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Mazkur o'quv qo'llanmada Ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilari uchun inglizcha gapirish, tinglab tushunish, o'qish va yozishni o'rgatishni amaliy asoslari yoritilgan. Qo'llanma pedagogka instituti mutaxassis bo'lmagan ta'lim yo'nalishlari talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan.

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S o' z b o s h i

Aziz kitobxon! Sizning qo'lingizda o`quv qo'llanmaning birinchi bosqich amaliy kursi. U sizga ingliz tilini o'rganishni davom ettirishingizda yordam beradi. Mazkur birinchi amaliy kurs 6 UNIT dan iborat. Har bir UNIT o'z maqsad va vazifalariga ega bo'lgan LESSON lami o'z ichiga oladi. Yangicha uslubda yaratilgan ushbu qo'llanma Sizning inglizcha gapirish, tinglab tushunish, o'qish va yozishingizda yaqindan yordam beradi.

Hozirgi kunda O'zbekiston dunyoning 165 xorijiy davlatlari bilan siyosiy va diplomatik aloqalarni o'rnatgan. Bu esa o'z navbatida ingliz tilini yanada teran va chuqur bilishni talab etadi. Ma'lumki ayni paytda dunyoning 60 ga yaqin davlatlarida ingliz tili rasmiy til sifatida foydalaniladi. Boz ustiga ingliz tili O'zbekistonda ham yoshlarning sevimli tiliga aylangani hech kimga sir emas.

Yosh avlodni barkamol inson qilib tarbiyalash va ularda milliy istiqlol g'oyalarini yangicha shakllantirishda biz o'zimizni beminnat hissamizni qo'shmoqdamiz. Har birimiz Mustaqil O'zbekistonimga Men bugun, ertaga nima bera olaman? – deb savol bermog'imiz lozim. Millatimizda bir naql bor - «Olim bo'lsang – Olam seniki» deyishadi. Bugungi kunda har bir inson, ayniqsa yoshlar kamida ikkita chet tilini bilishni talab etadi. Bu davr talabi! Yana shuni esda tuting-ki ingliz tilini o'rganish aksariyat dadil harakat qiluvchilar va albatta o'zingizga bog'liqdir.

Gullab yashnayotgan Vatanimizni ravnaqi va kelajagi barkamol avlod qo'lida!

Mualliflar

DTS TALABLARI:

-Chet tili o'qitishning maqsadi talabalarga tilni bevosita amalda qo'llashga o'tish va keyinchalik ularni til bilan mustaqil ishlashga tayyorlashdir.

-O'z mutahassisligiga oid matnlarni lug'atsiz yoki lug'at yordamida o'qiy olish

-Organilgan material asosida og'zaki suhbatlashish va o'zgalarga axborot bera olish malakalarini rivojlantirish ko'zda tutiladi. "Ingliz tili " fanidan ishchi o'quv dasturi maqsad va vazifalari:

-Chet tilini amaliy o'rganish, shu til yordamida kerakli axborotni olish va boshqalarga yetkaza olish demakdir.

-O'zlashtirilgan axborot - talablar saviyasini oshirish va ularni tarbiyalash hamda rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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UNIT # 1. LESSON 1

Phonetic drill

Read & learn the English alphabet.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

Aa [] Nn []

Bb [] Oo []

Cc [] Pp []

Dd [] Qq []

Ee [] Rr []

Ff [] Ss []

Gg [] Tt []

Hh [] Uu []

Ii [] Vv []

Jj [] Ww []

Kk [] Xx []

Ll [] Yy []

Mm [] Zz []

This is called the ALPHABET

Which we never must forget!

Ingliz alfaviti 26 harf: 6 unli va 20 undosh mavjud. Tovushlarni belgilash uchun

fonetik transkripsiyadan foydalaniladi. Fonetik transkripsiya belgilari kvadrat qavs ichiga yoziladi: 26 harf – 44 tovushni ifodalaydi.

[i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ], [ɔ:], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [ə:], [eɪ], [ɔu], [aɪ], [au], [ɔɪ], [ɪə], [ɛə], [uə],

[p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [tʃ], [dʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [m], [n], [ŋ], [l], [r], [j], [w]

Vocabulary exercises.

Dear[.....]	became[.....]
welcome[.....]	country[.....]

important[.....]	begin[.....]
holiday[.....]	remember[.....]
Independence[.....]	date[.....]
celebrate[.....]	member[.....]
declare[.....]	UNO[.....]
start[.....]	wish[.....]
Homeland[.....]	success[.....]

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

Dear	<i>Aziz</i>	became	bo'lmoq
welcome	<i>Hush kelibsiz!</i>	country	<i>mamlakat</i>
important	<i>muxim</i>	begin	boshlamoq
holiday	<i>bayram</i>	remember	yodda tutmoq
Independence	<i>Mustaqillik</i>	date	<i>sana</i>
celebrate	<i>nishonlamoq</i>	member	a'zo
declare	<i>e'lon qilmoq</i>	UNO	BMT
start	<i>boshlamoq</i>	wish	istak
Homeland	<i>Vatan</i>	success	muvaffaqiyat



Read the text

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT INDEPENDENCE DAY

Dear students!Hallo! Welcome to the Institute! I suppose the first & important thing I must tell you is my name.

So, I'm Muminova Shahlohon an English translator. Now I'm going to tell I you about the great holiday of our people. First, I'd like to speak about the Independence which we, are celebrating now. Then, you'll ask me each other questions on the topic. At last, every will have to say anything how she or he observed the First of September.

Each of you know that Independence of Uzbekistan was declared on August 31, 1991. Well, let me start the story about the holiday we've just observed. Yesterday (or the day before yesterday, or some days ago)*it was First of September, the day on* which the people of Uzbekistan usually celebrate the National Independence Day. On this day in 1991 our republic became an independent country. Today our Homeland is one of the Newly

Independent States of Central Asia. Here are some important information on the history of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan you are interested in First, to begin with, you have to know and remember the date of Independence, it's the First of September. Second, the date of Constitution-December 8, 1992. Third, Uzbekistan *became* the member of the United Nations Organization (UNO) on March 2, 1992, . Happy Independence Day! I wish each of you much success in this school year!

Questions

1. When was declare the Independence of Uzbekistan?
2. When do we celebrate the Independence Day of Uzbekistan?
3. What do usually people do on holiday?
4. How many years do Uzbeks celebrate the Independence Day in Uzbekistan?
5. What do we say each other on the first of September?
6. Who is the President of Uzbekistan now?
7. What is your personal opinion about the Independence of Uzbekistan?
8. What can you say about the last 10 years of Uzbekistan?
9. What do you know about political parties in Uzbekistan?
10. What kind of other holidays do you know?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

First, I'd like to speak about

At last, every will have to say anything.....

Each of you know that

Yesterday (or the day before yesterday, or some days ago).....

On this day in 1991

Second, the date of.....

Third, Uzbekistan *became* the member.....

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial), but if possible do this exercise in written form.

Homework

1-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

" **INDEPEDENCE DAY** " matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

" **INDEPEDENCE DAY** " matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA. 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

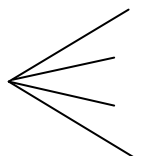
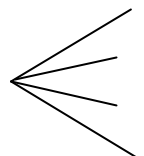
LESSON 2

Phonetic drill;

1) yumshoq unlilar: **E, I, Y** 2) qattiq unlilar: **A, O, U**

← **o** – unli harfining: *m, n, th, v* harflari oldidan o'qilishi

← **a** – unli harfining: *ss, st, sk, ft* harf birikmalarining oldidan o'qilishi

o [ʌ]		m	some, someone	a [ɑ:]		ss	class, grass
		n	son, money			st	fast, last
		th	mother, other			sk	mask, task
		v	dove, above			ft	craft, after

2) o'qilmaydigan **e** – harfi: **e** unli harfi ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli so'zlar oxirida talaffuz qilinmaydi: *name, game, table, people...*

3) **o, u, y** – unli harflarning o'qilishi:

o [ou] [] ochiq bo'g'inda – note [nɒt]/yopiq bo'g'inda – doctor [dʌkt]

u [ju] [ʌ] ochiq bo'g'inda – student [stjʊdnt]/yopiq bo'g'inda – cut [kʌt]

y [ai] [j] ochiq bo'g'inda – my [mai]/yopiq bo'g'inda – yes [jes]

WRITE YOURSELF THE TRANSCRIPTIONS OF GIVEN WORDS.

full [fʊl]; form[.....]; secondary[.....];

finish[.....]; enter[.....]; vocational[.....];

college[.....]; economist[.....]; little[.....];

pupil[.....]; joint-venture[.....]; teacher[.....];

[ɪ:], [i], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ], [ɔ:], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [æ:], [eɪ], [ɔu], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [iə], [εə], [uə]

[p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [tʃ], [dʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [m], [n], [ŋ], [l], [r], [j], [w]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

full	<i>to'liq</i>	little	<i>kichik</i>
form	<i>sinf</i>	pupil	<i>o'quvchi</i>
secondary(school)	<i>o'rta(maktab)</i>	joint-venture	<i>qo'shma(korxona)</i>
finish	<i>tamomlamog</i>	teacher	<i>o'qituvchi</i>
enter	<i>kirmog</i>	teach	<i>o'qitmoq</i>
vocational	<i>kasb</i>	English	<i>Ingliz tili</i>
college	<i>kollej</i>	first	<i>birinchi</i>
economist	<i>iqtisodchi</i>	student	<i>talaba</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT ABOUT MYSELF

My full name is Olimova Nodira Fayzullayevna. I was born on the 18 th of May in 1984 in Baghdad. I went to the 1 st form of the secondary school in 1991 & have been there till the 9th form. In 2000 I finished the 9 th form of the secondary school & entered the vocational college in Baghdad. In 2003 I entered the Ferghana State University.

I have a father, a mother, two brothers & a little sister. My father's name is Olimov Fayzulla. He was born in 1956 in Bukhara. He is an economist & works at the joint-venture of UzCase American Service.

My mother's name is Olimova Sayyora She was born in 1959 in Baghdad. She is a teacher & works at the secondary school. She teaches English.

My first brother's name is Alisher. He was born in 1980. He is a student of the Economic University in Tashkent.

My second brother's name is Valisher. He was born in 1982. He is a student of Uzbek State World Languages University in Tashkent.

My little sister's name is Lola. She was born in 1989 She is a pupil of the secondary school.

Make up your autobiography & try to retell it in English.

My full name is -----

I was born on the of ----- in in

I went to the 1 st form of the secondary school in

In I finished the form of the secondary school & entered

I have a a.....

Grammar revision

ARTIKL. NOANIQ VA ANIQ ARTIKL

Artikl ot oldida ishlatiladigan maxsus so'z — aniqlagichdir. Hozirgi ingliz tilida artiklning noaniq (a, an) va aniq, (the) formalari mavjud.

Turdosh otlar bilan noaniq artiklning ishlatilishi

1. Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi va "qandaydir bir" degan ma'noni bildiradi:

She has a watch of her own. He gave her a cigarette and lighted it.

2. Ot shaxs yoki buyumning kim yoki pima ekanligini ifodalasa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda:

a) ot kesmning tarkibiy gismi bo'lib keladi: My brother is **an** engineer.

b) izohlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Mr. A. , a student of our Institute, spoke at the meeting.

I z o h: Ot-kesim tarkibida kelgan yoki izohlovchi bo'lib kelgan otning shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa shu ot aniq artiki bilan ishlatiladi: These are **the** books you were looking for. Mr. Ivanov, **the inventor of this machine**, is an old friend of mine.

ANIQ ARTIKLNING ISHLATILISHI

a. odatda aniq artikl – mehmonxona, restoran, qahvaxona, kinoteatrlar, muzey va gallereyalar oldidan ishlatiladi. Masalan: mehmonxonalar – **the President Hotel**,

b. **the Sheraton, the Station Hotel**; restoran/qahvaxona – **the Bombay Restaurant, the Red Lion (pub)**; kinoteatrlar – **the Meridian, the Classic, the Real, the Oreon**; gallereya/muzey – **the Gallery, the British Museum, the Hermitage**.

c. bundan tashqari, aniq artikl “**of**” predlogi bilan keladigan ba’zi bir diqqatga sazovor joylar va inshootlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Masalan: Zamonaviy san’at

muzeyi – **the Museum of Modern Art**, London Taueri – **the Tower of London**, Angliya banki – **the Bank of England**, Parlament – **the Houses of Parliament**.

d. Shuningdek ba'zi bir mamlakatlar, mintaqalar, dunyoning 4 tomoni (janub, shimol, sharq, g'arb), okeanlar, dengizlar, orol, daryo, kanal va tog' tizmalari oldidan

e. ishlatiladi. Masalan: Birlashgan Qirollik (BQ) – **the United Kingdom (the UK)**, Birlashgan Arab Amirliqi (BAA) – **the United Arab Emirates (the UAE)**, Amerika

f. Qo'shma Shtatlari (AQSH) – **the United States of America (the USA)**, Janubiy Afrika Respublikasi (JAR) – **the South African Republic (the SAR)**, Ukraina –

g. **the Ukraine**, Filippin – **the Philippines**, Qrim – **the Crimea**, Kavkaz – **the Caucasus**, Niderlandiya (Gollandiya) – **the Netherlands**.

h. gazeta nomlari oldidan ishlatiladi. Masalan: Tayms – **the Times**, Vashington Post – **the Washington Post**, Tasvir – **the Tasvir**.

GRAMMAR: ANIQ ARTIKL ISHLATILMAYDI

i. Aniq artikl – mehmonxona, restoran, magazin, banklar nomlari insonlar nomi bilan boshlansa ular oldidan aniq artikl ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: Mehmonxonalar – Claridge's Hotel, Restoran / magazin – Luigi's Italian Restaurant / Harrods mini-shop / Banklar – Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank.

j. Ko'l tog', orollar oldidan ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: Ko'llar – Ontario – Lake Ontario / Baykal – Lake Baykal, Tog'lar (yakka) – Tibet – Tibet / Shohimardon – Shakhimardon, Orollar – Sitsiliya – Sicily / Korfu – Corfu / Men – Man

k. Dunyoning qit'alari oldidan ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: Afrika – Africa / Osiyo – Asia / Ovroqpa – Europe / Avstraliya – Australia / Shimoliy Amerika – North America / Janubiy Amerika – South America / Antarktida – Antarktida

l. Davlatlar, shtatlar, shaharlar oldida ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: davlatlar – Italia – Italy / Braziliya – Brazil / Xorvatiya – Croatia, shtatlar – Nevada – Nevada / Ayova – Iowa

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial)

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

*Many folk stories tell about people who are given three wishes, and only three. Use **A**, **AN**, or **THE***

THE THREE WISHES

1... man and his wife were very poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. 2... ___man enjoyed eating, and he especially liked pancakes. One night 3.... old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted. 4 man had just finished eating 5...little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

*In the following sentences place **A**, **AN**, or **THE** if an article is needed.*

1. I saw. . . friend on the way to. . . school today.

2. Isfourteenth chapter longer than. . . last one?

3. Were you able to get. . . . books that you needed?
4. Would you care for. . . . cup of coffee and. . . . piece of cake?
5. Mr. Smith bought . . . new car. . . . last week.

Homework 1-MASHQ

" **ABOUT MYSELF** " matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

" **ABOUT MYSELF** " matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Supply the article **THE** if it is required in the following blanks.

1. I know that. . . . milk is good for me, but I simply can't drink. . . . milk.
- 2 genius of Edison is universally recognized.
- 3 bread my mother used to bake was delicious.
- 4 gold is used for jewelry.
5. We must have. . . . water and. . . . food in order to live.

LESSON 3

Phonetic drill;

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O'QILISH QOIDALARI B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Z

1. **B** – harfi [b] tovushini beradi: *bed, boy, bank, bag*...
2. **C** – harfi unli (e, i, y) lardan oldin [s] tovushini ifodalaydi: *cent, cigarette, cinema, cylinder*...
3. **C** – harfi unli (a, o, u) lardan oldin [k] tovushini ifodalaydi: *cat, camel, cold, cube*...
4. **D** – harfi [d] tovushini beradi: *day, dog, desk, debt*...
5. **F** - harfi [f] tovushini beradi: *flag, frog, frost, fancy*...
6. **G** - unli (e, i, y) lardan oldin [dʒ] tovushini ifodalaydi: *germ, gentlemen, giant, gypsy*...
7. **G** – harfi qolgan hollarda [g] tovushini beradi: *gold, gift, glory*...
8. **H** – harfi [h] tovushini beradi: *hole, heat, hen, help*...
9. **J** – harfi [dʒ] tovushini beradi: *jam, jar, jungle, jump*...
10. **K** – harfi [k] tovushini beradi: *kiosk, kid, king, kingdom*...
11. **L** – harfi [l] tovushini beradi: *lemon, level, lamp, limit*...
12. **M** – harfi [m] tovushini beradi: *map, melon, mail, mist*...
13. **N** – harfi [n] tovushini beradi: *nest, napkin, neck, nod*...
14. **P** – harfi [p] tovushini beradi: *pencil, profit, pan, protest*...
15. **Q** – harfi [kw] tovushini beradi: *quality, queen, quest, quiz*...
16. **R** – harfi [r] tovushini beradi: *radio, rift, rod, rent*...
17. **S** – harfi [s] tovushini beradi: *snickers, stimorol, sun, sausage*...
18. **T** – harfi [t] tovushini beradi: *town, tram, ten, train*...
19. **V** – harfi [v] tovushini beradi: *volt, vote, vacant, vast*...
20. **W** – harfi [w] tovushini beradi: *window, weak, week, west*...
21. **X** – harfi [gz] va [ks] tovushini beradi: *exams, X-ray, experience*,
22. **Z** – harfi [z] tovushini beradi: *zero, zinc, zebra, Zimbabwe*...

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

have	bor	daughter	qiz
a lot of	ko'p	last	o'tgan
friend	do'st	summer	yoz
nice	yaxshi	visit	tashrif buyurmoq
young	yosh	a good time	yaxshi vaqt
woman	ayol	whole	butun
correspondence	sirtqi	family	oila
capable	qobilyatli	gather	to'planmoq
married	turmushga chiqmoq	watch	kuzatmoq
husband	er	parents	ota-onalar
architect	arxitektor	hospitable	mehmondo'st
their	ularning	relatives	qarindoshlar
father-in-law	qaynota	come	kelmoq
mother in law	qaynona	see	ko'rmoq
live	yashamoq	rest	dam olmoq

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT ABOUT MY FRIEND

I have a lot of friends. Nigora is one of them. She is a nice young girl. She is a correspondence student just like me. Nigora is a very capable student. She is married. Murad, Nigora's husband, is an architect. He has a lot of work to do in his office. They have a son. Their son's name is Zafar. Nigora's father-in-law & mother in law live in Bucka. They have their own house there. Nigora's sister-in-law Manzura is married too. She works as an English teacher. They have two daughters.

Last summer Murad, Nigora & Zafar were on a short visit in Bucka. They told that they have had a good time there.

At 7 p. m. the whole family gathered in the dining room to have supper & to watch the TV program. Murad's parents are very hospitable people & their relatives & friends often come to see them. They have a lot of photos of that holiday. On the whole they had a nice rest among their relatives.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. I have
2. She is a correspondence
3. She is married. Murad,
4. He has a lot of work.....
5. Their son's
6. Nigora's father-in-law.....
7. They have their

8. She works
9. Last summer Murad, Nigora.....
10. At 7 p. m. the whole family.....

Grammar revision

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Ingliz tilida quyidagi olmosh-sifatlar bor: **my, his, her, its, our, your, their** va quyidagi olmosh-otlar bor: **mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.**

2. Egalik olmosh sifatleri whose? *kimning* so'rog'iga javob bo'lib, sifat vazifasida keladi. Ular doim of oldida keladi va otlarning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ularning ketidan kelgan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkichi kelishi mumkin:

My **pencil** is on the table. He gave me **his address**.

3. Egalik olmoshlari artiklga o'xshab all va bothdan keyin qo'yiladi:
All **my** pencils are in that box. **Both his brothers** live there.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI. (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

1. Kishilik olmoshlari bar doim olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. Ularda ikkita kelishik bor:bosh kelishik (the Nominative Case)va obyekt kelishigi(the Objective Case).

I – men	We – biz
He – u (erkaklarga nisbatan)	You – siz
She – u (ayollarga nisbatan)	They – ular
It – u (jonsiz narsalarga nisbatan)	Us – bizni, bizga
Me – meni, menga	You – sizni, sizga
Him – uni, unga	Them – ularni, ularga
Her – uni, unga	
It - uni, unga	

2. Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari gapda ega va ot kesim tarkibida keladi:

I saw that picture (ega). It is I (he, we va hokazo).

Izoh: Og'zaki nutqda of kesim tarkibida kishilik olmoshining obyektiv kelishikdagi shakli ham uchraydi:

it's **me (him, us)**. **It's me** shakli ayniqsa ko'proq uchraydi.

3. **I** olmoshi har doim bosh harf bilan yoziladi. **I** olmoshi boshqa olmoshlar yoki otlar bilan birga kelganda, har doim ulardan keyin ishlatiladi: You and I (yoki: he and I) must be there at 7 p. m.

My **brother and I** will help you.

4. **He** u olmoshi erkaklarga nisbatan, she *u* xotin-qizlarga nisbatan, it *u* jonsiz buyumlarga nisbatan va hayvonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi:

Peter is an engineer. He works at a factory.

The chair is broken. It is broken.
Where is Helen? -She is in the garden.
The window is open. It is open.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Choose the correct forms of the possessive pronouns. Translate all sentences into Uzbek.

1. Please, give me (my, mine) pen. 2. (mine, my) brother works at the Institute.

3. (Her, hers) mother is a teacher. 4. They gave us (their, theirs) books. 5. Can you lend me (your, yours)? 6. She has lost (her, hers). 7. Don't take this chair (it, its) leg is broken. 8. (Our, ours) classroom is larger than (their, theirs). 9. We haven't seen (your, yours) house. 10. We have seen only (their, theirs) book.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Choose the correct forms of the possessive pronouns. Translate all sentences into Uzbek.

1. My brother gave (I, me) an interesting book. 2. You must go to see (she, her) and talk to (she, her). 3. My friend came to see (we, us) yesterday. 4. I showed (they, them) the pictures you had sent (I, me). 5. The box you wanted to give (him, he) is on my table. 6. Bring (its, it) here. 7. There were several other people, no less amused to see (me, I) than I was to see (they, them). 8. I write to (he, him). 9. They speak to (we, us). 10. I telephone to (she, her).

Homework 1-MASHQ

"ABOUT MY FRIEND" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.
"ABOUT MY FRIEND" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Choose the best pronoun to complete each sentence. Translate all sentences into Uzbek.

NAMUNA: 1. Ali said that a friend of his decided to live in a village.

her/his/mine/ours/theirs/themselves/

1. We went on a picnic with some friends of.....
2. She was reading a book written by a relative of
3. He introduced me to a cousin of
4. I willingly showed the letter to a neighbor of
5. They are visiting a friend of

LESSON 4

unli harflarning birinchi tur bo'g'ida o'qilishi
--

Phonetic drill;

Ingliz tilidagi unli harflar quyidagilardir: a, o, u, e, i, y
I-tur yopiq bo'g'ida unli harflar qisqa o'qiladi:

a [æ]	o [ɔ]	u [ʌ]	e [e]	i [i]	y [ɪ]
man cat lamp	box dog not	cut but must	pen bed help	sit tin pig	myth hymn system

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

Sunday	<i>Yakshanba</i>	morning exercises	<i>ertalabki badantarbiya</i>
day	<i>kun</i>	open	<i>ochmoq</i>
hurry	<i>shoshilmoq</i>	window	<i>deraza</i>
anywhere	<i>biror joy</i>	to air	<i>shamollatmoq</i>
day off	<i>dam olish kun</i>	room	<i>xona</i>
anything	<i>biror narsa</i>	then	<i>keyin</i>
week	<i>hafta</i>	bathroom	<i>yuvinish xonasi</i>
wake up	<i>turmoq</i>	clean	<i>toza</i>
usual	<i>odatiy</i>	to get ready	<i>tayyorbo'lmoq</i>
as soon as	<i>tez orada</i>	tidy up	<i>tozalamoq</i>
jump out of	<i>sakrab turmoq</i>	wash	<i>yuvmoq</i>
bed	<i>krovat</i>	dishes	<i>idishlar</i>
switch on	<i>yoqmoq</i>	prefer	<i>afzal ko'rmq</i>
radio	<i>radio</i>	fond of	<i>qiziqmoq</i>
music	<i>musiqqa</i>	winter	<i>qish</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY DAY OFF

Sunday is a day when I don't hurry anywhere. It's my day off. I can do anything I like after my week's work. On my days off I wake up later than usual. As soon as I wake up, I jump out of my bed & switch on the radio. I like music. I like to do my morning exercises to the music. I open the window to air the room & I do morning exercises with my window open. Then I go to bathroom. There I clean my teeth, shave & have a warm shower. It doesn't take me long to get ready for breakfast. After breakfast I tidy up the room & wash the dishes.

On my day off I often with my friends or sometimes I prefer to go to the country. Today, for instance, I want to go to the country as the weather is fine. I am fond of sports. So in summer on my days off I go for a swim in a river or a lake. In winter skiing or skating.

In the evenings I go to the cinema or to the theatre. On the way home I usually exchange opinions with my friends on the film.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. On my days off.....
2. I like to do
3. I open the window
4. There I clean my teeth
5. It doesn't take me long
6. Today, for instance, I want to go.....
7. So in summer on my days off I go.....
8. On the way home I usually exchange opinions.....

Grammar revision

KO'RSATISH OLMOSHLARI (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarining birlik va ko'plik shakllari bor. Birlikda this- *bu, shu*, that- *u, o'sha*, ko'plikda these- *bular, shular*, those- *ular, o'sha*. Ko'rsatish olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. Ko'rsatish olmosh-sifatlari otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun ulardan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi. Agar ko'rsatish olmoshidan, keyin kelgan otning boshqa aniqllovchsi bo'lsa, ko'rsatish olmoshi, boshqa ko'rsatkichlarga o'xshab, o'sha aniqllovchidan oldinga qo'yiladi:

He lives in that house. He lives in that white house.

This pencil is mine. Do you know that man?

That pencil is yours. **These** cigarettes are very good.

3. This country iborasi gapiruvchi joylashgan mamlakatni, ingliz gazetalarida Angliyani, amerika gazetalarid, AQShni, Gollandiyadan kelgar xabarda Gollandiyani ifodalaydi:

The exports of coal from this **country** decreased last year.

The imports of coal into this country decreased last year.

MUCH VA MANY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Much** va **many** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Much** va **many** olmoshlari ko'p ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi.

Much donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida many donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. I haven't **much** work to do today.

Do you spend **much time on** your homework.

Has he many **friends** in London? **Many people** attended the meeting.

3. **Much** va **many** ko'plik, ka'bi ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi. Ushbu holda **much** va many dan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi: **Much of what you** say is true. **Much of the work** was done before dinner.

Many of **the students** of the thirdcourse will take part in this work.

4. Much va **many** asosan so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Have you **much** work to do today? I haven't **many French** books.

5. **Much** va **many** ega bo'lib kelsa, egaga aniqllovchi bo'lib kelsa yoki **very, rather, too, so, as, how** so'zlari bilan aniqlanib kelsa bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi: There are **very many** illustrations in this magazine.

Many people attended the meeting yesterday.

You spent **too much time** on this translation.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since that time.

6. Boshqa hollarda bo'lishli gaplarda much o'rnida a lot (of), lots(of), plenty(of), a good deal (of), a great deal(of)-ishlatiladi. Many o'rnida a lot (of), lots(of), plenty(of), a good many, a great many-ishlatiladi.

Uzbekistan exports a great deal of cotton.

There're plenty of English books in the library.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Find the demonstrative pronouns from the following text.

Pinocchio waited for the snail three hours. At last she came back with a gold plate on her head. There was bread, a chick and four apples on the plate.

"This is your breakfast", she said: The puppet was very glad to see these good things. He began to eat them.

Suddenly the Fairy came into the room. "You were a bad boy again", the Fairy said. "But I think it was for the last time".

"I am very sorry", said Pinocchio.

"I shall be a good boy and I shall learn well".

The Fairy was very glad. She said to Pinocchio at the end of the year:

"Tomorrow you will not be a wooden puppet, you will be a boy? Tell your schoolmates to come tomorrow. They will have breakfast in our house. I shall make two hundred cups of milk. I shall buy a hundred cakes and five hundred sweets. We shall sing, dance and play"

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

*Translate all the sentences into English. Complete these sentences with **much, many and a lot (of)***

1. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost blood.

2. It's not a very lively town. There isn't to do.

3. This car is expensive to run. It uses petrol.

4. Don't disturb me. "I've got work to do.

5. He's got so money, he doesn't know what to do with it.

6. He always puts salt on his food.

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial), but if possible do this exercise in written form.

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY DAY OFF " matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY DAY OFF " matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

*Complete these sentences with **much, many and a lot (of)**. Sometimes there are two possibilities.*

Examples: There weren't many people at the party I had seen before.

It cost me a lot of money to furnish this house.

1. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got time.
2. Tom drinksmilk one liter a day.
3. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
4. I put salt in the soup. Perhaps too
- 5 people do not like flying.
6. We didn't takephotographs when we were on holiday.

LESSON 5

Phonetic drill;

every[.....]	waste[.....]
day[.....]	even[.....]
much[.....]	get up[.....]
interesting[.....]	early[.....]
necessary[.....]	morning jerks[.....]
do[.....]	rubdown[.....]
always[.....]	physical exercises[.....]

Urg'uli ochiq bo'g'inda unli harflar alfaviti singari o'qiladi:

a [ei]	o [ɔ u]	u [ju]	i [ai]	e [i:]	y [ai]
take make Kate	note go home	tune cube pupil	five mine nine	Pete me she	my type fly

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

every	<i>har</i>	waste	<i>bexuda sarflamoq</i>
day	<i>kun</i>	even	<i>hatto</i>
much	<i>ko'p</i>	get up	<i>o'rindan turmoq</i>
interesting	<i>qiziqarli</i>	early	<i>erta</i>
necessary	<i>kerak</i>	morning jerks	<i>ertalabki mashq</i>
do	<i>bajarmoq</i>	rubdown	<i>sovuq vanna</i>
always	<i>doimo</i>	physical exercises	<i>jismoniy mashq</i>
remember	<i>eslamoq</i>	protection	<i>himoya</i>
lost	<i>yo'qotilgan</i>	health	<i>sog'lik</i>
time	<i>vaqt</i>	breakfast	<i>nonushta</i>
never	<i>hech qachon</i>	on foot	<i>piyoda</i>
gained	<i>to'plamoq</i>	flat	<i>kvartira</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY WORKING DAY

Every day I have much interesting & necessary work to do. I always remember that the lost time is never gained. That is why I don't like to waste even a minute.

I get up early in the morning at about 6. 30 a. m. , do my morning jerks & have a cold rubdown. We know that physical exercises are a good remedy for the protection of our health.

After breakfast I go to college on foot as it is near our flat. Our classes usually begin at 8. 30 a. m. In addition to several practical classes we have a lecture or two every day.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Every day I
2. I always remember
3. That is why
4. I get up early in
5. We know that physical

Grammar revision

SOME, ANY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Some** bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi, **any** bo'lishsiz gaplarda, umumiy so'roqgaplarda, o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi. Ular olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot sifatida ishlatiladi.

2. **Some** va **any** *bir qancha, bir oz, hech qanday* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

a) Ko'plikdagi otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va ko'pincha o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi:

He asked me **some questions**.

If there **any new magazines** in the library, take some for me.

Have you got **any interesting books**?

He asked whether I had **any books** on radio.

He did not make any mistakes in his dictation.

Izoh: **Some** ba'zan donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oldida noaniq artiki ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi:

I read it in some book (= a book). Men buni bir kitobda o'qiganman.

b) Olmosh-ot bo'lib kelib ko'plikdagi ot o'rnida ishlatiladi:

The buyers wanted to get some samples of our manufactures, and we sent them some.

I want **some** matches. Have you got any?

He asked me for some stamps, but I hadn't any.

3. **Some** va **any** *bir oz, ozroq, hech qancha* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

a) Donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmasligi ham mumkin:

Give me some water, please. Have you bought **any sugar**?

b) Olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar o'rnida ishlatiladi:

I want some paper. Please give **me some**. There is no ink in my ink-pot.

Have you got **any**?

4. **Some** taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy va maxsus so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi: Why didn't you buy **some cheese**? Won't you have **some tea**?

Can I have **some cold water**?

5. **Some** *ba'zi* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib ko'plikdagi ot oldida va olmosh-ot bo'lib ko'plikdagi ot o'mida ishlatiladi:

Some trees remain green all the year round.

Some people like strong tea, and **some** don't.

Some *ba'zi* ma'nosida shaxs yoki buyumlarning ma'lum guruhidan oldin kelsa otdan oldin the artikli, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi keladi:

Some of the first-year students are taking examination tomorrow.

Some of my friends speak two foreign languages.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Make these sentence in interrogative.

1. There are some cats in the yard. 2. I want to eat some bread. 3. He bought some ties. 4. He wants some more pudding. 5. He, knows something about this film. 6. They found it somewhere. 7. There are some pictures in this book.

9. You saw someone there. 10. He gave you some milk.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Add some or any as required.

1. I don't think there is one here' who can speak French. 2. There is ...tea in the kitchen but there isn't ... milk. 3. Put... bread on the table we shall need ... more. 4. I like those roses. Please, give me ... What a pity there aren't ... red ones. 5. He asked me for ... ice but I can't find ... 6. We had tea but there wasn't sugar to put in it. 7. There aren't matches left. We must buy more. 8. I can't eat...more.

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Fill in the blanks with some or any.

1. You have ... five flowers in the garden. 2. I have ... more letters for you from India. 3. Put ... salt on your meat, the cook hasn't put 4. Put ... bread on the table. 5. There are not. . . , men, in this room. 6. I have ... books, notebooks and ... black pencils. 7. Can you give my friend ... cake? 8. Are there ... apples in the cupboard?

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY WORKING DAY" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY WORKING DAY" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. She has some pens. 2. There are some newspapers on the table. 3. There are some apples in the box. 4. I have some flowers for you. 5. He has not any pencils in his bag. 6. She has some books in her bag. 7. There are some pictures in this book. 8. The girl has some tea with her mother. 9. There is not any milk in the jug. 10. John has some brothers in London.

UNIT # 2. LESSON 6 CONTROL TEST(WORK)

LESSON 7

Phonetic drill;

unli harflarning uchinchi tur bo'g'ida o'qilishi

Uchinchi tur bo'g'ida unli harflar cho'ziq talaffuz qilinadi:

a+r [ɑ:]	o+r [ɔ:]	e+r [ə:]	u+r [ʊ:]	i+r [ɪ:]
car farm park	form sport for	her ferm germ	turn fur hurt	bird girl firm

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

spring [.....]	bahor	weather [.....]	ob-havo
summer [.....]	yoz	warm [.....]	iliq
autumn [.....]	kuz	year [.....]	yil
winter [.....]	qish	month [.....]	oy
season [.....]	fasl	pleasant [.....]	yoqimli
beautiful [.....]	chiroyli	rain [.....]	yomg'ir
cold [.....]	sovuq	trees [.....]	daraxtlar
yellow [.....]	sariq	nice [.....]	yaxshi
leaves [.....]	barglar	during [.....]	davomida
widely [.....]	keng	North [.....]	shimol
enjoy [.....]	rohatlanmoq	South [.....]	janub

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn or fall, as the Americans call it, & winter.

The winter months are: December, January and February. Winter weather varies widely in our country. It is very cold in the North & warm in the South.

Spring is the most pleasant season of the year. Everyone wants to go to the country & enjoy the nice season. Spring months are: March, April, May

Summer is the best season for different sports in the open air. Most people have their vacations during the summer months which are June, July & August.

Autumn is a very beautiful season. Many people like autumn best of all. The leaves on the trees are red & yellow in September. Towards the end of October it often rains, the weather gets colder in November and in December winter comes.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. It is very cold in
2. Spring is the most
3. Spring months are:.....
4. Summer is the best season.....
5. Most people have their vacations
6. Many people like
7. The leaves on the trees are

Grammar revision

THE NUMERALS

Mavhum miqdor yoki predmetning tarkibini, o'rnini bildiruvchi so'z turkumi son deyiladi. Strukturasiga ko'ra sonlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1) tub yoki sodda sonlar (*simple numerals*).

Tub morfemadan iborat bo'lgan sonlar tub yoki sodda sonlar deyiladi.

Masalan: one, two, ten, hundred, thousand, million.

2) yasama yoki derivativ sonlar (*derivative numerals*).

Yasama sonlar tub sonlarga so'z yasovchi affikslar qo'shilishidan tashkil topadi. *Masalan: thirteen, fourteenth, twenty.*

3) qo'shma yoki murakkab sonlar (*compound or composite numerals*).

Qo'shma yoki murakkab sonlar ikki yoki undan ortiq sonlarga qo'shilishidan tashkil topadi. *Masalan: twenty – two, forty – eight, one – hundred & five.*

Sanoq sonlar (*Cardinal numerals*)

0 – zero	10 – ten	20 – twenty
1 – one	11 – eleven	30 – thirty
2 – two	12 – twelve	40 – forty
3 – three	13 – thirteen	50 – fifty
4 – four	14 – fourteen	60 – sixty
5 – five	15 – fifteen	70 – seventy
6 – six	16 – sixteen	80 – eighty

7 – seven	17 – seventeen	90 – ninety
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	100 – hundred
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	1000 – thousand

Tartib sonlar (Ordinal numerals)

1 st – the first	10 th – tenth	100 th – hundredth
2 nd – second	20 th – twentieth	1000 th – thousandth
3 rd – third	30 th – thirtieth	100 000 th – one hundred & thousandth
4 th – fourth	40 th – fortieth	
5 th – fifth	50 th – fiftieth	
6 th – sixth	60 th – sixtieth	
7 th – seventh	70 th – seventieth	1000 000 th – one millionth
8 th – eighth	80 th – eightieth	
9 th – ninth	90 th – ninetieth	

Tartib sonlar predmetning sanash tartibi yoki joylashish o'rnini bildiradi. Tartib sonlarning asosiy xususiyatlari quyidagicha:

1) first, second, third sonlaridan boshqa tartib sonlar bo'lgan oppozitsiyasi hosil bo'ladi: *four – fourth, five – fifth, eleven – eleventh, millionth, one hundred and tenth.*

2) first va third sonlari sodda so'zlarga kiradi. First qadimgi ingliz tilidagi feresta, forma so'zlaridan third esa qadimgi ingliz tilidagi thirida, thirida so'zlaridan hosil bo'lgan. Ammo – da suffiksi hozirgi ingliz tilida tartib son formasi yasash qobiliyatini yo'qotgan.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate the following sentences into Uzbek. Answer the questions.

1. How many minutes are there in an hour?
2. How many hours are there in a day?
3. What time do you begin your classes at school?
4. What is the second day of the year?
5. What is the shortest month of a year?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate the following sentences into Uzbek. Answer the questions.

a)	First student: What time is it? Second student: It is 15 minutes (quarter) to five (-4. 45)
----	--

It is	(-4. 00)
	(-9. 30)
	(-10. 45)
	(-12. 05)

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Write all these words in numbers. See the example.

seventy-seven- 77

sixty-two, three, eighty-one, four, twenty-eight, five, one thousand and one, two, two million, seventy-one, thirty-nine, one hundred and twenty-three, ten, two hundred and seven, eleven, ninety-two, twelve, a million, six million, one hundred and twenty-nine;

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"SEASONS" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"SEASONS" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Write all these numbers in words. See the example.

17 - seventeen

42, 37, 15, 21, 11, 29, 38, 59, 65, 76, 31, 93, 103, 80, 300, 703, 433, 527, 666, 555, 888, 999, 1111, 4444, 5500, 6776, 7777, 2299, 10.000, 245.656, 1.000.001;

LESSON 8

unli harflarning to'rtinchi tur bo'g'ida o'qilishi

Phonetic drill

IV-tur ochiq bo'g'in bo'lib, unli harfdan keyin r va undan keyin e unli harfi keladi (ya'ni r harfi

ikki unli orasida keladi). Bunday bo'g'ida unlilar diftong (ikki tovush) yoki triftong (uch tovush)

bilan o'qiladi.

a + r + e [ɛə]	o + r + e [ɔ:]	u + r + e [uə]	e + r + e [ɪə]	l + r + e [lɪə]
fare care bare	more before therefore	pure sure cure	here mere severe	fire tire desire

Vocabulary exercises.

HAYVONLAR		ANIMALS
1	<i>it</i>	<i>dog[.....]</i>
2	<i>mushuk</i>	<i>cat[.....]</i>
3	<i>qo'y</i>	<i>sheep[.....]</i>
4	<i>echki</i>	<i>goat[.....]</i>
5	<i>sigir</i>	<i>cow[.....]</i>
6	<i>ot</i>	<i>horse[.....]</i>

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

I. PUT THE NAMES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS UNDER THE PICTURES



1----- 2----- 3----- 4----- 5-----



1----- 2----- 3----- 4----- 5-----

Grammar revision

O'ZLIK OLMOSHLARI (REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS)

1. O'zlik olmoshlari *my, your, him, her, it, one olmoshlariga self, our, your, them olmoshlariga selves* go`shish bilan yasaladi: **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves** va **oneself**.

2. Il shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun o'zlik olmoshlarining alohida shakllari bor. Don't hurt **yourself, Peter!** Don't hurt **yourselves, children!**

3. Ba'zi fe'llardan keyin o'zlik olmoshi ishlatilib, shu ish-harakati egaga qaytishini bildiradi:

He defended **himself** bravely. Be careful! Don't cut **yourself**.

She hurt **herself**. Go and wash **yourself**, Mary.

4. O'zim, o'zing, o`zi, o'zimiz, o`zingiz, o`zlari deb tarjima qilinadi: He bought **himself** a new coat. I'm not pleased with **myself**. She spoke very little of **herself**.

5. O'zlik olmoshlari eganing ish-harakatni **o`zi** bajarganligini ta'kidlash uchun, egadan keyin yoki gapning oxirida ishlatiladi:

I saw it **myself**. I **myself** saw it He did it **himself**. **He himself** did it.

OTHER olmoshi

1. **Other** *boshqa* olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Other** olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda birlik va ko'likdagi ollar oldida ishlatiladi. Undan oldin artikl umumiy qoidalarga asosan ishlatiladi. Noaniq artiki **an other** bilan qo'shilib ketadi va **another** shaklini oladi: The house is on **the other side** of the street. Give me **another example**. Where are **the**

other books that I gave you?

He has **other intentions**.

3. Other dan keyin oldin ishlatilgan otni qayta takrormaslik uchun **one** olmoshi ishlatilishi mumkin: This is not a very good example. I want **another one**.

4. Olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot o'mida another, aniq artiklli ot o'nida **the other** ishlatiladi. Ko'plikdagi ot o'mida ishlatganimizda bu olmosh -s qo'shimchasini oladi va **others** shaklida bo'ladi hamda umumiy qoidalar asosida artikl bilan yoki artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

I took this book because there were no others on this subject.

Now I shall give you **another**.

There is only one glove on the table. Where is **the other**?

Izoh: Other each other va one another olmoshlarining tarkibiga ham kiradi.

BIRGALIK OLMOSHLARI (RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS)

1. Birgalik olmoshlariga **each** other, one another *bir-biri* kiradi.

2. **Each other** odatda ikki shaxs yoki buyumga nisbatan ishlatiladi, **one another** ko'pchilikka nisbatan ishlatiladi, lekin ko'pincha bunga amal qilmaydi:

They have known **each other** for two years. They often see one **another**.

Each other va one anotherga qarashli predloglar **each** va **one** so'zlaridan oldin ishlatiladi: **about each other-** *bir-biri haqida*, **for each other-** *bir-biriga*.

NO VA NONE OLMOSHLARI

1. No olmoshi birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. No birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar bilan kelgan **not** . . . **a** va donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar bilan kelgan **not...any** ma'nosini beradi. Gapda **no** bo'lganda fe'l bo'lishli shaklda bo'ladi, chunki ingliz tilida bir gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'ladi.

I have no time to help you today = I haven't any time to help you today.

2. Ega bo'lib kelgan otlar oldida odatda **no** ishlatiladi va *birorta ham, hech qanday* deb tarjima qilinadi:

No steamer has left the port **No information** has been received from him yet.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences using **myself /yourself** or etc... with these verbs.

cut lock hurt burn kick blame

Example: Tom **cut himself** while **he** was shaving this morning.

1. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't
2. They couldn't get back into the house. *They had* *out*.
3. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't
4. What a stupid fool I am! I could
5. The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn't

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Fill in the blanks with the other, the others, others and another.

1. Look at your hands. One is your right hand, and the other is your left hand.
2. I got three letters. One was from my sister was from a friend...was from my wife.
3. I invited five people to my party. Out of those five people, only Ali and Vali can come... cannot come.
4. I would like to read some more books on this subject. Do you have ... that you could lend me?
5. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one means of trans-
portation. The train is.....

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"DOMESTIC ANIMALS" rasmlariga qarab hikoya tuzing.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer these questions using *myself /yourself* etc.

Example: Who repaired the bicycle for you? Nobody. I repaired it, myself

1. Who cut your hair for you? Nobody. I cut
2. Who told you Linda was getting married? Linda
3. Does Mr. Thomas have a secretary to type his letters? No, he
4. Do you want me to post that letter for you? No, I'll.....
5. Can you clean the windows for me? Why don't you ?

LESSON 9

Phonetic drill. Write transcriptions yourself.

YOVOYI HAYVONLAR WILD ANIMALS	
1	tiger[.....]
2	lion[.....]
3	wolf[.....]
4	fox[.....]
5	bear[.....]
6	elephant[.....]
7	monkey[.....]
8	jaguar[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

YOVOYI HAYVONLAR		WILD ANIMALS
1	yo'lbars	tiger
2	sher	lion

3	<i>bo'ri</i>	wolf
4	<i>tulki</i>	fox
5	<i>ayiq</i>	bear
6	<i>fil</i>	elephant
7	<i>maymun</i>	monkey
8	<i>qoplon</i>	jaguar

oo, ou, oa, oy, ay, ai, ey, ea, ee – unli harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

oo – harf birikmasi [u] deb o'qiladi: *book, took, look, cook...*

oo – harf birikmasi [u:] deb o'qiladi: *foot, soon, spoon, moon...*

ou - harf birikmasi [au] deb o'qiladi: *out, sound, found, mouse...*

ay – harf birikmasi [ei] deb o'qiladi: *day, play, say, gay...*

ey – harf birikmasi [ei] deb o'qiladi: *they, grey, whey, prey...*

Grammar revision

SOME VA ANY olmoshlaridan yasalgan

Someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything-
olmoshlari

1. Some va anyga **one**, body va thing so'zlari qo'shilib **someone**, **somebody** *allakim, kimdir, biror kishi*, **anyone**, **anybody** *biror kishi, hech kim*, **something** *allanarsa, biror narsa*, **anything** *biror narsa, he'ch narsa* gumon olmoshlari yasaladi.

2. Someone, somebody, something bo'lishli gaplarda ishlatiladi, anyone, anybody, anything esa bo'lishsiz gaplarda, umumiy so'roq gaplarda, o'zlashtirma umumiy so'roq gaplarda va shart gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door.

There isn't **anybody** (**anyone**) There isn't anything in the box.

If **anything** happens, ring me up immediately.

3. Bu olmoshlar ega bo'lib kelganda ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi: **Somebody** has taken my book. **Is there anybody** there?

4. **Someone, somebody** va **something** some ga o'xshab maxsus so'roq gaplarda, taklif va iltimosni ifodalagan umumiy so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi:

Will you have **something** to eat? Will **someone** help me?

5 **Anyone, anybody, anything any** olmoshiga o'xshab *istalgan kishi*, istagan *narsa* ma'nosida bo'lishli gaplarda ham, so'roq gaplarda ham ishlatiladi:

Anybody can do that. May I play **anything** I like?

Izoh: Some va **any** so'zlari **where** bilan birikib somewhere, anywhere ravishlarini yasaydi: -Did you go **anywhere** yesterday? No, I didn't.

NO VA NONE olmoshlaridan yasalgan

No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere, - olmoshlari

1. No **body, one, thing** so'zlari bilan birikib **nobody, no one, nothing** inkor olmoshlarini yasaydi va har doim olmosh-ot sifatida ishlatiladi.

Bu olmoshlardan keyin kelgan fe'l bo'lishli shaklida ishlatiladi, chunki ingliz

tilida bitta gapda faqat bitta inkor bo'lishi mumkin:

Ma'no jihatidan **nobody not . . . anybodyga, no one not . . . anyone ga, nothing not . . . anything ga to'g'ri keladi:**

We saw nobody there = We read **nothing** about it.

2. **Nobody, no one**, nothingga qaraganda **not. . . anybody, not. . . any-one, not. . . anything** ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ammo ega vazifasida faqat **nobody, no one** yoki **nothing** ishlatiladi:

Nobody (no one) knew about it. Nothing special happened yesterday.

3. **Nobody, nothing** ega bo'lib kelganda ulardan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda bo'ladi: **Nobody has** told me about it.

There **is nothing** in the box.

Izoh: No where ravishi bilan birikib kelib **nowhere** ravishini yasaydi:

Where did you go? -Nowhere?

I can find my books nowhere.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with **some/ any/ someone /anyone/ somebody/ anybody/ something/anything/somewhere/anywhere**.

Examples: Ann has bought **some** newshoes.

The boy refused to tell us **anything**.....

1. Doesmind if I smoke?

2. Would you like to eat?

3. Do you livenear Jim?

4. There'sat the door. Can you go and see who it is?

5. Can I havemilk in my coffee, please?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences. Use **any/anyone/anybody/anything/anywhere**.

Example: I don't mind what you tell him. **You can tell him anything you like.**

1. I don't mind what you wear to the party. You can wear

2. I don't mind where you sit. You can

3. It doesn't matter which day you come. You

4. I don't mind who you talk to. You

5. It doesn't matter what time you phone.....

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),

but if possible do this exercise in written form.

Homework

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

"WILD ANIMALS" rasmlariga qarab hikoya tuzing.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer these questions with **none (of)/no-one /nobody/nothing/nowhere:**

Example: What did you do? ...**Nothing**...

1. Where are you going?

2. How many children has he got?

3. What did you tell them?
4. Who were you talking to?
5. How *much of this* money is yours?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with ~~no~~/ **nowhere**/ **any**/ **anyone**/ **nobody**/**no**

Examples: There were **no** shops open. I don't want anything to eat.

1. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't on it.
2. Where did you go for your holidays? I stayed at home.
3. I couldn't make an omelets because I had eggs.
4. I didn't say Not a word.
5. We took a few photographs but of them were very good.

LESSON 10

Phonetic drill;

oy, oa, ee, ea, ai – unli harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

oy – harf birikmasi [oi] deb o'qiladi: *boy, toy, employ, joy...*

oa – harf birikmasi [ou] deb o'qiladi: *road, loan, boat, soap...*

ee – harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi: *free, three, three, bee...*

ea – harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi: *tea, sea, leap, leave...*

ai – harf birikmasi [ei] deb o'qiladi: *rain, pain, main, gain...*

Vocabulary exercises.

MEVALAR		FRUIT
1	olma	<i>apple[.....]</i>
2	nok	<i>pear[.....]</i>
3	gilos	<i>cherry[.....]</i>
4	shoftoli	<i>peach[.....]</i>
5	o'rik	<i>apricot[.....]</i>
6	olxo'ri	<i>plum[.....]</i>
7	uzum	<i>grapes[.....]</i>
8	behi	<i>quince[.....]</i>
9	anor	<i>granade[.....]</i>
10	limon	<i>lemon[.....]</i>
11	banan	<i>banana[.....]</i>
12	ananas	<i>pineapple[.....]</i>
SABZAVOTLAR		VEGETABLES
1	sabzi	<i>carrot[.....]</i>
2	piyoz	<i>onion[.....]</i>
3	kartoshka	<i>potato[.....]</i>
4	pomidor	<i>tomato[.....]</i>
5	karam	<i>cabbage[.....]</i>

6	<i>rediska</i>	<i>radish[.....]</i>
7	<i>chisnok</i>	<i>garlic[.....]</i>
8	<i>bodring</i>	<i>cucumber[.....]</i>
9	<i>qo'ziqorin</i>	<i>mushroom[.....]</i>
10	<i>turup</i>	<i>turnip[.....]</i>
11	<i>baqlajon</i>	<i>egg-plant[.....]</i>
12	<i>qand qizilcha</i>	<i>sugar beet[.....]</i>

FRUITS



1-----



3-----

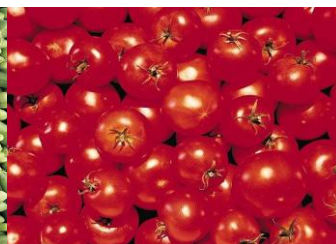
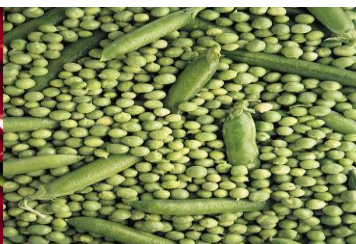
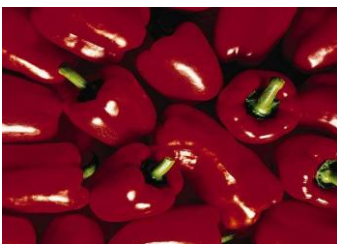


2-----



4-----

VEGETABLES



1----- 2----- 3----- 4-----

Grammar revision

CONSTRUCTION OF THERE IS/ARE

There is/are konstruktsiyasi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda bor, mavjud kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. Ayrim hollarda u tarjima etilmay tushirib qoldirilishi ham mumkin.

There is a book on the table. Stol ustida kitob bor.

There are some people there. U yerda odamlar bor.

Agar gapda bir necha predmetlarning borligi sanab o'tiladigan bo'lsa,

unda fe'l-kesim o'zidan keyin kelayotgan birinchi ot bilan son da muvofiqlashadi.

There is a book, two pens and some pencils on the table.

There are ten students and a teacher in the auditorium.

So'zlashuv nutqida oborotning qisqartirilgan formasidan foydalaniladi.

There's a picture on the wall. There' re books on the table.

Ingliz tilida Where is the table? (stol qayerda?) . The table is in the room (stol xonada) deb; What is here in the room? (xonada nima bor?) savoliga There is a table in the room (xonada stol bor)

There is (are) konstruksiyali inkor gaplarida bu konstruksiyadan so'ng **not** inkori yoki **no** olmoshi keltiriladi. There are not books on the table.

There are no books on the table. Stolda kitoblar yo'q.

So'roq gapda **to be** fe'li **there** dan oldin qo'yiladi.

Is there a note-book on the table? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

O'tgan zamonda **there is/are** konstruksiyasi **there was/were** shaklini egallaydi.

There was anybody in the classroom. Sinfda kimdir bor edi.

There were some students there. U yerda bir necha studentlar bor edi.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate into Uzbek. Rewrite the following sentences in the plural.

Change these sentences into interrogative & negative sentences.

1. There is a hen in the yard. 2. There is a cat in the room. 3. There is a chalk on the blackboard. 4. There is a table in the room? 5. There is a book on the table. 6. There is a dog in the street. 7. There is a match in the box. 8. There is a pen on the map. 9. There is a hat on the hook. 10. There is a desk in this flat. 11. There is no child in their family. 12. There is a box on the table. 13. There is a bus in the street. 14. There is a lamp on the table. 15. There is a flower on the wall.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Add it is or there is/are to the following sentences. Translate into Uzbek.

1. ... fine today. 2. ... a letter on the table.

2. ... a beautiful park near my house. 4. ... interesting to read this book. .

3. ... time to go home. 6. ... a dog in the street ... black.

4. ... no mistakes in your dictation. 8. ... two boys in the garden.

5. ... too late to come in. 10. ... a pity you can not come with John.

6. ... very far to go there. 12. ... five note-books in his bag.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"FRUITS" rasmlariga qarab notanish so'zlardan gaplar tuzing.

"VEGETABLES" rasmlariga qarab notanish so'zlardan gaplar tuzing.

"FRUITS & VEGETABLES" rasmlariga qarab har bir meva yoki sabzavotga izoh bering.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate into Uzbek. Rewrite the following sentences in the plural.

Change these sentences into interrogative & negative sentences.

1. There is a book on the table. 2. There is a dog in the street. 3. My mother is at home. 4. His uncle is in the North of Kiev. 6. There is a clock on the desk. 7. There is a note- book on the table. 8. There is a cat under the table. 9. There is a hat on the hook. 10. There is ink in the inkstand. 11. There is salt on the plate. 12. There is much milk in the jug. 13. There is much time to go there. 14. There is much tea in the tea-pot. 15. There is a cup.

LESSON 11

Phonetic drill;

UNDOSH HARF
O'QILISHI

coat[.....]
raincoat[.....]
sweater[.....]
dress[.....]
blouse[.....]
trousers[.....]
t-shirt[.....]
jacket[.....]

BIRIKMALARINING

sh – harf birikmasi [ʃ] tovushini ifodalaydi: *ship, shop, shark, sheep...*

ch – harf birikmasi [tʃ] tovushini ifodalaydi: *child, chair, chalk, chess...*

ch – harf birikmasi [k] tovushini ifodalaydi: *chemist, chord, chorus...*

th – harf birikmasi [ð] tovushini ifodalaydi: *this, than, father, mother...*

th – harf birikmasi [θ] tovushini ifodalaydi: *thin, north, thank, truth...*

ck – harf birikmasi [k] tovushini ifodalaydi: *cock, clock, block, kick...*

ph – harf birikmasi [f] tovushini ifodalaydi: *photo, phone, physics,*

wh – harf birikmasi [h] tovushini ifodalaydi: *who, whom, whose, whole...*

wh – harf birikmasi [v] tovushini ifodalaydi: *wheat, when, why, which...*

Vocabulary exercises.

KIYIMLAR		CLOTHES
1	<i>palto</i>	<i>coat[.....]</i>
2	<i>plash</i>	<i>raincoat[.....]</i>
3	<i>jemfer</i>	<i>sweater[.....]</i>
4	<i>ko'ylak</i>	<i>dress[.....]</i>
5	<i>kofta</i>	<i>blouse[.....]</i>
6	<i>shim</i>	<i>trousers[.....]</i>
7	<i>futbolka</i>	<i>T-shirt[.....]</i>
8	<i>kurtka</i>	<i>jacket[.....]</i>

9	<i>kostyum</i>	<i>suit[.....]</i>
10	<i>galstuk</i>	<i>tie[.....]</i>
11	<i>qalpoq</i>	<i>cap[.....]</i>
12	<i>shlyapa</i>	<i>hat[.....]</i>

Grammar revision

SO 'ROQ OLMOSHLARI (INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)

1. So'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:

Who (whom) *kim, kimni, whose kimning, what pima, which qaysi.*

2. **Who** ikki kelishikda ishlatiladi: Bosh kelishikda **who**, obyektiv kelishikda **whom**. **Who va whom** adamlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

3. *Who olmosh* - of bo'lib gapda ega yoki ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Who came here yesterday? Kecha bu yerga kim keldi? (Ega)

Who is that man? U kishi kim? (ot-kesim)

A. Who ega bo'lib keiganda undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi:

Who is there? U yerda kim bor?

Who has taken my pencil? Mening galamimni kim oldi?

5. **Who** of-kesim tarkibida kelganda bog'lovchi fe'l gapping egasi bilan shaxs va sonda moslashadi:

Who is that boy (he)? U bola kim?

Who are **those boys(they)?** U bolalar kim?

6. Whom to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi, og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha **whom** o'rnida **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you meet there? Who(whom) did you ask about it?

7. **Whom** istagan predlog bilan ishlatilishi mumkin:

To whom did you show the letter? **Of whom** are you speaking?

By whom is the letter signed? **With whom** did you come yesterday?

8. Whomga taallugli predlog odatda fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa, to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi, ushbu holda **whom** o'rnida ko'pincha **who** ishlatiladi:

Who (whom) did you show the letter **to**?

Who (whom) is the letter signed **by**?

Who (whom) did you receive the telegram **from**?

Who (whom) are you speaking **of**?

Who (whom) did you come with yesterday?

Izoh: **Whom** o'rnida **who** ishlatilganda predlog faqat fe'ldan keyin, to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa faqat to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi.

Whom ning oldida predlog qo'yilmaydi.

9. **Whose kimning** olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi va otning ko'rsatkichi bo'lganligi uchun, **whose** dan keyin kelgan of artikl bilan ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

Whose dictionary is this? **Whose book** did you take?

10. **What** olmosh-ot va olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi.

EACH VA EVERY OLMOSHLARI

1. **Each** *har bir olmoshi* shaxs yoki buyumlarning cheklangan miqdoriga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Each olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

2. **Each** olmosh-sifat bo'lib birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida ishlatiladi. Each ko'rsatkich bo'lganligi uchun undan keyin kelgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin:

There are new houses on **each side** of the street.

Each student in our group has a dictionary.

3. **Each** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda undan keyin ko'pincha **of** predlogi ishlatiladi: **Each of us** received a ticket to the concert.

There were four students in the room, and I gave a ticket to **each (of them)**.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: That is a cat -Those are cats

1. That is a dog. 2. That is a pen. 3. That is a doll. 4. That is a ball. 5. That is a pencil. 6. That is a red pencil. 7. That is a hand. 8. That is a hat. 9. That is a bed. 10. That is a rock. 11. That is a ship. 12. That is a film. . 13. That is a book. 14. That is a note-book. 15. That is a cup 16. That is an egg.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: This is a pen-Is this a pen?-What is this?

1. This is a eat. 2. That is a pencil. 3. It is a box. 4. This is an egg. 5. That is a desk. 6. It is a red pen. 7. This is a black dog. 8. That is a good film. 9. It is a stick. 10. It is a cock.

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put in where or when.

1. ... is the table? 2. ... is he in bed? 3. ... is the pencil? 4. ... are the books? 5. ... is he at school? 6. ... is the ink? 7. ... are they? 8. ... is she back? 9. ... are the bookcases? 10. ... is Ann at home?

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial), but if possible do this exercise in written form.

Homework 1-MASHQ (Yozma)

"CLOTHES" rasmlariga qarab har bir kiyimga izoh bering.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: This is a book-These are books.

1. This is a cat. 2. This is a dog. 3. This is a hat. 4. This is a box. 5. This is a bag. 6. This is a pencil. 7. This is a cup. 8. This is a map.

7. This is a bad pen. 8. This is a hand. 9. This is an egg. 10. This is a desk. 11. This is a copybook. 12. This is a red pencil. 13. This is a hut. 14. This is a rock. 15. This is a film.

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put in **who** or **what**.

1. ... is in the room? 2. ... is on the desk? 3. is in- bed? 4. ... is in the cup? 5. . . is in the ink-stand? 6. . . . is in the book? 7. . . . is a teacher? 8. . . . is his name? 9. . . . is a king? 10. . . . is a man? 11. . . . is on the table? 12. . . is in the cupboard?

UNIT # 3. LESSON 12. CONTROL WORK

LESSON 13 . Phonetic drill;

shopping[.....]
pleasure[.....]
place[.....]
save[.....]
time[.....]
popular[.....]
housewife[.....]
money[.....]
together[.....]
generally[.....]
butcher's[.....]
beef[.....]
greengrocer's[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

shopping	<i>xarid qilish</i>	together	birga
pleasure	<i>rohat</i>	generally	<i>umuman</i>
place	<i>joy</i>	butcher's	qassobxona
save	<i>asramoq</i>	beef	mol go'shti
time	<i>vaqt</i>	greengrocer's	<i>ko'kat do'koni</i>
popular	<i>mashxur</i>	fruiter's	meva sotuvchi
housewife	<i>uy bekasi</i>	beans	loviyalar
money	<i>pul</i>	baker's	nonvoy

Read the text

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT SHOPPING

Shopping can be both a "must" (zarurat) & a pleasure. Those who hate shopping place order by phone & it saves them a lot of time. Ordering food products by phone is therefore growing more popular. Most housewives

would like to see what they are getting for their money & do their shopping out themselves.

My friend Alice & I do our shopping together, generally on Saturdays. Last Saturday I went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef & then to the greengrocer's, which is also a fruiter's for some eating apples & cooking apples, a dozen oranges, beans, potatoes & a good-sized head of cabbage. Then we went to the baker's & paid for the bread and bought some fruit-cake & half a dozen small cakes.

We all wear clothes & eat food that's why shopping is very important in our life.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

Ordering food products by phone is.....
Most housewives would like to see what
My friend Alice & I do our shopping together.....
Then we went to the baker's & paid for the bread.....
We all wear clothes & eat food that's why shopping.....

Grammar revision

PREDLOG(THE PREPOSITION)

Predlog deb *ot* (yoki *olmoshning*) gapdagi boshqa so'zlarning munosabatini ko'rsatuvchi yordamchi so'zlarga aytiladi. Ingliz tilida kelishib go'shimchalari yo'qligi uchun ular ko'p hollarda o'zbek tilidagi kelishil go'shimchalari vazifasini bajaradi:

He lives in London. U Londonda yashaydi.

He is sitting under a tree. U daraxt ostida o'tiribdi.

After dinner he went to the library. U tushlikdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi.

He came with his brother. U akasi bilan keldi.

1. Har bir predlog bir nechta mustagil ma'nolarda kelishi mumkin.

Masalan, in predlogi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

a) -da (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):

He lives in London. U Londonda yashaydi.

b) -da (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, oy va yil oldida):

He will arrive in May. U may oyida keladi.

c) keyin ma'nosida:

He will return in an hour. U bir soatdan keyin qaytib keladi.

d) -da, ichida, mobaynida:

The house was built **in** three months. Uy uch oy ichida qurildi.

e) Ko'p hollarda u yoki bu predlogning ishlatilishi undan oldin kelayotgan fe'lga, sifatga yoki otga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, to depend fe'li o'zidan keyin on predlogini talab qiladi: It doesn't depend **on** me. Bu menga bog'liq emas.

Predlogning gapdagi o'rni

2. Predloglar a yoki olmoshdan oldie keladi. Agar otning aniqlovchisi

bo'lsa predlog shu aniglovchidan oldin keladi:

He works at a factory. U fabrikada ishlaydi.

He works at a large **factory**. U katta fabrikada ishlaydi.

3. Ammo quyidagi hollarda predlog o'zi qarashli bo'lgan so'zning oldida emas, gapning oxirida keladi (fe'ldan keyin keladi, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin keladi):

a) Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma so'roq gaplarda, predlog what, who(m), which olmoshlariga yoki **where** ravishiga qarashli bo'lganda gapning oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin.

Ammo predlog so'roq so'zlardan oldida ham kelishi mumkin:

What are you looking **at**? Siz nimaga qarayapsiz?

Who(m) did he speak to? U kim bilan gaplashdi?

b) Aniqllovchi ergash gaplami bosh gaplarga bog'laydigan nisbiy olmoshlarga qarashli predloglar gapping oxirida fe'ldan keyin, agar to'ldiruvchi bo'lsa to'ldiruvchidan keyin kelishi mumkin. Predloglar nisbiy olmoshdan oldida ham kelishi mumkin:

The house which he lives **in** is very. U yashaydigan uy juda katta.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Use **IN, ON and AT** in the appropriate blanks

in	in May, in spring, in 1979 in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
on	on Monday, on June 27, on the 2nd of June, on New Year's day
at	at 2 p. m. , at noon, at night, at midnight, at Christmas

1. They were married ...May, 1979.
2. They got married ...a Monday.
3. My birthday comes ...the third of May.
4. Our classes will end ...June 24.
5. He was cheerful ...breakfast.
6. He may come . . . any moment.
7. He'll come . . . noon and leave. . . . midnight.
8. We don't have to work.... January 1.

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put **IN, ON, and AT** in the appropriate sentences where is necessary.

1. They live Navruz Street.
2. He left home sunset.
3. He was sitting the car.
4. Put your books . . . the table.
5. She grew up a small town.
6. The longest river the world is the Nile.
7. I'm always tired bed time.
8. She was.... the bus stop.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form. Homework**

Homework for the retell & writing!

1-MASHQ

"SHOPPING" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"SHOPPING" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Choose the correct preposition for each sentence.

1. Priya usually writes a pencil. (with, for)
2. I gave my pen . . . a friend of mine. (to, for)
3. We put our new table the corner the room. (in, at/to, of)
4. We always walk school, (to, toward)
5. Jane arrived the office.... 9 p. m. today. (in, at/at, at)
6. My friend is married a doctor. (to, with)
7. Noila is very popular her friends . . . Institute. (for, with/in, at)
8. Who is paying these tickets? (for, of)
9. They live the house . . . the street from ours. (in, at/across, by)
10. I have a lot of books history my house. (on, for/in, at)

LESSON 14

Phonetic drill.

BODY
brain[.....]
blood[.....]
gland[.....]
artery[.....]
vein[.....]
stomach[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

		BODY
1	miya	brain[.....]
2	qon	blood[.....]
3	bez	gland[.....]
4	arteriya	artery[.....]
5	vena	vein[.....]
6	oshqozon	stomach[..... .]
7	o'pka	lung[.....]
8	yurak	heart[.....]
9	jigar	liver[.....]
10	o't pufagi	bile[.....]
11	ichak	intestine[..... .]
12	buyrak	kidney[.....]

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT THE PARTS OF BODY

The human body consists of the following main parts: a head, a torso and limbs. Our head is the centre of all bodily activity. The forehead, the eyes, the eyebrows and

the eyelashes, the nose, the mouth, the cheeks and the chin, make the face. The mouth consists of two lips, teeth and a tongue. The eyes and the ears are very important organs. We see with our eyes and we hear with our ears.

The main parts of the torso are the chest, the shoulders, the blades, the back,

the waist and the hips. The leg consists of a thigh, a calf, a knee, a chin, an ankle and a foot. The foot in its turn consists of a heel, a sole, an instep, a ball and toes.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

The human body consists of

Our head is the centre

The forehead, the eyes

The mouth consists of two lips

We see with our eyes and we hear

The main parts of the torso are

The leg consists of a thigh.....

The foot in its turn consists.....

Grammar revision

SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE)

Predmetning belgi yoki xususiyatini bildiruvchi so'zlar sifat deyiladi. Sifat ifodalangan belgi yoki xususiyat har xil bo'lishi mumkin. *Masalan: red – qizil, sweet – shirin, big – katta, clever – aqlli, young – yosh, greedy – ochko'z, interesting – qiziqarli va boshqalar. Ularning ayrimlari predmetning rangi yoki tusini anglatga ayrimlari predmetning nimadan qilinganligini ko'rsatadi.*

Sifat strukturasi ko'ra sodda (simple), yasama (derived) va qo'shma (compound) bo'lishi mumkin.

a)sodda sifatlar:

Tub morfemalardan iborat bo'lgan sifatlar sodda sifatlar deyiladi. Sodda sifatlar uzoq va so'z yasovchi affikslarga bo'linmaydi. *Masalan: big – katta, green – yashil, clever – aqlli, warm – issiq, clean – toza, dry – quruq va boshqalar.*

long – uzun – longer – uzunroq – (the) longest – eng uzun

big – katta – bigger – kattaroq – (the) biggest – eng katta

deep – chuqur – deeper – chuqurroq – (the) deepest – eng chuqur

b) yasama sifatlar:

Yasama sifatlar tub sifatlarga soʻz yasovchi affikslar qoʻshilishidan tashkil topadi. *Masalan: cream – creamy, care – ful – careful, un – mind – ful – unmindful.*

c) qoʻshma sifatlar (*Compound adjectives*)

Bu sifatlar oʻz navbatida ikkiga boʻlinadi:

1) oddiy qoʻshma sifatlar: *trouble – free, true – blue, true – bred, sea – born.*

2) qoʻshma yasama sifatlar: *blackguardly, black – hearted.*

Yuqoridagi qoʻshma sifatlarga turli predlog, bogʻlovchi va boshqa soʻzlar vositasida yasalgan soʻzlarni ham qoʻshish mumkin:

coast – to – coast – qirgʻoqdan – qirgʻoqqacha

black - & - white television – rangsiz (oddiy) televizor

Sifat darajalari (*Degrees of comparision*)

Sifat darajalari maxsus morfemalar yordamida asliy sifatlarning oʻz morfemalarini oʻzgartirishlari yoki sintaktik yoʻl bilan boshqa soʻzlarga birikishlari natijasida aniqlayotgan soʻzlarning belgi yoki xususiyatlariga koʻra bir biriga teng, ortiq yoki kamroqligini anglatadi.

a) oddiy daraja (*Positive degree*)

b) qiyosiy daraja (*Comparative degree*)

c) orttirma daraja (*Superlative degree*)

Sifatning oddiy darajasi predmetlarning belgi yoki xususiyatlarini va boshqa predmetlarning belgi yoki xususiyatlariga solishtirmay ifodalovchi kategorial formadir. *Masalan: He’s as tall as Bob - U Bobdek baland.*

Sifatning qiyosiy darajasi bir predmet belgi yoki xususiyatlarini ikkinchi predmet belgi yoki xususiyatlaridan ortiqroq, yuqoriroq yoki kamroq ekanligini koʻrsatadi. Sifatning orttirma darajasi bir turkumdagi predmetlar ichidan yoki bir nechtasining belgi yoki xususiyatiga koʻra, qolganlaridan juda ortiq yoki kamligini koʻrsatadi. *Masalan: hottest, shortest, tallest.*

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate it into Uzbek. Notice the adjectives in the sentences.

Cindy and Stewart got married today They had the biggest wedding of the year. Everyone was there. Cindy had a lovely white dress. She was the prettiest girl at the wedding. Stewart was a very handsome groom. Today they were the happiest people in the world.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Form the superlative form of the adjective. Follow the examples.

Cindy and Stewart/ happy couple/world/are/the

Cindy and Stewart are the happiest couple in the world.

Helen / ambitious girl/ our school. Helen is the most ambitious girl in our school

1. Ali/lazy student/class/is/in
2. The Nile/long river/the world/in/is
3. Ayse and Nursen/smart girls/ in their class/are
4. Mount Everest/high mountain/in/is/the world.
5. Istanbul/in/beautiful city/is/the world.

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate all the sentences into Uzbek. Follow the examples.

Is Mr. Wealthy rich? He is the richest man I have ever met.

1. Is Jack a clever student?
2. Is Shahlokhon beauteous girl?
3. Is Mr. Norris very busy?
4. Is Fred very capable?
5. Is Martha a good teacher?

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"PARTS OF BODY" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"PARTS OF BODY" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Follow the examples.

He is very strong. He can lift almost anything.

He is strong enough to lift almost anything.

1. Mr. White's car is very big. It can hold seven people.
2. Barbara is very lucky. She can have everything she wants.
3. Mr. White is very energetic. He likes to work in the garden every day.
4. Tom is very hungry. He is going to eat five helpings of pilaf.
5. I'm very thirsty. I am going to drink five glasses of water.

LESSON 15

Phonetic drill. Write transcriptions yourself!

figure[.....]	red[.....]
feet[.....]	hazel[.....]
appearance[.....]	cheeks[.....]
tall[.....]	dimples[.....]
middle-sized[.....]	smile[.....]
thin[.....]	gait[.....]
plump[.....]	light[.....]
wrinkled[.....]	step[.....]
freckles[.....]	heavy[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

figure	qomat	red	qizil(mala)
feet	oyoqlar	hazel	jigarrang
appearance	ko'rinish(qiyofa)	cheeks	yanoglar
tall	novcha	dimples	kuldirgich
middle-sized	o'rta bo'yli	smile	tabassum
thin	ozg'in	gait	yurish
plump	semiz	light	yengil
wrinkled	ajin bosgan	step	qadam(iz)
freckles	toshmalar	heavy	og'ir

Read the text

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT APPEARANCE

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval or square. In summer some people may have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited.

Its color may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different color grey, green, black, or hazel (brown).

Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump hollow (if a person is very ill). Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's. The manner of walking is called the walk (gait). One's step may be: light, heavy or firm.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. A person may be tall
2. In summer some people
3. People's hair may be long or short.....
4. Cheeks may be rosy or pale
5. One's step may be: light.....

Grammar revision

OT (THE NOUN)

Mustaqil ma'noni, yani predmet yoki predmetlashganlikni anglatgan, ma'lum grammatik kategoriyalarga ega bo'lgan hamda gapda boshqa so'zlar tomonidan aniqlanib, asosan ega, to'ldiruvchi yoki predikativ vasifasida

kelgan so'zlar ot deyiladi.

Otrning asosiy belgilari (noun determiners)

Ot turkimiga kiruvchi so'zlarni boshqa so'z turkumlaridan ajratib turadigan ma'lum tashqi struktura, leksik – grammatik belgilari mavjud bo'lib, ular uch guruhga bo'linadi.

OTLARNING KO'PLIK SONI (THE PLURAL FORMS OF THE NOUNS)

Birlik sondagi otga **-s, (-es)** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali otlarning ko'plik shakli yasaladi.

-s qo'shimchasi undosh, unli yoki o'qilmaydigan **“e”** bilan tugagan otlar oxirida qo'shiladi: a lamp – lamps, a pie – pies, a flower – flowers, a ball – balls...

-es qo'shimchasi – **s, ss, x, ch, sh, tch** kabi harf va harf birikmalariga tugagan so'zlarga qo'shiladi.

Bus – buses, dress – dresses, fox – foxes, dish – dishes, bench – benches...

-es qo'shimchasi – undosh **+y** va **f, fe** bilan tugagan otlarga qo'shilganda **y** harfi – **i** ga, **f** harfi – **v** ga aylanadi. city – cities, country – countries, leaf – leaves, knife – knives. Ingliz tilida ayrim otlarning ko'plik shakli yuqoridagi o'zgarishi bilan ko'plikka aylanadi. Masalan: man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, ox – oxen...

SANALADIGAN OTLAR (COUNTABLE NOUNS)

Biz sanay oladigan narsalar sanaladigan otlar hisoblanadi. Ularning birlik va ko'plik shakli bor. Sanaladigan otlar bilan sonlarni ishlatsa bo'ladi. Masalan: “one girl”, “two girls” deyish mumkin.

There're 27 students in your auditorium.

Ma'rura likes dogs but she doesn't like parrots.

SANALMAYDIGAN OTLAT (UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS)

Biz sanay olmaydigan narsalar sanalmaydigan otlar hisoblanadi. Ularning ko'pligi yo'q. Sanalmaydigan otlar bilan sonlar ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: “one milk”, “two milks” va boshqalar deb aytilish mumkin emas.

Sanalmaydigan otlar: fire – olov, water – suv, air – havo, butter – sariyog', tea – choy, qahva – coffee, gold – oltin, wheat – bug'doy, paper – qog'oz, blood – qon va boshqalar.

Bundan tashqari juft narsalarni anglatadigan otlar mavjud bo'lib, ular huddi ko'plik shaklga o'xshab **“s”** harfi bilan tugaydi, lekin ularni ko'pincha faqat birlikda ishlatish mumkin. Masalan: scissors – qaychi, jeans – jinsi, trousers – shim, spectacles – ko'zoynak, tights – kolgotki, shorts – short, economics – iqtisodiyot, physics – fizika, mathematics – matematika, athletics – atletika, gymnastics – gimnastika...

Mavhum otlar belgi, xususiyat, holat va harakat nomlarini ifodalab keladi.

Mavhum otlar predmeti bo'lmasa ham predmet o'rnida ishlatilib, odatda donalab sanalmaydi: conscience – insof, influenza – gripp, goodness – yaxshilik va boshqalar.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Arrange the following nouns into countable and uncountable nouns.

student, apple, tomato, milk, flower, metal, advice, adventure, jam, child, furniture, horse, family, newspaper, school, mother, morning, brother,

game, laboratory, skate, dictionary, composition, . cupboard, pencil, pleasure, water, money, word, text, paper, star, pronunciation, mistake, county, autumn, holiday, question, spelling, doctor, piano, parents, cousin, film, chalk, nephew, translation, lesson, door, father, night, language, fish, cotton, afternoon, winter, St. Peterbourg, Saturday, postman.

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 2-MASHQ

Put the nouns in brackets in the correct number.

1. The woman took five (book) out of the bag and gave him . 2. (writer) write (book). 3. (mother) is kind to a little (child). 4. The (people of all the world, want peace, social progress and happiness). 5. The Uzbek (people) are very hospitable. 6. You must eat more (fruit). 7. Our (family) like to watch TV every day. 8. Don't make (friend) with bad (boy). 9. The (fisherman) carried the (knot) with the (fish) into the (cave). 10. When the puppet told all these (lie), his (nose) began to grow. 11. Pinocchio waited for the snail three (hour). 12. The puppet was very glad to see these good (thing). 13. They will have (breakfast) in our house 14. I shall buy a hundred. (cake) and five hundred (sweet).

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"APPEARANCE" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"APPEARANCE" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Explain the formation of the plural forms of the nouns in the following sentences.

1. In our flat there are three rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. One room is a sitting-room, the second is a dining-room and the third is a bedroom. In the sitting-room you can see a large carpet on the floor, a sofa and two armchairs. 2. My mother has a study. 3. Women are our mothers and happiness. 4. The Mr. Vintners must go to Moscow. 5. His family may arrive on Monday.

3-MASHQ(Yozma)

Put the following nouns in columns according to their singular and plural forms.

scissors, Pushkin, glasses, trousers, The Volga, rice, progress spectacles, water, clothes, strength pincers, cotton, Mathematics, Linguistics, love, optics, the Thames, breeches, tea, gold, milk, politics; phonetics, ink, Samarkand, butter...

LESSON 16

Phonetic drill;

everybody[.....]
enough[.....]

physical[.]
part[.]
help[.]
health[.]
competitions[.]
results[.]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

everybody	<i>hamma</i>	main	muhim
enough	<i>yetarli</i>	young	<i>yosh</i>
physical	<i>jismoniy</i>	strong	kuchli
part	<i>qism</i>	champions	championlar
help	<i>yordam bermoq</i>	useful	<i>foydali</i>
health	<i>sog'lik</i>	different	har xil
competitions	<i>musobaqalar</i>	always	doimo
results	<i>natijalar</i>	games	o'yinlar

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT SPORT

Everybody know much enough about physical training and sports. They are part of our everyday life. Sports help people to keep in good health. Many children are interested in sport. They take part in sports activities, they go to a sport club or to sports school. From time to time competitions are held in sports and games and we often hear about new champions. We know that during such competitions they find out those who can produce the best results. And the main thing is to help young people to be healthy and strong. All people can go in for sports, but not all of them can become champions. A sportsman must train for very much time and know many things about this kind of sport. At the same time it must be said that physical training and sports are very useful.

If someone asks each one of you to name your favourite sport or game, there will be many different answers. They will be athletics, tennis, hockey, football, swimming, basketball and so on. Suppose you are asked if you prefer to play team games or individual games. Again the answers will be different. Team sports are more interesting because they need quick thinking, character and self –control.

Always remember that you are playing for the school, not yourself, with a team, not only you.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. They take part in sports activities, they go
2. From time to time competitions are held.....
3. We know that during such competitions.....
4. A sportsman must train for very much time.....

5. If someone asks each one of you to name
6. Suppose you are asked if you prefer
7. Team sports are more interesting because

Grammar revision

THE ARTICLES

1. Choose the appropriate articles

The sun came out right after ... rain & there was ... beautiful rainbow in ... sky

- A) a/-/ B) the/the/a C) -/a/a D) the/a/the

2. Choose the appropriate articles

...English spoken in ... Leeds is different from ... English spoken in L-A

- A) -/-/an B) the/-/the C) an/-/an D) the/-/an

3. Choose the appropriate articles

I'm very fond of Farangiz, there's ... great charm about ... girl

- A) the/- B) -/- C) a/the D) a/-

4. Choose the appropriate articles

.... first thing we must do is to have some food & then go out for ... long walk.

- A) the/a B) a/- C) the/the D) the/-

5. Choose the appropriate articles

My uncle lived on the ground floor of ... old house on ... River Cam

- A) the/a B) the/- C) -/- D) an/the

6. Choose the appropriate articles

Austin is on ... night duty. When I go to ... bed, he goes to ... work.

- A) -/-/ B) the/-/a C) -/the/a D) -/a/a

7. Choose the appropriate articles

... Brachoes have ... nice house ... house is large as well as comfortable.

- A) the/a/a B) -/-/the C) the/a/the D) the/-/-

8. Choose the appropriate articles

Uncle Mauricio was ... old man with ... white hair & dark eyes.

- A) the/a B) an/the C) -/a D) an/a

PRONOUNS

1. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

If has..... questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

- A) someone/any B) anyone/any C) none/any D) anyone/none

2. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

If.... has a high temperature, she will stay at home.

- A) I B) you C) she D) we

3. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

A friend of ... told About it.

- A) mine/me B) your/me C) his/my D) mine/she

4. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

This isn't ...book/ It must be

- A) your/she B) his/her C) her/me D) my/yours

5. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

John has lost...screwdriver. Leave... ..

- A) yours/her/mine B) his/him/yours C) our/him/their D) my/me/his

6. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

Of course I used to be wealthy.

- A) myself B) mine C) my D) me

7. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

I can take care of the baby instead of

1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

A) he B) she C) you D) me

8. Choose the appropriate pronouns.

...eyes were as bright as....

A) mine/you B) hers/she C) ours/our D) his/hers

PREPOSITIONS

1. Choose the appropriate preposition.

This land is rich ... minerals.

A) of B) in C) on D) with

2. Choose the appropriate preposition.

Paola is the person I can rely ...

A) upon B) at C) to D) –

3. Choose the appropriate preposition.

Celine had been ill ... two days

A) on B) by C) for D) in

4. Choose the appropriate preposition.

My dream is to sail ... the world,

A) over B) near C) above D) around

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D

5. Choose the appropriate preposition.

I checked a book ... the library

A) from B) of C) at D) for

6. Choose appropriate preposition.

Luciano went ... Mexico a month ago.

A) on B) in C) at D) to

7. Choose appropriate preposition.

Camila married ... a pianist.

A) to B) with C) for D) in

8. Choose appropriate preposition.

The plane flew low ... the field.

A) along B) across C) over D) under

5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D

THE ADJECTIVE & NOUN

1. Choose the appropriate adjective.

If birds fly than usually, it will rain.

A) The lowest B) low C) The lower

D) lower

2. Choose the appropriate adjective.

Sam is certainly person you ever met.

A) more unusual B) unusual

C) The most unusual D) The unusualest

3. Choose the appropriate adjective.

It's ... here than it's in the street.

A) a hot B) hotter

C) the hotter D) the hottest

4. Choose the appropriate adjective.

Mike speaks Spanish & French ... of all.

A) the best B) the better

C) a good D) better

5. Choose the uncountable noun

A) sea B) flea C) toy D) tea

6. Choose the uncountable noun

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D

5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D

A)gold B)cold C)old D)hold

7. Choose the countable noun

A)advice B)coffee C)milk D)balloon

8. Choose the countable noun

A)music B)blood C) D)hold E)doll

UNIT # 4. LESSON 17. CONTROL WORK

LESSON 18

Phonetic drill

house[.....]	linoleum[.....]
flat[.....]	carpet[.....]
modern[.....]	comfortable[.....]
conveniences[.....]	balcony[.....]
living-room[.....]	sofa[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

house	<i>uy</i>	linoleum	linolium
flat	<i>etaj(uy)</i>	carpet	<i>gilam</i>
modern	<i>zamonaviy</i>	comfortable	<i>qulay</i>
conveniences	<i>sharoitlar</i>	balcony	<i>balkon</i>
living-room	<i>mehmonxona</i>	sofa	<i>divan</i>
bedroom	<i>yotoqxona</i>	bookcase	<i>kitobjavoni</i>
kitchen	<i>oshxona</i>	gas-stove	<i>gaz plitasi</i>
bathroom	<i>vannaxona</i>	frig	<i>muzlatgich</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT

My flat

Our house is a short walk from the trolleybus stop. We live in panel house on the fourth floor. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, running cold and hot water, telephone & lift . Our flat consists of three rooms, kitchen, bathroom and a hall.

First there is a small hall with a mirror and small table with a telephone on it.

The three rooms of our flat are: living-room, bedroom, my study. The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor. All the rooms are papered with

wallpaper of a different pattern and color.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. It's a large room with a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and low table with a TV-set on the left hand side of the room. On the right hand side there is a cupboard. There is a bookcase near it.

The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds and wardrobe.

The kitchen is handily arranged: there is a gas-stove, a frig, a deep sink, built-in cupboards and a table that folds against the wall when not in use.

Answer the questions

1. Is your flat big or small?
2. On what floor is your flat?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
5. What can you say about bedroom?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Our flat has all modern conveniences:
2. Our flat consists of three rooms, kitchen
3. All the rooms are papered with
4. The living-room is the largest
5. The kitchen is handily arranged:

Grammar revision

"TO BE" FE'LI

1. Boshqa fe'llardan farq qilib to be fe'lining Simple Presentda 1-shaxs birlikda I am, 3-shaxs birlikda he (she, it) is va ko'plikda, we (you, they) are shakllari mavjud.

2. To be fe'lining Simple Past zamonda birlik va ko'plik uchun alohida shakllari mavjud: I (he, she, it) was, we (you, they) were.

3. Bo'lishsiz gaplar yasashda to be fe'lining shaklidan keyin not inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi: I am not, I was not.

4. So'roq gaplar yasashda to be fe'lining shakli egadan oldinga o'tkaziladi: Am I? Was I?

5. To be fe'li faqat ikkita davom zamonda ishlatiladi: Present Continuous **va** Past Continuous da va majhul nisbatda: I'm being invited, I was being invited.

6. **To be** fe'li **Perfect Continuous** zamonlarida ishlatilmaydi.

7. **To be** fe'lining buyruq bo'lishsiz shakli umumiy qoidaga asosan, uning oldiga do not (don't)ni qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Don't be angry. Don't be late.

8. Og'zaki nutqda **Simple** Presentning bo'lishli shaklida odatda quyidagi

qisqartirmalar yuz beradi: **I'm, you're, he's, she's**, it's, we're, they're, I'm not, isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't

IT IS ... THAT ... BIRIKMASI

1. Agar biror gap bo`lagiga urg'u bermoqchi bo'lsak, shu gap bo'lagini **it is (was)** that (who, whom) birikmasi orasiga joylashtiramiz. Agar I met his sister in the park. *Men* uning singlisini *parkda uchratdim* gapidagi I egasiga urg'u bermoqchi bo'lsak *Ini it was* va that orasiga joylashtiramiz:

It was I that (who) met his sister in the park. .

2. Agar his sister to'ldiruvchini ajratib ko'rsatmogchi bo'lsak uni **it was** va **that** (whom)ning orasiga go'yamiz:

It was his sister that (whom) I met in the park.

3. Agar **in** the park o`rin holini ajratib ko'rsatmogchi bo'lsak, uni **it was** va that orasiga joylashtiramiz

It was in the park that I met his sister. Parkda using singlisini uchratdim.

4. It is . . . that birikmasi yordamida ergash gaplami ham ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

I told him the news after he had returned from London.

It was after he had returned from London that I told him the news.

5. Until (till) mavjud bo'lgandagi notii bo'lishsizliklarning tarjimasiga e'tibor bering:

We did not receive a letter from them **until (till)** May.

It was not until (till) May that we received a letter from them.

She did not learn the truth until (till) she returned home.

I was not until (till) she returned home that she learned the truth.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put in the verbs "am", "is", or "are" in "The Fox and the Grapes" story

A Fox comes to a big garden which.... full of tasty

grapes. The fox.... very hungry he.....ready to eat the grapes.

But the grapes..... very high, and it..... difficult to get them. The Fox

begins to jump. He jumps, again and again, but there.... no result. When the

Fox _____ tired, he goes away and says loudly: "I do not want to eat these grapes! They....."

too green. I..... sure that they.....not tasty at all".

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Read the dialogue and make up your own. Learn it by heart.

Dialogue

R: Hello. Oxford 3452146

N: Hello. Is that Roger?

R: Yes. Oh, Nancy. How is Sydney?

N: Great! It's summer. We can walk & swim.

R: Lucky you. It's winter & cold. I'm at home.

N: Oh, poor you. Come & visit us in Sydney.

R: Thanks to speak to you. Bye.

N: Bye.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY FLAT" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY FLAT" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

Enjoy yourself. Learn it by heart. Translate it into Uzbek in the best way.

Limericks

In the capital town of Peru,
Everyone walks two by two, -
They ask each other:
"Are you my brother?"
And it ends with "How do you do".

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put in the words "is", "are" or "am".

1. Akmal.... in Tashkent now. 2. Yulduz and Umida.... not in Tashkent, they...in Ferghana. 3. I..... at home now. 4. I ten years old. 5. Ilhom and G'ulom.....older than I..... 6. The director..... very busy all day. 7. My sister.....not at school now, she..... at home. 8. The cat..... under the bed, and the kittens...on the bed. 9. Who.....under the bed? 10. Thank you, I.....not hungry.

LESSON 19

Phonetic drill.

different[.....]	soccer[.....]
hobby[.....]	popular[.....]
skating[.....]	choose[.....]
skiing[.....]	like[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

different	<i>turli xil</i>	choose	tanlamoq
hobby	<i>sevimli mashg'ulot</i>	like	<i>yoqtirmoq</i>
skating	<i>konkida uchish</i>	only	faqat
skiing	<i>chang'ida uchish</i>	watch	ko'rmoq
soccer	<i>futbol</i>	strong	<i>kuchli</i>
popular	<i>mashxur</i>	weak	kuchsiz
should	<i>kerak</i>	mind	aql
healthy	<i>sog'lom</i>	body	tana

Read the text

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY HOBBY

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at Institute. Students play soccer, basketball, volleyball I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now.

I take part in different competitions. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, look much better, sleeps much better. Your physical training will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favorite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Questions

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you chose tennis?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Many people go in for sports.....
2. Tennis became.....
3. If one goes in for sports
4. Because I think that it is very important
5. My favorite proverb says.....

Grammar revision

THE VERB "TO HAVE"

Og'zaki nutqda **to have** fe'li o'mida bozirgi zamonda **have (has) got** ishlatiladi:

I have = I have got = I've got, **I've** got a large library = I have a large library.

Has he got a good dictionary? = Has he a good dictionary?

I haven't got an English dictionary = I have no English dictionary.

Agar to'ldiruvchi kishilik olmoshidan yasalgan bo'lsa bo'lishsiz gaplarda haven't, hasn't emas faqat **haven't** got va hasn't got ishlatiladi.

I haven't got it. He hasn't got them

To have fe'li Bator otlar bilan birikib keladi va o'zining dastlabki *bor (ega)* bo'lmog' ma'nosini yo'qotadi:

to have dinner - ovqatlanmoq; to have a rest - dam olmoq; to have breakfast - nonushta qilmoq; to have a walk - sayr qilmoq; to have supper - kechki ovqatni yemoq; to have a smoke - chekmoq; to have a talk - gaplashmoq, to have a good time - vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq; to have a quarrel - janjallashmoq;

Yugoridagi iboralarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari Simple **Present** va Simple Pastda to do yordamchi fe'li yordamida yasaladi:

When do you **have** dinner? Did you **have** a good rest last summer?

We didn't have supper at home yesterday.

"To have" o'zbek tilida – bor, ega bo'lmoq degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. "To have" fe'li Present Indefinite da 3-shaxs, birlik uchun– has va qolgan barcha shaxslarda– have shakliga ega. Have va has shakllarining qisqartma formalari: have='ve, has='s.

Masalan: I've a dog. She's some English books.

So'roq shaklini yasashda "have va has" fe'li egadan oldin qo'yiladi.

Masalan: Have you a copy book? Has he any friend at the college?

Inkor shaklini yasashda "have va has" fe'lidan keyin no inkor olmoshi keltiriladi. Masalan: I've no friends here. She's no interesting books.

"To have" fe'li Past Indefinite da barcha shaxslar uchun– had shakli ega. Uning qisqartma formasi – had='d. Masalan: They'd many books 2 days ago.

So'roq gapda had egadan oldin qo'yiladi. Masalan: Had we any spare time? Yes, we'd.

Inkor gapda had dan keyin no inkor olmoshi keltiriladi. Masalan: You'd no time yesterday.

"To have" fe'li Future Indefinite da 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda – shall(have), qolgan barcha shaxslarda– will (have) ko'makchi fe'llari bo'lib ishlatiladi. qisqartma formalari: shall='ll, will='ll.

Masalan: We'll have some Uzbek lessons next week. You'll have a new car in a month.

So'roq gapda shall egadan oldin qo'yiladi. Masalan: Shall we have any English lessons next week?

Inkor gapda shall, will, have dan keyin no inkori keltiriladi. They will have no any English lessons next week.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Make these sentences interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Ann has a hat. 2. You have a book. 3. Ted has bags. 4. They have a big cat.

5. Bill has a dog. 6. Ben has ten pencils. 7. She has red pens. 8. I have six books. 9. They have black desks. 10. Tom has a cup in his hand.

11. Students have English lessons, 12. I have a good map.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer the following questions.

1. I have no English books. And you? 2. Have they black pencils? 3. Has Ann

a red book? 4. How many rooms have you? 5 What have you in the bag? 6. Has Bern a dog? 7. Have you thin pads? 8. How many pens have you in the bag? 9. Has Ben ten eggs? 10. Has she a big box?

3-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

Put the correct form of the verb **to have**.

1. She ... books. 2. They English lessons. 3. Ann . . . a hat. 4. Ted a black dog. 5. We a flat. 6. I ... ten pens. 7. He a good map. 8. We.... a big cat. 9. I ... a good flat. 10. Jack ... a book. 11. Ann no bag. 12. They ten pens.

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial), but if possible do this exercise in written form.

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY HOBBY " matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY HOBBY " matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer the following questions.

1. Has Tom books? What books are they? 2. Has Ann pencils? What color are they? 3. Have you a brother? Do you like him or not? 4. Have you many friends? Do you meet them often? 5. Have we English lessons every day? 6. Has Benny birds? . 7. Has Ann a cat and a dog? 8. Have you a sister? 9. Has the teacher many pencils? 10. Have you a niece?

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Rewrite the following sentences by the names of your friends. See the pattern.

Example: I have many books – **Shakhlohon has many books.**

1. I have many note-books and pens. 2. We have a black cat. 3. We have English lessons. 4. The teacher has a big clock. 5. We have two large rooms. 6. I have five sticks. 7. We have six rooms in our flat. 8. We have five cups on the table. 9. You have pencils in the bag. 10. I have many friends at the Institute.

UNIT # 5. LESSON 20

Phonetic drill

childhood[.....]	remember[.....]
engineer[.....]	granny[.....]
passed[.....]	various[.....]
jokes[.....]	games[.....]
anecdotes[.....]	funny[.....]
kindergarten[.....]	unlike[.....]

Vocabulary exercise I

NGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

childhood	<i>bolalik</i>	remember	<i>yod olmoq</i>
engineer	<i>muhandis</i>	granny	<i>buvi</i>
passed	<i>o'tgan</i>	various	<i>turli xil</i>
jokes	<i>hazil she'rlar</i>	games	<i>o'yinlar</i>
anecdotes	<i>anekdotlar</i>	unlike	<i>o'xshamas</i>

Read the dialogue carefully and answer the questions

BOB: Did you watch TV last night, Tom?

TOM: Yes, I did.

BOB: It was a good game, wasn't it?

TOM: Oh, I didn't watch the football match. I wanted to, but my wife preferred to watch the old film.

BOB: What a party. The match was exciting, Both teams played very well.

TOM: How did it finish?

BOB: It finished in a draw. What was the film like?

TOM: It was quite good, but my wife didn't like it all. After half an hour, she stopped watching.

Questions

1. What did Tom watch on television last night?
2. Who watched the match?
3. How did the match finish?
4. Why didn't Tom watch the match?
5. What was the film like?

Read the text

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY CHILDHOOD

Let me introduce myself. My name is Komilov Azimsher. I'm an engineer. So, I'm going to tell you about my childhood. To tell the truth I know myself since 4 years. So, my childhood was passed in Ferghana region of the district of Rishtan, Jalayer village. The large Ferghana canal divides our village into two parts.

In summer days I come with my friends to the canal & swim. I have two sisters, but I always played with boys. When I was 5 years old, I learnt to read books. Sometimes my sisters are told different fairy stories, jokes, anecdotes & etc...

I went to the kindergarten with my sisters. We played various games. I always remember my childhood. There was a kind granny, whose told me a funny stories

but none of them were unlike to each other.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. So, I'm going to tell you
2. So, my childhood was passed
3. The large Ferghana canal.....
4. When I was 5 years old, I
5. I went to the kindergarten

Grammar revision

GRAMMAR: SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Oddiy hozirgi zamon barcha shaxslar uchun fe'llarning 1-asosiy shaklidan tuzilib, fe'ning oxiriga hech qanday shaxs qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi; faqat III shaxs birlikda asosiy shaklning oxiriga **-s, (es)** qo'shiladi; o'zbek tilida esa har bir shaxs uchun alohida qo'shimcha ishlatiladi, masalan:

Bo'lishli forma		So'roq formasi		Bo'lishsiz forma	
I	work	Do I	work?	I don't	work
He She It	works	Does he Does she Does it	work?	He She It	doesn't work
We	work	Do we	work?	We	don't work
You		Do you		You	
They		Do they		They	

1-MASHQ (O g' z a k i)

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Oddiy hozirgi zamon qoidasini aytib bering?
- 2) Oddiy hozirgi zamonda, mustaqil 3 ta gap tuzing.
- 3) Oddiy hozirgi zamon qaysi payt ravishlari bilan qo'llaniladi?
- 4) Oddiy hozirgi zamon ning so'roq shakli qanday yasaladi?
- 5) Oddiy hozirgi zamon ning inkor shakli qanday yasaladi?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Fill in the blanks with **do or does**,

1.]They . . . not come home. 2. She . . . not speak English well. 3. . . . they go to work by car and come home on foot?. 4. He . . . not sit in front of the teacher's table. 5. I . . . not play football today. 6. The children ...not sleep in the afternoon. 7. My sister . . . not get new books from the library every week. 8. . . . these men go to work by tram every day? 9. . . . your parents live in Tashkent or in Kokand? 10. . . . his friend sit at the window and watch the traffic? 11. . . . the birds build their nests in the summer? 12. My mother ... not want to see this film.

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate all the given words into Uzbek. Add **-s/es** to given verbs. Make up 1 sentence to each verb.

Pay attention to the Simple Present Tense.

PATTERN: read-reads / o'qimoq-o'qiyapti ; do-does / bajarmoq-bajaryapti

go, have, read, write, take, come, speak, drink, leave, bring, say, run, meet, feel, teach;

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 4-MASHQ

Translate all the sentences into Uzbek. Pay attention to the Simple Present Tense.

1. Do you read English books? No, I do not read English books. My sister reads English books. She knows English. 2. Where does your sister work? My sister works at a plant. 3. Does anybody know English here? Yes, Nosir knows well. He speaks English and translates from English into Uzbek very well. 4. He thinks that his profession is the best of all. 5. They live not far from us. 6. His wife is a dress-designer. She likes her profession. She works not far from us. 7. Lily's mother is a very honest woman. She is a doctor. She works at a clinic. 8. I'm a pupil of the 10th form now. I live in a small town near Samarkand. 9. At 2 p. m. in the afternoon the lessons are over. I come home, have my dinner, wash up the plates, forks and knives and go for a walk.

5-MASHQ

Translate all the sentences into Uzbek. Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative.

Pay attention to the Simple Present Tense.

NAMUNA:

Every day I go to the University.

Har kuni men Universitetga boraman.

Do I go to the University every day?

Every day I don't go to the University.

- 1) Sometimes the Browns go to the party.
- 2) Always I want to play chess with Maktuba.
- 3) Every morning Johnny does his morning exercises.
- 4) Usually Nuno gets up at 6 a. m.
- 5) Every week students pass their tests.

Homework 1-MASHQ

"MY CHILDHOOD" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY CHILDHOOD" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Supply correct Simple Present Tense of the given verbs in bracket.

1. She (go) to University every day. 2. The sun always (shine) in Tashkent. 3. It (rain) in winter. 4. Mother (cook) some food in the kitchen at present. 6. I

(spend) this week-end in Moscow. I (go) there every week. 7. That man (go) to the cinema every week. 9. You (teach) English? You (learn) any English? 10. I (wash) clothes at home every day. 11. He (sit) on a chair and (eat) an ice-cream. 12. I (not go) to the cinema every day. 13. The man (not like) to sit here.

LESSON 21

Phonetic drill;

sometimes[.....]	high[.....]
difficult[.....]	buildings[.....]
to give answer[.....]	office[.....]
question[.....]	problems[.....]
future[.....]	fields[.....]
profession [.....]	products [.....]
every[.....]	continue[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

sometimes	<i>bazan</i>	high	<i>baland</i>
difficult	<i>qiyin</i>	buildings	<i>binolar</i>
to give answer	<i>javob bermoq</i>	office	<i>ofis</i>
question	<i>savol</i>	problems	<i>muamolar</i>
future	<i>kelajak</i>	fields	<i>dalalar</i>
profession	<i>kasb</i>	agricultural	<i>qishloqxo'jaligi</i>
every	<i>har</i>	products	<i>mahsulotlar</i>
independent life	<i>mustaqil hayot</i>	interesting	<i>qiziqarli</i>
choose	<i>tanlamoq</i>	way	<i>yo'l</i>
engineer	<i>muhandis</i>	year	<i>yil</i>
teacher	<i>o'qituvchi</i>	continue	<i>davom ettirmoq</i>
builder	<i>quruvchi</i>	very much	<i>juda ko'p</i>
economist	<i>iqtisodchi</i>	lesson	<i>dars</i>
translator	<i>tarjimon</i>	chemistry	<i>kimyo</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Sometimes it is difficult to give answer the question about future profession.

Every boy & girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school choose their future profession. There are professions of an engineer, a teacher a builder, an economist, a translator, a painter, an agronomist, an engineer-technologist & so on.

A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the

economical problems of every office & city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products & etc,

In short every profession is interesting in its way. This year I've finished the 11th form of the secondary school & entered the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.

After Institute I'm going to continue my studies. I want to be a teacher. I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lesson a day we have chemistry, mathematics, English & other subject. I hope to be a teacher.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. There are professions of.....
2. In short every profession
3. After Institute I'm going.....
4. I want to be a teacher.....
5. We have 3 or 4 lesson a day we have

Grammar revision

GRAMMAR: SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Oddiy o'tgan zamon sodir bo'lgan yoki o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish- harakatni ifodalaydi. Asosiy fe'lga ed – qo'shimchasi orqali yasaladi, lekin noto'g'ri fe'llar tubdan o'zgaradi. Masalan: go - went, keep - kept, leave - left. .

Shuningdek bu zamonda quyidagi ravishlar ishlatilishi mumkin: yesterday, last week,

2 days ago, in 1995 va boshqalar.

Bo'lishli forma	So'roq forma	Bo'lishsiz forma
I/He, She/We/You/They worked	Did I/He, She/We/You/They work?	I/He, She/We/You/They work did not

1-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Oddiy o'tgan zamon qoidasini aytib bering?
- 2) Oddiy o'tgan zamonda, mustaqil 2 ta gap tuzing.
- 3) O'tgan o'tgan zamon qaysi payt ravishlari bilan qo'llaniladi?
- 4) Oddiy o'tgan zamon ning so'roq shakli qanday yasaladi?
- 5) Oddiy o'tgan zamon ning inkor shakli qanday yasaladi?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Read the short story carefully and answer the questions

A VISIT TO TURKEY

Henry Taylor had a good time when he was in Turkey. He took his camera with him and got some interesting pictures of Istanbul. He thought it was a beautiful city. On his last night, there he went to a nice little restaurant called the Bogazichi. He ate kebab and baklava and listened to Turkish music. Before he left Istanbul, Henry Taylor bought some presents for his friends

back in New York.

Answer the questions

1. Did Henry Taylor have a good time in Turkey?
2. What did he take with him?
3. What did he think of Istanbul?
4. What kind of music did he listen to?
5. What did he buy for his friends?

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Open the brackets and use the verbs in the Simple Past Tense.

1. When I . . . to the South last year I hired a very small but comfortable room (to come).
2. How long ago . . . you . . . here? (to arrive)
3. When . . . you . . . your supper? (to finish).
4. Bernard Shaw . . . in 1856 (to be born).
5. Samuel Johnson . . . his famous dictionary in 1755 (to publish).
6. Pete . . . to the library yesterday (not to go).
7. It . . . a great deal last summer (to rain)
8. I . . . many plays in Moscow (not to see).
9. My friend . . . school last year (finish).
10. I . . . the film last week

4-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative.

1. She finished her work half an hour ago.
2. There was a mistake in his test.
3. They had dinner at 4 p. m. every day last year.
4. She went to Italy five years ago.
5. I bought this book last week.
6. They had to take four exams.
7. We translated the text two days ago.
8. I studied at the Institute last year.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY FUTURE PROFESSION" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yozish.

"MY FUTURE PROFESSION" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate the questions into Uzbek. Answer the following questions.

1. When did you see your friend last?
2. What did you have for breakfast today?
3. How much did that book cost?
4. Where did you buy that lovely hat?
5. When did you begin to learn English?

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative.

1. She finished her work half an hour ago.
2. There was a mistake in his test.
3. She went to Italy five years ago.
4. I bought this book last week.
5. They had to take four exams.

4-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer the following questions.

1. When did you see your friend last? 2. What did you have for breakfast today? 3. How much did that book cost? 4. Where did you buy that lovely hat?

5. When did you begin to learn English?

5-MASHQ (Yozma)

In the following sentences use the adverbs: **yesterday, last year, a year ago, before.**

1. We translate the text every day. 2. He comes home after his classes every day. 3. My friend finished school this year. 4. They must take four exams this year. 5. The boys do their morning exercises every day. 6. The girls read about 20 pages every day. 7. When do you help your friend? 8. Why do you lay the table for five persons? 9. How long does it take you to get to the skating-rink every day? 10. I want to see you today

LESSON 22

Phonetic drill.

ancient[.....]	science[.....]
culture[.....]	art[.....]
tourists[.....]	trade[.....]
visit[.....]	outstanding[.....]
remarkable[.....]	minaret[.....]
monuments[.....]	abroad[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

ancient	<i>qadimiy</i>	science	fan
culture	<i>madaniyat</i>	art	<i>sa'nat</i>
tourists	<i>sayohlar</i>	trade	savdo
visit	<i>tashrif buyurmoq</i>	outstanding	taniqli
remarkable	<i>ajoyib</i>	minaret	<i>minora</i>
monuments	<i>haykallar</i>	abroad	xorij
period	<i>davr</i>	middle	o'rta
development	<i>rivojlanish</i>	attract	jalb etmoq
crafts	<i>hunarmandchilik</i>	archeology	arxeologiya

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT TRAVELLING TO THE ANCIENT CITIES

Uzbekistan is land of ancient culture. At the present time more than 200, 000 tourists almost from 80 countries visit Uzbekistan every year. They want to

see the remarkable monuments of the past in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent.

Bukhara is one of the ancient towns of Uzbekistan. The period of its existence is more than 2000 years. This period was noted for the development of crafts, trade, literature, science and art. The outstanding poets Firdousi and Rudaki, the famous scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna) and many others lived and worked there. Numerous mosques, madrasahs and mausoleums survived in Bukhara to the present time. Its masterpieces of architecture are the mausoleum of Ismail Samani, the Kalyan minaret, the madrasah of Ulugbek and others. They are famous not only in our country but abroad too. One more ancient town of Uzbekistan – Khiva – lies thirty –two kilometers from Urgench. Khiva was in existence somewhere between the 6th –8th centuries. In the middle of the 16th century it became the capital of the Khiva Khaganate. It was the major centre of the Moslem religion. There are many unique mosques, mausoleums and madrasahs in Khiva. They make Khiva a museum and attract many tourists.

At present 7056 monuments of art, archeology and nature are under state protection in Uzbekistan. 1503 of them are architectural monuments. The Ichan –Kala complex in Khiva, the site of the ancient town of Afrasiab in Samarkand and the centre of ancient Bukhara are declared state reserves. They are relics of oriental architecture. More than 240 relics of the past were restored in the last years.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. At the present time more than 200, 000.....
2. Bukhara is one of the ancient towns.....
3. One more ancient town of Uzbekistan
4. In the middle of the 16th century it became.....
5. There are many unique mosques

Grammar revision

GRAMMAR: SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Oddiy kelasi zamon fe'llarining birinchi shakli oldiga *shall* yoki *will*

ko'makchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan tuziladi. Birinchi shaxsning birlik va ko'pligda

shall boshqa shaxslarda *will* ishlatiladi, masalan:

Bo'lishli forma	So'roq formasi	Bo'lishsiz forma
I/We - shall He/She/It/You/They - will	Shall I/We.... ? Will He/She/It/You/They.... ?	I/We – shall not He/She/It/You/They - will not

1-MASHQ(O g' z a k i)

Answer the following questions.

- 1)Oddiy kelasi zamon qoidasini aytib bering?
- 2)Oddiy kelasi zamonda, mustaqil 3 ta gap tuzing.
- 3)Oddiy kelasi zamon qaysi payt ravishlari bilan qo'llaniladi?
- 4)Oddiy kelasi zamonning so'roq shakli qanday yasaladi?
- 5)Oddiy kelasi zamonning inkor shakli qanday yasaladi?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. We shall use the car tomorrow. 2. I shall sit next to your. 3. He will paint your portrait. 4. We shall paint your portrait. 4. We shall go fishing. 5. We will swim across the river. 6. I'll go for a walk. 7. You'll see stars in the sky at night. 8. You'll get a splitting headache. 9. The frost will nip your fingers. 10. Children will make snowman in winter. 11. She will buy bread and butter. 12. Tomorrow the weather will be fine. 13. I shall not come to the theatre tomorrow. 14. The delegation will start for London. 15. It will take you 2 hours to get there. 16. She will look after my child while I'm away. 17. Nothing will change my decision. 18. He'll help me to pack the last thing. 19. Soon he will return. 20. He will forget it. 21. I shall be 16 next year. 22. I will lend you my English book. 23. I shall open the window. 24. They will open the window. 24. They will go to the theatre tomorrow. 25. We'll begin to work now. 26. He will come here tomorrow, 27. Our house will be painted next week. 28. We shall visit him next week. 29. I'll have a lesson tomorrow. 30. That book will be useful to him.

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 3-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

Ask your friend.

1. What he will do in January. 2. If he will go to the cinema. 3. If he will do this work. 4. When he will give a housewarming party. 5. If he will go hunting. 6. If he will go for a walk. 7. If he will bring flowers to her birthday. 8. If he will go to Moscow on Sunday. 9. When he will take his friend with him. 10. If he will help me tomorrow. 11. What he will do on Sunday. 12. If he will go skiing tomorrow. 13. If he will have a day-off tomorrow. 14. If he will go there by car. 15. If he will see his brother tomorrow. 16. What he will do tomorrow. 17. If he will talk to him tomorrow. 18. If he will be busy tomorrow. 19. What he will do in the evening tomorrow. 20. If he will take a parcel tomorrow.

4-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate the sentences into Uzbek & change the sentences into the negative and interrogative.

She will phone in twenty minutes. I'll never do it again. He'll always do it in time. We'll often come here. They'll see you the day after tomorrow. She will not be busy tomorrow. We shall not be ready by seven. He will not help us next Sunday. I shall not phone you in the evening. They will not need in tomorrow.

This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial);

Homework

1-MASHQ

"TRAVELLING" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"TRAVELLING" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA. 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Translate the sentences into Uzbek & change it into interrogative & negative forms.

1. We shall use the car tomorrow. 2. He will paint your 3. We will swim across the river. 4. I go for a walk. 5. You'll see stars in the sky at night. 6. Children will make snowman in winter. 7. Tomorrow the weather will be fine. 8. I shall come to the theatre tomorrow. 9. The delegation will meet in London. 10. She look after my child while I'm away.

3-MASHQ(Yozma)

Open the brackets putting the verbs in their proper tense.

1. They(to sell) their house next year. 2. Jane (to work) hard next term. 3. They (to build) a new school in 2009. 4. He (not to see) you the day after tomorrow. 5. Margaret (to sing) a song tomorrow at the party. 6. Leaves (to become) green in spring. 7. My friends (to go) to the country next week. 8. His sister always (to help) him with the exercises. 9. The teacher (to explain) new rules to the students tomorrow. 10. There (to be) all modern conveniences in this new flat. 11. I (to be) 20 years old next year. 12. These books (to be) useful to me. 13. He (to visit) his mother next month. 14. My father (to buy) me a piano for my birthday. 15. He (to do) this work tomorrow. 16. Jack (not to play) football on Tuesday. 17. You (not to see) him tomorrow. 18. We (to have) dinner at 5 p. m. . 19. If I see him I (to recognize) him . 20. Everybody (to be) at the bus station but the guide (not to come) yet.

UNIT # 5. LESSON 23 CONTROL TEST(WORK)

LESSON 24

Phonetic drill

cinema[.....]	Hollywood[.....]
fan[.....]	modern[.....]
changes[.....]	described[.....]
horror[.....]	action[.....]
thrillers[.....]	feelings[.....]
detective[.....]	actresses[.....]
comedies[.....]	best[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

cinema	<i>kino</i>	Hollywood	Gollivud
fan	<i>ishqiboz</i>	modern	<i>zamonaviy</i>
changes	<i>o'zgarishlar</i>	described	tasvirlamoq
horror	<i>qo'rqinchli film</i>	action	film
thrillers	<i>triller</i>	feelings	<i>his xayajon</i>
detective	<i>detektiv</i>	actresses	aktrisalar
comedies	<i>komediya</i>	best	zo'r
overcrowded	<i>to'lib ketmoq</i>	remember	eslamoq
market	<i>bozor</i>	long time	uzoq vaqt

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT AT THE CINEMA

I'm a great cinema fan. I like cinema immensely and go to the pictures very much. According to it TV, radio and cinema have made great changes in the entertainments with which people fill their free time.

There was a time when people knew what to do to enjoy themselves: they played games, sang, played musical instruments, went out shooting. Nowadays we can get entertained by the TV, the radio, the theatre or the cinema. Cinema is available no matter where you live. You can always find the film you like among horror films, thrillers, detective, love, musical films or comedies.

Not so long ago most people used to visit cinema every week. Often cinema houses were overcrowded. But at present video production has flooded the market and cinema became less popular.

But if there is a film, which is a hit with the public, I do my best to watch it. The last film I saw was Hollywood remake of Shakespeare's «Romeo and Juliet. The action takes place in the modern world but all the rest is just like great Shakespeare had described: people, action, feelings. The original text was used in the film. And I have to mention that the music was great. I think the actors and the actresses did their best and looked great. I'll remember the film for a long time.

Questions.

1. What are some kinds of entertainment?
2. How did people entertain themselves when there was no TV, radio or cinema?
3. What are some kinds of films?
4. Did people use to go to the cinema often?
5. Why are there less cinema goers now?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. According to it TV, radio and cinema
2. Nowadays we can get entertained by the TV.....
3. You can always find the film you like among.....

4. But at present video production has flooded.....
5. The last film I saw was Hollywood.....
6. I think the actors and the actresses.....

Grammar revision

FE'L (THE VERB)

Fell shaxs yoki narsaning harakati yoki holatini ifodalaydi.

1. Fe'llar sodda, yasama va qo'shma bo'ladi.

a) *sodda fe'llar* tarkibida qo'shimcha yoki old qo'shimcha bo'lmaydi:

b) *yasama fe'llarning* qo'shimchasi yoki old qo'shimchasi bo'ladi: -en:

to widen - kengaytirmoq; to strengthen - kuchaytirmoq

-fy: to simplify - soddalashtirmoq; to signify - ifodalamoq, bildirmoq

-ize: to mobilize - jalb qilmoq; to organize - tashkil qilmoq

-ate: to demonstrate - namoyish -un: to unload - yukni tushirmoq; qilmoq;

re-: to resell - qayta sotmoq to disappear - g'oyib bo'lmoq

to separate - ajratmoq -dis: to disarm - qurolsizlantirmoq;

c) *Qo'shma fe'llar* ikki so'zdan yasaladi:

to whitewash - oqlamoq; to broadcast - radiyoda eshittirmoq

Eng keng tarqalgan qo'shma fe'llar- fell + **ravish**

to come in - kirmoq; to take off - yechmoq; to go **on** - davom ettirmoq

Fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum va shaxsi noma'lum shakllari

Fe'ning *shaxsi ma'lum* (Finite Forms), *shaxsi noma'lum* (Nonfinite forms or Verbals) shakllari bor.

1. Fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum shakllari shaxs, son, mayl, zamon, nisbatni ifodalaydi. Ular gapda doimo yakka o'zi kesim bo'lib keladi:

She lives in London. He is working in the library.

Buyruq mayldagi fe'llar ham fe'ning shaxsi ma'lum shakliga kiradi, chunki

u tushirib qoldirilayotgan *you* egasining kesimidir: Close the window, please.

2. Fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shakliga- infinitiv(The Infinitive), *harakat nomi*, *gerund* (The Gerund) va *sifatdosh* (The Participle) kiradi.

To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar

Fe'llar o'tgan zamon formalarining qay usulda yasalishiga ko'ra to'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar deb ataladigan ikki katta gruppaga bo'linadi.

To'g'ri fe'llar. O'tgan zamon va Sifatdosh II formasi – ed suffiksi quyidagicha talaffuz etiladi:

1) jarangli unlidan yoki undoshdan keyin kelganda [d]

turn – turned; start – started; mark – marked; walk – walked;

Noto'g'ri fellar. O'tgan zamon va Sifatdosh II formasi – ed suffikisini olmasdan boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasalgan fe'llar noto'g'ri fe'llar deyiladi.

Noto'g'ri fe'llar yasallishiga ko'ra uch gruppaga bo'linadi:

2) O'zidagi unlisi o'zgaradigan fe'llar .

- a) Sifatdosh II formasi – en yordamida yasaladi:
 write – wrote – written rise – rose – risen
- b) Sifatdosh II formasiga maxsus suffiks qo'shilmaydi:
 sink – sank – sunk did – did- done
- c) o'zakdagi unli va oxiridagi undosh uzgaradi:
 tell – told – told buy – bought – bought
- d) har xil o'zaklardan superlativ yo'l bilan yasaladi:
 be – was, were – been go – went – gone
- e) har uchala formasi bir xil bo'lgan fe'llar:
 set – set – set hit – hit – hit
 cast – cast – cast hurt – hurt – hurt

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate all the given words into Uzbek. Add **-s/es** to given verbs. Make up 1 sentence to each verb.

Pay attention to the Simple Present Tense.

NAMUNA: read-reads / o'qimoq-o'qiyapti ; do-does / bajarmoq-bajaryapti

see, love , wait , want, begin, live, speak, drink, make, bring, say, run, put, feel, teach, sit, cut;

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Give the three forms of the following verbs and translate them. Make up 1 sentence to each verb.

to sit, to read, to see, to open, to look, to hit, to try, to sleep, to knock, to live, to cry, to have, to write, to come, to go, to pick, to send, to get, to take, to play, to do, to make, to put, to feel.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
 but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"AT THE CINEMA" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"AT THE CINEMA" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Put regular and irregular verbs into two different columns.

to begin, to work, to read, to write, to buy, to take, to get, to open, to sit, to stand, to carry, to see, to tell, to say, to let, to put, to talk, to speak, to run, to make, to do, to know, to go, to come, to walk, to learn, to sleep, to join, to have.

LESSON 25

Phonetic drill. Write the transcriptions yourself.

introduce[.....]	bench[.....]
translator[.....]	total[.....]
truth[.....]	destroyed[.....]
founded[.....]	foreigner[.....]
century[.....]	traditions[.....]
located[.....]	exhibitions[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

introduce	<i>tanishtirmoq</i>	bench	<i>o'tirg'ich</i>
translator	<i>tarjimon</i>	total	<i>umumiy</i>
truth	<i>haqiqat</i>	destroyed	<i>vayron qilingan</i>
founded	<i>tashkil topgan</i>	foreigner	<i>xorijlik</i>
century	<i>asr</i>	traditions	<i>ananalar</i>
located	<i>joylashgan</i>	exhibitions	<i>eksponatlar</i>

Read the text.

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT AT THE MUSEUM

Let me introduce myself. My name is Usmonov Khudobergan. I'm translator. So, I'm going to tell you about museums. To tell the truth I like visit museums. Now I want to tell you about "Khudayarkhan Memorial Museum".

This museum was founded about two centuries ago. It was built by Khudayarkhan, he had 13 children & a lot of wives. The museum is located at the centre of Kokand. There're a lot of benches, trees, circles around the museum. If you visit the museum, you can see a lot of people, children, pupils & others.

There're about 114 rooms total, but at the present time many of them are destroyed. Sometimes you can see the foreign visitors, they're tourists. Lately, I've visited museum as usual & I met a foreigner. It was really good for me that I met a foreigner, I show our museum. It's good that I know English. His name was Theriee, from Paris(France). He told about his life, country

& traditions. So, we had the best time. We walked together & I showed the exhibitions of the museum. At the end of we took the photo. It was the best day in my life.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Now I want to tell you about
2. It was built by Khudayarkhan
3. If you visit the museum.....
4. Sometimes you can see
5. It was really good for me that.....

Grammar revision

MODAL FE'LLAR (MODAL VERBS)

Anglatgan ma'nosiga ko'ra majburiylik, mumkinlik, zarurlik, ishonch, hohish yoki ruxsat, taxmin, faraz qilish, qo'ldan kelishlik va shunga o'xshash

boshqa ma'nolarni ifodalovchi fe'llar modal fe'llar deyiladi.

Modal fe'llarning asosiy grammatik tavsifi. Modal fe'llarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari quyidagilar:

1) Modal fe'llar faqat infinitiv formasidagi fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi. Modal fe'li bilan ishlatiladigan infinitiv har xil bo'lishi mumkin:

a) perfekt emas infinitiv:

Well, you can go out to the flat then, that's all right. So you may say he's in the government even before he's in the house.

b) perfekt infinitiv:

But he must have worked his way through this fortune also with marvelous rapidity. You ought to have seen the tie he had on.

c) davomli aspektidagi perfekt infinitiv:

The look in his eyes might well have been disquieting to anyone left alone with him on an island in the middle of a lake.

2) modal fe'llardan keyin kelgan asosiy fe'l to yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi, yani ular hamisha predikativ formada bo'ladi. Ammo modal fe'llarning ekvivalenti bundan mustasnodir: *he come to read – he can read*

3) uchinchi shaxs birlikda shaxs qo'shimchasi – s – ishlatilmaydi:

You can get a nice room here and some clothes.

CAN, MAY, MUST MODAL VERBS

Can modal fe'li o'zidan keyin mustaqil fe'l bilan birga biror ish-harakatning aqliy va jismoniy jihatdan bajarilishini ifodalaydi. **Can** modal fe'li o'zbek tiliga qila **olmoq, quldan kelmoq** deb tarjima qilinadi.

Can modal fe'li **to** yuklamasisiz qullanib, doimo yetakchi fe'l bilan birgalikda gapda kesim vazifasini bajaradi: *He can swim — U suza oladi. We can sing — Biz kuylay olamiz.*

So'roq gapda «can» modal fe'li egadan oldin qo'yiladi:

Can he swim? Yes, he can. No, he cannot (can't).

Bo'lishsiz gapda **can** modal fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi, not inkor yuklamasi doimo **can** modal fe'lga qo'shilib yoziladi: *He cannot swim. We cannot sing.*

May modal fe'li **mumkin bo'lmoq, ruxsat bermoq** kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. **May** modal fe'li **can** modal fe'li singari **to** yuklamasisiz qo'llanib, doim yetakchi fe'l bilan birgalikda gapda kesim vazifasini bajaradi: *You may take this book.*

May ishtirokidagi gapning suroq, shakli modal fe'lni egadan oldin, bulishsiz shakli esa modal fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qushish orqali yasaladi: *May you take this book? Yes, you may. No, you may not. You may not take this book.*

«**Must**» modal fe'li **kerak, shart, lozim, majbur** kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. **Must** modal fe'li **can, may** modal fe'llari singari **to** yuklamasisiz qo'llanib, doimo yetakchi fe'l bilan birgalikda kesim vazifasini bajarib keladi:

Must he go to the Institute? Yes, he must. No, he must not.

He must not go to the Institute.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Choose the proper modal verbs from the brackets . Translate all the sentences into Uzbek.

1. What (may, must) you do if you are very tired. 2. (can, may, must) I come in. "Do, please". 3. What (can, may, must) I do for you? 4. Ann (can, may, must) help her sister. You (can, may, must) go to our room. Read this book, please! It (can, may, must) be very interesting. 6. When (can, may, must) you come to see us? 7. You (can, may, must) not be late for the lessons.

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Make sentences using **MUST** expressing strong possibility as in the example.

Fred is always in bed. (sleep) He must sleep a lot.

1. Nancy is a good pilot. (fly)
2. Albert is very fat. (eat)
3. She is always in debt. (spend)
4. Jim is always in the library. (read)
5. She is always in the kitchen. (cook)
6. The children are always in the park. (play)

3-MASHQ (Yozma)

Fill in the blanks with modal verbs **may, must, can**.

1. You . . . do it at once. 2. I . . . work as hard as I . . . 3. He . . . not tell me such things. 4. . . . they wish to punish a man who wants to get back his own child? 5. Please, clean the blackboard then you . . . go to your seat.

This grammar is in oral speech (colloquial)

Homework 1-MASHQ

"AT THE MUSEUM" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"AT THE MUSEUM" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Translate all the sentences into English.

1. Siz ertaga Institutga borishingiz kerak.
2. U meningcha ko'p uxlasa kerak.
3. Xonaga kirsam mumkinmi?
4. Seyman bu yerda o'z do'stini kutib turishi mumkin.
5. Sizni kuzatib qo'ysam mumkinmi?

LESSON 26

Phonetic drill;

[i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ], [ɔ:], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [ə:], [eɪ], [ɔu], [aɪ], [au], [ɔɪ], [iə], [ɛə], [uə]
[p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [tʃ], [dʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [m], [n], [ŋ], [l], [r], [j], [w]

study[.....]	statesman[.....]
philology[.....]	founder[.....]
course[.....]	poems[.....]
want[.....]	one of[.....]
tell[.....]	main[.....]
about[.....]	between[.....]

favorite[.....]	last[.....]
writer[.....]	popular[.....]
keen on[.....]	died[.....]
literature[.....]	surely[.....]
know[.....]	treasure[.....]
great[.....]	world[.....]
poet[.....]	languages[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

study	<i>o'qimoq</i>	statesman	<i>dalat arbobi</i>
philology	<i>filologiya</i>	founder	<i>asoschi</i>
course	<i>kurs</i>	poems	<i>she'rlar</i>
want	<i>xoxlamoq</i>	one of	<i>biri</i>
tell	<i>aytmoq</i>	main	<i>muxim</i>
about	<i>haqida</i>	between	<i>orasida</i>
favorite	<i>sevimli</i>	last	<i>o'tgan</i>
writer	<i>yozuvchi</i>	popular	<i>mashxur</i>
keen on	<i>qiziqish</i>	died	<i>o'lgan</i>
literature	<i>adabiyot</i>	surely	<i>albatta</i>
know	<i>bilmoq</i>	treasure	<i>xazina</i>
great	<i>buyuk</i>	world	<i>dunyo</i>
poet	<i>shoir</i>	languages	<i>tillar</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT

MY FAVOURITE WRITER

My name is Asqarov Uktamjon. I study at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute of the English philology of the 4th course. Now I want to tell you about my favorite writer. So, I keen on modern Uzbek literature very much. Muhammad Yusuf is my favorite writer. As far as we know was Muhammad Yusuf a great poet . He was born in Marhamat district of Andijan region in 1954. He has two daughters.

Muhammad Yusuf was one of the remarkable writers. In 1978 he graduated from the Republican Institute of the Russian 8c literature. Muhammad Yusuf edited more than is collection of poems. Surely, his works have entered the treasure of world literature & have been translated into many languages.

He wrote plenty of poems for singers. His immortal poems are still in our souls. In 1998 he was awarded "The People Poet of Uzbekistan"

Questions

1. Who is your favourite writer?
2. Do you like Uzbek literature?

3. What poems of Muhammad Yusuf do you know?
4. How many children has he ?
5. When did he award "The People Poet of Uzbekistan"?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. So, I keen on
2. He was born in.....
3. In 1978 he graduated from.....
4. Surely, his works have entered
5. His immortal poems are still in.....

Grammar revision

GRAMMAR: THE EQUIVALENTS OF MODAL VERBS

Can va may modal fe'llarni asosan hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

Must modal fe'li esa faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi.

The Future Indefinite Tense yoki boshqa zamonda **can** modal fe'l o'rniga to be able to, to be unable to ishlatiladi. To be unable to bo'lishsiz ma'noni ifodalaydi.

I shall be able to do this work only tomorrow.

Men bu ishni faqat ertaga qila olaman.

He will be unable to do this work tomorrow.

Uning o'zi bu ishni ertaga qila olmaydi.

May modal fe'lining o'rnida the Future Indefinite Tense va boshqa zamonlarni ifodalash uchun to be allowed to qo'llanadi.

You will allowed to go there. Sizning u yerga borishingizga ruxsat beriladi.

Must modal fe'l o'rnida hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlarda to be to o'tgan va kelasi zamonlarda to have to ishlatiladi.

Modal fe'l vazifasida kelgan hozirgi zamon shaklidagi to be fe'l o'zbek tiliga kerak, zarur, shart deb tarjima qilinadi:

She is to read this book. U bu kitobni o'qishi kerak.

Agar modal fe'l vazifasida kelayotgan to be fe'l o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, kerak edi, shart edi deb tarjima qilinadi.

She was to write an article. U maqolani yozishi kerak edi.

O'tgan va kelasi zamon zaruriylik, majburiylikni ifodalash uchun to have fe'ldan foydalaniladi. Bunda to have fe'l asosiy fe'l bilan qo'shilib, modallikni anglatadi.

Asosiy fe'l to yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi.

I had to read this article. Men bu maqolani o'qishim kerak.

You will have to write him a letter. Siz unga xat yozishingiz kerak.

Modal ma'nodagi to have fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **did** yordamida yasaladi:

Did you have to pass exams in 5 subjects?

Ought to

1. **Ought + to + V** hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi axloqiy burch yok maslahatni ifodalaydi:

He ought to **help** his friend. You ought **to be** more careful.

2. **Ought + to + have + P. P.** o'tgan zamonga taaluqli bo'lib, biror kishi burchini bajarmaganda yoki nomunosib hatti-harakat qilganda, unga nisbatan tanbeh va ta'na ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

You ought to have done it yesterday. He ought to **have sent** that cable.

Need

1. **Need + V** biror ish-harakatning bajarilishi zarurligini bildiradi va *kerak deb* tarjima qilinadi. Bu modal fe'l fagat Simple Present ning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllarida ishlatiladi: **Need** he come here? You **needn't come** so early.

Izoh: Need bilan boshlangan so'roq gaplarning bo'lishli javobida **must** bilan javob beriladi.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Fill in the blanks with modal verbs may and can.

1. He . . . have forgotten that we were to meet at the entrance? 2. She keep thee money till Monday, I don't need it now. 3. What I do for you asked the doctor. 4. . . I ask you to co me a favor? 5. You don't think we . . . go out and kill half a chicken, do you?

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Explain the use of the modal verb ought and translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. You ought to go out and walk on a nice day like this. 2. Your head is better than mine, Jack, what ought Ann to do? 3. The child ought to be with his mother. 4. He is too clever. He ought to ask something more suited to him. 5. A man like that oughtn't to be in business at all. 6. Perhaps he ought to Linda a talk to him about it at first. 7. The doctor said he ought to stay in bed. 8. Jack thought Ann oughtn't to say such things. 9. Your friend ought to be ashamed of himself. 10. Jack ought to have more respect for his sister.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework

1-MASHQ

"MY FAVORITE WRITER" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY FAVORITE WRITER" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Answer the questions using NEEDN'T as in the example.

Must you clean the house now? (do it later)

No, / needn't. / can do it later.

1. Need she take a bus to the station? (take a taxi)

2. Must you go home now? (stay here as long as I want)

3. Must she attend class every day? (twice a week)

4. Need she buy her husband an expensive present? (buy a cheap one)
5. Must you go to the dentist today? (go to his office tomorrow)

LESSON 27

Phonetic drill.

meals[.....]	juice[.....]
breakfast[.....]	biscuit[.....]
lunch[.....]	beans[.....]
dinner[.....]	fish[.....]
boiled[.....]	salad[.....]
fried[.....]	coffee[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

meals	<i>ovqatlar</i>	juice	sharbat
breakfast	<i>nonushta</i>	biscuit	<i>pechenye</i>
lunch	<i>lanch</i>	beans	loviya
dinner	<i>kechki ovqat</i>	fish	baliq
boiled	<i>qaynatilgan</i>	salad	<i>salat</i>
fried	<i>qovurilgan</i>	coffee	qaxva

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT ENGLISH MEALS

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is at about 8 a. m in the morning and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee, instead of porridge they may have fruit juice, or they prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 p. m. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meal or poultry with potatoes –boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of pudding they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all is coffee –black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Some people prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 p. m the so –called 5 tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 p. m. and all the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables –potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice –cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk they have black or white coffee and biscuits.

Greater part of the people have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later – between 5 and 6 and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper. So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper, or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

Questions

1. How many meals are in English home?
2. Can you compare the Uzbek & English meals?
3. What kind of meals you can cook?
4. Do you like to prepare delicious salads?
5. What kind of meals you prefer?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Breakfast is at about 8 a. m.
2. The usual time for lunch
3. Instead of pudding they may prefer
4. Tea is
5. On the table there is tea

GRAMMAR REVISION

DOING EXERCISES, TESTS ARE BASED ON PREVIOUS THEMES.

TESTS THE MODAL VERBS

1. Choose the appropriate modal verb

I'm quite free this evening, so
I . . . take care of the baby instead of you
A) can B) must C) may D) need to

2. Choose the appropriate modal verb

I had much less luggage than was allowed on board a plane so I . . . pay extra
A) need B) couldn't C) didn't have to D) may

3. Choose the appropriate modal verb

Jane asked if she . . . switch off the radio
A) may B) can C) must D) might

4. Choose the appropriate modal verb

Grown-ups.... destroy birds nests
A) must B) mustn't C) may D) can't

5. Choose the appropriate modal verb

Everybody ... love their country. They ... be ready to defend their country
A) must/might B) may/can C) must/must D) have to/has to

6. Choose the appropriate modal verb

The girls ... go home by taxi because their bags were so heavy, they ... lift them
A) had to/couldn't B) have to/can't C) must/couldn't D) need/can

7. Choose the appropriate modal verb

I ... hand the letter to anybody
I ... hand it personally to her, he said
A) may/could B) can't/must C) should/can D) must/needn't

8. Choose the appropriate modal verb

Why didn't I help him? I ... have done it.
A) could B) can C) must D) was to

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D

9. Choose the appropriate modal verb

Visitors ... stay in the hospital after 10

- A) couldn't B) can't C) mustn't D) needn't

10. Choose the appropriate modal verb

People who know a foreign language ...

learn a second one easily

- A) may B) should C) can D) needn't

11. Choose the appropriate modal verb

As my sister was talking the exams

I ... look after her child yesterday

- A) had to B) could C) must D) have to

12. Choose the appropriate modal verb

At first I ... skate well, now I ...

- A) must/need B) can/was able to C) ought to/should D) couldn't/can

5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

1-MASHQ(Yozma)

Fill the blanks with modal verbs **may, must, can**.

1. You ... do it at once.
2. I ... work as hard as I ...
3. He ... not tell me such things.
4. ... they wish to punish a man who wants to get back his own child?
5. Please, clean the blackboard then you ... go to your seat.
6. We are going to read the text, read the first passage aloud. A little louder and slower, please. You ... not read in a low voice. You ... read distinctly.
7. When you are reading the text at home you ... look up all the new words in the dictionary and know their pronunciation and spelling.
8. I see the professor? No, he is absent. He is on leave.

2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Make sentences using **OUGHT TO**, as in the example.

It is hard to get in touch with Helen. (get a telephone)

She ought to get a telephone.

1. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday. (I/send her a present)
2. Mr. Smith has to get home in a hurry. (take a taxi)
3. I have been having a lot of headaches lately. (see your doctor)
4. There is something wrong with the sink. (call in a plumber)
5. Your handwriting is terrible. (use a typewriter)

Homework

1-MASHQ(Yozma)

"MEALS" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MEALS" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

"MEALS" matniga asoslanib "O'zbek taomlari" haqida kichik, inglizcha matn tuzing.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Make sentences using **MUST** expressing strong possibility as in the example.

Fred is always in bed, (sleep) He must sleep a lot.

1. Nancy is a good pilot. (fly)
2. Albert is very fat. (eat)

3. She is-always in debt. (spend)
4. Jim is always in the library. (read)
5. She is always in the kitchen. (cook)

Answer the questions using **MUSTN'T** expressing prohibition as in the example.

Mrs. Brown has a splitting headache. Can she go to work today?

She mustn't go to work today.

1. Fishing in this part of the river is forbidden. Can we fish here?
2. A grocery store isn't allowed to sell alcoholic drinks. We are running a grocery store. May we sell alcoholic drinks?
3. It is not allowed to smoke in the library? May we smoke in the library?
4. It is not allowed to park here? Can she park here?
5. The stove is hot. Can she touch it?

UNIT # 6. LESSON 28. CONTROL WORK

LESSON 29. Phonetic drill;

birthday[.....]
wonderful[.....]
celebrate[.....]
parents[.....]
presents[.....]
congratulate[.....]
party[.....]
cafe[.....]
shopping[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

birthday	<i>tug'ilgan kun</i>
wonderful	<i>ajoyib</i>
celebrate	<i>nishonlamoq</i>
parents	<i>ota-onalar</i>
presents	<i>sovg'alar</i>
congratulate	<i>tabrikلامoq</i>
party	<i>kecha</i>
cafe	<i>kafe</i>
shopping	<i>xarid qilish</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT MY BIRTHDAY

Birthday is a very wonderful day. Everybody likes to celebrate it. It is a good opportunity to spend time with friends, parents, relatives.

I was born on the 10th of January. In the morning on my birthday my parents lay the presents near my bed. So the first thing I see when I open my eyes is my presents. My Mum and Daddy and my little brother come to my room to congratulate me and to sing "Happy Birthday".

Usually we hold my birthday party in the evening. Once we went to a cafe to celebrate my birthday, but usually we celebrate it at home.

We clean the house the day before birthday. In the morning of birthday party day my father goes shopping and buys everything we need. My mother bakes a cake or pie. By the evening food is cooked, the table is laid. We, put on evening suits and dresses and wait for the guests. The flat looks nice and cozy.

I'm always very glad to meet my guests. I like to get flowers and presents. Mum gives me the telegram from my aunt. We have an abundant dinner on this day. Mum brings in the birthday cake, I blow the candles out.

We dance and sing songs, play games and laugh, joke, tell funny stories.

I think that my birthday is one of the best days in a year.

Questions:

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. How old are you?
4. Do you celebrate your birthday?
5. Do you get presents and flowers?
6. Who cooks the birthday cake?
7. What is your favorite birthday meal?

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. In the morning on my birthday my parents.....
2. My Mum and Daddy and my little brother
3. Once we went to a cafe to celebrate
4. By the evening food
5. I like to get flowers and presents.....
6. We, put on evening suits and dresses.....
7. Mum brings in the birthday cake.....

Grammar revision

EITHER ...or NEITHER...nor OLMOSHLARI

1. **Either** *olmoshi* ikki shaxs yoki buyumga taaluqli bo`lib *har ikkalasi, ham unisi ham bunisi, ikkulasidan biri* ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Either olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:

2. **Either** birlikdagi dolnalab sanaladigan ot oldida ishlatiladi va ko'r-satkich bo'lgani uchun u ishlatilgan ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, chunki bitta ot oldida faqat bitta ko'rsatkich ishlatilishi mumkin: You may go by **either** road.

Take either book, I don't mind which.

3. **Either** olmosh-ot bo'lib kelganda uning orqasidan of predlogi qo'yiladi:
Here are two dictionaries; you may take **either (of them)**.

4. **Either** *har ikkala* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

There were chairs on either side of the table.

There were fine houses on either **bank** of the river.

5. **Either** gapping egasi bo'lib kelgunda, undan keyin kelgan fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi: **Either of the examples** is correct.

6. **Neither** olmoshi *na unisi, na bunisi* degan ma'no berib **either** olmoshining bo'lishsiz shaklidir.

We accepted **neither offer**. **Neither of the statements** is true.

Izoh: 1) **Either** bo'lishsiz gaplarda *ham* ma'nosida ravish bo'lib keladi:

I haven't seen him **either**. Men ham uni ko'rmabman.

2) **Neither** *Men ham* = **Neither do I** iborasida ravish bo'lib keladi:

- He hasn't seen this film yet. -U hali bu filmni ko'rgani yo'q.

- **Neither have I**. - Men ham.

3) *Either or yoki. . . yoki, neither . . . nor na. . . na* bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi:

He is **either** in Tashkent **or** in Samarkand.

Neither my sister **nor** I liked this story.

BOTH OLMOSHI

1. **Both** *har ikkalasi* olmoshi olmosh-sifat **va** olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.

a) **Both** olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda u aniqlaydigan otdan oldin aniq artikl ishlatilishi ham mumkin, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin. Otdan oldin egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Both (the) brothers live in New York.

Both these steamers were built in Galatasaray(Turkey)

Both his daughters are married.

Both olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:

He gave me two magazines. I have read both yesterday.

2. **Both** bilan yasalgan **we both, you both, they both** kabi birikmalar ko'p ishlatiladi: **We both** participated in this year.

They both graduated from the University last work.

Yuqoridagi birikmalar bilan qo'shma kesim kelsa **both** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

They have both gone to London. **We must both** go there.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Change the following sentences using the negative pronoun **neither ... , nor**.

1. I like both books and pictures. 2. He can both read and write. 3. His father had both a job and a home. 4. My friend is fond of both skating and skiing. 5. She plays both the piano and the violin, 6. They may take both books and newspapers. 7. We can do both the translation and the

transcription. 8. You must prepare both the text and the dialogue. 9. You may leave here both your bag and your coat. 10. He can read both English and French. 11. My brother speaks both German and Italian. 12. You may work both at the factory or at the plant. 13. The old man could both read and. write. 14. He know both me and my friend. 15. She has both brothers and sisters. 16. I saw both the film and the play.

MUSTAHKAMLASH. 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with **both/neither/either**. Sometimes you need **of**. Examples:

There are two windows in my room. It was very warm so I had **both of** them open.

"Do you want tea or coffee?" **Either** I really don't mind.

1. After the accident cars stopped drivers got out and started shouting at each other.....they were very aggressive.

2. It wasn't a very good football match team played well.

3. A: Which of the two films did you prefer? The first one or the second one?

B: Actually I didn't like them.

4. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go along the footpath by the river or

you can go along the main road. You can go way.

5 these pullovers are very nice. I don't know which one to buy.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ (Og'zaki)

"MY BIRTHDAY" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MY BIRTHDAY" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

This time you have to make sentences with **both . . . and . . .**, **neither . . . , nor . . . and either . . . or . . .**

Examples: Tom was late. So was Ann. **Both Tom and Ann were late**

He didn't write. He didn't telephone. **He neither wrote nor telephoned**

1. The hotel wasn't clean: And it wasn't comfortable.

The hotel was neither

2. It was a very boring film. It was very long too.

The film was

3. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.

That man's name

5. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow whichever you prefer.

We

LESSON 30

Phonetic drill

aristocratic[.....]	Greece[.....]
collection[.....]	married[.....]
literary[.....]	Switzerland[.....]
journey[.....]	dramatic[.....]
left[.....]	satire[.....]
visited[.....]	society[.....]
Portugal[.....]	typhus[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

aristocratic	<i>zodagon</i>	Greece	<i>Yunoniston</i>
collection	<i>to'plam</i>	married	<i>uylanmoq</i>
literary	<i>adabiy</i>	Switzerland	<i>Shveytsariya</i>
journey	<i>sayohat</i>	dramatic	<i>dramatik</i>
left	<i>tashlab ketmoq</i>	satire	<i>satira</i>
visited	<i>tashrif buyurmoq</i>	society	<i>jamiyat</i>
Portugal	<i>Portugaliya</i>	typhus	<i>tif</i>

Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT ENGLISH WRITER GEORGE BYRON

The great English poet was born in London, on January 22, 1788 into an old aristocratic family.

At seventeen Byron entered Cambridge University and there his literary career began. In 1807, when he was a student, he published his first collection of poems. "Hours of Idleness".

In 1808 Byron graduated from the University and the next year took his hereditary seat in the House of Lords.

In 1809 he left England on a long journey which took two years. He visited Portugal, Spain, Albania, Greece and Turkey. Byron described his travel in a long poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," the first part of which was published in 1812. Between 1813 and 1816 Byron composed his "Oriental Tales." In 1815 Byron married Miss Isabella Milbank.

While in Switzerland, Byron wrote the third part (canto) of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage", the dramatic poem "Manfred", and many lyrics.

In 1817 Byron went to Italy, where he lived until 1823. In Italy Byron wrote many of his best poems: the fourth part of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage". "Don Juan"-a satire on that society, and "Cain". During the same period he wrote his satirical masterpieces "The Vision of Judgment" and "The Age of Bronze."

Then Byron went to Greece. There he fell ill with typhus and died in April 1824.

AMERICAN WRITER MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain was born in 1835 in the USA. His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He spent his boyhood in the small town of Hannibal on the Mississippi River. When he was 12, his father died. After his father's death he left school and went to work. For ten years, Twain worked as a printer in different towns and cities. Later he became a pilot on the Mississippi River.

His first short story was published in 1867 under the pen name "Mark Twain." The name Mark Twain comes from a term used by riverboat pilots to call out the depth of a river. After his first short story, he continued writing under this name and he became well known as the best short story writer in America.

In 1876 he published "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," in which he described the life of a boy in a Mississippi River town at the time of his own boyhood. Shortly after this, he published a book about one of Tom Sawyer's friends, "Huckleberry Finn".

Mark Twain is known as America's greatest humorist, and his works are full of humour, from jokes to satire. He belongs to those writers of the past whose works never age. His works have been published in 25 languages. He died in 1910.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

real	<i>haqiqiy</i>	depth	<i>chuqurlik</i>
spent	<i>o'tkazmoq</i>	river	<i>daryo</i>
boyhood	<i>bolalik</i>	boat	<i>qayiq</i>
death	<i>o'lim</i>	described	<i>tasvirlamoq</i>
printer	<i>chiqaruvchi</i>	humorist	<i>yumorist</i>
published	<i>nashr qilingan</i>	satire	<i>satira</i>
pen name	<i>taxallus</i>	jokes	<i>hazillar</i>

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. His real name was
2. After his father's death
3. Later he became a pilot
4. The name Mark Twain comes from a term
5. Shortly after this, he published a book about

Grammar revision

LITTLE VA FEW OLMOSHLARI

1. **Little va few** olmoshlari olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot *bo'lib* keladi.
2. Little va **few** oz, *kam* ma'nosida olmosh-sifat bo'lib keladi. Little donalab sanalraydigan otlar oldida, few donalab sanaladigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi:

I have very **little time**. He has few friends.

There is very **little ink** in the ink- pot.

There were very **few people** there.

3. Bo'lishli gaplarda little, few oldida **very, rather, too, so, as, how** so'zlari kelmagan bo'lsa, **little, few** o'mida **not much** va not **many** ishlatiladi: I haven't got much time. There aren't **many** French books in our library.

Izoh: Little *kichkina* ma'nosida sifat bo'lib va oz ma'nosida ravish ham bo'lib keladi:

I want the **little** box, not the big one.

Menga kichkina quti kerak, kattasi emas.

You rest too little (ravish). Siz juda kam dam olasiz.

4. Olmosh-ot bo'li kelganda little *ozi, ozginasi, kamma'nosida, few kam, birnechtama'nosida* ishlatiladi:

Little has been said about Many people were invited but few came. it.

5. Little va few noaniq artikl bilan ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

Please give me a **little** water. I have a few books on this subject.

A **little**, a few *ozroq (lekin yetarli)* ma'nosida, **little**, few esa oz, *kam (yetarli emas)* ma'nosida ishlatiladi:

I've got **little** time. I must go. He has few friends. We can have a snack.

Izoh: Little, fewdan oldin keladigan noaniq artikl ulardan keyin keladigan otga emas, shu **little** va few so'zlariga tegishlidir.

6. Little va fewdan oldin aniq artikl ham ishlatilishi mumkin va *o'sha ozginasi, o'sha birnechtasima'nosini* beradi:

Nearly the whole cargo of wheat has been unloaded today.

The little that remains will be unloaded tomorrow morning.

He has read **the few** English books which that he has.

Gold is one of **the few** metals are found in a virgin state.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with **little/a little/few/a few**.

Examples: Hurry! We've got **little** time.

I last saw **a few days** ago.

1. We didn't have any money but Tom had
2. He doesn't speak much English. Only words.
3. Nora's father died years ago.
4. Would you like some more cake?' Yes, please, but only
5. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so..... tourists come here.
6. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience with children.
7. This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened times before.
8. The cinema was almost empty. There were very people there.

9. There is a shortage of water because there has been very rain recently.

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"GEORGE BYRON" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"GEORGE BYRON" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

"MARK TWAIN" matnidagi notanish, yangi so'zlarni yodlash.

"MARK TWAIN" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ(Yozma)

Translate all the sentences into Uzbek.

-Hurry Up! We've got, little time.

- He's not popular. He has few friends.

- We've got very little time.

- He has very few friends.

- Let's go and have a drink.

We've got a little time before the train leaves.

-Have you got any money?

Yes, a little. Do you want to borrow some?

LESSON 31

Phonetic drill

largest[.....]	different[.....]
founded[.....]	includes[.....]
situated[.....]	experienced[.....]
applicant[.....]	seminars[.....]
entrance[.....]	generation[.....]
examinations[.....]	conditions[.....]
difficult[.....]	laboratories[.....]
decided[.....]	help[.....]
think[.....]	practice[.....]

Vocabulary exercises.

INGLIZCHA - O'ZBEKCHA LUG'AT

largest	<i>eng katta</i>	different	<i>har xil</i>
founded	<i>tashkil topgan</i>	includes	<i>o'z ichiga oladi</i>
situated	<i>joylashgan</i>	experienced	<i>tajribali</i>
applicant	<i>abiturient</i>	seminars	<i>seminarlar</i>
entrance	<i>kirish</i>	generation	<i>avlod</i>
examinations	<i>imtihonlar</i>	conditions	<i>sharoitlar</i>
difficult	<i>qiyin</i>	laboratories	<i>laboratoriyalar</i>
decided	<i>qaror qilmoq</i>	help	<i>yordam bermoq</i>
think	<i>q'ylamoq</i>	practice	<i>amaliyot</i>

preparatory	<i>tayyorlov</i>	circles	<i>to'garaklar</i>
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Read the text;

Read and translate the text into Uzbek. Try to retell the text.

TEXT

OUR INSTITUTE

Kokand Mukimi State Pedagogical Institute is one of the oldest & largest higher institutions in the republic.

Every year a lot of applicants come to the Institute in order to take entrance examinations which are rather difficult. All of them want to be teachers. I decided to be a teacher too. I think it is one of the most interesting professions. I study at Day-Time Department, but we have also Correspondence & Preparatory Departments. There are many faculties at the Institute which train students in different specialities.

The teaching staff of the Institute includes many experienced teachers. Highly qualified specialists many of whom are Masters or Doctors of Science deliver lectures, practical lessons & seminars. There are professors & Honored teachers among them.

All of them do their best to train qualified teachers & educators of the rising generation.

We have good conditions for our studies at the Institute. There are a lot of modern laboratories, classrooms, lecture halls & workshops at the Institute. There are some language laboratories too. They have modern tape-recorders, television sets & other special devices where students listen to tape-recordings and work at their pronunciation. The language laboratory helps us to study foreign languages through practice. We have also a big library & comfortable reading halls.

Find the sentences with the new words & complete it.

1. Every year a lot of applicants
2. I think it is
3. I study at Day-Time Department
4. Highly qualified specialists many of whom are
5. All of them do their best to train
6. There are a lot of modern laboratories.....
7. They have modern tape-recorders.....
8. The language laboratory.....

Grammar revision

ALL va the WHOLE OLMOSHLARI

1. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi.
2. **All** olmoshi olmosh-sifat bo'lib kelganda *hamma*, *barcha* ma'nosida donalab sanaladigan ko'plikdagi *ot* oldida va donalab sanalmaydigan *ot*

oldida ishlatiladi. All dan keyin kelgan *ot* oldida **the** ariq artikli, egalik yoki ko'rsatish olmoshi keladi:

All **the students** have passed the examination

He spends **all his free time** in the reading-room.

Izoh: Birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan *ot* oldida **all** o`rnida odatda the whole ishlatiladi:

The whole house was destroyed by fire. Butun uy yong'indan vayron bo`ldi.

Morning, day, night kabi vagtni ko'rsatuvchi so`zlar bilan **the whole** ham, **all** ham ishlatiladi:

All (the) morning, the whole morning, all (the) day, the whole day.

3. All dan keyin kelgan *ot* oldida artikl umumiy qoidalar asosida ishlatilishi ham murnkin, ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

I have read **all the books you gave me.**

All financial documents must be signed by the chief accountant.

I have got **all the information I want.** All **plants** require water.

4. *All hamma* ma'nosida olmosh-ot bo'lib keladi:

All said the same thing. I know **all.**

5. All ko'pincha **we all** (*bizning*) *hammamiz*, **you all** (*sizning*) *hammangiz*,

they all (*ularning*) *hammalai* kabi birikmalar bo'lib kelishi munikin:

We all know it. **They all** went there.

Agar gapning kesimi qo'shma kesim bo'lsa **all** yordamchi fe'l yoki modal fe'ldan keyin ishlatiladi: **We have all** read this article. **You must all** go there.

Agar kesim tarkibida bir nechta yordamchi fe'l bo'lsa, **all** birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin qo'yiladi:

We have all been informed about it.

All **to be** fe'lining shaklidan keyin ishlatiladi:

They are all here. **We are all** glad to see you.

We all, you all, they all birikmalari ma'no jihatidan **all of us, all of you, all of them** birikmalariga teng:

We **all** know it. = All of us know it.

They all went there. = All **of them** went there.

6. All o`rnida ko'pincha **hamma (kishi)** ma'nosida everybody yoki **everyone, hamma narsa** ma'nosida everything ishlatiladi.

Everybodydan keyin birlikdagi fe'l, **all hamma (kishi ma'nosida)dan** keyin ko'plikdagi fe'l ishlatiladi: All **were** of the same opinion on this question.

Bu masalada hamma xuddi shunday fikrda edi.

Everybody was of the same opinion on this question.

Everything va **all hamma narsadan** keyin fe'l birlikda ishlatiladi: All is ready

Everything is ready. Hamma narsa tayyor.

1-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything** or **everyone/everybody**.

Examples: Ann knows **everyone** in her street.

All I've eaten today is a sandwich.

1. Tom is very popularlikes him.
- 2was very kind to us. They did they could to help us.
3. Jill doesn't do any of the housework. Her husband does
4. Margaret told meabout her new job. It sounds quite interesting.
5. He didn't say where he was goinghe said was that he was going away.

2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Now you have to make sentences with **the whole**.

Example: He read the book from beginning to end.

Heread the whole book.

1. He opened a box of chocolates When he finished eating, there were no chocolates left in the box. He ate.....
2. The police came to our house. They were looking for something. They searched everywhere, every room. They searched
3. She worked from early in the morning until late in the-evening.....
4. Everyone in Tim and Carol's family plays tennis. Tim and Carol play, and so do all their children. The tennis.....
5. Jack and Jill went on holiday to the seaside for a week. It rained from the beginning of the week to the end. It.....

**This grammar is in oral speech(colloquial),
but if possible do this exercise in written form.**

Homework 1-MASHQ

"OUR INSTITUTE" matnini og'zaki, Inglizcha qayta aytib berish.

GRAMMATIKA 2-MASHQ (Yozma)

Complete these sentences with **all**, **everything** or **everyone/everybody**.

1. Canwrite their names on a piece of paper, please?
2. I can't lend you any money..... . I've got is a pound and I need that.
3. I can't stand him. He disagrees willI say.
4. I didn't spend much money in the shops I bought was a pair of gloves.
5. Why are you always thinking about money? Money isn't

LESSON 32 GENERAL CONTROL TEST

THE TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

№	INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PARTICIPLE II	TRANSLATION (uzb)	TRANSLATION (rus)
1	abide	abode	abode	<i>tarafdor bo'lmoq</i>	придерживаться
2	arise	arose	arisen	<i>paydo bo'lmoq</i>	появляться
3	awake	awoke	awaked	<i>uyg'otmoq</i>	будить
4	be	was (were)	been	<i>bo'lmoq</i>	быть
5	bear	bore	born	<i>tug'ilmoq</i>	родиться
6	beat	beat	beaten	<i>urmoq</i>	ударить
7	become	became	become	<i>bo'lib qolmoq</i>	становиться
8	begin	began	begun	<i>boshlamoq</i>	начинаться
9	bend	bent	bent	<i>bukmoq</i>	сгибаться
10	bet	bet	bet	<i>garov o'ynamoq</i>	спорить
11	bid	bade	bidded	<i>taqdim etmoq</i>	предлагать
12	bind	bound	bound	<i>bog'lamoq</i>	связывать
13	bite	bit	bitten	<i>tishlamoq</i>	укусить
14	bleed	bled	bled	<i>qon yo'qotmoq</i>	кровоточить
15	blow	blew	blown	<i>esmoq</i>	дуть
16	break	broke	broken	<i>sinmoq</i>	ломать
15	breed	bred	bred	<i>boqmoq</i>	разводить
18	bring	brought	brought	<i>olib kelmoq</i>	приносить
19	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>namoyish etmoq</i>	передавать
20	build	built	built	<i>qurmoq</i>	строить
21	burn	burnt	burnt	<i>yondirmoq</i>	жечь
22	burst	burst	burst	<i>yorilmoq</i>	лопаться
23	buy	bought	bought	<i>sotib olmoq</i>	покупать
24	cast	cast	cast	<i>tashlamoq</i>	бросать
25	catch	caught	caught	<i>ushlamoq</i>	ловить
26	choose	chose	chosen	<i>tanlamoq</i>	выбирать
27	cling	clung	clung	<i>yopishib olmoq</i>	цепляться
28	come	came	come	<i>kelmoq</i>	приходить
29	cost	cost	cost	<i>turmoq (narx)</i>	стоить (цена)
30	creep	crept	crept	<i>emaklamoq</i>	ползать
31	crow	crowed	crowed	<i>qichqirmoq</i>	кукарекать
32	cut	cut	cut	<i>kesmoq</i>	резать
33	deal	dealt	dealt	<i>tarqatmoq</i>	раздавать
34	dig	dug	dug	<i>kavlammoq</i>	копать
35	do	did	done	<i>bajarmoq</i>	выполнять
36	draw	drew	drawn	<i>chizmoq</i>	рисовать
37	dream	dreamed	dreamed	<i>orzu qilmoq</i>	мечтать
38	drink	drank	drunk	<i>ichmoq</i>	пить
39	drive	drove	driven	<i>haydamoq</i>	водить
40	dwell	dwelt	dwelt	<i>yashamoq</i>	жить
41	eat	ate	eaten	<i>yemoq</i>	есть
42	fall	feel	fallen	<i>yiqilmoq</i>	падать
43	feed	fed	fed	<i>boqmoq</i>	кормить
44	feel	felt	felt	<i>his etmoq</i>	чувствовать
45	fight	fought	fought	<i>kurashmoq</i>	бороться
46	find	found	found	<i>topmoq</i>	находить
47	flee	fled	fled	<i>qochmoq</i>	бежать
48	fling	flung	flung	<i>otmoq</i>	кидать
49	fly	flew	flown	<i>uchmoq</i>	летать
50	forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>ta'qiqlamoq</i>	запрещать
51	forecast	forecast	forecast	<i>bashorat qilmoq</i>	предсказывать
52	foresee	foresaw	foreseen	<i>oldindan ko'rmoq</i>	предвидеть
53	forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>unutmoq</i>	забывать

54	forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>kechirmoq</i>	прощать
55	forsake	forsook	forsaken	<i>tashlab ketmoq</i>	оставлять
56	freeze	froze	frozen	<i>muzlamoq</i>	замерзать
57	get	got	got	<i>olmoq</i>	получать
58	give	gave	given	<i>bermoq</i>	давать
59	go	went	gone	<i>yurmoq</i>	ходить
60	grind	ground	ground	<i>tuymoq</i>	молоть
61	grow	grew	grown	<i>o'smoq</i>	вырастать
62	hang	hung	hung	<i>osmoq</i>	вешать
63	have	had	had	<i>bor, bo'lmoq</i>	иметь
64	hear	heard	heard	<i>eshitmoq</i>	слышать
65	hide	hid	hidden	<i>yashirmoq</i>	прятать
66	hit	hit	hit	<i>urilib ketmoq</i>	ударяться
67	hold	held	held	<i>ushlamoq</i>	держать
68	hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>og'rimoq</i>	болеть
69	keep	kept	kept	<i>saqlamoq</i>	хранить
70	kneel	knelt	knelt	<i>tiz cho'kmoq</i>	стоять на колени
71	knit	knitted	knitted	<i>to'qimoq</i>	вязать
72	know	knew	known	<i>bilmoq</i>	знать
73	lay	laid	laid	<i>qo'yimoq</i>	положить
74	lead	led	led	<i>boshqarmoq</i>	руководить
75	lean	leaned, leant	leaned, leant	<i>suyanmoq</i>	прислоняться
76	leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt	<i>sakramoq</i>	прыгать
77	learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	<i>o'rganmoq</i>	учиться
78	leave	left	left	<i>ketmoq</i>	уходить
79	lend	lent	lent	<i>qarz bermoq</i>	давать взаймы
80	let	let	let	<i>ruxsat etmoq</i>	позволять
81	lie	lay	lain	<i>yotmoq</i>	лежать
82	light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted	<i>yoritmoq</i>	освещать
83	lose	lost	lost	<i>yo'qotmoq</i>	терять
84	make	made	made	<i>bajarmoq</i>	делать
85	mean	meant	meant	<i>anglatmoq</i>	означать
86	meet	met	met	<i>uchratmoq</i>	встречать
87	mislead	misled	misled	<i>chalkashmoq</i>	вводить в заблуждение
88	mistake	mistook	mistaken	<i>adashmoq</i>	ошибаться
89	misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	<i>noto'g'ri tushunmoq</i>	неправильно понимать
90	mow	mowed	mown, mowed	<i>o'rmoq</i>	косить
91	outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	<i>o'smoq</i>	вырастать
92	overcome	overcame	overcome	<i>yengimoq</i>	переодолеть
93	overhear	overheard	overheard	<i>eshitib qolmoq</i>	подслушивать
94	oversleep	overslept	overslept	<i>uxlab qolmoq</i>	проспать
95	overtake	overtook	overtaken	<i>yetib olmoq</i>	догонять
96	overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	<i>to'ntarmoq</i>	свергать
97	pay	paid	paid	<i>to'lamoq</i>	платить
98	prove	proved	proved, proven	<i>isbotlamoq</i>	доказывать
99	put	put	put	<i>qo'yimoq</i>	класть
100	read	read	read	<i>o'qimoq</i>	читать
101	relay	relaid	relaid	<i>sharhlamoq</i>	транслировать
102	repay	repaid	repaid	<i>qaytib bermoq</i>	отплачивать
103	rid	rid, ridden	rid, ridden	<i>xalos etmoq</i>	избавлять
104	ride	rode	ridden	<i>ot minmoq</i>	ехать верхом
105	ring	rang	rung	<i>telefon qilmoq</i>	позвонить
106	rise	rose	risen	<i>ko'tarilmoq</i>	подниматься
107	run	ran	run	<i>yugurmoq</i>	бежать

108	saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	<i>arralamoq</i>	пилить
109	say	said	said	<i>aytmoq</i>	сказать
110	see	saw	seen	<i>ko'rmog</i>	видеть
111	seek	sought	sought	<i>axtarmog</i>	искать
112	sell	sold	sold	<i>sotmog</i>	продовать
113	send	sent	sent	<i>yubormog</i>	посылать
114	set	set	set	<i>joylashtirmog</i>	располагать
115	sew	sewed	sewed, sewn	<i>to'qimog</i>	шить
116	shake	shook	shaken	<i>silkitmog</i>	потрясать
117	shave	shaved	shaved, shaven	<i>soqol olmog</i>	бриться
118	shed	shed	shed	<i>to'kilmog</i>	ронять
119	shine	shone	shone	<i>charaqlamog</i>	блестеть
120	shoot	shot	shot	<i>otmog</i>	стрелять
121	show	showed	showed, shown	<i>ko'rsatmog</i>	показывать
122	shrink	shrank	shrunk	<i>qisqartmog</i>	сжиматься
123	shut	shut	shut	<i>berkitmog</i>	закрывать
124	sing	sang	sung	<i>ashula aytmog</i>	петь
125	sink	sank	sunk	<i>cho'kmog</i>	тонуть
126	sit	sat	sat	<i>o'tirmog</i>	сидеть
127	slay	slew	slain	<i>o'ldirmog</i>	убивать
128	sleep	slept	slept	<i>uxlamog</i>	спать
129	slide	slid	slid	<i>sirg'anmog</i>	скользить
130	sling	slung	slung	<i>uloqtirmog</i>	швырять
131	smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	<i>hidlamog</i>	нюхать
132	sow	sowed	sown, sowed	<i>ekmog</i>	сеять
133	speak	spoke	spoken	<i>gapirmog</i>	говорить
134	speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded	<i>tezlashtirmog</i>	ускорять
135	spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt	<i>harflab aytmog</i>	говорить по буквам
136	spend	spent	spent	<i>sarflamog</i>	проводить
137	spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	<i>to'kmog</i>	проливать
138	spin	spun, span	spun	<i>to'qimog</i>	прясть
139	spit	spat	spat	<i>tupurmog</i>	плевать
140	spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	<i>aynimog</i>	портиться
141	spread	spread	spread	<i>tarqatmog</i>	распространять
142	spring	sprang	sprung	<i>sakramog</i>	прыгать
143	stand	stood	stood	<i>turmog</i>	стоять
144	steal	stole	stolen	<i>o'g'irlamog</i>	воровать
145	stick	stuck	stuck	<i>sanchmog</i>	вкалывать
146	sting	stung	stung	<i>chaqmog</i>	жалить
147	stride	strode	stridden	<i>qadam tashlamog</i>	шагать
148	strike	struck	struck	<i>urilib ketmog</i>	ударяться
149	strive	strove	striven	<i>talpinmog</i>	стремиться
150	swear	swore	sworn	<i>qasam ichmog</i>	клясться
151	sweep	swept	swept	<i>supurmog</i>	подметать
152	swell	swelled	swollen	<i>shishmog</i>	опухать
153	swim	swam	swum	<i>suzmog</i>	плавать
154	swing	swung	swung	<i>tebranmog</i>	качаться
155	take	took	taken	<i>olmog</i>	взять
156	teach	taught	taught	<i>o'qitmog</i>	учить
157	tear	tore	torn	<i>yirtmog</i>	рвать
158	tell	told	told	<i>aytmog</i>	рассказывать
159	think	thought	thought	<i>o'ylamog</i>	думать
160	thrive	throve	thriven	<i>yashnamog</i>	цветать

161	throw	threw	thrown	<i>otmoq</i>	<i>бросать</i>
162	thrust	thrust	thrust	<i>itarmoq</i>	<i>толкать</i>
163	tread	trod	trodden	<i>ezib olmoq</i>	<i>наступать</i>
164	undergo	underwent	undergone	<i>duch kelmoq</i>	<i>подвергаться</i>
165	understand	understood	understood	<i>tushunmoq</i>	<i>понимать</i>
166	undertake	undertook	undertaken	<i>amalga ohsirmoq</i>	<i>предпринимать</i>
167	undo	undid	undone	<i>yechmoq</i>	<i>развязывать</i>
168	upset	upset	upset	<i>xafa bo'lmoq</i>	<i>расстраивать</i>
169	wake	woke, waked	woken, waked	<i>uyg'onmoq</i>	<i>просыпаться</i>
170	wear	wore	worn	<i>kiymoq</i>	<i>надевать</i>
171	weave	wove	woven	<i>to'qimoq</i>	<i>ткать</i>
172	weep	wept	wept	<i>yig'lamoq</i>	<i>плакать</i>
173	win	won	won	<i>yutmoq</i>	<i>выиграть</i>
174	wind	wound	wound	<i>chirmashmoq</i>	<i>виться</i>
175	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	<i>qaytib olmoq</i>	<i>браться назад</i>
176	withhold	withheld	withheld	<i>ushlab olmoq</i>	<i>удерживать</i>
177	withstand	withstood	withstood	<i>qarshi turmoq</i>	<i>противостоять</i>
178	wring	wrung	wrung	<i>o'ramoq, eshmoq</i>	<i>скручивать</i>
179	write	wrote	written	<i>yozmoq</i>	<i>писать</i>

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