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**“Telekommunikatsiya” yo’nalishi 1-2 kurs talabalari uchun ingliz tilidan
amaliy bilim ko’nikmalarini oshirish bo’yicha o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma
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SO'Z BOSHI

Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma 1-2 kurs "Telekommunikatsiya" yonalishi talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan . O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma uchta bo'limdan iborat. Birinchi bo'lim 6 darsni, ikkinchi bo'lim 7 darsni o'z ichiga oladi, unda mutaxassisligiga oid bo'lgan matnlar, ularga xos bo'lgan og'zaki nutq vazifalari berilgan. Uchinchi bo'limda ko'plab mashqlar ingliz tili grammatikasi yordamida yoritib berilgan. Mashqlar tushunarli va ommabop tarzda keltirilgan.

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma yaratishining asosiy maqsadi milliy guruhlarda ta'lim oluvchi talabalarga ingliz tilidan amaliy bilim ko'nikmalarini va idrokini o'shish ko'zda tutilgan.

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UNIT 1

Lesson 1

INTRODUCTION

No one can deny the role of telecommunications for society. Currently hundreds of millions of people use wireless communication means. Cell phone is no longer a symbol of prestige but a tool, which lets to use working time more effectively. Considering that the main service of a mobile connection operator is providing high quality connection, much attention in the telecommunication market is paid to the spectrum of services that cell network subscriber may receive.

DEVELOPING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Late in the nineteenth century communications facilities were augmented by a new invention – telephone. In the USA its use slowly expanded, and by 1900 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company controlled 855,000 telephones; but elsewhere the telephone made little headway until the twentieth century. After 1900, however, telephone installations extended much more rapidly in all the wealthier countries. The number of telephones in use in the world grew at almost 100 per cent per decade. But long-distance telephone services gradually developed and began to compete with telegraphic business. A greater contribution to long-range communication came with the development of wireless. Before the outbreak of the First World War wireless telegraphy was established as a means of regular communication with ships at sea, and provided a valuable supplement to existing telegraph lines and cables. In the next few years the telephone systems of all the chief countries were connected with each other by radio. Far more immediate was the influence that radio had through broadcasting and by television, which followed it at an interval of about twenty-five years.

Telephones are as much a form of infrastructure as roads or electricity, and competition will make them cheaper. Losses from lower prices will be countered by higher usage, and tax revenues will benefit from the faster economic growth that telephones bring about. Most important of all, by cutting out the need to install costly cables and microwave transmitters, the new telephones could be a boon to the remote and poor regions of the earth. Even today, half the world's population lives more than two hours away from a telephone, and that is one reason why they find it hard to break out of their poverty. A farmer's call for advice could save a whole crop; access to a handset could help a small rural business sell its wares. And in rich places with reasonable telephone systems already in place, the effect of new entrants – the replacement of bad,

overpriced services with clever, cheaper ones – is less dramatic but still considerable.

Global phones are not going to deliver all these benefits at once, or easily. Indeed, if the market fails to develop, it could prove too small to support the costs of launching satellites. Still, that is a risk worth taking. And these new global telephones reflect a wider trend. Lots of other new communication services – on-line film libraries, personal computers that can send video-clips and sound-bites as easily as they can be used for writing letters, terrestrial mobile-telephone systems cheap enough to replace hard-wired family sets – are already technically possible. What they all need is deregulation. Then any of them could bring about changes just as unexpected and just as magical as anything that Alexander Graham Bell's telephone has already achieved

Vocabulary

deny - 1) inkor qilmoq, 2) teskarisini tasdiqlamoq, 3) rad qilmoq, 5) xalaqit qilmoq;

augment - o'sish;

elsewhere - 1) qayerdadir boshqa joyda 2) qayergadir boshqa joyga

headway - oldinga harakat 2) rivojlanish, omad 3) yoruqdan tushgan shula, balandlik (tonnel) 4) harakat intervali (yo'nalishli transport vositalari)

rapidly - tez;

outbreak - 1) otilish, yorib o'tish, portlash, behosdan paydo bo'lish, boshlanish 2) qo'zg'olon, isyon, g'azablanish, g'alayon 3) otilish, qatlamning yuqoriga chiqish;

valuable - qadrli, qimmat, qimmatbaho, qimmatli, yuqori bahoi ;

supplement - qo'shish, qo'shimcha qilmoq, ilova;

revenues - daromad, kirim;

reason - tafakkur, idrok, aql, zakovat 2) aql bilan ishlash 3) sabab, asos, tashkil etish, negiz;

poverty - kambag'allik, ehtiyoj, fikrning sayozligi;

entrants - (qayergadir) kiradigan, (qaysidir korxonaga) kirish 2) (shaharga) kelgan, kelayotgan;

replacement - qaytish 2) almashtirish;

overpriced - narxini oshirish;

unexpected - kutilmagan, to'satdan;

deregulation - boshqarishni to'xtatish;

terrestrial - 1) yerlik 2) a) yerda ro'y berayotgan, quruqlikda b) yerni ustida yki tagida yashovchi;

augmented - 1) o'sish 2) qo'shilish 3) kuchaytirish, ko'tarish, kattaytirish, kengaytirish ;

installations - qo'shish, o'stirish, to'ldirish, o'rnatish, lavozomga qo'yish;

wealthier - boy, juda boy;

compete - musobaqalashmoq, raqib bo'lmoq, raqobatlashmoq;

supplement - qo'shish, to'ldirish;

chief - boshqaruvchi, bosh, boshliq;

handset - 1) telefon go'shagi 2) masofadan boshqarish;

cheaper - arzon, qimmat emas;

1. Translate the text.

2. Answer the questions.

1. When did communications facilities augment by a new invention – telephone?
2. How many telephones had the American Telephone and Telegraph Company controlled by 1900?
3. What is wireless telegraphy?
4. How were telephone systems connected to all chief countries?
5. What advantages did new telephone have?
6. How long did the half of world's population live away from a telephone?
7. What do new global telephones reflect?
8. What communication services do you know?
9. Who is Alexander Graham Bell?
10. What are the role of telecommunications for society?

3. Discuss the text in groups.

4. Fill the gap with the appropriate words.

a) Late in the nineteenth centurywere augmented by a new invention – telephone.

b) In the USA its use... .., and by 1900 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company controlled 855,000 telephones; but elsewhere the telephone made little headway until the twentieth century.

c) The number of ... in use in the world grew at almost 100 per cent per decade.

d) A greater contribution to ... communication came with the development of wireless.

e) In the next few years the telephone systems of all the were connected with each other by radio.

f) ... are as much a form of infrastructure as roads or electricity, and ... will make them cheaper.

g) A farmer's call for advice could save a whole crop; access to a ... could help a small rural business sell its wares.

h) Global phones are not going to ... all these benefits at once, or easily.

- i) Then any of them could bring about changes just as unexpected and just as ... as anything that Alexander Graham Bell's telephone has already achieved.
- j) And these new global telephones ... a wider trend.
- k) Lots of other new communication services –, personal computers that can send ... and sound-bites as easily as they can be used for writing letters, terrestrial mobile-telephone systems cheap enough to replace ... family sets – are already technically possible.

Words:

communications facilities;
telephones;
deliver;
competition;
long-range;
handset;
slowly expanded;
video-clips;
chief countries;
reflect;
on-line film libraries;
hard-wired
telephones;
magical;

5. Make a summary of the text.

Lesson 2

SATTELITE SERVICES

Our world has become an increasingly complex place in which, as individuals, we are very dependent on other people and on organizations. An event in some distant part of the globe can rapidly and significantly affect the quality of life in our home country.

This increasing independence, on both a national and international scale, has led us to create systems that can respond immediately to dangers, enabling appropriate defensive or offensive actions to be taken. These systems are operating all around us in military, civil, commercial and industrial fields.

A worldwide system of satellites has been created, and it is possible to transmit signals around the globe by bouncing them from one satellite to

an earth station and thence to another satellite.

Originally designed to carry voice traffic, they are able to carry hundreds of thousands of separate simultaneous calls. These systems are being increasingly adopted to provide for business communications, including the transmission of traffic for voice, facsimile, data and vision.

It is probable that future satellite services will enable a great variety of information services to transmit directly into the home, possibly including personalized electronic mail. The electronic computer is at the heart of such systems, but the role of telecommunications is not less important. There will be a further convergence between the technologies of computing and telecommunications. The change will be dramatic: the database culture, the cashless society, the office at home, the gigabit-per-second data network.

We cannot doubt that the economic and social impact of these concepts will be very significant. Already, advanced systems of communication are affecting both the layman and the technician. Complex functions are being performed by people using advanced terminals which are intended to be as easy to use as the conventional telephone.

The new global satellite-communications systems will offer three kinds of service, which may overlap in many different kinds of receivers:

Voice. Satellite telephones will be able to make calls from anywhere on earth to anywhere else. That could make them especially useful to remote, third-world villages (some of which already use stationary satellite telephones), explorers and disaster-relief teams. Today's mobile phones depend on earth-bound transmitters, whose technical standards vary from country to country. So business travelers cannot use their mobile phones on international trips. Satellite telephones would make that possible.

Massaging. Satellite messages have the same global coverage as satellite telephones, but carry text alone, which could be useful for those with laptop computers. Equipped with a small screen like today's pagers, satellite massagers will also receive short messages.

Tracking. Voice and messaging systems will also tell their users where they are to within a few hundred meters. Combined with the messaging service, the location service could help rescue teams to find stranded adventurers, the police to find stolen cars, exporters to follow the progress of cargoes, and haulage companies to check that drivers are not detouring to the pub. Satellite systems will provide better positioning information to anyone who has a receiver for their signals.

Vocabulary

increasingly- ko'proq va ko'proq, ko'p darajada, ko'p holda;

significantly- ahamiyatli;

scale- chokma, qaynab chiqqan ko'pik, mineral qoldiq;

danger- havf;

defensive- mudofa, mudofa holati;

appropriate- 1) to'g'ri keladigan, 2) xos, imkoniyat beruvchi, bakolatberuvchi;

enabling- дающий возможность; облакающий правом; уполномочивающий;

bouncing- tirik, kayfi chog', shovqinli;

cashless- pulsiz, naqd puli bo'lmagan;

doubt- shubha, ikkilanish, qat'iyatsiz, noma'lumlik, mavhumlik;

layman- 1)qishloqli kishi 2) ustasi emas, havaskor;

overlap- qisman berkitish, birin ketin kirish, berkitish;

equipped- uskunalashtirilgan, jihozlangan;

rescue- qutqaruv;

stolen- o'g'irlash;

cargoes- yuklarni tashish;

anyone- 1)kimdir (so'roq gapda) , hech kim (inkor gapda) 2) har qanday, istalgan (ta'kid gapda)

1. Translate the text.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What fields are satellite systems operated in?
2. What possibilities do satellite systems have?
3. What will satellite services be enable in future?
4. What is the heart of such systems?
5. What is technological convergence?
6. What kind of services will new global satellite-communications systems offer?
7. Why can't business travelers use their mobile phones on international trips?
8. What massagers can satellite systems carry?
9. What is tracking?
10. What is your opinion about satellite systems?

3. Discuss this text with your friends.

4. Choose true or false.

a) Our world has become an increasingly complex place in which, as individuals. (true, false).

b) . An event in some distant part of the globe can rapidly and significantly affect the quality of life in our home country. (true, false).

c) Satellite systems are not use in modern time. (true, false).

d) Satellite systems are operating all around us in military, civil, commercial and industrial fields. (true, false).

e) Satellite systems are able to carry only one call. (true, false).

- f) These systems are being increasingly adopted to provide for business communications, including the transmission of traffic for voice, facsimile, data and vision. (true, false).
- g) It is probable that future satellite services will enable a great variety of information services to transmit directly into the home, possibly including personalized electronic mail. (true, false).
- h) The telecommunication is at the heart of many such systems. (true, false).
- i) The new global satellite-communications systems will offer three kinds of service, which may overlap in many different kinds of receivers. (true, false).
- k) . Today's mobile phones not depend on earth-bound transmitters, whose technical standards vary from country to country. (true, false).
- l) Satellite massagers have the same global coverage as satellite telephones, carry not text alone. (true, false).

5. Make a summary.

Lesson 3

INTERNET

The internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology is called packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just rout around them. One such packet-switching network which has already survived a war is the Iraqi computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions worldwide, and their number is growing by thousands each month.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who

have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading USENET News, using the World-Wide-Web, telnet, FTP, and Gopher.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world. But who actually pays for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: users pay their service provider a monthly or hourly fee. Part of this fee goes toward its costs to connect to a larger service provider, and part of the fee received by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies and garment centers already transmit their basic designs and refined by skilled – but inexpensive – Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. However, because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many good encoding programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding, i.e. “in the clear”/ But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

Vocabulary

embrace – quloch,

survive- sabr - toqat

nuclear- yadroviy

route - yo'l;

switch- yoqish;

owe- egalik qilmoq, ega bo'lmoq;

fairly- chiroyli, yoqimli;

exactly-aniqligida; aniq; tartibli; roppa-rosa;

reliable - mustahkam; ishonchli;

toward- bo'layotgan; bo'lajak, bo'ladigan, qopqoq;

cover- qopqoq;

inexpensive- arzon, qimmat bo'lmagan

encoding- shifrlamoq, kodlashtirmoq;

necessary – zarur, kerakli, talab qilingan

transactions- yangilik; ishlar, bayonnomalar

resolved- qat'iyatli, qattiq

1. Translate the text.

2. Compose 8-10 questions to the text.

3. Fill the gap with the appropriate words.

a) The internet, a globalwhich embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military

... .

b) Information sent over the ... takes the shortest path available from one computer to another.

c) This ... is called packet switching.

d) Owing to this ... , if some technology on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just rout around them.

e) Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are ... in more than 100 other countries.

f) Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many ... use the Internet, there are millions worldwide, and their number is growing by thousands each month.

However, other ... are available on the Internet: reading USENET News, using the World-Wide-Web, telnet, FTP, and Gopher.

g) Commercial users can ... cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world.

H) When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay forto their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the... .

i) But who actually pays for sending e-mail ... over the Internet long distances, around the world?

j) But ... money is only the first step.

k) If people see that they can make money from the ... , commercial use of this network will drastically increase.

l) The most important is security. When you send an ... message can travel through many different networks and computers.

M) In spite of the fact that there are many good ... programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding, i.e. "in the clear".

n) But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding ... may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet

Words.

computer network

experiment

Internet

technology

technology

located

people

popular services

communicate

phone calls

messages

world

saving

Internet

e-mail

encoding

programs

4. Write composition about Internet.

5. Make a summary.

Lesson 4

ADVANCING ROLE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN BANKING

Role of telecommunications in banking as in other businesses nowadays is extremely important. We can even say that this field is critical success factor for the modern bank or banking system.

There are two different approaches in terms of ownership to building banking communications in the world. One approach that is chosen for example by banking system of Uzbekistan and some other former CIS countries is building of private banking networks from the start. This approach has certain benefits, mainly from security prospective. On the other hand building private banking networks requires permanent and serious involvement of banks in financing, support and development of telecommunications systems. Other approach is building banking communications over existing public services in the country. Some of main benefits of this approach are relatively low level of investments in communications and possibility of sharing achievements in this field with other businesses. At the same time in the future it will be easier for central bank to minimize it's involvement in this field than in the case of private banking communication systems.

There are number of most important banking systems and services that are based on communications.

Electronic Funds Transfer System - System facilitating electronic transfer of domestic interbank and intrabank (interbranch) payment instruments.

International Financial Telecommunications - Same as EFTS but for international operations.

National Money markets and auctions - System allowing electronic trading of financial instruments and stocks within the banking system.

Centralized accounting and analysis of available reserves and government budget across country

Centralized electronic processing of personal Credit-and-Debit card operations.

The importance of fast and reliable electronic information exchange between financial institutions grows with economy of country and requires deployment of modern technologies in the banking system.

Vocabulary

advance –oldinga harakat qilish;

bank –val,qirg'oq,bankka pul qo'yish;

extreme –keskin,eng oxitgi,chetdagi,chengara;

approach –yaqinlashish, yaqinlashmoq;
ownership –mulk, mulkchilik, egalik huquqi, ega bo'lish;
private –shaxsiy, xususiy;
benefit –foyda, naf, yordam, foyda keltirish;
prospect –ko'rinish, kelajakdagi rejalar, istiqbol;
require –talab qilmoq, buyurmoq, muhtoj bo'lmoq;
investments –pul qo'yish, sarmoya kiritish;
share –ulush, qism, baham ko'rmoq, bo'lishmoq;
achievement –yutuq, muvaffaqiyat, g'alaba;
involve –o'ranoq, chigallashtirmoq, buramoq;
domestic –uyga oid, oilaviy, ichki, mamlakat ichidagi;;
stocks –nav, ta'minlamoq, yetkazib bermoq;
account –raqam, hisob raqami;
reliable –mustahkam, ishonchli;

1. Translate the text.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the role of telecommunications in banking?
2. What are the approaches of communication's development?
3. What is your opinion about the first approach?
4. What can you say about another approach?
5. What are the main benefits of the second approach?
6. What is Electronic Funds Transfer System?
7. What are International Financial Telecommunications?
8. What are National Money markets and auctions?
9. What are the most important banking systems and services based on communications?
10. How fast is electronic information exchanged?

3. Discuss this text in groups.

4. Choose true or false.

a) Role of telecommunications in banking as in other businesses nowadays is extremely important. (true, false)

b) There are five different approaches in terms of ownership to building banking communications in the world. (true, false)

c) One approach that is chosen for example by banking system of Uzbekistan and some other former SNG countries is building of private banking networks from the start. (true, false)

d) Other approach is building banking communications over existing personal services in the world. (true, false)

f) Some of main benefits of this approach are relatively low level of investments in communications and possibility of sharing achievements in this field with other businesses. (true, false)

g) At the same time in the future it will be easier for central bank to minimize its involvement in this field than in the case of private banking communication systems. (true, false)

h) There are one of most important banking systems and services that are based on communications. (true, false)

i) There are number of most important banking systems and services that are based on communications:

Electronic Funds Transfer

International Financial Telecommunications

National Money markets

Centralized accounting and analysis

Centralized electronic processing of personal Credit-and-Debit card operations. (true, false)

j) National Money markets and auctions - System allowing electronic trading of financial instruments and stocks within the banking system. (true, false)

k) International Financial Telecommunications - System facilitating electronic transfer of domestic interbank and intrabank (interbranch) payment instruments. (true, false)

l) The importance of fast and reliable electronic information exchange between financial institutions grows with economy of country and requires deployment of modern technologies in the banking system. (true, false)

5. Make a summary of the text.

Lesson 5

FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENT

Future is speed and power. New technologies in electronics continue to develop. Computers become more compact, fast and inexpensive. The smaller chips' size the closer it placed one another and electric signal goes much faster. Technology exert revolutionary influence on society only when it is universal. Real revolution in manufacture, accumulation, treatment of matter begins when first universal metal-working machines appeared and telecommunication systems were created. In ancient machines energy source was combined with machine itself, but in process of development, division of manufacture, transmission and consumption of energy took place.

Revolutionary modifications in use of energy connected with appearance of universal electric machines and power grids. Social changes to informational society take in all countries.

On base of analogy between matter, energy and information we can have ideas about future. Earlier, for example, number of manufactured metal played the strategic role and was the description of development. Now we save metal, energy and we think about energy saving technologies.

It is very difficult to predict many steps of normalization. Telecommunications changes world very much.

Vocabulary

power- quvvat,kuch;
inexpensive-arzon,qimmat emas;
chip- chip,mikroxsema;
exert-zo'r bermoq ,chiranmoq;
influence – ta'sir, ta'sir ko'rsatish;
accumulate-to'plamoq,yig'moq;
treatment- davolash,muomala qilish;
matter- modda,materiya,ish,masala;
appear- paydo bo'lmoq;
grid-yuqori kuchlanish tarmog'i;
combined-kombinatsiyalashgan,hisoblash;
division-taqsimlash;
ancient- qadimgi,qadimiy;
predict-bashorat qilmoq;

1. Translate the text.
2. Make up 4 types of questions.
3. Insert pass words in this text.

- a) Future is ... and power.
- b) New ... in electronics continue to develop.
- c) Computers become more compact, fast and
- d) The smaller ... size the closer it placed one another and electric signal goes much faster.
- e) Technology exert ... influence on society only when it is universal.
- f) Real revolution in manufacture, accumulation, treatment of matter begins when first ... metal-working machines appeared and telecommunication systems were created.
- g) In ancient machines energy source was combined with machine itself, but in process of development,, transmission and consumption of energy took place.
- h) Revolutionary modifications in use of energy ... with appearance of universal electric machines and power grids. Social changes to informational ... take in all countries.
- i) On base of analogy between matter, energy and information we can have ideas about future.
- j) Earlier, for example... .. metal played the strategic role and was the description of development.
- k) Now we save metal, ... and we think about energy saving technologies.
- l) It is very difficult to predict many steps of Telecommunications changes world very much.

Words

revolutionary
 number of manufactured
 informatization.
 speed
 technologies
 inexpensive
 connected
 energy
 chips'
 division of manufacture
 universal
 society

5. Make a summary of the text.

Lesson 6

CONCLUSION

In each device developed by human, collection and processing of information take place. Even simple soda water apparatus when it receives money, this apparatus collect and analyze information about coin and then either return the coin or give glass of soda water. In that way telecommunications may change us and world in future.

Nobody knows what our future will be like. Some people say that big spacecrafts will be built and that people will visit distant planets and make their settlements there. Some people say that technology will be developed to such an extent that computers will control the world. Others think that there will be world disasters floods, droughts and earthquakes alike - and that they will destroy the human race. Christians believe that the end of the world is near and that the God will come to part the good people from the bad ones. There are people who believe that pollution will cause the decline and fall of the mankind and there are those who predict that a gigantic shooting star will crash into the Earth at the turn of the century. Some people claim that aliens are planning to attack and turn us into their slaves.

So, is there, after all, a slight chance that people will finally come to their senses and that there will be at least no starvation and wars?

I think that bright future is in front of us. Just take a quick glance through history and you will realize it too: in ancient times people killed each other in order to have meat for dinner, later in order to satisfy their own vanity and today without any reason at all. As you can notice, we are developing very fast! Neighbors are killing each other out of boredom; mothers are killing their newborn babies out of some little sick reasons. Isn't it obvious that we are considerably improving species which is getting wiser every day?

If we try to make this world better we shall succeed. But, are we ready to do it now? Are we really environment friendly while not recycling but just piling rubbish in the middle of once green meadows, while shooting bears and foxes just because of their fur? Are we really worried about thousands of hungry people while we are throwing away fresh food in garbage bins? Do we really care about all those thirsty children while we are splashing about in swimming pools? Are we really concerned about dangerously polluted air our descendants will have to inhale while we are driving happily our flashy cars? Can we even try to imagine the ugliness of the desert we are going to leave to our grandchildren?

It could be estimated that an average person spends a minute a year thinking about the future of our planet and I do not know if I should compliment this or not. Is it an achievement after all?

I express my gratitude for devoting people's lives to saving our future

world by making other people aware that the appalling problems of poverty and arms build-up should be dealt with soon and that, among many other things, our seas and forests deserve more protection than they get. The only way we can show the Earth our respect is to change our attitude and behavior before it is too late. So let's do it now.

Vocabulary

device -reja,sxema,proekt,qurilma;
process - jarayon;
apparatus-apparat,asbob;
coin –tanga,chaqa;
settlements-manzilgoh,joy,makon,yechim;
extent-masofa,o'lcham,miqdor,ko'lam;
disasters- falokat,musibat,og'ir ahvol;
drought- qirg'oqchilik;
earthquakes-zilzila;
alike-o'xshash,aynan;
destroy-buzmoq,vayron qilmoq;
decline-qisqarish,arzonlashish,qaytarmoq;
mankind-insoniylik;
predict-bashorat qilmoq;
shoot- otmoq;
claim-talab,talab qilmoq;
alien-chet ellik,begona;
slave-qul,asir;
slight-yengil,e'tiborga molik bo'lmagan;
chance – imkoniyat,tasodif;
satisfy-qanoatlantirmoq,to'g'ri kelmoq;
vanity-ortiqcha harakat;
notice- e'tibor berish,payqash;
considerably-muhim,ahamiyatli;
environment-atrof-muhit;
fox –tulki;
garbage-ahlat;
splash-sachratmoq;
concern –munosabat,aloqa,firma,korxonona,muhimlik,tasniflanish;
descendant-avlod,zurriyot;

1. Translate the text.

2. Discuss this text in groups.

4. Insert pass words in this text.

- a) In that way ... may change us and world in future.
Nobody knows what our future will be like.
- b) Some people say that big ... will be built and that people will visit distant planets and make their ... there.
- c) There are ... who believe that pollution will cause the decline and fall of the mankind and there are those who ... that a gigantic shooting star will crash into the Earth at the ... of the century.
- d) Some people claim that alliens are ... to attack and turn us into their slaves.
- e) But, are we ... to do it now? Are we ... environment friendly while not recycling but just ... rubbish in the ... of once green meadows, while shooting bears and foxes just because of their fur?
- f) I ... my gratitude for devoting people's ... to saving our future world by making other people aware that the appalling problems of poverty and arms ... should be dealt with soon and that, among many other things, our seas and ... deserve more ... than they get.

telecommunications

spacecrafts

settlements

people

predict

turn

planning

really

ready

middle

piling

express

lives

build-up

forests

protection

5. Make a summary of the text.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1 Telecommunication



Copy of the original phone of [Alexander Graham Bell](#) at the [Musée des Arts et Métiers](#) in Paris

Telecommunication is the assisted [transmission](#) of [signals](#) over a distance for the purpose of [communication](#). In earlier times, this may have involved the use of [smoke signals](#), [drums](#), [semaphore](#), [flags](#), or [heliograph](#). In modern times, telecommunication typically involves the use of electronic transmitters such as the [telephone](#), [television](#), [radio](#) or [computer](#). Early inventors in the field of telecommunication include [Antonio Meucci](#), [Alexander Graham Bell](#), [Guglielmo Marconi](#) and [John Logie Baird](#). Telecommunication is an important part of the world economy and the telecommunication industry's revenue has been placed at just under 3 percent of the [gross world product](#).

Basic elements

A telecommunication system consists of three basic elements:

- a [transmitter](#) that takes [information](#) and converts it to a [signal](#);
- a [transmission medium](#) that carries the signal; and,
- a [receiver](#) that receives the signal and converts it back into usable information.

For example, in a radio broadcast the [broadcast tower](#) is the transmitter, [free space](#) is the transmission medium and the [radio](#) is the receiver. Often telecommunication systems are two-way with a single device acting as both a transmitter and receiver or *transceiver*. For example, a [mobile phone](#) is a transceiver.

Telecommunication over a phone line is called [point-to-point communication](#) because it is between one transmitter and one receiver. Telecommunication through radio broadcasts is called [broadcast](#) communication because it is between one powerful transmitter and numerous receivers

Analogue or digital

Signals can be either [analogue](#) or [digital](#). In an analogue signal, the signal is varied continuously with respect to the information. In a digital signal, the information is encoded as a set of discrete values (for example ones and zeros). During transmission the information contained in analogue signals will be degraded by noise. Conversely, unless the noise exceeds a certain threshold, the information contained in digital signals will remain intact. This noise resistance represents a key advantage of digital signals over analogue signals.

Networks

A collection of transmitters, receivers or transceivers that communicate with each other is known as a [network](#). Digital networks may consist of one or more [routers](#) that route information to the correct user. An analogue network may consist of one or more [switches](#) that establish a connection between two or more users. For both types of network, [repeaters](#) may be necessary to amplify or recreate the signal when it is being transmitted over long distances. This is to combat [attenuation](#) that can render the signal indistinguishable from [noise](#).^[5]

Channels

A [channel](#) is a division in a transmission medium so that it can be used to send multiple streams of information. For example, a radio station may broadcast at 96.1 MHz while another radio station may broadcast at 94.5 MHz. In this case, the medium has been divided by [frequency](#) and each channel has received a separate frequency to broadcast on. Alternatively, one could allocate each channel a recurring segment of time over which to broadcast — this is known as [time-division multiplexing](#) and is sometimes used in digital communication.^[5]

Modulation

The shaping of a signal to convey information is known as [modulation](#). Modulation can be used to represent a digital message as an analogue waveform. This is known as [keying](#) and several keying techniques exist (these include [phase-shift keying](#), [frequency-shift keying](#) and [amplitude-shift keying](#)). [Bluetooth](#), for example, uses [phase-shift keying](#) to exchange information between devices.

Modulation can also be used to transmit the information of analogue signals at higher frequencies. This is helpful because low-frequency analogue signals cannot be effectively transmitted over free space. Hence the information from a low-frequency analogue signal must be superimposed on a higher-frequency signal (known as a [carrier wave](#)) before transmission. There are several different modulation schemes available to achieve this (two of the most basic being

[amplitude modulation](#) and [frequency modulation](#)). An example of this process is a DJ's voice being superimposed on a 96 MHz carrier wave using frequency modulation (the voice would then be received on a radio as the channel "96 FM").^[8]

VOCABULARY

Telecommunication

To assist – yordamlashmoq, yordam bermoq, ko'maklashmoq
Transmission – o'tkazish, radio yoki televizor orqali beriladigan eshittirish
Purpose – maqsad
To involve – o'z ichiga olmoq, qamrab olmoq
Revenue – daromad
Receiver – qabul qiluvchi
Broadcast – radioeshittirish
Both – o'sha va boshqasi, ikkalasi
Transceiver – qabul qilish-uzatish qurilmasi
Digital – raqamli
To vary – almashtirmoq
To encode – kodlamoq
Value – ahamiyat, qiymat
Threshold – bo'sag'a, ostona
Router – marshrutizator
Switch – kommutator
Attenuation – so'nishi
Indistinguishable – farqlab bo'lmaydigan, ajratib bo'lmaydigan
Frequency – chastota
To allocate – tarqalishini cheklamoq, ma'lum joyda to'xtatmoq
To superimpose – qo'yimoq, qoplamoq, tuzatmoq
To scheme – loyihalar tuzmoq

QUESTIONS

Telecommunication

1. What is telecommunication?
2. What are three basic elements of telecommunication system ?
3. How is telecommunication over a phone line called?
4. What kind of signals do you know?
5. What is a network?
6. What is a channel?
7. What can a modulation be used for?
8. What do we use to exchange information between devices?

Make up sentences with italic words and words combinations of the text.?

Lesson 2

Society and telecommunication

Telecommunication is an important part of modern society. In 2006, estimates placed the telecommunication industry's revenue at \$1.2 trillion or just under 3% of the [gross world product](#) (official exchange rate).

On the microeconomic scale, companies have used telecommunication to help build global empires. This is self-evident in the case of online retailer [Amazon.com](#) but, according to academic Edward Lenert, even the conventional retailer [Wal-Mart](#) has benefited from better telecommunication infrastructure compared to its competitors. In cities throughout the world, home owners use their [telephones](#) to organize many home services ranging from [pizza deliveries](#) to [electricians](#). Even relatively poor communities have been noted to use telecommunication to their advantage. In [Bangladesh](#)'s Narshingdi district, isolated villagers use cell phones to speak directly to wholesalers and arrange a better price for their goods. In [Cote d'Ivoire](#), coffee growers share mobile phones to follow hourly variations in coffee prices and sell at the best price.

On the macroeconomic scale, Lars-Hendrik Röller and Leonard Waverman suggested a causal link between good telecommunication infrastructure and economic growth. Few dispute the existence of a correlation although some argue it is wrong to view the relationship as causal.

Due to the economic benefits of good telecommunication infrastructure, there is increasing worry about the [digital divide](#). This is because the world's population does not have equal access to telecommunication systems. A 2003 survey by the [International Telecommunication Union](#) (ITU) revealed that roughly one-third of countries have less than 1 mobile subscription for every 20 people and one-third of countries have less than 1 fixed line subscription for every 20 people. In terms of Internet access, roughly half of all countries have less than 1 in 20 people with Internet access. From this information, as well as educational data, the ITU was able to compile an index that measures the overall ability of citizens to access and use information and communication technologies. Using this measure, [Sweden](#), [Denmark](#) and [Iceland](#) received the highest ranking while the African countries [Niger](#), [Burkina Faso](#) and [Mali](#) received the lowest.

VOCABULARY

Society and telecommunication

Estimate – baho, smeta

Scale – masshtab, ko'lam

Benefit – foyda, naf

To compare – taqqoslamoq, solishtirmoq, qiyoslamoq

To isolate – ayirmoq, ajratmoq, izolyatsilamoq

To arrange – tayyorlamoq

Causal – sababli

Correlation – o'zaro nisbat, o'zaro munosabat, o'zaro bog'lanish

To argue – bahslashmoq, tortishmoq

Due – aniq, aynan, to'g'ri

To rank – tasniflamoq, klassifikatsiyalamoq

QUESTIONS

Society and telecommunication

1. Companies have used telecommunication, haven't they ? What for?
2. What countries did receive the highest ranking?
3. What countries did receive the lowest ranking?
4. Where was telecommunication industry's revenue placed in 2006?
5. What companies is telecommunication used for?

Lesson 3

History of telecommunication.

Early telecommunications



A replica of one of Chapel's semaphore towers.

Early forms of telecommunication include [smoke signals](#) and [drums](#). Drums were used by natives in [Africa](#), [New Guinea](#) and [South America](#) whereas smoke signals were used by natives in [North America](#) and [China](#). Contrary to what one might think, these systems were often used to do more than merely announce the presence of a camp.

In the Middle Ages, chains of [beacons](#) were commonly used on hilltops as a means of relaying a signal. Beacon chains suffered the drawback that they could only pass a single bit of information, so the meaning of the message such as "The enemy has been sighted" had to be agreed upon in advance. One notable instance of their use was during the [Spanish Armada](#), when a beacon chain relayed a signal from [Plymouth](#) to [London](#).

In 1792, [Claude Chappe](#), a French engineer, built the first fixed visual telegraphy system (or [semaphore line](#)) between [Lille](#) and [Paris](#). However semaphore suffered from the need for skilled operators and expensive towers at

intervals of ten to thirty kilometres (six to nineteen miles). As a result of competition from the electrical telegraph, the last commercial line was abandoned in 1880.

Telegraph and telephone

The first commercial [electrical telegraph](#) was constructed by Sir [Charles Wheatstone](#) and Sir [William Fothergill Cooke](#) and opened on [9 April 1839](#). Both Wheatstone and Cooke viewed their device as "an improvement to the [existing] electromagnetic telegraph" not as a new device.

[Samuel Morse](#) independently developed a version of the electrical telegraph that he unsuccessfully demonstrated on [2 September 1837](#). [His code](#) was an important advance over Wheatstone's signaling method. The first [transatlantic telegraph cable](#) was successfully completed on [27 July 1866](#), allowing transatlantic telecommunication for the first time.

The conventional telephone was invented independently by [Alexander Bell](#) and [Elisha Gray](#) in 1876. [Antonio Meucci](#) invented the first device that allowed the electrical transmission of voice over a line in 1849. However Meucci's device was of little practical value because it relied upon the [electrophonic effect](#) and thus required users to place the receiver in their mouth to "hear" what was being said. The first commercial telephone services were set-up in 1878 and 1879 on both sides of the Atlantic in the cities of [New Haven](#) and [London](#).

Radio and television

In 1832, [James Lindsay](#) gave a classroom demonstration of [wireless telegraphy](#) to his students. By 1854, he was able to demonstrate a transmission across the [Firth of Tay](#) from [Dundee, Scotland](#) to [Woodhaven](#), a distance of two miles (3 km), using water as the transmission medium.^[27] In December 1901, [Guglielmo Marconi](#) established wireless communication between [St. John's, Newfoundland](#) (Canada) and [Poldhu, Cornwall](#) (England), earning him the [1909 Nobel Prize in physics](#) (which he shared with [Karl Braun](#)).^[28] However small-scale radio communication had already been demonstrated in 1893 by [Nikola Tesla](#) in a presentation to the National Electric Light Association.^[29]

On [March 25, 1925](#), [John Logie Baird](#) was able to demonstrate the transmission of moving pictures at the London department store [Selfridges](#). Baird's device relied upon the [Nipkow disk](#) and thus became known as the [mechanical television](#). It formed the basis of experimental broadcasts done by the [British Broadcasting Corporation](#) beginning [September 30, 1929](#).^[30] However, for most of the twentieth century televisions depended upon the cathode ray tube invented by [Karl Braun](#). The first version of such a television to show promise was produced by [Philo Farnsworth](#) and demonstrated to his family on [September 7, 1927](#).^[31]

Computer networks and the Internet

On [September 11, 1940](#), [George Stibitz](#) was able to transmit problems using [teletype](#) to his Complex Number Calculator in [New York](#) and receive the computed results back at [Dartmouth College](#) in [New Hampshire](#).^[32] This configuration of a centralized computer or [mainframe](#) with remote dumb terminals remained popular throughout the 1950s. However, it was not until the 1960s that researchers started to investigate [packet switching](#) — a technology that would allow chunks of data to be sent to different computers without first passing through a centralized mainframe. A four-node network emerged on [December 5, 1969](#); this network would become [ARPANET](#), which by 1981 would consist of 213 nodes.

ARPANET's development centred around the [Request for Comment](#) process and on [April 7, 1969](#), [RFC 1](#) was published. This process is important because ARPANET would eventually merge with other networks to form the [Internet](#) and many of the protocols the Internet relies upon today were specified through the Request for Comment process. In September 1981, [RFC 791](#) introduced the [Internet Protocol](#) v4 (IPv4) and [RFC 793](#) introduced the [Transmission Control Protocol](#) (TCP) — thus creating the TCP/IP protocol that much of the [Internet](#) relies upon today.

However, not all important developments were made through the Request for Comment process. Two popular link protocols for [local area networks](#) (LANs) also appeared in the 1970s. A patent for the [token ring](#) protocol was filed by [Olof Soderblom](#) on [October 29, 1974](#) and a paper on the [Ethernet](#) protocol was published by [Robert Metcalfe](#) and [David Boggs](#) in the July 1976 issue of [Communications of the ACM](#).^{[34][35]}

VOCABULARY

To announce – ma'lum qilmoq, xabar qilmoq

To rely – lozim bo'lmoq, joiz bo'lmoq

Cathode – katod

Compute – elektor hisoblash mashinasi

Mainframe – asosiy tuzilishi

Remain – qoldiq

To investigate – tekshirmoq, o'rganmoq

Chunk – bo'lak, parcha, bir bo'lak

Node – bog'lama, uzul

Eventually – oxir oqibat

To merge – yutilmoq

To issue – kelib chiqmoq

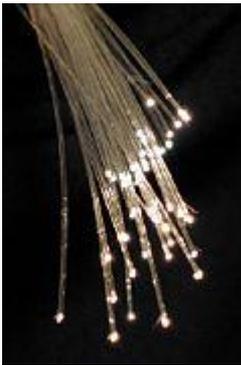
QUESTIONS

1. What are early forms of telecommunication?

2. Who was the first fixed visual telegraphy system between Lille and Paris built by?
3. When was this system built?
4. Who was constructed the first commercial electrical telegraph, and when?
5. What did Alexander Bell invent in 1876?
6. When did James Lindsay give a classroom demonstration?
7. What is the first network?

Lesson 4

Modern operation. Part 1. Telephone



[Optical fibre](#) provides cheaper bandwidth for long distance communication

In an analogue telephone network, the [caller](#) is connected to the person he wants to talk to by switches at various [telephone exchanges](#). The switches form an electrical connection between the two users and the setting of these switches is determined electronically when the caller [dials](#) the number. Once the connection is made, the caller's voice is transformed to an electrical signal using a small [microphone](#) in the caller's [handset](#). This electrical signal is then sent through the network to the user at the other end where it transformed back into sound by a small [speaker](#) in that person's handset. There is a separate electrical connection that works in reverse, allowing the users to converse.

The [fixed-line](#) telephones in most residential homes are analogue — that is, the speaker's voice directly determines the signal's voltage. Although short-distance calls may be handled from end-to-end as analogue signals, increasingly telephone service providers are transparently converting the signals to digital for transmission before converting them back to analogue for reception. The advantage of this is that digitized voice data can travel side-by-side with data from the Internet and can be perfectly reproduced in long distance communication (as opposed to analogue signals that are inevitably impacted by noise).

Mobile phones have had a significant impact on telephone networks. Mobile phone subscriptions now outnumber fixed-line subscriptions in many markets. Sales of mobile phones in 2005 totalled 816.6 million with that figure being almost equally

shared amongst the markets of Asia/Pacific (204 m), Western Europe (164 m), CEMEA (Central Europe, the Middle East and Africa) (153.5 m), North America (148 m) and Latin America (102 m). In terms of new subscriptions over the five years from 1999, Africa has outpaced other markets with 58.2% growth. Increasingly these phones are being serviced by systems where the voice content is transmitted digitally such as [GSM](#) or [W-CDMA](#) with many markets choosing to depreciate analogue systems such as [AMPS](#)

There have also been dramatic changes in telephone communication behind the scenes. Starting with the operation of [TAT-8](#) in 1988, the 1990s saw the widespread adoption of systems based on [optic fibres](#). The benefit of communicating with optic fibres is that they offer a drastic increase in data capacity. TAT-8 itself was able to carry 10 times as many telephone calls as the last copper cable laid at that time and today's optic fibre cables are able to carry 25 times as many telephone calls as TAT-8. This increase in data capacity is due to

several factors: First, optic fibres are physically much smaller than competing technologies. Second, they do not suffer from [crosstalk](#) which means several hundred of them can be easily bundled together in a single cable. Lastly, improvements in multiplexing have led to an exponential growth in the data capacity of a single fibre.

Assisting communication across many modern optic fibre networks is a protocol known as [Asynchronous Transfer Mode](#) (ATM). The ATM protocol allows for the side-by-side data transmission mentioned in the second paragraph. It is suitable for public telephone networks because it establishes a pathway for data through the network and associates a [traffic contract](#) with that pathway. The traffic contract is essentially an agreement between the client and the network about how the network is to handle the data; if the network cannot meet the conditions of the traffic contract it does not accept the connection. This is important because telephone calls can negotiate a contract so as to guarantee themselves a constant bit rate, something that will ensure a caller's voice is not delayed in parts or cut-off completely. There are competitors to ATM, such as [Multiprotocol Label Switching](#) (MPLS), that perform a similar task and are expected to supplant ATM in the future.

Modern operation (Telephone)

To determine – aniqlamoq, belgilamoq, o'rnatmoq

Dial – siferblat

Reverse- teskari, qarama-qarshi, zid

Residential – turar joy binosi tuzilgan

Significant – muhim, ahamiyatli, zarur

To depreciate – qadsiz qilib yubormoq, beqadr qilmoq

Fiber – tola

Drastic – keskin, kuchli, qattiq

Capacity – sig’imlilik, quvvat, hajm
To suffer – chidamoq
Mention – eslash, mulohaza

QUESTIONS

Modern operation (Telephone)

1. What can you say about an analogue telephone network?
2. How do mobile phones influence on telephone network?
3. What is ATM?
4. What can you say about GSM?
5. What are advantages of fiber optic?

Lesson 5

Modern operation. Part 2. Radio and television

Digital television standards and their adoption worldwide.

In a broadcast system, a central high-powered [broadcast tower](#) transmits a high-frequency [electromagnetic wave](#) to numerous low-powered receivers. The high-frequency wave sent by the tower is [modulated](#) with a signal containing visual or audio information. The [antenna](#) of the receiver is then [tuned](#) so as to pick up the high-frequency wave and a [demodulator](#) is used to retrieve the signal containing the visual or audio information. The broadcast signal can be either analogue (signal is varied continuously with respect to the information) or digital (information is encoded as a set of discrete values).

The broadcast media industry is at a critical turning point in its development, with many countries moving from analogue to digital broadcasts. This move is made possible by the production of cheaper, faster and more capable [integrated circuits](#). The chief advantage of digital broadcasts is that they prevent a number of complaints with traditional analogue broadcasts. For television, this includes the elimination of problems such as [snowy pictures](#), [ghosting](#) and other distortion. These occur because of the nature of analogue transmission, which means that perturbations due to [noise](#) will be evident in the final output. Digital transmission overcomes this problem because digital signals are reduced to discrete values upon reception and hence small perturbations do not affect the final output. In a simplified example, if a binary message 1011 was transmitted with signal amplitudes [1.0 0.0 1.0 1.0] and received with signal amplitudes [0.9 0.2 1.1 0.9] it would still decode to the binary message 1011 — a perfect reproduction of what was sent. From this example, a problem with digital transmissions can also be seen in that if the noise is great enough it can significantly alter the decoded message. Using [forward error correction](#) a receiver can correct a handful of bit errors in the

resulting message but too much noise will lead to incomprehensible output and hence a breakdown of the transmission.

In digital television broadcasting, there are three competing standards that are likely to be adopted worldwide. These are the [ATSC](#), [DVB](#) and [ISDB](#) standards; the adoption of these standards thus far is presented in the captioned map. All three standards use [MPEG-2](#) for video compression. ATSC uses [Dolby Digital AC-3](#) for audio compression, ISDB uses [Advanced Audio Coding](#) (MPEG-2 Part 7) and DVB has no standard for audio compression but typically uses [MPEG-1 Part 3 Layer 2](#). The choice of modulation also varies between the schemes. In digital audio broadcasting, standards are much more unified with practically all countries choosing to adopt the [Digital Audio Broadcasting](#) standard (also known as the [Eureka 147](#) standard). The exception being the United States which has chosen to adopt [HD Radio](#). HD Radio, unlike Eureka 147, is based upon a transmission method known as [in-band on-channel](#) transmission that allows digital information to "piggyback" on normal AM or FM analogue transmissions.

However, despite the pending switch to digital, analogue receivers still remain widespread. Analogue television is still transmitted in practically all countries. The United States had hoped to end analogue broadcasts on [December 31, 2006](#); however, this was recently pushed back to [February 17, 2009](#). For analogue television, there are three standards in use (see a map on adoption [here](#)). These are known as [PAL](#), [NTSC](#) and [SECAM](#). For analogue radio, the switch to digital is made more difficult by the fact that analogue receivers are a fraction of the cost of digital receivers. The choice of modulation for analogue radio is typically between [amplitude modulation](#) (AM) or [frequency modulation](#) (FM). To achieve [stereo playback](#), an amplitude modulated subcarrier is used for [stereo FM](#).

Modern operation (Radio and television)

To retrieve – ega bo'lmoq (qayta)

Perturbation – notinchlik, tartibsizlik

To emerge – yuzaga kelmoq, paydo bo'lmoq

Compression – siqilishi, qisqarishi, kompressiya

To vary – o'zgarmoq

To adopt – qatnashmoq, qabul qilmoq

Despite – hech narsaga qaramasdan

To derive – kelib chiqish

Imminent – yaqin, tahdid qiladigan

QUESTIONS

Modern operation (Radio and television)

1. What can you say about broadcast system?
2. What does FM mean?
3. What are advantages of digital broadcasts?

4. Where does the choice modulation vary?
5. What does amplitude modulation mean?

Lesson 6

Modern operation. Part 3. The Internet

The [OSI reference model](#)

The Internet is a worldwide network of computers and computer networks that can communicate with each other using the [Internet Protocol](#). Any computer on the Internet has a unique [IP address](#) that can be used by other computers to route information to it. Hence, any computer on the Internet can send a message to any other computer using its IP address. These messages carry with them the originating computer's IP address allowing for two-way communication. In this way, the Internet can be seen as an exchange of messages between computers.

An estimated 16.9% of the world population has access to the Internet with the highest access rates (measured as a percentage of the population) in North America (69.7%), Oceania/Australia (53.5%) and Europe (38.9%). In terms of [broadband access](#), [England](#) (89%), [Iceland](#) (26.7%), [South Korea](#) (25.4%) and the [Netherlands](#) (25.3%) lead the world.

The Internet works in part because of [protocols](#) that govern how the computers and routers communicate with each other. The nature of computer network communication lends itself to a layered approach where individual protocols in the protocol stack run more-or-less independently of other protocols. This allows lower-level protocols to be customized for the network situation while not changing the way higher-level protocols operate. A practical example of why this is important is because it allows an [Internet browser](#) to run the same code regardless of whether the computer it is running on is connected to the Internet through an [Ethernet](#) or [Wi-Fi](#) connection. Protocols are often talked about in terms of their place in the [OSI reference model](#) (pictured on the right), which emerged in 1983 as the first step in an unsuccessful attempt to build a universally adopted networking protocol suite.

For the Internet, the physical medium and data link protocol can vary several times as packets traverse the globe. This is because the Internet places no constraints on what physical medium or data link protocol is used. This leads to the adoption of media and protocols that best suit the local network situation. In practice, most intercontinental communication will use the [Asynchronous Transfer Mode](#) (ATM) protocol (or a modern equivalent) on top of optic fibre. This is because for most intercontinental communication the Internet shares the same infrastructure as the [public switched telephone network](#).

At the network layer, things become standardized with the [Internet Protocol](#) (IP) being adopted for [logical addressing](#). For the world wide web, these “IP addresses” are derived from the human readable form using the [Domain Name System](#) (e.g. [72.14.207.99](#) is derived from [www.google.com](#)). At the moment, the most widely used version of the Internet Protocol is version four but a move to version six is imminent.

At the transport layer, most communication adopts either the [Transmission Control Protocol](#) (TCP) or the [User Datagram Protocol](#) (UDP). TCP is used when it is essential every message sent is received by the other computer where as UDP is used when it is merely desirable. With TCP, packets are retransmitted if they are lost and placed in order before they are presented to higher layers. With UDP, packets are not ordered or retransmitted if lost. Both TCP and UDP packets carry [port numbers](#) with them to specify what application or [process](#) the packet should be handled by. Because certain application-level protocols use [certain ports](#), network administrators can restrict Internet access by blocking the traffic destined for a particular port.

Above the transport layer, there are certain protocols that are sometimes used and loosely fit in the session and presentation layers, most notably the [Secure Sockets Layer](#) (SSL) and [Transport Layer Security](#) (TLS) protocols. These protocols ensure that the data transferred between two parties remains completely confidential and one or the other is in use when a padlock appears at the bottom of your web browser. Finally, at the application layer, are many of the protocols Internet users would be familiar with such as [HTTP](#) (web browsing), [POP3](#) (e-mail), [FTP](#) (file transfer), [IRC](#) (Internet chat), [BitTorrent](#) (file sharing) and [OSCAR](#) (instant messaging).

Modern operation (The Internet)

Access – kiradigan joy

To govern – boshqarish

Approach – yaqinlashish

Attempt – urinish

Traverse – kelib chiqish

Essential – kerakli, zarur

Merely – faqat

To restrict – cheklanmoq

Notably – juda, avvalo

Instant – lahza, on

Modern operation (The Internet)

1. What is the Internet?
2. What were things in the network standardized with?

3. What can you say about the world population access to the Internet?
4. What organizations have adopted communication at the transport layer?
5. What can you say about HTTP?

Lesson 7

Modern operation. Part 4. Local area networks

Despite the growth of the Internet, the characteristics of [local area networks](#) (computer networks that run at most a few kilometres) remain distinct. This is because networks on this scale do not require all the features associated with larger networks and are often more cost-effective and efficient without them.

In the mid-1980s, several protocol suites emerged to fill the gap between the data link and applications layer of the [OSI reference model](#). These were [Appletalk](#), [IPX](#) and [NetBIOS](#) with the dominant protocol suite during the early 1990s being IPX due to its popularity with [MS-DOS](#) users. [TCP/IP](#) existed at this point but was typically only used by large government and research facilities. As the Internet grew in popularity and a larger percentage of traffic became Internet-related, local area networks gradually moved towards TCP/IP and today networks mostly dedicated to TCP/IP traffic are common. The move to TCP/IP was helped by technologies such as [DHCP](#) that allowed TCP/IP clients to discover their own network address — a functionality that came standard with the AppleTalk/IPX/NetBIOS protocol suites.

It is at the data link layer though that most modern local area networks diverge from the Internet. Whereas [Asynchronous Transfer Mode](#) (ATM) or [Multiprotocol Label Switching](#) (MPLS) are typical data link protocols for larger networks, [Ethernet](#) and [Token Ring](#) are typical data link protocols for local area networks. These protocols differ from the former protocols in that they are simpler (e.g. they omit features such as [Quality of Service](#) guarantees) and offer [collision prevention](#). Both of these differences allow for more economic set-ups.

Despite the modest popularity of [Token Ring](#) in the 80's and 90's, virtually all local area networks now use wired or wireless [Ethernet](#). At the physical layer, most wired Ethernet implementations use [copper twisted-pair cables](#) (including the common [10BASE-T](#) networks). However, some early implementations used [coaxial cables](#) and some recent implementations (especially high-speed ones) use [optic fibres](#). Optic fibres are also likely to feature prominently in the forthcoming [10-gigabit Ethernet](#) implementations. Where optic fibre is used, the distinction must be made between multi-mode fibre and single-mode fibre. [Multi-mode fibre](#) can be thought of as thicker optical fibre that is cheaper to manufacture but that suffers from less usable bandwidth and greater attenuation (i.e. poor long-distance performance).

Modern operation (Local area networks)

Distinct – ayrim, alohida
Feature – o'ziga xos xususiyat
Suite – komplekt
Dominant – eng muhim
Percentage – foiz, qism
To dedicate – xabardor qilmoq
Prevention – oldini olish
Implementation – ta'minot, singdirmoq
To ensure – ta'minlamoq
Prominently – mashxur

QUESTIONS

Modern operation (Local area networks)

1. What are characteristics of local area networks now?
2. How can you explain the ATM and MPLS?
3. What kinds of fiber are used in the local area networks?
4. What kinds of protocols do you know? Describe them.
5. What is the difference between protocols?

Unit 3

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

(FE'LNING SHAXSI NOMA 'LUM SHAKLLARI)

1. Fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shtakllari shaxsi, sonni va maylni ifodalamaydi, shuning uchun ham ular gapda kesim bo'lib kela olmaydi.

2 Fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shiakllarining ikkita xususiyati bor; otlik va fe'llik. Sifatdoshda fe'llik va sifatdoshda fellik va sifatlik xususiyatlari mavjud. Gerundiy va infinitivda fe'llik va otlik xususiyatlari mavjud.

The infinitive (Infinite *Umumiy ma'lumotlar*)

Infinitiv fe'ning shaxsi noma'lum shakli bo'lib, harakat nomini bildiradi; shaxsini ham, sonini ham ko'rsatmaydi. Infinitivning ko'rsatkichi tarjima qilinmaydigan va urg'u olmaydigan **to** yuklamasidir.

Infinitive otning ko'pgina xususiyatlariga ega bo'lib, gapda quyidagi vazifalarda keladi:

1. Ega bo'lib keladi:

To skate is pleasant. Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

2. Ot-kesim tarkibida keladi:

Your duty was **to inform** me about Bu haqda menga zudlik bilan xa-
it immediately. bar qilish sizning burchingiz edi.

3. Fe'l kesim tarkibida keladi:

She began **to translate** the article. U maqolani tarjima qila boshladi.

4. To'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi:

I asked him **to help** me. Men undan menga yordam berishini so'radim.

5. Aniqlovchi bo'lib keladi:

He expressed a desire **to help** me U menga yordam berish istagini bildirdi.

6. Hol bo'lib keladi:

I went to the station to see off a friend. Men bir do'stimni kuzatgani stansiyaga bordim.

Infinitivning fe'llik xususiyatlari quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

1. Infinitiv o'zidan keyin vositasiz to'ldiruvchi olishi mumkin:

I told him **to post the letter**. Men unga xatni jo'natishni aytdim.

2. Infinitiv ravish bilan aniqlanishi mumkin:

I asked him **to speak slowly**. Men undan sekin gapirishni so'radim.

3. Infinitivning zamon va nisbat shakllari mavjud.

Ingliz tilida o'timli fe'llarning oddiy nisbatda to'rtta shakli va majhul nisbatda ikkita shakli mavjud:

	Active	Passive
Simple	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	—
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect	to have been	—

INFINITIV SHAKLLARINING YASALISHI

1. **Simple Infinitive Active - to ask** — infinitivning oddiy shaklidir. Lug'atda shu shakl (to siz) beriladi. Qolgan hamma shakllar murakkab shakllardir.

2. **Continuous Infinitive Active to be fe'li** va asosiy fe'lining Present Participle shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to be asking**.

3. **Perfect Infinitive Active to have fe'li** va asosiy fe'lining Past Participle shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have asked**.

4. **Perfect Continuous Infinitive Active to be fe'lining Perfect Infinitive shakli** — **to have been** — va asosiy fe'lining Present Participle shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have been asking**.

5. **Simple Infinitive Passive to be fe'lining shakli** va asosiy fe'lining Past Participle shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to be asked**.

6. **Perfect Infinitive Passive to be fe'lining Perfect Infinitive shakli - to have been** - va asosiy fe'lining Past Participle shakli yordamida yasaladi: **to have been**

asked.

7. Infinitive oldiga not yuklamasini qo'yish bilan infinitivning bo'lish-siz shakli yasaladi: not to ask, not to be asked.

ACTIVE INFINITIVE VA PASSIVE INFINITIVE

1. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakati ma'lum bir shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo'lmasligi mumkin:

To drive a car in a big city is very difficult. Katta shaharda mashina haydash juda qiyin.

Ko'pgina hollarda infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat ma'lum shaxs yoki buyumga qarashli bo'ladi:

I intended to **go** there. (to **go** infinitivi Men u yerga borishga qaror tivi ifodalagan ish-harakat I egaga qildim. qarashli.)

Ask **him to come early.** (to **come** infinitivi Unga erta kelishini ayting. fmitivi ifodalagan ish-harakat **him** to'ldiruvchiga qarashli.)

2. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat o'sha infinitiv qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum tomonidan sodir etilsa, **Active Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He has a great desire **to invite** you to the party. U sizni kechaga taklif qilishni juda istaydi.

I want **to inform** Tom of Bill's arrival. **Men** Tomni Billning kelganidan xabardor qilishni istayman.

3. Infinitiv ifodalagan ish-harakat o'sha infinitiv qarashli bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumga nisbatan (boshqalar tomonidan) sodir etilsa, **Passive Infinitive** ishlatiladi:

He has a great desire **to be invited** to the party. U o'zini ziyofatga (kechaga) taklif qilishlarini juda istaydi.

I want **to be informed** of her arrival. Menga uning kelganini xabar qilishlarini istayman.

SIMPLE VA PERFECT INFINITIVE

Simple Infinitive (ham **Active**, ham **Passive**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. Infinitiv gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir vaqtda sodir etiladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaganda:

I am glad to **see** you. Men sizni ko'rishdan xursandman.

I saw him **enter** the house. Men uning uyga kirganini ko'rdim.

2. Infinitiv **may, must, should, ought** modal fe'llari bilan va **to expect** *umid qilmoq, kutmoq, to intend* *qasd qilmoq, to hope* *umid qilmoq, to want* *istamoq* kabi fe'llar bilan kelib kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He **may come** tomorrow. U ertaga kelishi mumkin.

I hope **to see** him at the concert. Men uni konsertda uchratishni

umid qilaman.

I intend **to go** there on Sunday. Men u yerga yakshanba kuni borish niyatidaman.

3. Vaqtdan qat'i nazar, umuman sodir bo'ladigan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

To **skate** is pleasant. Yaxmalak uchish yoqimli.

Perfect Infinitive (ham **Active**, ham **Passive**) quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

1. **Perfect Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatdan oldin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He seems **to have finished** his work. U ishini tugatganga o'xshaydi.

This writer is said **to have written** a new novel. Aytishlaricha bu yozuvchi yangi roman yozgan.

2. **may** va **must** fe'llaridan keyin kelib ish-harakat allaqachon sodir bo'lgan degan taxminni ifodalash uchun:

He must **have forgotten** about it. U buni unutgan bo'lishi kerak.

I don't know where he is. He **may have gone** to London. Uning qayerdaligini bilmayman.

Londonga ketgan bo'lishi mumkin.

3. **should, would, could, might, ought to, va was (were) to** modal fe'llaridan keyin kelib *bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan va bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan, lekin haqiqatda bajarilmagan* ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

He should (ought to) **have gone** there. U o'sha yoqqa ketgan bo'lishi kerak edi.

You could **have helped** him. Siz unga yordam bera olardingiz.

He was to **have come yesterday**. U kecha kelishi kerak edi.

4. **to intend, to hope, to expect, to mean** fe'llarining o'tgan zamondagi shaklidan keyin kelib ish-harakatni sodir qilishga *qasd, umid bo'lishiga, shu ish-harakatni sodir etilishini kutishga qaramay shu ish-harakat sodir bo'lganligini bildiradi*:

I intended **to have finished** my work last night. Men kecha oqshom ishimni tugatishga qasd qilgan edim (tugata olmadim).

I hoped **to have met** him there. Men uni o'sha yerda uchratishni umid qilgan edim (uchratmadim).

CONTINUOUS VA PERFECT CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

1. **Continuous Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakat bilan bir paytda davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

That firm is reported **to be conducting** negotiations for the purchase of sugar. *Xabar berilishicha, o'sha firma shakar sotib olish haqida muzo-karalar olib borayotgan ekan.*

The weather seems **to be improving**. *Ob-havo yaxshilanayotganga o'xshaydi.*

2. **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** gapning kesimidagi ish-harakatdan oldin uzoq vaqt davomida davom etgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

They are said **to have been conducting** negotiations for a long time. *Aytishlaricha, ular muzokaralarni uzoq vaqt olib borishgan.*

He is known **to have been working** on this problem for many years. *Uning bu muammo ustida ko'p yillar ishlaganligini odamlar biladi.*

I intend **to call** on him and **discuss** this question.

afford qurbi yetmoq **agree** kelishmoq **ko** 'nmoq, rozi bo 'lmoq **appear** ko 'rinmoq **arrange** uyushtirmoq **ask** so 'ramoq **attempt** urinmoq **beg** yalinmoq **care** qiziqmoq **claim** da 'vo qilmoq **consent** rozi bo 'lmoq

INFINITIVNING TO YUKLAMASI BILAN KELISHI

1. Odatda infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi keladi: **to speak, to buy.**

Agar gapda ikkita infinitiv bo'lib, ular **and** yoki **or** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'-langan bo'lsa, ikkinchi infinitivdan oldin **to** yuklamasi qo'yilmaydi:

I intend **to call** on him and **discuss** this question. *Men unikiga borib bu masalani muhokama qilmoqchiman.*

I asked him **to telephone** to me on Monday or **wire**. *Men undan dushanba kuni telefon qilishini yoki telegramma berishini so'radim.*

2. Quyidagi fe'llardan keyin har doim infinitiv **to** yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

agree kelishmoq **ko** 'nmoq, rozi bo 'lmoq **appear** ko 'rinmoq **arrange** uyushtirmoq **ask** so 'ramoq **attempt** urinmoq **beg** yalinmoq **care** qiziqmoq **claim** da 'vo qilmoq **consent** rozi bo 'lmoq

prepare tayyorlamoq **pretend** mug 'ambirlik qilmoq **promise** va 'da bermoq **refuse** rad etmoq **regret** afsuslanmoq **remember** eslamoq **decide** qaror qilmoq **demand** talab qilmoq **deserve** arziymoq **desire** qattiq istamoq **expect** kutmoq **fail** muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq **forget** unutmoq **hesitate** ikkilanmoq **hope** umid qilmoq **intend** niyat qilmoq **learn** o'rganmoq **seem** bo 'lib ko 'rinmoq **strive** harakat qilmoq **struggle** kurashmoq, urinmoq **swear** ont ichmoq **tend** o 'ch bo 'lmoq **threaten** qo'rqitmoq **try** urinmoq **volunteer** yordamini taklif qilmoq **wait** kutmoq **want** istamoq **wish** istamoq, xohlamoq

I can't afford **to buy it**. *Buni sotib olishga mening qurbim yetmaydi.*

She appeared **to be tired**. *U charchagan ko'rinadi.*

They agreed **to help** us. *Ular bizga yordam berishga rozi bo'lishdi.*

I'll arrange **to meet** you at the airport. *Men sizni aeroportda kutib olishni uyushtiraman.*

He asked **to come** with us. *U biz bilan borishini so'radi.*

The president **will attempt to reduce** inflation. *President inflatsiyani kamaytirishga harakat qiladi.*
 He **begged to come** with us. *U biz bilan bormoqchi bo'lib yalindi.*
 I **don't care to** see that show. *Men bu tomoshani ko'rishga qiziqmayman.*
 She **claims to know** a famous movie star. *U mashhur film yulduzini taniyman deb da'vo qiladi.*
 She finally **consented to marry** him. *Nihoyat u unga turmushga chiqishga rozi bo'ldi.*
 I have **decided to leave** on Monday. *Men dushanba kuni jo'nashga qaror qildim.*
 I **demand to know** who is responsible. *Kim javobgarligini bilishni talab qilaman.*
 I **promise not to be late.** *Kechikmaslikka va'da beraman*
 I **refuse to believe** his story. *Uning hikoyasiga ishonishdan bosh tortaman.*
 I **regret to tell** you that you failed. *Sizning muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchraganingizni aytishdan afsuslana man.*

3. Quyidagi orqasidan **ot** (yoki **olmosh**) kelgan fellardan keyin har doim infinitive to yuklamasi bilan keladi.

Advise – <i>maslahat bermoq</i>	Forbid – <i>taqiqlamoq</i>	Persuade – <i>ishontirmoq</i>
Allow – <i>ruxsat bermoq</i>	Force – <i>majbur qilmoq</i>	Remind – <i>eslatmoq</i>
Ask – <i>so'ramoq</i>	Hire – <i>yollamoq</i>	Require – <i>talab qilmoq</i>
Beg – <i>yalintirmoq</i>	Instruct – <i>ko'rsatma bermoq</i>	Teach – <i>o'qitmoq o'rgatmoq</i>
Cause – <i>sabab bo'lmoq</i>	invite – <i>taklif qilmoq</i>	tell – <i>aytmoq, demoq</i>
Challenge – <i>chaqirmoq</i>	need – <i>kerak (zarur) bo'lmoq</i>	urge – <i>undamoq ishontirmoq</i>
Convince – <i>ishontirmoq</i>	order – <i>buyurmoq</i>	want – <i>istamoq</i>
Dare – <i>botinmoq</i>	permit – <i>ruxsat bermoq</i>	warn - <i>ogohlantirmoq</i>
Encourage – <i>undamoq</i>		
Expect – <i>umiq qilmoq</i>		

She **advised me to wait** until tomorrow.

U menga ertagacha kutishni maslahat qildi.

I **asked John to help** us.

Men Jon bizga yordam berishini so'radim.

Her laziness **caused her to fail.**

Uning dangasalagi uning Muvaffaqiyatiga sabab bo'ldi.

I couldn't **convince him to accept** our help.

Men uni yordamimizni qabul qilishga ko'ndira olmadim.

4. Quyidagi sifatlardan keyin **infinitiv to** yuklamasi bilan keladi:

Anxious *juda istovchi*
 Able *qodir*
 Boring *zerikarli*
 Common *oddiy*
 Dangerous *xafli*
 Difficult *qiyin*
 Eager *intiluvchi*
 Easy *oson*

Good *yaxshi*
 Hard *qattiq, og'ir*
 Pleased *xursand*
 Prepared *tayyor*
 Readly *tayyorlangan*
 Strange *begona, g'alati*
 Usual *odatiy*

5. **to stop, to remember, to forget** fe'llaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, faqat ma'no bir oz o'zgaradi:

John **stopped studying**. Jon o'qishni to'xtadi (boshqa o'qimaydi)

John **stopped to study**. Jon o'qish uchun to'xtadi.

6. **begin, continue, hate, like, love, start, can't stand** fe'llaridan keyin infinitiv ham, gerund ham ishlatilishi mumkin, lekin ma'noda o'zgarish bo'lmaydi:

I like to go (going) to movies. Men kinoga borishni yoqtiraman.
I love to play (playing) chess. Men shaxmat o'yanshni sevaman.
It started to snow (snowing). Qor yog'a boshladi.

7. **to want, to wish, to mean, to try, to allow, to be going to, ought to, to have to, should (would) like, used** fe'llaridan keyin gapda oldin ishlatilgan infinitivning o'rnida faqat **to** yuklamasi kelishi mumkin:

He wants me to go there tonight, Bu oqshom u mening u yerga borishimni
 but **I don't want to (go)** tushuniladi) istaydi, lekin men borishini istamayman.

I was asked to take part in the Mendan sayohatda ishtirok etishni
 trip, but **I am not going to** so'rashdi, lekin men qatnashmoqchi
(take part) tushuniladi). emasman.

The boy wanted to go for Bola cho'milishga borishni istar edi,
 a bathe, but **was not allowed to** lekin unga ruxsat berishmadi.

I didn't want to stay there, but Men u yerda qolishini istamagandim,
I had to (stay) tushuniladi). lekin qolishimga to'gri keldi.

INFINITIVNING TO YUKLAMASISIZ ISHLATILISHI

Infinitiv quyidagi hollarda to yuklamasisiz ishlatilishi:

1. must, can (could), may (might) va need modal fellaridan keyin :

You must do it at once.	Siz buni darhol qilishingiz kerak.
He can speak German.	U nemischa gapira oladi.
May I come in?	Kirsam mumkinmi?
Need he come here?	Uning bu yerga kelishi shartmi?

2. to make (majbur qilmoq), to let (ruxsat bermoq), to see (kormoq), watch (kuzatmoq), to hear (eshitmoq), yo feel (his qilmoq), ba'zan to help (yordam bermoq) (ayniqsa, AQSHda) va boshqa fe'llardan keyin obektiv kelishikdagi olmosh yoki otdan keyin infinitiv to yuklamasisiz ishlartiladi:

Ega +see (watch, hear, Feel) + ot (olmosh) +V

He made me read this book.	U meni bu kitobni oqishimga majbur qildi.
I let him go there.	Men unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berdim.
Help me (to) do it.	Buni qilishga men yordam bering.
I saw her leave the room.	Men uni xonadan chiqqanini kordim.
I heard her sing.	Men uning ashula aytayotganini eshitdim.
I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.	Men uni qolini yelkamga qoyganini his qildim.

Izoh: Yuqoridagi fe'llar majhul nisbatda ishlatilganda , ulardan keyin keladigan fe'l to yuklamasi bilan ishlatiladi:

He was made to do it.	Uni buni qilishga majbur qilishdi.
He was seen to leave the room.	Uning xonadan chiqqanini korishdan.
3. had better (yaxshisi), would rather, would sooner (yaxshisi) kabi birikmalardan keyin:	
You had better go there at once.	Siz yaxshisi u yerga darhol boring.
I would rather not tell them about it.	Yaxshisi men bu haqda ularga aytmayman.

For + ot (obyektiv kelishikdagi olmosh) + infinitiv

Bu qurilma mustaqil murakkab gap bolagi sifatida namoyon boladi (qoshma ega, qoshma kesim , qoshma aniqlovchi , qoshma hol). Bu qurilmada oddiy va majhul nisbatidagi infinitiv ishlatilishi mumkin:

It is easy for you to say that.	Buni aytish sizga oson.
It is necessary for the goods to bepacked in strong cases.	Tovarlarni qattiq qutilarga joylash zarur.
This is for you to decide.	Buni siz hal qilishingiz kerak.
The first thing for me to do is to find out when the steamer arrives.	Mening birinchi qiladigan ishim paroxodning qachon kelishini aniqlash.
The water was too cold for the children to bathe.	Suv bolalarga chomilish uchun juda sovuqlik qilardi.

EXERCISES

Ex 1. *Comment on the forms of the Infinitive.*

1. When I go on holiday, I ask Mum to look after my houseplants. 2. In the morning Mr. Dulton was nowhere to be seen. 3. He seemed to be reading my mind. 4. You have your own life to consider. 5. The agent must have misunderstood the chief. 6. He was witty and clever and he made me laugh. 7. But what kind of rules might be required? 8. They seem to have been fighting all their lives. 9. The manuscript appears to have been written in Greek. 10. This is a date still to be agreed. 11. Brian can still be watching the western. 12. They believed the soldier to

have taken unofficial leave. 13. Don't you understand that all the personal sentiments ought to have been put aside? 14. At times, lightning decisions had to be made. 15. It was vital for her presence to be felt in New York from time to time.

Ex. 2. *Give all the possible forms of the following Infinitives.*

To do, to study, to live, to sit, to lie, to raise, to set, to sell, to leave, to go, to inform, to like, to write, to run, to make.

Ex. 3. *Comment on the cases of the Split Infinitive. Translate the sentences.*

1. I think the time has come for you to totally decide your future. 2. In 1992 Maxim decided to legally change his name. 3. Then Dad yelled at everybody to just shut up. 4. That was too horrible to even think about. 5. I want to tenderly hold you, my dear child! 6. She fell into a chair, clapped one hand over her mouth once more, to again stifle the scream of pain and outrage rising in her throat. 7. When you are in Italy, remember to always add the area code to the number you want to call. 8. Obviously she'd said what he wanted to hear; it appeared to both excite and relax him. 9. When you travel by the train, don't push and shove with might and main! Let those who wish to first alight, then pass on quickly left and right. 10. The detectives needed special equipment to thoroughly and accurately investigate the mystery. 11. Jack was the first person to ever show me any affection in my life. 12. The mayors met in order to fully explore and discuss the problems of managing large cities. 13. Most companies will have to severely limit their dumping of pollutants. 14. They say they would like to eventually expand the business. 15. My advice to you is to initially receive a thorough examination a good therapist. 16. To fully appreciate the splendour of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel, you need to visit the Vatican.

Ex 4. *Use "to" before the Infinitiv where possible.*

1. We did everything we could ... make him ... join us. 2. You can't... make me ... do what I don't want 3. Are you sure you can ... afford ... waste another year? 4. You need ... take more care of yourself. 5. It would be very foolish ... let the child ... have his way. 6. Let the next student... come in now. 7. We'd rather ... take a train than ... fly. 8. Why not... go with us? Let's ... have fun! 9. You'd better ... stay in bed not... make your cold ... get worse. 10. I need a car ... get to my country-house. 11. We heard the postman ... come up to the front door and then we saw him ... slip a thick envelope into the box. 12. He can't but... admire her beauty and talent. 13. You ought... have told me all this before. 14. We got them ... rebuild the house. 15. He was seen ... enter the house through the back door. 16. — What made you ... terrorize me? — I was made ... do it. 17. Will you be able ... let your son ... decide his future?

Ex. 5. *Answer the questions*

1. What are you learning to do, and why do you do it? 2. What can't students afford to do? 3. If someone works hard, why does he do it? 4. What do students aim to do? 5. What is a quick-tempered person inclined to do? 6. What are troublemakers

apt to do? 7. If workers are dissatisfied, what can they threaten to do? 8. What do absent-minded people tend to do? 9. What do you have to get ready to do on a Monday morning? 10. What do stubborn people refuse to do? 11. What are generous people willing to do? 12. When the man proposes, what does a woman agree to do? 13. When two people get engaged, what have they resolved to do? 14. When people get married, what do they promise to do? 15. What are you planning to do in future?

Ex. 6. *Complete the sentences using suitable Infinitive.*

1. I learned ... when I was around six or seven. 2. We've decided... a new washing-machine. 3. Hugh promised not... late for his own wedding. 4. My boyfriend and I would love ... Venice. 5. You seem ... in a good mood tonight. 6. Felicia appeared ... asleep, but she wasn't. 7. The Martins can't afford ... a house. 8. Try ... to class on time every day. 9. I can't wait... my family again! It's been a long time. 10. She is very sorry. She didn't mean ... you. 11. My friend offered ... me a little money. 12. Erik is only five, but he intends ... a doctor when he grows up. 13. What time do you expect... the Hague? 14. I forgot... some cheese when I went to the grocery store. 15. They are planning ... to the Canaries after they get married.

Ex. 7. *Read and translate the sentences. Pay attention to the Split Infinitives.*

1. At the time, it seemed wiser for me to simply disappear, quickly and quietly. 2. I placed the tray in the middle of the kitchen table and began to methodically chop an egg. 3. She wondered how to effectively explain this to the kids without resorting to a pack of lies. 4. The offer came from out of the blue and she did not want to even discuss it. 5. It was hard to truly estimate how rich she was. 6. Henry had known Emma for almost forty years, long enough to fully understand her. 7. They had come to bitterly accept the fact. 8. Nelly paused, uncertain of how to correctly explain her behavior. 9. The boy licked the pencil and began to carefully print Mrs. Daniel's address. 10. He did not appear to physically favor either of his parents. 11. She had never ceased to secretly worship her elder brother. 12. Melanie began to selectively tick off the goods, she could readily dispose of in her store. 13. She had to hear it from Julia's own mouth to truly believe it. 14. Something of his good humor seemed to mysteriously transfer itself to everybody in the room. 15. She had to occasionally neglect on some of her chores to make time for reading.

Ex 8. *Use the verbs in brackets in the required form.*

1. I like (give) presents to friends, but even more I like (give) gifts. 2. She is so lucky (have) such a good family, (see) all love and care since childhood. 3. The dictionary seems (belong) to my great-grandfather. It appears (publish) ages ago. 4. The young man seemed (study) Marion, and she gave him a cold stare. 5. The key to the grandfather clock was believed (lose) some twenty years before. 6. One more window remained (wash). 7. The child is so pale! She ought (have) a change of food and air. 8. Well, sir, I want (take) my words back. I'm sorry (call) you names. 9. The case was urgent. The man had (operate on). 10. He was sorry (not

notice) the fax on the secretary's table. 11. But what kind of rules might (require)? 12. The rules (leave) to the Government to decide. 13. Everybody is going (give) a rise. 14. Parenthood, someone once said, is the only 24-hour-a-day job for which you (not pay) overtime. 15. The country is considered (make) enormous progress this year. 16. English people don't like (tell) what to do.

Ex.9. *Translate into English*

1. Я счастлива пригласить вас на вечер. 2. Я счастлива, что меня часто приглашают на премьеры. 3. Я счастлива, что меня пригласили на новый спектакль в "Сатирикон". 4. Хочу рассказать вам последние новости. 5. Хочу, чтобы мне рассказали эту историю. 6. Я рада, что мне рассказали об этом. 7. Роберт не собирается обвинять вас. 8. Он не предполагал, что его обвинят. 9. Мне жаль, что я причиняю вам столько хлопот. 10. Мне жаль, что побеспокоила вас. 11. Дети любят выдумывать разные истории. 12. Дети обожают, когда им рассказывают страшные истории. 13. Он, кажется, знает всех в городе. 14. Тед, кажется, читает что-то смешное. Он все время улыбается. 15. Он, кажется, выполняет эту работу уже много лет.

Ex.10. *Comment on the form and function of Infinitive. Translate the sentences.*

1. To read books means to enlarge one's horizons. 2. He reads a lot to broaden his mind. 3. To part from friends is to die a little. 4. To win friends and influence people, one must employ guile and fraud, some politicians believe. 5. A friend is someone special to laugh with, to reminisce with, to dream with, to shape with, to bitch with ... 6. He had no idea whom he was to meet. 7. What he really wanted was to be alone, entirely alone. 8. She could not afford to panic, not under any circumstances. 9. — You always make me feel better. — Do I? 10. She didn't love Willy enough to marry him. 11. Gradually, she came to understand how wrong she had been. 12. To begin my story I must go back in time, to 1990. 13. He was far too bright a boy to be deceived. He would probe and probe. 14. To tell the truth, a cigar gives me a chance to relax and to meditate. 15. Maxim flew to New York only to discover that his daughter was on the Coast. 16. She began to realize that her husband was a difficult man, not easy to know, or live with, and secretive. 17. In Greece people often shake their heads from side to side to say "Yes". With us it means "No". 18. They need nobody to protect them. 19. To recover completely, he must begin to work, but it mustn't be hard work. 20. It makes everybody so happy to see you again! 21. It takes a long time to become a personality. 22. It gives me great comfort to think of you.

Ex. 11. *A. Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of the Infinitives.*

1. To make the world better has always been his aim 2. To lie or not to lie — that's the dilemma. 3. It's unusual to see you at home in the middle of the day. 4. To go out alone in the middle of the night is risky. 5. To fulfill all your wishes is all I want. 6. It is awful to be so stubborn. 7. It's unwise to refuse.

B. Complete the following sentences

1. ... that is the question. 2. ... is to believe. 3. ... is my aim in life. 4. ... would be madness. 5. It makes me feel good 6. It would never do 7. It was unnatural....8. It annoyed them 9. ... is everybody's wish.

Ex. 12. A. Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of Infinitives

1. To agree to this offer is to lose self-respect. 2. Gold and love affairs are hard to hide. 3. A witty limerick is very difficult to write. 4. That sort of thing is easy to do. 5. My friends are very interesting to talk to. 6. This musical instrument is easy to learn. 7. My main chore in the house is to vacuum and dust the rooms. 8. The only sensible thing to do when you are attacked is, as Napoleon once said, to counter-attack. 9. Some girls are catty and difficult to live with. 10. Bad habits are easy to acquire and hard to break. 11. This is something that is hard to describe. 12. She was not going to be easy to deal with. 13. Office affairs are easy to begin and difficult to finish. 14. The toilets were few and hard to find.

B. Complete the following sentences

1. The idea was 2. What I want is 3. The main point is 4. To travel means 5. The only thing to do was 6. To tell a white lie is 7. To live is 8. To be up to date means 9. My telephone number is 10. This girl is 11. The secret of life is 12. Money is 13. This code is

Ex 13. Read and translate the sentences .

1. Miss Honey removed her spectacles and began to polish the lenses with a piece of tissue. 2. I told my parents they ought to take some vitamins. 3. Her heart began to pound in a most unreasonable and unfamiliar way. 4. Television started to resemble radio. One station provides news another soft rock; a third is all-sports. 5. She could no longer bear to keep the secret of her past from him. 6. Catherine took out various items from the refrigerator and started to make a selection of small tea sandwiches. 7. The boy broke off, unable to voice his fears about his parents. 8. She needed to find him, immediately. 9. As time passed she began to function like her old self. 10. Paula started to extend her family business.

Ex. 14. A. Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of the Infinitives

1. A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. 2. He is rather unbearable at times; he wants to have everything his own way. 3. He failed to appear before a Milan magistrate to answer accusations of a tax fraud. 4. She used to enjoy the village life. 5. My parents have taught me to see the best in people. 6. She pretended not to care for that man. 7. They plan to marry next week.

B. Complete the following sentences

1. The students would like.... 2. Many people don't want.... 3. The friends agreed never.... 4. Never forget... 5. The scout pretended 6. The hunters were dead lucky 7. We intended 8. Be careful.... 9. Will you teach me ... ?

Ex. 15. A. Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of Infinitives.

1. Biologically, there is only one quality which distinguishes us from animals: the ability to laugh. 2. An active life gives man the opportunity to realize values in creative work. 3. There is a time to fish and a time to dry nets. 4. There are no more copies of this book to be had. 5. TV-viewers now have the choice and freedom to select from various programmes and enjoy them when it suits them best. 6. The best way to see Rome is either on foot or on a bus. 7. This is a popular place to see and be seen. 8. You give me reason to live, my dear. 9. He who has a *why* to live can bear with almost any *how*. 10. The Rolex company were the first to develop the idea of a modern watch. 11. Don't worry about Tracey! She's got Keith to protect her. 12. I have absolutely nothing to do this weekend. Though there is business to attend to in Manhattan. 13. He has a talent to make the best of any bad situation. 14. I think there is something special in you ... a will to endure, to succeed no matter what. 15. She immediately made a desperate effort to still her nerves. 16. Internet gives everyone the power to contribute. The power to share information and ideas. The power to move your business forward.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. I have hitting news 2. These are the rules 3. She'll always say something 4. The situation leaves much 5. They had nothing ... at the Customs. 6. There was nothing ... all day, and no one 7. We've always admired the old man's will 8. The shops before 293 Christmas are full of things 9. I had a vital date ... 10. The guests have left, and now I have a pile of dishes ...

Ex. 16. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the right column.

1. There are always choices 2. You give me reason 3. They have the power 4. Now there's an easier way 5. Whenever economic hardship breaks children are the first 6. In Egypt you've got plenty of geological wonders 7. Everybody has the right 8. A food mixer is a very useful gadget 9. In those days I had a baby 10. There are four ways 11. Mr. Killingworth is the right man 12. She had no desire 13. Bill says he needs a wife 14. She has always had the ability 15. This was a wonderful chance 16. This fashion magazine shows you 17. I went back to work with this thought
a. to suffer. b. to marvel at. c. to dream his little dream. d. to have in the kitchen, e. to veto any project. f. to mix with others. g. to do the talking, h. to make. i. to chew on. j. to give your child a world of knowledge, k. to do this sum. l. to amuse everybody, to take care of him. n. to talk about it. o. to look after, p. to live, q. the most successful ways to dress.

Ex. 17. Read and translate the text. Comment on the Infinitives.

I Want a Wife.

A Feminist Classic from the Early '70s

By Judy Syfers

I belong to that classification of people known as wives-I am a Wife. And, not altogether incidentally, I am a mother. Not too long ago a male friend of mine appeared on the scene fresh from a recent divorce. He had one child, who is, of course, with his ex-wife. He is obviously looking for another wife. As I thought about him while I was ironing one evening, it suddenly occurred to me that I, too, would like to have a wife. Why do I want a wife? I would like to go back to school. And I want a wife who will work and send me to school. And while I am going to school, I want a wife to take care of the children. I want a wife to make sure my children eat properly and are kept clean. I want a wife who will wash the children's clothes and keep them mended, who arranges for their schooling, takes them to the park, the zoo, et cetera. I want a wife who takes care of the children when they are sick, a wife who arranges to be around when the children need special care, because, of course, I cannot miss classes at school. Needless to say, my wife must arrange to lose time at work and not lose the job. It may mean a small cut in my wife's income from time to time, but I guess I can tolerate that.

I want a wife to take care of my physical needs. I want a wife who will keep my house clean. A wife ,who will pick up after me. I want a wife who will keep my clothes clean, ironed, mended, replaced when need be. I want a wife who is a *good* cook. I want a wife to plan the menus, do the necessary shopping, prepare the meals, serve them pleasantly, and then do the cleaning up while I do my studying. I want a wife who will care of me when I am sick and sympathize with my pain and loss of time from school.

I want a wife who will not bother me with rambling complaints about a wife's duties. But I want a wife who will listen to me when I feel the need to explain a rather difficult point I have come across in my course of studies. And I want a wife who will type my papers for me when I have written them.

And I want a wife who knows that sometimes I need a night out by myself. But I want a wife who understands that *my* sexual needs may entail more than strict adherence to monogamy. I must, after all, be able to relate to people as fully as possible.

If I happen to find another person more suitable as a wife than the wife I already have, I want the liberty to replace my present wife with another one. Naturally, as I expect a fresh, new life, my wife will have to take the children and be solely responsible for them so that I am left free.

When I am through with school and have a job, I want my wife to quit working and remain at home so that my wife can more fully and completely take care of a wife's duties. My God, who *wouldn't* want a wife?

Ex. 18. *Read the poem and learn it. Comment on the Infinitives.*

What Is This Life?

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?
No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep or cows;
No time to see, when woods we pass,

Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass;
 No time to see, in broad daylight,
 Streams full of stars, like skies at night;
 No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
 And watch her feet, how they can dance;
 No time to wait till her mouth can Enrich that smile her eyes began?
 A poor life is this if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare. (W. Davies)

Ex 19. A. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form function of the Infinitives.

1. To get daily updated news, to be in the know just slip through the net and you are on the Internet. 2. Aunt Louise whirled around to greet me. 3. We didn't tell him the whole truth not to discourage him. 4. I ran back to my room to collect my belongings. 5. Tony's father died of pneumonia when he was nine. His mother, a seamstress, struggled to raise three children on her own. 6. Unable to make such a decision alone I asked my brother for help. 7. The clock buzzes to tell you when to get up. 8. Most Islanders have at least two jobs to earn enough to cope with the sky-high prices. 9. You don't have to be a genius to understand it. 10. When in Paris we went to a wonderful restaurant to enjoy an open-air meal. 11. To overcome the problems that face each one of us — and no life is problem-free — it is crucial to have a plan to live by. 12. He opened his mouth to say something, but then changed his mind. 13. They had come to attend the party. 14. So sensational was the news that the entire class jumped out of their seats to have a really good look. 15. He remained silent for a few moments to allow her to compose herself. 16. If the state borrows heavily to rebuild the economy, the Central Bank will keep monetary policy tight. 17. I popped into the snack bar to buy a soda.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. This car is designed 2. The mayor cut the ribbon ... 3. It took all her strength 4. The young man works hard 5. You don't have to be a genius ... 6. She has only to say "yes" 7. Keep your mouth shut.... 8. She spoke more slowly 9. She sipped her tea

Ex. 20. Complete the sentences using "to" or "for".

1. She opened the file ... look for the necessary information. 2. She scanned the text... the needed data. 3. The family went to Paris ... a short visit. 4. The Parkers went to Bath... visit the distant relatives. 5. Every evening she takes long walks ... relax. 6. It's good to take long walks ... relaxation. 7. I'm going to University ... a good education. 8. I'm going to University ... get knowledge. 9. My kids aren't going to school just... have fun. 10. Charlie has done it just... fun. 11. I went to the store ... some bread and cheese. 12. Mum has gone to the store ... get some milk. 13. I turned on the radio ... listen to the news. 14. I listened to the radio ... news about the weather. 15. In this country we wear fur coats in the winter ... keep us warm. 16. I have put on this sheepskin coat... warmth. 17. I had a long stroll ... boom my appetite.

Ex. 21. A. Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of the Infinitives.

1. The day is too hot for us to be out on the beach. 2. The cigarettes are expensive enough to be good. 3. The tea is too sweet to be refreshing. 4. She is clever enough to be at the top of the class. 5. The wine is too harsh to be tasty. 6. The dress is cut

well enough to be elegant. 7. The oranges are too tired to buy them. 8. The weather is frosty enough to be enjoyable. 9. The colors are too loud to be good. 10. Wilfred was far too bewildered even to speak. 11. Life is too short to continue hating anyone for a long time. 12. My relatives never visit us. They have too many kids to fit in the car. 13. Catherine had never judged Meredith and Jack. She was far too intelligent to do that and mature enough to realize that no one else ever knew exactly what went on between two people. 14. But in the end the burden had got too big to carry. 15. The man was too big to be allowed.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. She is old enough 2. He was too stressed and busy 3. You are too pessimistic 4. They know him well enough 5. You are mature enough 6.1 became brave enough 7. Life is too tough 8. She was too much of a lady

Ex 22. A. *Read and translate the sentences. Define the function of Infinitive.*

1.1 woke up to find the doctor lifting me very carefully into my own bed. 2. They went to their friends' country house to find all the doors locked and nobody in sight. 3. Michael returned to his native village never to leave it again. 4. Helen came to the University to be told that all the lectures had been cancelled. 5. She awoke one morning to find herself famous. 6. She walked into the back room to see her mother crying over the broken China vase. 7. He came into the garage to discover that his car was gone. 8. In a month I returned home to learn that my son needed a surgery.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1.1 took a mouthful of juice.... 2. David opened the cellar.... 3. Marion went to the East.... 4. She switched on the TV-set.... 5. The woman opened her bag.... 6. One morning I came into the room.... 7. In the morning I awoke

Ex . 23. *Read and translate the sentences.*

1.1 don't expect you to understand. You wouldn't listen to me in 1994 and you won't listen to me now. But I want you to take some precautions. Would you like me to help you? 2. If you don't want anyone to know your business, keep your mouth shut. 3. What made you decide to enter that competition? 4. They wanted her to relax and sent the children to their aunt's. 5. They know him to be a responsible person. 6. Sunglasses make you look mysterious. 7. They consider him to be a real professional. 8. The desire for fame makes men work hard and does not let them rest till the goal is gained. 9. She regards him as a superman. 10. The big breakfast made me feel drowsy and I let the book fall to the floor. 11. Let me take you to the Milky Way on your holiday! 12. It makes my mouth water just to think about all those tasty things. 13. Let the music play, let the voices sing, let's stay together to the end! 14. It takes two to make a dream come true. 15.1 don't let my children watch TV shows that are violent. 16. Let the wind always blow in your back and the road always go downhill for you! 17. Don't let that fool you! 18. These articles will make your hair stand on end. 19.1 make myself exercise and do

sit-ups for ten minutes every other morning. 20. Since I didn't want that to happen, I took Andre's advice.

Ex 24. *Read and retell.*

"Do you remember, Maxim, what I told you about the standards I want you to have when you are a big boy, and when you are a man?" "Yes, Papa. You said a gentleman never tells a lie." "That's correct, but now I'm afraid I must amend that statement. I wish you to revise what I said to you last week. I have to change my opinion... I believe it to be perfectly all right for a gentleman to tell a lie if it is a matter of life and death... if it is to save his life. Or the lives of others, of course. I want you to remember that a man must have valour, honour and nobility if he is to be of great character, I want you to remember that when you grow up." "Yes, Papa, I will."

(after B. Bradford)

Ex. 25. *Make sentences according to the model.*

Model. *I was in the bank. Two robbers broke in. — I happened to be in the bank, when two robbers broke in.*

We were waiting at a bus-stop. Our friend drove past. — We happened (chanced) to be waiting at a bus-stop when our friend drove past.

1. You were there. The incident took place. 2. She was in the bath. The telephone rang. 3. You were watching television. There came a knock on the door. 4. He was sitting in a restaurant. A friend walked in. 5. You were passing by. A passer-by stopped you. 6. They were there. The flying saucer appeared. 7. The sheriff was in the club. A fight started. 8. You were talking about her. She came into the room. 9. An old man was walking past a hospital. He had a heart attack. 10. You were standing outside a hotel. A Rolls-Royce drove up.

Ex. 26. *Change the sentences according to the model.*

Model' *She appeared not to hear him. — She didn't appear to hear him.*

1. She seemed not to know real life. 2. This man seemed not to care for rules. 3. He was busy with the car and appeared not to see the policeman. 4. John seemed not to enjoy playing cards but he had to. 5. The boss never seemed to pay any attention to our needs. 6. The boy 304 seems not to be healthy and happy. 7. Andrew appeared not to notice her. 8. The waiter seemed not to notice our anger. 9. Christine seemed not to take in what he meant. 10. He appeared not to have learnt the results of the investigation. 11. The women seemed not to like the work they were doing. 12. Simon seemed to see and hear nothing. 13. You seem not to have forgiven me, Denny, which is very, very sad. 14. I seemed to have no feeling left in me at all. 15. His heart appeared not to be beating any longer.

Ex 27. *Open the brackets and use the required form of Infinitive.*

1. So far she appeared (do) Henry nothing but harm. 2. He appeared (see) the light and decided to drop in. 3. Here, in a small village, the world seems (construct) on a

smaller scale. 4. Yes, they seem (appreciate) my picture a whole lot last night. 5. The children seem (eat) ever since they arrived, as if they had been starved before. 6. It may turn out (be) interesting. 7. She appeared (cross- question) me. 8. Everyone seemed (talk) for hours. 9. The idea of escape seemed (become) less fantastic. 10. Possibly it might prove (be) dead good luck. 11. Twenty years seem (pass) so quickly! 12. Verena seemed (let) the matter (die). 13. The sound of the phone ringing seemed (wake) every nerve in my body. 14. Scarlet seemed (pay) little attention to what they said. 15. Her legs seemed (lose) power to move, and now she appeared (break).

Ex. 28. *Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the functions of for-phrases with Infinitive.*

1. For him to act so is rather unusual. 2. It was difficult for Bill to keep such a big family. 3. All she wanted was for her mother to come to terms with her past, gain peace of mind, as well as a bit of happiness for once. 4. The best thing is for you to leave at once. 5. Teddy put the kettle on, stood near the stove waiting for the water to boil. 6. He stopped the car for the kids to get in. 7. That is for the boss to decide, isn't it? 8. Steve was a suitable candidate for them to hire. 9. I am still waiting for the mail to come. 10. Emma was a suitable child for them to adopt. 11. I've bought a tin of pastries for you to enjoy them. 12. After all, we have known the man long enough for Steve to trust him.

Exercise 29. *Transform the sentences using the words: necessary, important, possible, impossible, difficult, traditional hard, easy, customary.*

Hostess begins to eat. The bride usually feeds the groom the first piece of wedding cake. Mary should start thinking about her future.. Animals can't talk or think or plan something.. I can understand my teacher most of the time. A writer should be imaginative. My parents are anxious I should enter the University.

Ex.30. *Transform the sentences so as to use for-to-infinitive constructions.*

1. The most important thing is that we should stay cool. 2. Let us wait till the fax arrives. 3. This is the day which they shall remember for a long time. 4. He is the expert whom you should have consulted. 5. I shall leave some money so that they may spend it. 6. Martin sent his family to his parents' so that they could be safe there. 7. The days have become too short, so we can't walk as much as in the summertime. 8. The new manager must be very competent as the director has entrusted him with a most difficult task. 9. It is quite natural that she should have refused his proposal. 10. What I want is that you should understand me. 11. There is no need that we should stay here any longer. 12. It's unbelievable that he should have really meant it. 13. Phone the office and someone will meet us. 14. When I became a vegetarian, I had to wait for some period of time until my organism got used to it. 15. It is impossible that he didn't believe you even after you showed him the file. 16. He waited in the reception. The secretary hadn't turned up yet. 17. Mr. Marshall's suggestion was that the contract should be signed without any delay.

Ex. 31. *Read and translate the following. Comment on the form and function of the Infinitives.*

1. My sister Maggie is cooking up a plan to get Dad to let her go to that party on Saturday. 2. I've been trying to find a way to convince them to let me stay home, and they had finally to give in, which made me feel a lot better. 3. To tell the truth, I work alone, I have no partner to worry about. 4. To live is to suffer, to survive is to find meaning in the suffering. 5. To develop the strength and tone of your voice you have to practice voice exercises daily. I was too self-conscious to find a teacher and have singing lessons, but it wasn't an ordeal to record yourself singing and send the tape off to be assessed. And then I received my tape back from my tutor to improve it further. 6. Patsy drove on in silence, too tired to speak, but after a while she said, "I'm not too sure about parking in Leeds. I think the best thing to do is to go to the Queens Hotel to park there." 7. There were certain matters at the London office to attend to and she and Patsy had to make a trip to Ripon where they had some work to complete. 8. Now Maxim, it would be wiser to let the subject rest for the moment. Anastasia is far too intelligent a person to expect you to do such a thing — to get rid of your business empire. 9. "Ever since I first arrived to take up my post in London, I have sought an opportunity to show something of the rich cultural links that Brazil has had with Europe over many centuries," says the Brazilian Ambassador in London.

**“Telekommunikatsiya”
yo’nalishi 1-2 kurs talabalari
uchun ingliz tilidan amaliy
bilim ko’nikmalarini oshirish
bo’yicha o’quv-uslubiy qo’llanma
5522200**

**“Iqtisod va boshqaruv”
fakultetining ilmiy-uslubiy
kengashida ko’rib chiqilgan
va nashir etishga tavsiya etilgan
(bayonnoma № ...« ... ».... 2008y.)**

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