

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

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UNIT 1

1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing.

THE MUSEUM OF ART

There are a lot of Museums in our city. Among them is the Museum of Art. Centuries old Uzbek, Russian and European pieces of art in painting, graphics and sculpture are on display here. Many people visit the Museum.

There are about half a million exhibits in the Museum and each one has a history to tell. Here is a very old miniature. Nobody knows the name of its creator. Folk art is a rich source for art themes by Uzbek artists on display.

Uzbek artists devoted so much of their effort to the creation of the image of Navoi and to painting on the works of that great poet.

There are a lot of halls in the Museum. But they house only some of the exhibits. Does anybody know how many pieces of art are there in the Museum? The greater part of its collection is in the storehouse. A few exhibitions of ceramics, paintings on wood are on display in the Museum.

2-topshiriq. Yangi so'z va iboralarni o'qing va yod oling.

piece of art is on display	- san'at asari namoyish etilmoqda
development	- rivojlanish, yaraqqiyot
artist	- san'atkor
devote	- bag'ishlamoq
effort	- kuch, quvvat
creation	- yaratilish
hall	- zal
citizen	- fuqaro
wood	- daraxt, o'rmon
lately	- keyin

3- topshiriq. Savollarga qisqa javob bering.

1. Are there many Museums in our country?
2. Do you know any Museums in Tashkent?
3. Do you often visit Museums?
4. Is the Tashkent Museum of Art very old?
5. Do people learn anything by visiting Museums?

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

1. How many Museums are there in Tashkent?
2. Did you visit the Tashkent Museum of Art?
3. How many halls are there in the Museum?
4. What hall made a deep impression on you?
5. How many exhibits are there on display at the Museum of Art?
6. What Museum of our capital do you like best?

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

1. Some new exhibits are on display here.
2. We always learn something by visiting museums.
3. Nobody knows the name of the artist.
4. He sees someone on the other side of the street.
5. I saw this man somewhere in Moscow last year.
6. Nobody told us anything about their visit to Samarkand.
7. You will find this book everywhere.
8. I heard nothing about the results of the experiment.
9. This old man always tells us something interesting about his life.
10. A group of artists sent their pictures to the Museum.

6- topshiriq. Bo'lishsiz gap tuzing.

1. Somebody helped him with his research.
2. The student learned something during his practical work.
3. She told me something about her family.
4. I shall go somewhere this summer.
5. He told us something about the exhibits of the last century.
6. Last night somebody left his notes in the library.

UNIT 2

1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing.

GOING TO THE CINEMA

I like cinema very much. I am a great cinema-goer. I like those films which truly show life. Some Russian and foreign films I saw last year are of real artistic value.

I don't like to go to the cinema on Sundays. I prefer to go to the cinema on week-days for matinees. It isn't difficult at all to get a ticket for a matinee show at the box-office. As a rule tickets for matinee shows are cheaper than those for evening shows. Very often I reserve tickets by phone or buy them in advance at the box-office.

I don't like to sit near the screen. That's why I never buy tickets for seats in the front rows. I prefer to sit either in the middle or in the back rows.

I particularly like newsreels. As a rule a newsreel comes before a feature film. I like documentaries though I enjoy popular science films almost as much.

2- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you like the film?
2. What films do you like best?
3. What foreign films did you see last?
4. What new Uzbek films do you like?
5. What time do you usually go to the cinema?
6. What time do the shows begin?
7. Do you like to reserve tickets by phone?
8. Why do you like to buy tickets in advance?
9. Which seats do you like best at the cinema?
10. Why don't you like to sit in the front rows?
11. How often do you go to the cinema?
12. Did you go to the cinema last night?
13. What film did you see last?
14. Did you enjoy the film?

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

- What are you doing tonight, Helen?
- Nothing in particular.
- Let's go to the pictures.
- That would be wonderful. What's on today?
- Some English film is on today.
- Fine. When and where shall we meet?
- Any time and any place you say.
- Let's meet at the entrance to the cinema at 6 sharp.
- Very well. See you tonight. Buy-buy.

4- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni ishlatib qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

Mavzular: 1. *My friend goes to the cinema.* 2. *The film which I like best.*

to show life truly	- hayotni haqqoniy ko'rsatmoq
to be of real artistic value	- haqiqiy san'atga oid ma'noda bo'lmoq
matinee, evening show	- ertalabki, qechqurungi tomosha
to get a ticket to the cinema	- kinoga chipta olmoq
to get a ticket for a film	- filmga chipta olmoq
front rows	- oldingi qatorlar
seats in the first row	- birinchi qatordagi joylar
seats in the middle rows	- o'rta qatordagi joylar
seats in the back rows	- oxirgi qatordagi joylar
cinema-goer	- kino sevuvchi
to prefer to do something	- biror narsani bajarishni yoqtirmoq
newsreel, feature film	- xronikal, badiiy film
documentary film	- xujjatli film
to reserve seats by phone	- telefon orqali joy buyurmoq
popular science film	- ilmiy ommabop film
to buy tickets at the box-office in advance	- kassadan chiptani oldindan sotib olmoq

5- topshiriq. Read and retell the joke.

A young Englishman came to America. He stayed in New York with his friends and saw very many interesting places in and outside the city. On the last day he bought a large TV-set for his family in London.

“Why have you bought a TV-set in America? I think, you have got very good TV-sets in England, haven’t you?” his friend asked him.

“Our TV-sets are good, but TV programmes in England are not as good as American programmes”, the young man answered.

6- topshiriq. Supply the correct prepositions.

Remember:

ticket	– <i>chipta</i>	- билет
review	– <i>taqriz</i>	- рецензия

Mr and Mrs Stive often go ... the cinema. Sometimes before they buy tickets ... a film they read reviews ... it ... newspapers.

Last week a new feature film was on ... the Odeon. It was ... colour and there were many popular actors ... it. The film had good reviews and the Stives went to see it ... Sunday.

The programme began ... 8 o’clock and lasted 2 hours. ... the cinema and Stives met their friends and ... the film they went ... a bar together ... them. They stayed out ... half ... 12 and were tired when they came back home.

UNIT 3

1- topshiriq. Matnni o’qing.

SPORT IN ENGLAND

The English national games are cricket, football, boxing and to a less extent, hockey, tennis and golf. Of these games the two which almost every English man plays are cricket and football.

Professionals and amateurs play cricket from May till September.

Each large town in England has a cricket club, the most famous and the oldest is the Marylebone cricket Club (M.C.C.) in London. Most Commonwealth countries have their cricket teams and each of them sends a team to England to play with the M.C.C. If the M.C.C. loses the game to the Commonwealth team it is usually a national disaster.

There are two kinds of football, soccer and rugby. Soccer is the game played almost throughout the world. In soccer there are two teams of eleven players each. Each tries to kick the leather ball through one of the goals which face one another at a distance of a hundred metres. No player except the goalkeeper may touch the ball with the hands.

Rugby is more complicated. Each side consists of fifteen players, one may carry the ball in the hands, and the aim is to carry the ball over one of the two boundaries. Almost each of the boys played at public schools and Universities can play rugby.

Other English sports are rowing, horse racing, fox hunting and shooting.

2- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you go in for any kind sport?
2. What sport society do you belong to?
3. What is your favourite kind of sport?
4. Did you take part in any sport contests?
5. Which ball game do you like best?
6. What football teams do you know?

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

- Hello, Bob! Glad to see you. Where are you going?
- Hello, Alex. I'm going to the stadium. Join me, will you?
- Sorry, I am waiting for Dan.
- Is he late as usual?
- Yes, he is.
- By the way, what were you doing yesterday at eight o'clock in the evening?
- Nothing special. Some of my friends came to see me and we had a good time.

4- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni ishlatib qisqa hikoyalar tuzing.

Mavzular: 1. Your favourite kind of sport.

2. A football or a hockey match you recently attended or watched over TV.

popular	- tanilgan, mashhur
to train	- mashq qilmoq, chiniqmoq
to become stronger	- kuchli bo'lmoq
to quicken the reactions	- sezish, ta'sirlanishni tezlashtirmoq
to have the opportunity	- imkoniyatga ega bo'lmoq
to go in for	- shug'ullanmoq
to be a membership	- a'zo bo'lmoq
palace of sports	- sport saroyi
sport ground	- sport maydoni
capacity	- qobiliyat, iste'dod
the biggest sport event	- eng katta sport xodisasi
a leading place	- peshqadam, ilg'or, oldingi o'rin
to become a champion	- birinchi o'rin egallamoq
to set new world record	- yangi dunyo rekordini qo'lga kiritmoq
achievement	- yutuq
to win	- yutmoq
to hold	- ushlab, ko'tarib turmoq
It makes a healthy mind in a healthy body – sog'lom tanda sog' aql	

5- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlarni o'qing, va ular qaysi so'z turkumiga tegishli ekankigini anilang va ularni tarjima qiling.

Explorer, thinker, winner, writer, foreigner, observer, beginner, reader, enjoyment, equipment, observation, exploration, achievement, investigation, friendship, importance, darkness, freedom, activity.

UNIT 4

1- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing.

A VISIT TO A DOCTOR

Some people are lucky enough never to be ill, but most of us have to go to a doctor for examination or treatment. When a patient visits a doctor for the first time the doctor asks him a lot of questions; he asks about the symptoms he has.

The doctor takes the patient's temperature and checks his blood pressure, examines his heart and lungs. Very often he is able to make a diagnosis right away and prescribe some medicines and the necessary treatment. There are some medicines that can be bought without a prescription, but very many of them are sold by prescription only. The patient may have the flu or he may have caught cold but if the patient is seriously ill or if he needs an operation the doctor makes arrangements in order to put him to hospital.

2 - topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Are you feeling ill?
2. Did you need an operation?
3. Do you often go to a doctor for a check-up?
4. What questions does a doctor usually ask?
5. Are you going to check your blood pressure?
6. Are there any medicines that we can buy without a prescription?
7. What has a doctor to do if a patient is seriously ill?

3- topshiriq. Dialogni rollar bo'yicha o'qing.

- How are you today?
- I'm not feeling well.
- Oh, I'm sorry, what is trouble?
- I have a headache, a sore throat and I think I'm running a fever.
- That sounds like the flu. You'd better go and see the doctor.

4 - topshiriq. Qisqacha hikoya tuzishda quyidagi so'z va iboralardan qo'llang.

Mavzular: 1. A visit to a doctor. 2. My friend is ill. 3. In a hospital.

to be unwell	– yomon his qilmoq
to buy medicine by prescription	– resept orqali dorilarni sotib olmoq
I have a stomachache	– mening qornim og'riyapti

to be ill

I am coughing for almost a week

I am feeling well now

to see a doctor

– kasal bo'lmoq

– deyarli bir hafta davomida yutalayapman

– hozir men o'zimni yaxshi his qilyapman

– doctor ko'rigida bo'lmoq

UNIT 5

1 - topshiriq. Matnni o'qing.

GARDENING

Gardening is my hobby. It's really a pleasure to work in the garden. I am never so happy as when I work there. I can't say that the ground around my house is very large. What I can say is that it is really beautiful. A lot of flowers grow there. The flowerbeds are always full of red, white blue and yellow flowers.

I try to grow early flowers. Daisies and tulips are particularly nice. I usually plants flowers early in spring. Most of the flowers in my garden are fragrant. The pleasant smell of roses, peonies and sweet pea fills the air. From early spring till late autumn my garden is in blossom.

As I have no orchard, I want to plant some fruit-trees around my house. I want to plant plum-trees, apple-trees and pear-trees. Now I am digging holes and I try to get everything ready for planting.

2 - topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Do you like gardening?
2. Do you often work in the garden?
3. Did you plant trees last autumn?
4. When do people dig potatoes?
5. What flowers do you like best of all?
6. What do you like best, apples or pears?
7. What names of flowers do you know?
8. What names of fruits do you know?
9. Is it easy or difficult to dig holes for planting trees?
10. How often is it necessary to water flowers in hot summers?

3- topshiriq. Dialogni rollar bo'yicha o'qing.

- Hello, Bill!
- Hello, Alec!
- Allow me to introduce a friend of mine to you. His name is Pete.
- How do you do? Pleased to meet you.
- How do you do. Where are you going to?
- We are going to the University botanic garden.
- But it's raining today. It is possible to plant trees in such weather?
- Yes, it's just the time to plant fruit-trees.
- Have you prepared everything for planting?
- Yes, last Sunday we digged holes and now everything is ready for planting.
- Well, I hope everything will be all right. I wish you good luck.

4 - topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralardan qo'llab, qisqacha hikoya tuzing.

To plant flowers, vegetables, fruit-trees	– gul, sabzavot va meva daraxtlarni o'tkazmoq
To plant cabbage, carrot, radishes	– karam, sabzi, rediskalarni o'stirmoq
To pick flowers	– gullarni termiq, yig'ishtirmoq
To dig holes, to dig potatoes	– kavlamq, kartoshkalarni kovlab olmoq
To water flowers	– gullarga suv qo'ymoq
A kitchen garden	– oshxona bog'i
An orchard	– mevazor bog'
To be in blossom	– gullamoq
To get everything ready for	– hamma narsani tayyorlamq

5- topshiriq. Quyidagi fe'llarning birinchi shaklini ayting.

Began, made, told, sent, knew, should, took, bought, thought, met, spent, left, wrote, won, seemed, appeared, built, stood, arrived, were, had, said, saw, heard, understood, studied, gave, got, asked, spoke.

UNIT 6

1 - topshiriq. Matnni o'qing.

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 7

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	– tajriba o'tkazmoq
apparatus	– apparat, asbob
up to date experiment	– zamonaviy jihoz
to work hard	– qattiq ishlamoq
to graduate from	– bitirmoq, tugatmoq
to become an engineer	– muhandis bo'lmoq
my aim	– mening maqsadim
scholarship	– stipendiya
to take part in	- qatnashmoq
in the field of science	– fan sohasida
my speciality	– mening kasbim
on my speciality	– kasbim ustida

UNIT 8

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	- uxlamog
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 9

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

TRAVELLING

I like traveling 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 10

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 netter 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	- muxtoj 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 11

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 encyclopedias, 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 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 borrow 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 12

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

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is situated on a large island lying to the west of Europe. It consists of England, Scotland and Wales.

Long ago the greater part of the country was covered with forests. Now there are practically no forests there, but there are very many trees that give beauty to the

countryside. Some parts of England are really beautiful. There are very many rivers, lakes, hills and mountains there.

The rivers in Britain are not long. Many of them are joined by canals, so that it is quite possible to travel by water from one end of England to the other.

The rivers never freeze there. In winter there is much rain and few sunny days. The summers are never very hot, and there is often much rain. One of the chief reasons for such a mild climate in Great Britain is that a stream of warm water, called the Golf Stream, washes the northern coast of the country.

London is the capital of England. It is also the capital of the United Kingdom, which consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield are big towns in England. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

Scotland is situated in the north of Great Britain while Wales is situated in the south. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

Wales is a splendid country both for its traditions and for its scenery. Some of the mountains there are wooded others are bare and wire. In some places farmhouses on the slopes of the mountains are very lovely. The quant lakes and rivers of the valleys are very nice. Wales is the biggest mining center in Great Britain. The chief town there is Cardiff.

Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh are university towns in Britain.

2- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Where in United Kingdom situated off?
2. What does the United Kingdom include?
3. How many area has the United Kingdom?
4. What is the capital of the country?
5. What are the main political parties of Great Britain?
6. What is the population of Great Britain?
7. Are there many universities in Great Britain?
8. What industries are highly developed in Great Britain?

3 – topshiriq. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Buyuk Britaniya Britaniya orollarida joylashgan.
 2. Angliya, Shotlandiya, Uels va Irlandiyaning Shimoliy qismi Buyuk Britaniya va Shimoliy Irlandiya birlashgan qirroligini tashkil etadi.
 3. London Temza daryosining qirg'og'ida joylashgan.
 4. Britaniyada bug'doy, arpa, mevalar va sabzavotlar yettishiriladi.
 5. Angliyada tez-tez yomg'ir yog'ib turadi.
-
1. Великобритания расположена на Британских Островах.
 2. Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс и Северная часть Ирландии образуют Объединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
 3. Лондон расположен на берегах реки Темзы.
 4. В Британии выращивают пшеницу, ячмень, фрукты и овощи.

5. В Англии часто идут дожди.

4 – topshiriq. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. London is an ancient city. 2. Each century brought new historical monuments. 3. Westminster is a good place to start sightseeing. 4. On the left bank of the Thames there are the House of Parliament. 5. In one of their beautiful towers there is the famous Big Ben. 6. Near the Houses of Parliament there is Westminster Abbey, a beautiful church, where many of the greatest writers are buried. 7. In the centre of London there is Trafalgar Square in the middle of which rises Nelson's Column. 8. Trafalgar Square is the place for meeting and demonstration.

5-topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarga savollar qo'ying.

1. Great Britain is a powerful country. 2. Yes, it is. London is a capital of Great Britain. 3. The longest river is the Severn. 4. The population of Great Britain is about 57 million people. 5. The climate of Great Britain is temperate and mild. 6. London is situated on the river Thames.

6 -topshiriq. Nuqtalar o'rniga tegishli artikllarni qo'llang. Mattni tarjima qiling.

London, ... capital of Great Britain, is one of ... largest cities in Europe and the world. ... population of London is about nine million. London is also one of ... oldest cities in Europe. London lies in ... valley of ... Thames. Most of ... streets are narrow, Oxford and Regent Streets are ... busiest streets: there are ... lots of shops, department stores and offices there. There are many beautiful old buildings in ... centre of London. There are also ... modern buildings there. Most of the buildings house ... offices and hotels.

Londoners are fond of ... beautiful parks of their city. They spend their week-ends in ... parks. They come there with ... children and take .. lunch baskets with them.

7- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni inkor gaplarga aylantiring.

1. He goes to Buckingham Palace. 2. We shall go to Hyde Park at 7. 3. London has many beautiful bridges. 4. Nelson's Column has a large platform at the foot of it. 5. The Houses of Parliament have the clock tower. 6. He has got a book about London.

8 – topshiriq. For predlogiga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. When he left London, I didn't see him for some time. 2. The British Museum is famous for its library. 3. London is famous for its bridges. 4. He spoke for half an hour.

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A VISIT TO TASHKENT

Some days ago a friend of mine came to Tashkent for his holidays. He had never been to Tashkent before. Yesterday he came to see me and asked me to go sightseeing with him.

We took the Metro and went to the center of the city. I showed him the sights of our city and my friend was greatly pleased. After seeing the center of Tashkent I took my friend to the Museum of History. There we were surprised to find out that the architecture of Tashkent has been completely changed. It was very interesting for us to see a special exposition which was called “Tashkent in Future”. Many interesting and unexpected designs were exhibited there. Young architects projects were especially differed by new original view on the Future of their native city. Special attention was paid to the serving of city ecology.

Next Monday a group of college teachers from abroad will come to our city. They will go on a tour over the republic. During the first week of their stay in Uzbekistan they'll visit Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and then return to Tashkent.

They'll begin their tour of our republic with a visit to park named by A. Navoi and a look round Tashkent historic museums. Later they'll visit Tashkent State University, the Palace of Sports and a lot of other places of interest. They'll visit Kukeldash Mosque – an architectural monument of the 18th century.

On their first night in Tashkent the guests will see a ballet on the stage of the Navoi Theatre. Those who wish will also have a chance to go to the circus or attend concerts at the State Concert Hall.

On Sunday morning the group will leave for Samarkand.

2 - topshiriq. Savollarga to'liq javob bering.

1. When will the group of college teachers come to Tashkent?
2. What cities will they visit during their tour?
3. What places of interest will they visit in Tashkent?
4. Why is autumn a good time for visiting our republic?
5. Who will meet the tourists?
6. Where will the group stay?
7. When will the group leave?

3 - topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarga aylantiring.

1. We shall leave our capital next week. 2. My friend will show you the library of our University tomorrow. 3. A lot of foreign students will study at our University this year. 4. This work will be difficult for the second-year students. 5. You will have time to show us the new scientific equipment. 6. Visitors who came yesterday will go to see the Bibi Khanum Moslem tomorrow.

4 - topshiriq. Dialogni rollar bo'yicha o'qing va yod oling.

- When will you leave for home?
- Shall leave tomorrow morning.
- Will you go by plane or by train?
- I prefer to go by plane.
- It will take my only two hours to get home.
- Good-buy then. Remember me to your parents.
- Good-buy and thanks for all.

5 - topshiriq. Fe'llarni tegishli zamonda qo'llang.

1. Our plant ... this beautiful building for the workers two years ago (to build). 2. This young engineer ... the practical work of our students next year (to head – rahbarlik qilmoq). 3. Every year this poet ... to Siberia (to go), he ... this part of the country very much (to like). 4. More than 300 rivers ... into lake Baikal (flow).

SCIENCE IN BRITAIN

Learned societies and independent scientific institutions play a large part in promoting the sciences in Britain, although they do very little actual research.

Most pure research is conducted in the Universities, which also play an essential part in maintaining the supply of trained specialists. The learned societies play an important part in the discussion and publication of the results of research.

At present there are a lot of learned scientific societies in Britain. One of the most well known is the Royal Society which was founded in 1660. Its present activities include the holding of the scientific meetings, publication of research work, mainly in the "Philosophical Transactions" and the "Proceedings", the delivery of lectures, the presentation of medals. Although an independent corporation the Society has always had a special relationship with the government.

The Royal Society of Arts was founded in 1754. Its principal object has been to promote the progress of all science. It deals with scientific, artistic, technical and commercial problems. The Society regularly holds meetings and publishes a monthly journal.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831 to promote general interest in science and its application. After organizing the Association many eminent scientists as well as young students annually attended the meetings seminars.

Its 14 sections cover the whole range of pure and applied and international relations of science.