



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIMI
VAZIRLIGI O'RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA'LIM MARKAZI NAVOIY
VILOYAT O'RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA'LIMI BOSHQARMASI**

**NDPI HUZURIDAGI KOMPYUTER VA
AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI AKADEMIK LITSEYI**

**“Ingliz tili” kafedrasi
ingliz tili fanidan**

MA'RUZALAR

MATNI

(I kurs)

Tuzuvchilar:

NKAT akademik litseyi “INGLIZ TILI” kafedrası ingliz tili fani o’qituvchilari:
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Mazkur ma’ruzalar matni akademik litseylar 1-“O” guruhi uchun mo’ljallangan bo’lib, davlat ta’lim standarti asosida tuzilgan mavzular bo’yicha eng muhim ma’lumotlarni o’z ichiga oladi. O’qituvchilar qatorida talabalar ham kitobdan tayanch manba sifatida foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ma’ruzalar matni NDPI huzuridagi kompyuter va axborot texnologiyalari akademik litseyi 2012 yil “__” _____ №__ yig’ilishida muhokama etilib tasdiqlandi.

THEME 1. INTRODUCTORY LESSON. PRIMARY TEST

Plan:

1. About myself
2. Testing

Procedure:

Text: ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Alisher. I am 16 years old. I am a student of the Vocational college. I am a first year student. I have a father, a mother, two brothers, a little sister, 3 aunts, 2 uncles, a grandmother and a grandfather. I also have many friends. I am interested in English, mathematics and many other subjects. I am also fond of sports. I go in for football. Because it is my hobby. I like to watch football matches on TV. I like classical music and Italian food. I enjoy listening to music. I like to read books of Uzbek, English, American and French writers. I am Uzbek and live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country and love it very much.

Answer the questions:

1. How old is Alisher?
2. What is he?
3. What is he interested in?
4. What is he fond of?
5. Why does he go in for football?
6. What does he like?
7. What does he enjoy?
8. What nationality is he and where does he live?

Grammar: Make up sentences with the following words and expressions:

years old, vocational college, be interested in, be fond of sports, go in for football, hobby, like, to watch football matches, on TV, classical music, enjoy, listen to, writers, live, be proud of.

Homework: read the text and make up a dialogue.

Literature:

1. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
2. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
3. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.
4. English topics and jokes.

THEME 2. ENGLISH ABC. VOWEL AND CONSONANT LETTERS.

Plan:

1. The ABC
2. Reading of the vowel and consonant letters

Procedure:

Ingliz tilida 26 ta harf bo'lib, ulardan 20 tasi undosh, 6 tasi unlidir.

A	[ei]	B	[bi:]	C	[si:]	D	[di:]
E	[i:]	F	[ef]	G	[dʒi:]	H	[eitʃ]
I	[ai]	J	[dʒei]	K	[key]	L	[el]
M	[em]	N	[en]	O	[ou]	P	[pi:]
Q	[kju:]	R	[a:]	S	[es]	T	[ti:]

U	[ju:]	V	[vi:]	W	[dʌblju:]	X	[eks]
		Y	[wai]	z	[zed]		

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Z
 1) yumshoq unlilar E, I, Y
 2) qattiq unlilar A, O, U,

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O'QILISHI:

1. B b harfi [b] tovushini beradi: back, book, bed, boy

2. C c harfi yumshoq unii (e, i, y) lardan oldin kelsa [s] tovushini, qolgan hollarda esa [k] tovushini beradi.

[s]—Cc

ceiling

cylinder

[k]

cut

cat

C c harfi i bilan boshlanadigan suffikslardan oldin [j] deb o'qiladi:

physician, special

3. D d harfi [d] tovushini beradi: door, day

4. F f harfi [f] tovushini beradi:

father, football

5. G g harfi yumshoq unii (e, i, y) lardan oldin [ds],

qolgan hollarda [g] tovushini beradi:

[ds] gymnast, gyps

[g] good, garden, gold, government

6. H h harfi [h] tovushini beradi:

hall, harmonic, heat, height

7. J j harfi [dʒ] tovushini beradi:

January, jump, jet, joke

8. K k harfi [k] tovushini beradi:

key, keep, cake, kiosk

9. L l harfi [l] tovushini beradi:

long, location

10. M m harfi [m] tovushini beradi:

map, marble, mosaic, motor

Grammar: transcribe the following words:

Map, dragon, table, man, stand, wide, red, garden, father, mother, hall, kill, speak, angry, yellow, hello, many, kinder, read, till, gipsy.

Homework: to learn the ABC and the reading vowel and consonant letters.

Literature:

1. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
2. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
3. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V. S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.
4. English topics and jokes.

THEME 3. DIALOGUE. GREETING. ORGANS OF SPEECH. VERB "TO BE".

Plan:

1. Verb "to be"
2. A dialogue

Procedure:

«To be» fe'li *bor*, *bor bo'lmoq* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.
 To be fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 3 shaklga ega:

I shaxs birlik uchun **am**, III shaxs birlik uchun **is**, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **are**.

Birlik

- I. I am
- II. You are
- III. He is/She is/It is

I am a student.
You are a student.
He is a student. She is a student. It is a table.

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

- I am not
- You are not
- He is not
- She is not
- It is not
- I am not a student
- You are not a student
- He is not a student

To be fe'lining hozirgi zamon so'roq shakli to be fe'lining tegishli shakli (am/is/are) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| Am I? | Am I a student? |
| Are you? | Are you a student? |
| Is he? | Is he a student? |
| Is she? | Is she a student? |
| Is it? | Is it a table? |

Ko'plik

- I. We are
- II. You are
- III. They are

We are students.
You are students.
They are students.

She is not a student
It is not a table

Ko'plik

- We are not
- You are not
- They are not
- We are not students
- You are not students
- They are not students

Ko'plik

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| I. Are we? | Are we students? |
| II. Are you? | Are you students? |
| III. Are they? | Are they students? |

to be fe'liga iboralar

to be ill
to be well
to be hungry
to be wet through
to be thirsty
to be interested in

to be glad	
to be happy	
to be married	to be in
to be single	to be out
to be busy	to be away
to be free	
to be angry	

Grammar: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ular hozirjuda ham band.
2. Siz bugun bo'shmisiz?
3. Muhandislar hozir zavodda.
4. Biz hozir darsdamiz.
5. Direktor mitingda.
6. U ingliz.
7. Buxoro qadimiy shahar.
8. U tajribali quruvchi.

Homework: to make up some sentences according the theme "to be"

Literature:

1. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
2. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
3. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V. S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.
4. English topics and jokes.

THEME 4. A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION. READING OF THE CONSONANTS. VERB "TO HAVE".

Plan:

1. Consonants
2. Verb "to have"

Procedure:

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O'QILISH QOIDALARI

11. N n harfi [n] tovushini beradi:
nature, neighbour, next
12. P p harfi [p] tovushini beradi:
past, pavement, payment
13. Q q harfi [kw] tovushini beradi:
question, quality, quantity
14. R r harfi [r] tovushini beradi. So'z oxirida kelsa o'qilmaydi;
rubber, radiation, radio
15. S s harfi ikki unii o'rtasida [z] tovushini, qolgan holatlarda [s] tovushini beradi:
saw, sawdust, please, seise
16. T t harfi [t] tovushini beradi:
train, town clerk, trade, traffic
17. V v harfi [v] tovushini beradi:
volt, vount, vehicle
18. W w harfi [w] tovushini beradi:
wall, window
19. X x harfi [gz] va [ks] tovushlarini beradi:
X-engine, X-bit, examination
20. Z z harfi [z] tovushini beradi:
zero, zebra

Grammar: to have (*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'plikda have shakliga ega :

Birlik	You have a book	
I. I have	He has a book	
II. You have	She has a book	
III. He has	It has a nest	
She has		
It has	I. We have	We have books
	II. You have	You have books
Ko'plik	III. They have	They have books
I have a book		

Exercise: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har doim oilam bilan nonushta qilaman. 2. Qachon men kasal bo'lsam, mening isitmam chiqadi. 3. Uning boshi qattiq og'riyapti. 4. Biz matematika va ingliz tilini yaxshi bilamiz. 5. Bizning kollejimizning ikkita binosi bor. 6. Uning akasi yozda dengiz bo'yida dam oladi. 7. Mening tishim og'riyapti. 8. U odatda do'stlari bilan Kollej oshxonasida tushlik qiladi.

Homework: to make up a dialogue.

Literature:

1. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
2. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
3. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.
4. English topics and jokes.

THEME 5. PLURAL OF THE NOUNS. INTERMEDIATE TEST.

Plan:

1. **Plural of the nouns**
2. **testing**

Procedure:

Test-1

Write the answer please

1. Who....am I?
a) am b) is c) are d) was
2. She....a pretty girl
a) is b) am c) are d) were
- 3.....are not writing now.
a) he b) she c) we d) it
- 4.....is your name?
a) where b) what c) which d) when
- 5.....are you from?
a) who b) what c) when d) where

Birlik sondagi otga -s (-es) qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali otiarning ko'plik shakli yasaladi. -s qo'shimchasi undosh, unii yoki o'qilmaydigan «e» bilan tugagan otar oxiriga qo'shiladi.

a pen — pens, a map — maps, a tie — ties,
a sofa — sofas, a toy- toys, a book-books

s, x, ss, sh, ch, tch kabi harf va hart 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 otiarga qo'shilganda y harfi i harfiga, f harfi v ga aylanadi. lady — ladies, knife — knives.

Ingliz tilida ayrim otiarning ko'plik shakli yuqoridagi qoidadan mustasnodir. Bu turdagi otar o'zagidagi unii o'zgarishi bilan yoki ayrim qo'shimchalar qo'shilishi bilan ko'plikka aylanadi:

man (erkak) — men (erkaklar)
woman (ayol) — women (ayollar)
tooth (tish) — teeth (tishlar)
foot (oyoq) — feet (oyoqlar)
ox (ho'kiz) — oxen (ho'kizlar)

Exercise . Translate the following sentences into English.

Bu sizning qalamingizmi? 2. Yo‘q, bu mening qalamim emas. 3. Bu Salimning soati. 4. Singlimning sumkasi oq,meniki esa qora. 5. Menda soat yo‘q. 6. Sizning soatingiz qani? 7. O‘zbekistonning kelajagi buyuk. 8. Bizning uyimiz shahar markazida joylashgan.

Homework: to learn the irregular nouns and make up a dialogue.

Literature:

- 1.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich.Bishkek,2001.
2. English For Businessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T.”Yozuvchi”2000.
- 3.Uzbekistan:On The Threshold of XXI Century.I.A.Karimov.1997.
- 4.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 5”Inglizcha-O‘zbekcha-Ruscha Lug‘at”.Toshkent,1997y.

THEME 6. MY DAY OFF. SOUNDS AND LETTERS. FUNCTIONS OF THE NOUN.

Plan:

1. **Text: My day off**
2. **Nouns**

My day off

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and to visit an art exhibition, a museum, a cinema or a sports event. Other people prefer to spend their days off out of town.

I prefer to spend my day off sometimes in the country, sometimes in the city. Sometimes I take part in sports events, which usually take place during the weekends.

I study six days a week. On Sunday I get up later than usual. After breakfast I go to the park with my friends. Sometimes we go to the stadium. We all enjoy skating. We are also football fans. We often play football or tennis. In summer I like to swim in the lake or in the river, both of which are not far from my house.

I always help my parents in the yard. I clean my room and iron my clothes myself. On Sunday evening we go either to the theatre or to the cinema. There are many theatres in Tashkent, and sometimes we go to the theatre. Usually, we buy tickets beforehand. Late in the evening I watch TV, and go to bed at 11 o’clock.

Discussion Questions:

- 1) What do you do on your days off?
- 2) How do you spend your free time?
- 3) What kinds of sport do you like?
- 4) Do you like to go to the theatre? The cinema? The disco? How do you help your parents? Do you help other relatives too? Whom do you help?

OTLARDA EGALIK (QARATQICH) KELISHIGI

(‘s, s’ qo‘shimchasi, of predlogi)

Egalik kelishigidagi otlar biror narsaga ega ekanlikni yoki munosabatdalikni anglatadi.Egalik kelishigi ‘s (apostrofli s) suffiksi yordamida yasaladi.

Naufal’s bag — Naufalning sumkasi

My brother’s son — akamning o‘g‘li

Ko‘plik sondagi ot egalik kelishigida kelsa, unda otning ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi -s (-es) dan so‘ng faqat (‘) apostrof qo‘yiladi.

student’s book — studentning kitobi

students’ book — studentlarning kitoblari

Of predlogi ot oldida ishlatilib, o‘zbek tiliga qaratqichi kelishigi qo‘shimchasi orqati tarjima qilinadi. Bu predlog ‘s funksiyasiga mos keladi. Ofotdan oldin, ‘s esa otdan keyin qo‘yiladi.

A map of Uzbekistan — Uzbekistan’s map.

A book of Karim — Karim’s book.

Exercise. Repeat the following words after the announcer and explain the pronunciation of the consonant letters.

better, bed, hike, jewel, July, kitchen, keep, generation,gift, demand, delegation, defeat, degree, cycle, foot, free,fuel, fund, fur.engineer, technologist, hand, apple, armchair, hour,Union, house, University, unhappy man, book, table, sofa,chair, book-case, bag, bed, window, door, blackboard.

Homework: retell the text.

Literature:

- 1.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich.Bishkek,2001.
2. English For Bisnessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi"2000.
- 3.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 4."Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at".Toshkent,1997y.

THEME 7. MY FAMILY. INDEFINITE ARTICLE

Plan:

1. Text
2. Article

MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. I have a family. I have a mother, a father, 2 brothers and a little sister. I also have two aunts, two uncles, 6 nieces, 7 nephews and 3 cousins. We live in Bukhara. We have a big house. My father works at a plant as an engineer. He has a car. He is fifty years old. My mother is a teacher at the Vocational college. She is 47 years old. My elder brother is 23 years old. He studies at the University. My second brother is 20 years old. He studies at Technological Institute. I am 16 years old. I study at the Vocational college in Bukhara. My little sister is 13 years old. She is in form 6.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My family».

1. Who has a family? 2. How many people are there in her family? 3. What kind of house do they have? 4. What is her father and where does he work? 5. Where does her mother work? 6. What is she? 7. Where does her elder brother study? 8. Where does her second brother study?

ANIQ ARTIKL (DEFINITE ARTICLE)

Aniq artiki (the), this, that ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, *o'sha, o'shalar, ushbu, mazkur* kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Aniq artiki «the» grafik jihatdan bir xil, fonetik jihatdan ikki xil ko'rinishga ega. Aniq artiki undosh harf bilan boshlanadigan otir oldidan unii harf bilan o'qiladigan otir oldidan o'qiladi.

Aniq artiki asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

1. Biror predmet haqida awal gapirilgan bo'lsa yoki gap tinglovchiga tanish predmet yoki shaxs haqida borsa: Give me the book, please.
2. Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa: the moon, the sky, the sun, the earth, the world
3. Harxil tashkilot, ayrim davlat, agentlik, klub, nashriyot, mehmonxona nomlarini bildiruvchi otir oldidan: the Times, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Longman
4. Okean, dengiz, daryo, tog', tog' tizmalari, orol, yarim orollar nomlari oldidan: the Pacific Ocean, the Volga, the Urals, the Black Sea, the Rocky mountains
5. Gap ma'lum bir millatning tili haqida borganda: the English language, the Uzbek language

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

introduce, niece, nephew, cousin, a big house, at a plant, an engineer, a car, a teacher, elder brother, at the University, second brother, at Technological Institute, little sister, to have a toothache, to have a good command of, to have a good time, to have a lesson.

Homework: retell the text and learn the article

- 1.Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
- 2.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek,2001.
3. English For Bisnessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi"2000.
- 4.Uzbekistan:On The Thearsehold of XXI Century.I.A.Karimov.1997.
- 5.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 6".Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at".Toshkent,1997y.
- 7.English-Russian refrense Book.M.T.Irisqulova va boshqalar.1995.

THEME 8. MY FLAT. RISING INTONATIONS. TYPES OF ADJECTIVES.

Plan:

1. Text
2. Doing phonetic exercises

3.

Adjectives

Text: MY FLAT

There are many big houses in Bukhara. Our flat is in one of these houses. It is in the centre of Bukhara. Our flat is big and comfortable. There are 4 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The rooms are: a sitting-room, a dining-room, a bedroom and a study. In the sitting-room there is a TV set, some pictures on the walls, carpets on the floor and a sofa. There are a table, 6 chairs and a sofa in the dining-room. There are bookshelves in the room too. There is a closet on the wall. There are 2 beds, a little table and a mirror in the bedroom. The fourth room is mine. My study is a small room. There are some shelves in the study. There are many books on the shelves.

(DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES)

as...as, not so...as iboralarining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi 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.

1) oddiy daraja — *positive degree*

2) qiyosiy daraja — *comperative degree*

3) orttirma daraja — *superlative degree*

Bir bo'g'inii sifatlarining qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga -er qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilidagi -roq qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi.

short — shorter = qisqa — qisqaroq

late — later = kech — kechroq

Bir bo'g'inii sifatlarining orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga -est qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilida sifat oldida keladigan eng, juda so'ziga mos keladi.

short — shorter

qisqa — qisqaroq

late — later

kech — kechroq

the shortest — eng qisqa

the latest — eng kech

Homework: to make up sentences.

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 9. MY LYCEUM. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Plan:

1.

Text

2.

Personal pronouns

Task; Compose a text about your lyceum.

(Personal pronouns)

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'yektiv (Objective case) kelishiklarining o'zaro nisbati vositasida ifodalanadi:

BOSH KELISHIK

(NOMINATIVE CASE)

Birlik

I I	Men
II You	Sen
III He	U (erkaklar uchun)
She	U (xotin-qizlar uchun)
It	U (narsa va hayvonlar uchun)

Ko'plik

I We	Biz
II You	Siz
III They	Ular

Exercise 11. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. am, today, busy, I. 2. of, he, fond, sports, is. 3. have, a mother, I, a father, and. 4. not, in, they, French, interested, are. 5. Uzbekistan, am, and, live, Uzbek, in, I. 6. is, of, his, he, native, proud, town. 7. you, free, today, are? 8. book, not, is, this, interesting.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Men kasb-hunar kolleji talabasiman. 2. U sportga qiziqadi. 3. Men sport bilan shug'ullanaman. 4. Biz ingliz yozuvchilarining kitoblarini o'qishni yaxshi ko'ramiz. 5. Ular hozir bo'sh, lekin men bo'sh emasman. 6. Men televizor ko'rishdan rohatlanaman. 7. U uylanmagan (turmushga chiqmagan). 8. Siz ingliz tiliga qiziqasizmi?

Homework: Retell the text "My lyceum"**Literature:**

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

THEME 10. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. INTERMEDIATE TEST**Plan:**

1. Possessive pronouns
2. Testing

(POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshi bo'lib, u **taalluqlilik**, **egalik** ma'nolarini anglatadi va **Whose?** so'rog'iga javob beradi. Egalik olmoshlari gapda o'zini aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshili ot oldida artiki ishlatilmaydi.

Our lesson is over.

Read your sentence, please.

Agar o'zing boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi ulardan oldin qo'yiladi.

Give me your red pencil, please.

Ingliz tilidagi 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.

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI SHAXSLAR BO'YICHA**QUYIDAGICHA:**

Birlik	His	Uniki
oddiy shakli	Hers	Uniki
I. My Mening	Its	Uniki
II. Your Sizning	Ko'plik	
III. His Lining	I. Our Bizning	
Her Lining	II. Your Sizning	
Its Uning	III. Their Ularning	
absolyut shakli	Ours	Bizniki
Mine Meniki	Yours	Sizniki
Yours Sizniki	Theirs	Ularniki

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

This is my book. — Bu mening kitobim.

This book is mine. — Bu kitob meniki.

1. The _____ are in the cupboard on the left.

- a) milk
- b) bread

- c) rice
d) beans
2. Which of the following is NOT correct? Would you like another slice of _____?
- a) bread
b) milk
c) cake
d) ham
3. There were _____ mistakes in my homework this week.
- a) fewer
b) less
c) much
d) little
4. Which of the following is NOT correct? "The guidebook was full of useful _____, like where to find a good restaurant or a cheap place to stay"
- a) advices
b) advice
c) pieces of advice
d) tips and advice
5. Which of the following is a countable noun?
- a) Music
b) Money
c) Information
d) job
6. Which of the following is NOT correct? Would you like _____ wine?
- a) some
b) a
c) a glass of
d) a little

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har doim oilam bilan nonushta qilaman. 2. Qachon men kasal bo'lsam, mening isitmam chiqadi. 3. Uning boshi qattiq og'riyapti. 4. Biz matematika va ingliz tilini yaxshi bilamiz. 5. Bizning kollejimizning ikkita binosi bor. 6. Uning akasi yozda dengiz bo'yida dam oladi. 7. Mening tishim og'riyapti. 8. U odatda do'stlari bilan Kollej oshxonasida tushlik qiladi.

Homework: learn the pronouns

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

THEME 11. SEASONS. THE NUMERAL

Plan:

1. Text
2. The numeral

Text: SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn or fall, as the Americans call it, and winter...•The winter months are: December, January and February, Winter weather varies widely in our country. It is very cold in the North and warm in the South. • Spring is the most pleasant season of the year. Everyone wants to go to the country and enjoy the nice season. Spring months are: March, April, May.... Summer is the best season for different sports in the open air. Most people have their vacations during the summer months which are: June, July and August.., Autumn is a very beautiful season. Many people like autumn best of all. The leaves on the trees are red and yellow in September. Towards the end of October it often rains, the weather gets colder in November and in December winter comes.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text "Seasons".

1 What are the four seasons of a year? 2. When does winter begin? 3. What are the winter months? 4. What is the weather like in winter in the North of our country? 5. When does spring begin? 6. Why does everyone want to go to the country in spring? 7.

When does summer begin? 8. What is summer the best season for? 9. When do people often take their vacations? 10. When does autumn begin? 11. What colour are the leaves in autumn? 12. When does it often rain and the weather get colder?

Cardinal numbers from 1 through 1,000,000

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 a/one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	1,000 a/one thousand
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000 a/one million

Homework: to learn numerals and translate the text

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskij Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 12. SPORTS. ORDINAL NUMERALS

Plan:

1. Text
2. Ordinal numerals

Sport

Sport holds an important place in our life. When we listen to the radio in the morning, we can always hear sport news. When we open a newspaper, we can always find information about some game or other or an article about our favourite kind of sports. Television programmes about sport are also very popular, and we can watch something interesting every day. Sport helps people to keep in good health. Sport also makes us more organized in our daily activities. National game and sports competitions are popular in our country. People go in for many kinds of sports. There are sports grounds near every school, every institute, every factory and plant. Besides there are sports clubs and sport school in every town. Many people go there for training. As to me I go in for table-tennis. I like this kind of sport. My friend likes table-tennis too. We often play it both. There are many sport teams at school. They are a football team, a volley-ball team, a basket-ball team, a table-tennis team. The British are known to be great sport-lovers, so when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain. One of the most British games is cricket. Summer isn't summer without cricket. But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game, which attracts the greatest attention, is football, or soccer. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley. A great number of people play and watch tennis. People between the age of 16-60 show every degree of skill. The British also like to play golf, basketball, hockey, grass-hockey. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in Britain. But winter is a good season for hunting and fishing. Indeed sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

1. Does sport hold an important place in our life?
2. What can we always hear, when we listen to the radio?
3. What can we always find, when we open a newspaper?
4. Are television programmes about sports also very popular?
5. Does sport help people to keep in good health?
6. Does sport also make us more organized in our daily activities?
7. Are National game and sports competitions popular in our country?

8. Who go in for many kinds of sports?
9. Are there sports grounds near every school, every institute, every factory and plants?
10. Are there sports clubs and sports school in every town?

Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first	31 st thirty-first
2 nd second	12 th twelfth	22 nd twenty-second	40 th fortieth
3 rd third	13 th thirteenth	23 rd twenty-third	50 th fiftieth
4 th fourth	14 th fourteenth	24 th twenty-fourth	60 th sixtieth
5 th fifth	15 th fifteenth	25 th twenty-fifth	70 th seventieth
6 th sixth	16 th sixteenth	26 th twenty-sixth	80 th eightieth
7 th seventh	17 th seventeenth	27 th twenty-seventh	90 th ninetieth
8 th eighth	18 th eighteenth	28 th twenty-eighth	100 th one hundredth
9 th ninth	19 th nineteenth	29 th twenty-ninth	1,000 th one thousandth
10 th tenth	20 th twentieth	30 th thirtieth	1,000,000 th one millionth

Homework: translate and retell the text

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
- 6". Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 13. MY HOBBY. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Plan:

1. Text
2. The present simple tense

Many men, many minds. All people are different and so they prefer spending their free time in different ways. Some of them go the parks, forests, to the country and enjoy the beauty of nature. Others like to stay at home watching TV or reading books. There are people who are fond of cinema and theatres, so they try to go there as often as possible. As for me I prefer to spend my free time in different ways. I like to go in for sports, to play football, basketball or volleyball with my friends. I like to watch TV, to listen a tape recorder and play computer games. Also I like to go for a walk in the country and enjoy the beauty of nature. And my way of spending free time is connected with my hobby. And my hobby is reading books... I'd like to say that it's hard to imagine our life without books. Books play such a great role in the development of personality. They help us to forget our daily problems and to pretend we travel to the past, future and to many different, wonderful places that we can't visit in reality. I am also sure that books are our good friends and teachers. From them we get to know the life around as better, they teach us how to tell right from wrong, to love our Motherland, to understand friendship, people's feelings. So, they teach us how to live. As for me I like to read different kinds of books:

(PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE)

Hozirgi noaniq zamonning darak shakli I shaxsda t(yuklamasisiz kelgan fe'l, III shaxsda esa fe'l o'zagiga –I yoki -es qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqati yasaladi.

I work at a plant.

Karim works at the oil refinery.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so‘roq shakli to be yordamchi fe‘lining kerakli shaklini egadan oldingi qo‘yish orqali yasaladi. to do yordamchi fe‘li III shaxs birlikd;does, qolgan shaxslarda esa do shakliga ega bo‘ladi.

Do you work at a plant? — Yes, I do.

- No, I don’t

Does Karim work at the office? — Yes, he does.

- No, he doesn’t.

Eslatma: to be va modal fe‘llar bu qoidadan mustasno. Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo‘lishsiz shaki asosiy fe‘ldan oldin do not yoki does not yordamchi fe‘lin qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.
I don’t work at a plant. Karim doesn’t work at the office.

Exercise 13. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. His father works at the office. 2. He knows English better than his brother. 3. They have practical lessons every day. 4. We usually speak Uzbek. 5. Our lessons begin at 8.30 a.m. 6. Many students study at our Institute. 7. She always does her lessons in the evening. 8. Mike speaks English very fluently.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har kuni kollejga boraman. 2. Ular odatda tajriba soatlarini korxonalarda o‘tkazishadi. 3. Bizning kollejimizga chet ellik mehmonlar tez-tez kelib turadi. 4. U hech qachon darslarni qoldirmaydi. 5. U sport bilan shug‘ullanadi. 6. Tom ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 7. Men uni tez-tez valuta almashtirish shaxobchasi oldida ko‘raman. 8. U hech qayerda ishlamaydi.

Homework: to do exercises on the theme.

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. “O‘zbekiston”-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. “Yozuvchi” 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

THEME 14: HOUSE OF MY DREAM. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Plan:

1. Compose a text
2. Present continuous tense

(THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

to be (am, is, are) + PARTICIPLE

Hozirgi davomli zamon to be ko‘makchi fe‘lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shakli (am, is, are) va ma‘no anglatuvchi fe‘lning Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi. Hozirgi davomli zamon asosan hozirgi daqiqada davom etib turgan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

Birlik

- I. I am reading a book now.
- II. You are reading a book now.
- III. He is reading a book now.
She is reading a book now.

Ko‘plik

- I. We are reading a book now.
- II. You are reading a book now.
- III. They are reading a book now.

Hozirgi davomli zamondagi gaplarning so‘roq shakli to be ko‘makchi fe‘lining tegishli shakli (am, is, are) ni egadan oldinga qo‘yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I. Am I reading a book now?
- .I. Are you reading a book now?
- III. Is he reading a book now?

Is she reading a book now?

Ko'plik

- I. Are we reading a book now?
- II. Are you reading a book now?
- III. Are they reading a book now?

Hozirgi davomli zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli to be ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (am, is, are) dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I. I am not reading a book now.
- II. You are not reading a book now.
- III. He is not reading a book now.
She is not reading a book now.

Ko'plik

- I. We are not reading a book now.
- II. You are not reading a book now.
- III. They are not reading a book now.

Agar ish-harakatoldindan rejalashtirilgan bo'lsa, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakat ham ingliz tilida Present Continuous Tense orqali ifodalanishi mumkin.
We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men hozir kollejga ketyapman.
2. Karim kelajakda muhandis-iqtisodchi bo'ladi.
3. Biz delegatsiyani ertaga kutib olamiz.
4. Ular bu ishni keyingi oyda boshlashmoqchi.
5. Mening o'rtog'im ertaga chet elga jo'nab ketyapti.
6. Biz matematika darsida o'tiribmiz.
7. Bil va uning o'rtog'i muzika tinglashyapti.
8. Men ertaga sirkka bormayman.

Homework: to make up sentences

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 15. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. INTERMEDIATE TEST.

Plan:

1. The present perfect tense
2. Testing

Present perfect simple

Present perfect simple (Tugallangan hozirgi oddiy zamon) "have / has + past participle o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi" yordamida yasaladi. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli ham *-ed" qo'shimchasi yordamida yasaladi (finished/decided etc.), lekin noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning jadval bo'yicha 3-shaklidan foydalaniladi (1-ilovaga qarang).

B *Present perfect* doimo hozirgi zamon bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'ladi: o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, hozirda tugallangan va natijasi ma'lum ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

- "Where is your key?" "I don't know. I've lost it." (I haven't got it now) - "Kaliting qani?" "Bilmayman. Men uni yo'qotib qo'ydim." (Hozir u menda emas)
- He told me his name but I've forgotten it. (I can't remember it now) - U menga ismini aytgan edi. lekin unutib qo'yibman. (Hozir eslay olmayman)
- "Is Salima here?" "No, she's gone out." (she is out now) - "Salima shu yerdanmi?" "Yo'q, u tashqariga chiqib ketdi." (u hozir tashqarida)

Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

- 1 Alter lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says. 'Would you like something to eat?'

- You say: No thank you *I've just had lunch* (have lunch)
- 2 Jobir goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says. 'Can I speak to Jobir?'
You say: I'm afraid..... (go out)
- 3 You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say:
Wait a minute!..... (not / finish)
- 4 You are going to a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says.
Shall I phone to reserve a table. You say: No,..... (do it)
- 5 You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live.. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say:.....? (find)

Homework: to do exercises

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.

THEME 16. ALISHER NAVOIY. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. Plan:
2. Text
The past simple tense

«Library is a temple of books», -- somebody said. And I fully agree with these wise words. Every person in our country elder than 14 years old, I'm sure, was at least one time in the library. The majority of young people has subscriptions to the libraries they like. The libraries not only give us a vast choice of books, but also offers excellent opportunities of having rest.

As you know, I study at the Far-Eastern State University, and I'm very proud that its library is thought to be the one of the largest in Primorye and even the whole Far-East. Soon after our studies began, we had heard for a course of lectures about the university library. We were told about the rules of using books we take from the library and about its catalogues. Having listened to this course, we passed an examination that showed everything we had learnt.

The past simple tense

Ingliz tilidagi te'llar o'tgan zamonda tuslanishiga ko'ra ikki guruhga: to'g'ri tuslanuvchi (*regular*) va noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi (*irregular*) fe'llarga bo'linadi. To'g'ri tuslanuvchi fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli "-ed" qo'shimchasi yordamida yasaladi. "-ed" qo'shimchasi ko'pincha o'zbek tilidagi "-di/-gan" o'tgan zamon qo'shimchalariga to'g'ri keladi.

- I work in a travel agency now. Before that I worked in a department store. - Men hozir sayohat agentligida ishlayman. Undan avval univermagda ishlaganman.
- **We invited** them to our party, but they decided not to come. - Biz ularni ziyofatimizga taklif qilgandik. Lekin ular kelmaydigan bo'lishibdi.
- The police stopped me on my way home last night. - O'tgan kecha meni politsiya uyga ketishimda to'xtatdi.
- Lobar passed her examination because she studied very hard. - Lobar imtihonidan o'tibdi, chunki u juda qattiq tayyorlangan edi.

So'roq va inkor shakllari **"did / didn't"** yordamida yasaladi va asosiy fe'lning 1-shakli, ya'ni infinitive "to" yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I enjoyed	you enjoy?	I enjoy
she saw	Did she see?	she didn't see
they went	They go?	they go

- A: **Did** you go out last night? - O'tgan kecha ko'chaga chiqdingmi?
 - B: Yes, I went to the cinema, but **I didn't** enjoy the film much. - Ha, kinoga borgandim, lekin kinodan ko'p ham mazza qilmadim.
 - 'When **did** Safar bobo die?' 'About ten years ago.' - "Safar bobo qachon o'ldi?" "Taxminan o'n yil avval."
 - They **didn't** invite her to the party, so she didn't go. — Ular uni ziyofatga taklif qilishmadi. shuning ucun u bormadi.
- "Do" mustaqil fe'l sifatida ishlatilgan gaplarga e'tibor bering:
- What **did** you do at the weekend? (not What did you at the weekend?) - Shanba-yakshanbada nima qilding?
 - **I didn't** do anything, (not I didn't anything) - Men hech narsa (ish) qilmadim.
- D "to be" (am/is/are)** yordamchi fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakllari - "was/were":

I / he / she / it was / wasn't	Was I / he / she / it?
We /you / they were / weren't	Were we / you / they?

"**was / were**" ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq va inkor shakllari "**did / didn't**" yordamida yasalmaydi

- I **was** angry because they were late. - Mening jahlim chiqdi, chunki ular kech qolishdi.
- **Was** the weather good when you were on holiday? - Ta'tilda bo'lganingizda ob-havo yaxshi bo'ldimi?
- They **weren't** able to come because they were so busy. - Ular kela olishmadi, chunki ular juda band edi.
- Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired? - O'tgan kecha ko'chaga chiqdingmi yo rosa charchaganmiding?

Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

- 1 Mozart *wrote* more than 600 pieces of music.
- 2 'How did you leant to drive?' 'My father..... me.'
- 3 We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we..... it.
- 4 Davron down the stairs this morning and his leg.
- 5 Jasur the ball to Sardor. who i
- 6 Aziza a lot of money yesterday. She a dress which € 100.

Homework: to learn irregular verbs.

- 1.Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva,K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
- 2.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich.Bishkek,2001.
3. English For Bisnessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi"2000.
- 4.Uzbekistan:On The Thearsehold of XXI Century.I.A.Karimov.1997.
- 5.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 6".Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at".Toshkent,1997y.

THEME 17. AMIR TEMUR. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- 1.
- 2.

Plan:
Text
The past continuous tense

One of the oldest cities of **Uzbekistan** and in the world is Samarkand, established during the middle of the first century BC under the name Marakanda and later known as Afrosiab. It was the capital of the powerful state Sogd, the center of Emir Timur's great empire. The numerous monuments of Samarkand and its suburbs impress tourist with their beauty and splendor. The refined architectural shapes, intricate ornamentation, mosaics, blue-tile domes and facades are interesting for all who visit these beautiful buildings.

(THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE)

to be (was,were) + PARTICIPLE

O'tgan davomli zamon to be ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli (was, were) hamda ma'no anglatuvchi fe'lining Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi. O'tgan davomli zamon asosan o'tgan zamonda aniq bir vaqtda davom etgan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Ish-harakatning vaqti ikkinchi bir ish-harakat yoki payt holi bilan ifodalanadi.

Birlik

- I was reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - You were reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - He was reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- She was reading a book at 12 yesterday.

Ko'plik

- We were reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- You were reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- They were reading a book at 12 yesterday.

O'tgan davomli zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli to be ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (was, were) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I. Was I reading a book at 12 yesterday?
 - II. Were you reading a book at 12 yesterday?
 - III. Was he reading a book at 12 yesterday?
- Was she reading a book at 12 yesterday?

Ko'plik

- I. Were we reading a book at 12 yesterday?
- II. Were you reading a book at 12 yesterday?
- III. Were they reading a book at 12 yesterday?

O'tgan davomli zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli to be ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (was, were) dan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I. I was not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - II. You were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - III. He was not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- She was not reading a book at 12 yesterday.

Ko'plik

- I. We were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- II. You were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- III. They were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

to be elected, scale, to be appointed, Cabinet of Ministers, manage, above mentioned bodies, Local executive government, county subdivisions, general authority, special authority, include, Ministry, Committee, Concern, Association, departments and boards of Local government. Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly. worm, worn, work, worse, worst, worship, wort, worth, workforce, workful, work-hand, worthy, workhouse, sword.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men xonaga kirganimda u o'rtog'i bilan telefonda gaplashayotgan edi.
2. Braunlar oilasi kecha kech soat 8 da mehmon kutayotgan edi.
3. Biz kecha shu payt imtihon topshirayotgan edik.
4. Anna siz kelganingizda televizor ko'rayotgan ekanmi?
5. Jurnalist o'tgan dushanba kuni soat 4 da sportchilardan intervyu olayotgan edi.
6. Men uyga kelganimda onam tushlik tayyorlayotgan edilar.
7. Kasb-hunar kolleji talabalari kecha shu payt kollej sport maydonchasida tennis o'ynayotgan edilar.
8. U kecha soat 10 da qiziqarii film tomosha qilayotgan edi.

Homework: to do exercises.

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
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5. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 18. W. SHAKESPEARE. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Plan:

1. Text
2. Do exercises

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. Located in the centre of England, the town was (and still is) an important river-crossing settlement and market centre. The register of Stratford's Holy Trinity Church records Shakespeare's baptism on 26 April. He is traditionally said to have been born on 23 April.

John Shakespeare, William's father, was a successful Stratford businessman, in the glove-making and wool-dealing trades. He had settled in Stratford by 1552 and later bought property in the town.

John Shakespeare married Mary Arden, the daughter of Robert Arden. John and Mary set up home in Henley Street, Stratford, in the house now known as Shakespeare's Birthplace. John and Mary lost two children before William was born. They had five more children, another of whom died young.

As the son of a leading townsman, William almost certainly attended Stratford's 'petty' or junior school before progressing, perhaps at the age of seven, to the Grammar School, which still stands.

It is not known what Shakespeare did when he left school, probably at the age of fourteen, as was usual. In November 1582 he married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of Richard Hathaway, a local farmer. Her home, now known as Anne Hathaway's Cottage, still stands in the village of Shottery, a mile from Stratford. At the time of their marriage William was eighteen and Anne was twenty-six. Their first-born child, Susanna, was baptized on 26 May 1583. Two years later twins followed Hamnet and Judith, baptized on 2 February 1585. Shakespeare's elder daughter, Susanna, married John Hall a Stratford physician, in 1607, and gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, the following year. Elizabeth was married twice, to Thomas Nash in 1626, and to John Bernard in 1649. However, she had no children by either husband. Hamnet died in 1596, at the age of 11 and was buried in Stratford on 11 August 1596. The cause of death is unknown. In 1616 Judith married Thomas Quiney, a Stratford vintner, in 1616 by whom she had three sons, Shakespeare Quiney, who died in infancy, and Richard and Thomas, who both died unmarried, early in 1639 within a month of each other.

Shakespeare's reputation was established in London by 1592; in that year another dramatist, Robert Greene, was envious of his success and called him 'an upstart crow'. Shakespeare's earliest plays included the three parts of *Henry VI*, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Titus Andronicus*. Shakespeare's first printed works were two long poems, *Venus and Adonis* (1593) and *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594). In 1594, Shakespeare joined others in forming a new theatre company, under the patronage of the Lord Chamberlain, with Richard Burbage as its leading actor. For almost twenty years Shakespeare was its regular dramatist, producing on average two plays a year. Shakespeare's success in the London theatres made him wealthy and in 1597 he bought New Place, one of the largest houses in Stratford. Here he probably wrote *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest*. In 1598, the author of a book on the arts, Francis Meres, described Shakespeare as the best contemporary dramatist and mentioned twelve of his plays, including *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Richard II* and *Henry IV*.

In 1599 he became a part owner of the Globe Theatre, and in 1608 of the Blackfriars Theatre. Two of his plays, *Henry V* and *Julius Caesar*, were almost certainly written during the year in which the Globe opened. In 1613, during a performance of *Henry VIII*, a fire broke out and destroyed the Globe, but it was rebuilt the following year. Some of Shakespeare's most famous tragedies were written in the early 1600s, including *Hamlet* and, after James I's accession, *Othello*, *King Lear* and *Macbeth*. His late plays, often known as the Romances, date from c. 1608 to 1612 and include *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest*. He retired to Stratford in 1613. From around 1611 Shakespeare seems largely to have disengaged himself from the London theatre world and to have spent his time at his Stratford house, New Place. In March 1616 he signed his will, in which he left substantial property and other bequests to his family and friends, including theatre colleagues in the King's Men.

Shakespeare died in Stratford, aged fifty-two, on 23 April 1616, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church two days later. Shakespeare's burial is recorded in Stratford's parish register as having taken place on 25 April 1616. On the stone of Shakespeare's grave are the lines

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear

To dig the dust enclosed here.

Blest be the man that spares these stones

And curst be he that moves my bones.

His widow, Anne, died in 1623 and was buried beside him. Shakespeare's family line came to an end with the death of his grand-daughter Elizabeth in 1670.

Exercises

Unit 7

7.1 Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs:

arrive break fall go up grow improve lose

1. Tolib is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He has lost his key

2. Marg'uba can't walk and her leg is in plaster.
Last week the bus fare was SO pence. Now it is 90.
4. Malika's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.
English.....
5. Davron didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.
6. This morning I was expecting a Idler. Now I have it.
7. The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.

She..... 3.
The bus Tare.....
Her

He.....
The letter.....
The.....

7.2 Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just/already/yet.

A

B

1. Hill is in hospital, isn't he?
2. Do you see Ann very often?
3. Is Margaret married?
4. Are you waiting for me?
5. You know Linda, don't you?
6. Do y o u still play tennis ?
7. Is Jim watching TV?
8. Do you watch TV a lot?
9. Have you got a headache?

No, thanks. *I've just had lunch* (I / just / have / lunch)

Yes.....(I /just/ see /her)

..... (he / already / leave)

I don't know.....(I / not / read / it yet)

No.....(she / already /

see/ the film)

Yes.....(they /just / arrive)

.....(we / not / tell / him vet)

7.3 Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

- 1 Alter lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says. 'Would you like something to eat?'
You say: No thank you *I've just had lunch* (have lunch)
- 2 Jobir goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says. 'Can I speak to Jobir?'
You say: I'm afraid..... (go out)
- 3 You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away. You say:
Wait a minute!..... . (not / finish)
- 4 You are going to a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says.
Shall I phone to reserve a table. You say: No,..... (do it)
- 5 You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live.. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You
say:.....? (find)
- 6 You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks. 'Where are you going for your holiday?'¹
You say:..... (not/decide)
- 7 Sojida went to the bank, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks. Is Sojida still at the bank?' You
say: No;..... (come back)

7.4 Put in been or gone.

- 1 Jamshid is on holiday, He'sgone.... to Italy.
- 2 Hello! I've just.....to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- 3 Sojida isn't here at the moment. She's.....to the shop to get a newspaper.
- 4 Tolib has..... out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- 5 Are you going to the bank?¹ 'No, I've already.....to the bank.

Homework: To translate the text

Literature:

- 1.Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva,K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
- 2.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek,2001.
3. English For Bisnessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi"2000.
- 4.Uzbekistan:On The Thearsehold of XXI Century.I.A.Karimov.1997.
- 5.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 6".Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at".Toshkent,1997y.

THEME 19. MY FUTURE PROFESSION. THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Plan:

1.

Text

2.

The future simple tense

Text: MY FUTURE PROFESSION

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

Every boy and girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school choose their future profession. There are professions of an engineer-mechanic, a builder, an economist, a translator, a painter, an artist, an agronomist,an engineer-

technologist and so on. A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the economical problems of every office,

town, city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products and etc. In short, every profession is interesting in its way.

This year I've finished the 9th form of the secondary school and entered the Vocational college. After the Vocational college I'm going to continue my studies. I want to be an engineer. I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lessons a day. We have chemistry, mathematics, English and other subjects. I hope to be an engineer.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My future profession».

1. What question is sometimes difficult to give answer? 2. When do every boy and girl choose their future profession? 3. What kind of professions are there? 4. What is a builder, an economist and an agronomist engaged with? 5. What do you want to be? 6. What do you like best of all? 7. What subjects do you have at college?

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Will: Nutq so'zlangan paytda biror ish qilishga qaror qilinganda **"will /shall"** ishlatiladi:

- Oh, I've left the door open. I'll go and shut it. - Iye, eshikni ochiq qoldiribman. Borib yopib qo'yay.
- "What would you like to drink?" **"I'll** have an orange juice, please." - "Nima ichishni xohlaysiz?" "Apelsin sharbati ichaman, iltimos."

• "Did you phone Dilnoz?" "Oh no, I forgot. **I'll** phone her now." - "Dilnozga telefon qildingmi?" "Iye, yo`q, esimdan chiqibdi. Hozir unga telefon qilaman."

Bunday gaplarda *present simple* (I do /I go etc.) ishlatilmaydi. Ko'pincha "I think /I don't think" dan keyin kelasi zamon ishlatiladi:

- I feel a bit hungry. I think I'll have something to eat. - Sal qornim ochdi. Menimcha u-bu narsa yeb olaman(ov).
- I don't think **I'll** go out tonight. I'm too tired. - Menimcha kechqurun ko'chaga chiqmayman(ov). O'ta charchadim. Og'zaki nutqda **"will not"** ko'pincha "won't" tarzida qo'llaniladi:

• I can see you're busy, so I won't stay long. - Ko'rib turibman, band ekansiz, shuning uchun ko'p turniyman.

Bajarilishi oldindan rejalashtirilgan, niyat qilingan ish-harakatga nisbatan **"will / shall"** ishlatilmaydi.

• I'm going on holiday next Saturday, {not "I'll go"} - Men kelasi shanbada ta'tilga chiqyapman.

• Are you working tomorrow? {not "will you work"} - Eitaga ishlamoqchimisiz?

"Will" ko'pincha quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

Biror ish qilishni taklif etilganda:

- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. - Anavi sumka og'irga o'xshaydi. Men sizga yordamlashaman.

Biror ish qilishga rozilik bildirilganda:

• A: You know that book I lent you. Can I have it back if you've finished with it? - Men sizga bergan kitobni bilasiz. Agar uni tugatgan bo'lsangiz qaytarib olsam bo'ladimi?

• B: Of course. **I'll** give it to you this afternoon. - Albatta. Sizga uni bugun tush paytida beraman.

Biror ish qilishni va'da berganda:

• Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll** pay you back on Friday. - Menga qarzga pul berganingiz uchun rahmat. Uni sizga juma kuni qaytaraman.

• I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise. - Nima bo'lganini hech kimga aytmayman. So'z beraman.

Biror kimdan biror ish qilishini so'rab iltimos qilganda (Will you ...?):

• Will you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate. - Jim tura olasizmi, iltimos? Fikrim yig'ib olay.

• Will you shut the door, please? - Eshikni yopib olasizmi iltimos?

"Won't" (will not) biror ish qilishni rad etilganda, istalmaganda ishlatilishi ham mumkin:

• I've tried to advise her but she won't listen. - Men unga nasihat qilishga urindim, lekin u quloq solmayapti.

• The car won't start. I wonder what's wrong with it. — Mashina yurmayapti. Hayronman unga nima bo'ldi ekan.

Homework: Doing exercises

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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5. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.

THEME 20. FINAL TEST

Plan:

1. Testing
2. Revision

1. Tom ____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
A) burnt
B) was burning
C) has burnt
D) was burnt
2. I don't like hot weather, but Sue _____.
A) does
B) doesn't
C) do
D) likes
3. What ____ at the weekend?
A) do you usually
B) are you usually do
C) are you usually doing
D) do you usually do
4. Dave _____ in a factory. Now he works in a supermarket.
A) working
B) use to work
C) works
D) used to work
5. _____ near here?
A) Do your friends live
B) Does your friends live
C) Are your friends live
D) Do your friends living
6. You can turn off the television. ____ it.
A) I'm not watch
B) I not watching
C) I'm not watching
D) I don't watching
7. The weather _____ last week.
A) is good
B) were good
C) was good
D) good
8. Mr. and Mrs. Harris _____ any children.
A) don't has
B) no have
C) doesn't have
D) haven't got
9. 'Who ____ in this house?' 'I don't know.'
A) lives
B) does live
C) does lives
D) living
10. _____ was he studying with?
A) Who
B) How
C) What
D) When
11. How long ____ by plane from London to Madrid?
A) is it
B) does it take
C) does it need
D) it wants
12. What kind of car _____?
A) has she got
B) she has
C) does she has
D) have she got
13. I usually get up early but this morning I ____ at 9.30.
A) get up
B) got up
C) get up
D) getting up
14. I don't mind ____ early.
A) get up
B) getting up
C) to get up
D) to getting up
15. Have you cooked your holiday?
Yes, we have. We ____ Italy.
A) are going to
B) go
C) will go
D) going to
16. We enjoyed our holiday. ____ was very nice.
A) Hotel
B) An hotel
C) A hotel
D)
17. Do you like watching TV? Yes, I ____
A) like
B) like watching
C) do
D) don't
18. What did you have for ____?
A) the breakfast
B) a breakfast
C) breakfast
D)
19. Have you seen ____?
A) the car of my parent
B) my parents' car
C) my parent's car
D) my parents car
20. 'Where's Linda?' '____ to bed.'
A) She have gone
B) She has gone
C) She is gone
D) She goes

Homework: to review all the themes.

Literature:

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
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II semestr

THEME 1.

Geographical position of Uzbekistan. Sequences of tenses.

Plan:

1. **Geographical position of Uzbekistan**
2. **Sequences of tenses.**

Text: THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the four Republic of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu Darya and the Syr-Darya, the greatest Asian rivers. It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the Republic covers 447,4 thousand square kilometre; and is larger than Great Britain or Italy. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia. In the south Uzbekistan borders on Afghanistan. There are 12 regions and one Autonomous Republic in Uzbekistan. The climate is continental. A great number of sunny days are good for cotton growing. Uzbekistan is one of the most important producers of cotton and silk. If you look at the map of the Republic of Uzbekistan you will see coal, oil and natural gas resources, deposit of marble, non-ferrous and other metals including gold.

Exercise. Make up sentences using the following words and expressions.

border on, climate, cotton growing, important producer, silk, cotton, look at, map, coal, oil, natural gas, resource, deposit, marble, non-ferrous, include, gold.

Direct speech – (Ko'chirma gap) deb, muallif gapini hech qanday o'zgarishsiz ko'chirilishiga aytiladi.

Mahmud said 'I'm going to the shop.'

Indirect speech - (o'zlashtirma gap) deb, muallif gapini faqat manosi ko'chirilgan gapga aytiladi.

Mahmud said (that) he was going to the shop.

Ingliz tilidagi darak ko'chirma **gapni** o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirish uchun **that** He **said** that.. / I **told** them that bog'lovchisidan foydalanamiz.

Botir (*shanba kechqurun*) : "I **don't** like **this** party. I **want** to go home **now**."

Fozil (*yakshanba ertalab*) : Botir said that **he didn't** like **the** party, and **he wanted** to go home **right away**.

Ko'chirma gap

O'zlashtirma gap

Present Simple

Past Simple

`I like apples.`

He said (that) he liked apples.

Present Continuous

Past Continuous

`It is raining.`

He said (that) it was raining.

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

`John has given up smoking.`

He said (that) John had given up smoking.

Shall/will

Should/would

`I'll come home late.`

He said (that) he would come home late.

Can/may

Could/might

`She can sing well.`

He said (that) she could sing well.

Past perfect

Past perfect

I had done my homework by 5 yesterday.

I had done my homework by 5 yesterday.

Past continuous

S + had been+V4

He was working in the garden at this time yesterday.

Homework: read the text

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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5. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. Shaxnazarov. Moskva.

Theme 2.

The capital of Uzbekistan. Future Simple in the past.

Plan:

1. **The capital of Uzbekistan.**
2. **Future in the past.**

Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a very old city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago. The city is located at the foothills of the Tian Shan mountain range and lies in the Chirchik river valley. The population of the city has already grown to more than 2 million people.

There are several Muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kokaldash madrasah and the Barakkhan mosque which were built in the 16th century.

Tashkent, which has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountains, has become the most modern city in Uzbekistan. The city is flourishing as never before. The transport facilities are good. There are buses, trolley – buses, trams, taxis and a subway with many beautiful metro stations decorated with traditional Uzbek art.

Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the republic's academy of sciences, which unites dozens of research institutes. It is also a cultural centre with many libraries, theatres and cinemas.

Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. Recently Tashkent became well-known in the world as the capital of our new sovereign, independent state. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and offices of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city. It has become a tradition to hold film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American cinema in Tashkent.

Make up questions and ask each other.

Grammar: Put the suitable infinitive and translate the sentences.

1. I called every morning ... if there was any news.
2. We stopped ... a smoke.
3. He came here ... to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door then to the station.
5. ... the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. It was necessary for him ... immediately.

to speak, to know, to take, to have, to return, to explain.

Homework: Get ready to retell the text.

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
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4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.

Theme 3.

Industry in Uzbekistan. Future Continuous in the past.

Plan:

1. Industry in Uzbekistan.
2. Future Continuous in the past.

Theme 4

About Uzbekistan. Future Perfect in the past.

Plan:

1. About Uzbekistan.
2. Future Perfect in the past.



Geography

Uzbekistan is situated in central Asia between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, the Aral Sea, and the slopes of the Tien Shan Mountains. It is bounded by Kazakhstan in the north and northwest, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the east and southeast, Turkmenistan in the southwest, and Afghanistan in the south. The republic also includes the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic, with its capital, Nukus (1992 est. pop., 182,000). The country is about one-tenth larger in area than the state of California.

National name: Ozbekiston Respublikasi

President: Islam A. Karimov (1990)

Prime Minister: Shavkat Mirziyayev (2003)

Current government officials

Land area: 164,247 sq mi (425,400 sq km); **total area:** 172,741 sq mi (447,400 sq km)

Population (2007 est.): 27,780,059 (growth rate: 1.7%); birth rate: 26.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 78.9/1000; life expectancy: 65.0; density per sq mi: 161

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Tashkent, 3,457,500 (metro. area), 2,155,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Samarkand, 374,900; Andijon, 354,500

Monetary unit: Uzbekistan sum

Homework: Write an essay about “My land”

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. “O‘zbekiston”-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. “Yozuvchi” 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.

Theme 5

Grammar exercises. Intermediate test

Plan:

1. Doing exercises
2. To solve test

Complete the sentences using would + the following verbs (in the correct form):

be be de do enjoy enjoy have pass stop

- 1 They helped us a lot. I don't know what we *would have done* without their help.
- 2 You should go and see the film. You..... it.
- 3 It's a pity you couldn't come to the concert yesterday. You.....it.
- 4 Shall I apply for the job or not? What.....you.....in my position?
- 5 I was in a hurry when I saw you. Otherwise I.....to talk.
- 6 We took a taxi home last night but got stuck in the traffic. It.....quicker to walk.
- 7 Why don't you go and see Clare? She.....very pleased to see you.
- 8 Why didn't you do the exam? I'm sure you.....it.
- 9 In an ideal world, everybody.....enough to eat.

Test

1. Unfortunately the driver ... the red light.
a. didn't saw b. didn't see c. no saw d. saw not
2. You haven't eaten your pudding.it?
a. Are you no want? b. Do you no want c. Don't want you? d. Don't you want?
3. I really enjoyed the disco. It was great, ...?
a. is it b. isn't it c. wasn't it d. didn't it
4. Are we going the right way? – I think
a. indeed b. it c. so d. yes
5. The chemist's was open, so luckily I ... buy some aspirin.

- a. can b. can't c. did can d. was able to
6. Susan has to work very hard. I ... do her job, I'm sure.
a. can't b. couldn't c. don't d. shouldn't
7. We had a party last night. ... spend all morning clearing up the mess.
a. I must have b. I've been to c. I have had to d. I've must
8. There was no one else at the box office. I ... in a queue.
a. didn't need to wait b. mustn't wait c. needn't have waited d. needn't wait
- 9.... I carry that bag for you? – Oh, thank you.
a. Do b. Shall c. Will d. Would
10. The house was ... building.
a. a nice old stone b. a nice stone old c. a stone old nice d. an old nice stone
11. The government is doing nothing to help
a. poor b. the poor c. the poors d. the poor ones
12. The young man seems very
a. sensible b. sensibility c. sensibly d. sensibly
13. I ... missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it.
a. mostly b. near c. nearest d. nearly
14. This detailed map is ... the atlas.
a. more useful as b. more useful than c. usefuller as d. usefuller than
15. This place gets ... crowded with tourists every summer.
a. always more b. crowded and more c. from more to more d. more and more

Homework: retell the text

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
5. Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.
6. Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 1993.

Theme 6

Geographical position of Great Britain. 1 type of If sentences

Plan:

1. Read the text
2. If sentences

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies territory of the British Isles which are situated to the north-west of Europe. They consist of two main islands: Great Britain and Ireland. England is in the south of the island of Great Britain, Scotland is in the north and Wales is in the west. Northern Ireland is situated in the north-eastern part of Ireland. Its western coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. In the east the island of Great Britain is washed by the North Sea. The Irish Sea, the North Channel and the St. George's Channel separate Ireland from Great Britain. Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel, which is 32 km wide in its narrowest part. In everyday speech Great Britain is used to mean the UK.

The climate of Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid. As the weather changes with a wind, and Britain is visited by winds from different parts of the world, the most characteristic feature of Britain's weather is its variability. Summers are not hot and winters are not cold in Britain. The snow never lies for long on the ground. As a rule there is no ice on the waters of rivers and lakes. So we may say that the British climate has 3 main features:
it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too warm.

Shart ergash gaplarning I tipida kesim **should** yordamida ifodalangan bo'lsa, **if** bog'lovchisi tushirib qoldirilganda **should** egadan oldinga o'tadi:

- If he should come, ask him to wait for me. (Mabodo u kelsa)
- Should he come, ask him to wait for me.

II tipda esa agar kesim **had-were-could** kabi fe'llar bilan ifodalangan bo'lsa, **if** tushirilganda ushbu fe'llar egadan oldinga o'tadi:

- If I had time, I should go to the club. = Had I time, I should go to the club.

- If he were here, he would help us. = Were he here, he would help us.
- If you could come tonight, I'd be glad. = Could you come tonight, I'd be glad.

III tipda esa **if** bog'lovchisi tushirib qoldirilganda **had** yordamchi fe'li egadan oldinga o'tadi:

- If I had worked hard yesterday, I should have finished my report.
- Had I worked hard yesterday, I should have finished my report.

(Yuqoridagi barcha holatlar inversion – inversiya deb ataladi)

Exercises. Change the sentences into inversion.

1. If George were at home, he would phone me.
2. If he could lend me some money, I would start some new business.
3. If they had offered me any help, I wouldn't have refused it.

Homework: Write an essay

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

Theme 7

The capital of Great Britain. 2 type of If sentences

Plan:

1. Read the text
2. If sentences

London

As well as being the capital of England, London is the capital of the United Kingdom.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

During the Tudor period (16th century) London became an important economic and financial centre. The Londoners of the Elizabethan period built the first theatres. Nowadays the theatre land is stretched around Piccadilly Circus. Not far from it one can see the British Museum and the Covent Garden Opera House.

During the Victorian period (19th century) London was one of the most important centres of the Industrial Revolution and the centre of the British Empire.

Today London is a great political centre, a great commercial centre, a paradise for theatre-goers and tourists, but it is also a very quiet place with its parks and its ancient buildings, museums and libraries.

Grammar: Put either an adjective or adverb?

1. I didn't rest very (good, well) last night.
2. It is not (good, well) for you to smoke.
3. I was (angry, angrily) at what he said.
4. He spoke (angry, angrily).
5. She wrote her dictation (bad, badly).
6. He acted very (brave, bravely).
7. He is a very (brave, bravely) man.

Shart ergash gaplarning I tipida bosh gapda can / may modal fe'llari ham qo'llanilib, ish-harakatning bajarilishi mumkinligi haqida taxminiy fikrni ifodalaydi:

- If you ask him, he can help you.
- If I have time, I may phone him.

Ba'zan doimiy holat xususida gap ketganda gapning ikkala qismida ham can qo'llash mumkin:

- If you can speak English well, you can travel any country.

II tipda esa could / might modal fe'llari ("mumkin edi" ma'nosida) qo'llanilib, amalga oshish ehtimoli past holatlarni ifodalaydi (ba'zan ikkala qismda ham ish-di):

- If it stopped raining, we could go out.
- If I didn't visit them, they might be angry.
- She could get the job more easily if she could use a computer.

III tipda could/might + have done, ya'ni perfect infinitive bilan qo'llanilib, aslida amalga oshmagan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

- If I had tried, I could have done it.
- If they had played better, they might have won the game.

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Bisnessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Prakticheskii Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

Theme 8

Geographical position of The USA. 3 type of If sentences

Plan:

1. Read the text
2. If sentences

Amounts large and famous American cities are Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York. Washington is the capital of the USA. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. D. Washington chose the place. The city was founded in 1791 and named after the first president. Now Washington is the residents of the president and the congress. The center of the city is on Capital Hill. This building houses both the senate and a House of Representatives. The White House is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It is the president's residents. Washington is a large scientific and cultural center. There are five universities in the city. The national academy of sciences and the library of congress are in Washington too. The national museum, the old and new national galleries of art, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln memorials are among the city sites.

If I had done...

Last month Nabi was in hospital for a few days. Rohila didn't know this, so she didn't go visit him. They met a few days ago. Rohila said:

If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to see you.

Rohila said: **If I had known** you were in hospital__ This tells us that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

O'tgan zamondagi noreal ish-harakatlar "if + **had** ('d)..." tarzida ifodalanadi (**if I had known/been/done** etc.):

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. If I'd **seen** you, of course I would have said hello. - Siz ko'chada yonimdan o'tganingizda sizni ko'rmabman. Agar ko'rganimda, albatta, salom berar edim.
- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out **if I hadn't been** so tired. - Men o'tgan kecha uyda qolishga qaror qildim. Agar bunchalik charchamaganimda ko'chaga chiqqan bo'lar edim.
- **If he had been** looking where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. - Agar u qayoqqa ketayotganiga qaraganida (= "ko'ziga qaraganida") devorga urilmas edi.
- The view was wonderful. If I'd **had** a camera with me, I would have taken some photographs. - Manzara ajoyib edi. Agar fotoapparatim bo'lganida uch-to'rtta rasm bo'lgan bo'lar edim.

Qiyoslang:

- I'm not hungry. If I was hungry, I would eat something, (*now*) - Qornim ochmas. Agar och bo'lganimda biror narsa yer edim.
- I wasn't hungry. If I **had been** hungry; I would have eaten something, (*past*) - Qornim och emas edi. Agar och bo'lganimda biror narsa yegan bo'lar edim.

B Gapning "if" li qismida "**would**" ishlatilmaydi, "**would**" gapning boshqa qismida ishlatiladi:

- If I **had** seen you, I **would have said** hello, (*not* If I would have seen you)

Yodda tuting: 'd = **would** yoki **had**:

- If I'd **seen** you, (I'd seen = I **had** seen)
I'd have said hello. (I'd have said = I **would** have said)

C Shuningdek **"wish"** dan keyin **"had (done)"** ishlatilishi mumkin. **"I wish something had happened = I am sorry that it didn't happen"**:

- I wish I'd known that Nabi was ill. I would have gone to see him. - Qaniydi Nabi kasal bo'lganini bilganimda. Uni borib ko'rgan bo'lar edim.
 - I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much cake. - Ko'nglim ayniyapti. Qaniydi bunchalik ko'p keks yemaganimda. (= yemasam bo'lar ekan)
 - Do you wish you had studied science instead of languages? - Til o'rniga aniq fan o'qimaganingizga achinasizmi?
- "Wish"** dan keyin **"would have ..."** ishlatilmaydi:
- The weather was cold while we were away, I wish it had been warmer, (*not* I wish it would have been) -Safarda bo'lganimizda havo sovuq bo'ldi. Qaniydi iliqroq bo'lganida / esiz iliqroq bo'lmadi-da.

D Qiyoslang - **"would (do)"** va **"would have (done)"**:

- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (*present*) — Agar o'tgan kecha bazmga borgan bo'lganimda hozir charchagan bo'lar edim.
- If I had gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people, (*past*) - Agar o'tgan kecha bazmga borganimda ko'p o'damlar bilan tanishgan bo'lar edim.

Qiyoslang - **"would have, could have"** va **"might have"**:

- If the weather hadn't been so bad,
- Agar havo bunchalik yomon bo'lmaganida edi.
- we could have gone out. - ko'chaga chiqqan bo'lar edik.
we might have gone out. - ko'chaga chiqqaverar edik.
we might have gone out. - ko'chaga chiqqishimiz mumkin

Homework: Write an essay

Literature

- 1.Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva,K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
- 2.Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova,E.E. Izrailevich.Bishkek,2001.
3. English For Bisnessmen.O.Kudryavtseva va boshqalar.I-II tomlari. T."Yozuvchi"2000.
- 4.Uzbekistan:On The Thearsehold of XXI Century.I.A.Karimov.1997.
- 5.Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika.V.S.shaxnazarov.Moskva.
- 6".Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at".Toshkent,1997y.
- 7.Constitution Of The Repablik Of Uzbekistan.Tashkent.1993.
- 8.English-Russian refrense Book.M.T.Irisqulova va boshqalar.1995.

Theme 9

Working on the text. Grammar exercises

Plan:

1. Read the text
2. Doing exercises

Uzbek Tea ceremony

Tea is poured from ceramic pots into small piala bowls. The precious liquid is poured into the clean piala of the host and poured back into the chainik (teapot) - this is repeated three times. The fourth time round, a half filled cup is offered in the guest's own piala, allowing for the tea to cool down rapidly so as quenching one's thirst immediately. A bowl filled to the brim goes against all standards of hospitality and good form. Tea is served with homemade jam or honey, which acts as a sweetener.

Toast

Every guest takes his turn as toast master. The toast master stands up, his glass of vodka in hand and delivers a short speech, which ideally includes the following elements: thank you, praise of the host, something witty, and best wishes to all for health and prosperity. Then everybody clinks their glasses in the center of the table and drinks (you may be expected to not leave anything in your glass). When invited to a banquet it is advisable to rapidly lay a strong foundation of bread and cheese since the first toast will be given within minutes.

Banquet and Etiquette

Tradition demands that the table be covered with food at all times. When guests arrive, all cold food items are on the table, served on small plates, namely the appetizers, salads, cakes and cookies and a fruit arrangement in the center. Only completely empty serving plates are cleared. Guests' plates are changed after every course.

The handshake

Men will always shake hands with other men. Even if you are not introduced to everyone, a simple handshake substitutes for a formal introduction. A woman visitor may not receive a handshake unless she herself extends her hand. For the woman traveler, do not feel offended that you do not receive the same attention as the males in your group. As odd as it may seem to us in the West, it is only out of respect that you are not included in the hand shaking ritual. Women will often greet you with a big hug, and definitely with a handshake. For the winter traveler, gloves should be removed when shaking hands.

Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 I didn't know you were in hospital. If *I'd know* (I/know), I would have gone (I/go) to see you.
- 2 Sam got to the station just in time to catch the train to the airport. If..... (he/miss) the train,..... (he/miss) his flight.
- 3 I'm glad that you reminded me about Amanda's birthday..... (I/forget) if..... (you/not/remind) me.
- 4 Unfortunately I forgot my address book when I went on holiday. If..... (I/have) your address,..... (I/send) you a postcard.
- 5 A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but..... (we/enjoy) it more if..... (the weather/be) nicer.
- 6 I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was bad..... (it/be) quicker if..... (I/walk).
- 7 I'm not tired. If..... (I/be) tired, I'd go home now.
- 8 I wasn't tired last night. If..... (I/be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

For each situation, write a sentence beginning with If.

- 1 I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.....
- 2 The accident happened because the road was icy.
If the road.....
- 3 I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
If I.....
- 4 I was able to buy the car only because Jane lent me the money..
.....
- 5 Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
.....
- 6 You didn't have any breakfast - that's why you're hungry now.

Homework: Learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.
6. "Inglizcha-O'zbekcha-Ruscha Lug'at". Toshkent, 1997y.
7. Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 1993.

Theme 10

Doing exercises. Intermediate test

Plan:

1. Solving tests
2. Doing exercises

1. I want to go to the cinema to see a film about and the French.
1# France 2# a France 3# the France
2. It is book that I have ever read.
1# funniest 2# a funniest 3# the funniest
3. There are no chairs in the room; I have to sit on.
1# something 2# anything 3# nothing
4. The interesting thing about is all the roads that they built in Britain.
1# Romans 2# a Romans 3# the Romans

5. There is in the office now, I am afraid. It is lunch hour.
1# somebody 2# nobody 3# anybody
6. Could you give me of paper?
1# sheet 2# a sheet 3# the sheet
7. Tell him
1# truth 2# a truth 3# the truth
8. What girl!
1# strange 2# a strange 3# the strange
9. I can't find my bag I have put it on a chair and now I can't see it there.
1# somewhere 2# anywhere 3# nowhere
10. It is evident that want peace.
1# people 2# a people 3# the people
11. I like both football and baseball but I prefer
1# the last 2# the latter 3# the least
12. Do you have many English books? – No, just
1# a little 2# few 3# a few
13. Some students are about their homework as others.
1# more serious 2# not serious 3# not as serious
14. He didn't want anyone to see him so he took a seat in corner of the room.
1# the far 2# the father 3# the farthest
15. I can see English magazines on the table. Are they yours?
1# a little 2# few 3# a few
16. Philip is so quiet and obedient He is child I have ever met.
1# well-behaved 2# the best-behaved 3# better-behaved
17. Wanda complained to me that the children very naughty that evening.
1# were 2# had been 3# was
18. I have known Liz for years. She is than her sister Jane.
1# far more serious 2# a bit serious 3# not so serious
19. Mark replied he didn't think Jane by the following Sunday yet.
1# would have arrived 2# would arrive 3# had arrived
20. I like skiing as skating.
1# more 2# as much 3# as more

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past:

cause	damage	hold	invite	make
overtake	show	surround	translate	write

- 1 Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.
- 2 Cheese..... from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 You.....to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- 5 A cinema is a place where films.....
- 6 In the United States, elections for president..... every four years.
- 7 Originally the book..... in Spanish, and a few years ago it into English.
- 8 Although we were driving quite fast, weby a lot of other cars.
- 9 You can't see the house from the road. It..... by trees.

Homework: write an essay

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
3. English For Businessmen. O. Kudryavtseva va boshqalar. I-II tomlari. T. "Yozuvchi" 2000.
4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.
5. Prakticheskiy Kurs Angliyskogo yazika. V.S. shaxnazarov. Moskva.

Theme 11

History of Uzbekistan. Modal verbs can/could

Plan:

1. **History of Uzbekistan.**
2. **Modal verbs can/could**

Text: THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

The former Uzbekistan was founded in 1924. It has been one of the fifteen Republics of the former USSR for 67 years, that's till 1991. On March 24, 1990, Uzbekistan, the first of Republics of the USSR, which was still existing in that time, instituted a post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and on the session of the Supreme Soviet Islam A. Karimov was elected into the head of the state. It has been a brave and decisive step in the struggle for independence. On August 31, 1991, the independence of Uzbekistan was declared. On December 29, 1991, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for elections, national wide presidential election was conducted. Islam A. Karimov received the absolute majority of votes and was elected into that high post. On March 26, 1995, in accordance with a decree of Oliy Majlis, national-wide referendum prolonged the term of office of the President Islam A. Karimov till 2000. On November 18, 1991, the VIII th session of the Supreme Council adopted the Law on State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On July 2, 1992, the session of the Supreme Council confirmed a new State Emblem of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan. On December 8, 1992, the session of the Supreme Council, after national-wide discussions, confirmed «The Law on Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan». On December 10, 1992, the Law on State Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was passed. On January 14, 1992, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was organized. Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Finance Corporation (IFC). On July 1, 1994, the national currency (soum) was put into circulation. On October 14, 1994, on the 63-d session of the General Assembly of Interpol, Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Organization of the Criminal Police. On May 7, 1993, May 5, 1994, August 30, 1995, April 26, 1996, August 29, 1996 orders, medals and titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan were instituted, on January 6, 2000 Islam A. Karimov was reelected into the head of the state.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

presidential election, session, conduct, Supreme Soviet, receive, elect, absolute, head of the state, majority of votes, brave, in accordance with, decisive, decree, step, currency, secret ballot, put into circulation, Armed Forces, Criminal Police, prolong, struggle, term of office, on the basis, adopt, universal, confirm, equal, order, direct, title, suffrage.

A "Can" modal fe'li biror narsa bo'lishi mumkinligini yoki biror kim biror ish qila olishligini (qo'lidan kelishi, eplay olishi, uddalashi va hokazo) ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. **"Can"** modal fe'lidan keyin fe'lning infintiv shakli **"to"** yuklamasisiz qo'llaniladi:

- We **can see** the lake from our bedroom window. - Biz yotoqxonamiz derazasidan ko'lni ko'rib tura olamiz. (=bizga ko'rinish turadi)
- I haven't got. a pen. ¹ "You **can use** mine." - "Menda ruchka yo'q." "Menikin iishlataver / ishlatishing mumkin."
- **Can** you **speak** any foreign languages? - Birorta chet tilida gaplasha olasizmi?
- I **can come** and **see** you tomorrow if you like. - (Agar) xo'p desangiz ertaga sizni ko'rgani kelishim mumkin.
- The word 'play' **can be** a noun or a verb. - "'Play" so'zi ot yoki fe'l bo'lishi mumkin. Inkori shakli - **"can't"** (**can not**):
- I'm afraid I **can't** come to the party on Friday. Afsus men juma kungi ziyofatga kelolmayman.

B "Can" o'rnida **"(be) able to"** ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin ko'pincha **"can"** qo'llaniladi:

- We are **able to see** the lake from our bedroom window. - Biz yotoqxonamiz derazasidan ko'lni ko'rib tura olamiz. Lekin **"can"** modal fe'lining atiga ikkita shakli - hozirgi zamonda **"can"** va o'tgan zamonda **"could"** shakllari bor xolos. Shuning uchun ba'zan **"(be) able to"** dan foydalanishga to'g'ri keladi.

Qiyoslang:

I can't sleep. - Men uxlay olmayapman / uxlay olmayman.

Tolib **can** come tomorrow. - Tolib ertaga kela oladi / kelishi mumkin.

Malika **can** speak French, Spanish and English. - Malika fransuzcha, ispancha va inglizcha gaplasha oladi.

C "Could" va **"was able to"**

"Could" ba'zan **"can"** ning o'tgan zamon shakli sifatida qo'llanilishi mumkin. **"Could"** asosan quyidagi fe'liar bilan ishlatiladi:

see - ko'rmoq, **hear** - eshiloq, **smell** - hid bilmoq, **taste** - tatimoq, ta'm bilmoq
feel - his qilmoq, **remember** - eslamoq, **understand** - tushunmoq

- We had a lovely room in the hotel. We **could see** the lake. - Mehmonxonada ajoyib xonamiz bor edi. Bizga ko'l ko'rinish turardi.
 - As soon as I walked into the room, I **could smell** gas. - Xonaga qadam bosgan zahotim gaz isi dimog'imga urildi.
 - I was sitting at the back of the theatre and **couldn't hear** very well. - Men teatrdan orqada o'tirgandim, yaxshi eshita olmadim.
- "Could"** doimiy qobiliyatni yoki biror ish qilish uchun izojat ma'nolarini ifodalash uchun ham ishlatiladi:
- My grandfather **could** speak five languages. - Mening bobom beshta tilda gaplasha olgan.
 - We were totally free. We **could** do what we wanted. (= we were allowed to do) - Biz batamom ozod edik. Biz nima xohlasak shuni qila olardik. (=bizga ijozat berilgan edi)

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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Theme 12

The period of Timurids. Modal verbs **may/might**

Plan:

1. The period of Timurids
2. Modal verbs **may/might**

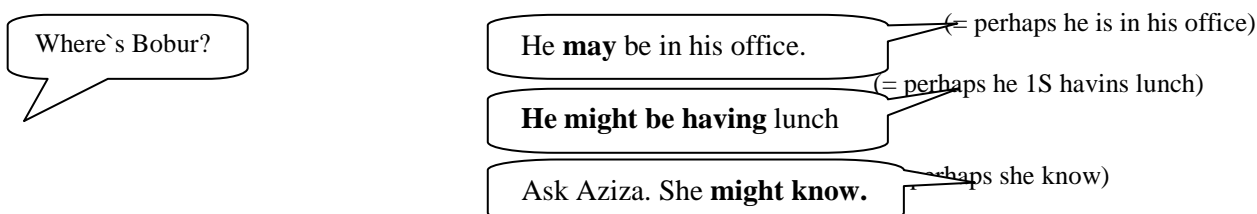
There is a book describing Temur's life, "Temuri-Tuzuki", which became famous in the East and in the West and has been translated into many foreign languages. Nowadays copies of this book are kept in the state libraries of Uzbekistan, England, France, the USA, Finland, Iran, India, Turkey, Egypt, Yemen and other countries.

The reason the book became famous is that it includes ways to run a government, rules for organising an army and ways to win battles. This book was very important and useful to many kings and governors. Many governors kept it in their libraries and learned the arts of leading governments. For example: in Bobur's generation, Shah Jahan; the khan of Kokand, Muhammad Ashkoi (1821-1842); the Amir of Bukhara, Abdullahadkhan (1885-1910) and others ordered their assistants to make copies of the book.

The book "Temuri-Tuzuki" attracted the attention not only of rulers and governors, but also of political scientists and historians. It was translated into English in 1830, into Urdu in 1845, into Russian in 1894 and 1934, and into old Uzbek in 1835. In Temur's motherland, in his native country of Uzbekistan, it was translated into modern Uzbek and published in 1991.

According to the views of many historians, this book was first written in Turkish and one copy was kept by the governor of Yemen. It was first translated by Atturbat from Turkish.

You are looking for Bobur. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.



"**may/might**" modal fe'llari o'zbek tilida "*mumkin*, *mayli*" ma'nolarini anglatadi. Odatda "**may**" o'rnida "**might**" ishlatilishi mumkin:

- It **may** be true, or It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true) - Rost bo'lishi mumkin. (=ehtimol rostdir)
- She **might** know, or She **may** know. - U bilishi mumkin. Inkori shakllari "**may not**" va "**might not**" (**mightn't**):
- It **may not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true) - Rost bo'lmasligi mumkin. (= ehtimol rost emasdir)
- She **might not** work here any more. (= perhaps she doesn't work here) - U endi bu yerda ishlamasligi mumkin. Ushbu strukturaga e'tibor bering:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not)	be (true / in his office etc.) be (doing / working / having etc.) know / work / want etc.
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B O'tgan zamondagi ish-harakatga nisbatan so'zlovchining gumoni, taxminini ifodalash uchun "**may have (done)**" yoki "**might have (done)**" ishlatiladi:

- A: I wonder why Kamola didn't answer the phone. - Qiziq, Kamola nima uchun telefonga javob bermadi ekan.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep) - U uxlayotgan bo'lishi mumkin. (= ehtimol u uxlayotgandir)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere. - Sumkamni hech qayerdan topa olmayapman.
B: You **might have left** it in the shop. - Sen uni do'konda qoldirgan bo'lishing mumkin.
- A: I was surprised that Kamola wasn't at the meeting yesterday. - Men Kamola kecha majlisda bo'lmaganiga hayron qoldim
B: She **might not have known** about it. - U bu haqida bilmagan bo'lishi mumkin.

- A: F wonder why Dovud was in such a bad mood yesterday. - Hayronman, nima uchun Dovud kecha shunchalik yonion kayfiyatda bo'ldi ekan.

B: He may not have been feeling well. - U o'zini yaxshi his qilmayotgan bo'lishi mumkin. **Quyidagi strukturaga** e'tibor bering:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) been (doing / working / feeling etc.) known / had / wanted / left etc.
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C Ba'zan "**could**" modal fe'li "**may / might**" ga sinonim sifatida qo'llanilishi mumkin:

- It's strange story, but it **could be** true. (= it **may/might** be true) - G'alati hikoya ekan, lekin rost bo'lishi mumkin.
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it) - Siz sumkangizni do'konda qoldirgan bo'lishingiz mumkin.

Lekin "**couldn't**" (inkor shakl) "**may not**" va "**might not**" inkor shakllaridan mazmunan farq qiladi. Qiyoslang:

- Sora **couldn't have got** my message. Otherwise she would have replied. (= it is not possible that she got my message) - Sora niening xatimni olmagan bo'lsa kerak /olgan bo'lishi mumkin emas. Bo'lmasa, u javob qaytarar edi.
- I wonder why Sora hasn't replied to my message. I suppose she **might not have got** it. (= perhaps she didn't get it, and perhaps she did) - Qiziq, nimaga Sora mening xatimga javob qaytarmadi ekan. Chamasi u uni olmagan bo'lsa kerak / olmagan bo'lishi mumkin (=ehtimol olgandir, ehtimol olmagandir).

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

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Theme 13

History of Great Britain. Modal verbs must\have to Plan:

1. History of Great Britain
2. Modal verbs must\have to

England is the largest and the richest part of GB. Its' capital is London. The biggest industrial cities are London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other interesting cities as York, Chester, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Stonehenge is one of the most popular prehistoric places in England. It is situate in the south-west of England. It is a circle of enormous stones (4 meters high) 80 meters across. Why it was built—is a mystery. However, there are suggestions. *One explorers say that it used to be an ancient observatory (there some astronomic sence in the position of stones), others—a temple and so on.*

Salisbury Cathedral is an example of splendid English gothic architecture. The oldest of England and one of four copies of Magna Charta are situated there.

Chester is a very important city in the north-west. The word "chester" appeared from a latin word "chesta", which meant "forted camp". It used to be a roman fortress. Now there is museum of both modern and ancient toys. There about 5.000 exhibits there.

Oxford is the home of oldest English university. Christ Church is the most famous college of university. It has a great hall, which has been built during the reign of King Henry the VIII and its' chapel became the cathedral of Oxford.

Cambridge is the home of the second oldest university of England.

York was the capital of Northern England. And it is one of the best preserved Medieval cities not only in England , but also in whole Europe. It was built by romans. Ruled by Vikings and conquered by anglo-saxon.

Birmingham is the city of 1.500 trades, because of great variety of industries.

A 'Have to do something' - biron ish qilish zarur / shart / kerak bo'lmoq; to'g'ri kel(ib qol)moq:

- You can't turn right here. You **have to turn** left. - Sen bu yerdan o'ngga burila olmaysan. Chapga burilishing kerak.
- I have to wear glasses for reading. - Men o'qish uchun ko'zoynak taqishim kerak.
- Jobir can't come out with us this evening. He **has to work** late. - Jobir kcchqurun biz bilan ko'chaga chiqolmaydi. Unga kechgacha ishlashga to'g'ri kelib qoldi.
- Last week Madina broke her arm and **had to go** to hospital. - O'tgan hafta Madinaning qo'li sinib qoldi va kasalxonaga borishga to'g'ri keldi.
- I haven't had to go. to the doctor for ages. - Anchadan buyon doktorga , borishim shart bo'lmadi.

So'roq va inkor gaplarda "**do/does/did**" yordamchi fe'llaridan foydalaniladi (*present and past simple*):

- What **do I have to** do to get a new driving licence? (*not* What have T to do?) - Yangi haydovchilik guvohnomasi olish uchun nima qilishim kerak.
- Karima doesn't have to work Saturdays, (*not* Karima hasn't to) - Karimaga shanba kunlari ishlash sharf mas.
- Why **did** you **have to** leave early? - Nima uchun erta jo'nashingiz kerak edi?
- “**have to**” modal fe'li '**will**' va '**might/may**' bilan birga ishlatilishi mumkin:
- If the pain gets worse, **you'll have to go** to the doctor. - Og'riq zo'raysa, doktorga borishingizga to'g'ri keladi.
- I might have **to** work late tomorrow evening, *or* **1 may have to work** ... (= it's possible that I will have to) - Ertaga kechqurun kechgacha ishlashimga to'g'ri kelishi mumkin.

B 'Must' modal fe'li '**have to**' bilan mazmunan o'xshash:

- It's later than I thought. **I must go. or I have to go.** - O'ylaganimdan ham kech bo'lib qolibdi. Men ketishim kerak.
- '**Must**' o'z fikrini bildirish (masalan, biror ish qilish zarurligini aytish yoki biror ish qilishni tavsiya etish) uchun qo'llaniladi. Ayni shu o'rinda '**have to**' ham ishlatilishi mumkin:
- I haven't spoken to Sohiba for ages. **I must phone** her. (= **I say this is necessary**) - Men qachonlardan buyon Sohiba bilan gaplashmadim. Unga telefon qilib qo'yishim kerak.
- Malik is a really nice person. You must meet him. (I recommend this) - Malik juda ochiqko'ngil inson. Sen u bilan tanishib olishing, kerak-da.
- Biror kishining biror ish qilishi shartligini, majburligini ifodalash uchun '**have to**' ishlatiladi ('**must**' ishlatilmaydi). Bunda so'zlovchining o'z shaxsiy fikrini ifodalamaydi:
- I have **to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion) - Men har kuni 8.30 dan 5.30 gacha ishlashim kerak.
- Jamila **has to travel** a lot for her work. - Jamilaga o'z ishi yuzasidan ko'p safarga chiqishiga to'g'ri keladi. Lekin yozma qoidalar va ko'rsal malarda ko'pincha '**must**' ishlatiladi:
- Applications for the job **must be received** by 18 May. - Ishga arizalar 18-maygacha qabul qilinishi shart.
- (*exam instruction*) You **must write** your answers in ink. - (*imtihon yo'riqnomasi*) Javoblaringizni siyoh(li ruchka) bilan yozishingiz shart.
- O'tgan zamonda '**must**' ishlatilmaydi:
- We **had to leave** early, (*not* we must) - Erta jo'nashimizga to'g'ri keldi.

C “Mustn't” va “don't have to” mazmuniga ko'ra bir-biridan tamoman farq qiladi:

mustn't do something - biror ishni bajarimasligi kerak / shart; bajarish mumkin emas:

- You must keep it a secret. You **mustn't tell** anyone. (= don't tell anyone) - Sen buni sir saqlashing kerak. Uni hech kimga ayl masliging kerak.
- I promised I would be on time. I **mustn't be** late. (= I must be on time) - Men vaqtida kelishga so'z berganman. Kech qolmasligim kerak.

don't have to do something - biror ishni bajarishi shart emas / hojati yo'q:

- You **don't have to** tell him, but you can if you want to. - Sen unga aytish ing sharf mas, lekin xohlasang aytib qo'yaver.
- I **don't have to** be at the meeting, but I think I'll go anyway. - Mening majlisda bo'lishim sharf mas, lekin menimcha nima bo'lganda ham boraman.

D 'Have to' o'rnida ?have got to' ishlatilishi mumkin:

- I've got to work tomorrow, *or* **I have to** work tomorrow. - Men ertaga ishlashim kerak.
- When has Lobar got **to go**? *or* When **does** Lobar **have to go**? - Lobar qachon ketishi kerak?

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

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Theme 14

Prehistoric period. Modal verbs need\should Plan:

1. Prehistoric period
2. Modal verbs need\should

The last great wilderness

A lot of people think that Scotland is a part of England but this is untrue. Scotland is in fact a part of Great Britain. It is governed from London but in many ways it is separate nation. It has its own capital city Edinburgh its own laws and its own stamps. It even has its own language Gaelic spoken now by only a few people in the islands.

There are only about five million Scots and most of them live in the southern half of the country called the "Lowlands" where the major cities are situated.

But most holiday visitors to Scotland go to the Highlands because of the high mountains and deep valleys clean rivers and cold "lochs".

The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals like the golden eagle and the wildcat which are found nowhere else in Britain. It is a lonely wild and empty land. Only two per cent of the British population live there and the population is getting smaller all the time. There is very little work so most of the young people who are born there have to move south to find a job. Perhaps the Highlands of Scotland will become the last great wilderness of Europe.

A "Should" modal fe'li maslahat berish yoki o'z fikrini bildirish uchun ishlatiladi va o'zbek tiliga **"kerak / yaxshi bo'la(r)di"** deya tarjima qilinadi:

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed. - Charchaganga o'xshaysiz. Yotsangiz yaxshi bo'lardi.
- The government should do more to reduce crime! - Hukumat jinoyatni kamaytirish uchun ko'proq ishlarni amalga oshirishi kerak.
- "Should we invite Husan to the party?" 'Yes, I think we **should.**' - 'Husanni bazmga taklif qilishimiz kerakmi?' 'Ha, menimcha, taklif qilsak yaxshi bo'ladi.'
- **Should** ko'pincha **'I think / I don't think / Do you think ... ?'** iboralaridan keyin ishlatiladi:
- **I think the government should** do more to reduce crime. - Menimcha, hukumat jinoyatni kamaytirish uchun ko'proq ishlarni amalga oshirsa yaxshi bo'lardi.
- I don't think you should work so hard. - Men siz bunchalik qattiq ishlashingiz kerak deb o'ylamayman.
- **'Do you think I should** apply for this job?' 'Yes, I think you should.' - 'Sizningcha men shu ishga hujjat topshirsam yaxshi bo'larmikan?' 'Ha, menimcha topshirsang yaxshi bo'ladi.'

'Shouldn't do something' - biror ishni qilmasa yaxshi bo'lar edi / qilmaslik kerak / biror ishni qilish yaxshi emas:

- You **shouldn't believe** everything you read in the newspapers. - Sening gazetadan o'qigan hamma narsaga ishonaverishing yaxshi emas / o'qigan barcha narsaga ishonmasliging kerak.

'Should' modal fe'li **'must'** va **'have to'** kabi kuchli majburiyat mazmunini ariglatmaydi:

- You **should apologise.** - Uzu so'rab qo'ysang yaxshi bo'lar edi.
- You **must apologise.** / You **have to apologise.** (= you have no alternative) - Uzu so'rashing shart / uzur so'rashga majbursan. (=uzur so'rashdan boshqa chorang yo'q)

B 'Should' noto'g'ri bajarilayotgan biror ishni qanday qilsa to'g'ri bo'lishligini yoki so'zlovchi uning qanday sodir bo'lishini umid qilganligini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

- I wonder where Zebo is. She **should be** here by now. - Qiziq, Zebo qayerda ekan. U hozirgacha shu yerda bo'lishi kerak edi.
- The price on this packet is wrong. It **should be** ? 2.50, not ? 3.50. - Manavi paketga qo'yilgan narx noto'g'ri. U ? 3.50 emas, ? 2.50 bo'lishi kerak.
- That man on the motorbike **should be wearing** a helmet. - Anavi mototsikldagi kishi qalpoq kiyib olsa yaxshi bo'lar edi / kiyib olishi kerak.

'Should' biror ish sodir bo'lishini umid qilayotganligini yoki taxminini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **should pass.** - U imtihonga juda qattiq o'qiyapti, demak o'tsa kerak.
- There are plenty of hotels in the town. It **shouldn't be** difficult to find somewhere to stay. - Shaharchada mehmonxonalar ko'p. Turishga biror joy topish qiyin bo'lmasa kerak.

C 'Should have done' - (o'tgan zamonda) **biror ishni qilganida yaxshi bo'lardi / qilishi kerak edi:**

- You missed a great party last night. You **should have come.** Why didn't you? - Sen o'tgan kecha zo'r ziyofatdan qolding-da. Kelganingda yaxshi bo'lardi / kelishing kerak edi. Nega kelmading?
- I wonder why they're so late. They **should have arrived** long ago. - Qiziq, nega ular kech qolishdi ekan. Ular ancha oldin kelishi kerak edi.

'Shouldn't have done something' - **biror ishni qilmasa (yaxshi) bo'lardi / qilmagani yaxshiydi / qilmasligi kerak edi:**

- I'm feeling sick. I **shouldn't have eaten** so much. - Mazam qochyapti. Bunchalik ko'p ovqat yemasam bo'lar ekan.
- She **shouldn't have been listening** to our conversation. It was private. (= she was listening) - U bizning gaplarimizni eshitmagani yaxshi edi / eshitmasligi kerak edi. Bu o'zaro gap edi.

Qiyoslang: should (do) va should have (done):

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed now. - Charchabsan shekilli. Endi borib yotsang (yaxshi) bo'lardi.
- You went to bed very late last night. You **should have gone** to bed earlier. - Sen o'tgan kecha rdsa kech yotding. Ertaroq yotganingda yaxshi bo'lardi / yotishing kerak edi.

D 'Ought to' modal fe'li '**should**' modal fe'liga sinonim hisoblanadi, farqi: '**should**' modal fe'lidan keyin infinitive '**to**' yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi - '**should do**' = '**ought to do**':

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job? (= Do you think I should apply ... ?)
- Javlon **ought not to go to** bed so late. (=Javlon shouldn't go ...)
- It was a great party last night. You **ought to have come**.
- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **ought to pass**.

Homework: retell the text

Literature

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4. Uzbekistan: On The Threshold of XXI Century. I.A. Karimov. 1997.

Theme 15

Grammar exercises. Intermediate test

Plan:

1. Doing exercises
2. Do the test

1. I would rather you ... at home tonight. It's going to snow.

- a) to stay c) staying
- b) stayed d) to have stayed

2. The novel is more than good story: it has a deep ... meaning.

- a) interior c) inner
- b) inside d) input

3. I can assure you that we won't change our ...

- a) politics c) politic
- b) political d) policy

4. Our company is a small organization with only a few ...

- a) employees c) employers
- b) employs d) employment

5. When I was in the hotel, my money ...

- a) was stolen c) were stolen
- b) were stealing d) has been stolen

6. English people ... less friendly than the Italians.

- a) are thought being
- b) are thought to be
- c) think to be
- d) are thinking of to be

7. To save time, I suggest ... the economic issues while having dinner in the restaurant.

- a) us to discuss
- b) we are going to discuss
- c) for us to discuss
- d) that we should discuss

8. We were so ... with watching TV that we all went to bed very early.

- a) bored c) interested
- b) boring d) tired

9. He ... that the people he works with are all very much attached to their jobs.

- a) tells c) says
- b) speaks d) talks

10. The police ... the kidnapper from escaping all exits.

- a) prevented c) encouraged
- b) allowed d) avoided

11. You've made a spelling mistake in this letter but it ...

- a) matters at lot c) is no matter
- b) doesn't matter d) isn't mattering

12. I once heard him ... on the domestic economy.

- a) to give a talk
- b) so that he may give a talk
- c) give a talk
- d) gave a talk

13. People who live in cities tend to suffer ... stress more than people in the countryside.

- a) for c) - (no word)
- b) of d) from

14. Who do you ... the property with?

- a) divide c) share
- b) separate d) participate

15. The boy fell into the river, but fortunately we ... save him from drowning.

- a) were able to c) were allowed
- b) couldn't d) could have to

16. ... a draw, the winner will be decided by the toss of a coin.

- a) In relation to
- b) I accordance with
- c) In the event of
- d) On the basis of

17. Research scientists are still looking for a cure ... heart diseases.

- a) for c) to
- b) against d) on

18. He was so tired that he ... asleep in the chair.

- a) dropped c) fell
- b) went d) became

19. I'm afraid you can't have that fridge. It has already ...

- a) spoken c) been spoken of
- b) been spoken for d) be spoken

20. Hurry up! It's getting late. You ... the train.

- a) will miss c) are going to miss
- b) will have missed d) will be missing

Complete the sentences using should + the following: ask be leave listen say worry

- 1 It's strange that he *should be* late. He's usually on time.
- 2 It's funny that you..... that. I was going to say the same thing.

- 3 It's only natural that parents..... about their children.
- 4 Isn't it typical of Joe that he.....without saying goodbye to anybody?
- 5 I was surprised that they.....me for advice. What advice could I give them?
- 6 I'm going to give you all some essential information, so it's important that everybody
..... very carefully.

Homework: Do some new tests.

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
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Theme 16

The history of the USA. The present passive

Plan:

1. The history of the USA
2. The present passive

The United States of America were founded on the 4th of July in 1776. Since 1783, when the struggle for Independence ended in favour of the colonists, the USA has steadily increased its power, and the original thirteen States have now grown to fifty. The United States lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific to the west, the Dominion of Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. The name America comes from «amalic» or «emmerich», an old — German word spread through Europe by the Goths, and softened in Latin to «Americus» and in Italian to «Amerigo». The USA covers an area of 3, 022, 387 square miles, and is divided into fifty states and the District of Columbia, the seat of the national government.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

central part, to be founded, continent, struggle for Independence, come from, spread, through Europe, soften, over, United States of America, seat of the national government, end, in favour of the colonists, steadily increase.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The United States of America».

3. When was the United States of America founded?
2. Where are the United States situated?
3. What is the origin of the name America?
4. What is the territory of the USA?
5. What is the USA divided into?

Aniq nisbatda ish-harakatni gapdagi ega bajaradi:

- My grandfather was a builder. **He built** this house in 1935. - Mening bobom quruvchi edi. U bu uyni 1935-yilda qurgan.
- It's a big company. **It employs** two hundred people. - Bu katta kompaniya. U ikki yuz kishini ish bilan ta'minlaydi.

Ingliz tilida *passive voice* o'zbek tilidagi majhul nisbatdan farq qiladi: gapda ega ishtirok etadi, lekin ish-harakatni ega bajarmaydi, balki ish-harakat uning ustida bajariladi. Ega o'zbek tiliga tushum yoki jo'nalish kelishigidagi to'ldiruvchi sifatida tarjima qilinadi:

- This house is quite old. **It was built** in 1935. - Bu uy rosa eski. U 1935-yilda qurilgan.
- Two hundred people are **employed** by the company. - Tkki yuz kishi kompaniya tomonidan ish bilan ta'minlangan.

B Majhul nisbatda ko'piricha ish-harakat bajaruvchisi ko'rsatilmaydi yoki ko'rsatish muhim bo'lmasligi mumkin:

- A lot of money was **stolen** in the robbery. - O'g'irlikda ko'p pul o'g'irlandi.
- Is this room **cleaned** every day? - Bu xona har kuni tozalanadimi?

Ish-harakat bajaruvchisini ko'rsatish uchun "by" ishlatiladi, o'zbek tiliga ko'pincha "tomonidan" (ba'zan "-ning / -dan / tufayli" va h.) deya tarjima qilinishi mumkin:

- This house was built by my **grandfather**. - Bu uy bobom tomonidan qurilgan.
- Two hundred people are employed by **the company**.

C Majhul nisbat "be (is/was etc.) + past participle (done/cleaned/seen etc.)" tarzida yasaladi:

(be) done (be) cleaned (be) damaged (be) built (be) seen etc.

Noto'g'ri tuslanuvchi o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlarini (done/seen/known etc.) *Appendix I* - 1-ilovadan ko'ring.

Oddiy hozirgi va o'tgan zamonlardagi aniq (*active*) va majhul (*passive*) nisbat shakllarini o'rganing:

Present simple

active: **clean(s)** / seefs) etc.

Somebody cleans this room everyday.

!

passive: **am/is/are** + cleaned/seen etc.

This room is cleaned every day.

- Many accidents are caused by careless driving. - Ko'p yo'l hodisalari ehtiyotsiz mashina haydashdan kelib chiqadi

- I'm not often invited to parties. - Men ko'pincha ziyofatlarga taklif qilinmayman.
- How is this word pronounced? - Bu so'z qanday talaffuz qilinadi.

Past simple

active: cleaned/saw etc.

Somebody cleaned this room yesterday.

_____!

passive: was/were + cleaned/seen etc.

This room was cleaned yesterday.

- We **were woken** up by a loud noise during the night. - Biz tunda qattiq ovozdan uyg'onib ketdik.
- 'Did you go to the party?'¹ 'No, I **wasn't invited**.'¹ - "Bazmga bordingmi?" "Yo'q, meni taklif qilishmadi."
- How much money was stolen in the robbery? - O'g'irlikda qancha pul o'g'irlandi?

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
2. Prakticheskaya Grammatika Angliyskogo Yazika, Kachalova, E.E. Izrailevich. Bishkek, 2001.
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Theme 17

Washington D.C. The past passive

Plan:

1. Washington D.C.
2. The past passive

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital owes much to the first President of the USA – George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people.

Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Everyday 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

♂ Make up questions and ask each other.

Grammar: Put either an adjective or adverb.

1. They lived (happy, happily).
2. We saw a (heavy, heavily) loaded wagon.
3. The box is too (heavy, heavily).
4. She looked round (helpless, helplessly).
5. The work was (perfect, perfectly) done.
6. The weather during the last few days has been (perfect, perfectly).
7. He came into the room very (quiet, quietly).
8. He goes to school (regular, regularly).
9. It is sad that you have been ill such a long time.

passive: (to) be + done/cleaned/seen etc.

" **The room** will be cleaned later.

• The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late. - Vaziyat jiddiy. O'ta kech bo'lmasidan avval biror chora ko'rilishi kerak.

• A mystery is something that can't be explained. - Jumboq tushintirib bo'lmaydigan bir narsadir.

• The music was very loud and could be heard from a long way away. - Musiqqa juda baland edi va uzoqdan eshitilib turar edi.

• A new supermarket is going to be built next year. - Kelasi yili yangi supermarket qurishmoqchi.

• Please go away. I want to be left alone. - Iltimos nariroq keting. Men yolg'iz qolishni istayman. B Majhul nisbatda infinitivning perfect shakli qo'llanilishi:

Perfect infinitive

active: (to) have + done/cleaned/seen etc.

Somebody should have cleaned **the room**

_____!
! passive: (to) have been + done/cleaned/seen etc. **The room** should have been cleaned.

- I haven't received the letter yet. It might have been sent to the wrong address. - Men xatni hali olmadim. U noto'g'ri manzilga yuborilgan bo'lishi mumkin.
- If you hadn't left the car unlocked, it wouldn't have been stolen. - Agar mashinani qulflog'liq qoldirmaganingda o'qirlab ketilgan bo'lar edi.
- There were some problems at first, but they seem to have been solved. - Avval ozroq muammolar bor edi, lekin ulami hal qilinganga o'xshaydi.

C Hozirgi va o'tgan tugallangan (*perfect*) zamonlarda majhul nisbat yasalishi:

Present perfect active: have/has + done etc.

The room looks nice. Somebody has cleaned **it**

_____!
! passive: have/has been + done etc.

The room looks nice. **It** has been cleaned.

- Have you heard? The concert has been cancelled- - Eshitdingmi? Konsert qoldirilibdi.
- Have you ever been bitten by a dog? - Hech seni it tishlaganmi?
- 'Are you going to the party?' 'No, I haven't been invited.' - "Bazmga borasanmi?" "Yo'q, taklif qilishmadi."

Past perfect

active: had + done ere.

The room looked nice. Somebody had cleaned **it**.

_____!
! passive: had been + done etc.

The room looked nice. **It** had been cleaned.

- The vegetables didn't taste very good. They had been cooked too long. - Sabzavotlar mazasi juda yaxshi emas edi Ularni haddan tashqari uzoq pishirilgan ekan.
- The car was three years old but hadn't been used very much. - Mashinaga uch yil bo'lgan edi, lekin juda ko'p ishlatilmagan edi.

D Hozirgi va o'tgan davomli (*continuous*) zamonlarda majhul nisbat yasalishi:

Present continuous

active: am/is/are + (do)ing

Somebody is cleaning **the room**, at the moment.

_____!
! passive: am/is/are + being (done)

The room is being cleaned at the moment.

- There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are being followed. - Ortimizda yurgan kimdir bor. Menimcha bizni ta'qib qilishyapti.

Past continuous

active: was/were + (do)ing

Somebody was cleaning **the room** when I arrived.

_____!
! passive: was/were + being (done)

The room, was being cleaned when I arrived.

- There was somebody walking behind us. **We were being followed**. - Ortimizda kimdir yurgan edi. Bizni ta'qib qilishayotgan edi.

Homewrok: write an essay

Literature

- 1.Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva,K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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Theme 18

Art in Uzbekistan. The future passive

Plan:

1. Art in Uzbekistan.
2. The future passive

Uzbek folklore includes songs, poems, proverbs, tales and novellas which were created by Uzbek people in the past. Most of the Uzbek folklore songs and poems were devoted to a special event of the nature (about weather, seasons etc.), and they were sung regularly. Uzbek folklore proverbs and tales were mostly directed to upbringing young generation, and they were considered to be the principles of social life.

A thousand years ago akyn narrators composed the heroic epic "*Alpamysh*". The people of Boysun consider themselves to be the descendants of the legendary **Alpamysh**. They tell stories about him and his deeds relevant to surrounding gorges and villages. Thus it is no wonder that along with 19 other regions in the world, in 2001 Boysun District was included in the **UNESCO** List of "*Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity*". Every year the participants of 'Boysun's spring' come from scores of countries. The festival attracts a lot of professional and amateur folklorists. During the festival one can travel in time and learn the ancient secrets of fire-worshippers' rituals and shaman cults, make acquaintance with the life of the distinctive region where culture and traditions of ancient peoples have been well preserved.

A I was offered ... / we were given... etc.

Aniq nisbatda ba'zi fe'llarga ikkita to'ldiruvchi (*object*) bog'lanishi mumkin. Masalan, **give**:

- Somebody gave **the police** **the information**. (= Somebody gave the information to the police)
object 1 *object 2*

Demak majhul nisbatdagi ikkita gap tuzish mumkin, lekin o'zbek tiliga tushum va jo'naiish kclishigida turjima qilinadi:

- **The police** were given the information. - Politsiyaga ma'lumot berildi.

or **The information** was given to the police. - Ma'lumot(ni) politsiyaga berildi. Ikkita to'ldiruvchi bilan bog'lanadigan boshqa fe'llar:

ask offer pay show teach tell

Bu fe'llar ishtirok etgan majhul nisbatdagi gaplar shaxsni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan boshlanadi:

- I was **offered** the job, but I refused it. - Menga ish taklif qilishdi, lekin men rad etdim.
- You **will be given** plenty of time to decide. - Sizga qaror qabul qilish uchun ko'p vaqt beriladi.
- **Have you been shown** the new machine? - Sizga yangi dastgohni ko'rsatishdimi?
- **The men were paid** 40000 sums to do the work. - Ishni bajarganligi uchun erkaklarga 40000 so'm to'landi.

B I don't like being ...

"-ing" shakl - *gerund* ning majhul nisbatdagi oddiy shakli: **being done / being seen** va hokazo.

Qiyoslang:

active: 1 don't like **people telling me** what to do. - Odamlarning menga aql o'rgatishlarini yoqtirmayman.

passive: 1 don't like **being told** what to do. - Menga aql o'rgatishlarini yoqtirmayman.

- I remember **being taken** to the zoo when I was a child. - Bolaligimda meni zooparkka olib borishgani esimda.
- Sardor hates **being kept** waiting. - Sardor kuttirib qo'yishlarini jini suymaydi.
- We managed to climb over the wall without **being seen**. - Biz ko'rinmasdan devordan oshib o'ta oldik.

C I was born ...

- **I was born** in Uychi. - Men Uychida tug'ilganman.
- Where **were** you **born**? (*not* Where are you born?) - Qayerda tug'ilgansan?
- How many babies **are born** every day? - Har kuni qancha chaqaloq tug'iladi?

D Get fe'li bilan majhul nisbat yasalihi:

Majhul nisbatda "be" fe'li o'rnida "**get**" feli ishlatilishi mumkin:

- There was a fight at the party, but nobody **got hurt**. (= nobody **was** hurt) - Bazmda mushtlashuv bo'ldi, lekin hech kim jarohatlanmadi.

- I *don't* often **get invited** to parties. (= I'm not often **invited**) - Meni ziyofatlarga ko'p taklif qilishmaydi.

- I'm surprised Lola **didn't get offered** the job. (= Lola **wasn't offered** the job) - Lolaga ish berishmaganiga hayronman.

Lekin "**get**" fe'li majhul nisbatdagi his-tuyg'uni, aqliy faoliyatni ifodalaydigan fe'llar bilan ishlatilmaydi:

- Jalil is liked by everybody, (*not* gets liked) - Jalil hammaga yoqadi.

- He was a mystery man. Very little was known about him. (*not* got known) - U sirli kishi. U haqida juda oz bilishadi.

"**Get**" fe'li asosan og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi. "Be" fe'li har qanday o'rinlarda ishlatilishi mumkin.

"**Get**" quyidagi birikmalarda ishlatilishi mumkin (garchi majhul nisbatni anglatmasa ham):

get married - turmush qurmoq (= uylanmoq / erga tegmoq)

get divorced - ajrashmoq, turmushi / nikohi buzilmoq

get lost (- not know where you are) - yo'ldan adashmoq

get dressed (= put on your clothes) - kiyinmoq

get changed (= change your clothes) - kiyimini almashtirmoq

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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Theme 19
Art in Great Britain. Grammar exercises
Plan:

1. Art in Great Britain.
2. Grammar exercises

The most popular entertainment in our home life is television. We have a choice between five channels ORT, RTR and 3 commercial channels. There is also a cable TV station in our town. Television plays an important role in our life. It informs people about current events both national and international, the latest achievements in science and culture, and offers some programs, which are both interesting and stimulating. Every day we can see different tips of programs on TV. News is broadcast at regular intervals. They also present operas, ballets, music concerts and various shows. Broadcast for schools are produced on five days of the week, during school hours. In the late afternoon and early evening TV channels showed special programs for children. In the evenings and at weekends there are broadcasts of sports events. A large time of TV evening's time is occupied by films and serials, but as for me I like quizzes. A quizzes-program is a question and an answer competition which offers money and other prizes and to the winners. Such programs as "Wonders field", "Brain ring", "What, Where, When", "Guess the melody" are me favorite ones, because they are both informative and interesting. But best of all I like the programs of "Travels club", because it gives me a chance to travel of other the world with out living home. Far away countries and their customs and traditional are come into my living room.

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure have something done.

- 1 We are having the house painted.....(the house / paint) at the moment.
- 2 I lost my key. I'll have to.....(another key / make).
- 3 When was the last time you.....(your hair / cut)?
- 4.....(you / a newspaper / deliver) to your house every day, or do you go out and buy one?
- 5 A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?
 B: Oh, we.....(a garage / build).
- 6 A: Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?
 B: I'm afraid I.....(not / the film / develop) yet.
- 7 This coat is dirty. I must.....(it/clean).
- 8 If you want to wear earrings, why don't you.....
 (your ears / pierce)?
- 9 A: I heard your computer wasn't working.
 B: That's right, but it's OK now. I.....(it / repair).

Homework: learn the theme

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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6. Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 1993.

Theme 20
Final test
Plan:

1. Testing

1. I would rather you ... at home tonight. It's going to snow.
 c) to stay c) staying
 d) stayed d) to have stayed
2. The novel is more than good story: it has a deep ... meaning.
 c) interior c) inner
 d) inside d) input

3. I can assure you that we won't change our ...
 c) politics c) politic
 d) political d) policy
4. Our company is a small organization with only a few ...
 c) employees c) employers
 d) employs d) employment
5. When I was in the hotel, my money ...
 c) was stolen c) were stolen
 d) were stealing d) has been stolen
6. English people ... less friendly than the Italians.
 e) are thought being
 f) are thought to be
 g) think to be
 h) are thinking of to be
7. To save time, I suggest ... the economic issues while having dinner in the restaurant.
 e) us to discuss
 f) we are going to discuss
 g) for us to discuss
 h) that we should discuss
8. We were so ... with watching TV that we all went to bed very early.
 c) bored c) interested
 d) boring d) tired
9. He ... that the people he works with are all very much attached to their jobs.
 c) tells c) says
 d) speaks d) talks
10. The police ... the kidnapper from escaping all exits.
 c) prevented c) encouraged
 d) allowed d) avoided
11. You've made a spelling mistake in this letter but it ...
 c) matters at lot c) is no matter
 d) doesn't matter d) isn't mattering
12. I once heard him ... on the domestic economy.
 e) to give a talk
 f) so that he may give a talk
 g) give a talk
 h) gave a talk
13. People who live in cities tend to suffer ... stress more than people in the countryside.
 c) for c) – (no word)
 d) of d) from
14. Who do you ... the property with?
 c) divide c) share
 d) separate d) participate
15. The boy fell into the river, but fortunately we ... save him from drowning.
 c) were able to c) were allowed
 d) couldn't d) could have to
16. ... a draw, the winner will be decided by the toss of a coin.
 e) In relation to
 f) I accordance with
 g) In the event of
 h) On the basis of
17. Research scientists are still looking for a cure ... heart diseases.
 c) for c) to
 d) against d) on
18. He was so tired that he ... asleep in the chair.
 c) dropped c) fell
 d) went d) became
19. I'm afraid you can't have that fridge. It has already ...
 c) spoken c) been spoken of
 d) been spoken for d) be spoken
20. Hurry up! It's getting late. You ... the train.
 c) will miss c) are going to miss
 d) will have missed d) will be missing

Homework. Retell the text

Literature

1. Ingliz tili. M.I Gadoyeva, K.N. Saitova, Toshkent. "O'zbekiston"-2004y (1,2,3-qism)
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