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INGLIZ TILI

(III qism)

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim
vazirligi O'rta maxsus kasb-hunar ta'limi markazi
kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun qo'llanma sifatida
tavsiya etgan*

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Ingliz tili

III qism

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun
Q O' L L A N M A

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SO'Z BOSHI

Mazkur «Ingliz tili» (III qism) qo'llanmasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlangan kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quv dasturi asosida tayyorlandi. Qo'llanma maktabda ingliz tilini birmuncha puxta o'qigan, boshlang'ich va o'rta pog'ona testlarini topshirgan o'quvchilarga 160 soatlik auditoriya mashg'ulotlari mobaynida ingliz tilidan puxtaroq bilim berish, o'z mutaxassisliklariga oid matn va qo'shimcha materiallarni o'qish, tinglab tushunish malaka hamda ko'nikmalarini singdirishga mo'ljallangan.

Qo'llanma II bo'limdan iborat bo'lib, har bir dars fonetika – o'qish qoidalari, ba'zi bir takroriy, biri ikkinchisi bilan taqqoslangan grammatik izohlar, yangi so'zlar, so'z birikmalari, umunta'lim, davlatchilik, iqtisodiy hayotga oid matnlar, dialoglar, og'zaki nutqni o'stirish uchun iboralar, o'tilgan materiallarni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Qo'llanmaning I bo'limida:

«Mening ish kunim», «Mening uyim», «Mening tarjimai holim», «Mening poytaxtim», «Men tug'ilgan shahar», «London», «Vashington», «Savdo markazida», «Tibbiyot xizmati», «Tish doktori huzurida», «Dorixonona», «Sartaroshxonona», «Kiyim tozalash xizmati», «Poyafzal xizmati», «Soatsozlik xizmati», «Sayohat» mavzusidagi matnlar, «Intervyu olish», «Kvartira izlash va tanlash», «Chipta sotib olish», «Xorijga sayohat: yuk nazorati, bojxonona nazorati», «Mehmonxonada: bron qilish, joylashish, chiqib ketish, mehmonxonona xizmati», «Uzoq masofaga telefon qilishni buyurish», «Buyurtma xat, buyumni pochta orqali yuborish», «Biror yerni izlab topish», «Kiyim-kechak xarid qilish», «Restoranda», «Supermarketda», «Bozorda», «Taklif kiritish va biror narsa haqida fikr olish» mavzusidagi dialoglar bilan birga barcha akademik litsey va kollejlarda uchun majburiy hisoblangan mavzular: (a) davlatchilikka

oid mavzular: «O'zbekiston Respublikasi: mahalliy hokimiyat organlari», «Yaponiya davlatchiligi», «AQShning mahalliy hokimiyat organlari», «AQShning ma'muriy tuzilishi», «Britaniya parlamenti», «O'zbekiston Respublikasining siyosiy partiyalari va harakatlari», «AQShning siyosiy partiyalari va harakatlari», «Buyuk Britaniyaning siyosiy partiyalari va harakatlari». (b) iqtisodiy hayotga oid mavzular: «Marketing va savdo», «Mulkdorlik turlari», «Talab va taklif», «Iqtisodiyotning dolzarb muammolari» matnlari berilgan.

Qo'llanmaning II bo'limidagi matnlar akademik litsey yoki kollej yo'nalishi mutaxassisligiga oid matnlar bo'lib, u chop etilgan adabiyot, darslik va qo'llanmalardan o'quv maqsadlariga moslab, soddalashtirib, qisqartirib olingan.

Qo'llanma o'qitishning texnika vositalaridan keng foydalanishni nazarda tutadi.

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c) Local governments of the USA

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P A R T I

LESSON 1 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) The Present Continuous Tense/The Present Indefinite Tense

Text: a) My working day
b) My biography
c) Local governments of the USA

Dialogue.

HOZIRGI DAVOMLI ZAMON

~~(THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)~~

to be (am, is, are) + PARTICIPLE I

Hozirgi davomli zamon **to be** yordamchi fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shakli (**am/is/are**) va ma'no anglatuvchi fe'lining Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi. Hozirgi davomli zamondagi fe'llar asosan hozirgi daqiqada davom etib turgan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

B i r l i k

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

K o' p l i k

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

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

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

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

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

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

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

**HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMON
(PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE)**

Hozirgi noaniq zamonda fe'lining noaniq shakli oldidagi **to** yuklamasi olib tashlanib, III shaxs birlikda asosiy fe'lga **-s** yoki **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi, qolgan shaxslarda esa asosiy fe'l hech qanaqa qo'shimcha qabul qilmaydi.

town	– shahar
an economist	– iqtisodchi
joint-venture	– qo`shma korxon
teach	– o`qitmoq, ta`lim bermog
Economical University	– Iqtisodiyot Universiteti
Uzbek State World languages University	– O`zbekiston Davlat jahon til- lari universiteti
social life	– ijtimoiy hayot
to take an active part	– faol ishtirok etmoq

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. MY BIOGRAPHY

My full name is Alimov Nodir Fayzullayevich. I was born on the 11 th of July in 1984 in Bukhara. I went to the 1 st form of the secondary school in 1991 and have been there till the 9 th form. In 2000 I finished the 9 th form of the secondary school and entered the vocational college in Bukhara town. I have a father, a mother, two brothers and a little sister. My father's name is Alimov Fayzulla. He was born in 1956 in Bukhara town. He is an economist and works at the joint-venture. My mother's name is Alimova Sayyora. She was born in 1959 in Bukhara town. She is a teacher and works at the secondary school. She teaches English. My elder brother's name is Alisher. He was born in 1980 in Bukhara town. He is a student of the Economical University in Tashkent. My second brother's name is Valisher. He was born in 1982 in Bukhara town. He is a student of Uzbek State World Languages University in Tashkent. My little sister's name is Lola. She was born in 1987 in Bukhara town. She is a pupil of the secondary school. Now I am a student of the vocational college and take an active part in the social life of my college.

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

Economical University, be born, Uzbek State World Languages University, secondary school, to be at school, till, finish, enter, town, an economist, joint-venture, teach, a pupil, to take an active part, social life.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «My biography».

1. What is your full name? 2. When and where were you born? 3. When did you go to the 1st form of the secondary school? 4. How long have you been at the secondary school? 5. Where did you enter having finished the 9th form of the secondary school? 6. What is your father's name? 7. When and where was he born? 8. What is your father and where does he work? 9. What is your mother's name? 10. When and where was your mother born? 11. What is your mother and where does she work? 12. What is your elder brother's name? 13. When was your elder brother born? 14. What is your elder brother? 15. What is your second brother's name? 16. When was your second brother born? 17. What is your second brother? 18. What is your little sister's name?

Exercise 9. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Local governments of the USA».

citizen	– fuqaro
jurisdiction	– qo'l ostida bo'lish
various local government units	– har xil mahalliy hokimiyat birliklari
municipal governments	– munitsipal (shahar) ma'muriyati
municipality	– shahar va qishloqlarda o'zini-o'zi idora qiluvchi ma'muriyat
in turn	– o'z navbatida
to locate	– joylashmoq
counties	– okruglar
to administer	– boshqarmoq
school districts	– maktablar joylashgan joylar
responsible	– javobgar
local elementary and secondary educational programs	– mahalliy boshlang'ich va o'rta maktablar uchun o'quv dasturlari
special districts	– maxsus rayonlar
government units	– ma'muriyat birliklari
to creat	– yaratmoq
to perform	– amalga oshirmoq
particular functions	– maxsus (alohida) vazifalar
jurisdictional bounda-	– qo'l ostidagi xududlar

ries	
Port Authority of New York	– Nyu York Porti ma'muriyati
Chicago Sanitary District	– Chikago sanitariya hududi
South-East Pennsylvania Transit Authority	– Janubiy-Sharqiy Penselveniya shahar transporti boshqar masi
legislation	– qonun chikaruvchi organ
organization	– tashkilot
powers	– hokimiyat
effectiveness	– salmoq
vary	– o'zgartirmoq
considerably	– muhim, ahamiyatli
to overlap	– qisman mos kelmoq

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE USA

Americans are citizens of both nation and state; but they also come under the jurisdiction of various local government units. These units include municipal governments, the governments of cities and towns. Municipalities, in turn, are located in counties, which are administered by county governments. In addition, most Americans also live in a school districts, which is responsible for administering local elementary and secondary educational programs. They also may be served by one or more special districts, government units created to perform particular functions, often when those functions are best performed across jurisdictional boundaries. Examples of special districts include the Port Authority of New York, the Chicago Sanitary District, and the South East Pennsylvania Transit Authority. These local governments are created by state governments either in their constitutions or through legislation. This means their organizations, powers, responsibilities, and effectiveness vary considerably from state to state. The function of national, state, city, and county governments and of schools and special districts often overlap.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

various local government, in turn, units, to locate, South East Pennsylvania, counties, municipal governments, to administer, Transit Authority, municipality, school districts, responsible, vary, to creat, jurisdictional legislation, boundaries, local elementary and secondary educational programs, Port Authority of organization, New York, Chicago Sanitary powers, district.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Local governments of the USA».

1. What kind of citizens are Americans and what else can they do? 2. What do these units include? 3. What kind of governments are municipalities? 4. What are school districts responsible for? 5. Why are government units created? 6. What do examples of special districts include? 7. What are these local governments created by?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE A.

Mother: — The telephone is ringing, raise the handle, son.
Son: — Hallo, who is on line? Mother, you are being asked.
Mother: — Hallo, who is this?
Kate: — Hallo, this is Kate.
Mother: — Oh, Kate, nice to hear you.
Kate: — How are you, Ann?
Mother: — I am fine. You have not phoned for a long time, where have you been?
Kate: — I have been to Italy for a holiday.
Mother: — When did you return from Italy?
Kate: — Yesterday.
Mother: — How did you spend your time?
Kate: — I had fine time.

DIALOGUE B.

Kate and her friend Ann went to the restaurant on thier day off.

- Kate: — What will we have, Ann?
 Ann: — Let's look through the menu, first of all.
 Kate: — OK. Ann, I think we can have soup for the first course.
 Ann: — And for the second course I'd like to have fried chicken. And you, Kate?
 Kate: — But I prefer fish to fried chicken.
 Waiter: — What would you like to have, ladies?
 Ann: — Fried chicken for me, and fish for my friend, please.
 Waiter: — And what about desserts?
 Ann: — I will have ice-cream
 Waiter: — What kind of ice-cream would you like?
 Ann: — Strawberry, please. And you, Kate?
 Kate: — A piece of apple-pie, please.
 Waiter: — OK, ladies. In a few minutes everything will be ready. *(After a while the waiter came back.)*
 Waiter: — Here you are. Would you like anything else?
 Ann: — How do you think to have soup for the first course, Kate?
 Kate: — A good idea. Will you bring, please?
 Waiter: — Of course, wait a little bit.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U hozir do'stlari bilan teatrga ketyapti.
2. U do'stlari bilan teatrga yakshanba kunlari boradi.
3. Biz Amerikaning mahalliy boshqaruv organlari to'g'risida ma'ruza tinglayapmiz.
4. Biz har doim inglizcha matnlarni tarjima qilamiz.
5. Anna o'rtog'i bilan telefonda gaplashyapti.
6. Anna odatda o'rtoklari bilan telefonda kechqurunlari gaplashadi.
7. Mening onam hozir tushlik tayyorlayapti.
8. Mening onam har doim tushlik tayyorlaydi.

Exercise 15. Translate the following passage into Uzbek in written form.

1. Americans are citizens of both nation and state; but they also come under the jurisdiction of various local government units.
2. These units include municipal governments, the governments of cities and towns.
- 3.

Municipalities, in turn, are located in counties, which are administered by county governments. 5. In addition, most Americans also live in a school districts, which is responsible for administering local elementary and secondary educational programmes.

Exercise 16. Speak about your working day, your biography and local governments of your country using the texts: «My biography», »My working day» and «Local governments of the USA».

Exercise 17. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 18. Retell the texts «My biography», »My working day» and «Local governments of the USA».

LESSON 2 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) The Present Continuous Tense (for future actions)/The Future Indefinite Tense

Text: a) My flat
b) My capital
s) Local government of Great Britain

Dialogue.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE for FUTURE ACTIONS

Agar ish-harakat oldindan rejalashtirilgan bo'lsa, kelasi zamondagi ish-harakat ingliz tilida Present Continuous Tense orqali ifodalanadi.

Birlik

- I I am going to Tashkent tomorrow.
- II You are going to Tashkent tomorrow.
- III He is going to Tashkent tomorrow.
She is going to Tashkent tomorrow.

Ko'plik

- I We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.
- II You are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

III They are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

KELASI NOANIQ ZAMON
(SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE)

Kelasi noaniq zamon asosan kelgusida bajariladigan ish-harakatni bildirib **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li, hamda asosiy fe'lining birinchi shakli yordamida yasaladi. **shall** yordamchi fe'li I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun, **will** yordamchi fe'li qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda ishlatiladi.

B i r l i k

- I I shall get a job at an office next year.
- II You will get a job at an office next year.
- III He will get a job at an office next year.
She will get a job at an office next year.

K o ' p l i k

- I We shall get a job at an office next year.
- II You will get a job at an office next year.
- III They will get a job at an office next year.

Kelasi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

B i r l i k

- I Shall I get a job at an office next year?
- II Will you get a job at an office next year?
- III Will he get a job at an office next year?
Will she get a job at an office next year?

K o ' p l i k

- I Shall we get a job at an office next year?
- II Will you get a job at an office next year?
- III Will they get a job at an office next year?

Kelasi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I I shall not get a job at an office next year.
II You will not get a job at an office next year.
III He will not get a job at an office next year.
She will not get a job at an office next year.
K o' p l i k

- I We shall not get a job at an office next year.
II You will not get a job at an office next year.
III They will not get a job at an office next year.

Eslatma: Payt va shart ergash gaplarda **will** yoki **shall** ishlatilmaydi.

Agar ertaga bo'sh bo'lsam, siznikiga kelaman. – If I am free tomorrow, I shall come to you. Siz menikiga kelganingizda, masalani birgalikda hal qilamiz. – When you come to me, we shall solve the problem together.

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «My flat».

big houses	– katta uylar
parents	– ota-ona
flat	– kvartira
in the centre of	– markazida
comfortable	– qulay.
a kitchen	– oshxona
a bathroom	– vannaxona
a sitting-room	– mehmonxona
a dining-room	– ovqatlanish xonasi
a bedroom	– yotoqxona
a study	– darsxona
pictures	– rasmlar
wall	– devor
carpet	– gilam
floor	– pol
sofa	– divan
bookshelves	– kitob joyonlari
closet	– kiyim ilgich
mirror	– oyna

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.

MY FLAT

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

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the following words and expressions.

big houses, parents, flat, comfortable, kitchen, bathroom, sitting-room, dining-room, bookshelf, pictures on the walls, carpets on the floor, closet, a little table, mirror.

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

1. What kind of houses are there in Bukhara? 2. Where is your flat? 3. How many rooms are there in your flat? 4. What kind of rooms are they? 5. What are there in the sitting-room? 6. What are there in the dining-room? 7. What are there in the bedroom? 8. What are there in your study.

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «My capital».

beautiful city	- chiroyli shahar
capital	- poytaxt
take up	- qoplamoq
population	- aholi
gardens and flowers	- bog'lar va gullar
numerous	- ko'p sonli

shady parks	- soya bog'lar
artificial lakes	- sun'iy ko'llar
climatye	- iqlim
continental	- mo'tadil
dry- quruq	
long	- uzun
short	- qisqa
industrial city	- sanoatlashgan shahar
mills and factories	- zavod va fabrikalar
peace and friendship	- tinchlik va do'stlik
remember	- eslamoq
earthquake	- zilzila
reconstruction	- qayta tiklash
architecture	- me'morchilik
pride	- g'urur
station	- bekat
look like	- o'xshamoq
underground palaces	- yer osti saroylari
attract	- diqqatni tortmoq
attention	- diqqat

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B.

MY CAPITAL

Tashkent is a beautiful city. It is the capital of Uzbekistan. It takes up an area of 220 square kilometres and its population is more than 2 million people. Tashkent is a city of gardens and flowers, a city of numerous shady parks and artificial lakes. The climatye of Tashkent is continyental with a dry, long summer and a short winter. Tashkent is an industrial city. There are lots of mills and factories there. The capital of Uzbekistan is often called a town of peace and friendship. The whole country remembers the earthquake of April, 1966, that struck Tashkent. The people of different nationalities took part in the reconstruction of the city. That is why the capital of Uzbekistan today is a sort of museum of the architecture of the peoples from different republics. The Tashkent metro is the pride of the city. All the stations look like underground palaces. Besides that, it is an educational centre. There are lots of universities, institutes, colleges, liceeys and secondary schools. Thousands of young people are taught in these educational institutions. After the independence Tashkent

has changed a lot. Many beautiful buildings, parks were built. Temurids' museum which has 14 doors attracts everybody's attention.

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

mills and factories, gardens and flowers, peace and friendship, numerous, remember, shady parks, earthquake, artificial lakes, reconstruction, climate, architecture, continental, pride, dry, station, long, look like, short, underground palaces, industrial city, attract, attention.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «My capital».

1. What kind of city is Tashkent? 2. What area does Tashkent take up? 3. What is the climate of Tashkent? 4. How is the capital of Uzbekistan often called? 5. What can you say about the earthquake of April, 1966 and the reconstruction of the city? 6. How does Tashkent metro look like? 7. How has Tashkent changed after the Independence?

Exercise 9. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Local government of Great Britain».

unitar state	- unitar davlat
legal and court systems	- huquq va sud tizimlari
national churches	- milliy cherkovlar
local government	- milliy hokimiyat
state sectors	- davlat sektorlari
on the affairs of Wales and Scotland	- Uels va Shotlandiya ishlari bo'yicha
Nothern Ireland	- Shimoliy Irlandiya
on the basis of govern	- ...asosida
limited right	- boshqarmoq
administrative autonomy	- chegaralangan huquq
executive authority	- ma'muriy muxtoriyat
governor	- ijro hokimiyati
	- gubernator

appoint	- tayinlamoq
king (queen)	- qirol (qirolicha)
lyegislative body	- ijro organi
two-chamber Parlia- ment	- ikki palatali parlament
deputy	- deputat
inhabitant	- aholi
souncils of counties	- grafliklar kengashlari
towns-counties	- shahar-grafliklar
municipal town	- munitsipal shahar
rigid financial depen- dence	- qat'iy moliyaviy bog'liqlik

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is an unitar State consisting of 4 historical areas: England, Wales, Nothern Ireland and Scotland. England, Wales, Scotland have own Legal and court systems, national churches and systems of bodies of Local government. Cabinet of Ministers of Great Britain includes State sectors on the affairs of Wales and Scotland. Nothern Ireland, on the basis of the Act on governing Ireland (1920), has limited rights of the administrative autonomy. Executive authority is done by a governor who is appointed by the king (queen); legislative body - two-chamber Parliament consisting of the House of Commons (with 52 deputies, elected by inhabitants of Nothern Ireland) and the Senate (with 26 senators, elected by the House of Commons). Councils of counties, towns-counties and municipal town (with about 75 thousand population) include elders and others. Municipalities are in the rigid financial dependence on the central government.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

consist of, legal and court system, national churches, Cabinet of Ministers, include, state sectors, affair, on the basis of, to govern, limited rights, governor, appoint, legislative body, population, financial dependence.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Local government of Great Britain».

1. What kind of state is Great Britain and what does it consist of? 2. What parts of Great Britain have own Legal and court systems, national churches and systems of bodies of Local government? 3. What does Cabinet of Ministers of Great Britain include? What right does Northern Ireland have? 4. Whom is executive authority done by? 5. What houses does the Parliament consist of? 6. What includes Elders and others?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith wanted to buy a new flat. He and his wife wanted to look over the flat about which his wife has heard on the advertisement on TV. After a while they have arrived at the place where the flat is situated. They entered the flat and the owner was waiting for them.

- Owner: – Oh, good morning! You are welcome!
- Mr. Smith: – We have heard that your flat is on sale. That's why we'd like to look over it
- Owner: – You may look it over. Now I'll show you the flat. (They are walking about the flat looking over it)
- Owner: – Let's begin from the ground floor. This is a kitchen. There a fridge, a stove, table and chairs here.
- Mrs. Smith: – Is the kitchen and dining-room combined?
- Owner: – Yes, don't you like it?
- Mrs. Smith: – No, on the contrary, its good. By the way, where is the bath-room?
- Owner: – It is here, next to the kitchen. Come on.
- Mr. Smith: – Oh, the bath-room is excellent. I like it a lot.
- Owner: – This is a sitting-room. Do you like it?
- Mrs. Smith: – Of course.

- Owner: – Then let's go up to the first floor. (*Now they are on the first floor*)
- Owner: – There are two bed-rooms and a sitting room here. How do you like the flat?
- Mr. Smith: – I think, it is just for us. We'll buy it.
 Now good buy.
- Mrs. Smith: – See you soon.
- Owner: – See you soon.

Exercise 14. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. He (to stay) at the Institute after classes.
2. I (to know) all the new words very well, if we (to finish) this lesson.
3. She (to learn) the new words tomorrow.
4. We (to learn) topics on our speciality, when we (to be) in the 3rd course.
5. They (to leave) for France in a few days.
6. Next week my sister (not to have) any English classes.
7. Where you (to go) tomorrow?
8. We (to graduate) from the Institute in 3 years.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. I shall be free at 5 p.m. tomorrow.
2. It is going to rain.
3. We are going to spend our practical hours at an office.
4. Tom will finish to copy out the text in a few minutes.
5. I shall be at home at this time tomorrow.
6. They are going to translate the article.
7. I shall have a rest, when I finish my work.
8. The students will have a state examination on English, when they are in the fourth course.

Exercise 16. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. We shall have two English lessons next week.
2. He will be ready in an hour.
3. We shall be engineers in 4 years.
4. They will go to the cinema next Sunday.
5. Karim will be an engineer technologist in 3 years.
6. She will be at the plant at 8.
7. Lola will have a rest in Samarkand next month.
8. This textbook will be ready in two months.

Exercise 17. Translate the following sentences into English.

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

Exercise 18. Speak about your flat, your capital and Local government of Great Britain.

Exercise 19. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 20. Retell the texts «My flat», «My capital» and «Local government of Great Britain».

LESSON 3 (10 hours)

- Grammar: a) The Past Indefinite/The Present Perfect Tenses
b) yet, still, else, another, the other, other so'zlarining ishlatilishi.
- Text: a) Medical service
b) At the watch repair shop
c) Administrative structure of the USA
- Dialogue.

O'TGAN NOANIQ ZAMON (SIMPLE PAST TENSE)

O'tgan noaniq zamon asosan o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish-harakatni bildiradi. O'tgan noaniq zamonda fe'llarni 2 guruhga: to'g'ri fe'llar (Regular verbs) va noto'g'ri fe'llar (Irregular verbs) ga ajratiladi. O'tgan zamon shaklini **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchalari orqali yasaydigan fe'llarga to'g'ri fe'llar deb aytiladi.

to live - lived
to work - worked

Birlik

- I I lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III He lived in Tashkent 2 years ago. She lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.

K o ' p l i k

- I We lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III They lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.

O'tgan zamon shakllarini **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchalari orqali emas, balki o'zkdagi unlining o'zgarishi va boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasaydigan fe'llarga noto'g'ri fe'llar deb atiladi.

I. Irregular verbs with the change of vowel sound in the root.

Infinitive Participle	Translation	Past Simple	Past
arise	ko'tarilmoq	arose	arisen
bear	tug'moq	bore	born
besome	bo'lib qolmoq	became	become
begin	boshlamoq	began	begun

II. Irregular verbs with one change

have	ega bo'lmoq	had	had
make	qilmoq, yasamoq	made	made
send	yubormoq	sent	sent

III. Irregular verbs with no changes

cost	arzimoq, turmoq (baho haqida)	cost	cost
cut	kesmoq, qirqmoq	cut	cut
let	ruxsat qilmoq	let	let
put	qo'ymoq, solmoq	put	put

IV. Irregular verbs by adding «t» at the end of the root.

burn	yondirmoq	burnt	burnt
learn	o'qimoq, o'rganmoq	learnt	learnt

V. Irregular verbs with root changes.

be	bo'lmoq	was, were	been
go	bormoq	went	gone
do	bajarmoq	did	done

We did our homework yesterday.

We had an interesting lecture on chemistry 2 days ago.

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to do** ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli **did** ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

I Did I live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

II Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

III Did he live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

Did she live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

Ko'plik

I Did we live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

II Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

III. Did they live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **did** **not** ni asosiy fe'ldan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I I did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

II You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

III. He did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

She did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

Ko'plik

I We did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

II You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

III. They did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Hozirgi tugallangan zamon asosan o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan lekin natijasi bilan hozirgi zamonga bog'liq bo'lgan ish-harakatni bildiradi va u quyidagicha yasaladi:

to have (have,has) + Participle II

Uchinchi shaxs birlikda (**he, she, it**) **has**, qolgan shaxslarda esa (**I, we, you, they**) **have** ishlatiladi.

Affirmative form (Darak shakli)

Birlik

- I I have just translated the text.
- II You have just translated the text.
- III He has just translated the text.
She has just translated the text.

Ko'plik

- I We have just translated the text.
- II You have just translated the text.
- III They have just translated the text.

Interrogative form (So'roq shakli)

Hozirgi tugallangan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to have** yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

to have (have,has) + Subject + Participle II

Birlik

- I Have I just translated the text?
- II Have you just translated the text?
- III Has he just translated the text? Has she just translated the text?

Ko'plik

- I Have we just translated the text?

- I Have you just translated the text?
- III Have they just translated the text?

Negative form (Bo'lishsiz shakli)

Hozirgi tugallangan zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **to have** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Subject + have (has) not + Participle II

Birlik

- I I have not just translated the text.
- II You have not just translated the text.
- III He has not just translated the text. She has not just translated the text.

Ko'plik

- I We have not just translated the text.
- II You have not just translated the text.
- III They have not just translated the text.

Quyidagi payt ravishlari **The Present Perfect Tensed**da ishlatiladi.

just – endigina, hozirgina

never	– hech kachon
ever	– qachondir, hech
already	– allaqachon
recently	– yaqinda
lately	– keyingi vaqtlarda
today	– bugun
this year	– shu yil (hafta, oy, ...)
(week, month, ...) yet	– hali
several times	– bir necha marta

YUqoridagi payt ravishlaridan **just, never, ever, already** lar **to have** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin, qolganlari esa gap oxirida qo'yiladi.

We have never been to America.

Have you ever been to America?

- Yes I have.
- No, I haven't I have never been to America.

They have just translated the text.

Have they just translated the text?

~~Yes, they have.~~

– No, they haven't

They haven't just translated the text.

I have graduated from the Institute.

Have you graduated from the Institute?

– Yes, I have.

– No I haven't.

I have not graduated from the Institute yet.

Have you ever read this book?

yet, still, else, another, the other, other

SO'ZLARINING ISHLATILISHI

Yet so'zi ko'pincha gapda payt ravishi vazifasini bajaradi.

Yet ravishi *allaqachon* ma'nosida faqat so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va gap oxirida turadi.

Have you finished your work yet?

Siz allaqachon ishingizni tugatdingizmi?

Yet ravishi *hali* ma'nosida faqat bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi.

I have not finished my work yet.

Men hali ishimni tugatganim yo'q.

Still so'zi ko'pincha gapda payt ravishi vazifasini bajaradi.

Still ravishi *hali, hali ham* ma'nosida keladi.

He is still working on this problem.

U hali ham bu muammo ustida ishlayapti.

Else so'zi ko'pincha gapda ravish vazifasini bajaradi. **Else** ravishi *yana* ma'nosida ko'pincha so'roq olmoshlari va ravishlari, shuningdek **some, any, no** olmoshlaridan yasalgan gumon olmoshlari va ravishlari bilan ishlatiladi.

What else must I do?

Men yana nima qilishim kerak?

Where else did you go?

Siz yana qayerga bordingiz?

Ask somebody else about it.

Bu haqda yana biror kishidan so`rang.

Birlikdagi ot o`rnida olmosh-ot vazifasida **another**, ot o`rnida esa aniq artikl bilan **the other** ishlatiladi. **Other** so`zi gapda olmosh-sifat va olmosh-ot vazifasida keladi.

~~I have given you one example, now I shall give you another.~~
Men sizga bitta misol berdim, endi esa boshqasini beraman.

There is only one glove. Where is the other? Bu yerda faqat bitta qo`lqop bor. Boshqasi qani? He has other intentions. Uning boshqa niyatlari bor.

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Medical service».

public health protection	– xalq sog`liqni saqlash va-zirligi
prevention of disease	– kasallikning oldini olish
prophylaxis	– profilaktika
State policy	– davlat siyosati
a matter of concern	– muhim ish
entire society	– butun jamiyat
medical service	– tibbiy xizmat
qualified medical aid	– malakali tibbiy yordam
available	– mavjud
free of charge	– bepul
paramedical workers	– tibbiyot sohasi xodimlari
feldsher	– feldsher
midwife	– doya
laboratory assistant	– laboratoriya xodimi
nurse	– hamshira
incorporate	– birlashtirmoq
a variety of medical institutions	– har xil tibbiy muassasalar
polyclinics	– poliklinika
hospital	– kasalxona
dispensary	– dispanseriya
curative	– davolash
preventive institutions	– kasallikni oldini olish muassasalari
urban settlement	– shahar tipidagi qishloq
district – tuman	
region – viloyat	

republican hospitals	– respublika kasalxonalari
to provide service	– xizmat bilan ta'minlanmoq
ambulance and emergency aid	– tez va favqulodda yordam
traumatological posts	– travmatologiya bo'limlari
sections of the emergency	– favqulodda holat bo'limlari
consultative service	– maslahat xizmati
research into problems of medicine	– tibbiy muammolar bo'yicha izlanish
research institute	– ilmiy tekshirish instituti
advanced medical study	– chuqurlashtirilgan tibbiy o'qish

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. MEDICAL SERVICE

The fundamental principle of our public health protection is the prevention of disease. Prophylaxis is a part of State policy. The prevention of disease is a matter of concern not for doctors alone, but for the entire society. The medical service in our country is based on the principle of qualified medical aid, available for all, and free of charge. We have thousands of doctors and paramedical workers, including feldshers, laboratory assistants, midwives and nurses. The public health system incorporates a variety of medical institutions, hundreds of research institutes and laboratories, at departments and clinics of many medical institutes, at university faculties and specialised institutes for advanced medical studies.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

midwife, traumatological posts, laboratory assistant, sections of the emergency, nurse, consultative service, incorporate, preventive institution, a matter of concern, entire society, urban settlement, medical service, district, qualified medical aid, regional, available, republican hospitals, ambulance and emergency aid, feldshers.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Medical service».

1. What is the prevention of disease? 2. What can you say about the medical service in our country? 3. What does the public health system incorporate? 4. What is the function of the areal, district, regional and republican hospitals? 5. Who provides ambulance and emergency aid? 6. Where is research into problems of medicine and public health conducted?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «At the watch repair shop».

electromechanical devices	– elektromexanik qurilmalar
contact	– aloqa
alarm-clock	– qo'ng'iroqli soat
repair	– ta'mirlash
checking	– tekshirish
suitable hatch	– kerakli lyuk
top cap	– yuqori qopqoq
adjoin	– jips bo'lib turmoq
metal contact plate	– metal aloqa plastinasi
improve the contact	– aloqani yaxshilamoq
turn the battery	– batareyani buramoq
axis	– o'q
bell	– qo'ng'iroq
ring	– jiringlamoq
clock	– soat
on the contrary	– aksincha
roof	– qopqoq
exist	– mavjud bo'lmoq
break off	– to'xtab qolmoq
kitchen	– oshxona
zummer	– zummer
oxidize	– oksidlanmoq
in the last resort	– hech bo'lmaganda
adjust	– moslamoq
fasten	– mustahkamlamoq
switch	– ulagich
come into contact	– aloqada bo'lmoq
current-conducting plate	– tok o'tkazuvchi plastina

conductor	– o'tkazgich
regulated relay-con- tact-breaker	– to'g'rilangan rele-uzgich

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. AT THE WATCH REPAIR SHOP

In any electromechanical devices contacts are usually put. There are enough electrocontacts in an alarm-clock, that's why repair must be begun from checking. Opening the suitable hatch; where battery is placed, check, – whether the top cap adjoins the metal contact plate. In order to improve the contact, one must turn the battery around its axis and clean its pole. It's better to check quality of the element switching on the bell of the alarm-clock. If the bell rings, but the clock does not go, or on the contrary, the clock goes, but the bell does not ring, it is necessary to get under the roof. Clock goes but the bell does not exist or it breaks off, if the clock is in the kitchen, contacts of zummer may have oxidized. They must be cleaned by a thin skin (grinding). In the last resort, it is necessary to adjust fastening of the contact. It is necessary to check whether the switch of the bell comes into contact with current-conducting plate firmly or it has lost contact with the switch of the conductors. Usual state of the contacts of zummer is closed. Plate of the regulated relay – contact-breaker, drawing to the core, must separate the contact. An alarm-clock is repaired.

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

on the contrary, metal contact plate, roof, improve the contact, exist, turn the battery, break off, axis, kitchen, bell, zummer, ring, oxidize, clock, in the last resort, current-conducting plate, adjust, conductor, fasten, switch, come into contact, regulated relay – contact-breaker, separate the contact.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «At the watch repair shop».

1. Are there enough electrocontacts in an alarm-clock? 2. How is the function of the metal contact plate controlled? 3. How is the contact improved? 4. What is necessary to do if the bell rings, but the clock does not go, or on the contrary? 5. What may have happened if the clock is in the kitchen? 6. What is necessary to be checked? 7. How does contact-breaker separate the contact?

Exercise 9. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Administrative structure of the USA».

democratic government	– demokratik hukumat
public opinion	– jamoa fikri
government policy	– hukumat siyosati
bureaucracy	– byurokratiya
courts	– sudlar
the Washington community	– Vashington hamjamiyati
American government	– Amerika hukumati
to operate	– ish yuritmoq
powerful chambers	– qudratli palatalar
the House of Representatives and the Senate	– Vakillar palatasi va Senat
law	– qonun
identical	– bir xil, aynan
bicameral	– ikki palatali
negotiations	– muzokaralar
to shape	– yaratmoq
congressional elections	– kongress saylovlari
voter	– saylovchi
approval of Congress's performance	– kongress harakatining qo'llab-quvvatlanishi
re-electing	– qayta saylanish
incumbents (sitting legislators)	– qonun chiqaruvchilar
throwing the rascals out	– tovlamachilarni chiqarib tashlash
requirement	– talab
natural-born citizen	– tug'ma fuqaro
guidance	– rahbarlik, rahbarlik qilish
president's administrative duty	– prezidentning ma'muriy burchi
merely	– shunchaki
faithfully executed	– to'g'ri amalga oshiril-

	gan
employees	– ishchilar
specific job	– maxsus ish
responsibility	– javobgarlik
hierarchy	– iyerarxiya
authority	– hokimiyat
knowledgeable	– aqlli
derisively	– kulgili
democratic theory	– demokratik qonun
representatives	– vakillar
Washington politics	– Vashington siyosati
important segments	– muhim qismlari
Washington's service economy	– Vashington xizmat iqtisodi
law firms	– yuridik firmalar
consulting firms	– maslahat firmalari
public relations firms	– jamoat aloqalari firmalari
trade associations	– savdo birlashmalari

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE USA

Democratic government needs institutional mechanism that can translate public opinion into government policy. Reading this text, you will see how such institutions as Congress, the president, the bureaucracy, the courts, and the Washington community operate in American government. The U.S. Congress has two separate and powerful chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. A bill cannot become law unless it is passed in identical form by both chambers. The two-house, or bicameral, congress has its origins in the negotiations that shaped the Constitution. Congressional elections offer voters a chance to show their approval of Congress's performance by re-electing incumbents (sitting legislators) or «throwing the rascals out». The voters seem to do more re-electing than throwing out. The requirements for the presidency are set forth in Article II of the Constitution: A president must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old, who has lived in the United States for a minimum of 14 years. The Constitution gives little guidance on the president's administrative duties. It states merely that «the

executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America» and that «he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed».Bureaucracy actually means any large complex organization in which employees have very specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority. The employees of these government units, who are quite knowledgeable within their narrow areas, have become known somewhat derisively as bureaucrats.The power of the courts to shape policy creates a difficult problem for democratic theory. According to that theory, the power to make law resides only in the people or in their elected representatives.We describe the major institutions of the national government: Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts. Here, we turn to private sector actors in Washington politics. We focus on five important segments of Washington's service economy: law firms, consulting firms, think tanks, public relations firms, and trade associations.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

the House of Representatives and the Senate, law, identical, bicameral, negotiations, faithfully executed, shape, employees, congressional elections, specific job, voter, responsibility, approval of Congress's performance, hierarchy, re-electing, authority, incumbents (sitting legislators) knowledgeable, throwing the rascals out, derisively, requirement, natural-born citizen, guidance, president's administrative duty, merely.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Administrative structure of the USA».

1. What does Democratic government need? 2. What does American government consist of? 3. What chambers does the U.S. Congress have? 4. What are the requirements for the presidency? 5. What guidance does the constitution give on the president's administrative duties? 6. What can you say about the bureaucracy? 7. What can you say about the courts? 8. What can you say about the Washington community?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

The telephone is ringing

Ann: – Hello! Who is on line?
Bell: – Hello Ann! This is Bell.
Ann: – Oh, Bell nice to hear you.
Bell: – I'm also glad to hear you.
Ann: – Bell, what is the reason of your call?
Bell: – I would like to make an appointment with you.
Ann: – OK. When and where can we meet?
Bell: – How do you think, tomorrow at dinner time in a restaurant?
Ann: – It is not convenient for me.
Bell: – Why? Have you got an urgent work?
Ann: – Yes, I'm very busy tomorrow.
Bell: – And what about today in the evening?
Ann: – OK. It is convenient for me. Good bye!
Bell: – See you soon, Ann.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U o'tgan yil kasb-hunar kollejini tugatdi. 2. Men shu yil kasb-hunar kollejini tugatdim. 3. Bel hali samolyotga chipta sotib olmadi. 4. Siz hali ham shu kitobni o'qiyapsizmi? 5. Ular bugun yana qayerga borishadi? 6. Bu ko'ylak menga yoqmadi, iltimos menga boshqasini ko'rsating. 7. Bu yerda faqat ikkita kitob bor, qolganlari qani? 8. Qolgan talabalar kutubxonada.

Exercise 15. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Clock goes but the bell does not exist. 2. An alarm-clock is repaired. 3. The bell rings but the clock does not go. 4. It is necessary to adjust fastening of the contact. 5. Usual state of the conductors of zummer is closed. 6. It is necessary to get under the roof. 7. There are enough

electrocontacts in an alarm-clock. 8. They must be cleaned by a thin skin.

Exercise 16. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. The students went to the joint-venture an hour ago. 2. I have not seen this professor before. 3. You are still learning English, aren't you? 4. Who else did not come to the lesson yesterday? 5. There are only two of you, where are the others? 6. Will you give me another dictionary? 7. I have other purposes.

Exercise 17. Give your own opinion about medical service and watch repair and speak about the administrative structure of the USA.

Exercise 18. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 19. Retell the texts «Medical service», «At the watch repair shop» and «Administrative structure of the USA».

LESSON 4 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) Modal verbs: can, may (might), must

Text: a) Drug store

b) At the dentist

s) The British parliament

Dialogue.

MODAL FE'LLAR (MODAL VERBS)

Modal fe'llar ish-harakatga bo'lgan munosabatni ifodalaydi. Ular faqat asosiy fe'l bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi. Modal fe'llarning boshqa fe'llardan farqi shundaki, ularning o'tgan zamon shakli **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchasi yordamida yasalmaydi va 3- shaxs birlikda **-s** yoki **-es** qo'shimchasini olmaydi. Ularning so'roq shakli modal fe'lni egadan oldin, bo'lishsiz shakli esa modal fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

CAN VA UNING EKVIVALENTLARI

CAN modal fe'li biror ishga qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga *qila olmoq, bajara olmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi.

We can translate this text ourselves.
Can you translate this text yourselves?
We can not translate this text ourselves.

to be able to - can modal fe'lining ekvivalentidir. U hamma zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

I can do it today.
I am able to do it today.
I was able to do it yesterday.
I shall be able to do it tomorrow.

MAY VA UNING EKVIVALENTLARI

MAY modal fe'li ish-harakatni *amalga oshirilishi* *munimligi, ruxsat berilganligini* ifodalaydi.

You may use the dictionary.
May you use the dictionary?
You may not use the dictionary.

to be allowed to- to be permitted to - MAY modal fe'lining ekvivalentlaridir. **MAY** modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari hamma zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

We may have a rest.
We are allowed to have a rest.
We were allowed to go earlier.
We shall be allowed to have a rest tomorrow.

MUST VA UNING EKVIVALENTLARI

MUST modal fe'li ish-harakatni *amalga oshirilishi shartligi, zarurligi, kelishilganligini* ifodalaydi.

She must learn new words.
Must she learn new words?
She must not learn new words.

to have to - to be to - to be obliged to - MUST
modal fe'lining ekvivalentlaridir.

MUST modal fe'lining ekvivalentlari hamma zamonlarda ishlatiladi.

You must stay at home.
You have to stay at home.
You had to stay at home.
You will have to stay at home.

Eslatma: **to have to** iborasi ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari **to do** yordamchi fe'li orqali yasaladi.

Do you have to stay at home every day?
You don't have to stay at home every day.

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Drug store».

chemist's shop	- dorixona
medical items	- tibbiy mollar
ready-made drug	- tayyor dori
tablet	- tabletka
ampoule	- ampula
<u>pill</u>	- dumaloq dori
vitamin	- vitamin
desinfectant	- zararsizlantiruvchi modda
pharmaceutical goods	- dorishunoslikka oid mol- lar
prescription depart- ment	- retsept bo'limi
intramuscular	- muskul orqali
intravenous	- vena orqali
injection	- ukol
ointment	- malham dori
rubbing	- surtish
internal	- ichki
tonics	- mustahkamlovchi modda
sedatives	- tinchlantiruvchi dorilar
check up	- tekshirish
a single dose	- bir martaga mo'ljallangan doza
calculate	- hisoblamog

assistants' room	– yordamchi dorishunoslar xonasi
drug	– dori
refrigerator	– sovutgich
poisonous drugs	– zaharli dorilar
strong effective drugs	– kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi dorilar
a label	– yorliq
total dosage	– umumiy doza
indicate	– ko'rsatmoq
direction for	– ... uchun ko'rsatma
important for patients	– bemorlar uchun muhim
drug store	– dorixona

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.

DRUG STORE

Chemist's shops are specialised shops where medicines and medical items are sold. There are two departments in a chemist's shop: a chemist's department and a prescription department. At a chemist's department you can buy ready-made drugs such as tablets, ampoules, pills, vitamins etc. Desinfectants, herbs and various pharmaceutical goods can also be found in a chemist's department.

In the prescription department you can see drugs of all kinds: boxes of different powders, ampoules of glucose and camphor used for intramuscular and intravenous injections; tubes of ointments for rubbing; different pills and tablets for internal use; tonics and sedatives administered orally. Lots of drugs have to be ordered at a prescription department.

The pharmacist takes the prescription, check up the dosage, calculates the cost and hand the prescription over to an assistant's room, where assistants make drugs in the accordance with the prescription.

All medicines are kept in drug cabinets, on the shelves and in the refrigerator. Poisonous drugs are kept in the drug cabinet with the letter «A». Strong effective drugs are kept in the drug cabinet having the letter «B».

Every small bottle or box has a label with the name of the medicine stuck on it. The single dose and the total dosage are indicated on the label or the signature. The directions

for the administration of a drug are very important for patients.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

tubes of ointments, for internal use, ordered at a prescription department, sedatives administered orally, check up the dosage, different pills and tablets, make drugs, name of the medicine, different powders, tonics and sedatives, ointments for rubbing.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Drug store».

1. What kind of shops are chemist's shops? 2. What kind of departments are there in a chemist's shop? 3. What can you buy at a chemist's department? 4. What can you see in the prescription department? 5. What is the function of the pharmacist? 6. Where are all medicines kept? 7. Why is a label stuck on a bottle or box?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «At the dentist's».

toothache	- tish og'rig'i
enough courage	- yetarli jasurlik
dentist	- tish doktori
as a matter of fact	- haqiqatdan
twice	- ikki marta
doorstep	- ostona
seem	- tuyulmoq
waiting-room	- kutish xonasi
surgery	- jarrohlik
chair	- stul
move up and down	- ko'tarmoq va tushirmoq
backward	- orqaga
forward	- oldinga
mouth	- og'iz
mirror	- oyna
handle	- tutqich
serious	- jiddiy
save	- saqlab qolmoq
injection	- in'yeksiya

fill	- to'ldirmoq
syringe	- shprits
liquid	- suyuqliq
prick	- ukol qilish
gum	- tishmilki
forceps	- jarrohlik qisqichlari
grip	- tutmoq, sigmoq
spit	- tupurmoq
wash	- yuvinmoq
disinfectant	- dizinfeksiya vositalari

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. AT THE DENTIST'S

Once I had a toothache for several days, but just hadn't enough courage to go to the dentist. As a matter of fact I went twice, but just as I got on his doorstep and was going to ring the bell, the toothache seemed to have gone away, so I went home again. But at last I had to go back, and this time I rang the bell and was shown into the waiting-room. Well, I went into the surgery and he told me to sit in a chair that he could move up and down, backwards and forwards, and then he had a look at the inside of my mouth. He put a little mirror on a long handle inside my mouth, then he looked serious and said, «Yes, I'm afraid we can't save that one, it will have to come out.»

I asked him to give me an injection. He filled a syringe with a liquid. I felt a little prick on the gum and that was all. He did this in two or three places and waited for a minute or so.

My mouth felt rather dead. Then he took a pair of forceps, gripped the tooth, gave a twist, then a pull, and the tooth was out. I could see it and hear it but I couldn't feel it. Then he said, «It's all over. Spit in there and then wash your mouth out with this disinfectant.»

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

handle, surgery, prick, serious, chair, gum, save, move up and down, forceps, injection, backward, gripp, fill, forward, spit, syringe, mouth, wash, liquid, mirror.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «At the dentist's».

1. Why did the toothache seem to have gone away? 2. Why did he have to go back? 3. Where did he go and what did the surgeon tell him? 4. What did the surgeon do? 5. What did the patient asked the surgeon to do and what did he do? 6. What did the surgeon do after the patient's mouth had felt rather dead?

Exercise 9. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «The British parliament».

chamber	– palata
House of Commons	– Umumiy palata
House of Lords	– Lordlar palatasi
important	– muhim
official residence	– rasmiy qarorgoh
Prime Minister	– Bosh vazir
to govern	– boshqarmoq
member	– a'zo
Conservative Party	– Konservativ partiya
Labour Party	– Leyboristlar partiyasi
chief executive	– bosh ijrochi
to head	– boshqarmoq
Head of State	– Davlat boshlig'i
monarchy	– monarxiya
power	– kuch
limited	– chegaralangan
leader	– boshliq
United Kingdom	– Birlashgan qirollik
Parliament	– Parlament
majority	– ko'pchilik
to make changes	– o'zgarishlar kiritmoq
size of his cabinet	– mahkama hajmi
to appoint	– tayinlamoq
policy decision	– siyosiy qaror
agreement	– rozilik
to hold Cabinet Meetings	– Mahkama yig'ilishlarini o'tkazmoq

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Laws in Great Britain are made by Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is more important as it governs the country. The members of the House of Commons are elected by secret ballot. They belong to different political parties. The main parties are the Conservative Party and Labour Party. The chief executive is the Prime Minister. He heads the Government but is not the Head of State. Great Britain is a monarchy and the Head of State is a monarch whose power is limited by Parliament. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the Party that has a majority in the House of Commons. Each new Prime Minister can make changes in the size of his cabinet, appoint new ministers and make other changes. The Prime Minister takes policy decisions with the agreement of his ministers. He often holds Cabinet Meetings at his official residence at No 10 Downing Street which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. The power of the Cabinet is controlled by Parliament.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

House of Lords, Conservative Party, important, Labour Party, official residence, chief executive, Prime Minister, to head, to govern, Head of State, member, monarchy, power, limited, leader, United Kingdom, Parliament, majority, to make changes, size of his cabinet, to appoint, policy decision, agreement, to hold Cabinet Meetings.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «The British parliament».

1. What are four countries in the United Kingdom?
2. What are laws in Great Britain made by?
3. What chambers do Parliament consist of?
4. How are the members of the House of Commons elected?
5. What main parties are there in Great Britain?
6. Who is the chief executive?
7. What does Prime Minister head?
8. Who is the Head of State in Great Britain?
9. What party is the Prime Minister usually the leader of?
10. What can each new

Prime Minister do? 11. How does the Prime Minister take policy decisions? 12. What does the Prime Minister often hold? 13. What is the power of the Cabinet controlled by?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE

Bill is going to London next week. That's why he has come to the booking office to buy a ticket beforehand.

Bill: - Excuse me, at which booking office can I buy ticket to London?

Passer-by: - At the 13th.

Bill: - Thanks a lot.

(Bill came up to the 13-th booking office)

Booking-clerk: - Where do you want to buy a ticket?

Bill: - I want to fly to London next week.

Booking-clerk: - According to the schedule we have two flights to London next week. The first is on Tuesday and the second is on Friday. Which of them is convinient to you?

Bill: - I think that Friday is. I want tickets there and back.

Booking-clerk: - OK. Your passport, please.

Bill: - Please.

Booking-clerk: - Wait a little bit.

(After a while)

Booking-clerk: - Here are your tickets.

Bill: - Thank you, good bye.

Booking-clerk: - Good bye. Happy journey.

Exercise 14. Correct the following sentences.

1. The students must to take examinations twice a year. 2. You must learning the rule by heart. 3. We had to finishing this work yesterday. 4. He will have visit him next week. 5. If you want to know English well you must worked hard on

yourself. 6. We had to waited for him for a long time yesterday. 7. What did you had to do last week? 8. Must you to go to the library after classes? - No, I don't.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Karim mashina hayday oladi. 2. Ertaga dam olishingiz mumkin. 3. Derazani ochsam maylimi? 4. Nikni uyimizga taklif qilsam maylimi? 5. Unga kecha dam olishga ruxsat berilmadi. 6. Agar yong'ir yog'masa, sayrga chiqishingiz mumkin. 7. Ruchkangizni bir minutga olsam maylimi? 8. Ishingiz tugagan bo'lsa, kompyuterni o'chirib qo'yishingiz mumkin.

Exercise 16. Rephrase the following sentences using modal equivalents.

1. I can't speak English. 2. Can she take your book? 3. - Yes, she can. 3. Karim cannot translate this text. 4. He can repair his tape-recorder himself. 5. We can do this work in time. 6. Can I take your pen? - Yes, you can. 7. Lola can help her mother . 8. It may rain today.

Exercise 17. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. I can't speak English. 2. Can she take your book? - Yes, she can. 3. Karim cannot translate this text. 4. He can repair his tape-recorder himself. 5. We can do this work in time. 6. Can I take your pen? - Yes, you can. 7. Lola can help her mother. 8. It may rain today.

Exercise 18. Speak about the parliament of your country using the text «The British parliament».

Exercise 19. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 20. Retell the texts «At the dentist's», «Drug store» and «The British parliament».

LESSON 5 (10 hours)

Grammar: Modal verbs: should, have to, to be to, need

Text: a) Travelling
b) My native town
c) Political parties and movements of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Dialogue

MODAL VERBS: should, have to, to be to, need

Should modal fe'li *kerak* degan ma'noni anglatib, odatda u maslahat berishda ishlatiladi.

If you are ill, you should consult a doctor.
Agar kasal bo'lsangiz, vrachga murojaat qilishingiz kerak.

Should modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq shakli
should modal fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Should we stay at college after classes?
Biz darsdan keyin kollejdagi qolishimiz kerakmi?

Should modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning inkor shakli
should modal fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

You should not stay at college after classes.
Siz darsdan keyin kollejdagi qolmasangiz ham bo'ladi.

Have to iborasi *kerak, shart, zarur, to'g'ri kelmoq* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Hozirgi zamonda bu ibora **have (has)** to shakliga ega. O'tgan zamonda bu ibora **had to**, kelasi zamonda esa **will have to** shakliga ega.

He has to help his father.
U otasiga yordam berishi kerak.
As my mother was ill, I had to stay at home.

Mening onam kasal bo'lganligi sababli, uyda qolishimga to'g'ri keldi.

You will have to meet them tomorrow.
Siz ertaga ularni kutib olishingiz kerak.

Have to iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **do(does)** ko'makchi fe'lini, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **did** ko'makchi fe'lini va kelasi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **will (shall)** ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Do you have to go to college every day?
Did you have to stay at home yesterday?
Will you have to visit your friend next week?

Have to iborasi ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **have to** iborasidan oldin **do (does) not**, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **have to** iborasidan oldin **did not** va kelasi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **have to** iborasidan oldin **will(shall) not** ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

We do not have to go to college on Sundays.
I did not have to stay at home yesterday.
You will not have to visit your friend next week.

to be to iborasi *kerak, zarur* degan ma'nolarni anglatib, u oldindan kelishilgan ish-harakatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Hozirgi zamonda bu ibora **am, is, are to** shakliga ega. O'tgan zamonda bu ibora **was/were to** shakliga ega.

We are to meet near college.
Biz kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak.
We were to meet near college yesterday.
Biz kecha kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak edi.

to be to iborasi ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **to be** fe'lining kerakli shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Are you to meet near college?
Siz kollej yonida uchrashishingiz kerakmi?
Were they to meet near college yesterday?
Ular kollej yonida uchrashishlari kerak edimi?

to be to iborasi ishtirok etgan gaplarning inkor shakli **to be** fe'lining tegishli shaklidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

We are not to meet near college.

Biz kollej yonida uchrashishimiz kerak emas.

They were not to meet near college yesterday.

Ular kollej yonida uchrashishlari kerak emas edi.

need modal fe'li *kerak, muxtoj* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Agar gapning egasi birorta predmet bo'lsa, u holda **need** modal fe'lidan keyin fe'lining -ing shakli ishlatiladi.

he tape-recorder needs repairing.

Magnitofonni sozlash kerak.

Agar gapning egasi birorta shaxs bo'lsa, u holda **need** modal fe'lidan keyin infinitiv ishlatiladi.

I need to repair the tape-recorder.

Men magnitofonni sozlashim kerak.

need modal fe'li ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **do (does)** ko'makchi fe'lini, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **did** ko'makchi fe'lini va kelasi zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **will (shall)** ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Do you need to have a rest?

Did you need to have a rest yesterday?

Will you need to have a rest next week?

need modal fe'li ishtirok etgan hozirgi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **need** dan oldin **do (does) not**, o'tgan zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **need** dan oldin **did not** va kelasi zamondagi gaplarning inkor shakli **need** dan oldin **will (shall) not** ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

We do not need to have a rest on Sundays.

I did not need to have a rest yesterday.

You will not need to have a rest next week.

Eslatma: **need** modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq va inkor shakllari **to do** ko'makchi fe'lisiz **need** orqali xam yasaladi.

Need you have a rest on Sundays?

You needn't have a rest on week days.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Travelling».

for pleasure	– ko'ngilxushlik uchun
on business	– ish yuzasidan
at one's disposal	– o'z ixtiyorida
various means of transport	– transportning har xil tur-lari
humble	– oddiy
inexpensive bicycle	– arzon velosiped
motor-cycle	– mototsikl
travel	– sayohat
cheaply	– arzon
for journey	– sayohat uchun
tiring	– charchatish
comfortably	– qulay
get tired	– charchamoq
luxurious ships	– hashamatli kemalar
cross	– kesib o'tmoq
sea	– dengiz
ocean	– okean
continent	– qita
aeroplane	– samolyot
carry	– tashimoq
passenger	– yo'lovchi
train	– poyezd
picture	– manzara
railway station	– temir yo'l bekati
platform	– platforma
late-comer	– kechikuvchi
hurry	– shoshilmoq
look for	– qidirmoq
empty seats	– bo'sh o'rinlar
engine	– dvigatel
station	– bekat
precaution	– ehtiyotkorlik
ticket	– bilet
beforehand	– oldindan

booking office	– kassa
bookstall	– kitob do`koni
choosing books	– kitob tanlash
magazine	– jurnal
newspaper	– gazeta
cloakroom	– yechinish xonasi
deposit	– topshirmoq
withdraw	– qaytib olmoq
luggage	– yuk
refreshment room	– dam olish xonasi
crowded with people	– odamlar bilan to`la
snatch	– olmoq
hasty meal	– shoshilinch ovqat
spare	– asramoq
waiting room	– kutish zali

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.

TRAVELLING

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport.

There's for instance, the humble, inexpensive bicycle. Then there is the motor-cycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a motor-car, one can travel comfortably for a long distance without getting too tired.

Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another.

Aeroplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains. Look at this picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave.

Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows watching the late-comers who are hurrying looking for empty seats. The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in; some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those who've not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand are waiting in queues at the booking office.

At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom others are depositing or withdrawing their luggage. Further along

there are refreshment rooms crowded with people snatching a hasty meal, while those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

get tired, various means of transport, luxurious ships, humble, cross, inexpensive bicycle, sea, motor-cycle, ocean, travel, continent, cheaply, aeroplane, for journey, carry, tiring, passenger, comfortably, train, picture, railway station, platform, late-comer, hurry, look for, empty seats, engine, station, precaution, ticket, beforehand.

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

1. What do those who wish to travel have at their disposal?
2. By the means of what can people travel?
3. Where are luxurious ships necessary?
4. What is the preference of aeroplanes?
5. What do you know about the travel by train?
6. What kind of picture is described in the text?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «My native town».

be born	- tug'ilmoq
native town	- ona shahar
ancient	- qadimiy
beautiful	- chiroyli
part	- qism
building	- bino
modern shops	- zamonaviy do'konlar
hospital	- kasalxona
be situated	- joylashgan bo'lmoq
factory	- fabrika
in the open-air	- ochiq xavoda
famous monument	- mashhur yodgorlik
all over the world	- dunyo bo'ylab
mausoleum	- maqbara

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B.

MY NATIVE TOWN

I was born in Bukhara, it is my native town. It is an ancient and a very beautiful town. There are 2 parts in our town: the new part and the old one. In the new part there are many new buildings and modern shops. Most of schools and hospitals are situated in the new part. Here are also situated the University, Technical and Medical Institute, plants, factories, colleges and others. The old part of our town is the museum in the open-air. All ancient monuments are situated here. Such famous monument as Minaret Kalyan is known all over the world. A lot of tourists come to our town to see our famous Ulegbek's medrese, Nadirdivanbigi medrese, Mokhi-Khosa, Ismail Samani necropolis and others. I like my town very much.

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

be born, modern shops, native town, hospital, ancient, be situated, beautiful, factory, part, in the open-air, building, famous monument, all over the world, mausoleum.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «My native town».

1. Where were you born?
2. What kind town is your native town?
3. How many parts are there in your native town?
4. What are there in the new part of your native town?
5. What are there in the old part of your town?
6. Do you like your native town?

Exercise 9. Learn the new words of the text «Political parties and movements of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

political parties	– ciyosiy partiyalar
function	– faoliyat ko'rsatmoq
movement	– harakat
be founded	– tashkil topmoq
deputy	– deputat
fraction	– fraksiya
institutor	– muassis
newspaper	– gazeta

magazine	– jurnal
businessman	– tadbirkor
to list	– ro'yxatga olmoq
serve	– xizmat ko'rsatmoq
consolidate	– birlashtirmoq
develop	– rivojlanmoq
culture	– madaniyat
unite the creators	– ijodkorlarni birlashtirmoq

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

At present time four political parties are listed and functioning in our republic:

The People's Democratic Party;

The «Fidokorlar» National Democratic Party;

The «Adolat» (Justice) Social Democratic Party;

The «Milliy tiklanish» (National rebirth) Party and the «Xalq birligi» (Unity of people) movement.

The People's Democratic Party was founded on the 1st of November in 1991. Nowadays it has deputies fraction of its Oliy Majlis consisting of 69 people.

It is an institutor of the newspapers «O'zbekiston ovozi», «Golos Uzbekistana» and the magazine «Muloqot».

As the aim and tasks were similar, the «Vatan taraqqiyoti» Party and the «Fidokorlar» Party were combined.

As a result of this, the «Fidokorlar» National Democratic Party was instituted on the 14th of April in 2000. The «Fidokorlar» National Democratic Party's members are the young people and it is engaged with the problems of the youth.

The «Adolat» (Justice) Social Democratic Party was instituted in February in 1995.

Deputies fraction of the Party's Oliy Majlis consisting of 74 people is functioning. The «Adolat» Social Democratic Party has its own newspaper by name «Adolat».

The «Milliy tiklanish» (National rebirth) Party was founded on the 3rd of July in 1995. The Party serves to consolidate the National State system of Uzbekistan, develop the culture of people, to unite the creators. It has own newspaper by name «Milliy tiklanish».

The «Xalq birligi» (Unity of people) movement serves to unite the people of Uzbekistan in one united family.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

newspaper, political parties, magazine, function, businessmen, movement, be listed, be founded, serve, deputy, consolidate, fraction, develop, institutor, culture, unite the creators.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Political parties and movements of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

1. What kind of parties are listed and functioning in our republic? 2. When was the People's Democratic Party founded? 3. How many people does the Oliy Majlis of the People's Democratic Party consist of? 4. What newspaper is the People's Democratic Party institutor of? 5. When was the «Fidokorlar» National Democratic Party founded? 6. What is the function of the «Fidokorlar» National Democratic Party? 7. When was the «Adolat» Social Democratic Party founded? 8. What newspaper is the «Adolat» Social Democratic Party institutor of? 9. When was the «Milliy Tiklanish» Party founded? 10. What is the function of the «Milliy Tiklanish» Party? 11. What newspaper is «Milliy Tiklanish» Party institutor of? 12. What is the function of the «Xalq birligi» movement?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Timur Rustamov, Chief Engineer of Uzbekistan trade firm, and his friend Alisher Shukurov travelled to Delhi on business last year. A. Shukurov was travelling abroad for the first time, therefore T. Rustamov explained him the following regulations.

T. Rustamov: – We must go to the airport an hour before the plane take off?
A. Shukurov: – Why?

- T. Rustamov: – Because we must have our tickets registered and fill a declaration form.
- A. Shukurov: – Is that all, Timur?
- T. Rustamov: – No, besides that we must have our personal luggage X-Rayed and fill in the arrival card. And I must get license the exports of my excess baggage.
- A. Shukurov: – Where will you get it?
- T. Rustamov: – At the customs-house. We must pass through the customs. Oh, it's high time for us to hurry, Alisher.
- A. Shukurov: – Let's go.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Mening ona shahrim men uchun dunyodagi eng chiroyli shaharlardan biridir.
2. Shaharning yangi qismi eski qismiga qaraganda kattaroqdir.
3. Somoniylar maqbarasi Ulug'bek madrasasiga qaraganda qadimyroqdir.
4. Buxoro dunyodagi qadimiy shaharlardan biridir.
5. Bu shahardagi eng yaxshi kasalxonadir.
6. U a'lochi studentdir.
7. Kitobning bu qismi unisiga qaraganda qiziqarliroqdir.
8. Men ona shahrimni juda yaxshi ko'raman.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Siz o'zingizdan kattalarni hurmat qilishingiz kerak.
2. Talabalar, sizlar dars qoldirmasligingiz kerak.
3. Sizga shoshishning keragi yo'k.
4. Siz uzoq vaqt dam olishingiz kerak.
5. Biz kecha unga yordam berishimiz kerak edi.
6. Ular keyingi hafta biznikiga mehmonga kelishlari kerak.
7. Bu uy ta'mirga muxtoj.
8. Kutubxonaga kitoblarni o'z vaqtida topshirishingiz kerak.

Exercise 16. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek.

for pleasure or on business, various means of transport, for instance, inexpensive bicycle, long journeys, for a long distance, luxurious ships, as many hours as, busy railway

station, ready to leave, some of the passengers, for the journey.

Exercise 17. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. I need a good book on this subject. 2. I am to wait for my friend. 3. It should be in the local paper. 4. They had to leave the port earlier. 5. You have to translate the text. 6. The passengers are to be here at 4. 7. You have to go and get the car started, James. 8. I was to tell him about the incident.

Exercise 18. Speak about your native town and travelling and give your own opinion about political parties and movements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 19. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 20. Retell the texts «Travelling», «My native town», «Political parties and movements of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

LESSON 6 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) Fe'l modellari: want/hope/would like to do smth.

Text: a) Hairdresser's/Barber's (shop)
b) Dry cleaning
c) Shoe repair shop

Dialogue

**FE'L MODELLARI: want to do smth, hope to do smth,
would like to do smth.**

Want, hope, would like fe'llaridan keyin infinitiv
(infinitive) ishlatiladi.

I want to have a cup of coffee.

He hopes to be in America.

I would like to visit my uncle.

**ALTERNATIV SO'ROQ GAP
(ALTERNATIVE QUESTION)**

Alternativ so'roq gapda bir-biriga zid bo'lgan ikki, ba'zan uch narsa yoki hodisaning qaysi biri to'g'riligi so'raladi. Bu so'roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, ular o'rtasida ayiruvchi bog'lovchici **or** (yoki) keladi. Bunda so'z tartibi umumiy so'roq gapnikiga o'xshagan bo'ladi, lekin so'ralayotgan predmet yoki hodisalarni birini tanlab olib to'la javob qaytariladi.

Are they pupils or students?

– They are students.

Do you go to the Institute in the morning or in the afternoon?

– I go to the Institute in the morning.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text
«Hairdresser's/Barber's (shop)».

additional rooms	– qo'shimcha xonalar
hairdresser's shop	– ayollar sartaroshxonasi
mixed	– aralash
barber's shop	– erkaklar sartaroshxonasi
appliances	– moslamalar
qualification of personnel	– kadrlar malakasi
ordinary and pro- moted type	– oddiy va yuqori turdagi
hairprocessing	– sochga ishlov berish
decorative beauty treatment	– dekorativ kosmetika
pedicure and ma- nicure	– pedikyur va manikyur
function	– ishlamoq

saloons – haird- resser’s (barber’s) shop	– salon-sartaroshxonalar
hairdressers-desig- ners	– sartarosh-modelyerlar
curler	– bigudi
clips	– qisqichlar
combs	– taroqlar
spindles	– sterjen
wavers	– qisqich
hand-hair-dryer	– fen (sochqurutgich)

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. HAIRDRESSER’S/BARBER’S (shop)

Hairdresser’s shops are divided into men’s, women’s, children’s and mixed. According to the staff of building of hairdresser’s (barber’s) shop equipment and appliances, as well as, qualification of personnel, hairdresser’s (barber’s) shops may be of ordinary and promoted type.

In the hairdresser’s shops besides building there may be additional rooms for hairprocessing; rooms of decorative beauty treatment, pedicure and manicure. In the barber’s shops there also may be place for manicure organized. Mixed ones consist of women’s and men’s halls. Besides that, there may be rooms for decorative beauty treatment, pedicure and manicure equipped. At present time in our country 2 types of hairdresser’s (barber’s) shop are functioning. They are hairdresser’s (barber’s) shop and saloons – hairdresser’s (barber’s) shops.

In the saloons – hairdresser’s (barber’s) shops hairdressers (barbers) of the 1-st class and hairdressers (barbers) – designers must work.

There are such hairdressing (barbering) instruments as curlers, clips, combs spindles for curling, wavers, hand-hair-dryer and others.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

ordinary and promoted type, mixed, hairdresser’s shop, hairprocessing, decorative beauty treatment, barber’s shop, pedicure and manicure, appliances, function,

qualification of personnel, curler, saloons - hairdresser's (barber's) shop, hairdressers - designers.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Hairdresser's/barber's (shop)».

1. What types are hairdresser's shops divided into? 2. What may there be in the hairdresser's shop besides building? 3. What do mixed ones consist of? 4. What kind of hairdresser's (barber's) shops are functioning in our country nowadays? 5. Who must work in the saloons - hairdresser's (barber's) shops? 6. What kind of hairdressing (barbering) instruments are there?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «Dry cleaning».

dry cleaning	- kimyoviy yo'l bilan tozalash
subsidiary	- yordamchi
presses of different types	- har xil turdagi presslar
constructions	- qurilmalar
steam-air dummies	- bug'-havo manikenlari
different purposes	- har xil maqsadlarda
steaming-tables	- bug' stollari
knitted goods	- to'qima mollar
steam-air chambers	- bug'-xavo kameralari
equipments	- jihozlar
piling knitted goods	- to'qima mollarni terib qo'yish
light carts	- aravachalar
trestles	- taxta tagliklar
brackets	- kronshteynlar
hangers	- ilgichlar

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B.

DRY CLEANING

All equipments of dry cleaning are divided into main and subsidiary ones. Presses of different types and constructions, steam-air dummies of different purposes, steaming-tables for knitted goods, steam-air chambers belong to the main equipments. Tables for piling knitted

goods, light carts of different types, trestles, brackets and hangers for hanging belong to subsidiary equipments.

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

steam-air dummies, dry cleaning, different purposes, subsidiary, steaming-tables, presses of different types, knitted goods, constructions, steam-air chambers, equipments, piling knitted goods, light carts, trestles, brackets, hangers.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Dry cleaning».

1. What types are all equipments of dry cleaning divided into?
2. What equipments belong to the main equipments?
3. What equipments belong to subsidiary equipments?

Exercise 9. Learn the new words of the text «Shoe repair shop».

dyetails of shoes	- oyoq kiyimi qismlari
exposed to wear	- ishdan chiqish
upper part alliances	- uch qismi va birlashish joyla-
and toes	rining yuqori qismi
worn out	- eskirmoq; yirtilmoq
lines of seams	- tikishlar
convexicity	- bo`rtib chikkan
alliances' bend	- birlashgan joylarning buki-
	lishi
protracted selvage	- tortilgan hoshiya
edge of insole	- stelkaning chekka qismi
deviation	- bosh tortish
sewing- chok, bah'ya	
repairing the shoes	- oyoq kiyimini ta'mirlash
premature wearing-	- tez eskirish
out	
thick needle	- yo`g'on igna
dense seam	- qalin tikish
seam	- tikish
wrong descent	- noto`g'ri tushish
grating of upper	- yuqori qismning yeyilishi
oxidizing metal nails	- zanglaydigan metal mixlar
demolish	- buzish

rot	- chirydigan
thin thread	- ingichka ip
predetermine	- oldindan aniqlash
flimsyness	- nomustahkamlik
separate details	- alohida qismlar
determine	- aniqlamoq
large-scale repair	- keng ko'lamli ta'mirlash
average repair	- o'rta ko'lamli ta'mirlash
small repair	- kichik ko'lamli ta'mirlash
technologically	- texnologik jihatdan
fastening	- mustahkamlash
soles	- tagcharm
hems	- chok
restoration	- tiklash
change of heels	- poshnalarni almashtirish
modification of initial shape	- boshlang'ich ko'rinishni o'zgartirish

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Different details of shoes are not equally exposed to wear. From the details of the upper part all seams and toes are worn out more quickly. They are usually worn out on the lines of seams, in the parts corresponding to the convexity of the foot in the parts of all seams' bend and in the protracted selvage at the edge of insole. Deviation from technical conditions in sewing or repairing the shoes also cause the premature wearing out: use of quite thick needle and too dense seam causes crossing and rupture of upper in the parts of seam; wrong descent of the edge of insole can cause grating of upper; use of oxidizing metal nails demolishes the protracted selvage; use of rot and too thin thread predetermines the flimsyness of the seam and etc. According to the level of wear of the separate details, the main types of shoe repair are also determined:

- a) large-scale repair;
- b) average repair;
- c) small repair.

All these types of repair are technologically divided into the following groups:

- 1) repair of the upper part of shoes;
- 2) fastening of soles and hems;
- 3) restoration and change of heels;

4) restoration and modification of initial shape of shoes.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

predetermine, repairing the shoes, flimsiness, premature wearing-out, separate details, thick needle, determine, dense seam, large-scale repair, seam, average repair, wrong descent, small repair, grating of upper, technologically, oxidizing metal nails, fastening, demolish, soles, rot, hems, thin thread, restoration.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Shoe repair shop».

1. What details of the upper part of shoes are worn out more quickly? 2. Where are they usually worn out? 3. What causes premature wearing out? 4. What types of shoe repair are determined according to the level of wear of the separate details? 5. What groups are these types of repair technologically divided into?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

On the first day of his stay in Bukhara Pete went out and decided to go to the Bahor theatre.

- Pete: - Excuse me, can I have you for a minute?
- Passer-by: - Of course, what can I do for you?
- Pete: - Could you tell me the way to the Bahor theatre?
- Passer-by: - Well, Let me see Go straight on and take the 2nd turning to the left.
- Pete: - I wonder, if I can go there by bus or trolley-bus?
- Passer-by: - If you walk it will take you only 5 minutes to get there. I think it is the best way.
- Pete: - Thanks a lot for your help.
- Passer-by: - Not at all.

Exercise 14. Change the following sentences into alternative questions.

1. Ann is very busy on week-days. 2. Our students stay at the Institute till 2 or 3 o'clock. 3. He met his friend in the street yesterday. 4. This is an English book. 5. They discussed this problem last week. 6. Dima has a very good memory. 7. The historical monuments of Bukhara are famous all over the world. 8. Snow covered the ground.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men kollejini a'lo baholar bilan tugataman deb umid qilaman. 2. Siz ular bilan teatrga borishni xohlaysizmi? 3. Biz bugun janob Smit bilan uchrashishni xohlardik. 4. Anna o'g'lining prokuror bo'lishiga umid qiladi. 5. Lola talaba bo'lishni xohlaydi. 6. Biz bir oz dam olishni xohlardik. 7. Karim ertaga a'lo baho olaman deb umid qiladi. 8. Ular ertaga shahar bo'ylab sayoxatga chiqishni xohlaydilar.

Exercise 16. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek.

large-scale repair, average repair, small repair, technologically, presses of different types, constructions steam-air dummies, different purposes, steaming-tables, knitted goods, steam-air chambers, piling knitted goods.

Exercise 17. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. From the dyetails of the upper part alliances and toes are worn out more quickly. 2. They are usually worn out on the lines of seams, in the parts corresponding to the convexicity of the foot in the parts of alliances' bend and in the protracted selvage at the edge of insole. 3. All equipments of dry cleaning are divided into main and subsidiary ones. 4. Mixed ones consist of women's and men's halls. 5. Besides that, there may be rooms for decorative beauty treatment, pedicure and manicure equipped.

Exercise 18. Give your own opinion about shoe repair, hairdresser's/barber's (shop), dry cleaning.

Exercise 19. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 20. Retell the texts Hairdresser's/
Barber's (shop) «, «Dry cleaning» and «Shoe repair shop».

LESSON 7 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) Fe'l modellari: like/enjoy/love doing smth
Text: a) London
b) Washington
c) Political parties and movements of the USA
Dialogue

FE'L MODELLARI: like (enjoy, love) doing smth.

like, enjoy, love fe'llaridan keyin gerundiy, ya'ni fe'lining
-ing qo'shimchasini olgan shakli ishlatiladi.

I like playing tennis.
I enjoy playing tennis.
I love playing tennis.

TASDIQ SO'ROQ GAP (DISJUNCTIVE QUESTION)

Tasdiq so'roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi darak gapdan ikkinchi qismi esa qisqa umumiy so'roq gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Agar gapning birinchi qismi bo'lishli bo'lsa, ikkinchi qismi bo'lishsiz bo'ladi yoki aksincha.
Tasdiq so'roq gapga javob bo'lishli yoki bo'lishsiz bo'lib, qisqa shaklda aytiladi.

Bu Texnologiya instituti, shunday emasmi?
- Ha. - Yo'q.
It is Technological Institute, isn't it?
-Yes, it is. - No, it is not.
Bu Tibbiyot instituti emas, shundaymi?
- Ha. - Yo'q.

It is not Medical Institute, is it?

— Yes, it is. — No, it is not.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «London».

capital	— poytaxt
lie on	— joylashmoq
both banks	— har ikkala qirg'og'i ham
the river Thames	— Temza daryosi
the largest city	— eng katta shahar
in the world	— dunyoda
the greatest commercial centres	— eng katta tijorat markazlari
the most important part	— eng muhim qism
do business	— tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish
the richest part	— eng boy qism
shops	— magazinlar
theatres	— teatrlar
cinemas	— kinoteatrlar
museums	— muzeylar
fine parks	— ajoyib saylgohlar
squares	— xiyobonlar
the West End	— Vest end (G'arbiy qism)
the East End	— Ist end (Sharqiy qism)
Westminster Abbey	— Vestminster abbatligi
buried	— dafn etilgan

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. More than six million people live in London. London lies on both banks of the river Thames. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world.

London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world, a university city, and the seat of government of Great Britain.

The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and the Westminster.

The City is the busiest part of London. People do business there. Only about ten thousand people live there.

The West End is the richest part of London. You can find the best shops, theatres, cinemas, museums, fine parks and squares there. Its houses and streets are the finest in the capital. The rich people live in the West End.

The East End is the part of London where working people live. It is not so rich as other parts of London and there are fewer parks there.

Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. There are many monuments of great men there. Many great English scientists lie buried there, among them Newton, Darwin and Watt. In the Poet's Corner some of the famous English poets and writers are buried.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets: (capital, business, ten thousand, rich people, the richest part, the seat, lies on, important).

1. London is the ... of Great Britain. 2. London ... both banks of the river Thames. 3. The most parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and the Westminster. 4. People do there. 5. Only about people live there. 6. The West End is of London. 7. The live in the West End. 8. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world, a university city, and of government of Great Britain.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

on both banks of, the seat of government, parts of London, working people, monuments, scientists, buried, the Poet's Corner, poets and writers.

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

yashamoq, katta bandargoh, ... dan biri, hukumat o'rni, poytaxt, yuvropa, qirg'oq, muhim, eng katta tijorat markazi, faqat, eng boy qism, ishchi xalq, bir necha, buyuk kishilar, Angliya olimlari.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions according to the text «London».

1. What is the capital of Great Britain? 2. Where does London lie? 3. How many people live in London? 4. What are the important parts of London? 5. What kind of part is the East End? 6. What kind of part is the West End? 7. What kind of place is Westminster Abbey?

Exercise 7. Learn the new words of the text «Washington».

Washington	- Vashington
to be located	- joylashgan bo'lmoq
north bank	- shimoliy qirg'oq
unusual	- g'aroyib
little industry	- kichik sanoat
reason	- sabab
different	- har xil
building	- bino
skyscrapers	- baland (osmono'par) bino
hide	- to'smoq, yashirmoq
view	- manzara
impressive	- taassurotga boy
best-known	- eng mashhur
Lincoln Memorial	- Linkoln yodgorligi
Washington Monument	- Vashington haykali
thousands of tourists	- minglab sayohatchilar
struggle	- kurash
mass demonstrations	- ko'p namoyishlar
to take place against	- sodir bo'lmoq
unemployment	- qarshi
racism	- ishsizlik
democracy	- irqchilik
civil rights	- demokratiya
	- fuqaro huquqlari

Exercise 8. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B.

WASHINGTON

Washington is the capital city of the United States. It is located on the north bank of the Potomac River. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. It has little industry, and only one million people. One reason Washington looks different from other cities is that no building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall. There are no skyscrapers, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. One can easily find a park, a square or an open area there. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital and the monuments to those who in past centuries struggled for the independence of their country. Washington is the place where mass demonstrations take place against unemployment and racism, for democracy and civil rights.

Exercise 9. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Washington, hide, to be located, view, north bank, impressive, unusual, best-known, little industry, Lincoln Memorial, reason, Washington Monument, different, thousands of tourists, to take place, building, struggle, skyscrapers, mass demonstrations, against, unemployment, racism, civil rights, democracy.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions according to the text «Washington».

1. What city is Washington and where is it located?
2. What does Washington have and what doesn't it have?
3. Why are there no skyscrapers?
4. What can one easily find in Washington?
5. What are the most impressive and the best-known monuments?
6. Why do people from all parts of the United States come to their capital?
7. What place is Washington?

Exercise 11. Learn the new words of the text «Political parties and movements of the USA».

political party	– siyosiy partiya
sponsors	– homiylar
political office	– siyosat bilan shug'ullanadigan idora
influence	– ta'sir
lawmakers	– qonun chiqaruvchilar
the nominations of House	– Palataga nomzodlik
to receive	– qabul qilmoq
the bulk	– katta hajmi
contributors	– o'z hissasini qo'shganlar
political action	– siyosiy harakat
committees	– qo'mitalar
national parties	– milliy partiyalar
party leadership	– partiya rahbarligi
party leaders' assistance	– partiya rahbarlarining yordami
specific legislation	– maxsus qonunlar to'plami
leaders	– rahbarlar
party blocks	– partiya birlashmalari
floor votes	– majlis ishtirokchilarining ovozlari
to call	– atamoq
economic self-interest	– iqtisodiy xudbinlik
public's attention	– jamoat e'tibori
small empire	– kichkina imperiya

Exercise 12. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C. POLITICAL PARTIES AND
MOVEMENTS OF THE USA

A political party is an organization that sponsors candidates for political office under the organization's name. The national political parties have limited influence over lawmakers. They do not control the nominations of House and Senate candidates. Candidates receive the bulk of their funds from individual contributors and political action committees, not from the national parties. The party leadership in each house, however, does try to influence the rank and file. Individual members may, for example, need their party leaders' assistance on specific legislation; members therefore have an incentive to cooperate with those leaders. Although members rarely vote in solid party

blocks when floor votes are called, in recent years we have witnessed an increase in party unity.

Many recently formed citizen groups are commonly known as public interest groups. A public interest group is generally considered to have no economic self-interest in the policies it pursues.

Many public interest groups have become major players in national politics.

The best-known public interest activist is Ralph Nader.

He first came to the public's attention in 1996. Nader now heads a small empire of public interest groups, among them the Aviation Consumer Action Project, the Public Citizen Litigation Group, and the Health Research Group.

Exercise 13. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

the bulk, influence, contributors, lawmakers, political action, the nominations of House, committees, to receive, national parties, the bulk, party leadership, contributors, party leaders' assistance, political action, specific legislation, committees, national parties, party leadership.

Exercise 14. Answer the following questions according to the text «Political parties and movements of the USA».

1. What is a political party? 2. What influence do the national political parties have over lawmakers? 3. Where do candidates receive the bulk of their funds from? 4. What does the party leadership in each house try to do? 5. What do you know about public interest groups? 6. Who is the best-known public interest activist? 7. When did Ralph Nader come to the public's attention? 8. What does Ralph Nader head now?

Exercise 15. Read the dialogues and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE A.

Mr. Blake is a manager of Bond & Co, a leading manufacturer of pumps. A journalist is interviewing him.

- Journalist: - Good afternoon, Mr.Blake. I'd like to interview you.
- Mr.Blake: - You are welcome.
- Journalist: - What does your company produce?
- Mr.Blake: - We produce pumps.
- Journalist: - What about your contracts and shipping your goods?
- Mr.Blake: - We usually start shipping them six months after we sign the contract.
- Journalist: - My next question is about your delivery terms.
- Mr.Blake: - As we can provide shipping facilities we usually sell our goods on CIF terms.
- Journalist: - What about the quality of your pumps?
- Mr.Blake: - I can say that our goods meet the requirements of many companies.
- Journalist: - It was very pleasant to speak to you. Thanks.
- Mr.Blake: - Not at all. Good bye.
- Journalist: - Good bye.

DIALOGUE B.

Mr.White wants to make a call to order

- Mr.White: - Would you please accept an order. I want to phone to the branch of my company in England.
- Operator: - Please, number.
- Mr.White: - Please, dial 156 for Directory Enquiries.
- Operator: - Directory Enquiries. Do you want an England number?
- Mr.White: - Yes. Can you connect me with Bond&Co.
- Operator: - OK, Wait a little bit.

(After a while)

- Operator: - Mr.White, go to the 2nd cabin.
- Mr.White: - Thanks a lot.

Exercise 16. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Rojjer tennis o'ynashni yoqtiradi. 2. Men dengiz bo'yida dam olishdan rohatlanaman. 3. Mening o'rtog'im ingliz yozuvchilarining asarlarini o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi. 4. Sizning dadangiz o'z ishini juda yaxshi ko'radi, shunday emasmi? 5. Ularning oilasi vaqtni birga o'tkazishdan rohatlanadi, shunday emasmi? 6. Siz yozda futbol o'ynashni yoqtmaysiz, shundaymi? 7. Mening onam uy ishlari bilan shug'ullanishni yaxshi ko'radi. 9. Bizning talabalar kompyuterda ishlashdan rohatlanishadi.

Exercise 17. Translate the following passage into Uzbek.

The national political parties have limited influence over lawmakers. They do not control the nominations of House and Senate candidates. Candidates receive the bulk of their funds from individual contributors and political action committees, not from the national parties. The party leadership in each house, however, does try to influence the rank and file. Individual members may, for example, need their party leaders' assistance on specific legislation; members therefore have an incentive to cooperate with those leaders.

Exercise 18. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Many recently formed citizen groups are commonly known as public interest groups. 2. A public interest group is generally considered to have no economic self-interest in the policies it pursues. 3. Many public interest groups have become major players in national politics. 4. The best-known public interest activist is Ralph Nader. 5. He first came to the public's attention in 1996. 6. Nader now heads a small empire of public interest groups, among them the Aviation Consumer Action Project, the Public Citizen Litigation, Group, and the Health Research Group.

Exercise 19. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. YAqinda tashkil topgan ko'pgina fuqarolar guruhlari jamoat harakatlari sifatida mashhur. 2. Ko'pgina jamoat harakatlari milliy siyosatda muhim ijrochilar bo'lib qoldi.

3. Jamoat harakatlarining eng mashhur namoyondasi Ralf Naderdir. 4. Ralf Nader 1996 yil birinchilardan bo'lib jamoat diqqatiga sazovor bo'lgan. 5. Ralf Nader hozir jamoat harakatining kichkina imperiyasiga boshchilik qiladi.

Exercise 20. Speak about political parties and movements in your country using the text «Political parties and movements of the USA».

Exercise 21. Learn the dialogues by heart.

Exercise 22. Retell the texts «London», «Washington» and «»Political parties and movements of the USA».

LESSON 8 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) The Past Perfect/ Past Indefinite Tenses
b) Direct and indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Future in the Past

Text: a) Marketing and trade
b) Political parties and movements of Great Britain

Dialogue

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (O`TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMON)

The Past Perfect Tense ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir paytgacha bajarilganligini yoki ikkinchi ish-harakat boshlanguncha tugallanganligini ifodalash uchun qo'llanadi. Bu zamonda ish-harakatning vaqtini ko'rsatish uchun **by** predlogi ishlatiladi.

Subject + had + Participle II

to have fe'li hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **had** shaklga ega.

Birlik

I I had translated the text by 6 o'clock.

- I You had translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- II He had translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- III She had translated the text by 6 o'clock.

K o' p l i k

- I We had translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- II You had translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- III They had translated the text by 6 o'clock.

The Past Perfect Tensedagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to have** ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli **hadni** egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Had + Subject + Participle II

B i r l i k

- I Had I translated the text by 6 o'clock?
- II Had you translated the text by 6 o'clock?
- III Had he translated the text by 6 o'clock?
- Had she translated the text by 6 o'clock?

K o' p l i k

- I Had we translated the text by 6 o'clock?
- II Had you translated the text by 6 o'clock?
- III Had they translated the text by 6 o'clock?

The Past Perfect Tensedagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **to have** ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli **had** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Subject + had not + Participle II

B i r l i k

- I I had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- II You had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- III He had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.

She had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.

K o ' p l i k

- I We had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- II You had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.
- III They had not translated the text by 6 o'clock.

The Past Perfect Tense ish-harakatning ikkinchi ish-harakat boshlanguncha tugallanganligini ifodalash uchun xam qo'llanadi.

- I had translated the text, when he came.
- We had translated the text, when he came.
- Had he translated the text, when he came?
- Had we translated the text, when he came?
- She had not translated the text, when he came.
- They had not translated the text, when he came.

O ' T G A N N O A N I Q Z A M O N
(S I M P L E P A S T T E N S E)

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi fe'llar asosan o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

O'tgan noaniq zamonda fe'llar 2 guruhga bo'lib o'rganiladi.

1). To'g'ri fe'llar (Regular verbs)

2). Noto'g'ri fe'llar (Irregular verbs)

O'tgan zamon shaklini **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladigan fe'llarga to'g'ri fe'llar deb aytiladi.

to live - lived

to work - worked

B i r l i k

- I I lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III. He lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
She lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.

K o ' p l i k

- I We lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III. They lived in Tashkent 2 years ago.

O'tgan zamon shakllarini **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali emas, balki o'zakdagi unlining o'zgarishi va boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasaydigan fe'llarga noto'g'ri fe'llar deb aytiladi:

I. Irregular verbs with the change of vowel sound in the root.

Infinitive Participle	Translation	Past Simple	Past
arise	ko'tarilmoq	arose	arosen
bear	tugmoq	bore	born
become	bo'lib qolmoq	became	become
begin	boshlamoq	began	begun

II. Irregular verbs with one change.

have	ega bo'lmoq	had	had
make	qilmoq, yasamoq	made	nade
send	yubormoq	sent	sent

III. Irregular verbs with no changes.

cost	arziymoq, turmoq (baho haqida)	sost	cost
cut	kesmoq, qirqmoq	cut	cut
let	ruxsat qilmoq	let	let
put	qo'yomoq, solmoq	put	put

IV. Irregular verbs by adding «t» at the end of the root.

burn	yondirmoq	burnt	burnt
learn	o'qimoq, o'rganmoq	learnt	learnt

V. Irregular verbs with root changes.

be	bo'lmoq	was, were	been
go	bormoq	went	gone
do	bajarmoq	did	done

We did our homework yesterday.

We had an interesting lecture on chemistry 2 days ago.

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to do** ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli **did** ni egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- I Did I live in Tashkent 2 years ago?
- II Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?
- III. Did he live in Tashkent 2 years ago?
Did she live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

Ko'plik

- I Did we live in Tashkent 2 years ago?
- II Did you live in Tashkent 2 years ago?
- III. Did they live in Tashkent 2 years ago?

O'tgan noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **did not** ni asosiy fe'ldan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- I I did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III. He did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.
She did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

Ko'plik

- I We did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- II You did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.
- III. They did not live in Tashkent 2 years ago.

**DIRECT and INDIRECT SPEECH
(KO'CHIRMA va O'ZLASHTIRMA GAP)**

O'zgalarning hech o'zgarishsiz ishlatilgan gapi ko'chirma gap deyiladi.

O'zlashtirilib berilgan gap o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi.

Ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda, gapning tuzilishi quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

1. Kishilik va egalik olmoshlari gapdagi ma'nosiga qarab, shaxslarda o'zgaradi.
2. Ko'chirma gapdagi payt holi va ko'rsatish olmoshlari o'zlashtirma gapda quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Ko'chirma gapda:

today	–	bugun
now	–	hozir
ago	–	ilgari
here	–	bu yerda
this week	–	bu hafta
yesterday	–	kecha
tomorrow	–	ertaga
this	–	bu
these	–	bular

O'zlashtirma gapda:

(on) that day	–	u (o'sha) kuni
then	–	u (o'sha) vaqtda
before	–	oldin
there	–	u yerda
that week	–	u hafta
the day before	–	o'tgan kuni
the next day	–	kelasi kuni
that	–	u
those	–	ular

3. Ba'zi o'rinlarda muallif gapida **say** fe'li ishlatilsa, o'zlashtirma gapda **tell (told)** bo'lib o'zgaradi.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES (ZAMONLAR MOSLASHUVI)

Ingliz tilida to'ldiruvchi ergash gaplarda zamonlarning ishlatilishi bosh gapdagi kesimga bog'liq. Zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga asosan agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, ergash gap ham o'tgan zamonlarning biri bilan berilishi shart. Ingliz tilida mavjud bo'lgan zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga asosan ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ishlatiladi. O'zlashtirma gapning zamoni muallif gapining zamoniga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi. Agar muallif gapi o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa u holda ko'chirma gapning kesimi quyidagicha o'zgaradi:

Simple Present	Ⓜ Simple Past
Simple Past	Ⓜ Past Perfect
Simple Future	Ⓜ Future Simple in-the-Past
Present Continuous	Ⓜ Past Continuous
Past Continuous	Ⓜ Past Perfect Continuous
Future Continuous	Ⓜ Future Continuous in the-Past
Present Perfect	Ⓜ Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Ⓜ Past Perfect
Future Perfect	Ⓜ Future Perfect in the-Past

Agar muallif gapi hozirgi yoki kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, u holda ko'chirma gapning kesimi o'zgarishsiz qoladi.

THE FUTURE-in-the-PAST (KELASI O'TGAN ZAMON)

Ingliz tilida ayrim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda, ergash gapdagi fe'l bosh gapdagi fe'l bilan o'tgan zamonda tegishli zamon shaklida moslashadi. Masalan, agar bosh gapdagi harakat ergash gapdagi harakatdan avval bo'lsa, o'tgan kelasi zamon deb atalmish shakl ishlatiladi. Bu shakl o'tgan zamonga nisbatan kelasi hisoblangan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

Bunda **shall** Ⓜ **should** ga, **will** Ⓜ **would** ga o'zgaradi.

Darak shakli

Birlik

- I I hoped that I should enter the Institute.
- II You hoped that you would enter the Institute.
- III He hoped that he would enter the Institute.

She hoped that she would enter the Institute.

- Ko'plik
- I We hoped that we should enter the Institute.
- II You hoped that you would enter the Institute.
- III They hoped that they would enter the Institute.

So'roq shakli

Birlik

- I Did I hope that I should enter the Institute?
- II Did you hope that you would enter the Institute?
- III Did he hope that he would enter the Institute?
Did she hope that she would enter the Institute?

Ko'plik

- I Did we hope that we should enter the Institute?
- II Did you hope that you would enter the Institute?
- III Did they hope that they would enter the Institute?

Bo'lishsiz shakli

Birlik

- I I did not hope that I should enter the Institute.
- II You did not hope that you would enter the Institute.
- III He did not hope that he would enter the Institute.
She did not hope that she would enter the Institute.

Ko'plik

- I We did not hope that we should enter the Institute.
- II You did not hope that you would enter the Institute.
- III They did not hope that they would enter the Institute.

CHANGING THE AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH (DARAK GAPLI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA AYLANTIRISH)

Darak gapli ko'chirma gaplar o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda eng avvalo zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga e'tibor berish kerak. Shuningdek, darak gapli ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gap bosh gapga **that** bog'lovchisi bilan bog'lanadi. Bosh gap – muallif gapi. Ergash gap – ko'chirma gap. Bundan tashqari ko'chirma gapning tarkibidagi olmoshlar gapning ma'nosiga qarab o'zgaradi. Zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga ko'ra bosh gap o'tgan noaniq zamonda, ko'chirma gap esa hozirgi noaniq

zamonda berilgan bo'lsa, uni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda o'tgan noaniq zamon ishlatiladi.

«My father is an engineer», said Karim.
Karim said that his father was an engineer.

Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan noaniq zamonda, ko'chirma gap ham o'tgan noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga asosan bunday gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'chirma gap o'tgan tugallangan zamon bilan beriladi:

«My father was an engineer», said Karim.
Karim said that his father had been an engineer.

Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat o'tgan noaniq zamonda, ko'chirma gap esa kelasi noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, bunday gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda o'tgan kelasi q'llaniladi:

«My father will be an engineer», said Karim.
Karim said that his father would be an engineer.

Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi yoki kelasi noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'chirma gap qaysi zamonda bo'lsa, o'sha zamon ishlatiladi.

«My father is an engineer», says Karim.
Karim tells that his father is an engineer.
«My father was an engineer», says Karim.
Karim tells that his father was an engineer.
«My father will be an engineer», says Karim.
Karim tells that his father will be an engineer.

**CHANGING GENERAL QUESTIONS INTO
INDIRECT SPEECH
(UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPLI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI
O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA AYLANTIRISH)**

Umumiy so'roq gapli ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganimizda ergash gap bosh gapga **if** yoki **whether** bog'lovchici yordamida bog'lanadi. Bunda xam zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga e'tibor beriladi.

«Is your father an engineer?», asked my friend.
My friend asked if my father was an engineer.
«Was your brother at home?», asked Karim.
Karim asked if my brother had been at home.
«Will you be an engineer in 3 years?», asked my friend.
My friend asked if I should be an engineer in 3 years.

Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi yoki kelasi noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'chirma gap qaysi zamonda bo'lsa, o'sha zamon ishlatiladi.

«Is your father an engineer?», asks my friend.
My friend asks if my father is an engineer.
«Was Karim at home yesterday?», asks my friend.
My friend asks if Karim was at home the day before.

**CHANGING SPECIAL QUESTIONS INTO
INDIRECT SPEECH
(MAXSUS SO'ROK GAPLI KO'CHIRMA GAPLARNI
O'ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA AYLANTIRISH)**

Maxsus so'roq gapli ko'chirma gaplarni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ergash gap bosh gapga shu ko'chirma gap tarkibidagi so'roq so'z orqali bog'lanadi. Eng muhimi zamonlarning moslashuvi qonuniga qat'iy e'tibor beriladi.

«Where do you study?», asked Lola.
Lola asked where I studied.
«Where did you go yesterday?», asked the teacher.
The teacher asked where I had gone the day before.
«Where will you go tomorrow?», asked my mother.
My mother asked where I should go the next day.

Agar bosh gapdagi ish-harakat hozirgi noaniq zamonda bo'lsa, ko'chirma gapni o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda ko'chirma gap qaysi zamonda bo'lsa, o'sha zamon ishlatiladi.

«Where do you study?», Lola asks.
 Lola asks me where I study.
 «Where did you go yesterday?», the teacher asks.
 The teacher asks me where I went the day before.
 «Where will you go tomorrow?», my mother asks.
 My mother asks where I shall go the next day.

CHANGING IMPERATIVE SENTENCES INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

(BUYRUK GAPLI KO`CHIRMA GAPLARNI O`ZLASHTIRMA GAPGA AYLANTIRISH)

Buyruk gapli ko`chirma gaplar infinitiv yordamida
o`zlashtirma gapga aylantiriladi:

«Open the window», said the teacher.
 The teacher ordered to open the window.
 «Go to the blackboard», said the teacher.
 The teacher ordered to go to the blackboard.
 «Stand up», said the boy.
 The boy ordered to stand up.

Agar buyruk gapning kesimi bo`lishsiz shaklda bo`lsa,
o`zlashtirma gapda **not** inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi. Bunda
said o`rnida **order** – buyurmoq fe`li qo`llaniladi:

«Don't make a noise», said the teacher.
 The teacher ordered not to make a noise.
 «Don't go home alone», said my aunt.
 My aunt told me not to go home alone.
 «Don't be late for the lesson», said the teacher.
 The teacher ordered not to be late for the lesson.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text
«Marketing and trade».

marketing	– marketing
mean	– anglatmoq
be engaged with	– bilan shug`ullanmoq
market	– bozor
complex of economic relations	– iqtisodiy aloqalar majmui
be directed to	– yo`naltirilgan bo`lmoq
rules of market	– bozor qoidalari

adapt to	- moslashmoq
influence on	- ta'sir ko'rsatmoq
achieve	- erishmoq
intercommunication	- o'zaro bog'liklik
producers of goods	- tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar
customer	- xaridor
reason	- sabab
arising of marketing	- marketingning vujudga kelishi
production amount	- ishlab chiqarish hajmi
appearance	- paydo bo'lish
branch	- tarmoq
sell - sotmoq	
businessmen	- tadbirkorlar
necessary	- zarur
to point out	- ko'rsatib o'tmoq
learn	- o'rganmoq
thoroughly	- har taraflama
demand	- talab
to determine	- aniqlamoq
structure of market	- bozor tarkibi
to organize	- tashkil qilmoq
conditions of competition	- raqobat shart-sharoitlari
to analyse	- tahlil qilmoq
methods and forms of sale	- sotish uslubi va shakllari
any - har qanday	
to choose	- tanlammoq
strategy	- strategiya
effectively	- samarali
to get one's aim	- maqsadga erishmoq
to work out	- ishlab chiqmoq
investigating	- tadqiq qilish
marking the perspective	- istiqbolni belgilash
consumer	- iste'molchi
stage	- bosqich
system of marketing	- marketing tizimi
determination	- aniqlash
satisfaction	- qondirish
renewal	- yangilash
rule	- qoida
to take into consi-	- hisobga olmoq

dyeration	
enterprise	– korxonona
planned market	– mo'ljallangan bozor
fixed time	– aytilgan vaqt
arranged volume	– belgilangan miqdor
means	– vosita
production	– ishlab chiqish

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. **MARKETING AND TRADE**

«Marketing» is an English word and it means «been yengaged with market».

Marketing is a complex of economical relations which is directed to knowing rules of market, adapting to it, influencing on it, acheiving the intercommunication of the producers of goods and customers.

The main reason of arising of marketing is increasing of the production amount, appearance of new branches, increasing the types of goods and arising of the problems of selling the goods among the businessmen.

It is necessary to point out the following main directions of learning the market thoroughly:

- a) to learn the demand;
- b) to determine the structure of market;
- c) to learn the goods;
- d) to organize the conditions of competition;
- e) to analyse the methods and forms of sale;

Any firm must choose the strategy of marketing itself in order to act effectively in the economy and get its aim.

The strategy of marketing is worked out on based of investigating the market and marking the perspective, learning the goods and consumers.

The main stages of the system of marketing are the following:

1. Determination of demand.
2. Satisfaction of demand.
3. Renewal of demand.

Marketing is based on some rules: taking into consideration producing of goods and possibilities of enterprises, satisfying the demand of the customers, buying the goods in the planned market at the fixed time and arranged volume.

Marketing is not only the means of satisfying the demand, but is also directed to increasing the perspective of production.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

demand, marketing, methods and forms of sale, to determine, mean, any, structure of market, be engaged with, to choose, to organize, market, strategy, conditions of competition, complex of economical relations, effectively, to analyse, to get one's aim, marking the perspective, to work out, consumer, investigating, stage, system of marketing, determination.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Marketing and trade».

1. What word is «Marketing» and what does it mean? 2. What is marketing? 3. What is the main reason of arising of marketing? 4. What are the main directions of learning the market? 5. Why must any firm choose the strategy of marketing itself? 6. How is the strategy of marketing worked out? 7. What are the main stages of the system of marketing? 8. What rules is marketing based on?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «Political Parties and movements of Great Britain».

Conservative Party	– Konservativ Partiya
legalize	– rasmiylashtirmoq
in an organized fashion	– tashkiliy jihatdan
express	– ifodalamoq
interests	– manfaatlar
monopolistic bourgeoisie	– monopolistik burjuaziya
advocates of peace	– tinchlik tarafdorlari
member	– a'zo
Labour Party	– Leyboristlar Partiyasi
be founded	– asos topmoq
leading	– yetakchi
Socialistic international	– Sotsialistik internatsional

right	– huquq
trade union	– kasaba uyushmasi
a number of	– qator
Liberal Party	– Liberal Partiya
in the middle of	– o'rtalarida
movement	– harakat
nuclear disarmament	– yadroviy qurolsizlanish
popular	– mashhur

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. POLITICAL PARTIES AND
MOVEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Conservative Party was legalized in an organized fashion on the base of the party «tory». This party expresses interests of monopolistic bourgeoisie. The Conservative Party has about 3000 members. The Labour Party was founded in 1900. It is one of the leading Parties of Socialistic international. In the rights of collective members about 70 trade unions and a number of other organizations belong to this party.

The Liberal Party was founded in the middle of the 19th century on the base of the party of «Vigs».

The Party has about 200 thousand members.

The Communist Party was founded in 1920. The Party has about 30 thousand members.

Movement for nuclear disarmament is the most popular organization of advocates of peace. It was founded in 1958.

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

Labour Party, Conservative Party, be founded, legalize, leading, member, in an organized fashion, Socialistic international, express, right, interests, trade union, monopolistic bourgeoisie, a number of, Conservative Party, Liberal Party, in the middle of.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Political Parties and movements of Great Britain».

1. How was the Conservative Party legalized? 2. What does this party express? 3. How many members does the Conservative Party have? 4. When was the Labour Party founded? 5. What belongs to this party in the rights of collective members? 6. When was the Liberal Party founded? 7. When was the Communist Party founded and how many members does it have? 8. What kind of movement is spoken about in the text?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE

Today is the birthday of Ann. Ann and her mother are going to the Department Store to buy some things for Ann.

Ann: – Mother, are we going to the Department Store today?
Mother: – Yes, we are. Are you ready?
Ann: – Yes, I am.
Mother: – Let's go then.

(After a while. They are in the Department Store)

Ann: – Mamma, let's go to the ready-made clothes department. I'd like to buy a dress.
Mother: – OK. Ann, look at that yellow dress.
Ann: – Oh, What a pretty dress! Would you please show us it?
Seller: – Here it is, please.
Ann: – Can I try it on?
Seller: – Of course, you can.

(Ann puts the dress on.)

Mother: – Oh, It is becoming to you. How charming that has made you!
Ann: – Let's buy it Mamma. How much does it cost?
Seller: – It costs 4530 soums.
Mother: – Here it is.
Seller: – Thank you for purchase (xarid).

Exercise 10. Change the following sentences from direct into indirect speech.

1. He asks, «Are you ready to go with me?». 2. She asked, «Does your father work at Bukhara Vocational collage?». 3. He asks me, «Must our group take exam on English?». 4. She said, »Will you be an enginner-technologist in 3 years?». 5. She said, «I shall be a fitter in 2 years». 6. He tells me, «Our group must take exam on English today». 7. Karim said, «I live in Bukhara». 6. The teacher said, «The lesson is over». 8. «Where are you from?» – he asked me. 9. The teacher asked me: «Who helped you to translate the text «At the trade centre»?». 10. «What is your father?» – my friend asked. 11. «Where will you be tomorrow at 5?» – my mother asks. 12. The teacher tells us: «Don't miss the lessons». 13. The employer ordered the servant: «Bring a cup of coffee». 14. The headmaster tells the students: «Take examinations in time». 15. The boss said to the secretary: «Turn off the computer when you leave». 16. My friend asked me: »Help me please to solve this equation».

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U darsdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi. 2. O'qituvchi talabalardan qayerda yashashlarini so'radi. 3. Kollej direktori talabalarga darsga kech qolmaslikni aytdi. 4. Karim soat uchlarda uyga keldi. 5. Men darslarimni bajarganimdan keyin o'ynashga chiqdim. 6. Muhandis kompyuterning ishlash yoki ishlamasligini so'radi. 7. Lola Toshkentda yashashini aytdi. 8. Rojer o'rtog'ining ingliz tilini bilishini ta'kidladi.

Exercise 13. Translate the following phrases into English.

determination of demand, to learn the demand, satisfaction of demand, to determine the structure of market, renewal of demand, to learn the goods, to organize the conditions of competition, to analyse the methods and forms of sale.

Exercise 14. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. The Conservative Party was legalized in an organized fashion on the base of the party «tory». 2. This party expresses interests of monopolistic bourgeoisie. 3. The Conservative Party has about 3000 members. 4. The Labour Party was founded in 1900. 5. The Labour Party is one of the leading Parties of Socialistic international. 6. Marketing is a complex of economical relations. 7. The Liberal Party was founded in the middle of the 19th century on the base of the party of «Vigs». 8. The Party has about 200 thousand members. 9. The Communist Party was founded in 1920. 10. The Communist Party has about 30 thousand members.

Exercise 15. Speak about your country's political parties and movements using the text «Political parties and movements of Great Britain».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «Marketing and Trade» and «Political parties and movements of Great Britain».

LESSON 9 (10 hours)

- Grammar: a) Sonditional sentences. when/if clauses.
Text: a) The Republic of Uzbekistan: local governments
b) Types of property
c) Actual problems of the economy

Dialogue

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES When/if CLAUSES

When/if bog'lovchilari shart va payt ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi. Ular ergash va bosh gaplarni bir biri bilan bog'lab keladi.

Bunday gaplar hamma zamonlarda ishlatilishi mumkin. Agar ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, u holda gap qismlari kesimlarining zamoni quyidagicha bo'ladi:

If(When) + S + Pr.Simple Tense + S + Pr.Simple tense

If the bell rings, the students come into the class-rooms.

yoki

S + Pr.Simple Tense + if(when) + S + Pr.Simple Tense

The students come into the class-rooms, if the bell rings.
Agar ish-harakat kelasi zamonda bo'lsa, u holda gap qismlari kesimlarining zamoni quyidagicha bo'ladi:

S + Future Simple Tense + if(when) + S + Pr.Simple Tense

The students will come into the class-rooms, if the bell rings.

yoki

If(When) + S + Pr.Simple Tense + S + Future Simple Tense

If the bell rings, the students will come into the class-rooms.

Eslatma: Ish-harakat kelasi zamonda ekanligiga qaramasdan shart va payt ergash gaplarda, ya'ni gapning **when/if** qatnashgan qismida **shall/will** yordamchi fe'llari ishlatilmaydi.

If he comes tomorrow, we shall go sightseeing.

Bundan tashqari **if** bog'lovchisi oldindan taxmin qilingan yoki haqiqatga zid bo'lgan ish-harakat ifodalangan qo'shma gapning ergash qismida ham ishlatiladi. Bunday gaplar 2 qismdan, **if ...** qism va **would ...** qismlardan tashkil topadi.

Agar ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda bo'lsa, gap qismlari kesimlarining zamoni quyidagicha bo'ladi:

**If + S + Past Simple Tense + S + would + inf.
(without «to»)**

If he knew English well, he would go abroad.

yoki

S + would + Inf.(without «to») + if + S + Past Simple Tense

He would go abroad, if he knew English well.

Eslatma: Bunday gaplarda qaysi shaxsda bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, **to be** fe'lining faqat **were** shakli ishlatiladi.

If I were free, I would translate this text now.

Agar ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda bo'lsa, gap qismlari kesimlarining zamoni quyidagicha bo'ladi:

If + S + Past Perfect Tense + S + would + Pr.Perf.Tense

If he had known English well last year, he would have already gone abroad.

yoki

S + would + Pr.Perf.Tense + if + S + Past Perf. Tense

He would have already gone abroad, if he had known English well last year.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «The Republic of Uzbekistan: Local governments».

State bodies	– davlat organlari
Supreme and Local bodies	– Oliy va mahalliy organlar
Local State representative bodies	– Mahalliy davlat vakillik organlari
Local executive governmental bodies	– mahalliy ijro hokimiyat organlari
lay down	– belgilamoq
99-article	– 99-modda
to rationalize	– ixchamlashtirmoq
to raise position	– ko'tarmoq, oshirmoq
achievement	– holat
as a result of	– samara, yutuq
two-level system	– natijasida
to appear	– ikki pag'onali tizim
	– vujudga kelmoq

council	- kengash
People's deputies of regions	- viloyat xalq deputatlari
belong to	- ... ga kirmoq
district	- tuman
Supreme Council of Uzbekistan	- O'zbekiston Oliy Kengashi
to adopt	- qabul qilmoq
institution	- idora
institute	- ta' sis etmoq
post of Hokim	- hokimlik lavozimi
administrative structures of Uzbekistan	- O'zbekistonning ma'muriy tuzi- lishi
note	- qayd etmoq
main purpose	- asosiy maqsad
consolidate	- mustahkamlamoq
transition	- o'tish
general tasks	- umumiy vazifalar
to be at the head of	- boshchilik qilmoq

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN:
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

State bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into Supreme and Local bodies.

In turn Local bodies are also divided into Local State representative bodies and Local executive governmental bodies.

The system of Local representative bodies was laid down in the 99- article of the Constitution. It was a new system. The system of representative bodies of the Local State power was rationalized in order to raise their position and achievement of their work. As a result of this, two-level system of Local representative bodies has appeared. The first level includes councils of People's deputies of regions, councils of People's deputies of Tashkent City also belong to it.

The second level includes councils of People's deputies of districts and towns.

On January 4, 1992, the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan adopted law on «reorganizing the Local government institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan» and instituted post of Hokim in the district, town and regional administrative structures of Uzbekistan.

As it is noted in the law, one of the main purposes of instituting post of Hokim is that it is necessary to consolidate the executive government in the conditions of transition to the market economy.

General tasks of Hokims are to be at the head of Local representative body and executive body.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

two-level system, Local State representative bodies, to appear, Local executive governmental bodies, lay down, People's deputies of regions, belong to, adopt, Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, institute, post of Hokim, administrative structures of Uzbekistan, to raise, main purpose, achievement, consolidate, as a result of, transition, general tasks, to be at the head of.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «The Republic of Uzbekistan: Local governments».

1. What bodies are State bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan divided into? 2. What bodies are Local bodies divided into? 3. What do you know about the system of Local representative bodies? 4. What does the first level of Local representative bodies include? 5. What does the second level of Local representative bodies include? 6. What kind of law did the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan adopt on the 4th of January in 1992? 7. What is one of the main purposes of instituting post of Hokim according to this law? 8. What are general tasks of Hokims?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «Types of property».

economic system	– iqtisodiy tizim
property	– mulk
fruit	– mahsul

social production	– ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish
to express	– ifodalamoq
objective state	– ob'yektiv ahvol
class difference	– sinfiy farq
class relations	– sinfiy munosabatlar
property treatments	– mulkchilik munosabatlari
mastering the wealth	– boyliklarni o'zlashtirish
society	– jamiyat
to require	– talab qilmoq
to put into practice	– yo'lga qo'yimoq
state property	– davlat mulki
co-operative property	– kooperativ mulk
personal property	– shaxsiy mulk
civic property	– fuqarolar mulki
private property	– xususiy mulk
mixed property	– aralash mulk
to possess	– egalik qilmoq
to be in charge of	– ixtiyorida bo'lmoq
means of production	– ishlab chiqarish vositalari
natural water edifices	– tabiiy suv inshootlari
individual-private property	– yakka tartibdagi xususiy mulk
co-operative-group property	– kooperativ-guruhiy mulk
public property	– jamoa mulki
social circles	– jamoalar
proprietors	– mulkdorlar
to be widespread	– keng tarqalmoq
joint-stock company	– hissadorlik jamiyatlari
of open type	– ochiq turdagi
national property	– milliy mulk

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. TYPES OF PROPERTY

Economic system of any state begins from the property. Property is fruit of people's economic activity. In the social production property expresses objective state of people, their class differences and class relations between them. Property treatment are economic treatments of mastering the wealth in the society.

Market economy requires variety of types of property, because sale is put into practice if only the goods are object of this property. Law on «Property» of the Republic of Uzbekistan expresses types of property by the following way:

1. State property.
2. Co-operative property.
3. Personal and civic property, private property.
4. Mixed property.

State property is one of the types of property, possession and utilization of which are in charge of state.

All natural resources, main means of production, natural water edifices belong to the state property.

Private property is a property of some people, which is directed to make a profit.

There are 2 types of private property:

individual-private property and co-operative-group property.

Public property is mastering of wealth by social circles in the certain aim.

Mixed property means mastering of a certain object by different proprietors. At present time mixed property is widespread at the joint-stock companies of open type.

Complex of all types of property is a national property of the country.

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

personal property, civic property, objective state, private property, class difference, mixed property, class relations, to possess, property treatments, to be in charge of, mastering the wealth, means of production, society, natural water edifices, to require, individual-private, to put into practice, property, state property, co-operative property.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Types of property».

1. What is property?
2. What does property express in the social production?
3. Why does market economy require variety of types of property?
4. What types of property are expressed in the law on «Property» of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
5. What can you say about state property?
6. What property is private property?
7. What types of private

property are there? 8. What do you know about public property? 9. What is national property?

Exercise 9. Learn the new words of the text «Actual problems of economy».

humanity	– insoniyat
to run into	– duch kelmoq
to trouble	– tashvishga solmoq
world community	– dunyo hamjamiyati
actual problems	– dolzarb muammolar
disarmament	– qurolsizlanish
utilization of atomic energy	– atom energiyasidan foydalanish
in the military purposes	– xarbiy maqsadlarda
to cause	– keltirib chiqarmoq
results	– oqibatlar
to transfer	– o'tkazmoq
production of military arms	– harbiy qurollar ishlab chiqarish
production of working tools	– mehnat qurollarini ishlab chiqarish
ecological crash	– ekologik halokat
example	– misol
chemical preparations	– kimyoviy preparatlar
a bad influence on nature	– tabiatga yomon ta'sir
lack of raw materials and food resources	– xom ashyo va oziq-ovqat resurslari tanqisligi
obtaining mineral resources	– mineral resurslarni qazib olish
pollution of the environment	– atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi
energy expense	– energiya sarfi
on the same rate	– ana shunday sur'atda
stocks of fuel resources	– yonilg'i resurslari zaxiralari
to come to the end	– tugamoq
to threaten	– tahdid solmoq
complicated	– murakkab
multilateral	– ko'p qirrali

Exercise 10. Read the text and discuss it.

Text C. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMY

In the XX century humanity ran into such problems that trouble not only some countries, but all the world community.

These actual problems are the following:

1. The problem of disarmament. Utilization of atomic energy in the military purposes can cause bad results.

That's why in the economy it's necessary to transfer the industry from the production of military arms to the production of working tools.

2. The second actual problem is the problem of ecological crash. The Aral Sea can be example for this.

Besides that, producing the chemical preparations and their utilization have a bad influence on nature.

3. The third actual problem is the lack of raw materials and food resources.

Obtaining mineral resources has increased for 30 times during the last century. It has caused pollution of the environment.

If the energy expense of production increases on the same rate, stocks of fuel resources will have come to the end by the end of the XXI century.

The problem of food also threatens the humanity. This problem is very complicated and multilateral.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

world community, actual problems, disarmament, utilization of atomic energy, in the military purposes, to cause, results, to transfer, production of military arms, obtaining mineral resources, pollution of the environment, energy expense, on the same rate, stocks of fuel resources.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions according to the text «Actual problems of the economy».

1. What problems did humanity run into in the XX century?
2. What does the problem of disarmament include?
3. What problems belong to the problem of ecological crash?
4. What problems does the lack of raw materials and food

resources include? 5. What will cause the energy expense of production if it increases on the same rate? 6. What problem also threatens the humanity?

Exercise 13. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Mother: - Pete, will you go to the market? We have hardly any products at home.
Pete: - OK, Mamma. I will go there with my brother.

(Pete and his brother have gone to the market)

Brother: - Where will we go first of all?
Pete: - Let's begin from the greengrocer's.
Brother: - What will we buy there?
Pete: - We will buy greenery there.
Brother: - What else must we buy?
Pete: - Potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, carrot and bread.

(They go to the counter where green vegetables are sold)

Brother: - Please, weigh 2 kg of potatoes, 3 kg of tomatoes, a head of cabbage and 1 kg of carrot.
Pete: - I think, that's all.
Brother: - Let's go then.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Agar akamning hozir vaqti bo'lganida edi, u sizga yordam bergan bo'lardi. 2. Agar u shu yerda bo'lganida edi, u sizni ko'rgan bo'lardi. 3. Agar siz issiq kiyinganingizda shamollamagan bo'lardingiz. 4. Agar biz telegrammani kecha olganimizda, biz unga allaqachon javob bergan bo'lardik. 5. Agar harakat qilganingizda, siz bu matnни tarjima qila olardingiz. 6. Agar Rasul yaxshi o'qiganida, u institutga kirgan bo'lardi. 7. Agar sizning o'rningizda bo'lganimda, men o'z ustimda qattiq ishlagan

bo'lardim. 8. Agar men ingliz tilini yaxshi bilganimda, men tarjimonlik qilgan bo'lardim.

Exercise 15. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. If I (to be) you I would (to read) this book. 2. If he (to come) to us yesterday we (to do) lessons together. 3. If I (to be) a teacher I (to love) children. 4. If you (to study) well last year you (to know) English well now. 5. If Kate (to be) ill last week she (to come) to the lessons. 6. If I (to be) free I (to help) you. 7. If she (to read) this book she (to give) it to you. 8. If my mother (not to be) a housewife she (to work) somewhere.

Exercise 16. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Economic system of any state begins from the property.
2. Property is fruit of people's economic activity.
3. Property treatment are economic treatments of mastering the wealth in the society.
4. Market economy requires variety of types of property.
5. State property is one of the types of property.
6. All natural resources, main means of production, natural water edifices belong to the state property.
7. Private property is a property of some people, which is directed to make a profit.
8. Complex of all types of property is a national property of the country.

Exercise 17. Give your own opinion about types of property and actual problems of the economy.

Exercise 18. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 19. Retell the texts «The Republic of Uzbekistan: Local governments», «Types of property» and «Actual problems of the economy».

LESSON 10 (10 hours)

Grammar: a) Complex object.
Text: a) State system of Japan.

b) Demand and Offer.

Dialogue

COMPLEX OBJECT (MURAKKAB TO'LDIRUVCHI)

Murakkab to'ldiruvchi – vositasiz to'ldiruvchi va infinitivdan tashkil topadi.

I want you to visit me in the evening.

– Men sizni meni kechqurun kelib ko'rishingizni xohlardim.

Murakkab to'ldiruvchi tarkibida **see, hear, watch, make, feel, let** fe'llari bo'lsa, ulardan keyin infinitiv to yuklanasisiz ishlatiladi.

I saw him come into the house

– Men uning uyga kirganini ko'rdim.

He heard me open the door.

– U meni eshikni ochganimni eshitdi.

Shuningdek, murakkab to'ldiruvchi vositasiz to'ldiruvchi va hozirgi zamon sifatdoshidan ham tashkil topgan bo'lishi mumkin.

I heard her singing an English song.

– Men uning inglizcha ashula aytayotganini eshitdim.

I watched them playing in the garden.

– Men ularni bog'da o'ynayotganlarini ko'rdim.

Infinitiv bilan ishlatilgan murakkab to'ldiruvchining hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi bilan ishlatilgan murakkab to'ldiruvchidan farqi shunda:

Infinitiv bilan ishlatilgan murakkab to'ldiruvchi bir vaqtdagi ish-harakatni bildiradi.

I heard her say these words.

– Men uning bu gaplarni aytganini eshitdim.

Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi bilan ishlatilgan murakab to'ldiruvchi ish-harakatning davom etish jarayonini bildiradi.

I heard her saying these words.

– Men uning bu gaplarni aytayotganini eshitdim.

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «State system of Japan»

constitutional mo-

– kontitutsion monarxiya

narchy	
symbol of state	– davlat ramzi
unity of people	– kishilar birligi
presentation	– ko'rsatma
Supreme Court	– Oliy Sud
legislative govern- ment	– qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat
house	– palata
elect	– saylamoq
House of Counselors	– Maslahatchilar palatasi
electoral right	– saylash huquqi
Supreme body	– Oliy organ
executive govern- ment	– ijro hokimiyati
prefectures	– perefekturalar
carry out	– amalga oshirmoq
electoral perefectu- res meetings	– saylov perefektural yig'i- lishlar
judge	– hakam

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. STATE SYSTEM of JAPAN

Japan is a constitutional monarchy.

According to the constitution, Japan is a «symbol of state and unity of people».

The Prime-minister is appointed by the presentation of the Parliament, head and members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the presentation of the government.

The Supreme body of the legislative government is the parliament, consisting of two houses - the House of Representatives (elected for 4 years) and the House of Councillors (elected for 6 years). Every citizen of 20 or more has an electoral right.

The Supreme body of the executive government is government (Cabinet of Ministers). Its staff is formed by the Prime-minister.

Local government, in the prefectures, carries out electoral prefectural meetings.

The Supreme Court, consisting of the head of the judge and 14 judges, is at the head of the Court system of Japan.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Constitutional monarchy, symbol of state, House of Counsellors, electoral right, Supreme body, executive government, prefectures, carry out, electoral prefectural meetings, judge, unity of people, presentation, Supreme Court, legislative government, house, elect.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «State system of Japan».

1. What kind of state is Japan? 2. Whom is the Prime-minister appointed by? 3. Whom is the head and members of the Supreme Court appointed by? 4. What is the Supreme body of the legislative government? 5. What houses does the parliament consist of? 6. Who has an electoral right in Japan? 7. What is the Supreme body of the executive government and whom is its staff formed by? 8. What is the function of local government? 9. What do you know about the Supreme Court?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Demand and offer».

act	– harakat qilmoq
consumers of goods	– tovar iste'molchilari
action	– harakat
demand	– talab
first of all	– eng avvalo
an appearance	– namoyon bo'lish
need	– ehtiyoj
the basis of demand	– talabning asosi
real	– real
enough money	– yetarli pul
definite part	– aniq qism
wish	– xohlamog
income of consumers	– iste'molchilarning daro- madi
taste	– ta'b, did
quantity of buyers	– xaridorlar soni
probability of inflation	– inflyatsiya ehtimoli
contrary connection	– teskari bog'liqlik
amount of demand	– talab miqdori
fall of goods' price	– tovar narxining pasayishi
cause	– sabab bo'lmoq

raise of demand	- talabning ortishi
law of contrary demand	- teskari talab qonuni
offer	- taklif
the sum of goods	- tovar summasi
depend on	- ... ga bog'liq
technology of production	- tovar texnologiyasi
taxes	- soliqlar
subsidies	- subsidiyalar
influence on	- ... ga ta'sir qilmoq

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. DEMAND and OFFER

In the market on the one side goods and services act, on the other side the consumers of goods act.

The action of consumers in the market is in the form of demand.

Demand is first of all an appearance of need for goods and service. As the basis of demand is need, where there is need there may not be demand. In order to make demand real there must be enough money to buy goods.

Definite part of goods, which is wished to be bought by some consumers, a group of consumers and all the society, is called amount of demanded goods.

Some factors define this amount. These factors are: price of goods and services, taste of customers, income of consumers, quantity of buyers, probability of inflation.

There is contrary connection between the price and amount of demand: fall of goods' price causes the raise of demand. This is called a law of contrary demand.

Offer is on the opposite side of demand.

Offer is an amount of all goods and services which was produced by the producers and was sent to the market.

Amount of goods which was planned to be sold in the market, is called amount of offered goods.

Amount of goods' offer is defined by the sum of goods produced for sale.

Offer for goods and services depends on the demansions of manufacture and its structure.

Price of goods and resources, technology of production, taxes, subsidies influence on the amount of offered goods.

The higher is the price of goods, the more is the offer in the market.

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

first of all, an appearance, need, the basis of demand, real, enough money, definite part, fall of goods' price, wish, cause, income of consumers, raise of demand, taste, law of contrary demand, quantity of buyers, offer, probability of inflation, the sum of goods, contrary connection, depend on, amount of demand, demansions, taxes, technology of production, subsidies, influence on.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Demand and offer».

1. What is in the form of demand in the market?
2. What is demand?
3. What is amount of demanded goods?
4. What factors define this amount?
5. What kind of connection is there between the price and amount of demand?
6. What is offer?
7. What is called amount of offered goods?
8. How is amount of goods' offer defined?
9. What does offer for goods and services depend on?
10. What influences on the amount of offered goods?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE A.

- Roger: – Kate, I'm hurrying to the post office.
Kate: – What do you want to do there ?
Roger: – I want to post a letter and a parcel.
Kate: – If you want to post an ordinary letter or parcel you don't have to go to the post office, you can drop them into the nearest pillar-box.
Roger: – No, I want to post express letter and parcel.
Kate: – In this case, you will have to go to the post-office.
Roger: – What else must I do there, Kate? I'm posting a letter for the first time.

- Kate: – First of all you must buy special postage-stamps and stick them on the letter. Then you register your letter.
- Roger: – And what about the parcel, Kate?
- Kate: – You hand it to the assistant, who weighs it on scales and gives you the necessary stamps. The amount you have to pay depends on the weight of the parcel.
- Roger: – Thank you, for your information.
- Kate: – You are welcome.

Exercise 10. Join the following sentences using the complex object.

- M O D E L: I saw the baby. It was sleeping.
 – I saw the baby sleeping.

1. He saw me. I was working in the garden. 2. We saw the students. They were returning from the institute.
 3. They watched us. We were skating on the ices. 4. I heard Ann. She was singing. 5. We hear a child. It is crying. 6. They watched the students. They were playing chess. 7. I watched my brother. He was fixing a shelf to the wall. 8. I heard Pete. He was answering the teacher's question.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English using complex object.

1. U bolalarning bog'da o'ynayotganini ko'rди. 2. Men uning ishdan qaytayotganini ko'rdim. 3. Men sizning darsdan keyin meni kutishingizni xohlardim. 4. U bizning yong'irdan ivib qolishimizni xohlamadi. 5. Jonning onasi uning muhandis-texnolog bo'lishini xohlaydi. 6. O'qituvchi bizning Angliyaga sayohat uyushtirishimizni xohlardi. 7. Ular Petyaning uydan chiqib ketganini ko'rishdi. 8. Talabalar do'stlarining basketbol o'ynayotganliklarini tomosha qilishdi.

Exercise 12. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek.

the basis of demand, constitutional monarchy, enough money, symbol of state, definite part, unity of people, income of consumers, presentation, quantity of

buyers, Supreme Court, probability of inflation, legislative government, contrary connection, House of Counsellors, electoral right, Supreme body, executive government.

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

1. Some factors define this amount. 2. These factors are: price of goods and services, taste of customers, income of consumers, quantity of buyers, probability of inflation. 3. There is contrary connection between the price and amount of demand: fall of goods' price causes the raise of demand. 4. This is called a law of contrary demand. 5. Offer is on the opposite side of demand. 6. Offer is an amount of all goods and services which was produced by the producers and was sent to the market. 7. Amount of goods, which was planned to be sold in the market, is called amount of offered goods. 8. Amount of goods' offer is defined by the sum of goods produced for sale.

Exercise 14. Speak about the government of your country using the text «The government of Japan» and give your own opinion about demand and offer.

Exercise 15. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 16. Retell the texts «The government of Japan», «Demand and offer».

P A R T II

LESSON 11 (6 hours)

CONSTRUCTION

Text: a) Building materials
b) High scale of construction

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text
«Building materials»

construction	- qurilish
assembly	- yig'ish, montaj
artificial	- sun'iy
auxiliary	- yordamchi
bearing	- tayanch
binding	- bog'lovchi
chief	- bosh, asosiy
concrete	- beton
clay	- loy
hard	- qattiq, mustahkam
interior parts of buildings	- binolarning ichki qismlari
lime	- ohak
fasten	- mahkamlamog
precast	- zavodda tayyorlangan
prefabricated	- oldindan tayyorlangan
requirement	- talab
strength	- mustahkamlik
timber	- yog'och
durable	- mustahkam
auxiliary materials	- yordamchi materiallar
fire-resistant	- yong'inga chidamli
secondary	- ikkilamchi
steel	- po'lat
brick	- g'isht
light materials	- yengil materialar
glass	- shisha
plastics	- plastmass

gypsum	- gips
cement	- sement
to achieve	- erishmoq
marble	- marmar
carbonate	- karbonat

Text A. BUILDING MATERIALS

Materials that are used for structural purposes should meet several requirements. In most cases it is important that they should be hard, durable, fire-resistant and easily fastened together. The most commonly used materials are timber, stone, concrete, steel, brick, light materials, glass, plastics.

They differ in hardness, durability and fire-resistance.

All building materials are divided into three main groups:

1. Main building materials such as stones and artificial stones; timber and metals.

2. Binding materials such as lime, gypsum and cement.

3. Secondary or auxiliary materials which are used for the interior parts of buildings.

We use many building materials for bearing structures.

Binding materials are used for making artificial stone and for joining different planes. For the interior finish of the building we use secondary materials. If the materials do not require any changes in their chemical structures they are known as natural building materials. They are stone, clay, sand, lime and timber. Cement, clay products and concrete are examples of artificial building materials. Now building materials are changed into units of assembly, prefabricated or precast construction members.

The new materials of construction are characterised by increased strength. Structural, insulating and surfacing requirements are combined in a single system. As a result a greater speed in housing construction has been achieved.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

qurilish maqsadlarida, qurilish materiallari, sun'iy qurilish materiallari, izolatsiya qilish va qoplash talablari, tayyor qurilish materiallari, tabiiy qurilish materiallari, ohak va yog'och, kuchaygan qarshilik, binoning ichki va tashqi ko'rinishi.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Building materials».

1. What kinds of the most important building materials do you know?
2. Do building materials differ from each other?
3. What are the properties of the building materials?
4. What groups do we divide building materials into?
5. Are artificial stones secondary materials?
6. What main secondary materials do you know?
7. What do we use the building materials for?
8. What binding materials do you know?
9. What natural and artificial materials do you know?
10. Why has a greater speed in housing construction been achieved?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «High scale of construction».

to speed up	– tezlashtirmoq
to decrease	– kamaytirmoq
from year to year	– yildan yilga
modern conveniences	– zamonaviy qulayliklar
construction	– qurilish
country	– mamlakat
require	– talab qilmoq
building methods	– qurish usullari
very important role	– juda muhim o'rin
architects and builders	– me'morlar va quruvchilar
modern architecture	– zamonaviy me'morlik
speed up construction	– qurilish ishlarini ja-
work	dallashtirish
decrease	– pasayish, kamayish
industrial enterprises	– sanoat korxonalari
housebuilding plants	– uy-joy qurish zavodlari
comfortable	– qulay
grow	– o'smoq
work of architects	– me'morlar ishi

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. HIGH SCALE of CONSTRUCTION

Construction is growing from year to year in our great country. This requires the use of new building methods and

new building materials which play a very important role in the work of architects and builders. They help to develop modern architecture, speed up construction work and decrease its cost.

We are building thousands of new blocks of flats, schools, hospitals and a large number of industrial enterprises. A great percentage of the houses are housebuilding plants. These building methods are successfully applied in different cities and towns of Uzbekistan.

Millions of people get new flats and houses every year. The newly built blocks of flats have all modern conveniences, making our life more and more comfortable.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

Zamonaviy me'morlik, qurilishning yangi usullari, ko'p qavatli uylar, yildan-yilga, zamonaviy sharoitlar, ko'p sonli, zamonaviy me'morlikning rivojlanishi, qurilish ishlarini jadallashtirish, muvaffaqiyatli foydalanish, qulayroq.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «High scale of construction».

1. What does the growing of construction require? 2. What is the role of new building methods and new building materials? 3. What is built nowadays? 4. What is the importance of the newly built blocks of flats?

LESSON 12 (6 hours)

AGRICULTURE

Text: a) Uzbekistan: Highly developed industry and agriculture
b) The USA agriculture

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Uzbekistan: Highly developed industry and agriculture».

heavy industry	– og'ir sanoat
account for	– hisobot bermog
output	– ishlab chiqarmoq
specialise in	– ... ga ixtisoslashmoq

cotton-cleaning equipment	– paxta tozalash uskunasini
cotton fibre	– paxta tolasi
extraction	– qazib olish
processing	– ishlov berish
non-ferrous metal	– rangli metal
natural gas	– tabiiy gaz
electrically powered bridge crane	– elektr yuk ko'tarish krani
vegetable oil	– o'simlik moyi
mineral fertilizers	– mineral o'g'it
transcontinental	– qit'alararo
gas pipeline	– gaz quvuri
textile mill	– to'qimachilik fabrikasi
remote controlled yield	– masofadan boshqariladigan hosil
hectare	– gektar
manufacture	– ishlab chiqarmoq
bolly cotton harvest	– chigitli paxtani teradigan kombayn
heap cleaner	– butun g'aramni tozalagich
tractor drawn cotton seeder	– seyalka
cultivation	– ishlov berish
raw materials	– xom ashyo
invariably	– doimiy, o'zgarishsiz
international fairs and exhibitions	– xalqaro yarmarka va ko'rgazmalar
water reservoir	– suv ombori
total capacity	– umumiy sig'im
great confidence	– katta ishonch

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. Uzbekistan: HIGHLY DEVELOPED
INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Today the republic has more than 1,300 big factories and plants belonging to a hundred different industries. In 1913 heavy industry accounted for only 2 per cent of industrial output, by 1990 it had increased to 46 per cent. Uzbekistan's industry is mainly specialised in the production of cotton cleaning equipment, cotton fibre, karakul, in the extraction and processing of non-ferrous

metals, production of natural gas, electrically powered bridge cranes, vegetable oil, excavators, mineral fertilizers, cement, silk and cotton fabrics.

The longest transcontinental gas pipeline in the world, the Bukhara-Ural-Centre starts in Uzbekistan. One of the biggest textile mills in Central Asia is in Tashkent, and the Uzbek power system is the first fully automatic remote controlled power system in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan has the best cotton yields per hectare in the world and the second largest output of cotton. Uzbek industry manufactures cotton picking machines, bolly cotton harvesters, tractor drawn cotton seeders, the entire complex of machines and equipment which make it possible to mechanise the cultivation cycle for cotton. More than 200 factories and other industries of the republic manufacture goods for export to seventy odd countries. The export products include 130 items – farm machinery, complete set of equipments for cotton processing, road building machinery, chemical oil, electrical engineering and electronic equipments, products of the chemical, light and food industries, raw materials, and of course, the famous Bukhara karakul.

Uzbek products have invariably aroused interest among businessmen at the international fairs and exhibitions. At present three very large water reservoirs are under construction in Uzbekistan. Their total capacity will be 11,600 million cubic metres.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

Paxta tozalash qurilmasi, masofadan boshqariladigan tizim, rangli metallarni qazib olish va qayta ishlash, xalqaro yarmarkalar va ko'rgazmalar, paxtani qayta ishlash, xomashyolar, taniqli Buxoro qorako'li, yengil va oziq-ovqat sanoati, chetga chiqarish uchun ishlab chiqarilgan mollar, ishlov berish davri.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Uzbekistan: Highly developed industry and agriculture».

1. How many big industrial factories and plants does our republic have? 2. What is the industry of Uzbekistan specialised in? 3. What kind of gas pipeline is in Uzbekistan? 4. What can you say about the output of cotton in Uzbekistan? 5. What do you know about the exportation of goods in Uzbekistan? 6. How many water reservoirs are under the construction and how much will their capacity be?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «The USA agriculture».

earn	– pul ishlamoq
live by farming	– fermerlik bilan kun ko'rmog
farmer	– fermer
rented farm	– ijaradagi ferma
part-time farm	– to'liqsiz ferma
depend on	– ... ga bog'liq
income	– daromad
take place	– sodir bo'lmoq
agriculture	– qishloq xo'jaligi
decade	– o'nyillik
use of machines	– mashinalardan foydalanish
possible	– ehtimolga yaqin, mumkin
amount	– son, hajm
dweller	– yashovchi
urban	– shahar tipidagi posyolka
«marginal» farm	– »chekka» ferma
disappear	– yo'qolmoq
owner	– xo'jayin
squeeze out	– siqib chiqarmoq
justify	– oqlamoq
purchase	– savdo
efficient	– foydali
a number of	– ko'p
operate	– boshqarmoq, ishlatmoq
meat packer	– oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini chet ga chiqaruvchi va tayyorlovchi
ranch	– katta fermer xo'jalik
beef-form	– mol go'shti
score	– hisob
live-stock farmer	– chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanuv- chi fermer
food packing	– oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini chet-

company	ga chiqaruvchi kompaniya
acquire	- qo'lga kiritmoq
tract	- yer maydoni
pea	- no'xat
bean	- loviya
dwindle	- qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq
eventually	- sharoitga bog'liq holda

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. THE USA AGRICULTURE

In all more than 5 million workers in the United States earn their living by farming. About 17 per cent of today's farmers are working on rented farms. Other farmers operate part-time farms, depending on of the farm jobs for part of their income. Almost one third of farms today are part-time farms. Many changes have taken place in American agriculture during the past few decades. Fifty years ago more than 30 million of American people lived on farms. Less than 11 million do today. As the increased use of machines on the farm made it possible for fewer people to do the same amount of work, million of rural dwellers began moving to urban areas, hoping to make a better living there. Many small «marginal» farms, especially began to disappear from the scene. Their owners were squerezed out because their farms were not large enough to justify the purchase of the power equipment that would make them more efficient. There are quite a number of very large commercial farms. Some of them are owned and operated by companies and corporations. A meat packer, for example, may decide that his company can out costs by operating its own ranch rather than buying its beef-form scores of independent live-stock farmers abnd ranchers. Or a food-packing company will acquires large tracts of farmland on which to grew its own peas and beans. Some experts, including farmers themselves, are alarmed at this development. They fear that American's 3,172,000 farms will jeep dwindling in number and will eventually be replaced by as few as 500,000 big factory farms.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

yetarli darajada keng, tijorat fermalari, yaxshi hayot, ish hajmi: o'z ranchosini boshqarish, daromadning bir qismi, mashinalardan foydalanishni kengaytirish, kompaniya va korporatsiyalardan ajralib chiqqan holda, narxlarni tushirish.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The USA agriculture»

1. How do more than 5 million workers in the United States earn their living? 2. Where do about 17 per cent of today's farmers work? 3. What can you say about American agriculture during the past few decades? 4. What is the function of commercial farms? 5. What alarms some experts, including farmers themselves?

LESSON 13 (6 hours)

Text: a) Cotton of Uzbekistan
b) Short season cotton

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Cotton of Uzbekistan»

eastern proverb	- sharq maqoli
reach	- yetib olmoq
proclaim	- e'lon qilmoq
attitude	- holat, munosabat
cultivate	- ishlov bermoq
distribute	- tarqatmoq
harvest	- hosil
crop	- hosil
cotton growing	- paxta yetishtirish
property	- xususiyat
primitide	- oddiy
capacity	- sirim
reservoir	- suv ombori
breif excursion	- asosiy ekskursiya

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. COTTON OF UZBEKISTAN

There is an eastern proverb «The earth is the mother of cotton, the sun is its father and water rears it». That is true. But earth, water and sun would be useless without the hard work and knowledge of man. Our republic has plenty of sun in July, the air reaches 40–45°C.

There are ten regions in our republic. All of them grow cotton. When the Republic of Uzbekistan proclaimed its independence the attitude of farmers to the earth has changed. All the cultivated cotton fields are distributed among the farmers. So the farmers pay attention to the earth as their own property. The results of this harvest of cotton, vegetables, crop are growing from year to year. The capacity of reservoirs in the Republic of Uzbekistan has reached over 4.000 million cubic meters of water. We have over 900 big irrigation systems of operating. This is a brief excursion into history of the developed independent countries in the world.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

ahamiyat bermoq, paxta hosili, insoniyat bilimi, serquyosh, paxta o'stirish, ishlov berilgan paxta dalalari, qiyinchilik sababi, rivojlangan mustaqil davlatlar, paxta o'stirishning rivoji, tinimsiz mehnat, havo haroratining ko'tirilishi.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Cotton of Uzbekistan»

1. What is the role of the hard work and knowledge of man? 2. How did the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan influence on the attitude of farmers to the earth? 3. What are the results of this attitude? 4. How did irrigation systems of operating develop?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Short season cotton».

solar energy – quyosh energiyasi

converter	– konverter
research workers	– tadqiqotchilar
steady progress	– jadal taraqqiyot
«short-season» production	– qisqa muddatli ishlab-chiqarish
limited	– chegaralangan
experience	– tajriba
harvest	– hosil
considerable potential	– muhim salohiyat
reduce	– kamaytirmoq, pasaytirmoq
cost	– narx
affect	– ta'sir
pest control	– zararli hasharotlarga qarshi nazorat
benefit	– foyda
measure	– o'lchov
pink boll worm	– chanoq qurti
infestation	– invaziya
termination	– tugatilish
basis principle	– asosiy tamoyil
intercept	– to'sqinlik qilmoq
a full canopy of eaves	– barglar bilan to'la qoplanish
soil surface	– yerning yuzasi
apply to	– qo'llamoq
adjust	– moslashmoq
crop management	– hosil boshqaruvi
bloom period	– gullash davri
narrow row	– tor egat

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. SHORT SEASON COTTON

Looking at the cotton as a solar energy «converter», research workers and growers are making steady progress toward development of «short-season» production systems. Research work, field test and limited grower experience has shown that short-season systems, with once-over harvest, have a considerable potential for reducing unit production costs. While a number of cost may be affected, the major focus is on lower direct costs for irrigation water and best control. Among possible benefits not easy to

measure directly is an opportunity to reduce hazards of pink boll worm infestation by early termination of the crop. Points to consider are these: a basic principle is to intercept the maximum amount of sunlight by managing plant spacing and growth to get a full canopy of leaves over the soil surface as early as possible.

The principles of the short-season system can be applied to any plant population: research workers backed away from high plant population and are focusing attention on spacing and crop management with plant populations in the range of conventional planting. To maintain economical yields, crop management must focus on setting the maximum number of flowers within a relatively short bloom period of two to three weeks.

Close row spacing – the «narrow row» idea – are only one part of the system. For maximum sunlight interception the «ideal» plant spacing is on a squares. Practical considerations have led to adjusting plant populations by varying spacing in the row.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

ishlab chiqarish tizimlari, muhim salohiyat, qisqa gullash davri, tadqiqotchilar, hosilning tugash davri, asosiy prinsip, yuqori miqdordagi quyosh nuri, tor egatli, maqsadga muvofiq, gullar soni, iqtisodiy hosilni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ekishning oddiy usuli.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Short season cotton».

1. How are research workers and growers making steady progress towards development of «short-season» production systems?
2. What has research work shown?
3. What is among possible benefits not easy to measure directly?
4. What are points to consider?
5. What can be principles of the short-season system be applied to?
6. What can you say about the «narrow row» idea?

LESSON 14 (6 hours)

HOUSING-MUNICIPAL SERVICES

- Text: a) Water consumption
b) The major principles on the exploitation of sanitary-technical systems

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Water consumption»

comprise	– o'z ichiga olmoq
later	– so'nggi, keyingi
non-domestic	– uy xo'jaligiga oid bo'lmagan
excess	– ortiqcha
rate of consumption	– cuv sarfi miqdori
requirement	– talab
standard of living	– yashash sharoiti
daily rate	– kundalik miqdor
dwellings	– uy, xonadon
range	– borib yetmoq
lawn sprinklers	– suv sepadigan mashina
prevail	– erishmoq
soaking	– namlash, ho'llash
gardenhouse	– ayvoncha
indicate	– ko'rsatmoq
water-closet flushing	– hojatxona suv kollektori
total	– umumiy
washdown	– yuvib tushirmoq
siphon closet	– sifon-hojatxona
railroad	– temir yo'l
tanneries	– teri zavodlari
laundries	– kir yuvish xonalari
rigorous	– qattiq (ob-havo haqida)
chemical works	– kimyoviy ishlar
paper industry	– qog'oz sanoati
constitute	– tayinlamoq
fire fighting	– yong'inga qarshi kurash
sewer flushing	– tozalash kollektori
meter	– o'lchamoq

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.**WATER CONSUMPTION**

Users of water comprise domestic, agricultural, industrial, and public users. The later two are classed as «non-domestic». Excess of any class may affect rate of consumption. Domestic requirements depend on the standard of living of the users. A daily rate in dwellings range from 15 g.p. cap. till 54 g.p. cap. Lawns require 7 to 8 gal per 100 sq.ft. for sprinkling and double this quantity for soaking. Test on lawn sprinklers and gardenhouse nozzles indicate that discharge per.hr. varies from 228 to 660 gal., dependent on type and pressure. Water-closet flushing is 12 to 20 per cent of total consumption; washdown siphon closets indicate that they can operate on as little as 2,5 gal. per flush. Ordinary bath tub requires 30 gal. Industrial requirements for railroads, shops, restaurants etc. vary with character of industry and have no fixed relation to population: among the largest users are tanneries, laundries, braveries, chemical works. The paper industries requires 0.1,2 to 1,8 mg.per ton of paper. Public uses of water including waste, often constitute a large proportion of consumption. Munciple requirements for fire fighting, street and sewer flushing and for use in public buildings are not meter in many cities where rigorous accounting method do not prevail. Character of industries, climate, and othet local conditions have important influences.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

muhim ta'sir, uy-joy xo'jaligi talablari, kundalik norma, jamoat binolari, yong'inga qarshi kurash, sarflash normasi, turiga va bosimiga bog'liq, oddiy vanna, sanoatning o'ziga xos xususiyati, suv iste'molchilari, yashash sharoiti.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Water consumption»

1. What do the users of water comprise? 2. What do the domestic requirements depend on? 3. How do industrial requirements for railroads, shops, etc. vary? 4. What do

public uses of water including waste, constitute? 5. In what conditions are not municipal requirements metered?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «The major principles on the exploitation of sanitary-technical systems».

main tasks	– asosiy vazifalar
operating services	– foydalanish xizmatlari
to provide	– ta'minlamoq
non-injury	– halokatsiz
reliable work	– ishonchli ish
engineering systems	– muhandislik tizimlari
to supply	– ta'minlamoq
consumers	– iste'molchilar
heat	– issiqlik
without intermission	– uzluksiz
regular watch	– doimiy nazorat
functioning equipment	– ishlab turgan jihozlar
technical survey	– texnik ko'rik
current repair	– kundalik ta'mir
heat supply	– issiqlik ta'minoti
energetic subdivision	– energetik bo'linish
technical measures	– texnik tadbirlar
working out	– ishlab chiqish
normative documents	– normativ hujjatlar
servicing	– xizmat ko'rsatish
keep to	– amal qilmoq
routine	– tartib
boiler	– qozon
pump	– nasos
engine	– dvigatel
main	– magistral
attic	– cherdak
basement	– podval, yerto'la
isolation of the pipe-	– quvurlarni izolatsiya qi-
lines	lish
staircase	– zinapoya
inner	– ichki
water-supply	– suv quvuri
sanitary devices	– sanitariya asboblari
drinking water	– toza (ichiladigan) suv
rated temperature	– belgilangan harorat
sewage system	– kanalizatsiya

havoning past harorati, binodan foydalanish jarayoni, suv isitilishi kerak, sanitariya qurilmalari, belgilangan harorat, butun bino harorati, isitish tizimi, tizimlar ta'miri, texnik tadbirlar, ichimlik suvi, iste'molchilarni suv bilan ta'minlash.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The major principles on the exploitation of sanitary-technical systems».

1. What are the main tasks of operating services? 2. What is laid upon the workers of the operating services? 3. How is reliable work of all the system of heat supply provided? 4. What are organizational measures working out? 5. What do technical measures provide? 6. What is the function of heating system? 7. What can you say about inner cold and hot water-supply? 8. What is the function of inner sewage system and drains?

LESSON 15 (6 hours)

CULTURE AND ART

Text: a) Decorative applied arts in Uzbekistan
b) Beauties make beauty

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Decorative applied arts in Uzbekistan».

applied art	– amaliy san'at
folk crafts	– xalq san'ati
Uzbek craftsmen	– o'zbek ustalari
wood	– yog'och
marble cutting	– marmar o'ymakorligi
ceramics	– sopol
copperware	– mis buyumlar
ornament	– bezak

lattice	- panjara
decorative	- bezatilgan
a colourful	- rangli
impressive art	- ajoyib san'at
traditionally	- an'anaga ko'ra, an'anaviy
inexhaustible fantazy	- bitmas, tuganmas fantaziya
favoured	- ustunlikka ega bo'lgan
available	- mavjud
national features	- milliy xususiyat
aspirations	- intilish
reflect	- o'z aksini topmoq
housing decoration	- uy bezatish ishlari
columns	- ustun
window blinds	- deraza pardalari
wisdom	- donolik
sideboard	- servant
boxes	- qutilar
saddle	- egar
intellect	- aql
geometrical	- geometrik
concentrate	- qaratmoq
interior of building	- binoning ichki qismi
architecture	- me'morchilik
sun shades	- quyoshdan muhofaza qilgich

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. DECORATIVE APPLIED ARTS
IN UZBEKISTAN

The decorative applied art of Uzbekistan is a colourful and impressive art which covers all aspects of everyday life of the people. Uzbekistan is traditionally a centre of the folk crafts. Uzbek craftsmen always knew and favoured such a noble and available materials as wood, marble cutting, ceramics, copperware etc.

Wood was widely used in housing decoration: columns, window blinds and doors were covered by intricately carved ornaments. Preference was always given to floral ornaments. Articles of households use were also decorated with carved ornaments – tables, sideboards, boxes, saddles etc. The ornaments on these were geometrical ones.

Uzbek applied art has concentrated on decoration of the interior of building. Craftsmen have been specializing in «panjara» – a special kind of lattice made of small wooden pieces without any nails or glue. The traditions of this ancient art are widely used in modern architecture for the construction of sun shades and for imparting the building with national features.

The history of decorative applied art in Uzbekistan is lost in the centuries. Due to the historical conditions prevailing on this territory the decorative applied art was the main form of imitative art for many centuries. It was always closely linked with the everyday life of the people, expressed their thought and aspirations reflected the wisdom, intellect and inexhaustible fantasy of the people.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

panjaraning maxsus turi, qadimiy san'at, milliy xususiyatlar, amaliy bezak san'ati, ko'p asrlar davomida, kundalik hayot bilan bog'liq, fikr va intilishlar, kishilar fantaziyasi, yog'och bo'laklari, o'zbek ustalari, o'yakorlik ishlari.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Decorative applied arts in Uzbekistan».

1. What is «panjara»? 2. What kind of materials were used by craftsmen? 3. Is Uzbekistan a traditionally centre of the folk crafts? 4. Why was wood widely used in housing decoration? 5. Where is this ancient art used now? 6. What can you say about the decorative applied art of the Uzbek people?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Beauties make beauty».

handicraft	– hunarmandchilik
real Moslem woman	– haqiqiy musulmon ayoli
ancient craft	– qadimiy hunar
embroidery	– zardo'zlik
practice	– amalda qo'llamoq

skullcap	- do'ppi
colourfully	- rangdor
silk- ipak	
golden and silver threads	- tilla va kumush iplar
weave	- to'qimoq
palak	- palak
zarduzlik	- zardo'zlik
skill	- mahorat
true art	- haqiqiy san'at
bear	- sazovor bo'lmoq
unlike	- o'xshamagan holda
originally	- originallik
charm	- joziba
dowry	- sep
kindness	- mehribonlik
generosity	- bag'ri kenglik
bride's room	- kelinning xonasi
manufacture	- ishlab chiqarish
modern technology	- zamonaviy texnologiya
rain-bow coloured silk	- kamalak rangli ipak
invariably	- o'zgarmas
attract	- o'ziga jalb qilmoq
foreign guests' attention	- chet ellik mehmonlar diqqati
co-operate with foreign partners	- chet ellik hamkorlar bilan hamkorlik qilish
in the beauties' hands	- ajoyib qo'llarda
joint-stock company	- hissadorlik jamiyati
employ	- ishga yollamoq
head	- boshchilik qilmoq
workshop	- ustaxona
customer	- xaridor
national souvenirs	- milliy suvenirlar
indeed	- haqiqatan
raise	- oshirmoq
prepare	- tayyorlamoq
beauty	- chiroy, go'zallik
real	- haqiqiy

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B.

BEAUTIES MAKE BEAUTY

According to wise people, «seventy handicrafts will not be enough for a real Moslem woman». The ancient craft of embroidery is still practiced: they make black and white skullcaps and those colourfully embroidery in silks as well as in golden and silver threads. They weave carpets. They make palak and zarduzlik, raising their skill to the level of true art. See how different in form, style and colour these things are – and they bear the same name. Margilan's palak is unlike that of Bukhara or Andijan, Margilan skullcap can always be told from those of Chust, and each catches your eye with its originality, with a charm of its own. Not too long ago, a girl who has come of age would prepare her dowry, demonstrating her skill in embroidering palak, suzana, zardevol and other domestic decorations of great beauty – no less beautiful than herself.

What does palak mean? The cloth symbolizes the map of the sky – with the shining sun and a host of stars around. A Shokhi Suzana pictures symbolically the sun and soaked plains of Uzbekistan and gives you a feel of Uzbek people's kindness and generosity. Among these decorative cloth, zardevol, which is always a centre piece in the bride's room, has a meaning of its own. Here you are found to see the main symbol of Uzbekistan's wealth-cotton. Here is also a symbol of different flowers in many-coloured silks. Zardevol instills kindness and peace into the hearts of those coming to the place.

The «Shark Guli» joint-stock company, situated in the centre of Tashkent, produces more than 66 kinds of these beautiful women made them by hand, nowadays they are manufactured with the help of modern technology. These lovely home ornamental pieces, now embroidered by special machines, are inimitable in the beauty of their delicate rain-bow coloured silks. They invariably attract foreign guests' attention, and at present the company's weavers cooperate with foreign partners.

They are looking forward to increasing and diversifying the kinds of production they put out. Thus, such ancient things as gul-kurpa palak, suzana depict the long-gone past of the Uzbek people, while new kinds of production, such as olma-guli, pahta chamani, moychechak, marvarid gul seem

to bring the songs of free and independent Uzbekistan to people's souls.

This joint-stock company employs 1124 workers, 80 per cent of the personnel are women: one third of the women have had the experience of no less than 40 years.

Near the company workshops, there is a «Shark Guli» firm shop. Every foreign guest visiting the capital is sure to come to this shop, because here the customer can buy the things catching their attention, such as zarduzlik and other ebroidered things, various kinds of skull-caps and other national souvenirs.

Indeed, beauty is born in the beauties' hands!

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

osmon haritasi, nur sochayotgan quyosh, uy bezaklari, hurmatli mehmonlar, maxsus qurilmalar, ishlab chiqarishning yangi turlari, go'zal ayollar, ozod va mustaqil O'zbekiston go'shiqlari, poytaxtga tashrif buyuruvchilar, o'zbek xalqining mehribonligi.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Beauties make beauty».

1. What did wise people say about a real Moslem woman?
2. What does palak mean?
3. What do you know about the ancient craft of embroidery?
4. How did a girl who has come of age prepare her dowry?
5. What does a Shokhi Suzana picture?
6. What can you say about the activity of the «Shark Guli» joint-stock company?

LESSON 16 (6 hours)

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Text: a) Leather and fur manufacture
b) Fabrics for footwear

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Leather and fur Manufacture».

hide — teri

skin	- teri, mo`yna
manufacture	- ishlab chiqarish
leather	- ishlov berilgan teri
obtain	- olmoq
animal	- hayvon
kill	- o`ldirish, so`yish
food	- ovqat
cover	- qoplamoq
classified	- sinflarga ajratilgan
putrefy	- chirimoq
remain	- qolmoq
moist condition	- ho`l (nam) holat
treat	- davolamoq
a manner	- odat
undamage	- zararsizlantirmoq
ready	- tayyor
process	- jarayon
operation	- operatsiya
decide	- qaror qilmoq
influence	- ta`sir
largely	- katta
pelt	- teri
facility	- qobiliyat
green-salted	- tuzlangan
rub- kirish	
flesh-side	- go`sht
dry-salted	- quruq tuzlangan
dried	- quritilgan
stretch	- cho`zish
comprise	- o`z ichiga olmoq
cow	- sigir
horse	- ot
camel	- tuya
walrus	- morj
thick	- qalin
heavy leather	- ishlov berilgan og`ir teri
shoe soles	- tagcharm
machinery	- qurilma
layer	- qatlam
leather shoes	- teridan tikilgan oyoq kiyim
calves	- buzoqlar
sheep	- qo`y
goat	- echki
yield	- hosil

decorate	- bezash
suitable	- mos
variety of purposes	- har xil maqsadlarda
uppers for shoes	- oyoq kiyimining ustki qismi
calves skins	- buzoqlar terisi
gloves	- qo'lqoplar
book-binding	- muqovalar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A LEATHER AND FUR MANUFACTURE

The hides and skin used in the manufacture of leather are generally obtained from animals killed for food. The covering of large animals are classified as hides, whereas those of animals are known as skins. Hides and skins soon putrefy if allowed to remain in a moist condition so it becomes necessary to treat them in such a manner that they may be kept undamaged until ready for the tanning processes. This operation, known as curing, may be done in several ways. The cure has a decided influence upon the hide, and largely determines the character of the leather. The pelts of animals come to the tanner in four conditions: 1) green (fresh from the animal); 2) green-salted (where the salt has been rubbed on the flesh-side); 3) dry-salted (rubbed with salt and dried); 4) dried (usually stretched on boards in the sun). The pelts so received are divided according to size into three general classes, namely: hides, kips and skins. Hides comprise pelts from large and fully grown animals such as the cow, horse, camel and walrus. These give thick, heavy leather for shoe soles, machinery helting and other purposes. Cow hides can be divided into two layers. These layers of hides are made into leather shoes. The hide of the horse also serves as the leather for shoes. Kips are the skins of undersized animals of the above species. Skins are obtained from small animals such as calves, sheeps and goats. Kips and skins yield a lighter leather than hides, which is suitable for a great variety of purposes such as uppers for shoes, pocket-books, gloves and etc. Calve skins are made into upper leather for shoes. So are the skins of the goat.

Sheep skins are very soft and made into leather for lining shoes. Sheep leather is also used for bags, book-binding and etc. For it is a leather that may be decorated with facility.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

ustalik bilan bezatilgan, hayvonlardan olinadigan, echki terisi, qo'y terisi, teri xususiyati, umumiy cinflar, ishlov berilgan qo'y terisi, teri qatlamlari, o'lchanga bog'liq ravishda, ot terisi, ishlov berilgan ot terisi.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Leather and fur manufacture».

1. What is the classification of the covering of animals?
2. For what purposes are hides and skins used?
3. Why are hides and skins treated before tanning?
4. In what conditions do the pelts of animals come to the tanner?
5. What three classes are pelts divided into?
6. Which animals are hides obtained from?
7. What sort of leather is obtained from hides and where is it used?
8. What do kips and skins yield?
9. What are uppers for shoes, pocket-books and gloves made of?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Fabrics for footwear».

large range	– keng miqyosda
footwear	– taglik
interlinings	– tikishlar orasiga qo'yiladigan taglik
cloth	– mato
briefly	– asosan
described	– tasvirlangan
canvas	– kanva
coarse	– qo'pol
appearance	– tashqi ko'rinish
inferior clothes	– ichki kiyimlar
booths	– etiklar
poplin	– poplin
plain wave	– oddiy to'qish
satins	– satin

crepes	- krep
velveteens	- velvet
selection	- yig'ish
firm	- mustahkam
cotton materials	- paxtadan to'qilgan matolar
toe puff	- oyoq barmog'idagi shish
reinforce	- mustahkamlamoq
leather	- ishlov berilgan teri
absorb	- yutmoq
moisture	- namlaydigan, ho'llaydigan
stretchy leather	- cho'ziluvchan ishlov berilgan teri
durability	- davriylik
suitable cloth	- mos kiyim
non-stretchy	- cho'zilmaydigan ayollar kiyimlari
closely-women	
clothes	
lining-materials	- taglik materiallari
withdraw	- sug'urib olmoq
selection of	- kiyimlar to'plami
clothes	
shoe-men's	- erkaklar va ayollar oyoq kiyimi
or ladies'	
quality	- sifat
side linings	- yon tikishlar
stiffener	- chidamli

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. FABRICS FOR FOOTWEAR

A large range of fabrics is situated for outsides of different types of footwear, as well for linings, interlinings. Sport wear, walking, dress and evening shoes for summer wear are the types of footwear of which the outsides are made of fabric. The principal kinds of cloth used may be briefly described.

Canvas is a cloth relatively coarse in appearance. These are usually combined with other materials similar in quality with inferior clothes, used for sports wear and heavy boots.

Poplin is cloth of plain weave. It is used for lighter weight footwear and produced in a variety of colours.

Satins, crepes and velveteens enable a selection to be made for evening or dress wear, white silk, art sild or

cotton materials are used for high, medium and poorer quality of shoes respectively. Fabrics are intended to reinforce outsides of leather in shoes or boots and also to absorb moisture arising from the foot of the wearer. Uppers in boots or shoes from light or stretchy leather lose shape and durability unless the expansion of the foot is checked by a suitable cloth.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

har xil ranglar, sport kiyimlari, bir xil sifatli, bayramlarda kiyiladigan oyoq kiyimi, yetarli darajada mustahkam, yengil teri, o'rtacha sifat, yengil oyoq kiyimi, shaklini yo'qotmoq.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Fabrics for footwear».

1. What is a large range of fabrics suitable for? 2. What kind of cloth is canvas? 3. What is canvas used for? 4. What is poplin used for? 5. What kind of materials are satins, crepes and velveteens? 6. What uppers in boots lose shape? 7. What are the interlinings? 8. What are the side linings?

LESSON 17 (6 hours)

FOOD INDUSTRY

Text: a) Moist heat cooking methods
b) Dry heat cooking methods

Exercise 1. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Moist heat cooking methods».

boil	- qaynatmoq
simmer	- past olovda qaynatmoq
poach	- qaynatmoq
seasoned	- chiniqqan
flavored liquid	- xushbo'y suyuqlik
determine	- aniqlamoq
the method	- usul

adjust	- moslashtirmoq
maintain	- saqlamoq
a steady temperature	- doimiy harorat
bubbling	- qaynash
agitate	- aralashtirmoq
burner	- qizdirgich
reserve	- saqlamoq
starch	- kraxmal
tend	- moyil bo'lmoq
toughen	- qotirmoq
protyein	- oqsil
egg	- tuxum
delicate food	- mazali taom
gently	- nozik
intense	- to'yimli, kuchli
peel	- po'chog'idan tozalamoq, archmoq
to moist	- ho'llamoq
fresh beef	- yangi go'sht
varietal meats	- navlarga ajratilgan go'sht
to eliminate	- tozalamoq
to blanch	- aylantirib pishirish
briefly	- asosan
plunging	- cho'ktirmoq, tashlamog (go'shtni suvga)
to dissolve blood	- qonni aralashtirmoq
impurities	- aralashma
bone	- suyak
destroy harmful enzymes	- zararli fermentlarni yo'qotish
to loosen the skins of tomatoes	- pamidorni archmoq
peach	- shaftoli

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. MOIST HEAT COOKING METHODS
Boiling, Simmering, Poaching
and Blanching

The terms boil, simmer, and poach all mean to cook a food in water or in a seasoned and flavored liquid. The temperature of the liquid determines the method. When a food is to be simmered or boiled, bring the liquid to a full

boil at first. Then adjust the heat to maintain a steady temperature.

To boil means to cook in a liquid that is bubbling rapidly and is greatly agitated. Water boils at 212 F. No matter how high the burner is turned, the temperature of the liquid will go no higher. Boiling is generally reserved for certain vegetables and starches. High temperatures tend to toughen the proteins in meats, fish, and eggs, and rapid bubbling usually breaks up delicate foods.

To simmer means to cook in a liquid that is bubbling very gently. The temperature is about 185 to 205 F. Most foods cooked in liquid are simmered. The higher temperatures and intense agitation of boiling are detrimental to most foods. The word boiled is sometimes used as a menu term, as when simmered fresh beef is called «boiled beef».

To poach means to cook in a small amount of liquid that is not actually bubbling. The temperature is about 160 to 180 F. Poaching is used to cook delicate foods such as fish and eggs out of the shell. It is also used to partially cook food as varietal meats, to eliminate undesirable flavors, and to firm up the product before final cooking.

To blanch means to cook in an item partially and very briefly, usually in water but sometimes by other methods. There are two ways of blanching in water:

1. Place the item in cold water, bring to a boil, and simmer briefly. Cool the item by plunging it into cold water. The purpose is to dissolve blood, salt, or impurities from certain meats and bones.
2. Place the item in rapidly boiling water and return the water to a boil. Remove the item and cool in cold water. The purpose is to set the colour and destroy harmful enzymes in vegetables or to loosen the skins of tomatoes, peaches, and similar items for easier peeling.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

shaftolini terisidan ajratish, sovuq suvda sovutish, bir xil narsalar, archishga oson, qismlarga bo'lib tayyorlanadigan ovqat, aylantirib pishirish usullari, mahsulotni tayyorlash, tuzni aralashtirish, qaynash darajasigacha keltirish, qaynatilgan mol go'shti, usulni aniqlamoq, to'la qaynash.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Moist heat cooking methods».

1. What does the term boil mean? 2. What does the term simmer mean? 3. What does the poach boil mean? 4. What does the term blanch mean? 5. What is the first way of blanching in water? 6. What is the second way of blanching in water?

Exercise 5. Learn the active vocabulary of the text «Dry heat cooking methods».

roast	- qovurish
bake	- pishirmoq, yopmoq (non)
oven	- pech
spit over	- sepmoq, purkamoq
open fire	- ochiq olov
apply to	- go'llamoq, foydalanmoq
meats and poultry	- go'sht va parranda
pastries	- shirinliklar
vegetables	- sabzavotlar
fish- baliq	
uncovered	- ochiq, qoplanmagan
essential	- asosiy, muhim
stream	- oqim
to moist	- ho'llamoq, namlamoq
braising	- qovurilgan go'shtni dimlash
steaming	- bug'lash
a rack	- duxovka panjarasi
prevent	- oldini olish
simmering	- past olovda qaynatish
juice	- sharbat
fat	- yog'
circulate	- aylanish
conventional oven	- oddiy pech
allow for uneven temperature	- o'zgaruvchan haroratga moslashtirish
occasionally	- vaqt-vaqti bilan
hotter	- issiqroq
broiling	- ochiq olovda qovurish
radiant heat	- yaxshi issiqlik
high-heat method	- yuqori olovda pishirish usuli
tender meats	- yumshoq go'sht
a saute pan	- fransuz kastryuli

browning	- maromiga yetkazib qovurish
melting	- eritish
turn heat on full	- issiqlikni to'la ko'tarish
regulate	- moslamoq, sozlamog
the cooking temperature	- pishirish harorati
thicker cuts	- qalin bo'laklar
thinner pieces	- yupqa bo'laklar
rare	- kamdan-kam
preheat	- oldindan isitish
sear the meat	- go'shtni quritish
skillet	- uzun tutqichli kastyul (tava)
dip foods	- qayla
sticking	- bir-biriga yopishish
minimize	- kamaytirish
avoid	- oldini olish
unnecessary handling	- noto'g'ri munosabat
turn over	- aylantirmog
griddling	- tavada qovurish
pan broiling	- kastyulda qovurish
grilling	- grillda qovurish
charcoal	- ko'mir
gas-heated elements	- gazda isitiladigan elementlar
a solid cooking surface	- pishirilayotgan taomning qattiq yuzasi
pancake	- quymoq

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. DRY HEAT COOKING METHODS
Roasting and Baking

To roast and to bake mean to cook foods by surrounding them with hot, dry air, usually in an oven. Cooking on a spit over an open fire is also roasting.

* Roasting usually applies to meats and poultry.

* Baking applies to breads, pastries, vegetables, and fish.

It is a more general term than roasting. Soaking uncovered is essential to roasting. Covering holds in steam, changing the process from dry heat to moist heat cooking, such as braising or steaming. Meat is roasted on a rack. The rack prevents the meat from simmering in its own and fat. It also

allows hot air to circulate all around the meat. When roasting in a conventional oven, allow for uneven temperatures by changing the position of the meat occasionally. The back of the oven is usually hotter because heat is lost at the door.

Broiling

To broil means to cook with radiant heat from above. Broiling is a fast, high-heat method usually used for tender meats, poultry, fish, and a few vegetable items. A low-intensity broiler called a salamander is used for browning or melting the tops of some items before service.

Note the following rules for broiling:

- * Turn heat on full. Regulate the cooking temperature by moving the rack nearer to or farther from the heat.
- * Use lower heat for larger, thicker cuts and for items to be cooked well done. Use higher heat for thinner pieces and for items to be cooked rare.

This is necessary so that the inside and outside are done at the same time.

- * Preheat the broiler. Preheating helps sear the meat quickly, and a hot broiler makes the desired grill marks on the food.

- * Dip foods in oil to prevent sticking and to minimize drying.

- * Avoid unnecessary handling. Turn foods over only once, to cook on both sides.

Grilling, Griddling, and Pan Broiling

Grilling, griddling, and pan broiling are all dry heat cooking methods that use heat from below. Grilling is done on an open grid over charcoal, an electric element, or a gas-heated element.

Griddling is done on a solid cooking surface, with or without small amounts of fat to prevent sticking. In addition to meats, items such as eggs and pancakes are cooked on a griddle. Pan broiling is like griddling, except that it is done in a saute pan or skillet instead of on a griddle surface.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

umuniy atama, jarayonni o'zgartirish, go'sht atrofida, kichik hajm, yopishishning oldini olish, pastki qismdan

boshlab isitish, pishirish usullari, sabzavot mahsulotlari, kamdan-kam pishiriladigan, kamroq quritish, aylantirib pishirish.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Dry heat cooking methods».

1. What do to roast and bake mean?
2. What does to broil mean?
3. What does grilling mean?
4. What does griddling mean?
5. What does pan broiling mean?
6. What does roasting apply to?
7. What does baking apply to?
8. Where are meat roasted?

LESSON 18 (6 hours)

OIL INDUSTRY

Text: a) Bukhara oil refinery
b) More about oil industry

Exercise 1. Learn the following active vocabulary of the text «Bukhara oil refinery».

decision	– qaror
oil-refinery	– neftni qayta ishlash zavodi
appropriation	– o'ziniki qilib olish
oil-gas condensate seam	– neft-gaz kondensat qatlami
machinery	– mexanizm
excavator	– ekskavator
bulldozer	– buldozer
grader	– saralash mashinasi
scraper	– skreper
estacade	– estakada
cystem	– sistema
condensate	– sondensat
pipe-line	– quvur
container	– konteyner
pumping station	– nasos stansiyasi
technological part	– texnologik qism
building-assembling works	– qurilish va montaj ishlari
goods	– mollar

raw materials	- xom ashyo
perk	- qabul qilmoq
project	- loyiha
country	- mamlakat
maximum number	- yuqori miqdor
involve	- o'z ichiga olmoq
process	- jarayon
presentation	- namoyish
guests	- mehmonlar
diesel fuel	- dizel yonilg'isi
aviation petrol	- aviatsiya benzini
fuel	- yonilg'i
sulphur	- oltingugurt

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. BUKHARA OIL - REFINERY (BOR).

In July 1993, the decision of building a new oilrefinery station and appropriation of Kokdumalak's oil gas condensate seam was made by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan.

In August there was a new company called Bukhara oil-refinery building (BORB).

In September the Earth works were started. And there was more than 300 machinery used at that time. There were a lot of excavators, bulldozers, graders, scrapers and many other kinds of machinery.

In March, 1994 the work on 5,10,20 thousand m.3(kub) in volume were started. A little bit later a decision of building a starting minimum was made. A starting minimum had consisted of estacade of condensate pouring into railway cystemns, condensate pipe-line Kokdumalak - BORB (94 km in length), 2 o' 5 thousand m.3(kub) containers, pumping station and two tankers (containers) for water, 3300 m.3(kub) in volume each.

On 18th of May, 1995, the estacade was completed.

In July, 1995, the works on zero - cycle of technological part of the factory were started. And at the same time, the building - assembling works of goods and raw materials perk started.

The technological part of the refinery was made by the project of French company named TECHNIP and the building-assembling works on that part were done by the

Turkish company GAMA which won tender, held between 8 or 9 countries.

The maximum number of people employed and involved in the process of building in the period of 1996-1997. There were over 12 thousand people working there.

The opening presentation of Bukhara oil - refinery took place on 22nd of August, 1997.

The president of Uzbekistan opened this presentation. There were many guests invited there.

Now the Bukhara oil - refinery has many products such as gas (benzin) A-93, A-76, diesel fuel, aviation petrol, stove fuel, liquid sulphur and many other ones.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

ochilish marosimi, ko'pgina mehmonlar, suyuq oltingugurt, o'z ichiga olgan, kurash jarayoni, pechlar uchun yonilg'i, sodir bo'lmoq, qurilish montaj ishlari, vazirlar mahkamasi, Buxoro neftni qayta ishlash zavodi, Ko'kdumaloq quvurlari.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Bukhara oil refinery».

1. When did the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan make a decision of building a new oil refinery? 2. How many machinery was in the use at the beginning? 3. When was a decision of building a starting minimum made? 4. What did a starting minimum consist of? 5. When was the work on zero-cycle of technological part started? 6. What do you know about the opening presentation of Bukhara oil-refinery? 7. What do you know about the working process of Bukhara oil-refinery today?

Exercise 5. Learn the following active vocabulary of the text «More about oil industry».

oil industry	- neft sanoati
oil extraction	- neft qazib olish
oil refinery	- neftni qayta ishlash zavodi
geologists	- geologlar
discovery	- kashfiyot
deposits	- qatlam

comprise	– o'z ichiga olmoq
oil production	– neft mahsuloti
expansion	– o'sish
rich deposit	– boy qatlam
the rigorous climate	– qattiq iqlim
oilmen and builders	– neftchilar va quruvchilar
research institute	– ilmiy tekshirish instituti
design organizations	– loyiha tashkilotlari
exploitation	– foydalanish
drilling	– burg'ulash
pumping techniques	– qazish usullari

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. MORE ABOUT OIL INDUSTRY

Work is in progress to set up a major oil industry centre in Western Siberia, to raise oil extraction, to construct gas pipe-lines, to deliver gas to the Urals and the European part of Russia and also pipe-lines to oil refinery in Siberia. Regular oil prospecting throughout the country began after 1924. In the thirties geologists discovered deposits in the Ural-Volga area. In 1932 discoveries followed after one another in this large area. A new oil centre «The Second Baku» between the Volga and the Urals in 1939. The Ural-Volga field, comprises more than 350 deposits and accounts for over half of oil production of Russia. The expansion of the Ural-Volga extraction industry was particularly rapid in the post-war years. In the sixties, geologists discovered rich deposits of oil on the vast area of West Siberia, in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions. Despite the rigorous climate, the oilmen and builders harnessed the West Siberian deposits to the national economy. In a short space of time dozens of big research institutes and design organizations appeared to solve important scientific problems to plan and analyse the exploitation of the deposits and to improve drilling and pumping techniques. The oil districts have their own research institutes and design offices.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

qisqa vaqt ichida, ko'plab ilmiy-tekshirish institutlari, loyihalashtirish tashkilotlari, muhim ilmiy muammolarni hal qilish, keng hudud, qatlamlardan foydalanish, xalq xo'jaligi, burg'ulash va qazib olish usullari, mamlakat bo'ylab.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «More about oil industry».

1. What is the work in progress? 2. When did regular oil prospecting begin? 3. What did geologists discover in the thirties? 4. What is the name of a new oil centre? 5. How many deposits does the Ural-Volga field comprise? 6. When was expansion of the Ural-Volga extraction industry rapid? 7. What did geologists discover in the sixties?

LESSON 19 (6 hours)

ELECTRICITY

Text: a) Electrical energy and electrical machines
b) Electrical measuring units and instruments

Exercise 1. Learn the following active vocabulary of the text «Electrical energy and electrical machines».

application	– foydalanish
communication	– kommunikatsiya; aloqa
telegraph	– telegraf
telephone	– telefon
effects	– natija
bulb	– lampochka
unique invention	– yagona ixtiro
creation	– yaratish
corner	– burchak
simultaneously	– bir vaqtning o'zida
electric service	– elektr xizmati
direct-current machine	– doimiy elektr quvvati dvigateli

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A. ELECTRICAL ENERGY
 AND ELECTRICAL MACHINES.

Volta made his experimental cell in 1800, producing for the first time a steady reliable current. During the nineteenth century, the development of practical application of electrical energy advanced rapidly. The first major uses of electricity were in the field of communication first for the telegraph and the telephone. They used not electric current but also electromagnetic effects.

Thomas Edison's invention of the electric light bulb was perhaps the most momentous development of all, but not because it was such a unique invention. It was momentous because it led to the creation of an electric power system has since reached into nearly every corner of the world. Actually, other people were working simultaneously on the same problem, and Edison's claim to the invention was disputed. Perhaps Edison's most important claim to fame is his pioneering work in engineering, which helped to provide electric service for New York City in 1882. The application of electricity has grown to the point where most of us lead «electrified lives», surrounded by a variety of devices that use electric energy. Less visible, but probably more important, are the thousands of ways in as put electric energy to work. The direct-current machine is one of the most important ways.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

ko'zga kam ko'rinadigan, elektr quvvatidan foydalanish, minglab usullar, har xil qurilmalar, bir xil muammo, birinchi marta, elektr quvvatining ixtiro qilinishi, Tomas Edisonning ixtirosi, dunyoning har bir burchagi, aloqa sohasi.

Exercise 4. Answer these questions according to the text «Electrical energy and electrical machines».

1. When did Volta make his experimental cell? 2. When did the development of practical applications of electrical

conductor. Every material object offers some resistance to the flow of an electron current through it. Good conductors like metals, copper, silver and aluminium offer very little resistance, while non-conductors such as glass, wood and paper offer a very high resistance. The unit by which resistance is measured is called the ohm. The resistance in practice is measured with the ohmmeter.

A wattmeter measures electrical power in watts. Very delicate ammeters are often used for measuring very small currents. A meter whose scale is calibrated to read a thousandth of an ampere is called a milliammeter. One whose scale calibrated in millionth of an ampere is called a microammeter or galvanometer.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

o'ta yuqori qarshilik, elektr quvvatining oqimi, o'tkazgich qarshiligi, italiyalik olim, elektr qiymati, yaxshi o'tkazgichlar, potensial farq, yuz yillar oldin, fransiyalik olim, kichik qarshilik, amper uchun qulay qisqartma .

Exercise 8. Answer these questions according to the text «Electrical measuring units and instruments».

1. How is a voltmeter connected to the circuit? 2. What meter do we connect to the circuit in series? 3. Why must an ammeter have a low resistance? 4. Across what part of the circuit is a voltmeter connected? 5. What instruments are used to measure an electric current and potential difference?

LESSON 20 (6 hours)

COMPUTERS

Text: a) Computers
b) Electronics helps man

Exercise 1. Learn the following active vocabulary of the text «Computers».

to assist	- yordam bermoq
scientist	- olim
attempt	- urinish
invention	- ixtiro, kashfiyot
to transform	- qayta tuzmoq, o'zgartirmoq
computation	- hisoblash
various	- har xil, turli
to consist of	- tashkil topmoq
variable	- o'zgaruvchan
arithmetic	- arifmetik
subtraction	- ayirish
initial data	- boshlang'ich ma'lumot
multiplication	- ko'paytirish
external world	- tashqi dunyo

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text A.

COMPUTERS

Can you imagine what our world would be like if there were no computers to assist calculation?

There would hardly be controlled space flights, distant-controlled production processes and etc. For a long time scientists have been looking for ways of increasing the speed of computation.

Their attempts have resulted in the development of computing machines which since their invention have been transforming the whole course of scientific achievements.

One of the first attempts is credited to a French mathematician, Pascal by name who in 1642 designed an elementary, adding machine which was to assist in the computation of taxes.

A modern yelectronic computer is a device in which electronic components, such as transistors, are arranged so as to perform various calculations.

It is a matter of common knowledge now that the operations a computer is able to perform are really those of rather elementary arithmetic.

There are two general types of computers: analogue and digital. An analogue computer relates physical changes and variable, such as changes of shaft position changes of voltage, etc... in the form of mathematical equations.

The digital computer deals with numbers, or coded alphabetic characters, and performs with them required calculations.

A typical electronic computer consists of: the input-output section, the storage section, the arithmetic section, and the control section.

The input-output section is the transducer through which the system communicates with the external world.

Storage, or memory, is the nerve centre of machine. It is the section in which initial data, intermediate results, final results, and the statement of the problem are stored.

The function of arithmetic section is to perform the arithmetic operations the system is capable of, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square rooting, etc.

Control is the section that interprets the instructions the machine has been given, and causes the other parts to perform the appropriate functions, the appropriate time. Control is the master - mind of the machine.

Exercise 3. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

o'ziga xos vazifa, qurilmaning xotirasi, arifmetik bo'limning vazifasi, matematik tenglamalar, kompyuterlarning umumiy turlari, har xil hisoblashlar, fizik o'zgarishlar, analogik kompyuterlar, sonli kompyuterlar, dunyoni tasavvur qilish, fazoviy parvozlarni nazorat qilish.

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

1. When did Pascal design an elementary adding machine?
2. What do you think about the modern electronic computer?
3. What kind of general types of computers are there?
4. What does the analogue computer deal with?
5. What does the digital computer deal with?
6. What does the typical electronic computer consist of?

Exercise 5. Learn the following active vocabulary of the text «Electronics helps man».

has been called a variety of things	– har xil nomlangan
up to now unthinkable	– hozirgi kungacha aqlga sig' - dirib bo'lmaydigan

continuous cycle production	– yoppasiga ishlab-chiqarish
it is common knowledge	– hammaga ma'lumki
a number of particularly	– bir qator, bir qancha – qisman
nuclear industry	– yadro sanoati
rocket production	– raketa ishlab chiqarish
suitable	– mos
believe	– ishonmoq
labour	– mehnat
accelerate	– tezlatmoq
common	– oddiy

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text B. ELECTRONICS HELPS MAN

Our age has been called a variety of things: The Space Age, the Electronic age, the Atomic age, etc. One of them, however, is particularly suitable, namely: The Age of Automation.

One believes automation to be the highest stage in the development of technology. It has made the development of rocket production and nuclear industry possible, it has made possible theoretical and technical experiments up to now unthinkable..

Automation has been found to be particularly effective in continuous cycle production and operation of thermal and hydropower plants.

Not long ago, the very idea of using a computer, for industrial purposes would have seemed to be fantastic. However, it is a reality today.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents of the following word combinations and phrases and make up sentences with them.

canoat maqsadlarida, qisman foydali, kompyuterdan foydalanish, aqlga sig'maydigan, texnologiyaning rivojlanishi, yadro sanoati, elektronika asri, avtomatlashtirish asri, nazariy va texnik tajribalar, raketa ishlab chiqarish, davriy ishlab-chiqarish.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Electronics helps man».

1. How is our age called? 2. What is the role of automation in our life? 3. What has automation been found to be? 4. What would have seemed to be fantastic?

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