

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

**QARSHI MUHANDISLIK IQTISODIYOT INSTITUTI**

**INGLIZ TILI FANIDAN  
IQTISODIYOT FAKULTETI BARCHA YO'NALISHLARI,  
KASB TA'LIMI FAKULTETI  
“IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY SOHA” TA'LIM YO'NALISHI  
I KURS TALABALARINING I SEMESTRDA  
MUSTAQIL ISH TOPSHIRIQLARINI  
BAJARISHIGA DOIR**

**USLUBIY KO'RSATMA**

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**Ingliz tili fanidan mustaqil ish topshiriqlarini bajarish uchun uslubiy ko'rsatma. Uslubiy ko'rsatma Iqtisodiyot fakultetining barcha ta'lim yo'nalishlari, Kasb ta'limi fakulteti "Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy soha" ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha shug'ullanuvchi I kurs talabalari I semestrda foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan.**

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## UNIT 1

### 1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.

#### *LETTERS FROM COLLEGE*

Mr. J. Grimman  
68, Highway St.,  
New York, USA

Dear John,

I meant to write you at once, but it took me rather long to get used to College life. Things are much easier now, but the trouble with my life in the College is that they expect you to know such a lot of things you've never learnt. To be quite honest, I never knew I was so much behind the others. It'll take me months of real hard work to catch up with the fellow.

Now, more news coming, if you're still interested. They arranged a Frenchman basketball team and I'm joining it. There'll be a sports competition at the end of the term. I hope I'll be good enough to take part in it.

That was good news. Now for the bad ones. You know what happened? I failed in math. It wasn't really my fault, it was just bad luck. I'll take another exam next month and I'll do my best to pass it.

That's all for now. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely Dan

### 2 - topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Where was Dan studying? 2. Why didn't he keep his promise to write to his brother as soon as he arrived at college? 3. What troubles had Dan at the college? 4. What sport team did he want to join? 5. When will Dan take his next exam in math? 6. He is going to take another exam in mathematics, isn't he?

### 3 - topshiriq. Dialogni rollar bo'yicha o'qing va yodlang.

- Hello, Bob, how are you?
- Fine, thank you.
- Where were you yesterday?
- I was at the reading hall of the library.
- Are you going to enter the University?
- Yes, I am. I am going to enter Tashkent State University. I'll take my entrance exams for the biological department.
- Oh, I see, I wish you good luck.
- Thank you.

#### **4 - topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni ishlatib qisqacha hikoya tuzing.**

*Mavzular: 1. Entering the University. 2. My work at the laboratory. 3. My future plans.*

to be going to enter the university	– universitetga kirishga harakat qilmoq.
to prepare for entrance exams	– kirish imtixonlariga tayyorlanmoq
to be busy with	– band bo'lmoq
to take exams	– imtixon topshirmoq
to pass exam successfully	– imtixonlardan muvaffaqiyatli o'tmoq
to produce	– ishlab chiqarmoq
to develop	– rivojlantirmoq
to work at some problems	– biror masala ustida ishlamoq
to conduct an experiment apparatus	– tajriba o'tkazmoq
up to date experiment	– apparat, asbob
to work hard	– zamonaviy jihoz
to graduate from	– qattiq ishlamoq
to become an engineer	– bitirmoq, tugatmoq
my aim	– muhandis bo'lmoq
scholarship	– mening maqsadim
to take part in	– stipendiya
in the field of science	– qatnashmoq
my speciality	– fan sohasida
on my speciality	– mening kasbim
	– kasbim ustida

## **UNIT 2**

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

#### ***LIBRARIES***

There is a public library in every town in Great Britain. There are branch libraries in most villages. Any one may become a member, and it costs nothing to borrow books. The books can be kept for a fortnight. If, at the end of the for night, you have not finished reading a book, you may renew it for another fortnight. If the book you want is out, you may ask for it to be kept for you, and if you pay the cost of postcard, the librarian will let you know when the book has been returned and is ready for you.

Most public libraries also have a reading room and a reference library. In the reading room there are tables and desks at which you can sit and read the daily papers and all the other important periodicals. In the reference library there are encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases, and numerous other books. There may not be take away.

## **2- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.**

1. How much does it cost to borrow books from a public library in Britain?
2. How long can a book be kept?
3. What can a borrower do if he has not finished reading a book at the end of the fortnight?
4. Where can periodicals be read?
5. What would you expect to find in the reference library?
6. Can books in the reference library be taken away or are they to be used only in the library?
7. What is a private library?
8. Do you have a private library at home?
9. How many books are there in your own library?
10. Where do you keep your books at home?
11. Do you belong to any library?
12. What public library is most popular in Tashkent?
13. Does it cost anything to borrow books from libraries in Tashkent?
14. How many books may be borrowed at a time from a library?
15. When do you usually renew a book?
16. What daily papers do you usually read?

## **3- topshiriq. Dialogni o'qing, tarjima qiling va yod oling.**

*Library reader:* Can I have some English novels to read, please?

*Librarian:* Which author do you prefer?

*Library reader:* I'd rather have some books by modern American authors?

*Librarian:* Oh, you could take some novels by Hemingway or by Arthur Clark. I'm quite sure you will be enjoy any book by these American writers. I think we have them all in our library.

## **4- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z birikmalari va iboralari yordamida ushbu mavzular asosida qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.**

**Mavzular:** 1. *University library.* 2. *My private library.*

To have a collection of books; by foreign and Uzbek authors; to keep books in bookcases or on shelves; to barrow books from the library; to return books to the library; to like to collect books; the daily papers; to have a private library; to belong to public library; to borrow some books at a time; to renew a book; to be a great reader of books; important periodicals; the weeklies; the monthlies reference library; reference books.

### **5- topshiriq. Tarjima qiling.**

1. A lot of periodicals have been got by the library lately.
2. This laboratory is provided with most modern equipment.
3. Researches conducted in the laboratory are usually followed with great interest.
4. Exams are taken twice a year in summer and in winter.
5. Well-equipped laboratories improve the conditions of learning and research.
6. The Novosibirsk University is connected with many Universities.

## **UNIT 3**

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

#### **ASKING THE WAY**

On arrival in a large town newcomers are faced with many difficulties. All these difficulties arise from the fact that they don't know the town at all or they know it rather badly. The first difficulty is how to get to the necessary place, what means of transport to use best. The second difficulty is how to find necessary street, house or flat. Imagine what the newcomer (stranger) feels when he finds out that he was shown the wrong way. That's why it is very important to explain the way correctly.

If the passer-by is in a hurry or if he busy with something or if he is a newcomer (stranger) himself, he would say "Excuse me, I can't say the way exactly. You should better ask somebody else".

### **2- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

1. What large town have you recently visited?
2. What difficulties are you faced while visiting a large town?
3. Did you have any difficulties in finding the necessary address?
4. What must the passer-by say if he is in a hurry and cannot show the way to the newcomer?

### **3- topshiriq. Dialogni tarjima qiling.**

- Excuse me, how can I get to the Navoi Theatre from here?
- I can't tell you I am a stranger here myself. You'd better ask someone else. I am very sorry.
- May I ask you which is the quickest way to Alisher Navoi Theatre?
- I think you'd better take the Metro. It's more convenient. You don't have to change anywhere. It'll take you right to that place.
- Thanks a lot.
- Not at all.

#### **4- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va so'z iboralarini ishlatib qisqa hikoya tuzing.**

*Mavzular: 1. How I first came to Samarkand. 2. My friend's first visit in Tashkent.*

to arrive in (at)	- yetib kelmoq
arrival, on arrival	- yetib kelish, yetib kelishda
a passer-by	- yo'lovchi
to be faced with (some difficulties)	- qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoq
to arise from	- kelib chiqmoq
to need	- muhtoj bo'lmoq
to get to some place	- biror joyga yetib bormoq
to visit	- (ko'rishga) bormoq, tashrif etmoq
to find	- topmoq
to show the right (wrong) way	- to'g'ri (noto'g'ri) yo'lni ko'rsatmoq
to realize	- ifodalamoq
to make a mistake	- xato qilmoq
to be attentive to	- diqqat qilmoq
to be in a hurry (to hurry)	- shoshilmoq
to be busy with ...	- ... bilan band bo'lmoq

## **UNIT 4**

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing, tarjima qiling, zilziladan keyin qurilgan binolar haqida gapiring.**

#### ***A MONUMENT OF FRIENDSHIP***

It was on April 26, 1966 when a heavy earthquake awoke the citizens of Tashkent. It was a deep night and people were sleeping and couldn't understand what was happening. The houses were shaking and crushing and people began to run out with sleeping children in their arms. When morning came many people became homeless and almost all the buildings were dangerous for life.

The earthquake ruined the city. People were living in tents and in the open air. It seemed that it was impossible to rebuild a new city. But the heroic people of the city with the help of people from different republics began to rebuild it.

For several years after the earthquake the people of the city were reconstructing the old buildings and were building new ones and in some years the city became hardly recognizable.

New wide streets appeared in the city. Its squares, big blocks of flats, fine houses and offices are very beautiful. The building teams from all the republics were taking part in the reconstruction of Tashkent.

In the very centre of the city there is a monument of friendship of those who helped to rebuild the city. Tashkent citizens are great patriots of their city and they will be working much to make it more beautiful and comfortable.

## **2- topshiriq. So'zlarni esda saqlang.**

to sleep	- uxlamoq
to happen	- ro'y bo'rmoq
to crush	- buzmoq
equipment	- jihoz
big blocks of flats	- aholi yashaydigan joylar
reconstruction	- qayta qurish
comfortable	- qulay
building team	- qurilish guruhi

## **3- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob berish.**

1. When did the earthquake begin?
2. What was happening at that terrible night?
3. Was the city ruined?
4. Did the people become homeless?
5. Who helped to rebuild the city?
6. How long was the earthquake continuing?
7. How does Tashkent look like after some years after the earthquake?
8. Is Tashkent a beautiful city?
9. Where were the building teams coming from to Tashkent?
10. Has was built in the centre of the city?

## **4- topshiriq. Qavs ichidagi so'roq so'zlarni ishlatib quyidagi gaplarga savol tuzing.**

1. On April 26, 1966 the earthquake awoke Tashkent citizens (when).
2. The earthquake was continuing for months breaking the houses (how long).
3. People lived in tents (where).
4. The building teams from all the republics took part in the reconstruction of the town (who).
5. Plenty of cities and towns sent building materials and equipment in order to help the people of the Uzbek republic to rebuild their capital (what cities and towns; what for).
6. New wide streets appeared in the city (what, where).

## **5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarning kesimini so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.**

1. He was writing down the results of this experiment for several hours.
2. The scientists were studying the new equipment for an hour.
3. He was approaching the University at nine sharp.
4. The experienced technicians of our laboratory were discussing that very important problem for a long time.
5. I was still making the experiment at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
6. Our professor was making a report about the heroic Leningrad battle for two hours.
7. The workers were building this house only for five months.

**6- topshiriq. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarni qavs ichida turgan so'zlar bilan o'zgartiring.**

1. Tashkent stands as a monument to the great *friendship*.
2. The earthquake *ruined* the city.
3. The builders began to make plans of reconstruction.
4. It was very difficult to **rebuild** the city.
5. New wide *avenues* appeared in the city.

(streets, destroyed, to restore, commenced, fraternity)

## UNIT 5

**1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

### TRAVELLING

I like travelling very much. I prefer travelling by plane. I really enjoyed my trip by air to Bulgaria last year. We were flying at an altitude of 2.000 metres. How pretty Bulgaria looks from the air. We arrived at the airport early in the morning. When the plane was landing we could already see many Bulgarians greeting us.

I traveled by sea too, but frankly speaking (ochig'ini aytganda) I did not enjoy it. The sea was not calm and I could not stay up on deck. When I travel by train, I usually book tickets in advance. Sometimes I have a lot of luggage and then my friends see me off to the railway station.

**2- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga to'liq javob bering.**

1. What means of communication do you like best?
2. Which do you prefer, traveling by air or by sea?

3. Have you seen a storm on sea?
4. When did you travel last by railway?
5. Which train do you prefer to take, a slow train or an express?
6. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth (qavat)?
7. Are there many passengers at railway stations?
8. Do you book your tickets in advance?
9. Do you call a porter to see to your luggage (yuk)?

### **3- topshiriq. Savollarga qisqa javob bering.**

1. You don't like to change trains, do you?
2. You booked your tickets by phone, didn't you?
3. You will call a porter if you have a lot of luggage, won't you?
4. The booking office is next to the main hall, isn't it?
5. You have never missed your train, have you?
6. A plane trip is really pleasant, isn't it?
7. We shall go by train to Fergana, shan't we?
8. The train is pulling out (bekatdan uzoqlashmoq) slowly, isn't it?

### **4- topshiriq. Dialogni rollar bo'yicha o'qing va yodlang.**

#### **A woman is buying a ticket for her journey**

- Woman:* I want a ticket to Samarkand, please, second class.  
*Booking clerk:* Single our return? (borishga va qaytishgami)  
*Woman:* Return, please.  
*Booking clerk:* Here you are.  
*Woman:* What time do we get to Samarkand?  
*Booking clerk:* You're due to arrive at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
*Woman:* Thank you.  
*Booking clerk:* You are welcome.

### **5- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni qo'llab qisqacha hikoya tuzing.**

**Mavzular:** 1. My friend's traveling by train. 2. At the railway station.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| left-luggage office     | - chap tomondagi yuk qabul qilish joyi |
| to see to one's luggage | - birovning yukiga qarab turmoq        |
| to deposit the luggage  | - yukni saqlashga qo'ymoq              |
| booking-office          | - kassa (chipta oladigan)              |
| to be next to           | - keyingisi bo'lmoq                    |

single (return) ticket	- borish (qaytish) chiptasi
to book tickets by phone (in advance)	- telefon orqali chipta buyurtmoq (oldindan)
to change trains	- poyezdni almashtirmoq
through train	- poyezd orqali
to miss the train	- poyezdga kech qolmoq
to see somebody off	- birovni quzatmoq
to arrive in (at)	- yaqinlashmoq, yetib kelmoq

## UNIT 6

### 1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.

#### *THE AMUDARYA AND THE SYR DARYA*

The last expedition to the basin of two great rivers of our republic the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya has conducted analyses of these rivers and a number of canals. The water from the cotton fields flows into the canals which feed these two great rivers. Because of the large amount of chemical products and other kinds of pollution the water in the rivers has made a lethal effect on their flora and fauna.

In one section of the Amu-Bukhara canal the high-humidity zone extends from one to two kilometers into the desert.

On its way the canal loses half of the water, if not more. The expedition has made its analyses in autumn when the water level is the lowest. It is higher in summer, when the water flows faster, resulting in an even greater filtration. Swamps and lakes have just appeared that are absolutely useless to man.

All these man-made basins have raised the ground water and fertile lands become salinated. And now the lands in the cotton-growing regions are so polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilizers that they can yield nothing.

A large group of writers, journalists and scientists have studied various areas of the basins of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya right from the glaciers in the Pamirs. They looked into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin.

The members of the expedition have analysed the results and came to the conclusion that this tragedy demands quick and decisive measures. The scientists of different fields are busy now with searching the way from this situation.

### 2- topshiriq. So'zlarni esda saqlang.

basin	– suv havzasi
to conduct	– boshqarmoq
feed	– boqmoq, ovqatlantirmoq
amount	– miqdorni tashkil etmoq
pollution	– ifloslanish

lethal	– uldiradigan, qiradigan
humidity	– zaxlik, ho'llik
extend	– uzaytirmoq, cho'zmoq
desert	– sahro, cho'l
swamp	– botqoq
appear	– paydo bo'lmoq
fertilizer	– o'g'it, mineral o'g'it
yield	– hosil, unum
glacier	- muzlik
cause	– sabab, asos, ish
consequence	– oqibat, natija

### **3- topshiriq. Matn asosida savollarga javob bering.**

1. Did the expedition conduct analyses in the basin of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya?
2. Has this expedition conducted a radar survey of these rivers?
3. Does the water from the cotton fields flow into the canal?
4. Has water pollution made a lethal effect on the flora and fauna of the rivers?
5. Does the canal lose half of the water on its way?
6. Have all those man-made basins raised the ground water and salinated the lands?
7. Are the cotton-growing regions polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilizers?
8. Did the expedition look into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation?

### **4- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga to'liq javob bering.**

1. What did the expedition do in the basin of the two great rivers?
2. What do the two great rivers feed?
3. What pollutes the two great rivers?
4. What are the results of man's activity?
5. What kind of lands became salinated?
6. Who has studied various areas of the basin of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya?
7. What is the cause of this dangerous ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin?

### **5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. The results of man-made activity have raised a lot of problems.
2. The chemical industry has made negative influence on the life of the great rivers.
3. The construction of the canal has raised the humidity of a large extended zone highly.
4. The level of the ground waters depends on the additional reservoirs made by man.
5. The pollution of our rivers has reached a high level.
6. The ecological situation in many countries has become so dangerous for the men

that it is necessary to solve this problem, immediately.

**6- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz gapga aylantiring.**

1. He has become a great specialist in chemistry.
2. The professor has been quite satisfied with the students answers.
3. This factory has begun to produce computing machines this year.
4. My friend has spend a few weeks on the Volga.
5. It took these workers more than a month to do this work.
6. My friend has changed much since last year.
7. Only a few students have taken part in the expedition this spring.
8. The members of the expedition have made all the necessary things for expedition.

**7- topshiriq. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegishli zamonlarga qo'ying.**

1. Some time ago our people (to learn) about the construction of a cascade of canals on the Amu-Darya.
2. Some years ago our scientists (to create) the accelerator which helps to study the atom.
3. Our physicist already (to solve) some problems of pollution the atmosphere.
4. A group of foreign scientists (to visit) the Dubna Institute last week.
5. Several days ago we (to hear) a very interesting lecture on the ancient his history of our country.
6. Our University not yet (decide) when to send an expedition to the south.

## UNIT 7

**1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

### *THE ARAL SEA*

Scientists say that over the past 30 years the volume of water in the Aral Sea has dropped by 60 per cent and its area, by a third. The depth of the shallow Aral has declined by 13 meters.

Muynak and the other ports have found themselves dozens of kilometres away from the Sea. The salt content has increased by 150 per cent. The fish failed to adjust to a dramatic change and died.

The sea is drying up. Many large bays are no longer there; the islands in the southern and eastern, most shallow, parts of the Aral Sea are now peninsulas or parts of mainland. It is now obvious to specialists that time is near when the sea will turn into a couple of small lakes.

What is the cause of this ecological catastrophe? The Aral Sea is relatively young. It appeared nearly 9 000 years ago at the crossroads of two great Asian rivers the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. Initially it was a fresh water reservoir, it grew salty over the years as the surface of the lake became a giant evaporation tank under the burning sun. Initially it was a fresh water reservoir, it grew salty over the years as the surface of the lake became a giant evaporation tank under the burning sun. It is not the natural conditions that are to blame for the present salination and drying up of the Aral Sea. If people hadn't begun such rapid economic activity in the region over the decades they wouldn't have broken the ecological equilibrium. The thing is that the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya are mainly emptying into cotton fields nowadays.

It is obvious now that the problem of the Aral Sea is the problem of a vast area. If people don't save the Aral Sea they will lose millions of hectares of soil as each year the wind raises hundreds of tons of salt from what once was the sea bottom and carries it towards the fields.

Republican committees to save the Aral Sea are at work now. A department of the State Bank in Tashkent has opened a special account for people to send their donations to save the Aral Sea.

## **2- topshiriq. So'zlarni esda saqlang.**

sea	– dengiz
way	– yo'l
to solve	– yechmoq
scientist	– olim
volume	– hajm
water	– suv
to drop	– tommoq
per cent	– foiz
area	– maydon
depth	– chuqurlik
shallow	– mayda
to decline	– pasaymoq
content	– ma'no, mazmun
to increase	– ko'tarmoq
fish	– baliq
to change	– o'zgarmoq
to die	– ulmoq
to dry	– qurimoq
island	– orol
peninsula	– yarim orol
mainland	– quruqlik
couple	– jo'ft
to appear	– paydo bo'lmoq
fresh water	– chuchuk suv
to blame for	– javobgar bo'lmoq

salination	– shoʻr bosish
dozen	– oʻn ikkita (koʻp)
to lose (lost)	- yoʻqotmoq
fertile	– serhosil
account	– hisob

### **3- topshiriq. Matn asosida savollarga javob bering.**

1. How did the volume of water and the area of the Aral Sea change over the past 30 years?
2. Is Muinak now on the Sea coast?
3. Why is the sea drying up?
4. How old is the Aral Sea?
5. What two great Asian rivers fall into the Aral Sea?
6. Was the water in the Aral Sea salty many years ago? Is it salty or fresh now?
7. Who is to blame for the ecological catastrophe with the Aral Sea?
8. Is the Aral Sea problem a local one?
9. What will take place in the region if people don't save the Aral Sea?
10. What can be done for saving the Aral Sea?

### **4- topshiriq. Matndan dengiz sathi haqida berilgan gaplarni toping.**

### **5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qilishda to tell soʻzining har hil maʼnilariga eʼtibor bering.**

1. He always tells us something from his life.
2. My clock never tells the wrong time.
3. My little sisters look very much alike so that it is difficult **to tell** one from another.
4. The wrong calculations made by him have **told on** the result of the experiments.

### **6- topshiriq. Quyidagi soʻzlarga qarama-qarshi maʼnoli soʻzlarni yozing.**

difficult, possible, to finish, to leave, to unable, near, to loose independent, easy, skilled, clean, incomplete, strong, impossible, to find, cloudy, to complete, unskilled, dependent, to be able, to begin, to come, far, weak.

## UNIT 8

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

#### ***LAKE BAIKAL***

Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. It is in the heart of Asia. It is twice as large as lake Ladoga. The area of this lake is as large as Belgium or Holland.

Baikal is 636 (six hundred and thirty-six) kilometres long, from 25 (twenty five) km to 79 (seventy-nine) km wide and 1,741 (one thousand seven hundred and forty one) m deep. It is the deepest lake in the world.

Baikal has very much water, its volume is more than the volume of water in the Baltic Sea. The water of Baikal is cold. It is colder than the water of so many other lakes.

Baikal is more beautiful than other Siberian lakes. The scenery around its shores is as beautiful as that of the Caucasus. The climate here is colder than the climate of the Caucasus.

Do you know that more than 300 (three hundred) rivers flow into this lake and only one river, the Angara, flows out? This river carries a tremendous volume of water, it is very powerful and deep, and has a very strong current, much stronger than the current of the Volga. That is why Angara freezes later than lake Baikal.

Nowadays the scientists are facing the problem of pollution Baikal as so many other rivers and lakes.

### **2- topshiriq. So'zlarni esda saqlang.**

Asia	– Osiyo
area	– maydon
Belgium	– Belgiya
heart	– yurak
hydroelectric	– gidroelektrik
scenery	– peyzaj, tabiat tasviri
Siberian	– Sibirlilik, Sibirdagi
tremendous	– keng, yirik
Caucasus	– Kavkaz
climate	– iqlim, ob-havo
Holland	– Gollandiya

### **3- topshiriq. Matn asosida savollarga javob bering.**

1. How large is Baikal? 2. Is the water of Baikal cold or warm? 3. How many rivers flow into Baikal? 4. What Russian river has a much stronger current than the current of the Volga? 5. What great lakes in Russia do you know? 6. What lake is twice as large as Baikal? 7. How deep is Baikal? 8. What is the temperature of the water in Baikal? 9. Does the Angara flow into Baikal or out of it? 10. Why does the Angara freeze later than lake Baikal? 11. What problem is Baikal facing now days?

### **4- topshiriq. Gaplardagi fe'llarni bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.**

1. I know the names of very many lakes. 2. The water of this lake freezes. 3. This river carries much water. 4. My brother has a book about the seas and rivers of Africa. 5. There is a map of Uzbekistan on the wall. 6. The temperature in this room is very high.

### **5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarga savollar tuzing.**

1. Our people build great hydroelectric stations on many rivers. (Who... ? What...? What stations....? Where...?)
2. I like to speak with my teacher about lakes and rivers. (Who...? What... about? Who... with?)
3. The students of our University have their camp on the Charvak man-made (сунъий) sea coast. (What students...? What...? Where...?)

### **6- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qilishda as... as, not so.... as, than larga e'tibor beting.**

1. The area of Baikal is as large as that of Belgium.
2. The Volga is not so deep as the Angara.
3. The research work of this student is more interesting than that of the other students.
4. Lake Ladoga is not so beautiful as Baikal.
5. Our laboratory has fewer instruments for this work than yours.
6. Your mother is the same age as my father is.

## **UNIT 9**

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

#### ***LABORATORY FOR THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT***

The three-story red-brick building on Congress Avenue in Medical School. The bronze statue standing to the right of the building is of John B. Pierce himself, the

American Standard Radiator Company president who gave his estate to start the foundation which bears his name.

“Bio-engineering” is the key word in the activities and interests of the Pierce Laboratory denoting its basic orientation towards the fields of physiology, biophysics, biochemistry and engineering research.

Under the guidance of Dr. H. T. Hammel, head of the Physiology Laboratory, experiments have been under way to determine the effect of heating and cooling upon the brain. These experiments are known to have been performed at the Laboratory upon monkeys, rats and dogs.

In the Bio-engineering Laboratory, directly headed by Dr. Garde, work is going forward under the direction of Dr. Arend Show on the effects of dust on guinea-pig lungs.

Closely allied in its work with the University Medical School much of the Laboratory’s effort has direct educational results, especially in its concepts of bio-engineering.

Many technical papers and reports result from the research accomplished at the Laboratory and a notable number of papers have appeared in publications, having been presented at national meetings of the Society.

## **2- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.**

1. What is the key word of engineering research?
2. What problems are studied in the bio-engineering laboratory?
3. In what way does the laboratory present the result of its experiments?

## **3- topshiriq. Sarlavhalarni matn mazmuniga moslab qo'ying.**

Laboratory Research Problems.

Laboratory Guidance.

Laboratory Products.

## **4- topshiriq. Savollarga to'g'ri javob toping.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. How id it possible to solve the problem of ecological imbalance?       | 1. Many western scientists say that our world is going through a global ecological crisis. |
| 2. What is the focal point in the process of the solving of this problem? | 2. The ecological crisis means the gradual destruction of the human race?                  |
| 3. What is the western scientist opinion about                            | 3. I suppose it is possible to solve this problem by                                       |

ecological crisis?

means of joint research efforts of interrelated fields specialists.

4. What does the ecological crisis mean?

4. The focal point of ecological problem is the problem of man and its interaction with the environment.

**5- topshiriq. Ushbu so'zlarni gaplarning mazmuniga moslab nuqtalar o'rniga qo'ying.**

*a growing threat, by-products, significance, accept, pollution, dangerous.*

1. The ecological problem is very important because of its great ... for the whole mankind.
2. It is Vernadsky's concept of the biosphere that we ... today.
3. Man's interference in nature is steadily increasing that means ... to the environment.
4. The ... of man's activities are polluting the air we breath and the earth we live on.
5. Chemical industry became the source of ... of our rivers, and seas with many materials.

## UNIT 10

**1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

### ***A MACHINE WHICH CAN THINK***

One hundred and fifty years ago there were, naturally, no electronic computers. There was only a dream of creating a mechanism that could do the work usually done by human brain. Sometimes this dream produced some interesting results.

There is a story which tells us that once Napoleon played chess with a partner- a chess-player. In spite of all efforts of the great general the machine defeated him on the chess-board. Soon the secret of the mechanical chess player was out. A man who operated the machine was a brilliant chess-player.

In our days chess-playing machines really exist. The first electronic machines appeared in 1945 in America. In the course of 20 years mathematicians learned to solve problem of great complexity with the help of these machines. If you enter the Institute of Cybernetics you will be able to see a laboratory for the development of computers.

You can also find there some computers which can solve equations with many unknowns. Every schoolboy should know that it takes two or three minutes to solve an equation with two unknowns but to solve a system of 20 unknowns must take a million times as long. This means that a person who is to do it will have to spend 12

years working at this problem. A machine can solve such a system in less than an hour.

Working faster than a human thought, these machines must help to release the human mind from mechanical functions and make possible a new approach to physics, mechanics, astronomy and other sciences.

## **2- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlarni o'qing va esda saqlang.**

computer	– kompyuter, elektron hisoblash mashinasi
mechanism	– mexanizm
unexpected	– kutilmagan
appear	– paydo bo'lmoq
course	– yo'nalish, jarayon, kurs
mathematician	– riyoziyotchi
automatization	– avtomatlashtirish
machine	– mashina
laboratory	– laboratoriya, tajribaxona
equation	– tenglama
release	- bo'shamoq, bo'sh bo'lmoq
astronomy	– astronomiya, falakkiyot
secret	– sir, yashirin narsa
approach	– yaqinlashuv, yondoshish
physics	– fizika

## **3- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlar ishlatilgan gaplarni matndan toping va esda saqlang.**

to create	- kashf qilmoq
in spite of	- qaramasdan
to appear	- paydo bo'lmoq
to solve	- yechmoq
thought	- o'y, fikr
to approach	- yaqinlashmoq
science	- fan, ilm

## **4- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.**

1. Was there a dream of thinking mechanism many years ago?
2. Who played chess with a mechanical chess-player according to the story?
3. Whom did the machine defeat on the chess-board?
4. When and where did the first electronic machines appear?
5. What will you be able to see if you enter the Institute of Cybernetics?
6. How much time does it take you solve an equation with two unknowns?
7. How many years must a person spend in order to solve system of 200

unknowns?

8. How much time does a computing machine spend to solve such a system?

**5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni avval Past, keyin Future Indefinite Tensega qo'ying.**

1. The students of our Institute can solve these problems of physics.
2. We must not do this work alone.
3. The workers of that physical laboratory must not take the instruments to some other building.
4. You can see a very interesting machine in our laboratory.
5. The visitors may visit the museum in the evening.
6. Pupils must know the history of our country.

**6- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz shaklga aylantiring.**

1. Our friend can show you some old monuments in our capital.
2. The children may spend their holidays together.
3. You should ask your brother about his studies.
4. Our new assistant will have to help me in my research work.
5. This engineer ought to know chemistry for his research work.

**7- topshiriq. Ingliz tilidagi so'z tartibiga amal qilib quyidagi so'zlardan gaplar tuzing.**

1. well, speak, French, can, my friend.
2. to your lesson, who, come, must?
3. cannot, speak English, I, but, easily, translate, can, I, text.
4. to solve, unknowns, will, problems, this, be able, machine, with many
5. conditions, our scientists, under, worked, before, very, the Revolution, hard.

## UNIT 11

**1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

### ***UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN***

There are number of Universities in Uzbekistan. They are mainly in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and Nukus. Of these Tashkent University is the oldest one. As a rule a University consists of a number of different departments.

The students of our University have favourable conditions for study and research: they have necessary equipment, laboratories and libraries. Each department has its own library and reading rooms. The reading-rooms are on the ground floor.

They are large, well-lit with many windows. There are Uzbek, Russian and foreign books, as well as newspaper and magazines there. One can see a lot of students in the reading-rooms before and after classes. They can prepare for their lessons there, read articles and books.

Students pay no tuition fees and, what is more (bundan tashqari) they receive an allowance from the University. There are also correspondence and evening courses for those who wish to combine work and study. At these courses all students have an opportunity to attend lectures and to have laboratory classes and consultations. The teaching staff consists of professors, assistant-professors, senior teachers and teachers. Advanced students can take part in research.

## **2 - topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.**

1. Are there many universities in Uzbekistan?
2. Do the students of your University have good conditions for study?
3. How many departments will there be at your University?
4. Does your department have its own library?
5. What books are there at your library?
6. Did your students pay for their studies?
7. Did you receive an allowance from the University?
8. Were you a correspondence or an evening time student?
9. Will you take part in research?

## **3 - topshiriq. Predloglarga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. There were a lot of departments at Tashkent University.
2. Our University consists of a number of different departments.
3. The University will be at the end of the University Avenue.
4. There are a lot of books on the shelf.
5. The book is in my bag.
6. There are various pencils in the box.

## **4 - topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni bo'lishsiz gaplarga aylantiring.**

1. Some students of the University are from Tashkent.
2. The University has a large library.
3. There are books in foreign languages at that library.
4. The students of the University have new equipment in their laboratories.

## **5 - topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq gaplarga aylantiring.**

1. There is no reference book on the table.
2. This department has its own building.
3. My friend is a second-year student.

4. That book was very interesting.
5. They have new instruments at their laboratory.
6. That girl will not be a student.
7. That young man is an engineer.
8. There was a new building in the street.

## UNIT 12

### **1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

#### **THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**

The University Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century and before the beginning of the thirteenth it was almost a recognized centre of education. The University was formed on the model of European continental Universities. At first there were neither colleges nor professors in the modern sense of word. Lectures and oral examinations. Until the fifteenth century the history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Sir Isaac Newton – professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral.

At the same time there built a number of laboratories for the natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory. The Cavendish Laboratory organized by the well known Scottish mathematician and physicist Maxwell was opened in 1871. It was named after the English scientist of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Sir Henry Cavendish. Now it is one of the greatest laboratories known throughout the world.

### **2- topshiriq. Matnga tegishli so'z va iboralarni o'qing va yodda saqlang.**

to recognize	– tanimoq
in particular	– jumladan, xususan, chunonchi
college	– kolledj (Angliyada o'rta, oliy maktab, AQSH da maxsus oliy o'quv yurti)
sense	– mazmun, fikr
oral	– og'zaki
to conduct	– boshqarmoq
significant	– yetarli
influence	– ta'sir
serious	– jiddiy
to offer	– taklif etmoq
permanent	– doimiy

### **3- topshiriq. Esda saqlash uchun ishlatiladigan iboralar.**

in the modern sense of word, as significant as, by the end of, greatly improved, written exams, oral practice, natural sciences, among them, named after, throughout the world.

**4- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.**

1. Was Isaac Newton the founder of Cambridge University?
2. What University was taken as a model for the University of Cambridge?
3. Who was the founder of the Cavendish Laboratory?
4. What was Maxwell?

**5- topshiriq. Berilgan gaplardan so'roq gaplar tuzing.**

1. Oral exams were more often used than written.
2. Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18-th century.
3. Lectures and examinations were conducted in Latin.
4. Serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees.
5. The University was formed on the model of European continental Universities.
6. The University was recognized throughout the world.

**6- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplardagi fe'llarni inkor ma'noda ishlating.**

1. The man was shown the right direction, but the he lost the way.
2. The students were given difficult exercises by their teacher.
3. The article for our wall-newspaper will be written tomorrow.
4. These new instruments were used at our laboratory.
5. This text was understood only by some students.
6. The English speaking club will be organized at our Institute next year.

## UNIT 13

**1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va tarjima qiling.**

### ***THE BRITISH MUSEUM***

The British Museum is officially described as being the National Library and Museum of History, Archeology, Art and Ethnography. It is situated in Great Russel Street in London. It was opened to the public in 1759.

The British Museum contains precious collections of old and modern books, manuscripts, coins, stamps and many particularly interesting, especially the mummies. There are many antiquities from ancient Greece and Rome. A collection of findings from Anglo-Saxon times gives a vivid picture of our ancestors lived, and in the

ethnological department you can get an idea of the civilizations of the Red Indians, the Africans, the Polynesians, and other peoples.

There are a lot of halls to be visited, in each of which are special collections of rare and valuable objects.

The collections of printed books and manuscripts in the British Museum form one of the largest national libraries in the world. Every branch of literature, ancient and modern, is represented in manuscripts and printed books. The collections also include many beautiful books in fine bindings.

The Library has also an outstanding collection of illuminated manuscripts of the Islamic world. Side by side with these manuscripts of past Ages the library includes a collection of modern books for scholarly research in oriental languages.

So the British Museum is a wonderful place where you find many specimens that cannot be seen anywhere in the world.

**2- topshiriq. Ushbu fe'llardan -er, -or suffikslar yordamida ot yasang va o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

to publish, to organize, to explore, to visit, to build, to work, to teach, to translate, to use, to write, to read, to observe, to help, to sail, to listen.

**3- topshiriq. Har xil ma'noda ishlatilgan by predlogiga ahamiyat berib gaplarni tarjima qiling.**

1. All the books by Alisher Navoi will be always popular both in our republic and abroad as well.
2. Radio, the greatest invention of the last century, was invented by Popov, the great Russian scientist.
3. I never go to the Institute by tram.
4. Students usually come to their lectures and practical lessons by 9 o'clock.
5. I like many singers and I always recognize them by their voices.
6. Some students often take their seats by the window though in winter it is rather uncomfortable to sit there.
7. By exploring the North our scientists will make a great contribution to science.
8. What is the time by your watch?
9. Five by six is thirty.
10. I have taken his pen by mistake.
11. By the end of this year the local government will have done much for the development of our region.

**4- topshiriq. Quyidagi notog'ri fe'llarni yozib oling, ularning shakllarini jadvaldan toping va esda saqlang.**

to teach, to build, to spend, to lead, to find, to awake.

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