

S.Y. SAIDOVA

ENGLISH

NAVOIY—2011

Date _____

Group _____

I kurs, I semestr

Lesson 1

Ingliz tili alifbosi, tovush va harf.

Text: We are students now

- Reja: 1. Ingliz alifbosi. Tovush va harf.
2. Mashqlar bajarish.

Ingliz tilida 26 ta harf bo'lib, ulardan 20 tasi undosh, 6 tasi unli. Ular:

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff
Gg	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Tt
Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz

Undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilishi:

sh - [ʃ] ship, shop, sheep.

Ch - [tʃ] (child) yoki [k] (chemistry, technical)

Th - [θ] : mouth, thin, three, think, bath.

Olmoshlar tarkibida kelsa: this, that, they

Th - [] - Ikki unli o'rtasida: mother, father, brother.

Bog'lovchilar tarkibida: than, that

Tch - [tʃ] watch, match, catch.

Ck - [k] : clock, cock.

Ph - [f] : photo, physical, phone.

Wh - o harfi oldidan [h] who, whose.

Wh- [w] : what, when, where, which

gh - ko'p hollarda o'qilmaydi.

I+gh - [ai] high, sigh.

I+ght - [ait] night, right, fight

gh - ba'zi hollarda [f] : enough, laugh, rough.

Wr - [r] : write, wrote, wrist, wry.

Kn - [n] : know, knew, knew.

Mashqlar bajarish:

So'zlarni to'g'ri o'qing:

Physician, writer, wrong, wry, knock, wrap, catch, tooth, threat, then, myth, mouth, brother, church, chemistry, chess, check, charity, watch, clock, fish, show,

chamber, daughter, high, fight, night.

We are students now.

We are students of the Navoi Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages faculty. Twice a week the whole group stays at the Institute to do the laboratory work. Here we listen to the texts, record their voices. The laboratory is really of great use to the students of all courses. There are some other rooms where students can work at their pronunciation and learn the vocabulary.



We correspond with students of some other countries. In the Institute English Room one can see stands with all kinds of books and booklets sent by our friends abroad. They usually write of their studies, rest, their culture and their hobbies.

Many students are members of the Students' Scientific Circle. The students take part in it. They work on various problems of all the subjects of the English language.

Several times a year the students organize English parties. They put up sketches, sing songs and recite poems in English. Of course everyone should speak English at such parties.

Vocabulary

1. Foreign languages – chet tillar
2. Twice a week – haftada ikki marta
3. Record their voices – ovozlarni yozib olish uchun
4. Pronunciation – talaffuz
5. Vocabulary – lug'at
6. Abroad – chet elda
7. Sketch - xomaki reja

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do the students stay at the Institute after their lectures are over?
2. The laboratory is really of great use to the students, isn't it?
3. Where can the students work at their pronunciation?
4. Who correspond with the youth of foreign countries?
5. How often do the students organize English parties?

Lesson 2

Undosh va unli harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Text: My Family

- Reja: 1. Undosh va unli harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.
2. Text: My family.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

UNDOSH HARF VA HARF BIRIKMALARINING O'QILISHI

C -e, i, y dan oldin [s] cent, pencil, cycle; boshqa hollarda [k] tarzida o'qiladi: cat, clear ck - [k] black; **G** - harfi esa e, i, y dan oldin [j] gentle, gin, gym; boshqa hollarda [g] garden, gate bo'lib o'qiladi; **S** - so'z boshida va ohirida jarangsiz undoshdan oldin va keyin [s] send, blocks, desk, unli va jarangli undoshdan oldin va unli harflar orasida [z] pens, please tarzida o'qiladi. **Ch, tch** -[tʃ] tovushini beradi: chair, match; **sh** - harf birikmasi [ʃ] tovushini beradi: she. **Ng** - so'zlar ohirida va -ing suffiksi oldidan [ŋ] tovushini beradi: thing, long, ringing. So'zlar o'rtasida [ŋg] bo'lib o'qiladi: English, congress.

Quyidagi **th**- harf birikmasi mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lgan so'zlarning boshida va ohirida [θ] thick, theme, cloth. Unlilar o'rtasida (mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lgan va yordamchi so'zlarda) [ð] tovushini beradi: that, the, this, bathe.

Wh- a, i, y, e unlilardan oldin kelsa [w] why, when. - o harfi oldida [h] who, whose. -r harfi yoki -re ga tugaydigan so'zdan keyin kelgan so'z unli harfdan boshlansa, quyidagi harf faqat shu holatlarda oqiladi.

UNLI VA UNDOSH HARF BIRIKMALARI

- Ee, ea - [i:] meet, tea
Eer, ear - [i :] deer, hear
Ay, ai - [ei:] day, rain
air - [] chair
a+ll, a+l+undosh [:] wall, always
oo - k, d oldin [u] book, cool
oa - [ou] coat
oor - [u] poor
oy, oi - [i] boy, oil
ou, ow - [au] out, brown
qu - [kw] quite
wor +undosh - word

My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Nigora is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.



My younger brother Shahriyor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Shahriyor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Answer the questions:

1. How many are there in the family?
2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Where do your parents work?
4. Do your parents understand you?
5. In what way do you help your parents?
6. How old are your grandparents?
7. How do you get along with your family?
8. Which of the parents do you want to be like?

Vocabulary:

typical — o'ziga xos
Spanish — ishpancha
ability — qobiliyat
painter — rassom
fiction — badiiy
funny — kulguli

to spend — o'tkazmoq
to grow — o'stirmoq
to enjoy — zavqlanish
green — yashil
to be fond of smth. — biror narsani yoqtirmoq

Ex. 1 Quyidagi so'zlarni unilarning talaffuziga e'tibor berib, ovoz chiqarib o'qing.

a) car, short, form, her, hurt, bird, Turk b) fit-feet, sin-sean, buck-bark, doll-dorn, cod-cord, firm-her, term-turn c) wine, went, well, we, wave d) stool, pool, took, hook, spoon, cook e) in-king-English-chink sin-sing-single-sink ran-rang-angry-rank

Ex.2 Quyidagi so'zlarni harflab ayting.

map, tell, not, bet, gun, kill, bad, run, jump, son.

Ex.3 Quyidagi so'zlarni o'qing va unli harflarning o'qilish qoidalarini tushuntiring.

a: man, damp, lamp, pan, bad.
o: not, pot, top, got, Tom
u: but, nut, pun, gun, bun
e: bed, ten, pen, bet, let
i: pit, thin, mid, nit, bit
y: myth, Kyd, pynn

Ex.4 So'zlarni orfografik shaklini yozing.

1) [pen], [pit] 2) [θin], [bl k], [miθ], [i t], [is], [ip].

Ex.5 Quyidagi so'zlarni o'qilish qoidasiga e'tibor qilib o'qing.

wall, dear, town, cheese, bench, bring, tower, corner, our, chair, thank, match, all, very, think, five, north, dear, thin, near, now, long.

Ex.6 Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiyasini yozing va lug'at yordamida tekshiring.

care, more, cure, here, fire, next, exam, quake.

Lesson 3
Transkripsiya va bo'g'in.
Text: Our auditoriu

- Reja: 1. Transkripsiya va bo'g'in.
2. Text: Our auditorium.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Transkripsiya

Ingliz tilidagi so'zlarda bir harf doimo bir xil tovushni ko'rsatmaydi. Har bir harf so'zda kelgan o'rniga qarab, turlicha o'qiladi.

So'zlarni to'g'ri o'qishni o'rganish uchun maxsus belgilar qo'llanadi. Ular lotin alifbosi asosida tuzilgan tovush belgilaridir.

Ana shunday tovushlar yordamida yoziladigan yozuvga transkripsiya (yozuvi) deyiladi. Misol uchun «a» harfi to'rt xil so'zda to'rt xil o'qiladi.

Can [k#n]	car [ka:]
Cane [kein]	care []

Ingliz alifbosida 26 harf, 44 ta tovush bor. Shulardan 6 ta unli harf (a, o, u, e, i, y), 20 ta unli tovush, 20 ta undosh harf, 24 ta undosh tovush bilan o'qiladi.

Bo'g'in turlari

O'zbek tilida 2 ta bo'g'in turi bor: ochiq va yopiq: Bola—bo-la (ochiq), daftar—daf-tar (yopiq).

Ingliz tilida 4 ta bo'g'in turi bor: 2 ta ochiq bo'g'in, 2 ta yopiq bo'g'in.

I,II tur bo'g'inlar tavsifi

1. «R» harfidan boshqa har qanday undosh harf bilan tugaydigan yopiq bo'g'inga I tur yopiq bo'g'in deyiladi Misol: in, tap, bed, tell.
2. II tur ochiq bo'g'in deb, shunday ochiq bo'g'inga aytiladiki, bu ochiq bo'g'indan keyingi bo'g'in «r» harfidan tashqari har qanday undosh harf bilan boshlanadi.
Misol: na-me, fi-ne, li-fe, ti-pe.
3. I tur bo'g'inda unli harflar qisqa tovushlar beradi. II tur bo'g'inda esa unli harflar diftong yoki cho'ziq tovushlar beradi.

Eslatma: **1. «U u» unli harfi II tur ochiq bo‘g‘inda [ju:] cho‘ziq tovushini beradi.** Misol: use [ju:s], mute [mju:t]. Agar unli «u» harfi oldida [l,r,j,t\$ d] tovushlarini beruvchi harf yoki harf birikmasi kelsa, u holda [ju:] tovushidagi [j] tovushini tushirib, talaffuz qilinadi.

Misol : blue [blu:] chute [[t]ju:t]
rute [ru:t] June [d]ju:n

2. «Diftong» so‘zi grek tilidan olingan bo‘lib, ikkita elementdan iborat bo‘lgan bir tovushni bildiradi.Misol :

name [neim] bu so‘zda 4 ta harf, uchta tovush bor.

3. I tur bo‘g‘inda unli harflar qisqa tovushlar beradi. II tur bo‘g‘inda esa unli harflar diftong yoki cho‘ziq tovushlar beradi.

4. Ushbu undosh harflar quyidagi tovushlarni ifodalaydi:

Pp [pi:] harfi [p] deb o‘qiladi.

Dd [di:] harfi [d] deb o‘qiladi.

Tt [ti:] harfi [t] deb o‘qiladi.

Kk [kei] harfi [k] deb o‘qiladi.

Nn [en] harfi [n] deb o‘qiladi.

Ss [es] harfi [s] yoki [z] deb o‘qiladi.

Hh [eit] harfi [h] deb o‘qiladi.

Mm [em] harfi [m] deb o‘qiladi.

Ll [el] harfi [l] deb o‘qiladi.

Rr [a:] harfi [r] deb o‘qiladi.

Xx [eks] harfi esa undosh harfdan oldin (text) va so‘z oxirida pyx [piks] [ks] tovushi bilan unli tovush oldida kelganda (exam) [igz#m] [gz] tovushi bilan o‘qiladi.

5. Qo‘shaloq bo‘lib kelgan undosh harflar bir tovush bilan o‘qiladi.

Misol :

tell [tel] Ann [#n]

6. «Ss» harfining o‘qilishi quyidagicha:

«S» harfi so‘z boshida [s] tovushi bilan o‘qiladi:

Misol :

a) sit [sit], stop [step].

b) «S» harfi so‘z oxirida:

1) jarangsiz undoshdan keyin turgan bo‘lsa, [s] tovushini beradi:

sits [sits], helps [helps];

2) jarangli undosh va unli tovushdan keyin esa [z] tovushini beradi:

beds [bedz], plays [pleiz];

3) so‘z o‘rtasida kelganda «s» harfi ikki unli o‘rtasida [z] tovushini beradi: visit [‘vizit]

Mashqni bajaring: Quyidagi so'zlarni transkripsiyasini yozing va lug'at yordamida tekshiring:

care, more, cure, here, fire, next, exam, quake, demon, deliver, market, mark, rabbit, rabid, radial.

Our auditorium

I study at the Navoi Pedagogical Institute. It was built a few years ago. It is large and very beautiful. We study on the third floor. Our auditorium is large and spacious. There are three large windows with flower pots on the window sills. Its windows face our Institute yard.



Our auditorium has a teacher's table and a chair, a blackboard, students' desks, charts on the wall and portraits.

We have three lessons every day. Sometimes we stay after lessons and discuss some problems here. We had a course meeting yesterday. There were two questions on the agenda: organization the English party and preparation for coming examination.

Every day two of us are on duties. We stay after the lectures are over. We water the flowers and clean the room, the students' desks and the blackboard. We like our auditorium very much.

Vocabulary

1. Spacious – keng
2. sill – deraza tokchasi
3. charts – dengiz xaritasi
4. agenda – kun tartibi.

Answer the questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. On what floor is your auditorium?
3. What are there in your auditorium?
4. What do you do after the lessons?
5. What do the students on duty do?

Lesson 4
Nazorat ishi
I– Variant

Task 1: Write correctly:

Q,a,w,s,e,d,r,f,t,g,y,h,u,j,i,k,o,l,p,m,z,x,n,c,v,b

Task 2. write vowel letters

Task 3. Answer the questions:

1. Why do the students stay at the Institute after their lectures are over?
2. The laboratory is really of great use to the students, isn't it?
3. Where can the students work at their pronunciation?
4. Who corresponds with the youth of foreign countries?
5. How often do the students organize English parties?

2- Variant

Task 1. Ochiq va yopiq bo'g'inlar haqida gapiring

Task 2. Ingliz tili undoshlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari to'g'risida gapiring.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

1. How many are there in the family?
2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Where do your parents work?
4. Do your parents understand you?

5. In what way do you help your parents?
6. How old are your grandparents?
7. How do you get along with your family?
8. Which of the parents do you want to be like?

Variant 3.

Task 1. Transkripsiya nima?

Task 2. Quyidagi so'zlarning transkripsiyasini yozing:

Absence,absurd,castle,casual,cat,cartoon,dime,
dine,drink,expanse,expect,eye,fossil,foul,fountain.

Task 3.

1. Where do you study?
2. On what floor is your auditorium?
3. What are there in your auditorium?
4. What do you do after the lessons?
5. What do the students on duty do?

Lesson 5.

Noun.(ot) Text: My working day.

- Reja: 1. Ot haqida ma'lumot.
2. Text: My working day.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Shaxs yoki narsani ifodalovchi hamda who? Kim? va what? nima? So'roqlariga javob bo'luvchi so'zlar turkumi ot deyiladi:

A table, a pencil, a dog.

Otlarda ikkita bosh va qaratqich kelishigi bor:

Worker – worker's, father – father's

Atoqli va turdosh otlar mavjud. Atoqli otlar alohida shaxs yoki narsalarning nomini ifodalaydi:

The Volga, Tashkent, London, Piter, the Pacific Ocean, Great Britain, Petrov kabi.

Turdosh otlar bir hil turdagi narsalarning umumiy nomidir:

a boy, a tree, a house kabi.

Otlar gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

a) ega vazifasida: The train leaves at 6 o'clock.

b) Kesim tarkibida: He is a teacher.

c) to'ldiruvchi vazifasida: I have received a telegram.

My working day

I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the Institute . Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our Institute building. And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the Institute more than in the school because in the Institute it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is. After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer matches of in Navoi championship. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do. On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Vocabulary

1. Tools – jihozlar
2. Fortunately – baxtiga
3. Depend on – bog'liq
4. Mate – o'rtoq
5. Copy – ko'chirmoq
6. Free – bo'sh

Answer the questions:

1. What do you usually do in the morning?
2. When do you go to the Institute?

3. How many lectures do you have every day?
4. Where do you have your dinner?
5. Do you like to go to the sports ground?
6. Do you like to read books?

Doing exercises

Ex.1. Sanaladigan otlarni birinchi ustunga sanalmaydigan otlarni ikkinchi ustunga yozing:

Wool, air, airship, word, aviation, assistance, assistant, paper, hour, bread, darkness, water, sea, cheese, happiness, event, glass, hero, sand, music, piano, friend, friendship, quickness, tobacco, cigarette, copper, armchair, coffee, ship, coin, ice, idea, chalk, speed, heat, cow, milk, butter.

Lesson 6

Noun. Otlarning ko'plik shakli Text: My day off.

- Reja: 1. Otlarning ko'plik shakli.
 2. Text My day off.
 3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Otlarning ko'plik soni (the plural forms of the nouns). Birlik sondagi otga – s,(-es) qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali otlarning ko'plik shakli yasaladi.

**a dress – dresses, a box – boxes, a dish – dishes,
 a sofa – sofas, a toy – toys, a book – books.**

S, x, ss, sh, ch, tch kabi harf va harf birikmalaridan keyin –“es” qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

**A dress-dresses, a box-boxes, a dish-dishes,
 a bench-benches, a match-matches**

-es qo'shimchasi undosh +Y va “f”, “fe” bilan tugagan otlarga qo'shilganda “y” harfi “i” harfiga, “f” harfi “v” ga aylanadi.

Lady – ladies , knife – knives.

Ingiliz tilida ayrim otlarning ko'plik shakli, yuqoridagi qoidadan mustasnodir. Bu turdagi otlar o'zagidagi unli o'zgarish bilan yoki qo'shimchalar qo'shilishi bilan ko'plikka aylanadi.

Man – (erkak) - men (erkaklar)

Woman – (ayol) - women (ayollar)

Tooth-teeth(tish(lar)) Ox – oxen(buqa(lar))

2. OTLARNING QARATQICH KELISHIGI

Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot boshqa otga nisbatan aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, uning kimgadir tegishli ekanini bildiradi va -whose (kimning) so‘rog‘iga javob beradi. Birlikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi otga -‘s qo‘shimchisini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi (my son’s, Nancy’s). Qaratqich kelishigi qo‘shimchasi otning ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi -s singari o‘qiladi.

Whose desk is this? This is Nancy’s desk.

These are my sons’ letters.

Ko‘plikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi faqat (‘) apostrof bilan belgilanadi. Apostrof - s qo‘shimchasidan keyin qo‘shiladi (the engineers’, desks’, the secretaries’, letters’). Agar ko‘plikdagi ot - s qo‘shimchasiga ega bo‘lmasa, uning qaratqich kelishigi birlikdagi ot singari yasaladi (the children’s room).

Whose letters are there? These are my sons’ letters.

My day off

I had the only day off — Sunday. On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere, that's why,



I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I wasn't an early riser. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table had already been laid and I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favourite applepies. After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends. We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard and in winter if there was much snow out-of-doors we went skating and skiing in the woods.

But sometimes the day happened to be rainy and gloomy. I preferred to be in watching TV, listening to music, reading books, speaking over the phone or just lying on the sofa

idling away the time. Some of my classmates could watch all TV-programmes from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring, and I always felt sorry for those TV-addicts. It's much more interesting to play a game of chess with your grandfather, or help your mother about the house, or argue with your father about the latest events at home and abroad.

In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listened to my younger sister playing the piano, sometimes we sang folk songs. Every Sunday, when I went to bed, I was thinking that the day had flashed past and the next week would bring new problems and their solution.

Answer the questions:

1. What day was your day off?
2. When did you get up on Sunday?
3. Were you an early riser?
4. What did you have for breakfast on Sunday?
5. What did you do if the weather was sunny?
6. Did you like to stay indoors when the day was rainy and gloomy?
7. Do you think to watch TV from morning till night is rather boring?
8. What did you do in the evening?

Vocabulary:

I didn't have to hurry — shoshilishimga to'g'ri kelmaydi
 an early riser — erta uyg'onuvchi
 to wash oneself — yuvinmoq
 to lay the table — dasturxon tuzamoq
 tasty — totli
 favourite — sevimli
 pie — pirog
 to go skating and skiing — konkida va lijada uchmoq
 to happen — sodir bo'lmoq
 gloomy — ma'yus
 to speak over the phone — telefonda so'zlashmoq
 boring - zerikarli

Doing exercises

Ex. 1. Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik sonini yasang.

a map, a desk, a pen, a bag, a dish

Ex. 2. So'z birikmalarini tarjima qiling:

- my mother's brother; my sister's friends; his parent's family; their father's table; her brother's school; the little girls' kindergarten; our family's friend.

Ex. 3. Quyidagi otlarning ko'plik formasini qo'llang.

Son, room, teacher, wall, table, apple, rule, picture, map, coat, clock, student, flat, desk, match, box, glass, page, family, shelf, woman, child, knife, man.

Ex. 4. Quyidagi gaplarni ko'plikda qo'llang

1. This is a child. 2. That is a woman. 3. Is that a pen? 4. This is his textbook. 5. This coat is blue. 6. This is a large classroom. 7. That is a picture.

Lesson 7
The Article.
Text: My native town.

- Reja: 1.The Article.
2. Text My native town.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Artikl otlar oldiga ishlatiladigan maxsus so'zlardir. O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artriklning alohida tarjimasi yo'q. Otlar oldida artiklning ishlatilishi va ishlatilmasligining ahamiyati juda katta. Artiklning tarixiga nazar salsak , "one " so'zidan ya'ni "bir "so'zidan a(on) artikli kelib chiqqan . "The"artikli esa "this", "these" ko'rsatish olmoshlaridan kelib chiqqan . Ingiliz tilida ikkita artikl bor ; Noaniq artikl (The Indefinite Article) va aniq artikl (The Definite artikl)

Noaniq artiklning ikkita shakli mavjud: a va an. An shakli unli tovushlar bilan boshlangan otlar oldida keladi: an opera, an apple, an hour.

Qolgan hollarda artiklning bitta shakli ishlatiladi:

A pen, a book, a student, a table,

Aniq artiklning bitta shakli mavjud: the

Noaniq artikil aytib o'tganimizdek "bir"so'zidan olinganligi uchun faqat birlikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi .noaniq artikl ishlatilganda otning biror turga ,sinfga mansubligini bildiradi.

Aniq artikil otni boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatilganda ishlatiladi.

TURDOSH OTLAR OLDIDAN ARTIKLNING ISHLATILMASLIGI

Otning oldidan bironta ko'rsatkich bo'lsa artikl ishlatilmaydi

My room is large this book is interesting

-donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan noaniq artikllar ishlatilmaydi

she was making great progress.

Hafta kunlari nomlari oldidan artikil ishlatilmaydi:

I shall come on Monday.

Class so'zi mashg'ulot, dars ma'nosida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

We had English classes yesterday.

Time oti It's time for birikmasida kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi.

It's time for breakfast.

Orasida sanoq son kelgan otlar oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Open your books at page 10 and read it.

Home oti at predlogi bilan kelganda artiklsiz ishlatiladi:

Nasiba is at home now.

O'quv va fan sohalari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Xolida's favourite subject is phonetics.

Atoqli otlar oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Toshkent, Olimov, John, Smith.

Atoqli ot oldida mansabni yoki muomala shaklini ifodalovchi turdosh ot kelganda artikl ishlatilmaydi. Professor Brown, General Smith.

Muomala so'zlari bo'lgan turdosh otlar oldida ham artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Good morning, Captain?

Father, mother, uncle-so'zlari shu oila ichida ishlatilsa artikl ishlatilmaydi: I'll ask Father about it.

Familyalar ko'plikda ishlatilib, butun bir oilani ifodalaganda aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi: The Browns' family.

Okean, dengizlar, daryolar, ko'rfazlar va cho'l nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi: The Pacific, The Atlantic, The Baltic Sea.

Ko'l so'zi "lake" sozsisiz kelsa "the" qoyiladi: lake Ontario.

Bizga ma'lumki o'zbek va rus tillari grammatikasida artikl termini mavjud emas. Shu bois ham bu mavzu ingliz tilini chet tili sifatida o'rganayotgan o'quvchilarga va talabalarga biroz qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Ammo mavzuga jiddiyroq yondashsak, artikl ham unchalik murakkab emas. Ayniqsa uni yuqoridagiday guruhlariga bo'lib o'rganilsa maqsadga yanada tezroq erishish mumkin.

My native town.

My native town is Navoi. I am proud to be its citizen. Last year we have celebrated the anniversary of our town, It's 50th year's old. Navoi is a modern town. Our town is situated in Central Asia in the Central part of Uzbekistan. It

lies more than 450 kms from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Navoi is the administrative centre of Navoi region of Uzbekistan.



Navoi is a beautiful town of gardens and flowers. Navoi is an industrial town. There are its airport, railway station, numerous plants and factories, some powerful industrial enterprises in it: Navoi Azot, Navoi Chemical Plant, Sewing Factories, and other enterprises. They produce various goods for our country and for many other countries. Navoi is rich with gold and uranium too.



Navoi is a town of education. There are Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Navoi Mining Institute, many schools, colleges and academic lyceums in it. They train thousands of specialists for our country. The town has its cultural traditions. In Navoi one can visit the Historical Museum, Farhod Cultural Palace, Shirin Cultural Palace, cinemas, libraries. New stadiums, sportsgrounds are built in Navoi. In a conclusion I should say that there is no place like home. We like our Motherland and our town.

Ex. 1 Quyidagi yangi so'zlarni o'qing va yod oling.

native town	- ona shahrim
proud	- faxrlanmoq
citizen	- fuqaro
modern	- zamonaviy
administrative	- ma'muriy
centre	- markaz
region	- mintaqqa, viloyat
industrial	- sanoat
plant	- zavod
factory	- fabrika
enterprise	- korxonona
sewing	- tikish

produce	- ishlab chiqarmoq
goods	- tovar, mol
education	- ta'lim
state	- davlat
train	- tayyorlamoq
cultural	- madaniy
take place	- sodir bo'lmoq
continue	- davom etmoq
to grow	- o'smoq

Ex. 2. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Where do you live? 2. Where do you come from? 3. What kind of town is Navoi? 4. Are you proud of your native town? 5. Is Navoi an industrial town? 6. What education establishments are there in Navoi? 7. Where is situated your native town? 8. What industrial enterprises do you know?

Ex. 3. Ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zlarga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. I met him in the square not long ago. 2. This table is not square. 3. Rivers often flow into the seas. 4. The flow of the water in that place is very strong. 5. Place your books in the right order. 6. In what place did you put your book? 7. The newspapers state many important facts about this expedition. 8. What is the state of your health?

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

- A. Which are the best places of interest in Navoi?
 B. It's really very hard to say. There are so many wonderful places in Navoi
 A. I should like to start sightseeing with the Central Park.
 B. That's a good idea. But it would be best for you to join a group of tourists
 A. Oh, thank you for your good advice.
 B. Not at all.
 A. Good-bye.
 B. Good-bye and good luck to you.

Lesson 8.
Nazorat ishi
Variant 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What day was your day off?
2. When did you get up on Sunday?
3. Were you an early riser?
4. What did you have for breakfast on Sunday?
5. What did you do if the weather was sunny?
6. Did you like to stay indoors when the day was rainy and gloomy?
7. Do you think to watch TV from morning till night is rather boring?

Task 2. Artikllar haqida ma'lumot bering.

Task 3. Turdosh otlar oldidan Artiklning ishlatilmasligiga oid misollar keltiring.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What do you usually do in the morning?
2. When do you go to the University?
3. How many lectures do you have every day?
4. Where do you have your dinner?
5. Do you like to go to the beach?
6. Do you like to read books?

Task 2. Aniq Artiklning ishlatilishi haqida tushuncha bering.

Task 3. Artikllarning otlar oldidan ishlatilmasligi to'g'risida ma'lumot bering.

Lesson 9

The Indefinite Article. (Noaniq artikl) Text: My Flat.

Reja. 1. The Indefinite Article.

2. Text: My Flat.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Noaniq artikl.

Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki buyum oldidan ishlatiladi va "qandaydir bir" degan ma'no beradi.

masalan

She has got a watch of her own

He gave her a book.

Ko'plikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatmoqchi bo'lsak, some ishlatamiz.

Masalan

I have brought you some flowers.

I hate to wear hats.

Ot shaxs yoki buyumning kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalasa noaniq artikl ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda:

Ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib keladi : May mother is an economist.

a. Izohlovchi bo'lib keladi:

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

Ko'plikda artikl ham, some ham ishlatilmaydi.

They are good children, no doubt.

B'azi hollarda noaniq artikl "bir" ma'nosini to'liq saqlab qolgan:

I shall come in an hour. He did not say a word.

Hundred, thousand, million, dozen, score so'zlaridan oldin one yoki noaniq artikl ishlatish mumkin.

Masalan

He has won a(one)thousand dollars.

The case weighs a(one) hundred pounds.

What dan keyin kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi va bu qurulma qanday...! deb tarjima qilinadi

Masalan: What a clever man.

What a fine building

Such, quite va rather sifatlari bilan kelgan birlikdagi donalab sanaladigan ot oldida noaniq artikl ishlatiladi

Such she is such a clever woman!

Quite } a+sifat+ot She is quite a young girl!

Rather It is rather a long story.

Donalab sanaladigan birlikdagi otning odidan too, so bilan sifat kelganda noaniq artikl ishlatiladi.

It is not so simple a problem as it seems

It is too urgent a matter to post pone.

Noaniq artikl mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va noaniq artikl a kind of, such shunday bir ma'nosini beradi. Masalan: He showed a patience (a kind of patience, such patience) that I had never expected of him.

Exercise 1. Put "a" or "an".

__engineer, __technologist, __hand, __apple, __armchair, __hour, __Union,
__house, __University, __unhappy, __man, __book, __table, __sofa, __chair,
__book-case, __bag, __bed, __window, __door, __blackboard.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.



There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.



The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think - the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Answer the questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Vocabulary:

square — to'rt burchak
 sideboard — servan
 wardrobe — shkaf
 opposite — qarama-qarshi
 cosy — qulay
 divan-bed - divan
 standart lamp — torsher
 mirror — oyna
 lamp-shade — abajur
 coat-hanger — kiyim ilgich
 to hang (hung) — osmoq
 study — kabinet
 furniture — mebl
 necessary pieces — kerakli anjomlar
 cushion — yostiq

Lesson 10
The Definite Article.
Aniq artikl. THE.
Text: Our Institute

- Reja: 1. The Definite Article.
 2. Text: Our Institute.
 3. Masqlar bajarish.

The aniq artikili that o'sha ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan. U birlik va ko'plikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

Aniq artikl shaxs yoki buyumning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumning ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi va shu, o'sha degan ma'noni beradi.

Masalan:

1) The drawer of my writing table is locked.

2) Show me the telegram which was received yesterday.

Masalan: Please close the window. Where is the key. Put your book on the shelf.

Oldin gapirilgan ot qayta takrorlansa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi.

Masalan: When I entered the room I saw a man standing at the window.

The man was very old.

Dunyoda yoki ushbu vaziyatda yagona bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

Masalan: The earth is millions of kilometers from the sun.

Dunyodagi yoki biror vaziyatda barcha shaxs yoki buyumlarning ifodalangan ko'plikdagi ot oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

Masalan: Lake Bakal is deepest of all the lakes in the world.

Give me a list of the students. The students of our Institute learn foreing languages.

Birlikda kelgan ot shu buyumga qarashli bo'lgan butun turni ifodalaganda, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi

Masalan:

the pine grows in countries

the African elephant is taller than the Indian.

Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Tashkent has the best underground in the world.

Tartib sonlar bilan kelga otlar oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi:

The office is on the second floor.

Sanoq sonlar bilan kelgan ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi lekin sanoq son o'sha ikki, bu ikki ma'nosida ishlatisa aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

Trade between Uzbekistan and Germany is growing. The exchange of goods between the two countries greatly increased in 2009.

Our Institute

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute is one of the largest higher schools in the republic. Every year many applicants come to the Institute in order to take entrance tests, which are rather difficult. I am a first year student at the faculty of Foreign Languages.



The students who enter the faculty, they want to be the teachers of the English and Russian languages. I decided to be a teacher too. I think it is one of the most interesting professions.

There are nine faculties at the Institute, which train students in different specialists.

The academic year starts on the second of September and ends on the first of July. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take their tests and examinations.



The teaching staff of the Institute includes many experienced teachers. Highly qualified specialists deliver lectures, practical lessons and seminars. There are professors and honoured teachers among them. All of them do their best to train qualified teachers and education of the rising generation.

We have good conditions for our studies at the Institute. There are many modern laboratories, classrooms, lecture halls and workshops, and computer classes at the Institute. There are some languages laboratories. They have modern tape recordings, television sets other special devices, where students listen to tape recordings and work on their pronunciation. The language laboratory helps us to study foreign languages through practice. We have also a big library and comfortable reading halls.

In the library, there are many necessary books, journals and newspapers for our studies. After graduating from the Institute, we shall work at the lyceums, colleges, schools, offices and kindergartens of our republic.

Answer the questions:

1. At what Institute do you study?
2. Where is it located?
3. Who may enter your Institute?
4. At what faculty do you study?

5. When did you enter your Institute?
6. At what faculty do you study?
7. What specialists does your faculty train?
8. How many times a week do you study?
9. When do your studies begin and end?
10. How many lectures do you have a day?
11. Do you attend all lectures and classes?
12. What students pass their examination more successfully?
13. What is your favourite subject?
14. When does the academic year start and end?
15. When do the students usually take their examination?
16. What do the students have their disposal?
17. What do the students do in the laboratories?

Vocabulary:

1. Applicants – abituriyentlar
2. Divide – bo'linmoq
3. Term – semestr
4. Experienced – tajribali
5. Conditions – sharoitlar

Exercise 1. Kerakli joyga THE aniq artiklini qo'ying.

___ Great Britain, ___ Tashkent, ___ USA, ___ sun, ___ moon, ___ September,
 ___ Tom, ___ Karimovs, ___ lake Baykal, ___ new year, ___ school, ___ South
 America, ___ hockey, ___ love, ___ last, ___ month, ___ mathematics.

Lesson 11

The Degrees of Adjectives. (Sifat darajalari.) Text: At the Library

- Reja:** 1. The Degrees of Adjectives.
 2. Text: At the Library.
 3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Sifat darajalari. (Degrees of adjectives)

Predmetdagi bir xil belgini miqdoriga ko'ra nisbatlash yoki ish harakatdagi holatni o'zaro bir – biridan farqlash hodisasi sifat va ravish darajalari deyiladi. Ingliz tilida ham sifat o'zbek tilidagidek quyidagi 3 darajaga ega:

Oddiy daraja – positive degree

qiyosiy daraja – comparative degree.

Orttirma daraja – superlative degree.

Bir bo'g'inli va ba'zi ikki bo'g'inli sifatlaarning qiyosiy darajasiga – er, orttirma darajasiga esa oddiy darajasidagi sifatga –est qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasladi. Qiyosiy darajadagi sifatlar o'zbek tilida – roq qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri kelsa, orttirma daejasi es'o''zbek tilida sifat oldida keladigan eng, juda so'ziga mos keladi.

At the Library

Libraries make an important part of the world culture. There are infinite number of books in the world. We can not buy all the books we like and would like to read. When we have to write a report on some subject or to learn in details about some phenomenon there is no other way out for us but to use a library.

There are a lot of reading-halls: special halls for scientific reference work, for current periodicals, for music and art, for foreign languages, and others I visited it several times but most often I take books from there.



To enter the library one should have a reading card. A lot of people go to libraries on weekends. I like reading. What books do I like? I can not read one and the same sort of literature for a long time. I prefer to alternate short stories with the novels, love stories with books on history, poems with plays.



There is a big library in my Institute. It is a big light room, very clean and cosy. There are a lot of bookcases and bookshelves there. You can find there books of adventure stories, historical novels, collection of short stories. Two very nice librarians can help you to find the book you need.

Students go to the library to read and take books, to look through some new magazines and newspapers. Many teachers go to the library too.

Answer the questions:

1. Is there a library in your Institute?
2. Do you like to read books?
3. How often do you go to the library?
4. What kind of books do you like to read?
5. Why do a lot of people visit library on weekends?

Vocabulary:

infinite — cheksiz

huge — katta

vast — keng

enter — kirmoq

to alternate — navbat bilan qilmoq

novel — roman

to admit — tan olmoq

adventure — sarguzasht

magazine — jurnal

librarian — kutubxonachi

foreign — xorijiy

Ex. 1. Sifatlarni qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yasang.

Calm, fresh, happy, old, near, short, slow, busy, thick, light.

Ex. 2. Lug'at yordamida so'zlarni tarjima qiling, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yasang

Forceful, popular, favourite, beautiful, skilful, marvellous, charming, exciting, interesting.

Ex. 3. Sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yasang

1. sharp, cold, deep, big, hot, wet 2. busy, dirty, clever, narrow, able, noble 3. active, famous, difficult, comfortable, interesting, important, favourable 4. good, bad, little, much, many

Ex. 4. Sifat darajalariga e'tibor berib, gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. A big car is much more expensive than a small one. 2. Samarkand is not so large as Tashkent. 3. His house is the highest. 4. Exercise 2 is the least difficult. 5. Our house is higher than that house. 6. Lesson 2 is the easiest. 7. That article is more interesting than this one. 8. Exercise 5 is less difficult than exercise 7.

Lesson 12 **Nazorat ishi**

Variant 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?

11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Task 2. Atoqli otlar oldidan Artiklning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

Task 3. Ko'plikdagi otlar oldida Artikllarning ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. At what Institute do you study?
2. Where is it located?
3. Who may enter your Institute?
4. At what faculty do you study?
5. When did you enter your Institute?
6. At what faculty does your friend study?
7. What specialists does your faculty train?
8. How many times a week do you study?
9. When do your studies begin and end?
10. How many lectures do you have a day?
11. Do you attend all lectures and classes?
12. What students pass their examination more successfully?
13. What is favourite subject?
14. When does the academic year start and end?
15. When do the students usually take their examination?
16. What do the students have their disposal?
17. What do the students do in the laboratories?

Task 2. Ingliz tilida Sifat darajalari haqida gapirib bering.

Task 3. Sifat darajalariga oid misollar yizing.

Lesson 13

The Numeral. (Son). Text: A year.

- Reja:**
1. The Numeral.
 2. Text A year.
 3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Ingliz tilida Tartib sonlar va sanoq sonlar mavjud. Tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga –
th qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi..

four -(the) fourth to'rtinchi
seven -(the) seventh ettinchi
eighteen -(the) eighteenth o'n ettinchi

one, two, three sonlari bu qoidadaga rioya qilmaydi.

one -(the) first birinchi

two -(the) second ikkinchi

three -(the) third uchinchi

Tartib sonlar bilan aniqlangan otlar aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The first mention of Moscow was in 1147.

Sanoq sonlar:

1 dan 12 gacha:

1 - one [wan]

2 - two [tu:]

3 - three [(O)ri]

4 - four [fo:]

5 - five [faiv]

6 - six [siks]

7 - seven ['sevn]

8 - eight [eit]

9 - nine [nain]

10 - ten [ten]

11 - eleven [i'levn]

12 - twelve [twelv]

13 dan 19 gacha bo'lgan sonlar –teen qo'shimchasi orqali yasaladi:

fourteen o'n to'rt

sixteen o'n olti

nineteen o'n to'qqiz.

O'nliklarni ifodalovchi sanoq sonlar – ty qo'shimchasi orqali yasaladi:

Sixty oltmish, seventy etmish

A year

A year is the average time it takes for the Earth to go once round the Sun. There are 12 months or 52 weeks or 365 days in a year. Every four years there is a leap year. It has 366 days. The names of the months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. There are 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.



Month	Days	Month	Days	Month	Days
Jan	31	Apr	30	Jul	31
Feb	28	May	31	Aug	31
Mar	31	Jun	30	Sep	30
Oct	31	Nov	30	Dec	31

There are four seasons in the year — spring, summer, autumn and winter. The Sun rises in the east in the morning and sets in the west in the evening. We tell the time by means of watches and clocks. Big Ben is the clock on the tower of the Houses of Parliament in London.

In the times of Julius Caesar the first month of the year was March, which is now the third month of the year.

The first month of the year is January. It is very cold in January. The second month is February. It has twenty-eight days. Every leap year February adds on a twenty-ninth day.

The third month — March is the first month of Spring. In spring the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer. Spring like any other season has three months June, July and August are the summer months of which.

July and August are the hottest ones. In summer I often go to see my friends who live in the country. When my vacation is over, I return to my native town. In autumn the days grow shorter. The weather is bad. It often rains. December is the twelfth and last month of the year. At the same time it is the first month of winter. There is usually much snow in winter. It's windy and frosty. But children can enjoy going skating, skiing, throwing snowballs and making a snowman.

Answer the questions:

1. How much does it take for the Earth to go once round the Sun?
2. How many months are there in a year?
3. Where does the Sun rise?
4. Which month was the first in the times of Julius Caesar?
5. How many days has February?

Vocabulary:

leap year — kabisa yili
season — fasl
spring — bahor
summer — yoz
autumn — kuz

winter — qish
month — oy

Ex. 1. Sonlarni o'qing.

14, 28, 95, 62, 30, 80, 53, 19, 100, 79, 45, 1000.

Ex. 2. Sonlarni so'z bilan yozing

6, 15, 38, 43, 57, 61, 49, 72, 100.

Ex. 3. Tartib sonlarni o'qing

1, 37, 42, 78, 99, 63, 12, 19, 25, 84, 102.

Lesson 14 Sana va vaqt belgilarining ishlatilishi.

Reja: 1.Sana va vaqt belgilarini ishlatilishi.
2. Mashqlar bajarish.

Xronologik sanalar sanoq sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifdalanadi:

1900 – nineteen hundred

1904 - nineteen hundred and four

1915- nineteen hundred and fifteen

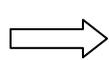
Year so'zi yillardan keyin ishlatilmaydi, ammo ba'zan - in the year nineteen fifteen kabi bo'lishi mumkin.

Sanalar tartib sonlar bilan quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

15th May, 1948

May 15th 1948

May 15, 1948



The fifteenth of May, nineteen forty-eight yoki:

May the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight.

Vaqtни bildirish uchun at predlogidan foydalanamiz:

Our lessons begin at 5 o'clock.

I came home at 12 yesterday.

Exercise 1. Quyidagi sanalarni inglizcha yozing:

1953 yil 12 – sentyabr

1955 yil, 9- may.

1953 yil 12 – sentyabr.

1983 yil, 7 – iyun.

1987 yil, 17 - yanvar.

1990 yil, 29 - iyun.

1991 yil, 15 – dekabr

2008 yil, 8 – may.

Exercise 2. Quyidagi gaplarni tarjima qiling:

Men har kuni soat 8.30 da ishga boraman. Mening ukam soat 8.20 da maktabga ketadi. Mening otam kech soat 6.30 da ishdan uyga qaytadi. Gulnora soat 9.00da kasalxonaga bordi. O'ktamjon har kuni soat 7.30 da uyqudan uyg'onadi.

Lesson 15

There is there are iboratlari

Text: "My sister's flat"

Reja: 1. There is, there are iboralarining ishlatilishi.

2. Text: My Flat.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

There is, there are iborasi biror predmet yoki predmetlar guruhining muayan joyda bor yoki yo'g'ligini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Birlikdagi sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni ifodalash uchun "there is" ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlarni ifodalash uchun "there are" iborasi q'o'llaniladi:

There is a book on the table.

Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.

There are books on the table.

Stol ustida kitoblar bor.

So'roq shakli shu iboradagi "is" yoki "are"ni e'gadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasalad:

Is there a book on the table?

Yes, there is.

Bo'lishsiz shakli "there is" yoki "there are" iborasidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi

There is not a book on the table.

There are not so many students in the classroom.

Sister's flat

My sister lives in panel house on the fourth floor. Her flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, running cold and hot water,

telephone, a lift and chute. Her flat consists of three rooms, kitchen, bathroom and a hall. First there is a small hall with a mirror and small table with a telephone on it. The three rooms of her flat are: living-room, bedroom, her study. The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of a different pattern and colour. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. It's a large room with a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and low table with a TV-set on the left-hand side of the room. On the right-hand side there is a cupboard. There is a bookcase near it.



The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds, a wardrobe, a dressing-table. It is nice and cosy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines, newspapers.

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

Answer the questions:

1. Is your sister's flat big or small?
2. On what floor is your sister's flat?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your sister's flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in her flat?
6. Does your sister like her room?
7. Is her kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your sister's flat?

Vocabulary:

conveniences — qulaylik
central heating — markaziy isitkich
chute — axlat tashlash uchun moslama
carpet — gilam
wallpaper — oboy, gulqog'oz
wardrobe — shkaf
dressing-table — pardoz stoli
cosy — qulay
stove — pechka, plita
sink — rakovina

to fold — taxlamoq, bukmoq

Ex. 1. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. There is an English paper in her bag. 2. There are four rooms in Mr. Smith's flat. 3. There are four letters but two sounds in the word "four". 4. There is no TV-set in her room. 5. There are no forks on the table. 6. "Is there a picture on the wall?" - " Yes, there is."

Ex. 2. Gaplarni qavs ichidagi so'zlardan tegishligisini qo'llab to'ldiring.

1. There is a book ... 2. There are four seasons ... 3. There are four weeks ... 4. There are twelve months ... 5. There are 24 hours ... 6. There are many people ... 7. There are seven days ... 8. There are many children ... 9. There are many books ... (on the table, in a month, in a year, in a week, in a day, in the street, in Uzbekistan)

Ex. 3. Bo'lishli gaplarni umumiy so'roq gaplarga aylantiring.

1. There is a blackboard in the classroom. 2. There is a map on the wall. 3. There is a carpet on the floor. 4. There are students in the classroom. 5. There are English newspapers on the desk. 6. There are floweres in the vase.

Lesson 16

The pronoun. Personal, Possessive, Reflexive pronouns.

Text: Sport and Games.

Kishilik olmoshlari. (Personal pronouns)

Reja: 1. The Pronouns. Personal, Possessive, Reflexive pronouns.
2. Text: Sport and Games.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Kishilik olmoshlari kelishik (The category of case), son (The category of number) va rod (The category of gender) kategoriyalariga egadir.

Kelishik kategoriyasi bosh (Nominative case) va ob'ektiv (Objective case) kelishiklarining o'zaro nisbati vazifasida ifodalanadi.

Bosh kelishik
(Nominative case)

Ob'ektiv kelishik
(Objective case)

Birlik	Ko'plik	Birlik	Ko'plik
I. I - men	I. We – biz	I. me- meni,-ga	Us –bizni,-ga
II. You – sen	II. You – siz	II.you-seni,-ga	you-sizlarni-ga
III. He, She, It - u	III.They – ular	III.him,her,it-uni, unga	Them-ularni,-ularga

Egalik olmoshlari. (Possessive pronouns)

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshlari bo'lib, u taaluqlilik, egalik ma'nolarini anglatadi va Whose? so'rog'iga javob beradi.

Egalik olmoshlari gapda o'zini aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshi ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi. (our lesson, your book) Agar otning boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi ulardan oldin qo'yiladi. (your red pencil) Ingliz tilida egalik olmoshlari quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlaridan farq qiladi: Ingliz tilida "sening" egalik olmoshi yo'q, uning o'rnida "sizing" egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

	Birlik	Birlik
	Oddiy shakli	Absolyut shakli
I	My – mening	Mine – meniki
II	Your – sizning	Yours – sizniki
III	His (her, its) – uning	His (her, its) – uniki
	Ko'plik	Ko'plik
I	Our – bizning	Ours – bizniki
II	Your – sizning	Yours – sizniki
III	Their – ularning	Theirs – ularniki

Egalik olmoshlarining oddiy shaklidan keyin har doim ot ishlatiladi. Absolyut shaklidan keyin esa ot ishlatilmaydi.

This is my book – This book is mine.

Bu mening kitobim - bu kitob meniki.

Otlarda e'galik (qaratqich) kelishigi

Egalik kelishigidagi otlar biror narsaga e'ga e'kanlikni yoki munosabaddalikni anglatadi.

Egalik kelishigi 's (apostrofli s) suffiksi yordamida yasaladi.

Naufal's bag – Naufalning sumkasi

My brother's son – akamning o'g'li

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN. (O'zlik olmoshlari)

O'zlik olmoshlari my, your, him, her, it, one olmoshlariga self, our, your, them olmoshlariga selves qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Singular

I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself

Plural

We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves

For example:

I cut my hair myself.

We defended ourselves brilliantly.

John talks to himself when he is nervous.

He washed himself.

She looked at herself in the mirror.

Diabetics give themselves insulin shots several times a day.

After the party, I asked myself why I had faxed invitations to everyone in my office building.

Richard usually remembered to send a copy of his e-mail to himself.

Sport and games.

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.



We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises gives you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better.

The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness gives you more energy



That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.



Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Answer the questions:

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercises?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

Vocabulary:

humanity — odamzod

activity — faoliyat

health — sog'lik

to exercise — mashq qilmoq

tiredness — charchoq

flexibility — egiluvchan

Ex. 1. To'g'ri keladigan olmoshni ko'ying.

1. Lochinov comes to (his, him) English lessons at 8 o'clock in the morning. 2. Where is (your, you) pen? - It's on (my, me) table. 3. (Our, us) engineers learn English. They want to speak (its, it) well. 4. (Our, us) office manager often meets foreign businessmen and discusses prices for different goods with (their, them). 5. Come and meet (my, me) family at the weekend.

Exercise 2 O'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Is Bukhara as large as Samarkand? 2. This suit case is better than the other two. 3. Turkmenistan is sunnier than Uzbekistan. 4. This is the most comfortable flat in this block of flats. 5. She is the best student in the group. 6. Africa is the hottest continent in the world. 7. This film is more interesting than the film I saw last week. 8. This writer is popular for his good works.

Exercise 3. Qavs ichidagi olmoshlarni mosini tanlang

1. ___ college is in the center of the town. (our, ours) 2. This watch is not ___ (my, mine) 3. ___ mother is an English teacher. (her, hers) 4. That translation is ____. (your, yours) 5. We are proud of ___ country. (our, ours) 6. Thank you for ___ help. (your, yours) 7. The book on the table is ____. (my, mine) 8. I want to help ___ friend. (my, mine)

Exercise 4. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. This is your book and that is mine. 2. These are his pens and those are hers. 3. This is my hat and that is yours. 4. This is our classroom and that is yours. 5. These are my pencils and those are hers. 6. These are my students and those are his.

Lesson 17

Demonstrative Pronouns, (ko'rsatish olmoshlari) Reciprocal Pronouns, (birgalik olmoshlari), Interrogative Pronouns (so'roq olmoshlari)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari (Demonstrative pronouns).

This ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan, that ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa, yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

Birlik	This –bu, mana bu, That – u, ana bu
Ko'plik	These –bular, mana bular, Those-ular, anavilar

This is a pencil and that is a pen. – Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka.

This ning ko'plik shakli these, that ning ko'plik shakli esa those.

These are students – mana bular studentlar.

Those are teachers – Ana ular o'qituvchilar.

Exercise 1. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarini qo'ying:

- ___ is a desk, but ___ are tables. 2. ___ students is the best at his faculty. 3. ___ students are from England. 4. Clean ___ window. 5. Read ___ text and translate it. 6. ___ words are very difficult for me. 7. ___ book is not interesting. 8. Would you please bring me ___ register.**

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN. Birgalik olmoshlari.

Birgalik olmoshlari ikki shaxs yoki narsaga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Ular quyidagilar:
each other
one another

For example:

On their wedding day Go'zal and Botir gave each other gold rings.

The students in this classroom cooperate with one another.
The teachers gathered to congratulate one another on the year's conclusion.

INTERROGRATIVE PRONOUNS. (So'roq olmoshlari)

So'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:

Who, whom, whose, which .

What time is it? What is your name? What do you want?

Which chair are you talking about?

Which jumper do you like?

Which is your brother?

Who are you?

Which is your sister?

Who has been sitting in my armchair?

Whose is this book?

Whose car did you drive?

Whom did you phone?

For whom will you vote?

Lesson 18

Relative Pronouns, Indefinite Pronouns.

- Reja: 1. Relative pronouns (nisbiy olmoshlar).
2. Indefinite pronouns. (noaniq olmoshlar).
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

RELATIVE PRONOUN. (Nisbiy olmoshlar)

Nisbiy olmoshlar ergash gaplarni bosh gaplar bilan bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi. Ular quyidagilar:

**Who, Whom, That, Which
whoever, whomever, whichever**

For example:

People who speak two languages are called bilingual.

The chef who won the competition studied in Tashkent.

The shirt that Carl bought has a stain on the pocket.

Negotiations were not going smoothly between the two leaders, who made no bones about not liking each other.

This is the approach taken by journalists, whom some consider to be objective.

The three representatives, whomever the committee chooses, should be at the meeting tomorrow.

Russian generals have delivered a message that is difficult to ignore.

The three approaches, whichever works is fine, produce a more ambiguous picture of a man.

Any excessive profits, whatever exceeded accepted limits, would attract the notice of representatives.

Indefinite Pronouns. (Gumon olmoshlari.)

Gumon olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi: Some, any, no (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), none, much, many, little, few, all, both, either, neither, each, every, (va ulardan yasalgan olmoshlar), other, one.

He asked me some questions. U mendan (bir necha) savollar so'radi.

Have you got any interesting books? Qiziq kitoblaringiz bormi?

He did not make any mistakes. U diktantida (hech qanday) xato qilmadi.

I have no ticket . Menda bilet yo'q.

Is there a telephone in the room? Xonada telefon bormi?

No, there is none. Yo'q.

I have much work. Mening ishim ko'p.

I have many books. Mening kitoblarim ko'p.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

Task 2. Numeral (Son) haqida so'zlab bering.

Task 3. Ingliz tilida vaqt va sanalarning yozilishini tushuntiring.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Is your sister' flat big or small?
2. On what floor is your sister's flat?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. Has your sister's flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in her flat?
6. Does your sister like her room?
7. Is her kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your sister's flat?

Task 2. PersonalPronouns, Possessive Pronouns haqida gapiring va misollar keltiring.

Task 3. Reflexive Pronouns haqida so'zlab bering va misollar keltiring.

Variant 3.

Task 1.. Answer the questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. What is the hottest season?
4. What are the Autumn months?
5. What are the Winter months? 6. What is the weather like in each season?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

Task 2. Demonstrative

Pronouns haqida gapiring va misollar keltiring

Task 3. Reciprocal pronouns haqida gapiring.

I kurs, II semestr

Lesson 1

The Adverb. (Ravish) The Dialogue "A Telephone Conversation".

Reja: 1. The Adverb .

2. The Dialogue: “A telephone Conversation).

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Shakl jihatidan ravishlar oddiy, qo'shma va murakkab bo'ladi. Masalan soon-tezda (yaqin orada) , fast-tez, here-bu erda, there-u yerda, then-o'shanda, when-qachon, why-nima uchun. Qo'shma ravishlar suffikslar yordamida yasaladi. Ravish yasovchi eng asosiy suffiks – ly yordamida asosan sifatlardan va ayrim otlardan ravish yasaladi

Bad	yomon	Badly	yomon
Usual	odatdagi	Usually	odatda
Quick	tezkor	Quickly	tezda
Hour	soat	Hourly	har soat
Day	kun	Daily	har kuni
Week	hafta	Weekly	har hafta
Month	oy	Monthly	har oy
Year	yil	Yearly	har yili
Name	ism	Namely	aynan
Part	kism	Partly	qisman

Ravish Darajalari

Ko'pincha ravish darajalari sifat darajalariga o'xshash bo'ladi. Bir, ikki bog'inli sodda ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi –er qo'shimchasini, orttirma darajasi esa –est qo'shimchasini qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Fast – tez faster – tezroq fastest – eng tez
Early – erta earlier – ertaroq earliest – eng erta

Sifatga – ly qo'shib yasalgan ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasi uning oldiga more, orttirma darajasi esa most so'zini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Clearly – aniq more clearly – aniqroq most clearly eng aniq

Quyidagi ravishlarning darajalari qoidadan mustasno tarzida yasaladi:

Well – yaxshi better – yaxshiroq best – eng yaxshi
Badly – yomon worse – yomonroq worst – eng yomon
Much - ko'p more – ko'proq most – eng ko'p
Little - oz less – ozroq least - eng oz
Far - uzoq farther- uzoqroq farthest – eng uzoq.

A Telephone conversation



Karim: Hello?

Dilshod: - Is that you, Karim? This is Dilshod speaking.

K. : - Are you back in Navoi?

D. : - No, I'm not. I'm speaking from Samarkand.

K. : - Tell me how you are spending your time there. You have certainly had plenty of time to see the places of interest.

D. : - I can't find words to express how I like this ancient city!

K. : - Oh, I know that there are many wonderful monuments of the past. Have you seen all of them?

D. : - We have seen those that are in the city. There many more that are situated around Samarkand

K.: - This is no doubt you like them.

D. : - There is no question of that. But I like the Samarkand Shakhi – Zinda most of all.

K. : - I intend to visit Samarkand myself next summer by some means.

D. : - Good-bye!

K. : - Good-bye!

Vocabulary

1. Plenty of – ko'p
2. To be back – qaytib kelmoq
3. Places of interest – diqqatga sazovar joylar
4. monument – yodgorlik
5. To be situated – joylashgan
6. No doubt – shubhasiz.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Why did Samarkand play an important role in the ties between the East and the West?
2. Have you ever visited Samarkand?
3. What sights did you see?
4. What differences between Samarkand and your town?
5. Why do you think Samarkand is one of the best known Uzbek cities other countries?

Exercise 1. Quyidagi Ravishlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarini yozing:
Well, angrily, clearly, coldly, badly, simply, happily, exactly, sadly, differently, helplessly.

Exercise 2. Qavs ichidagi Ravishlarning to'g'ri formasini qo'ying:
I like this book (well) than that one. She visits them (frequently) than us. Which of the students ran (fast) at the contest? Which of all these books did you enjoy (much)?

Lesson 2

The Preposition.(Predlog). Text: "About Myself"

- Reja: 1. The Preposition.
2. Text: About Myself.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Ingliz tilida predloglar 3 xil bo'ladi:

O'rinni ko'rsatuvchi predloglar. The Prepositions of place:

At –yonida, –da, on-ustida, -da, in- ichida, under- tagida

He is at the window. My book is on the table. She is in the garden. Her cat is under the table.

Yo'nalishli ko'rsatuvchi predloglar. The Prepositions of direction.

To – ga, into - ichiga, from - dan, up – tepaga, down – pastga, out off – ichidan

I go to the Institute every day. He is going into the room. Shavkat is returning from school.

Paytni ko'rsatuvchi predloglar.

The Prepositions of time.

On - da (hafta kunlari oldidan).

On Monday – dushanbada.

In – da (sanalar oldidan).

In march - martda

At – da (soat oldudan).

At 12 o'clock - soat 12 da:

About Myself

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Temur. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me — my elder brother Olim and my younger sister Marjona. Olim is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist.



Marjona is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Olapar. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper.

My Dad is forty-four, he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much.



I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter. My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Answer the Questions:

1. Do you go to school?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are your grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

Vocabulary:

to introduce — tanishtirmoq

let me introduce myself — o'zimni tanishtirishga ruxsat bering

residential areas — aholi punkti

grade — maktab sinfi

to attend university — universitetga bormoq

kid — bolajon
favourite — sevimli, jonajon
to forget — estan chiqarmoq
job — ish
proud — mag'rur
to be proud of smth — nimadandir mag'rurlanmoq
to go in for sports — sport bilan mashg'ul bo'lmoq
occupation — kasb
military — harbiy
interpreter — tarjimon
to retire — bensiyada bo'lmoq

Ex. 1. In, at, about, of, with, to, on, by, between, from, till predloglarini qo'llang.

1. What are you talking ...? 2. When I am ... home I work ... the garden ... the morning, read and write... the afternoon, and visit my friends ... the evening. I rise ... dawn and go ... bed ... ten o'clock. 3. She was sitting ... the pavement and beating it ... a bit ... branch decorated ... three or four brown leaves. 4. Supplies ... food, water, and ammunitions were rushed ... the fighting men. 5. The first word ... every sentence should begin ... a capital letter. 6. Peter was born ... a little town ... 1982, ... the second of May. 7. Nelly returns ... school ... five o'clock ... the afternoon. 8. He was suddenly stopped ... the voice ... a soldier on guard. 9. The explorers were brought back ... the Arctic regions ... Murmansk. 10. There is a great difference ... age .. my brother and me. 11. I took the knife ... the baby. 12. Your hat is different in shape ... mine. 13. ...July I shall go ... the country and shall stay there ... September.

Lesson 3

The Preposition.(Predlog). Text: "My friend is at the Doctor now".

Reja: 1. The Preposition.

2. Text: My Friend is at the Doctor Now.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

**Predlog deb ot yoki olmoshning gapdagi boshqa so'zlarga munosabatini ko'rsatuvchi yordamchi so'zlarga aytiladi. Ular kelishik qo'shimchalari vazifasini bajaradi. Predloglar quyidagi guruhlariga bo'linadi: a) sodda predloglar (in, to, at, by, about, up on va b.lar)
b) qo'shma predloglar: into, upon, throughout va boshqalar. d) predlog vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlar guruhi: (according to, by means of, in front of) kabi.**

Har bir predlog bir nechta mustaqil ma'noda kelishi mumkin:

He lives in London. U Londonda yashaydi.

He will arrive in May. U may oyida keladi.

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

Quyidagi predloglar eng ko'p ishlatiladi:

Against - qarshi
Along - bo'ylab
Among - orasida
At - ... da
Before – oldin, ilgari
Behind orqasida
Between - o'rtasida
Down - pastda
During - davomida
For - ga
From - dan
In - ichida
Into - ichiga
Near - yaqinida
Of - ning
On - ustida
Till - gacha
To - ga
Under - tagida
Predloglar otlar oldida keladi:

For example:

The book is on the table.

The book is beside the table.

She read the book during class.

Qo'shma predloglar bir nechta so'zdan iborat bo'ladi:.

For example:

The book is in between War and Peace and The Lord of the Rings.

The book is in front of the clock.

My friend is at the Doctor now

Malik felt feverish and had a bad headache, so he decided to go to the polyclinic to consult a doctor. Soon the doctor came and Malik entered the room.

“Sit down. Tell me what troubles you,” said the doctor.



“I am feverish and have a bad headache,” said Malik.

The doctor began to examine Malik. He took his temperature, felt his pulse and listened to his breathing.

“You have influenza. You must keep your bed for some days”.

The doctor wrote out a prescription. “Take this medicine three times a day before meals. Come to me again when you feel better.”

Malik was in bed for three days. As he was not at the lessons his friends came to see him. They promised to help him when he got well.

Vocabulary

1. Feverish – isitma
2. A headache – bosh og'rig'i
3. To consult – maslahat olmoq
4. To trouble – bezovta qilmoq
5. Influenza – gripp
6. medicine – dori.

Answer the questions:

1. Why did Malik want to go to the Polyclinic?
2. Did he have a headache?
3. Did the doctor examine Malik?
4. He wrote out a prescription, didn't he?
5. Why did his friends promise to help him?

Ex. 1. In, on, at predloglarini qo'ying.

1. Rashida is...the table.
2. Rustam is...the desk.
3. The red pen is...desk.
4. The bag is ...the table.
5. The green bag is...the table.
6. Ann is... the table.

Ex. 2. So'z tartibiga e'tibor berib gaplar tuzing.

1. Table, in, the, room, that, is.
2. Desk, at, is, Pete, the,
3. Table, on, the, is, this, bag.
4. The, in, bag, the, is, pen.

Lesson 4.
Nazorat ishi.
Variant 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Why did Samarkand play an important role in the ties between the East and the West?
2. Have you ever visited Samarkand?
3. What sights did you see?
4. What differences between Samarkand and your town?
5. Why do you think Samarkand is one of the best known Uzbek cities other countries?

Task 2. Ravish haqida umumiy ma'lumot bering.

Task 3. Ravish darajalarini tushuntirib bering.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the Questions:

1. Do you go to school?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are your grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

Task 2. Sifatdan yasalgan Ravishlar haqida gapirib bering.

Task 3. Ingliz tilidagi Ravish darajalariga misollar keltiring.

Variant 3.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Why did Malik want to go to the Polyclinic?
2. Did he have a headache?
3. Did the doctor examine Malik?
4. He wrote out a prescription, didn't he?
5. Why did his friends promise to help him?

Task 2. Predloglar haqida gapirib bering.

Task 3. Predloglar ishtirokida gaplar tuzing.

Lesson 5.

The Conjunction. Text: “My last week-end.”

- Reja: 1. The Conjunction.
2. Text: My last Week – end.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Gaplarni va gap bo'laklarini bir- birlari bilan bo'g'lash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zlarga bog'lovchi deyiladi .Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan bog'lovchilar quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

Or- yoki, and – va, bilan, as well as shuningdek, both...and...ham...ham, also ham, but lekin,as - da

I'll do it as you told me.

I have received a letter and a telegram.

The sun has set, but it is still light.

Hurry up or you will miss the tran.

We have received your telegram as well as your letter of the 20 th May.

My last week-end

When we have time for leisure, we usually need something that can interest and amuse us. There are several ways to do this. In big cities it's often difficult to decide where to go in the evening. If we want to go out there are a lot of theatres, cinemas and clubs in our country where we can spend our free time. (But in small towns and villages they have no actors of their own. So they invite a group of actors from a big town to show plays.)



People who are fond of music join a musical section where they are taught to play different instruments.

Those who like to dance join a dancing section. People who are interested in sports can join sport sections such as tennis, basket-ball, chess and others.

And, of course, all the people use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the programme they like best of all. People who are interested in sports listen to or watch football and basket-ball matches. Everyone likes to see skating and dancing on the ice. Some people like music.



When I have free time I watch TV and listen to concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs and see dances. Television helps me to "visit" different lands, see fish and insects, lakes, rivers and seas. At my last week-end I prefer to stay at home and to watch TV too. They show different countries, cities and people who live there. On TV I could even see both sides of the Moon. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world. So I think, that ways in which leisure time can be spent are different and interesting!

Answer the questions:

1. How do you spend your leisure?
2. Do you have a lot of time for leisure?
3. Do you like to spend your leisure outdoors or at home?
4. Is it difficult to decide where to go out in evening in big cities?
5. How did you spend your last week – end ?

Vocabulary:

leisure — dam, hordiq
to switch on — yoqmoq
insect — hashorat
to extend — kengaytirmoq
to prefer — afzal bilmoq
week- end – hafta oxiri.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. He was both tired and thirsty. 2. I left home because I was tired. 3. He thought that the train arrived at 6.15. 4. That exercise is not only too long but also too difficult. 5. It is clear that he is wrong.

Lesson 6

Exercises. Text: "A letter to a friend".

Reja: 1. Text: A letter to a Friend.

1. Mashqlar bajarish.

Dear, Nina

I am Writing to you from Navoi. Usually we have much sun, but now we have a spell of drizzly



weather. We have very little time for outing and walks. Yesterday I sat up till late at night. I wrote an article for our Institute wall newspaper. I read very much English. Besides help a friend of mine, Nafisa, to catch up with students of our group.

We often talk about our Moscow friends. We talk about beautiful streets of Moscow, buildings.

Nina, I hope you didn't forget your promise. It is your turn to pay me a visit. I have so much to tell you.

Be sure and answer my letter at once. I am interested in all that you want to tell me.

Give my love to your parents and my best regards to your friends.

Yours truly,
Halima.

Vocabulary

1. Dear – azizim
2. Spell – yoqimli
3. Drizzle – maydalab yoqqan yomg'ir
4. To catch up – yerdan ko'tarmoq, yetib olishga yordam bermoq
5. Promise – va'da

Comprehension Questions:

1. Do you have many pen-friends?
2. Where do your pen-friends live?
3. What about do they write?
4. Do they write about their study?
5. What do you write them about?

Exersice 1. Qavs ichidagi olmoshlardan mosini tanlab qo'ying.

1. He helped with my task and he will ____ too (**you, yours, your, yourself**)
2. __ must go to Russia. (**he, his, himself**)
3. __ car is blue. (**I, my, mine, me**)
4. John cooked the dinner by ____ . (**he, his, him, himself**)
5. John and Dan helped ____ during the game. (**one another, each other**)
6. This is your book and that is ____ . (**I, my, me, mine**)
7. __ think I must go home. (**I, me, my, mine**)
8. One always should care ____ brothers and sisters. (**one, her, his, your**)

9. I did my homework. Did you do ___ ? (**you, yours, yourself**)
10. My father gives ___ a nice present. (**I, myself, me, my, mine**)
11. I come to school with ____ . (**he, they, theirs, your, him**)
12. The dean _____ comes to the meeting. (**he, his, him, himself**)

Exersice 2. Qavs ichidagi sifatlardan mosini tanlab qo'ying.

1. This is ___ test I have ever taken. (**hard, hardly, harder, the hardest**)
2. Dale is ___ than me. (**the strongest, strong, stronger, strongest**)
3. I am ___ boy in the class. (**the strongest, strong, stronger, strong**)
4. The harder you work, ___ result you will get. (**good, better, the best, the better**)
5. David is a ___ boy. (**simple, simpler, the simplest**)
6. ___ we study, the more we know. (**many, much, more, the more, the most**)
7. Today is much ___ than yesterday. (**warm, warmly, warmer, the warmest**)
8. ___ you come, ___ we go. (**sooner/the quicker, the soon/the quick, the sooner/ the quicker**)
9. Ann is ___ girl I have ever seen. (**good, the best, better, well**)
10. ___ day I ever had was my birthday last year. (**good, the best, better**)
11. Ann is as ___ as I am. (**taller, tall, the tallest**)
12. Russia is ___ than England. (**more colder, colder, cold, the coldest**)

Lesson 7

The Verb. (Fe'l) Text: "My Friend".

- Reja: 1. The Verb.
 2. Text: My Friend.
 3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Shaxs yoki narsaning harakatini yoki holatini ifodalovchi so'zlar fe'l deyiladi. Fe'lning shaxsi ma'lum (Finite forms), shaxsi noma'lum (Non- Finite forms) shakllari bor.

**1. Fe'lning shaxsi ma'lum shakli shaxs, son, mayl, zamon, nisbatni ifodalaydi:
 She lives in London.**

He is working in the library.

They were invited to the concert.

My sister was here in the morning.

Close the window.

Ingliz tilida fe'lning uchta asosiy shakli bor: infinitive (the Infinitive), oddiy o'tgan zamon shakli (Simple Past) va o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi shakli (Past Participle).

Fe'l Turlari

1. Ma'nosiga va gapdagi vazifasiga qarab fe'llar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi: asosiy fe'llar, yordamchi fe'llar, bog'lovchi fe'llar, modal fe'llar.
2. Asosiy fe'llar (Notional Verbs) mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lib, gapda sodda kesim bo'lib keladi: He speaks French.
3. Yordamchi fe'llar (Auxillary Verbs) mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lmasdan, fe'lning murakkab shakllarini yasashda yordam beradi. ularga quyidagilar kiradi: to be, to have, to do, shall (should), will (would):

She is reading a book.

I have read a newspaper.

I do not know it.

He will go there.

4. Bog'lovchi fe'llar (Link Verbs) ot kesim yasashda bog'lovchi bo'lib keladi.

He **is** a doctor.

5. Modal fe'llar (modal Verbs) fe'lning asosiy shakli bilan keladi va fe'l ifodalagan ish harakatning sodir bo'lish imkoniyatini, zaruriyatini, xohishini bildiradi.

He can read German.

I must do it at once.

You may come soon.

My Friend

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lola. She is 16. Lola isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has dark curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lola wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lola because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night.

She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lola sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head.

Lola goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lola, the most amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.



Lola is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holds every year. Lola and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarreling we try to make it up at once.

Answer the questions:

1. How old is Lola?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lola go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lola a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

Vocabulary:

school-mates — makdabdoshlar

to be pretty in one's own way — o'zicha go'zal

burn-up — puchuq

frecles — sepkil

forehead — peshona

plain — xunuk

to do well at school — maktabda yaxshi o'qimoq

to be fond of — yoqtirmoq

plain books — badiiy kitoblar

to be of great help — foydali bo'lmoq

terribly — dahshatli, qo'rqinchli

to grab — ushlamoq

to be bored at everything — hech narsani yoqtirmaslik

amusing — kulguli

to flunk an exam — imtihondan yiqilmoq

a sunny soul by nature — tabiatdan quvnog bo'lmoq

a short-story contest — hikoya yozish bo'yicha musobaqa

to quarrel — urushmoq
to make up with smb. — kim bilandir yarashmoq

Exersice 1. Qavs ichidagi fe'lardan mosini tanlab qo'ying.

1. I usually __ two letters a week. (**write, shall write, wrote, have written, to write**)
2. Dale __ soccer now. (**play, is playing, played, will play**)
3. When he __ me, I was waiting his call. (**call, called, shall call, have called**)
4. I __ the party on time tomorrow. (**come, shall come, will come, came, have come**)
5. At this time last year, I __ in the USA. (**is studying, studied, was studying, shall be studying**)
6. He __ to hospital yesterday. (**go, will go, went, have gone, to go**)
7. While you were coming, I __ my work. (**was doing, do, have done, shall do**)
8. Ann __ here in a few days. (**will be, is, was, has been**)
9. As soon as the teacher __, we __ our seats. (**comes/shall sit, came/shall sit, will come/shall sit**)
10. Nick __ working at 5 pm yesterday. (**works, was working, will be working, worked**)
11. John often __ to fishing on Sundays. (**go, went, has gone, goes, to go**)
12. I __ when you came home. (**sleep, was sleeping, have slept, shall sleep**)
13. When Dale __, they will meet him at the airport. (**shall arrive, arrived, is arriving, arrives**)
14. Nick __ working at 5 pm tomorrow. (**work, will work, will be working, worked**)
15. He __ at this time next week. (**was working, is working, will work, will be working**)
16. When Ann __, I __. (**entered/shall lie, enters/ lied, entered/lie, shall enter/lie**)
17. I __ in Spain last night. (**to arrive, arrive, shall arrive, arrived, have arrived**).

Lesson 8
Nazorat ishi.
Variant 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. How do you spend your leisure?
2. Do you have a lot of time for leisure?
3. Do you like to spend your leisure outdoors or at home?
4. Is it difficult to decide where to go out in evening in big cities?
5. What other ways in which leisure time can be spent do you know?

Task 2. Bog'lovchilarning gapdagi vazifasi haqida gapiring.

Task 3. Bog'lovchilarga misollar keltiring.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Do you have many pen- friends?
2. Where do your pen- friends live?
3. What about do they write?
4. Do they write about their study?
5. What do you write them about?

Task 2. The Verb(Fe'l) haqida tushuncha bering.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

1. How old is Lola?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lola go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lola a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

R

2. Text: My Future Profession.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

“To be” fe’li bor bo’lmoq degan ma’noda ishlatiladi . “To be” fe’li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 3 shaklga e’ga: I shaxs birlik uchun am , III shaxs birlik uchun “is”, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko’plikda “are”.

Birlik	Ko’plik	misollar
I. I am	I. We are	I am a student.
II. You are	II. You are	We are students.
III. He, she, It, is	III. They are	You are a student.
		You are students.
		It is a table.
		They are students.

“To be” fe’lining hozirgi zamon so’roq shakli “to be” fe’liga te’gishli shakli (am\is\are) ni e’gadan oldinga qo’yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik	Ko'plik	misollar
I. Am I? II. Are you? III. Is he, she, it?	I. Are we? II. Are you? III. Are they?	Am I a student? Are we students? Are you a student? Are you students? Is it a table? Are they students?

“To be” fe’lining hozirgi zamondagi bo’lishsiz shakli “to be” fe’lining tegishli shakli (am\ is\ are) dan keyin “not” inkor yuklamasini qo’yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik	Ko'plik	misollar
I. I am not II. You are not III. He, she, It, is not	I. We are not II. You are not III. They are not	I am not a student. We are not students. You are not a student. You are not students. It is not a table. They are not students.

“to be” fe’liga iboralar:

to be well – soq’ bo’lmoq/
to be wet through – ho’ bo’lmoq
to be glad – xursand bo’lmoq
to be free – bo’sh bo’lmoq
to be fond of – qiziqmoq
to be out – tashqarida bo’lmoq

to be ill – kasal bo’lmoq.
to be hungry – och qolmoq
to be thirsty – chanqamoq
to be busy – band bo’lmoq
to be angry – jahli chiqmoq
to be in – ichkarida bo’lmoq
to be sorry – kechirim so’ramoq

My future profession.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Munira. I have left school this year. It is my dream to become a student of the English department. I want to study English, German and maybe French. Knowledge of a foreign language opens a new world for us. If you know a foreign language, you can speak with foreigners and it is a way to better understanding. If you know a foreign language you can read books in the original, and it is a way to better understanding of other people’s nature and culture.



In our country children study different foreign languages. At school I took up English. I read stories by English, American and Australian writers. It has become

my habit to read English books in adapted form every day. I learn poems and do a lot of grammar exercises.

Now I know I must work hard to master English. Studying the English language under the guidance of the Institute teachers. I want to learn much about the history of words, their origin and usage in ancient times. For example; the word “window” is made of two very old Anglo-Saxon words, such as “wind* and “eye”. The word “window” means “the wind’s eye”. It tells us of the time when a window was only a hole in the wall, and the wind used to come through it. When I finish my studies, I’ll begin teaching in a secondary school. I think I’ll enjoy the work greatly. Teaching is a noble profession. In modern times all kinds of specialists need foreign languages in their work — teachers, doctors, engineers and people in many other professions. If a specialist doesn’t know a foreign language he can’t use all the foreign books which he needs in his work. I want to teach my pupils to read English books in the original, so they won’t depend on translations.

Answer the questions:

1. What roads are opened before school leavers?
2. Is it an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world?
3. What does reading books help in?
4. Why is teaching a very specific and difficult job?
5. What would be enough to succeed in your work?

Vocabulary:

independent — mustaqil

school leaver — bitiruvchi

to exist — mavjud bo’lmoq

to follow the advice — maslahatga amal qilmoq

to make a choice — tanlamoq

source — manba

Ex. 1. Qo’yidagi gaplarda qo’llangan to be fe’lining formasini tushuntiring.

1. The classroom is wide and clean. 2. We are at the blue desks. 3. I am at the table. 4. Books and notebooks are on the table.

Ex. 2. Nuqtalar o’rniga to be fe’lining tegishli shaklini qo’ying.

1. We...in the classroom. 2. They...students. 3. Salim...a teacher. 4. I...a student. 5. Olim...in the park.

Ex. 3. Gaplarni so’roq va bo’lishsiz gaplarga aylantiring.

1. My book is on the table. 2. We are at the blackboard. 3. A map is on the wall. 4. This is a pupil. 5. He is in the room. 6. My notebook is on my table. 7. Kate is at the lesson.

Ex. 4. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Men talabaman. 2. Biz sinfdamiz. 3. Sinf keng va yorug'. 4. Talabalar partada. 5. Karim stol yonida. 6. Bu – ruchka. 7. Ruchka – qizil. 8. Talabalar institutda.

Lesson 10

“To have” hamda ‘To do’ fe’llarining ishlatilishi. Text: “Seasons and Weather”.

Reja: 1. To Have hamda To Do Fe’llari.

2. Text: Seasons and Weather.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

TO HAVE FE’LNING PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE DA TUSLANISHI

To have fe’li bor bo’lmoq, ega bo’lmoq kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi. To have fe’lining Present Indefinite Tense da ikkita formasi mavjud: have va has. Uning have formasi 3 shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shaxslarda birlik va ko’plikda qo’llanadi. 3 shaxs birlikda has formasi ishlatiladi.

1 I have a book We have a book 2 You have a book 3 He has a book She has a book They have a book

Inkor gap not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasalib, bu yuklama to have fe’lining tegishli shaklidan keyin qo’yiladi. Uning qisqa shakli haven’t.

1 I have not a book We have not a book 2 You have not a book 3 He has not a book She has not a book They have not a book

So’roq gapda to have fe’lining tegishli shakli egadan oldin keladi. 1 Have I a book? Have we a book? 2 Have you a book? 3 Has he a book? Has she a book? Have they a book? Bunday so’roq gaplarga qisqa javob beriladi. Bo’lishli javobda yes (ha) so’zi, ega va to have fe’lining tegishli shakli qo’llaniladi. Bo’lishsiz javobda to have fe’lining tegishli shaklidan keyin not inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi.

To have fe’lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi. (bor bo’lmoq, ega bo’lmoq degan ma’nolarni anglatadi)

To have fe’li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 2 shaklga ega:

III shaxs birlik uchun has, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko’plik have shakliga ega

	Birlik	Ko’plik	Misollar	Misollar
I	I have	We have	I have a book.	We have pens.
II	You have	You have	You have a book.	You have pens.
III	He has	They have	He has a book.	They have pens.
	She has		She has a book.	

	It has		It has a nest.	

“To have” fe’lining hozirgi noaniq zamon so’roq shakli “to do” ko’makchi fe’lining tegishli shakli (do, does)ni egadan oldinga qo’yish orqali yasaladi.

	Birlik	Ko’plik
I	Do I have?	Do We have?
II	Do you have?	Do you have?
III	Does he (she, it) have?	Do they have?

“To have” fe’lining hozirgi noaniq zamon bo’lishsiz shakli to have fe’lining “have” shaklidan oldin “do (does) not” ni qo’yish orqali yasaladi:

	Birlik	Ko’plik
I	I do not have	We do not have
II	You do not have	You do not have
III	He (she, it) does not have	They do not have

TO DO FE‘LINING PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE DA TUSLANISHI

To do fe’li qilmoq, bajarmoq ma’nolarini anglatadi. To do fe’lining Present Indefinite Tense da ikkita formasi mavjud: do va does. Uning do formasi 3 shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shaxslarda birlik va ko’plikda qo’llanadi. 3 shaxs birlikda does formasi ishlatiladi.



I do my homework every day. He does his homework every day.

Inkor gap not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasalib, bu yuklama to do fe’lining tegishli shaklidan keyin qo’yiladi. Uning qisqa shakli don’t.

I do not go to the Institute today. He does not go to the cinema.
So’roq gaplarni yasashda do yordamchi fe’lini egadan oldin qo’yamiz. Do you go to the cinema? Do you do your morning exercises every day?

Seasons and Weather

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of them lasts 3 months. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April.

Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June and ends in August. In summer the sky is clear and cloudless. The days are long and the nights are short and warm. Summer brings fruits and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.



The Autumn months are September, October and November. The days are becoming shorter, the sun loses its force. It often rains. It is the season of harvesting.

Winter lasts three months as well: December, January and February. It is getting colder day by day. The sun shines rarely and it snows. But everything looks so pretty covered by snow.

So in every season there are bright and dark sides. But we must be thankful together whatever the weather.

Answer the questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. What is the hottest season?
4. What are the Autumn months?
5. What are the Winter months?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

Vocabulary:

season — fasl
spring — bahor
summer — yoz
autumn — kuz
winter — qish
month — oy
cloudless — bulutsiz

seaside — sohil
bright — yoruq'
dark — korong'u
thankful — minatdor

Ex.1 Nuqtalar o'rniga to have fe'lining tegishli shaklini qo'ying.

1. I ... many friends here.
2. She ... three sisters.
3. They ... a large family.
4. We ... old parents.
5. Our school ... many pupils.

Ex.2 Quyidagi gaplarni so'roq va inkor formalarini yasang.

1. He has many books.
2. Jane has a father and a mother.
3. They have many English books.
4. I have two tables in my room.
5. His little sister has good toys.

Lesson 11

Modal verbs. (Modal Fe'llar). Text: "My hobby".

Can (could), may (might), must, ought to, need modal fe'llar bo'lib, mustaqil ishlatilmaydi. Ular asosiy fe'llar bilan ishlatiladi. Ular imkoniyatni, qobiliyatni, ehtimolligini, zaruriyatni bildiradi:

You can see beautiful pictures on the wall. Siz devorda chiroyli rasmlarni ko'ra olishishingiz mumkin.

I must speak to him. Men u bilan gaplashishim kerak.

This work ought to be done at once. Bu ish zudlik bilan qilinishi kerak.

You needn't do it. Siz buni qilmasligingiz kerak.

They may come tonight. Ular bu oqshom kelishlari mumkin.

Modal fe'llar ishtirok e'tgan gaplarning so'roq shakli modal fe'lining egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan...

Can I translate this text myself? - Yes I can.

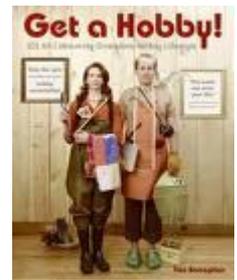
Can you translate this text himself? - No, I can't

Modal fe'l ishtirok e'tgan gaplarning inkor shakli modal fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shaklidan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I must not do this work myself.

My Hobby

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



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

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions. To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises.

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

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

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

Answer the Questions:

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

Vocabulary:

to jog — yugurmoq
to skating — konkada uchmoq
to skiing — lijada uchmoq
competition — musobaqa
shape — ko'rinish, qiyofa
health — sog'liq
slim — xushbichim
trim — bejirim
weak — kuchsiz
to lose — engilmoq

Exersice 1. Qavs ichidagi modal fe'lardan mosini tanlab qo'ying.

1. ___ you drive car last year. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to, may**)
2. Those who finished their essay ___ leave but those who didn't ___ leave.
May/haven't may/must may/ mustn't could/mustn't
are able/mustn't
3. I ___ speak both French and German. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to, may**)
4. It is English lesson so you ___ speak English. (**can, could, be able to, must, had to, may**)
5. He ___ return home last night because of rain. (**can, be able to, must, had to, may**)
6. You ___ come early but you ___ be late
7. **needn't/mustn't mustn't/needn't hasn't to/mustn't may/must
can/must need/must**
8. Dale ___ pass the exam last time. (**can, could, be able to, must, had to, may**)
9. It is late. We ___ stay any longer here because it is dark already. (**can't, needn't, haven't to, mustn't**).

Exersice 2. Qavs ichidagi modal fe'llardan mosini tanlab qo'ying.

1. We ___ finish this work only in a month. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able to, had to, may**)
2. It was not required so ___ do this task. (**can't, needn't, haven't to, mustn't, hadn't**)
3. He is sick. So he ___ stay at home. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to, may**)
4. The shop was closed yesterday, but you ___ visit today. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to**)
5. We ___ speak French next year very well. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to, may**)
6. It is against law. You ___ do this work. (**can't, needn't, haven't to, mustn't**)
7. We must check doors he ___ have forgotten to close. (**can, was able to, have to, could, may**)
8. Dale ___ play tennis well when he was child. (**can, could, must, have to, will be able, had to, may**)
9. It is an optional course so you ___ register if want. (**can't, haven't to, mustn't**)

Lesson 12
Nazorat ishi
Variant 1.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What roads are opened before school leavers?
2. Is it an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world?
3. What does reading books help in?
4. Why is teaching a very specific and difficult job?
5. What would be enough to succeed in your work?

Task 2. To be fe'li haqida ma'lumot bering.

Task 3. To be fe'liga oid misollar keltiring.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. What is the hottest season?
4. What are the Autumn months?
5. What are the Winter months?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

Task 2. To have fe'lining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida gapiring.

Task 3. To do fe'li to'g'risida ma'lumot bering.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How long does each month last?
3. What is the hottest season?
4. What are the Autumn months?
5. What are the Winter months?
6. What is the weather like in each season?

Task 2. To have fe'lining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida gapiring.

Task 3. To do fe'li to'g'risida ma'lumot bering.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like to travel?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?

Task 2. Modal fe'llarning xususiyatlarini tushuntiring.

Task 3. Modal fe'llarga misollar keltiring.

Lesson 13

The Infinitive (Infinitiv). Text: “The Town of My Dream”

- Reja: 1. The Infinitive.
2. Text: The Town of My Dream.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Infinitiv fe’lning noaniq shakli bo’lib, harakat nomini bildiradi. Infinitiv “to” yuklamasi bilan ifodalanadi. O’zbek tilida esa “-moq” qo’shimchasi orqali ifodalanadi.

Bo’lmoq – to be
Yordam bermoq – to help
I want to help you.

bormoq – to go
olmoq – to take

Bo’lishsiz shakli fe’lning noaniq shakli oldidan not inkor yuklamasini qo’yish orqali yasaladi.:

I do not go to the cinema.

Ba’zi hollarda “to” yuklamasi ishlatilmasligi ham mumkin:

1.Modal fe’llardan keyin:
I can speak English.

2.To make, to let, to see, to watch, to hear, to feel fe’llaridan keyin to ishlatilmaydi.

He made me read this book.

The Town of My Dream

Peking is the capital of the People's Republic of China. It is spreads across a vast area. Part of its border is formed by the Great Wall of China, a huge wall which stretches along the mountains. It is the ancient seat of government and a modern industrial and commercial city. It is only the second largest city in China.



In 1421 Peking became the imperial capital of the Ming dynasty (1368—1644) and it was during this time that the spacious walled city was built. Like many ancient Chinese cities, the walls and streets were based on the points of the compass. Peking has remained the capital of China since then. With its modern international airport, it is not surprising that Peking has become a popular tourist destination. Peking's broad, straight streets are

crowded with people, bicycles and buses. Very few people own a car. Industries include textiles, steel and engineering.



It is also a city of great cultural importance. There are more than fifty institutes of higher education, including Peking University. It has a famous opera, a ballet and some outstanding museums — The Museum of Chinese History and Gugun Museum. Among the many historical and cultural landmarks in Peking is Square, one of the largest public squares in the world. It is used for political rallies and military parades.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the capital of People's Republic of China?
2. Peking is the second largest city in China, isn't it?
3. Has Peking become a popular tourist destination?
4. How many institutes are there in this city?

Vocabulary:

vast — keng, bepoyon
to stretch — cho'zilmoq
to remain — qolmoq
landmark — hotira maydoni
rally — hodisa.

Exercise 1. Mashqni bajaring va kerakli joyga to yuklamasini qo'ying

1. I think you ought ... apologize. 2. Make him ... louder. 3. Help me ... carry this bag. 4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre. 5. I must ... go to the country.

Exercise 2. Mashqni O'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling

1. There is no need for him to call Maysara. 2. It was necessary for him to return immediately. 3. There is no reason for us to change of payment. 4. There was no time for them to examine the goods that day. 5. It is too late for you to go there.

Lesson 14

The Gerund. (Gerund). Text: At the Cinema.

- Reja: 1. The Gerund.
2. Text: At the Cinema.
3. Mashqlar bajarish.

Gerund fe'lining fe'llik va otlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir. Gerundda infinitivga qaraganda otlik xususiyati ko'proqdir.

O'zbek tilida gerundga harakat nomi to'g'ri keladi:

Reading is useful. O'qish - foydali.

Swimming is a good exercise. Cho'milish – yaxshi mashq.

Gerund gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

ega bo'lib keladi:

Writing is her favourite occupation.

a) ot kesim tarkibida keladi:

Her great pleasure is painting.

b) vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I remember reading it.

d) predlogli vositali to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

e) I am found of reading it.

f) aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

I had the pleasure of reading in the newspaper of your success.

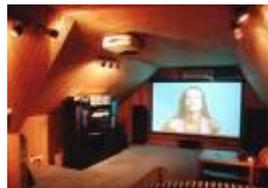
g) hol bo'lib keladi:

After reading the letter I put it into the drawer.

At the Cinema

When I want to go to the cinema, I usually see in the programme what films are on. Then I phone my friends and we discuss what films to see.

We prefer feature films but also enjoy cartoons and popular science films. To see a good love story, musical or detective film is a very pleasant way of spending free time. If I want to go to an evening show, I usually book tickets in advance. But for matinee performances I always buy tickets just before the show. There are many talented actors and actresses in our country. My favourite actor is Yodgor Sadiyev. My favourite actress is Gulchehra Ismoilova. They played the leading parts in many films and I always enjoy their superb acting.



The last film I saw was the screen version of the novel "The past Days" by A. Kodiriy. This film is in colour.

It's an old film but still it enjoys great popularity. There are many famous Uzbek actors in it with Y.Sadiyev and G.Jamilova, G .Sadullayeva in the leads. I was deeply impressed by their acting and the film itself.

Answer the questions:

1. What do you usually do when you want to go to the cinema?
2. What do you discuss with your friends?
3. When do you buy tickets in advance?
4. What impressed you most?

Vocabulary:

feature film — badiy film

cartoon — multfim

leading part — bosh rol

screen — ekran.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni Gerundiy yordamida to'ldiring:

1. I couldn't help ...
2. I am tired of ...
3. He left the room without ...
4. I gave up ...
5. He read the newspaper before ...

Exercise 2. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. I have no hope of seeing him soon.
2. I think of going there.
3. You can improve your pronunciation by reading aloud every day.
4. I am afraid of forgetting it.
5. On coming home I began to work at once.

Lesson 15

The Participle. (Sifatdosh). Text: "Summer Holidays".

Reja: 1. The Participle.

2. Text: Summer Holidays.

3. Mashqlar bajarish.

1. Sifatdosh fe'ning ham fe'llik, ham sifatlik yoki ravishlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaklidir.

2. Sifatlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sifatdosh gapda aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:
We visited one of the largest plants Biz mamlakatimizda traktor **ishlab chiqaruvchi** **producing** tractors in our country. katta zavodlardan biriga bordik.
A **broken** cup lay on the table. **Siniq** piyola stolda yotardi.

3. What can people do at the beach?
4. What makes temperature?
5. What often originates in the beach cities?
6. Why do people go to a different places?

Vocabulary:

beach — plyaj
surf — qirg'oq to'lqini
sunbathing — quyoshda qoraish
jogging — sekin yugurish
boating — qayiqda suzish
breeze — yengil shabada
holidays — ta'til

Exercise 1. Quyidagi fe'llarning Sifatdoshlik formalarini yozing:

To stop, to cut, to forget, to begin, to study, to charter, to open, to play, to write, to give, to tie.

Exercise 2. Gaplarni O'zbek iliga tarjima qiling:

1. A person bringing good news is always welcome. 2. While skating yesterday he fell. 3. Books read in childhood seem like old friends. 4. Being told of his arrival, I went to see him. 5. He showed the travellers into the room reserved for them.

Lesson 16

At the Theatre

Reja: 1. Text At the Theatre.

1. Mashqlar bajarish.

At the Theatre

The 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Cinema, radio, television, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of puppet theatres, conservatoires and philharmonics, musical comedy theatres, drama theatres and opera houses where the audiences are excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception. But before going to a theatre you should book a ticket at a box-office.



The most expensive seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circle. The seats in the balcony, pit and the upper circle are less expensive, they are cheap. Then at the entrance to the theatre the attendant tears your theatre ticket in half. He gives you your half back so that you can find your seat by its number. Another attendant shows you to your seat and sells a programme that will tell you which parts the actors are playing and how many acts there are in the play.



Then you take your seat and may enjoy the play. I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves. Theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, conservatoire, concert halls, etc. are at their disposal. In provincial towns like mine is we have only amateur dramatics. That's why I always take the smallest chance to go to a theatre when in a city.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the parts a theatre consists of?
2. Where can people buy their tickets?
3. Are theatres as popular now as they used to be?
4. Why don't people go to the theatre as often?

Vocabulary:

play — p'esa

entertainment — o'yin-kulgu

pit — o'rta

performance — spektakl

to admit — tan olmoq

Exercise 1. Quyidagi gaplarni Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling:

Teatr ikki qismdan iborat: sahna va zal. Ular bir – biridan parda orqali ajratiladi. Aktyor va aktrisarlar sahnada rol ijro etadilar tomashabinlar esa zalda

joylashadilar. Agar biz teatrga bormoqchi bo'lsak, kassaga bilet olish uchun borishimiz kerak.

Exercise 2. Quyidagi so'zlar ishtirokida gaplar tuzing:

Play, Theatre, entertainment, pit, performance, to admit, an actor, an actress, cinema, radio, television, musical comedy, video, stalls, ticket, box-office, to book, amateur dramatics, chance, opportunities.

Lesson 17

Text: Shop and Shopping.

Reja: 1. text: Shop and Shopping.
2. Mashqlar bajarish.

Shop and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of



them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery. I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.



There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can

buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos. In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter

selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Answer the questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Vocabulary:

supermarket — supermarket

store — do'kon

various — har xil

under one roof — bir tomostida

to be composed of... — iborat bo'lmoq

ready-weighed and packed — o'lchanib o'ralgan holda

fabrics — mato

escalator — eskalator (o'ziyurar zina)

customer — xaridor

vary – farq qilmoq

Exercise 1. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Men xarid qilishni yaxshi ko'raman
2. Men uyim yaqinidagi super marketda savdo qilishni yoqtiraman.
3. Onam bozorda savdo qilishni yoqdiradi.
4. Osiyo bozorlari meva – chevaga boy.
5. Mening singlim xarid qilishni yoqtirmaydi.

Lesson 18
Nazorat ishi.
Variant 1.

Task 1 Answer the questions:

1. What is traditional destination for summer holidays?
2. Why do people want to go to the beach?
3. What can people do at the beach?
4. What makes temperature?
5. What often originates in the beach cities?
6. Why do people go to a different places?

Task 2. Infinitiv haqida so'zlab bering.

Task 3. Infinitivning to yuklamasisiz ishlatilishiga misollar keltiring.

Variant 2.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What are the parts a theatre consists of?
2. Where can people buy their tickets?
3. Where was the "Nut Cracker" performed?
4. Are theatres as popular now as they used to be?
5. Why don't people go to the theatre as often?

Task 2. Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi haqida so'zlab bering.

Task 3. O'tgan zamon sifatdoshi haqida gapirib bering.

Variant 3.

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Task 2. Gerand ishlatilishda gapirib yozing.

Test savlollari:

O'tilgan mavzular bo'yicha testlar.

1. Ingliz tilida nechta harf bor?

A} 26 B} 28 C} 24 D} 36

2. Ingliz tilida nechta undosh harf bor?

A} 30 B} 26 C} 20 D} 16

3. Ingliz tilida nechta kelishik mavjud?

A} 6 B} 8 C} 4 D} 2

4. Ingliz tilidagi Nominative case o'zbek tilida qanday tarjima qilinadi?

A} Bosh kelishik B} Qaratqich kelishigi
C} Ob'ektiv kelishik D} Yo'nalish kelishigi.

5. Ingliz tilida bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlarining birlikdagi formalarini toping.

A} We, You, They B} I, You, He (She, It)
C} We, I, You D} I, You, They.

6. "To Be" fe'lining hozirgi zamon so'roq shaklidagi formani toping.

A} to be in B} to be out
C} I am not D} Am I

7. Noaniq artiklni toping.

A} The B} A C} Am D} At

8. Darak gapdagi to'g'ri so'z tartibini toping.

A} Kesim + Ega + Aniqlovchi + Hol + To'ldiruvchi
B} Hol + Aniqlovchi + To'ldiruvchi + Kesim + Ega
C} Ega + Kesim + To'ldiruvchi + Aniqlovchi + Hol
D} To'ldiruvchi + Aniqlovchi + Hol + Ega + Kesim

9. "Vocational college" so'z birikmasini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

A} Harbiy kollej B} Huquqshunoslik kolleji
C} Iqtisodiyot kolleji D} Kasb – hunar kolleji

10. "G'ururlanmoq" so'zini ingliz tilida tarjimasi qanday bo'ladi?

A} to go in for B} to be proud of
C} to be fond of D} to be interested in

11. Ingliz tilidagi X harfi qanday tovushini beradi?

A} [gz] B} [iks] C} [egz] D} [eks]

12. Aniq artiklni toping.

A} A B} The C} An D} That

13. Ingliz tilidagi aniq artikli qanday ma'noni anglatadi?

A} O'sha B} Ular C} Aniq D} Shu

14. Aniq artikl ishlatilmaydigan holatni toping.

- A} Gap ma'lum bir millatning tili haqida borsa
- B} Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa
- C} Biror predmet haqida birinchi marta gapirilganda
- D} Sifatning ortirma darajasi oldidan

15. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarini toping.

- A} There, They
- B} Those, There
- C} They, That
- D} This, That

16. Ingliz tilida fe'lning noaniq shakli qaysi yuklama bilan ifodalanadi?

- A} Into
- B} To
- C} Out of
- D} Of

17. Yonalish predlogini toping.

- A} Inside
- B} Above
- C} From
- D} in

18. Qaysi holatlarda aniq artikl ishlatildi?

- A} Tartib sonlar oldidan
- B} Sanaladigan otlar oldidan
- C} Birlikdagi ko'l nomlari oldidan
- D} Sport turlari oldidan

19. Ko'rsatish olmoshlarining ko'plik shakllarini toping.

- A} There, These
- B} There, Those
- C} This, That
- D} These, Those.

20. Qaysi so'zlar oldidan aniq artikl ishlatilmaydi?

- A} Same University
- B} Next bus
- C} Last week
- D} Previous lesson

21. "This" ko'rsatish olmoshini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

- A} Ana u
- B} Mana bu
- C} Shu
- D} Ushbu

22. "At the sea – side" so'z birikmasini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

- A} Dengiz bo'yida
- B} Tashqarida
- C} Ichkarida
- D} Soy bo'yida

23. Ingliz tilida unli harflarning nechta tur bo'g'ini bor?

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

24. I tur bo'g'ida Aa harfi qanday o'qiladi?

- A}
- B}
- C} [ei]
- D} [a:]

25. Ee harfi IV tur bo'g'ida o'qilishini toping.

- A}
- B}
- C} [e]
- D} [i:]

Date _____
Group _____

Lesson 19

I. The theme of the lesson: Text: Travelling

II. The aim of the lesson:

to develop students' phonetic, lexical and oral drills.

III. The equipment of the lesson:

cards, pictures and books.

IV. The beginning of the lesson:

- a) greeting.
- b) to discuss the achievements of Uzbekistan.

V. The main part of the lesson:

Travelling

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see countryside we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people. It's useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks. We don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

As for me, it's more comfortable to travel by train and by plane. But it's difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's



why we buy our tickets beforehand. When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another. I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or in the airport.



I like to travel by car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don't take tickets. We put all things we need in a car. We don't carry them.

Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships. So I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

Answer the questions:

1. Do you like to travel?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?

Vocabulary:

hike — piyoda sayr qilish.

rucksack — yuk xalta

beforehand — oldindan

to see smb. off — xayrlashmoq

O'tilgan mavzular bo'yicha testlar.

1. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.
A year ... a long time to be without a job.
A) Are
B) is
C) be
D) am
E) were
2. He came to the writing table and ... through the letters which ... for him.
A) (look/was waiting
B) looked/were waiting
C) looks/has been waiting
D) looked/waiting
E) looks/are waiting
3. Food prices ... rapidly in the past few months.
A) had risen
B) has risen

C)have risen

D)was rising

E)rises

4. Although Mary has been cooking for many years, she ... still ... how to prepare uzbek traditional foods.

A) did not know

B) know

C)don't know

D)doesn't know

E) hadn't know

5. My sister ... in Florida for one year when we ... to visit.

A) has lived| came

B) have lived| come

C) lived| come

D)had lived| came

E) live| came

6. The American... the question slowly so that we....

A) repeated/should understand

B) repeat | understood

C) repeats | would understood

D) repeated | understand

E) repeats | understands

7. The population on the world... very fast.

A) rise

B) rises

C)is rising

D) rose

E) is risen

8. I visited my sister when she ... in Moscow.

A) Lived

B) lives

C) were lived

D) is living

E) were living

9. The New York Times ... a good newspaper. It is published in USA.

A) to be

B) was

C) are

D) is

E) Am

10. Choose the appropriate non-infinite form of the verb.

She has nobody ... to.

A) talked

B) to talk

C) talk

D) talks

E) is talking

11. She dreams of her son's ... a director of the company.

A)Becoming

- B) s becoming
- C) become
- D) became
- E) was becoming

12. He warmed himself by ... hot tea.

- A) Drinking
- B) drank
- C) drunk
- D) to drink
- E) is drinking

13. I'm flying to New York tomorrow.

...

- A) Have a good journey!
- B) A happy landing to you!
- C) You're welcome!
- D) Help yourself!
- E) Not at all!

14. Choose the right variant of the Indirect Speech.

I asked Nelly, "What are you looking for?"

- A) are you
- B) she was
- C) were you
- D) was she
- E) she is

15. Choose the appropriate proposition.

They persuaded him to go though he didn't want ... first.

- A) for
- B) of
- C) at
- D) to
- E) with

16. We are ready...talks now.

- A) in
- B) with
- C) about
- D) of
- E) for

17. Choose the appropriate verbs.

It's the happiest evening I ever ...

- A) had
- B) have had
- C) has
- D) has had
- E) had had

18. She comes from the family of Boschen, ...?

- A) hasn't he
- B) didn't she
- C) do you
- D) doesn't she

E) won't she

19. "Little boy", why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It ...and the sun.

A) rains/is not shining

B) doesn't rain| shines

C) isn't raining| isn't shining

D) is raining| is shining

E) isn't raining| don't shine

20. It was dark and cold. At one moment he thought he ...his way.

A) lost

B) will lose

C) had lost

D) was lost

E) loses

21. A thing will done... twice....

A) be/done

B) were/done

C) are/done

D) Is/done

E) had/done

22. He ate everything that ...on the table.

A) is leaving

B) as left

C) were left

D) is left

E) are left

23. It is winter. Everything ...with snow.

A) is covered

B) covered

C) were covered

D) will cover

E) are covered

24. The first coins in America...in 1572. They were not regular in shape.

A) are made

B) made

C) were made

D) was made

E) is made

25. Today acupuncture ...effectively in our country.

A) were used

B) are used

C) is used

D) has been used

E) had used