

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

Namangan Davlat Universiteti

Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika  
kafedrası

# ENGLISH

**Fizika-matematika fakulteti talabalari uchun**

**ingliz tili fanidan**

**uslubiy qo'llanma**

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“English” uslubiy qoʻllanma «Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika» kafedrasida muhokama qilingan va maʼqullangan. (Bayonnoma №\_\_\_\_) va Namangan Davlat Universiteti oʻquv – uslubiy kengashining «\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ yildagi № \_\_-sonli yigʻilishida muhokama qilingan va nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

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Mazkur uslubiy qoʻllanma oliy oʻquv yurtlarining fizika-texnika yoʻnalishi talabalarining Ingliz tili darslari uchun moʻljallangan. Uslubiy qoʻllanma “Taʼlim toʻgʻrisida”gi qonun “Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi” talablariga mos holda yozilgan boʻlib 60 soat amaliy mashgʻulotni oʻz ichiga oladi. Har bir Lesson 6-soatga rejalashtirilgan. Har bir dars leksika, grammatika, fonetika mavzularini oʻz ichiga olgan. Mustahkamlash uchun misollar mashqlarda yoritib berilgan.

## **Lesson I.**

**I. Text:** About myself.

**II. Phonetics:** The English alphabet.

**III. Grammar:** Sentence order.

**IV. Lexis:** Word study.

### **About myself.**

I am a student. My name is Ali. I am nineteen years old. I get up at 7 in the morning. I wash, dress and have my breakfast. After breakfast I go to the University. My lessons begin at half past 8 o'clock. At the lessons I read and write. After lessons I go to my house. I live with my family. Our family is not so large. They are my father, mother, sister and a little brother. My father is a doctor. He works in his private hospital. My mother is a nurse. She works with my father. They have two other helpers. My sister is a teacher. She graduated from our university a year ago and now she works at school. She has married and has a son. My little brother is in ninth form. He wants to be a doctor as our parents. He reads much in order to enter the Institute. I have much work at home. Everyday I help my parents and then do my homework. My hobby is tennis. In my free time I like to play tennis.

## **The new words.**

To get up – turmoq	To graduate from –
To wash – yuvinmoq	tugatmoq (oliy o’q. yurt)
To dress –kiyinmoq	A year ago –bir yil avval
Breakfast –nonushta	To have married –
At half past 8- 8 yarimda	turmushga chiqmoq,
So – bunchalik, shunday, u	uylanmoq
qadar	As –xuddi, kabi, o’xshash
To work –ishlamoq	Parents –ota-ona
Little –kichkina	In order to -..... uchun
Private –xususiy	To enter –kirmoq
Nurse –hamshira	Then –so’ng, keyin
Another –boshqa	Free time –bo’sh vaqt
Helper –yordamchi	

## **The English alphabet**

A[ai]	F[ef]
B[bi:]	G[dZi:]
C[si:]	H[eit]
D[di:]	I[ai]
E[i:]	J[dZei]

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K[kei]

S[es]

L[el]

T[ti:]

M[em]

U[ju:]

N[en]

V[vi:]

O[ou]

W[dabl ju:]

P[pi:]

X[eks]

Q[kju]

Y[vai]

R[a:]

Z[zet]

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### **Exercise:1 Spell the words.**

Exercise-book, writer, usually, baby, speak, may, standing, letters, English, sister, dictation, nurse, spell, lesson, read, try, go, box.

### **Exercise: 2. Read the words and count the letters and phonemes:**

Good, now, yes, how, what, trees, morning, Ann, brother, meet, these, benches, gymnastic, dish, tell.

### **Exercise: 3. Translate the sentence:**

1) I am a student. 2) We go to school. 3) The teacher speaks English. 4) This is a book. 5) She is a doctor. 6)

We see a new flat. 7) Pupils have many books. 8) A man meets his friend.

**Exercise: 4. Translate the sentences.**

1) Look at the blackboard. 2) Open your book please.  
3) Close the door. 4) Put the cup. 5) Read the note. 6)  
Write a sentence.

**Exercise: 5. Make up sentences by putting in the sentence order.**

- 1) It, take, please. 2) Go, they, to, school. 3) Live, we, Samarkand, in.  
4) Up, Stand, please. 5) Go, please, home. 6) Book, this, take.  
7) Write, I, book, in, my. 8) Read, book, my.

**Exercise: 6. Write the words after the teacher's spelling.**

B-a-g, g-o-o-d, E-n-g-l-i-s-h, m-o-r-n-i-n-g, h-a-v-e, h-o-u-s-e, m-a-n.

**Exercise: 7. Translate the sentences according to "It is ..."**

1) It is a book. 2) It is a lamp. 3) It is a yellow cap. 4) It is a red tie. 5) Is it a bag? 6) Is it a pencil? 7) Is it a map? 8) Is it your letter?

## **Lesson II.**

**I. Text:** Students of our University.

**II. Phonetics:** Reading of vowels for the 1st and 2nd type of syllable.

**III. Grammar:** Article.

**IV. Lexis:** Word study.

### **Our University**

Students are very happy people because they are always busy with their study. There are about six thousand students in our University. They study in different faculties. University teaching combines lectures given by professors, readers, or lecturers, practical classes and small group teaching in seminars or tutorials. Students have two terms of about 14 weeks in each year. They have scores and the examinations are held at the end of each term. In the 3rd and 4th courses students spend their several weeks at schools on teaching practice. They learn the use of different ways of teaching. After graduating from our University some students want to continue their studying. They stay to take degree of

master. The study system is the same with the degree of Bachelor one. Our University has many lecture halls, classrooms and number of laboratories. They all are comfortable. A big hall of residence is used by students. They live there friendly. There are many little libraries in each faculty and besides this; there is a large university library. There are many scientific books and literatures there. Students spend a lot of time together friendly.

### **The new words**

To be busy – band	To use – foydalanmoq
bo'lmoq	To continue – davom
Different – turli xil	ettirmoq
To combine – to'planmoq	Degree of Master –
Practical classes – amaliy	magstrlik darajasi
mashg'ulotlar	Degree of Bachelor –
Tutorial – yakka tartibdagi	bakalavrlik darajasi
darslar	The same – xuddi
Term – smestr	Lecture halls – ma'ruza
Course – kurs	zallari
Several - bir necha	Comfortable – qulay
Score – ball	Hall of residence –
To learn – o'rganmoq	yotoqxona



Library – kutubxona

To spend – sarflamoq

Scientific – ilmiy

Together –birgalikda

Literature – adabiyot

**Exercise: 1. Find the word combinations from the text.**

1. turli xil fakultetlarda.
2. bir necha hafta maktabda
3. seminarlarda va yakka tartibda
4. ko'p kichik kutubxonalar
5. magistrlik darajasini olmoq

**Exercise: 2. Read the words.**

1. bag, black, Ann, man, make, pane, same, came.
2. pen, hen, let, bed, me, be, Pete, he.
3. sit, his, is, ill, pine, tie, nine, time.
4. not, hot, lock, spot, no, open, sofa, note.
5. but, nut, sun, duck, tune, due, cube, student.
6. myth, my.

**Exercise: 3. Read and explain the reading of vowels.**

Cup, cube, wink, wine, wave, sell, actor, wig, rung, pet,  
lot, lie, bone, mine, mane, visit, wife, flat, pupil, she,  
black, go.

**Exercise: 4. Put the articles.**

1) Tom is ... good boy. 2) This is .... Exercise-book. It is ...white exercise-book. 3) I am .... doctor. I'm at ..... home now. This is my .... room. .... room is large and clean. 4) Please open that book at ... page two and read .... Text five. 6) This is ... text. ... text is long.

**Exercise: 5. Put in the articles “a”, “an” or “the”.**

I. a) This house is very nice. Has it got ... garden?

b) It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in ... garden.

c) I like living in this house but it's a pity that ... garden is so small.

II. a) Can you recommend ... good restaurant?

b) We had dinner in ... most expensive restaurant in town.

III. a) There isn't ... airport near us.

b) Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to ... airport?

**Exercise: 6. Translate the text paying attention to the articles.**

Men studentman. Men ko'p kitob o'qiyman. Kitoblar fizika fani to'g'risida. Men kitoblarni do'stlarimdan yoki kutubxonadan olaman. Fizika kitoblari men uchun juda qiziqarli.

**Exercise: 7. Translate into Uzbek.**

- 1) There is a blackboard in our classroom.
- 2) There are English books on the table.
- 3) There is an apple on the plate.
- 4) There is a pen, a pencil, a note-book in my bag.
- 5) Are there phones in that room?
- 6) Is there an interesting story in this book?

**Exercise: 8. Translate into English.**

- 1) Stol ustida ko'p kitoblar bor.
- 2) Fizika kitobida qonunlar mavjud.
- 3) Bizning universitetda ikkita kutubxona bor.
- 4) Sumkamda bitta ruchka bor.
- 5) Xonada lampa, stollar, stullar bor.
- 6) Bolaning qo'lida o'yinchoq bor.
- 7) Idishda sut bor.
- 8) Tokchada gullar bor.

**Exercise: 9. Spelling dictation.**

Nina

Nina is five. She has a father and a mother. Nina has no sister, she has a brother. Her brother lives in Tashkent. He is a student. In summer he comes to see his parents. Nina is glad to see her brother.

## **Lesson III.**

**I. Text.** Physics.

**II. Phonetics.** Reading of vowels in the 3rd and 4th type of syllables.

**III. Grammar.** Plural form of nouns. Preposition.

**IV. Lexis.** Word study.

### **Physics.**

Physics is the science studying various phenomena in nature. Its object is to determine exact relations between physical phenomena. Physics is divided very naturally into two great branches, experimental and theoretical physics. The task of the former is to make observations and carry out experiments on the basis of the experimental facts. Theoretical physics is to formulate laws and predict the behavior of natural phenomena. Every law is based on experiments; therefore it is important that experiments be done very accurately. It was the study of natural phenomena that made it possible to formulate various laws. There are still a lot of problems to be solved. Scientists all over the world are doing their best to find answers to numerous yet unknown phenomena.

### **The new words.**

Various – turli xil

Phenomena – ko'rinish, tabiiy xodisa

Nature – tabiat

To determine – aniqlashtirmoq

Exact – aniq

Relation – aloqa, qarindoshlik

Task – vazifa

Observation – kuzatish

To carry out – o'tkazmoq

To formulate – formulalashtirmoq

To predict – oldindan aytmoq

Behavior – rejim, bir xildalik

Therefore – shuning uchun

Important – muxim

To solve – xal qilmoq

Scientist – olim

Yet – xali

### **Exercise: 1. Read the words.**

1) car, park, care, fare.

2) for, horse, more, score

3) her, term, here, mere

- 4) bird, first, fire, tired
- 5) myrtle, byre, gyre.
- 6) fur, burn, pure cure.

**Exercise: 2. Write after spelling.**

Land, lamp, fact, space, made, gave, state, came, same, park, card, care, stare, got, job, spot, stop, note, role, whole, force, form, more, store, best, rest, mete, term, here, such, much, mute, cube, turn, burn, cure, pure, rich, time, wine, first, bird, fire, wire.

**Exercise: 3. Put the prepositions “with, from, in, on, into, at, to”**

- 1) Please take the book ... the table.
- 2) Put your book ... your bag.
- 3) The black pen is ... the exercise book and the brown pencil is ... that book.
- 4) My friend is ... hospital.
- 5) Take this cup and fill it ...water.
- 6) The teacher is ... the table.
- 7) Come home ... 5 o'clock.
- 8) Go ... the blackboard.

**Exercise: 4. Make up sentences using the prepositions “out of, from, by, on, at, into”**

**Exercise: 5. Translate into English.**

- 1) Ko'chada biz studentlarni ko'ryapmiz.
- 2) Oshxonada ko'p stollar bor.
- 3) Men har kuni universitetga boraman.
- 4) Student ingliz tilini kitobdan o'rganadi.
- 5) U yerga men ertalab boraman.
- 6) Kembrijda ko'p talabalar fizikani o'rganadilar.
- 7) U laboratoriyada ko'p ishlaydi.
- 8) Do'stim ta'tilni ota-onasi bilan birga o'tkazadi.

**Exercise: 6. Make plural form of nouns.**

a glass, a bench, a dish, a dress, a baby, a lady, a tie, a city, a day, an army, a bed, a test, a bag, a match, a page.

**Exercise: 7. Complete the sentences with the following nouns: “day, letter, photograph, language, air, country”.**

- 1) I have my camera but I don't take ....
- 2) There are ... in a week.
- 3) I am not very good at writing ...
- 4) I am ill. I need some fresh ...
- 5) Do you speak any foreign ....?
- 6) Jane travels a lot; she has been to many....

**Exercise: 8. Translate the sentences:**

- 1) I think you have much time to read.
- 2) I think they go home.
- 3) I think you are right.
- 4) I think Olim is ill.
- 5) I think she is absent.
- 6) I think everybody will come in time.

**Exercise: 9. Translate into English.**

- 1) O'ylashimcha bu yaxshi kino.
- 2) Yangi so'zlarni yod olgansiz deb o'ylayman.
- 3) Fikrimcha ular noxaq.
- 4) Meni o'ylashimcha bu matn juda qiyin.
- 5) Siz fizika qonunlarini yaxshi bilasiz deb o'ylayman.
- 6) Manimcha , ular bugun keladilar.

**Exercise: 10. Make up the dialogue.**

- 1) In the street. (Hello, I am fine, I come from Toshkent, Yes)
- 2) At home. (Hi, I come, of course, help, and thank you.)
- 3) During the lesson (Do you..., I have much..., OK, I do.)



## Lesson IV.

- I.           **Text.** Uzbekistan.
- II.          **Phonetics.** Reading of consonants.
- III.         **Grammar:** The link verbs.
- IV.         **Lexis:** Word study: this and that.

### Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is our hometown. Each of us knows that the independence of Uzbekistan was declared on August 31 in 1991. On that day our republic became an independent country. Several years passed and now our Homeland is one of the independent states of Central Asia. In 1992 we had our new constitution. Uzbekistan became the member of the United Nations Organization on March 2, 1992. In nowadays some symbols, for example the national flag, the anthem, the emblem are the state sovereignty of the republic. During that short period great changes have taken place in the country. The look of the cities, towns and villages has been changed. Many big industrial enterprises have been constructed. New roads, wide city streets, tennis-courts, schools, colleges and others have been rebuilt and they look very pleasant.

Every year our national holiday Navruz and Independence Day are celebrated greatly. Many guests from foreign countries come and take part in the celebration. Today Uzbekistan is open to the world. And the world is open to Uzbekistan as well.

### **The new words**

Hometown-ona vatan	Emblem-gerb
Independence- mustaqillik	Short period-qisqa vaqt
To be declared-e'lon qilinmoq	To take place-sodir bo'lmoq
To become-aylanmoq	Town-shahar
To pass-o'tmoq	Village-qishloq
State-davlat	Industrial enterprises-
Central Asia-markaziy osiyo	sanoat tashkilotlari
United Nations	To construct-qurmoq
Organization-Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti	To rebuild-qayta qurmoq
Nowadays-hozirgi kunda	To celebrate-nishonlamoq
Flag-bayroq	Guest-mehmon
Anthem-madxiya	

**Exercise: 1. Answer the questions.**

- 1) When was the independence declared?
- 2) Where is our homeland situated?
- 3) When did Uzbekistan become the member of the UNO?
- 4) What are the symbols?
- 5) What kind of changes is taken place?
- 6) What kind of holidays do we celebrate?
- 7) Whom do we invite for our holiday?

**Exercise: 2. Read the word and explain.**

Cell, pencil, city, cycle, cat, cow, cup, cost, black, cube, so, visit, miss, sister, this, is, beds, page, gin, gym, gag, beg, egg, age, gas, gem, gate, face, pace, came, exams, x-ray, example, examination.

**Exercise: 3. Translate into Uzbek paying attention to link verbs (to be, to do, to have)**

- 1) Olim has a sister. Her name is Vazira. Vazira is not at home now. She is in the club.
- 2) It is a club. It has many rooms. Many people do their relax.
- 3) I do my homework at home. They are very different. I have a lot of home works.

**Exercise: 4. Translate into English with pronouns.**

- 1) Mening akam fizikani yaxshi biladi.
- 2) Bizning kitoblarimizni ularga sen berdingmi?
- 3) U bu hikoyani yaxshi biladi. Buni unga bering.
- 4) Biz uning yangi xonadonini ko'rgani boramiz.
- 5) Biz bilan birga ishlang.
- 6) Sizning uy vazifangiz menga yoqdi.

**Exercise: 5. Put the pronouns.**

- 1) ....go into ... classroom.
- 2) ... have ... English on Monday.
- 3) ... learn English and French.
- 4) ... usually read ... text book.
- 5) ... sister lives in Tashkent.
- 6) ... friends formulate the laws with ... .
- 7) ... engineers want to work in ... factory.

**Exercise: 6. Change the state with pronouns “this, these, that, those”.**

Example: The green lorry there, is large.

That green lorry is large.

- 1) The boxes there, are not empty.
- 2) The chickens there, are small and yellow.
- 3) The chicken here, is not black.
- 4) The workers here, are strong.

## Lesson V.

**I. Text:** Michael Faraday.

**II. Phonetics.** Reading of diagraphs.

**III. Grammar:** The Present Simple Tense.

**IV. Lexis.** Word study.

### Michael Faraday

The English chemist and physicist Michael Faraday is known for his pioneering of experiments in electricity and magnetism. Many consider him the greatest experimentalist who ever lived.

Michael Faraday was born at Newington, near London on the 22nd of September in 1791. He received little more than a primary education and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a bookbinder. There he became interested in the physical works of the time. At the age of 21 Michael Faraday was appointed as an assistant to the famous chemist Humphrey Davy in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in London.

Michael Faraday's research into electricity and electrolysis was guided by the belief that electricity is only one of the many manifestations of the unified forces of nature, which included heat, light, magnetism. Michael

Faraday's ideas about conservation of energy led him to believe that since an electric current could cause a magnetic field should be able to produce electric current. He demonstrated this principle of induction in 1831.

Faraday described his numerous experiments in electricity and electromagnetism in three volumes entitled. Experimental researches in Electricity (1839, 1844, 1855) his chemical work was chronicled in Experimental researches in Chemistry and Physics (1858). He died on the 25th of August in 1867.

### **The new words.**

Known-mashhur, taniqli	Electrolysis-elektroliz
Pioneering-birinchilardan	Belief-ishonch
To consider-hisoblamoq	Manifestation-isbot
To be born-tug'ilmoq	To unify-birlashtirmoq
Primary education- boshlang'ich ta'lim	To include-o'z ichiga olmoq
To apprentice a	Heat-issiqlik
bookbinder-kitobga, bilimga sho'ng'imoq	Light-yorug'lik
To appoint-belgilamoq	Magnetism-magnetizm
Royal-qirol	Conservation-saqlash
Research-izlanishlar	Current-tok
	Induction-namoyish

To entitle-huquq bermoq

To chronicle-ommaga  
e'lon bo'lmoq

**Exercise: 1.**

1)th [ ]thing, thought, faith, bath  
[ð] those this

2) ck [k] black, sick, clock

3) ch [ ] ches, check, cheep

ch [k] chemical, chemistry

ch [ ] chemise, chauvinist

4) sh [ ] sheet, shoot

5) kn [n] know, knock, known

6) qu [kw] quite, quick

**Exercise: 2. Write after the teacher.**

Schoolgirl, blackboard, that, knowing, thin, ship,  
question, chemical, teaching, knife.

**Exercise: 3. Make up the Present Indefinite using the verbs.**

To close, to go, to open, to read, to sit, to live, to work, to  
come, to write, to do, to speak, to send, to meet, to give,  
to take, to copy out, to put.

**Exercise: 4. Translate into Uzbek.**

- 1) They speak in two languages very well.
- 2) I usually enjoy parties, but I don't enjoy this one very much.
- 3) He always looks after his brother.
- 4) The moon goes round the earth.
- 5) Water boils at 100 degree Celsius
- 6) My father usually goes to work by car.
- 7) It often rains in spring.
- 8) Do you listen to the radio everyday?

**Exercise: 5. Put the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.**

- 1) We often meet this engineer here.
- 2) You go to the factory everyday.
- 3) I read newspapers every morning.
- 4) They often come here.
- 5) Our teacher speaks English.
- 6) She writes questions at home.

**Exercise: 6. Complete with right adverbs.**

- 1) We ... have our English on Monday.
- 2) What language do you ... read during the lesson?
- 3) Do you ... speak French out of?
- 4) They .... meet these boys here.



5) Do you ... come here?

6) What do you do ...?

**Exercise: 7. Translate into English.**

1) Ular bizning universitetda o'qiydilar.

2) Fizika darsida biz doimo tajriba o'tkazamiz.

3) Odatda fizika fakulteti talabalri Nyuton qonunlarini yaxshi biladilar.

4) Har yili talabalar paxta terimiga boradilar.

5) Qishda doimo qor yog'adi.

6) Siz yangi qoidalarni doimo takrorlab borasizmi?

7) Ular qayerda yashaydilar?

8) Ular bizning yaqinimizda yashaydilar.

**Exercise: 8. Read the dialogue and pay attention to the tense.**

**Enviably growth**

Mother: Our baby puts on about three pounds a month.

Father: Some babies will put on weight. I know one that is fed on elephant's milk. It puts on ten pounds daily.

Mother: Oh, Tom! You say it to tease me. I can't believe it.

Father: Sure enough he does.

Mother: Whose baby is it?

Father: The elephant's, naturally.

## Lesson VI.

**I. Text:** Telescope

**II. Phonetics:** Reading of some diagraphs.

**III. Grammar:** The Present Continuous Tense.

**IV. Lexis:** Word study.

### The telescope

For more than four centuries telescopes have been the Earth's window on the Universe. Now scientists in many countries are developing bigger telescopes that will enable astronomers to look deeper into the corners of the Universe. The main principle of a telescope is the larger the mirror the clearer and brighter the reflected image will be.

The world's largest optical telescope is in the North Caucasus at 2100 meters above the sea level. Many countries have developed large size optical telescopes in the recent 40 years but this telescope is the most powerful. With this telescope astronomers can investigate the most remote bodies in the Universe; it will help to solve many important scientific problems to make a great contribution to the mankind's knowledge. Astronomers have used the

telescope to take several unique photographs of stars. The development of this unique telescope is a great achievement of science and technology.

### **The new words**

Century-asr	Recent-oxirgi
Earth-yer	To solve-hal qilmoq
Universe-samo	Contribution-foйда, natija
View-ko'rinish, nazar	Image-tasavvur
Deeper-chuqurroq	Unique-antika
Corner-burchak	Mankind-insoniyat
Main- asosiy	Achievement-yangiliklar,
Mirror-oynak	yutuqlar
Reflected-aks etgan	investigate-yangilik
Sea level-dengiz satxi	kiritmoq
Size-o'lcham	Remote-uzoqlashgan

### **Exercise: 1. Choose the right answer.**

- 1) What is the main principle of a telescope?
  - a) the smaller mirror, the brighter the reflected image
  - b) the lighter the mirror, the brighter the reflected image
  - c) the larger the mirror the clearer and brighter the reflected image
- 2) What can astronomers investigate with this telescope?

- a) our star-the Sun
- b) man made satellites
- c) the most remote bodies in the Universe

**Exercise: 2. Read correctly**

- 1) wr [r] - write, wrote, wry
- 2) ng [ŋ] - sing, long, hang,
- 3) ŋg [ŋ] - English, angry, single
- 4) nk [ŋk] - ink, drink, bank
- 5) wh [h] - who, whose, whom
- 6) wh [w] - why, what, when
- 7) gn [n] - gnat, gnostic

**Exercise:3. Find the words from the dictionary as it given below for the phonemes.**

**Exercise: 4. Change the verbs into the Participle I.**

To meet, to tell, to find, to send, to give, to take, to read,  
to look,

to go, to open, to close, to put.

**Exercise: 5. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms and translate them.**

- 1) I am reading an interesting book at the moment.
- 2) Catherine is learning Italian.
- 3) The population of the world is rising.
- 4) My friend is building his house.

5) Ann and Tom are having dinner now.

6) My son is watching a cartoon.

**Exercise: 6. Put the correct form of verb.**

1) Let's go out. It ... (not/rain) now.

2) Julia is very good at languages. She...(speak) languages

3) Hurry up! Everybody ... (wait) for us.

4) ... (you/listen) to the radio now?

5) ... (you/listen) to the radio everyday?

6) The river Nile ... (flow) into the Mediterranean.

7) We usually ... (grow) vegetables in our garden.

8) Robin is in London at the moment. He... (stay) at the Park Hotel.

**Exercise: 7. Translate into English.**

1) Ayni vaqtda men darsni o'qiyapman

2) Hozir bolalar parkda o'ynashmayapti. Havo juda sovuq.

3) Eshikdagi yozuv "Meni bezovta qilmang, men uxlayapman".

4) Hayotimiz tez o'zgaryapti.

5) So'zlarni yodlayapsizmi? Yo'q, men so'zlarni yodlamayapman.

6) Talabalar darsni tushunmayaptilar.

7) Ana u ikki do'st suhbatlashishyapti.

8) Biz ko'chada ketmayapmiz. Xonada o'tiribmiz.

**Exercise: 8. Make up a short situation using the key words.**

At the lesson

To write (read, translate), well, to like reading (writing, translating) to speak English, to be doing well.

My brother.

To learn English, already, to do homework, to like, to be

**Exercise: 9. Translate the dialogue.**

**What for**

A school boy is going to the market. On his way there he runs into his school master. "Where are you going boy? » asks the master. "I am going to buy a halfpenny worth of nails" answers the boy.

"What do you want a halfpenny worth of nails for?"

"For a halfpenny" is the reply.

## Lesson VII

- |      |                               |
|------|-------------------------------|
| I.   | <b>Text:</b> Machine tools.   |
| II.  | <b>Phonetics :</b> Diphthongs |
| III. | <b>Grammar:</b> The numeral   |
| IV.  | <b>Lexis:</b> Word study      |

### Machine tools.

The variety and combinations of machine tools today are unlimited. Some of them are very small and can be mounted on a workbench but others are so large.

There are some basic operations at any workshop. They are turning, drilling, threading, etc. The main machine tool of such a workshop is the multipurpose lathe. Lathe is a power –driven machine with special tools which can cut or form metal parts.

Technological progress improves accuracy of machine – tools. Today's equipment can produce with very high accuracy. One can find a number of machine-tools that can measure and inspect their production themselves – machine-tools that are to handle the parts mechanically and automatically. A great many of such “clever” machines can be found today in our industry.

Automation is one of the main factors of engineering progress. Uzbekistan and other highly industrialized countries begin making use of flexible modules and automated workshops.

### **The new words.**

Variety-	turli xil	Power-driven	machine-
Combinations-	yig'indi,	mexanik	tokli stanok
jamlama		To improve-	o'sib bormoq,
Machine tools-	stanok	rivojlanmoq	
Unlimited-	chegarasiz	Accuracy –	aniqlik
Workbench-	verstak	Equipment –	jixoz
To mount-	o'rnatmoq	To produce –	ishlab
To turn-	o'girmoq	chiqarmoq	
To drill-	parmalamoq	To inspect-	ko'rib
To thread-	rezbalarni	chiqmoq	
qirqmoq		To handle –	boshqarmoq
Multipurpose-	kichik	Flexible-	mustaxkam
maqsadli		Merit -	noyob.
Lathe-	tokarniy stanok		

### **Exercise: 1. Answer the questions.**

- 1) What types of machine - tools are there in nowadays?
- 2) What are the basic operations at a workshop?
- 3) What is a lathe?



- 4) What improves the accuracy of machine – tools?
- 5) What are the main factors of engineering progress?
- 6) What is the main principle of a flexible line?

**Exercise: 2. Learn the phonemes.**

“ee, ea, ie, c+ei” reads as [i:]

Example: meet, read, field, ceiling.

“a+ss, a+st, a+sk, a+ft, a+sp, a+lf, a+nt, a+lm” reads as [a:]

Example: class, past, task, after, clasp, half, palm, plant.

“all, aw, au, augh, ough, ar” reads as [ɔ:]

Example: hall, saw, sauce, taught, thought, war.

**Exercise: 3. Read the words.**

She, tree, speak, chief, perceive, farm, pass, cast, bask, grasp, half, calm, can't, short, fall, autumn, claw, daughter, fought, warm, task, mast, grass, keep, teach, thief, dark, all, fraught, caught.

**Exercise: 4. Read the numerals and translate.**

One, eight, eleven, nineteen, twelve, thirty, the fourth, the thirteenth,

the fifty-first, the second, three hundred, six thousand, two million, naught.

**Exercise: 5. Write the following numerals**

3;5;8;11;12;30;34;42;50;53;39;90;98;100;101;222;408;58

**Exercise: 6. Translate the numerals in word combinations**

28-matn, 30-daftar, 3-maqola, 40-dars, 4-mashq, 14-gap, 36-bet, 15-so'z, 45-xona, 23-uy.

**Exercise: 7. Write the dates**

23.01.1946, 7.03.1982, 5.02.1969, 9.04.1939, 4.05.2002, 8.07.2007, 14.06.1952, 20.08.2000, 12.10.1983

**Exercise: 8. Write the fractional numerals**

$\frac{2}{3}$ ;  $1\frac{1}{3}$ ;  $2\frac{5}{6}$ ; 0.1; 0.01; 2.05; 32.305; 6.67

**Exercise: 9. Retell the text paying attention to the numerals**

**W. Shakespeare's works**

In the world W. Shakespeare's works have been published in over 5000000 copies in 28 languages spoken by the various peoples of the world. More than 300 productions of Shakespeare's plays have been put on in the countries. Hundred-thousand copy edition of Shakespeare in English which came out between 1937 and 1939 has long since become a bibliographical rarity.

## **Lesson VIII**

**I. Text:** Our solar system

**II. Phonetics:** Diphthongs

**III. Grammar:** The Past Simple Tense

**IV. Lexis:** Word study

### **Our solar system**

Our solar system consists of the sun, nine known planets and their satellites, asteroids, comets and meteors.

The most important body in this great family is the sun. There are few kinds of energy on the earth that are not the gift of the sun. The sun's mass is 750 times that of all the planets put together. Our sun has a surface temperature of about 60000C. Every square meter of the sun's surface radiates energy equal to 84000 horse power. Here is possible source of energy for the future. The age of the earth is about two billions of years. The sun must have been in existence long before is earth was formed. During all that time the sun has been radiating heat continuously, and still continues to do so. The Sun has a family of planets moving around it in orbits. Their names

in order from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

Mercury is not only the nearest to the Sun but also is the smallest of the planets. Venus is the brightest star in the sky, next to the sun and the moon.

Jupiter is the giant among the family of planets. It has a diameter 11 times that of the earth. Saturn is the second largest of the planets. It has a family of nine satellites, one of which Titan is a larger than our moon. Little is known of the planets Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. They are so far away that the most powerful telescope cannot reveal anything but small. Mars aroused more interest. There are many ways in which this planet is similar to the earth.

### **The new words**

Solar system-koinot	Square-to'rtburchak
To consist-tashkil topmoq	To radiate-nur sochmoq
Satellites-yo'ldosh	Equal-teng bo'lmoq
Body-jism	Source-manba
Surface-yuza	Energy-energiya
Sun-quyosh	Power-kuch
Earth-yer	Existence-borliq

**Exercise: 1. Put the correct missing words and combinations.**

- 1) The most ... body in this great family is the sun.
- 2) ... must have been in existence long before the earth was formed.
- 3) ... is the second largest of the planets.
- 4) ... are little unknown.
- 5) Here is a ... of energy for the future.
- 6) ... aroused more interest.

**Exercise: 2. Learn the phonemes.**

“o, oo, ou”- [u:]

“o, oo, ou”-[ ]

---

**Exercise: 3. Read correctly.**

Who, gun, too, group, move, must, some, country, flood, trouble, love, route, ruble.

**Exercise: 4. Put the sentences into interrogative and negative forms.**

- 1) They worked at a large factory then.
- 2) My sister stayed at her friend's yesterday.
- 3) You lived in that house ten years ago.
- 4) Peter decided to go to a medical school last year.
- 5) My friend wrote an interesting article last month.
- 6) My son was born in 2004.

**Exercise: 5. Put the verbs into the Past Indefinite form and make up sentences.**

To look, to play, to spend, to be, to do, to get, to know, to dance, to begin, to read, to write, to listen.

**Exercise: 6. Fill in the gap with correct form of verbs.**

- 1) Who usually (do) his homework in this room last year?
- 2) I (live) near my office last year. I always (walk) there.
- 3) He (open) the window before classes yesterday.
- 4) Alexander Popov (invent) the radio.
- 5) Einstein (get interest) in the gigantic telescope.
- 6) Physicists (to do) many researches.
- 7) The calculations (be) very complex.
- 8) Our laboratory (have) old equipments 3 years ago.

**Exercise: 7. Translate into English.**

- 1) Biz maktabda Nyutonning qonunlarini o'rgandik.
- 2) O'tgan yili men talaba emas edim.
- 3) Ikki soat avval men magazindan qaytdim.
- 4) Xorazmiy ko'p yangiliklarni fanga kiritgan edi.
- 5) Studentlar o'tgan darsda ko'p so'zlarni yodlashdi.
- 6) Siz ikki oy oldin qayerda edingiz?
- 7) Men Toshkentga singlimni ko'rishga ketgan edim.
- 8) Do'stim ingliz tilini o'tgan yili yaxshi bilmas edi.

**Exercise: 8. Translate the dialogue and try to act it.**

**More expensive.**

Mr. Brown: Last week a grain of sand got into my wife's eye. We went to the doctor's immediately. The incident cost me five dollars.

Mr. Smith: That's nothing. Last week a fur coat got into my wife's eye. We entered the shop directly. The incident cost me five hundred dollars.

**Exercise: 9. Read and retell the text.**

The weather in England can change very quickly. One day last week I went for a walk in the country. When I started early in the morning the weather was beautiful. The sun was shining, the sky was blue and there were no clouds at all. In the middle of the morning a sudden change came. A cool wind started to blow, black clouds covered the sun and in a very short time it started to rain heavily. There were no houses in sight and I had no coat with me. So I got very wet indeed and very cold too. After about an hour I managed to catch a bus which took me home. But when I arrived I was shivering and sneezing and I've had a cold ever since. We sometimes say that England is the only country where you can have four seasons in one day.

## **Lesson IX**

**I. Text:** London.

**II. Phonetics:** Diphthongs

**III. Grammar:** The Future Simple tense

**IV. Lexis:** Word study

### **London**

London is situated about 40 miles from the mouth of the river Thames. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts. Most of the important buildings stand on the north bank.

London is the heart of Britain. It is not only Britain's capital; it is the largest city, the most important seaport and the financial and business centre. London is also Britain's cultural centre, the place with the most theatres, cinemas concert halls and museums. In addition, it is the country's TV production centre. The oldest part of London is the City. The Square Mile is another name for the City of London. Now about half million people work in the City the day. At night it is almost deserted .Not many people live in the Square Mile nowadays. London is divided into the West End and the East End. The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment. It includes



and famous London parks, where people can forget that they are in a city at all. The best known and largest park is Hyde Park. The East End is the working-class area with industrial plants and factories. London plays a very important role in the industry of Great Britain.

### **The new words**

To be situated-joylashmoq

Mouth-og`iz

To divide-bo`linmoq

Unequal-teng bo`lmagan

Important-muxum

Bank-daryo qirg`og`i

Heart-yurak

To desert-bo`shab qolmoq

### **Exercise 1: Answer the question.**

- 1) Where is the London situated?
- 2) What kind of city is London?
- 3) What is the City?
- 4) What is another name of the City?
- 5) How many people work in the City?
- 6) Where is the East (West) End?
- 7) What is Hyde Park?
- 8) Where are the factories, plants and others?

## **Exercise 2: Learn the phonemes.**

“ou, ow”- [au]

“oa ,ow, o+ll, o+ld”- [ou]

“oi, oy”- [oi]

Example: round, how, know, boat, roll, cold, boil, toy

## **Exercise 3: Read correctly.**

Bound, bold, coin, toy, cold, slow, moan, tone, road, stone, flow.

## **Exercise 4: Read and translate the sentence.**

- 1) I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.
- 2) I see. You are so busy I won't stay long.
- 3) That bag looks heavy. I'll help you.
- 4) He'll give me the book tomorrow.
- 5) Will you be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.
- 6) Will you shut the door, please?

## **Exercise 5: Fill the gaps.**

- 1) Did you phone Ruth? Oh, no I... (phone)her now.
- 2) I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I... (play) tennis.
- 3) We ... (meet) you outside the hotel, OK?
- 4) “Remember to buy a newspaper!” OK,I ... (not / forget)
- 5) What time ... (leave) your train .... tomorrow?
- 6) I don't want to go out alone. ... you (come) ....out with me?

**Exercise 6: Complete the following sentences and add something to develop a situation.**

1. I shall go skiing if.....
2. The pond will be frozen over when.....
3. The farmers will reap the corn when.....
4. The unpleasant time comes when.....
5. We shall go for a walk as soon as.....
6. I'll stay out-of-doors till.....
7. She'll be able to help you if she.....
8. He'll make good progress if.....
9. I shall put up my umbrella when.....

**Exercise 6: Translate into English.**

- 1) Bugun kechqurun biz mehmonga boramiz.
- 2) Siz singlingizni tug'ulgan kuniga nima sovga qilasiz?
- 3) Kelgusi yili bu vaqtda qayerda bo'lamiz?
- 4) Soyabon olmang, havo yaxshi. Yomg'ir yog'maydi.
- 5) Kelgusi dushanbada talabalar o'qishni boshlaydilar.
- 6) Anna seshanba kuni bo'sh bo'lmaydi.

## Lesson X

**I. Text:** Ohm`s laws.

**II. Phonetics:** Listening activities

**III. Grammar:** Past continuous tense.

**IV. Lexis:** Word study.

### Ohm`s law.

Georg Ohm, a German physicist, was the first to notice that, when using a cell with a constant voltage, the amount of current would change when different loads were connected across it.

For instance, Ohm noticed that more current would flow through a copper wire than would flow through an iron wire of the same size and that more current would flow through a thick wire than through a thin wire of the same material. Georg Ohm concluded that some types of materials tend to resist the flow of current more than others. Iron has greater resistance than copper.

A thin wire has greater resistance than a thick wire. To resist means to hold back. Resistance tends to reduce the amount of current that is flowing through a circuit.

If Ohm used a larger cell but kept the voltage and the resistance in the load the same, would more current flow? The size of the cell does not effect the amount of current delivered. Only

voltage and resistance control this. Ohm then connected a cell with a higher emf to the same load, and he discovered that more current flowed into the circuit. The unit used to measure resistance was later named after its discoverer. The basic unit of resistance is the ohm. An ohm is defined as the amount of resistance that will allow 1 ampere of current to flow at an electromotive force of 1 volt. Georg Ohm discovered that different types, shapes, and quantities of materials subject to the same emf tend to resist the flow of current to varying degrees.

### **The new words**

Load- og`irlik

For instance- bir zumda

Tend-yo`naltirmoq, bo`ysindirmoq

To resist- qarshilik ko`rsatmoq

To holdback- ushlab turmoq, tutib turmoq

To reduce- kamaytirmoq

Cell- element

To effect- xarakat qilmoq, bajarmoq, ishlab chiqarmoq

Amount- uyum, miqdor

To define- aniqlamoq, xarakteristika bermoq

Quantity- miqdor

To varying degre- daraja o`zgarmoq

Emf-electromotive force- elektr yurituvchi kuch

Subct to the same emf-bir Hilda xarakatlanuvchi electr yurituvchi kuch

**Exercise 1: Read the text and do the true, false task**

1. Georg Ohm was an Italian physicist.
2. Ohm knew that current flows through a copper wire.
3. Iron has greater resistance than copper.
4. A thin wire has little resistance than a thick wire.
5. The basic unit of resistance is not ohm.

**Exercise 2: Explain the reading of the consonants in bold in the following words.**

Face, **eight**, yet, gate, **cage**, engine, **lock**, **wrong**, write, **job**, while, **gymnastics**, Alice, **church**, light, **cheek**, fish, **sigh**, gently, **knight**, bright, **ginger**, knock, **physics**, whole

**Exercise 3: Answer the questions using the past continuous.**

1. What were you cooking yesterday when I call you?
2. Was he living there at this time last year?
3. Why were you and your brother going in a hurry?

4. Where was the boy running?
5. Was it raining when you came?
6. Were they playing football?
7. Was she writing a letter when I knocked the door?
8. Who was singing in the room yesterday?
9. Why were you laughing when you saw him?
10. What were you reading when the door bell rang?

**Exercise 4: Translate the sentences into Uzbek.**

1. At 10 o'clock he was still working at the laboratory.
2. My friend was preparing for her written test when I came.
3. Were you waiting for me at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning?
4. His friend was giving a lesson at 5 o'clock.
5. My nephew was repairing our vacuum cleaner at 7.
6. His uncle was listening to the news when he went to bed.
7. My aunt was knitting the whole morning.
8. They were driving their new car at that time yesterday.

**Exercise 5: Give the interrogative and negative forms of these sentences. Pay attention to the tenses.**

1. Ann got a mark yesterday.
2. We translated the text two days ago.
3. He was translating the text at that time.
4. They had breakfast at 8 o'clock every day in their childhood.
5. They were waiting for us then.
6. There was a mistake in his test last time.
7. He was looking at the people in the hall.
8. The students speak only English at the lesson.
9. The girl reads about 20 pages every day.
10. My sister is working in hospital now.

**Exercise 6: Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Siz kecha soat 8da nima qilayotgan edingiz?
2. Bu vaqtda ikki kun avval yomg'ir yog'yotgan edi.  
Ular xonadan chiqib ketayotganlarida men yetib keldim.
3. Xonada barcha mehmonlar stol atrofida o'tirardilar.
4. O'qituvchi kirganda talabalar nima o'qiyotgan edilar?
5. Jeyn bolalar bilan bog'da o'ynayotgan edi.
6. Kecha soat tungi 10da men kompyuterda ishlayotgan edim.



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