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UNIT 1

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

SCIENCE OPENS ROAD TO FUTURE

Russia has created advanced science. The successful launching of space rockets to the far regions of the solar system and the flights of cosmonauts in satellite spaceships are obvious of this.

Technical progress is now impossible without high quality materials. Success in this field depends on the achievements of physics and chemistry. Research in the creation of new synthetic materials is conducted on a wide front. A great economic advantage is already obtained from the uses of polymer and plastic materials in a number of structural elements and different components.

It is hard to overestimate the role of radio electronics in technical progress and in the life of modern society in general. In our time achievements in this branch are associated with the utilization of crystals, among them semiconductor crystals. More attention is given to the study of film properties. The use of film microelements promises a new and even greater progress in radio electronics, computer engineering and automation.

Cybernetics is gaining a growing importance. Nowadays, many processes of man's activities can be mathematically described and therefore, technical facilities may be provided to stimulate these processes automatically. The word **"cybernetics"** originated from the Greek "cybernetic", the Latin "gubernator" and

English “governor” all meaning in one sense or another “control”. More recent Norbert Wiener has used the word to name his book, which deals with the activity of a group of scientists engaged in the solution of a wartime problem and some of the mathematical concepts involved. Nowadays the word has become associated with the solution of problems dealing with activities for computers. As such the discipline must rely on the exact science as well as science such as biology, physiology, biochemistry, and biophysics, neurophysiology and anatomy.

Automation makes it possible not only to free man from doing various operations but also to perform the operations with a greater speed and accuracy.

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

advanced	– ilgarilangan, ilg’or, peahqadam
successful launching	– muvaffaqiyatli yerga qo’nish
space rockets	– fazoviy raketalar
solar system	– quyosh sistemasi
satellite spaceships	– sun’iy samoviy raketalar
technical progress	– texnikaviy rivojlanish
high quality	– yuqori sifatli
depend on	- bog’liq bo’lmoq
synthetic materials	– sun’iy hom-ashyolar
polymer and plastic materials	– polimer va plastik hom-ashyolar
modern society	– zamonaviy fan
in general	– umuman olganda
semiconductor	– yarim o’tkazgich
technical facilities	- texnik imkoniyatlar
automatically	– avtomatik ravishda
free man	– bekor (bo’sh) odam

3- topshiriq. Savollarga javob toping.

1. Where are polymer and plastic materials used?	1. Yes, they are.
2. What industry has Russia created?	2. Cybernetics made it possible free man from doing various operations and to perform the operations with a greater speed and accuracy.
3. Are the achievements in radio electronics associated with the utilization of crystal?	3. Polymer and plastic materials are used in a number of structural elements and different components.
4.What did cybernetics make in man’s activities?	4. Russia has created advanced cosmic industry.

4- topshiriq. Mazmunan mos iboralarni tanlab, gaplarni to'ldiring.

Can be described; depends; played; are making; has created.

1. Radio electronics … a very important role in technical progress. 2. Nowadays many processes of man's activities … mathematically. 3. Our scientists … a worthy contribution to the national effort to promote further the progress of our economy and culture. 4. Technical progress success … on the achievements of physics and chemistry. 5. Russia … advanced science.

UNIT 2

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

ENGINEERING

Engineering is the science dealing with design, construction and operation of machines, engines and other devices which are used in industry and everyday life.

The word "engineering" is a modern one. But the art of building houses and other structures was known many thousand years ago. Now we call it "civil engineering". Civil engineering may be spoken of as an important branch of national economy.

After the invention of the steam engine and the growth of factories some civil engineering became interested in the practical application of mechanics to the design of machines. As the result of it they separated themselves from civil engineering and called themselves "mechanical engineers". Thus a new branch of engineering mechanical engineering was founded. At present it plays an important part in production processes. It is mechanical engineering that deals with the design and construction of steam engines, turbines, etc.

Another branch of engineering is electrical engineering. It appeared in the 19^{th} century thanks to the development of the science of electricity. Now electrical engineering includes two main branches: communications engineering and power engineering. Among modern branches of engineering we must also name the following ones: chemical engineering, nuclear engineering and space engineering. They are developing very rapidly.

At the present time many important investigations are conducted in the field of engineering. Soviet scientists take an active part in them. Using modern methods of research they have achieved great progress in many branches of engineering.

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

appear	– paydo bo'lmoq, vujudga kelmoq
civil	– fuqaro
communication	– aloqa

design	– loyiha
device	– ixtiro, ixtiro qilish
electricity	– elektr, elektr chirog'i
engine	– dvigatel, motor
engineer	– injener, muhandis
engineering	– texnika, mashinosozlik
following	- quyidagi, shu
growing	– o'sish, rivojlanish
nuclear	– yadroga oid, yadro
operation	– harakat
play part	– qatnashmoq
process	– prosess, jarayon
production	– ishlab chiqarish
steam	– par, bug'
structure	– struktura, tuzilish
turbine	– turbina

3- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What does engineering mean? 2. What does engineering deal with? 3. Can you name any branches of engineering? 4. What is modern engineering? 5. What are the main branches of mechanics? 6. What is electricity? 7. What was I.V. Kurchatov?

4- topshiriq. Tegishli predloglarni qo'llab, gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. The main branches … mechanics are statics and dynamics. The first branch deals … systems which do not move. The second one deals … systems in motion. 2. Dynamics is divided … kinetics and kinematics. 3. Mechanics is the oldest branch … physics. 4. … mechanics it includes such branches as electricity, magnetism. 5. Many well-known scientists have made a great contribution … the development … electricity. 6. Nuclear physics is one … of the important branches … modern physics. 7. It began to develop extensively … the 1030. 8. I.V. Kurchatov devoted all his life … the investigation … problems … nuclear physics.

5- topshiriq. Tegishli o'zlik olmoshlarini qo'llab, gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. He did the exercise … . 2. She translated the text … . 3. I sent the book to Ann … . 4. They will be waiting for us … . 5. We … went to the country. 6. You must do this job … . 7. I'll cook dinner … . 10. The children like to wash … . 11. If you want a job done well, do it … . 12. I never buy anything until I have seen it … . 13. Did the boys built this boat … ?

UNIT 3

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

SOME GENERAL ENGINEERING SUBJECTS

Modern engineering demands sound knowledge of different subjects. One of the general engineering subjects is mechanics. The main branches of mechanics are static's and dynamics. The first branch deals with systems which do not move. The second one deals with systems in motion. Dynamics is divided into kinetics and kinematics. A famous English scientist I. Newton discovered the laws which form the basis of mechanics.

Mechanics is the oldest branch of physics. Thus physics is also an important general engineering subject. Besides mechanics it includes such branches as electricity, magnetism, nuclear physics and others. Many well-known scientists have made a great contribution to the development of electricity. The are: Maxwell, Faraday, Ampere and some others.

Nuclear physics is one of the important branches of modern physics. It began to develop extensively in the 1930 y. I. V. Kurchatov who was one of the founders of this branch of physics. I.V. Kurchatov was a famous Russian physicist. He developed all his life to the investigation of problems of nuclear physics.

2- topshiriq. Matnni o'qing va I- satrboshni yozma tarjima qiling.

3- topshiriq. Har bir satrboshga sarlavha qo'ying.

4-topshiriq. Matnning mazmunini o'z so'zlaringiz bilan inglizcha gapirib bering.

5-topshiriq Quyidagi gaplarni o'zlik olmoshlariga e'tibor berib, tarjima qiling.

1. Did you the exercise yourself? 2. We shall be able to read this text ourselves. 3. He can do it himself. 4. I must do it myself. 5. She is to meet us herself. 6. They can go there themselves. 7. I'm learning Spanish myself. 8. Are you enjoying yourselves? 9. This kettle switches itself off. 10. We've found ourselves at a nice place here. 11. Can you do the exercise yourselves? 12. Don't hurt yourself, Ahmedov! 13. Don't hurt yourselves, students!

UNIT 4

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

MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is the science of space and quantity dealing with concrete bodies and collections. Mathematics is divided into several large branches. One of them is arithmetic.

Arithmetic is concerned with numbers and numerical calculations. In elementary arithmetic operations of addition, subs traction, multiplication and division are systematized. Higher mathematics makes these operations more generally.

Algebra is another branch of mathematics. It is known to be a science where symbolism is widely applied. For example, algebra uses letter for unknown numbers. Thanks to it algebra can deal with the known and unknown numbers on an equal base. Special attention in algebra is paid to the theory of equations.

We know geometry to be a branch of mathematics too. Is has many subdivisions. The basic elements of geometry are points, lines and planes. Triangles, circles and cubes are more complicated ones. In the 17^{th} century the scientists aimed to unite geometry and algebra. As the result of this work the analytic geometry appeared.

Descriptive geometry is a branch of both mechanical drawing and mathematics. It is mainly concerned with representing three dimensions on a flat surface.

Mathematical physical is known to be mathematics applied to physical problems. Quantum theory of relativity can be example of it.

The invention of computers has led to the development of modern mathematical methods. The are known to be widely used by the scientists.

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

addition	– qo'shish
algebra	- algebra
analytic	– analitik
arithmetic	– arifmetika
basic	– asosiy
body	– jism
calculation	– hisob, hisoblash
collection	– kolleksiya, to'plam
complicated	– murakkab
computer	– hisoblash mashinasi, kompyuter
concern	– shug'ullanmoq
concrete	– aniq, konkret
cube	– kub

dimension	– o’lchov
divide	– bo’lmoq
division	– bo’lish
element	– element
elementary	– elementar, oddiy, boshlang’ich
equation	– tenglama
flat	– tekis
generally	– umuman
line	– chiziq
multiplication	– ko’paytirish
numerical	– raqamlar bilan ko’rsatilgan
plane	– tekislik
point	– nuqta
quantity	– son, miqdor
quantum	– kvant
relativity	– nisbiylik, nisbat
represent	– ifodalamoq
subtraction	– olish
surface	– sirt
symbolism	– simvolizm
subdivision	– qism, bo’lak
triangle	– uchburchaklik, uchburchak

3-topshiriq. Quyidagi so’z birikmalarini o’qing va tarjima qiling.

the science of spate and quantity, numerical calculation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the theory of equations, subdivisions, aimed to unite, descriptive geometry, mechanical drawing, mathematical physics, the theory relativity, widely used by.

4-topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What can you say about mathematics as the science? 2. mathematics is divided into several large branches, isn’t it? 3. What is arithmetic concerned with? 4. What is algebra? 5. What subdivisions has geometry? 6. What is descriptive geometry? 7. What has led to the development of modern mathematical methods? 8. What can you say about mathematical physics?

5-topshiriq. Quyidagi matematik simvollarning o’qilishini o’rganing.

+ plus; - minus; x multiplication sign; : division sign; = equals (is equal to).

6-topshiriq. Tenglamalarning o'qilishini o'rganing.

Two plus four is equal to six:	(2+4) = 6
Sixteen minus seven is equal to 9:	(16-7) = 9
Seven multiplied by seven is equal to forty – nine:	7 x 7 = 49
Forty – five divided by five is equal to nine:	45 : 5 = 9
x plus two y plus six y is equal to ten:	x + 2xy + 6y = 10
x square plus two x minus four is equal to zero:	x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0

(39+46)=85;	(87-24)=63;	(8 x 9)=72;
(63:9)=7;	$3x^2$+6x-45=0;	$2x^2$ – 12x +10 =0

UNIT 5

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

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

Physics in the science based upon correct measurement. So one must know the units of measurements which are usually used.

The basic concepts of physics are length, mass and time. The units used to measure them are called fundamental. All other units are called derived ones. There are two widely used systems of fundamental units: the Metric System and the English System. The Metric System is the international decimal system of weights and measures. If we use metric units, we shall measure length in millimeters, centimeters, meters or kilometers. Time is measure in seconds, minutes or hours. Mass is measured in grammas or kilogram's.

The English System uses the foot, yard and mile as units of length: the ounce, pound to as units of mass and the second as the unit of time. The advantage of the Metric System over the English one is that all metric units are divided into 10 or k100 parts. Thanks to it fractional quantities can be represented as decimals. Having been invented in France, the Metric System is widely applied in many countries. The English System is used in Great Britain and the USA.

Various physical quantities can be represented by means of standard symbols. This is the list of some of them: length - ***l***, mass - ***m***, time - ***t***, area - ***A***, volume -***V***, velocity - ***v***, acceleration - ***a***, force - ***f***, work - ***w***, power - ***P***, electric current - ***I***, electric resistance - ***R***, temperature - ***t***, heat - ***G***, etc. If, we want to represent the units of measurements in more simple form we shall be able to use their abbreviations. Here are some of them foot - ***ft***, second - ***s***, meter - ***m***, grammar - ***g***, kilogram - ***kg***, minute - ***min***, etc.

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

abbreviation	– qisqartirma
acceleration	– tezlanish
concept	– tushuncha
current	– tok
decimal	– o'nlik
derive	– kelib chiqmoq
foot	– fut (=30,5 sm)
fractional	– qasriy
fundamental	– asosiy
heat	– issiqlik
length	– uzunlik
list	– ro'yxat
measure	– o'lchov
measurement	– o'lchov
metric	– metr
mile	– milya
ounce	– unsiya (=28,3 gr.)
pound	– funt (ingl.=453,6 gr.)
resistance	– qarshilik
simple	– sodda
standard	– standart
temperature	– harorat
ton	– tonna
unit	– birlik
velocity	– tezlik
weight	– o'lchov, og'irlik
yard	– yard (3 futga yoki 914,4 mm.)

3-topshiriq. O'qing va tarjima qiling.

correct measurement, fundamental units, derived units, the international decimal system, fractional quantities, standard symbols, to make a discovery, the theory of gravity, the force of gravity, the laws of motion, to conduct an experiment, to lay a foundation.

4-topshiriq. Nuqtalar o'rniga quyida berilgan so'z va iboralarning tegishlisini qo'yib gaplarni o'qing.

1. Physics is the science based upon … . 2. The units used to measure length, mass and time are called … . 3. The Metric System is the international … of weights and measures. 4. The Metric system … in France. 5. It is widely … in many countries. 6. Isaac Newton … in many problems of physics. 7. He … the law

of gravitation. 8. M. Faraday was the first who … the electric current. 9. E. Rutherford studied … and the processes of radioactivity. 10. The research work of E. Rutherford is of … for modern physics.

5-topshiriq. O'lchov birliklarini o'rganing.

1 foot – 30.40 cm or 12 inches;
1 inch – 2.54 cm;
1 meter – 39.37 inches;
1 mile – 1760 yards or 1,609 meters;
1 yard – 3 feet;
1 pound (lb) – 16 ounces or 453.59 g;
1 kilogram – 2.2 lbs.

6-topshiriq. O'qing va tushunganingizni gapirib bering.

The well – known English scientist Rutherford, the discoverer of the atomic nucleus, came to his laboratory late in the evening. One of the pupils was still busy with the instruments. "What are you doing here so late?" Rutherford asked the young scientist. "I am working", came the proud answer. "And what do you do you work early in the morning?" "Yes, professor, I work early in the morning as well", the pupil answered proudly. Rutherford looked at him with some pity and asked: "And when do you think?".

7-topshiriq. Dialogni o'qing va tarjima qiling.

Dialogue

A: Excuse me, for troubling you, Rasul, but I should like to ask you some questions about units of measurement.
R: I'll be glad to answer them, Anvar.
A: I know that there are fundamental units and derived units. Tell me, please, about the systems of fundamental units.
R: Willingly. There are two of them – the Metric System and the English System.
A: Are both of them widely applied?
R: The Metric System is applied in many countries, the English system is used in Great Britain and the USA.
A: Thus the of the Metric System is much wider.
I suppose it has some advantages over the English system, hasn't it?
R: Right you are! You see all metric are divided into 10 or 100 parts. Thanks to it fractional quantities can be represented as decimals.
A: Now it's clear. Here is another question. Must we use different units for the Metric System and the English System?
R: Certainly, we must. For example, if we use metric units, we shall measure mass in gram me or kilogram me. The English System uses the ounce, pound and ton us units of mass.

A: Thank you very much for your consultation.
R: Not at all. It was useful for both of us.

UNIT 6

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

DUBNA ATOMIC CENTER

Dubna is eighty miles north of Moscow. Beautiful pine-trees surround groups comfortable cottages and large buildings there. In the nice streets of Dubna we can often hear foreign speech.

Dubna is one of the world centers for investigation in modern physics. It is a town of physicists of many nationalities who are working together at the joint nuclear Research Institute. The Institute is carrying on great work. Physicists from different countries are coming here to discuss their research work and to take part in research seminars.

One of the greatest discoveries of our century is the splitting of the atom, and the penetration into its mysterious matter. This discovery is marking the triumph of Man's thought. The most outstanding developments of our century such as the use of the atomic energy, the building of the atomic reactor, the construction of atomic power stations, and the atomic icebreaker are the results of the study of the atom in opening up vast and new areas for exploration and research.

Let us enter one of the many laboratories of Dubna. What do we see there? We see that scientists with the help of numerous instruments are exploring the atom. They are making every possible attempt to use the colossal energy of the atom in different spheres of life. They achieved great successes in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Their work opens up new possibilities of using atomic energy in industry, agriculture, navigation, medicine and cosmic flights. It opens up new sources for progress.

2- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlarni esda saqlang va ular ishlatilgan gaplarni matndan toping.

investigation	- tekshirish (ilmiy)
to carry on	- olib bormoq (davom ettirmoq)
penetration	- ichiga o'tish (kirish)
to explore	- sanoqsiz, hisobsiz, ko'p
to use	- qo'llamoq, ishlatmoq
scientist	- olim

3 - topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga qisqa javob bering.

1. Is Dubna eighty miles north of Moscow?
2. Do you know the town of Dubna?
3. Are physicists of many nationalities working there?
4. Are the outstanding scientists carrying on their research work at the joint Nuclear Research Institute?
5. Are foreign and Russian scientists discussing their discoveries at this Institute?
6. Can you tell me about one of the greatest discoveries of our century?
7. Is the greatest discovery of our century marking the triumph of Man's thought?
8. Does the practical application of atomic energy use in cosmic flights?
9. We use atomic energy in navigation, don't we?

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

1. Where is Dubna?
2. What kind of town is Dubna?
3. What is the name of the Institute in Dubna?
4. Why do foreign scientists come here?
5. What is the Greatest discovery of our century?
6. What kind of research work are scientist carrying on in Dubna?
7. Where do scientists use the energy of the atom?

5- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni umumiy so'roq gapga aylantiring.

1. Nuclear physicists are an atomic machine – the accelerator – for their research of the atom.
2. Many outstanding scientists are taking part in the construction of the world's largest accelerator.
3. Uzbek physicists are also carrying on great work at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna.
4. The splitting of the atom is marking the triumph of Man's thought.
5. Our scientists have numerous instruments for their research.

6- topshiriq. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga savollar tuzing.

1. In 1957 the biggest accelerator began <u>to work</u> at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna.
2. <u>The scientists</u> are using the accelerator to study the atom.
3. The Government is giving great possibilities <u>for research</u> in our country.

7- topshiriq. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qilishda ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga e'tibor bering.

1. Everybody took part in the discussion.
2. It took us some days to get the necessary results.
3. My friend always takes a slow train when he goes to the country.
4. He in tired and he must take a rest.
5. The meeting took place yesterday at 3 p. m.
6. Everybody looked at him but he took no notice.
7. He takes a great interest in the work of our research seminar.

UNIT 7

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

JAMES COOK

James Cook (1728-1779) is a famous English seaman. He was born in a farmer's family. James went to school until he was 12. When he left school he helped his father on the farm. But he did not like this work and wanted to go to sea very much. But only in some years he became a seaman. Later James Cook served in the Royal Navy.

In 1768 captain Cook decided to sail from English to the south of Pacific. He found and explored a number of islands. New Zealand was among them too.

But Cook had provision only for four months. So he had to return home.

In 1772 the second expedition of James Cook began. On January 17, 1773, after six months at sea, the Atlantic Circle was crossed for the first time in history. Cook discovered many new islands there and one of them he named the Cook Island. In 1775 his expedition returned to England but it had not reached the Antarctic Continent. Only at the beginning of the 19^{th} century the Russian expedition led by F.F. Bellingshausen discovered Antarctica.

Captain Cook more than anyone who had explored the Pacific and the southern seas before him. He was a great explorer, a courageous and skilful seaman. He died in 1779 during his last expedition.

2- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlarni esda saqlang.

serve	– xizmat qilmoq
Royal Navy	– ingliz harbiy-dengiz
provision	– oziq - ovqat
cross	– kesib o'tmoq

3- topshiriq. Gumon olmoshlariga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. There are some boys in front of our Institute. 2. They have some French books. 3. There is somebody in the room. 4. There are some books at our library. 5. The University has some faculties. 6. There are some pictures on the wall. 7. There are some books on the shelve. 8. They have some English lessons a week. 9. I can see somebody there. 10. There is nobody in the room. 11. Someone's waiting for you. 12. Everybody enjoys reading this book.

4- topshiriq. Nuqtalar o'rniga somewhere, anywhere yoki nowhere so'zlarini qo'yib, gaplarni ko'chiring.

1. Let's go … today. 2. Are you going … next Friday? 3. I can't find my pen … 4. Halima didn't go … yesterday. 5. I met your sister … last week. 6. We saw him … a week ago. 7. I went … yesterday. 8. Have you seen him … this month? 9. I've seen him … there. 10. We haven't been … this week. 11. Did you go … yesterday? 12. I shall go … tomorrow.

5- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. How many continents there in the world? 2. What kind of continent is Antarctica? 3. Will they be able to research the unexplored areas of this continent in the near future? 4. Is any country allowed to conduct scientific research in Antarctica? 5. When was special attention paid to the exploration a Antarctica? 6. What was James Cook? 7. Who found new Zealand?

6- topshiriq. James Cook tekstiga oid vazifalar.

1. Tekstni o'qing va uning 3-abzatsini yozma tarjima qiling.
2. Tekstning qisqa mazmunini ingliz tilida yozing.
3. Tekstga 5 ta savol tuzing va savollaringizga og'zaki javob bering.

UNIT 8

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

NEWTON

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times was born on 25th of December, 1642 at the little village of Wools Thorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer and had died before Newton was born.

Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge and took his degree there in 1665. Then the University was closed because of the danger of plague, and

Newton went home for a period of eighteen months, which was a most important period, for during that time Newton, between the ages of 22 and 24, made his three great discoveries: the discovery of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation. Those three great discoveries, which changed the course of thought, have also influenced the course of science from that day until our days.

It is interesting how the idea which led to the discovery of the laws governing the forces of gravitation first came to him. Once, as he sat in his garden the fall of the apple made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly on the ground. Why must it not go side wards or upwards, but usually to the earth's center.

Certainly, the reason is that the earth draws it. Later he began to apply this property of gravitation to the motion of the earth and the heavenly bodies round the sun.

Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abby where his monument is today.

2- topshiriq. So'z va so'z iboralarni o'qing, yod oling:

scientist	– olim
degree	– daraja
plague	– vabo
discovery	– kashfiyot
differential calculus	– diferentsial hisob
law of gravitation	– tortish kuchi qonuni
influence	– ta'sir
be made of	– tuzilgan
idea came to him	– miyasiga fikr keldi
descend	– yiqilmoq tushmoq
sideward	– tomonga
upward	– yuqori
draw	– tortmoq
unusual	– odatdan tashqari
event	– voqea
apply	– qo'llamoq
property	– mulk, hususiyat
motion	– harakat
the heavenly bodies	– osmon jismlari

3- topshiriq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering.

1. What was Newton?
2. What do you know about his parents?
3. What did he study?
4. Why did he go home for a period of eighteen months?

5. What were his three great discoveries?
6. When did Newton die?
7. Where was he buries?

4- topshiriq. Quyidagi reja asosida Nyuton haqida qisqa hikoya tuzing.

1. His birthplace and his parents.
2. His schooldays and his discoveries.
3. The apple and the law of gravitation.

5- topshiriq. So'roq so'zlarni ishlatib ushbu gapga 3 ta maxsus so'roq gap tuzing.

Newton one of the greatest scientist of all times, he was born on 25 December, 1642 at a little village in Lincolnshire.
(who …? when …? where …?)

UNIT 9

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

TRAFIC IN FUTURE

By the last few decades motor traffic had sharply been increased all over world and this has begun to transform the convenience of traffic in to its opposite.

In New York, Paris and other big cities we observe the beginning of this most unpleasant phenomenon. In some parts of these cities motor traffic is so heavy that it is impossible to get through. Sometimes cars move at the speed of a pedestrian. In some streets one way traffic was introduced instead of two-way traffic as it had been before. The increase of personal cars block the streets and reduce the speed of traffic still more.

Quite possible, in future, cars will not be allowed to enter large cities. You reach the suburbs of a large city, park your car and use public transport within the city limits. What will the city traffic be than? In cities and suburbs electric cars and helicopters will probably have been introduced. Imagine three ribbons of parallel horizontal escalators moving at the rate of 20, 40 and 100 km/s respectively. These escalators are moving in both directions along the streets. To stop on one of them or change from one to another will be easy as stepping on an escalator of the metro.

For convenience these moving pavements may be supplied with chairs, benches, vending machines selling soft drinks, ice-cream, candy and so on. The first lines of such moving pavements should appear in the streets which have the

heaviest traffic and are the most dangerous for pedestrians. There is no doubt that moving pavements will come into being. In the beginning they will replace the older forms of city traffic only in certain streets, but then they will appear in a single system serving the centre of the city. Be this time buses, trolley-buses and motor cars will have been forced out of the center of many cities now**.**

2- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'z va iboralarni lug'at yordamida tarjima qiling va ularni esda saqlang.

To transform, within, convenience, moving payments, at the speed, dangerous, instead of, to serve, suburbs, to force.

3- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What do we observe in Tashkent with respect to traffic?
2. Why is it impossible to get through a street sometimes?
3. Why have trams been forced out of the center of many cities now?

4- topshiriq. Qavs ichida ishlatilgan so'zlar yordamida so'roq gaplar tuzing va ularni tarjima qiling.

1. By the last few decades motor traffic had sharply been increased all over the world (what, where, when).
2. Sometimes in big cities motor cars move at the speed of a pedestrian (how, where).
3. In the cities and suburbs moving pavements and helicopters will probably have been introduced (where, what).

5- topshiriq. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni Present, Past yoki Future Perfect da ishlating.

1. If we get the machines we need the work (to be finished) by the end of the month.
2. Our faculty arranged an expedition to the North after we (to get) all the necessary materials.
3. The article is rather difficult, however it (to be translated by the end of the lesson.
4. Papyrus (to be used) until the production of paper was discovered.
5. All the instrument (to be brought) to the laboratory today.
6. They (to leave) Moscow for London before the telegram reached their home.
7. The investigations (to be finished) by the end of the last week.
8. Many new words (to be learned) be the student at the end of the year.

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

1. Their investigations will have been finished be the next year.
2. The permission to begin the work has been got.
3. The article had been translated by the end of the lesson.
4. The new machines will have been brought to our laboratory by three o'clock tomorrow.
5. The problem had been solved by the students when the teacher came in.

7- topshiriq. Quyidagi fe'llardan –y –(a) tion, -ment suffikslari yordamida ot yasang va tarjima qiling.

to develop, to explore, to construct, to discover, to explain, to produce, to observe, to prepare, to introduce.

UNIT 10

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

RUSSIA

The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. In area, it is one of the largest countries in the world. Airlines service many cities throughout the country. A flight from Moscow to Magadan takes eight hours.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. The oceans are: the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and by the Okhotsk Sea.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains. They are: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. There are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Urals, the longest mountain chain, separates Europe from Asia. There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. But the temperate zone with four distinct seasons prevails.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The broad Volga River system is of great historic, economic and cultural importance to Russia. It became the cradle of such ancient towns as Vladimir, Tier, Yaroslavl, Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod. Numerous canals join all the rivers in the European part of Russia, making it the largest inland water transportation route in Europe. The Volga River runs into the Caspian Sea, which is in reality, the largest lake in the world. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

The European part of Russia is densely populated. There are a lot of cities, towns and villages there.

Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold nickel, etc.

Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. The history of Russia dates back to the year 862. Now Russia is a Presidential Republic. Russia has always played an important role in the world. It is one its leading Powers.

2- topshiriq. So'z va so'z iboralarni o'qing, yod oling:

vast	- *yirik*	– *обширный, огромный*
area	- *maydon, zona, hudud*	– *площадь, зона, область*
flight	- *parvoz*	- *полёт*
coast	- *qirg'oq*	- *побережье*
heavy forests	– *qalin o'rmonlar*	- *густые леса*
barren	- *unumsiz*	- *неплодородный*
desert	– *cho'l, sahro*	- *пустыня, степь*
peaked mountains	– *tog' cho'qqilari*	- *горные вершины*
deep	- *chuqur*	- *глубокий*
valley	- *vodiy*	- *долина*
locate	- *joylashmoq*	- *находиться, размещаться*
plain	- *tekislik*	- *равнина*
mountain chain	– *tog' tizimi*	- *горная цепь*
separate	- *bo'lmoq*	- *делить, разделять*
temperate	– *o'rta, yumshoq*	- *умеренный, мягкий*
distinct	– *aniq*	- *отличный, ясный*
prevail	– *ustun, ortiq bo'lmoq*	- *преобладать*
cradle	- *beshik*	- *колыбель*
join	– *biriktirmoq*	- *соединять, присоединять*
densely	- *zich*	- *плотный*
deposit	- *kon, uyum, qatlam*	- *залежь*
coal	- *ko'mir*	- *уголь*
iron ore	- *temir ruda*	- *железная руда*

water transportation route – *suv transporti yo'nalishi*

- *маршрут водного транспорта*

3- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Where does the territory of Russia lie?
2. What is the surface of Russia?
3. What is the role of the Volga River in the history of Russia?
4. What natural resources are deposited there in Russia?
5. What countries does Russia border on?

4- topshiriq. Gaplarni qavs ichida berilgan so'zlar bilan to'ldiring (founded, danger, streams, broadcast, approved, defeat, ancient).

1. The … Kremlin is more than 800 years old. 2. The Academy of Sciences … in 1725 is the highest scientific institution in Russia. 3. The Government has … the general plan for the development and reconstruction of Moscow. 4. It is a great … to cross the street when the traffic light is red. 5. The weather prognosis is … over the radio every day.

5- topshiriq. Gaplarni to'ldiring: with, into, of, to, in, at, from.

Moscow is situated … the centre … the Russian Plain. It is the capital … a multinational state. Today many railways connect the Russian capital … the most distant parts … the country. Some years ago Moscow was divided … 17 districts. The central part … the city consisted … four districts. Now Moscow is divided 30 districts. The new districts increased Moscow's area … 347,5 square miles.

Moscow may rightly be called a city … students, more than 640,000 students study … its higher educational establishments and 1, 250,000 … secondary schools. A great number … students graduates … the institutes every year.

6- topshiriq. Quyidagi so'zlarni ko'plikda yozing.

This student, this study, this language, this lesson, this picture, this box, that woman, that man, that class, that country, that shelf, that child, that knife.

7- topshiriq. Gaplarni tegishli olmoshlar bilan to'ldiring.

1. They always see (our, us) in the language laboratory. 2. This letter is from (his, him). 3. We often work in the library with (their, them). 4. I am going to (him, his) sister. 5. I am glad to study with (you, your). 6. Look at the picture, (it, its) is beautiful. 7. I like (my, me) Institute very much.

UNIT 11

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 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 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 yettishtiriladi.
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 tuzing.

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. Gaplarni tegishli artikllar bilan to'ldiring. Matnni 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. Gaplarning inkor formasini tuzing.

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.

9- topshiriq. Gaplarni tegishli so'zlar bilan to'ldiring.

1. Great Britain itself consists of (*one/two*) large and a number of small islands. 2. Great Britain (*includes/doesn't include*) North Ireland. 3. In the 19th century the United Kingdom of Great Britain consisted of (*England itself, Scotland and Wales/Great Britain itself and a number of colonies*). 4. "The City of London" is (*the whole/only the central part*) of London. 5. On a week day the population of the City (*decreases/increases*) to half a million. 6. The City of London is (*compared/concerned*) with finance. 7. The City is also a (*market/measure/money*) for goods. 8. The shopping and entertaining centre of London (*lines/lights/lies*) to the west of the City. 9. The name "West End" is associated with goods of high (*quantity/ quality*). 10. The best shops, hotels, museums, cinemas and theatres are situated in the (*City/ East End/ West End*).

UNIT 12

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

Notes to the text.

classmate	- *sinfdosh*	- *одноклассник*
host-families	- *oila*	- *семья*
suburb	- *shahar tevaragi, shahar atrofi*	- *пригород*
pleasure	- *rohat, huzur-halovat*	- *удовольствие*
sight	- *ko'rinish*	- *вид*
residence	- *hukumat turadigan joy*	- *резиденция*
medieval	- *o'rta asrlarga oid*	- *средневековый*
castle	- *qasr*	- *крепость*
sightseeing	- *diqqatga sazovor bo'lgan joylarni ko'rmoq*	
	- *осмотр достопримечательностей*	

A TRIP TO LONDON

Last summer my classmates and I went to Great Britain for a holiday. We lived in the host-families in the suburbs of London. We went to London every day by the 12 o'clock train.

We didn't go to England only for pleasure. We were learning English there. We had classes of English five days a week three hours a day. Our English teacher

gave us classes of English at school. And when the classes were over her assistant took us round London and showed us the sights.

We took most of our stay there. In the morning we had classes and the afternoon we went sightseeing. We had never been to London before, but we knew a lot about its places of interest such as the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Nelson's Column.

At the weekends we were looking around all day long. We went to Hampton Court, the residence of Henry VIII, Windsor Castle, the residence of Elizabeth II. We went to Rochester. There we visited Dickens' museum and a medieval castle. We were happy in our host-families.

2- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What kind of city is it?
4. How many parts are there in London?
5. What kind of places of interest do you know?

3- topshiriq. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Londonda olti milliondan ortiq aholi yashaydi.
2. U dunyodagi eng katta shaharlardan biri.
3. Yozda men Buyuk Britaniyaga borgandim.
4. London – Buyuk Britaniyaning poytaxti.

4- topshiriq. Dialogni o'qing.

Notes:

it's your turn	- *...sizning navbatingiz*	- *ваша очередь*
satisfy	- *qoniqmoq*	- *быть удовлетворенным*
preparation	- *tayyorgarlik*	- *подготовка*
quite	- *batamom, butunlay, to'la*	- *вполне, совсем*

DIALOGUE

Teacher: Students, today we are going to speak about Great Britain. Aziz, ask questions, please. Bekzod will answer them.

Aziz: Where is Great Britain situated?

Bekzod: Great Britain is situated on the British Isles.

Aziz: What are the parts of Great Britain?

Bekzod: The parts of Great Britain are England, Scotland and Wales.

Teacher: Now, Salim, it's your turn to ask questions. And you, Dilorom, answer them, please.

Salim: What is the climate of Great Britain?

Dilorom: The climate of Great Britain is mild and damp.
Salim: And do you remember how many people live in Great Britain?
Dilorom: Yes, I do. About 56 million people there.
Salim: That's right, thank you.
Bekzod: May I ask several questions?
Teacher: Of course, you may. Fatima, try to answer them, please.
Bekzod: Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
Fatima: Yes, it is.
Bekzod: What industries are highly developed there?
Fatima: Textile, chemical, ship-building and other industries are highly developed there.
Bekzod: And what can you say about the development of culture and education in Great Britain?
Fatima: Great Britain is famous for its high level of culture and education.
Teacher: Thank you, students. I am quite satisfied with your preparation for the lesson.

5- topshiriq. So'zlarni alifbe tartibida yoaing.

Easily, case, heard, heart, world, word, meat, meet, hair, have, lost, lose, scientist, science, scientific, truth, true, ignore, ignorance, white, while, write, tram, tree, street, three, birth, bath, both, born, need, name, month, moon.

UNIT 13

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

UK HOLIDAYS

Bank Holidays, the peculiar English holidays, were appointed by Act of Parliament 1871. They come four times year: Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the first Monday in August and December 26-th. December 26-th is Boxing Day. The "boxing" refers to the boxes of Christmas presents which are usually given to the people who have given service during a year. On Bank holidays the British like to go out of town into the open air. They go to the seaside or to amusement parks. Many families take a basket and put their lunch or tea in it to enjoy their meal in the open air.

Other public holidays are: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. On these days all banks and all places of business are closed and practically everyone a holiday.

But besides public holidays the British people observe certain traditions on such days as Pancake Day, Bonfire Night, St. Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, Mother's Day, which unless they fall on a Sunday are ordinary working days.

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

peculiar	- *maxsus*	- *специфический*
appoint	- *tayinlamoq*	- *назначить*
refer	- *-ga bog'liq bo'lmoq*	- *относиться*
besides	- *bundan tashqari*	- *кроме того*
observe	- *rioya qilmoq*	- *соблюдать*
certain	- *ishonmoq*	- *быть уверенным*
Pancake Day	- *Quymoq kuni*	- *День блина*
Bonfire Night	- *Gulxan kechasi*	*– ночь костра*
Easter	- *Pasxa*	*– Пасха*
Whit-Monday	- *Ruhlar kuni*	*– Духов День*
Good Friday	- *Serzavqli juma*	*– Страстная Пятница*
amusement	- *tomosha, ermak*	- *развлечение, забава*

3- topshiriq. Savollarga javob bering.

1. When the Bank holiday celebrated?
2. Where do the British people like to go on that holiday?
3. What kind of public holidays do you know?
4. What do you know about St. Valentine's Day?

4- topshiriq. Berilgan so'zlarga qavs ichidan sinonimlarini toping.

To understand, to remain, beautiful, space, a great deal of, fine, to come back, almost, to bring, in the course of, to pay attention to, to go on, to be finished, remarkable, to allow.
(*to be over, during, to fetch, fine to last, to let, lovely, a lot of, nearly, to notice, to realize, to return, room, to stay, wonderful*)

5- topshiriq. Hazil hikoyalarini o'qing va tarjima qiling.

* * *

Mother sending the small boy off to a birthday party: "And don't forget – when the party is over go up to Lucy's mama and apologize (kechirim so'ramoq)".

* * *

After the birthday party

Mother: I hope you didn't take a second piece of cake at yesterday's birthday party?
Dick: No, I took two pieces for the first time.

6- topshiriq. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. If you ask him, he will get a ticket for this performance. 2. If I stay here, I'll take part in your work. 3. You will achieve better results provided you apply this method. 4. Unless it is too late. I can call on you. 5. We shall be cold in winter unless we use the central heating. 6. He may leave today if he fulfils his task. 7. If I go to St. Petersburg, I'll visit the Hermitage by all means. 8. If I had free time, I bought books. 9. My report will be ready tomorrow provided I have all the necessary materials.

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