly, it is no longer doing 20 miles an hour, But you are unless you grab a strap or a hand-rail, you will keep right on going since you are a «body» in motion.

The Second Law is any change in motion of a body is proportional to the force applied and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts.

### **New words and word combinations.**

peak- cho`qqi  
to refer-talqin qiolmoq  
to overflow-toshib chiqmoq, jo`shqinlanmoq  
to accomplish-ado etmoq  
to put on- qog`ozga tushurmoq, yozmoq  
available-imkon  
even-xattoki  
true-xaqiqat  
throughout- har qanday holatda  
shelves-tokchalar  
to contain-jamlamoq  
modernized versions-yangi nushalar  
basic truths- asliyatga asoslangan  
to become scarce-noyob bo`lmoq  
to remain- qolmoq  
to introduce- tanishtirmoq, tushunyirmoq  
to suppose-taxmin qilmoq

### **Exercise 1**

Fill the sentences using the text.

- 1) Newton's mind was ...with results.
- 2) Newton ... the gigantic task of putting it on paper.
- 3) There are still ... of shelves containing tens of ... of books.
- 4) The First Law introduces the idea of....
- 5) The bus stops ..., it is no longer doing 20 ... an hour
- 6) The ... is any change in motion of a body is proportional to the force.

## **Exercise 2**

Answer the questions.

- 1) How old was Newton when he began his famous masterpiece?
- 2) What did his book give the world?
- 3) Why is "The Principia" read little today?
- 4) What does the first law introduce?
- 5) What are the only strong forces acting on the planets?
- 6) Can you formulate the second law of Newton?

## **Exercise 3**

Translate the sentences paying attention to the tenses.

- 1) He says that he lived in Samarkand.
- 2) He said that he lived in Samarkand.
- 3) He said that he had lived in Samarkand.
- 4) He said that he was going to live in Samarkand.
- 5) He said that he would live in Samarkand.
- 6) He will say that he lives in Samarkand.

## **Exercise 4**

Study the sequences of tenses and fill the sentences.

- 1) He says that.....
- 2) I'll tell you who.....
- 3) He said me that .....
- 4) We didn't know either where .....
- 5) He asked us when .....
- 6) Do you know why .....
- 7) He didn't know why .....
- 8) You didn't tell us whose brother .....
- 9) They asked me how many cakes .....
- 10) We don't know who else .....



## Exercise 5

Translate into English.

- 1) Men ham sizni bandligingizni bilmagan edim.
- 2) Mening do'stim menga o'zining kasalligini aytdi.
- 3) U sizga ishdan qachon kelishini aytdimi?
- 4) U menga bugun juda band bo'lishini aytdi.
- 5) Men sizni Namangandan ketayotganingizni eshitdim.
- 6) Ular bizga bu ishni darhol bajarishimiz lozimligini aytdilar.
- 7) Qachonki Malika uyga kelganda uning qizi ovqat pishirayotgan edi.
- 8) Ular mendan bu mavzuni qanday tarjima qilganligimni so'rashdi.

## Exercise 6

Fill the sentences with the right conjunctions.

- 1) How old was Newton ... he began his famous masterpiece?
- 2) There were a lot of people ... spoke English well.
- 3) I don't know the engineer about ... you are speaking.
- 4) The book ... you have given me to read is very interesting.
- 5) The students ... books I have shown you is doing very well.
- 6) Could you tell me ... Tom has gone?
- 7) I don't know ... he didn't come to the party.
- 8) She asked me ... I was doing.
- 9) Workers wanted to know ... decision was the last.

### **Exercise 7**

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Married – unmarried

Like – dislike

Appearance – disappearance

Possible – impossible

Regular-irregular

Convenient – inconvenient

Understand – misunderstand

To continue - to discontinue

### **Exercise 8**

Revise the reading of letter combination “wr”, ”th”

<b>Wr</b> [r]	<b>Th</b> [ ]	<b>Th</b> [ ]
wrong	thick	that
wrest	thin	those
write	faith	the

## LESSON EIGHT

- 1) Text: Electric measuring units.**
- 2) Grammar: Sentences with “It”.**
- 3) Phonetics: Reading of letters “Y” and “G”.**

### **Electric measuring units**

Any instrument which measures electrical values is called a meter. An ammeter measures the current in amperes. The unit is named after Andre Marie Ampere, a French scientist, who discovered a great number of facts about electricity over a hundred years ago. The abbreviation for ampere is amp. A voltmeter measures the voltage and the potential difference in volts. The volt is named after Alessandro Volta an Italian scientist. The current in a conductor is determined by two things the voltage across the conductor and the resistance of the conductor. Every material object offers some resistance to the flow of an electron current through it. Good conductors like the metals, copper, silver and aluminum offer very little resistance, while nonconductors such as glass, wood and paper offer a very high resistance. The unit by which resistance is measured is called the ohm. The resistance in practice is measured with the ohmmeter. A wattmeter measures electrical power in watts, very delicate ammeters are often used for measuring very small currents. A meter whose scale is calibrated to read a thousandth of an ampere is called a millimeter. One whose

scale is calibrated in millionth of an ampere is called a micrometer or galvanometer. Whenever an ammeter or voltmeter is connected to a circuit to measure electric current or potential difference the ammeter must be connected in series and the voltmeter in parallel. An ammeter must have a low resistance. Most ammeters, therefore, have a low resistance wire, called a shunt, connected across that part of the circuit for which a measurement of the potential difference is required. If the potential difference between the ends of the resistance is wanted, the voltmeter is used.

### **New words and word combinations.**

instrument – asbob uskuna

a meter – o'lchash asbobi

ampere – amper

voltage – kuchlanish

volt – volt

ohm – om

power – quvvat

delicate – sezgir

scale – shkala

shunt – shunt

to require – talab qilmoq

## **Exercise 1**

Translate into Uzbek.

- 1) To Benjamin Franklin we owe the term „plus” and “minus” „positive” and „negative” electricity.
- 2) The electric motor was invented by B S. Jacobi in 1834.
- 3) He also invented the first telegraph which printed letters.
- 4) The first electric lamp was invented in 1873 by Lodygin.
- 5) The first arc lamp was invented by Yablochkov in 1876.

## **Exercise 2**

Answer the questions.

- 1) What meter do we connect to the circuit in series?
- 2) How is a voltmeter connected to the circuit?
- 3) When was the arc lamp invented?
- 4) By whom the electric motor was invented?
- 5) Where do you use voltmeter?
- 6) Why the unit of the ampere is named Amp?
- 7) What is shunt?
- 8) Where is the shunt used?

### **Exercise 3**

Give the Uzbek equivalent of the sentences.

- 1) It is snowing.
- 2) It was five o'clock, when you came.
- 3) It is the law of motion.
- 4) It can be very interesting film.
- 5) It is easy to understand the physical terms for the students of this faculty.
- 6) It was difficult to translate the text because of the new words.
- 7) It will be more wonderful idea after finishing it.
- 8) It must be your new duties.
- 9) It is very interesting film.
- 10) It was a comfortable place to live.

### **Exercise 4**

Translate into English.

- 1) Yozda yomg'ir yog'adimi?
- 2) Sizga bu tekistni tarjima qilish osonmi?
- 3) Bu eshitishga arzigulik yangilikmi?
- 4) Yangi yilni kutib olish juda rohatli.
- 5) Mashqni to'laligicha bajarish juda qiyin bo'ldi.
- 6) Yangi fanni o'rganish sizga osonmi yoki qiyinmi?
- 7) Bu ish to'g'rimi? Yo'q, hato.
- 8) Mehmonga borish uchun juda kech bo'ldi.

### **Exercise 5**

Make up the dialog choosing one of these topics.

- 1) In the Reading – Room.
- 2) The Library in our faculty.
- 3) My brother goes to the library.

### **Exercise 6**

Use these international words in your own sentences.

Transport, automobile, faculty, institute, machines, economist, a laboratory, special, university, transformer.

### **Exercise 7**

Learn reading of the vowel “Y”

Y [ai]

shy

by

cry

Y [i]

baby

lady

easy

Y[j]

yes

yellow

yet

G[d ]

G[g]

engineer

gym

gin

page

good

green

big

dog

### **Exercise 8**

Read the words and pay attention to the silent letters.

Answer, two, would, who, whose, when, where, why, while, what, wheel, write, wrong, know, walk, gnat, chalk, question, knife, knight.

## LESSON NINE

- 1) Text: Power transmission.
- 2) Grammar: Direct and indirect speech.
- 3) Phonetics: Reading of letters S, ea, ee.

### Power transmission.

A transformer is an electrical device by which the electromotive force of a source of alternating current may be increased or decreased. They are widespread in long-distance power transmission as well as in telephones, radio transmitters and receivers, television and etc. Nearly all transformers come under one of the two following classes: step-up and step down transformers. In the transmission of electrical energy over wires for long distance transformers are practically indispensable. At the power house in the distant mountains for example electric current is generated by huge alternating current generators at the relatively low voltage of several energy, at a voltage of 2.200 volts, over many miles of wire cable to a distant city the current would be so large that nearly all the energy would be consumed in heating the power line. The heat generated is proportional to the square of the current.

To avoid large heat losses, transformers at the power house step the voltage up to some 220.000 volts before switching the current on to the power line. Since the voltage in the case cited is increased one hundred fold, the current drops by the same proportion to one – hundredth. Since the square of  $1/100$  is  $1/10000$  the heat loss along the transmission line is only one ten thousandth of what it would have been had the transformer not been used.



## **New words and word combinations.**

power transmission – quvvat uzatish  
transformer – transformator  
to be widespread – keng tarqalgan  
long-distance power transmission – quvvatni uzoq masofaga berish  
step up and step down transformer – kuchaytiruvchi va pasaytiruvchi transformator  
to be indispensable – zarur bo'lmoq  
the power house – elektr stansiyasi  
to switch the current – tokni ulamoq  
the heat loss – issiqlikni yo'qotish  
the power line – energiya liniyasi

### **Exercise 1**

Give the right translation.

Long-distance power transmission, radio transmitters, alternating current generators, wire cable, heat loss, power line, transmission line, at the city end.

### **Exercise 2**

Change the sentences into indirect speech.

- 1) „Siz elektr stansiyasiga borganmisiz?” deb so'radi o'qituvchi.
- 2) „Matni oxirgacha o'qing!” deb buyurdi u.
- 3) „Men fizika fakultetida o'qiyman.” dedi sening do'sting.
- 4) „Ularni qayerda yashashini bilasizmi?” deb so'radi Sardor.
- 5) “I'm going to live in Canada.” said Charlie to me.
- 6) “I saw Jack at the party last week.” said my friend.
- 7) “I work 14 hours a day.” said that man.
- 8) “Bill passed his examination.” informed his mother.

### Exercise 3

Give the sentences in the direct speech.

- 1) Mr Petrov asked him how long he had been there.
- 2) She asked me when I was leaving.
- 3) The teacher wondered whether the students had seen much of London.
- 4) My father ordered me to do my homework.
- 5) The girl informed that she often had to go to the library.
- 6) Mr Alimov told me that he could send a letter to my friend.
- 7) A newcomer told us that she was in many foreign countries.
- 8) Our manager asked me where I had had my new information.

### Exercise 4

Retell the following jokes, use indirect speech.

**English professor:** What is the difference between an active and a passive verb?

**Student:** An active verb shows action and a passive verb shows passion.

**Professor:** Can you tell me anything about the great scientists of the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Student:** They are all dead, sir.

### Exercise 5

Paraphrase the sentences in indirect speech.

- 1) Will you come to our party?
- 2) I have already invited their parents to our party.
- 3) I find it rather difficult to study a foreign language.
- 4) The girl has failed at her exam, you know.
- 5) Will you put my fountain-pen right?
- 6) He is very good at skating.
- 7) You don't know our new secretary, do you?
- 8) Have some more coffee, will you?

### Exercise 6

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Adjective +ness =noun

happy - happiness

dark – darkness

high-highness

Adjective +dom =noun

free – freedom

bore-boredom

### Exercise 7

Respond the words correctly.

S – [s]

sit

student

lists

boss

S – [z]

please

ties

pens

visit

ee –[i:]

bee

meet

feet

see

ea –[i:]

meat

sea

seat

easy

## LESSON TEN

**1) Text: The problem of orbital motion.**

**2) Grammar: Pronouns.**

**3) Phonetics: Reading of phonemes [I ], [ ] and [u ]**

### **The problem of orbital motion.**

Astronomers measured and recorded what the planets do. Newton formulated his laws so that he could use them. Turning them to astronomical problems, he at once had the answer to the problem which misled the Greeks and puzzled Kepler and even Galileo: What Keeps the Moon and the planets moving along their orbits? Newton's laws of motion, his formula,  $V^2/R$  and his great guess of inverse-square-law gravity as the cause of the Moon's round orbit explained the mystery of the Moon's motion.

So, plain gravity is the tether that holds the moon in the orbit. How about the planets? Since they move round the sun rather than round the Earth, the force must be a Sun- pull and not an Earth pull. To deal with this Newton guessed at universal gravitation, at universal set of mutual attractions with the universe square law.

Newton's laws were clear, powerful rules, based on observation of mechanical behavior. However they were not merely statements extracted from experiments. They incorporated definitions and descriptions of words and ideas such as mass and momentum; and they provide a consistent scheme of prediction in terms of those definitions. Newton set forth his treatment of astronomy in the "principia". He was using deduction to derive many things from a few laws but his treatment was essentially different from the deductive methods of Greeks and their followers. Newton devised his theory with the help of guesses from experiments; then he drew from that theory

many of these deductions and then tested as many of these deductions as he could by experiment.

### **New words and word combinations.**

to formulate – ifoda qilmoq shakillantirmoq  
to turn to smth – tadbiq qilmoq  
to mislead smb – kimnidir xatoga duchor qilmoq  
to puzzled smb – mushkul ahvolga qo'ymoq  
tether – chegara  
sun pull – quyoshning tortish kuchi  
momentum – xarakatdagi jism inersiyasi  
unit – qism bo'lak  
mechanical – mexanika  
guess-taxmin qilmoq  
inverse-square-law-qarama-qarshi maydon qonuni  
to deal-tarqatmoq  
mutual attraction-umumiy tortishish  
merely-oddiy, faqat  
to extract-kelib chiqmoq, olmoq  
consistent scheme-mustaxkam reja  
prediction-taxmin  
to set-tartibga solmoq  
treatment-aloqa,muloqot  
to derive-sababli sodir bo'lmoq  
to devise- o`ylab topmoq  
deduction-xulosa

### **Exercise 1**

Give the English equivalent of these sentences.

- 1) Nyuton tortishish qonunini birinchi bo'lib yaratdi.
- 2) Men kashfiyot xaqida oxirgi bo'lib eshitdim.
- 3) Olimlar bu xodisaning mexanizmini birin – ketin tushina boshladilar.
- 4) Ular bu metodni ko'p yillar oldin ishlata boshlaganlar.
- 5) Fanda ko'p yangiliklar taxmin qilish orqali aniqlanadi.
- 6) Yerning va quyoshning tortishish kuch bir necha asrlar avval asoslangan.

### **Exercise 2**

Translate into Uzbek.

- 1) Someone is waiting for you.
- 2) There is something interesting in this magazine.
- 3) Can you see anything on that wall?
- 4) Did any of you read any English books last year?
- 5) Are you going away anywhere for a holiday?
- 6) Why did none of you read English?
- 7) Nobody is waiting for you.
- 8) You can see someone there.

### **Exercise 3**

Put the pronoun where it's necessary.

- 1) Can ... help me with this work?
- 2) I'll be very glad if you invite... else to join us.
- 3) ... of us could answer this difficult question.
- 4) If...rings me up, tell them that I'll be at home at five.
- 5) Is... clear to you or shall I repeat the rule?
- 6) .... wanted to go to the country.
- 7) Ask ... else. I know ... about it
- 8) I don't like shopping ... on Saturday.

### Exercise 4

Translate into English.

- 1) Agar biror kishi kech qolsa biz kutmaymiz.
- 2) Yuring magazinga boramiz. Men nimadir olishim kerak.
- 3) Ular barchalari majlisda qatnashdilar.
- 4) Bu odam xech nimadan qo'rqmaydi.
- 5) Hech kim buni esidan chiqarmaydi.
- 6) Sizni biror kishi tushlikka taklif qildimi?
- 7) Meni xikoyamda nimadir qiziqarli narsa bormi?
- 8) Men bu yerda hech narsa ko'rmayapman.

### Exercise 5

Learn the word formation and give more examples.

Noun+ ic=adjective

History – historic

Noun+ship=noun

a friend – friendship

Adjective+ship=noun

hard – hardship

### Exercise 6

Respond the words correctly.

[ I ]

[ ]

[ U ]

here

care

poor

mere

dare

tour

ear

there

moor

fear

where

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