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INGLIZ TILI

II qism

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

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SO`Z BOSHI

O`zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o`rta maxsus ta`lim vazirligi tasdiqlagan kasb-hunar kollejlari o`quv dasturi asosida yaratilgan mazkur qo`llanma kasb-hunar kollejlarining ingliz tilidan ma`lum darajada bilimga ega bo`lgan o`quvchilariga mo`jallangan.

90 soatlik auditoriya mashg`ulotida o`tilishi lozim bo`lgan mazkur qo`llanmaning har bir darsi fonetika – o`qish qoidalari, grammatik izoh, yangi so`zlar, so`z birikmalari, umunta`lim, davlatchilik, iqtisodiy hayotga oid matnlar, dialoglar, o`tilgan materiallarni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlarni o`z ichiga oladi.

Qo`llanmada tanlangan matnlar: KUNDALIK INGLIZ TILI JARAYONI asosida: a) monologik matn jarayoni: «Mening ish kunim», «Mening tarjimai holim», «Mening kasbim», «Mening dam olish kunim», «Ta`til», «Xarid qilish», «Yil fasllari» ga doir; b) dialogik matn jarayoni:

«Uchrashuv tayinlash», «Telefon qilish», «Mehmonxonada», «Aeroportda», «Restoranda», «Intervyu olish», «Ta`til», «Biror kishi haqida so`zlash»;

MUTAXASSISLIK INGLIZ TILI JARAYONI asosida: a) davlatchilikka oid matnlar: «O`zbekiston Respublikasining ma`muriy-hududiy bo`linishi», «Oliy Majlis», «AQSH siyosiy tizimi», «Britaniya parlamenti» ;

b) iqtisodiy hayotga oid matnlar: «Bozorlar», «Bozor mexanizmi», «Biznesdagi muvaffaqiyat».

Qo`llanma o`qitishning texnika vositalaridan keng foydalanib o`rganishni nazarda tutadi.

C O N T E N T S

SO'Z BOSHI

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LESSON 1

7

Phonetics: a) **-war, wa** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

b) Ingliz tili unlilarining urg'usiz bo'g'inlarda o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) The Present Indefinite Tense. **good/well, bad/badly** va ularning gapda ishlatilishi.

Text: a) my working day.
b) the political system of the USA.

Dialogue.

LESSON 2

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Phonetics: a) **-eer, ear, air** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Grammar: a) The Past Indefinite Tense

b) Regular and irregular verbs

c) **to be va to have** fe'lllarining o'tgan noaniq zamonda tuslanishi

Text: a) MY BIOGRAPHY.

b) THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE USA.

Dialogue.

LESSON 3

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Phonetics: a) **our** harf birikmasining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) Participle I.

b) The Present Continuous Tense. (for present and future actions)

c) **to be going to** konstruksiyasi

- d) The Future Indefinite Tense.
- e) **to be** va **to have** fe'llarining kelasi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi

Text: a) MY FUTURE PROFESSION.
b) SEASONS.

Dialogue.

LESSON 4

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Phonetics: a) **wor** harf birikmasining o'qilishi

Grammar: a) The Past Continuous Tense

Text: a) MY DAY OFF
b) THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Dialogue.

LESSON 5

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Phonetics: a) **al+k, -all** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) Interrogative pronouns.

b) Special question.

Text: a) HOLIDAYS.
b) THE PARLIAMENT OF BRITAIN.

Dialogue.

LESSON 6

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Phonetics: a) **-ew** harf birikmasining o'qilishi

Grammar: a) **many/much, few/little, so/too many(much), plenty of/ a lot of/a lot** so'z va o'z birikmalarining ishlatilishi.

Text: a) SHOPPING.
b) MARKETS.

Dialogue.

LESSON 7

63

Phonetics: a) **-oi, oy, oa, ou** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Grammar: a) **to have/to have got** so'z va so'z birikmalarining ishlatilishi.

b) **some/any** gumon olmoshlari.

c) Payt predloglari

Text: OLIY MAJLIS. (Supreme Council)

Dialogue.

LESSON 8

70

Phonetics: a) **-ey** harf birikmasining o'qilishi

Grammar: a) Participle II.

b) The Present Perfect Tense.

Text: ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN.

Dialogue.

LESSON 9

78

Phonetics: a) **a+st, a+sk** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) **It is difficult (..., ...) to, My task (...) is to** konstruksiyalari.

b) GERUND.

Text: MECHANISM OF MARKET.

Dialogue.

LESSON 10

86

Phonetics: a) **-tion, -sion, -cien, -cial** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) The use of the articles with geographical names.

b) The Passive Voice.

c) Clauses with who, that, which, where.

Text: SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Dialogue.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

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LESSON 1 (10 hours)

- Phonetics: a) «-war», «wa» harf birikmalarining o`qilishi.
b) Ingliz tili unlilarining urg`usiz bo`g`inlarda o`qilishi.
- Grammar: a) The Present Simple Tense. good/well, bad/badly va ularning gapda ishlatilishi.
- Text: a) MU WORKING DAY.
b) THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA.
- Dialogue.

war, wa harf birikmalarining o`qilishi

war harf birikmasi [wɔɹ] deb o`qiladi.

Masalan: warm, award

wa harf birikmasi [wɔ] deb o`qiladi.

Masalan: water, wall

INGLIZ TILI UNLILARINING URG`USIZ BO`G`INLARDA O`QILISHI

Ingliz tili unlilari urg`usiz bo`g`inlarda reduksiyaga uchraydi, ya`ni qisqa o`qiladi.

a [E] accordance, importance

e [E] student, equipment

i [I] notice, crib

o [E] cotton, development

u [E] spiritus, status

y [I] cutty, puppy

HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMON (PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

Hozirgi noaniq zamonning darak shakli fe'lining noaniq shakli oldidagi **to** yuklamasini olib tashlab, III shaxs birlikda fe'l o'zagiga **-s** yoki **-es** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

I learn English.
Bill learns English.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to do** yordamchi fe'lining kerakli shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. **to do** yordamchi fe'li III shaxs birlikda **does** qolgan shaxslarda esa **do** shaklga ega bo'ladi.

Do you learn English? – Yes, I do.
– No, I don't
Does Bill learn English? – Yes, he does.
– No, he doesn't.

to be va modal fe'llar bu qoidadan mustasno.
Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'ldan oldin **do not** yoki **does not** ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I don't learn English.
Bill doesn't learn English.

good/well, bad/badly» va ULARNING GAPDA ISHLATILISHI

good, bad sifat bo'lib, narsa yoki shaxsning belgisini, **well, badly** ravish bo'lib, ish-harakatning belgisini ifodalaydi.

His knowledge on English is good.
His knowledge on English is bad.
He knows English well.
He knows English badly.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My working day».

necessary	– kerakli
remember	– esda tutmoq
lost time	– yo`qotilgan vaqt
waste	– bekorga sarflamoq
get up	– o`rindan turmoq
morning jerks	– ertalabki badan tarbiya
cold rubdown	– artinmoq
remedy	– dori, shifo
breakfast	– nonushta
on foot	– piyoda
usually	– odatda
in addition	– shu bilan bir qatorda

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY WORKING DAY

Every day I have much interesting and necessary work to do. I always remember that the lost time is never gained. That is why I don't like to waste even a minute.

I get up early in the morning – at about 6.30 a.m., do my morning jerks and have a cold rubdown. We know that physical exercises are a good remedy for the protection of our health.

After breakfast I go to college on foot as it is near our flat.

Our classes usually begin at 8.30 a.m. In addition to several practical classes we have a lecture or two every day.

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

waste, get up, morning jerks, necessary, remember, lost time, cold rubdown, remedy, breakfast, on foot.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text My working day.

1. What do you have to do every day? 2. What do you always remember? 3. What don't you like? 4. When do you get up? 5. What do you do in the morning? 6. What do you think about physical exercises? 7. Where do you go after breakfast? 8. When do your lessons begin?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text « The political system of the USA».

federal republic	– federal respublika
elect	– saylamoq
head of state	– davlat boshlig'i
government	– hukumat
cabinet	– mahkama
congress (the legislature)	– kongress
House of Representatives and the Senate	– Vakillar palatasi va Senat
elections	– saylov
consist of	– ... dan iborat
senators	– senatorlar
one third	– uchdan bir qismi
a citizen	– fuqaro
an inhabitant	– yashovchi
Vice-president	– vitse-prezident
United States	– Qo'shma shtatlar
main political parties	– asosiy siyosiy partiyalar
Democrats	– Demokratlar
difference	– farq
national policy	– milliy siyosat

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a federal republic. The President is elected for four years, and is head of state and of the government. He names the cabinet. Congress (the legislature) consists of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elections to the House of Representatives are held every two years, when the whole House of Representatives is replaced.

The Senate consists of two senators from each state, elected for six years. One third of the Senate is replaced every two years. A senator must be 30 years old, nine years a citizen and an inhabitant of the state which elects him.

The two main political parties are the Republicans and the Democrats. There is little difference between their programmes in national policies.

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

congress (the legislature), House of Representatives and the Senate, elections, consist of, senators, federal republic, one third, elect, a citizen, head of state, an inhabitant, government, Vice-president, cabinet, the United States, main political parties, Democrats, difference, national policy.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The political system of the USA».

1. What kind of republic is the USA? 2. How long is the President elected and what is his function? 3. What houses does congress consist of? 4. How often are elections to the House of Representatives held? 5. Who does the Senate consist of and how long are they elected? 6. What person can be elected to the post of senator? 7. What are the main political parties?

Exercise 9. 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'll be 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 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

wardrobe, wan, ward, was, warn, walk, walker, wall,
 wall-newspaper, wallpaper, war, warmly, wash,
 washing-machine, Washington, wasp, watch, watch-
 maker, watchman, water-colours, waterfall, watering-
 can, water-melon, waterproof, water-way.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with one of the given words in the brackets.

1. He knows this subject very ... (well, good). 2. They have a ... command of English (well, good). 3. You did your translation ... (bad, badly). 4. Your translation is ... (bad, badly). 5. He is a ... student (well, good). 6. Their pronunciation is ... (bad, badly). 7. They pronounce this word ... (bad, badly). 8. The students write the dictation very ... (well, good).

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U odatda bo'sh vaqtini kutubxonada o'tkazadi. 2. Men Fransuz tilini bilmayman, lekin ingliz tilini juda yaxshi bilaman. 3. Bu kompaniya ko'pgina chet el

kompaniyalari bilan hamkorlik qiladi. 4. Janob Bel har doim mahsulotning sifati haqida o'ylaydi. 5. Bizning shahrimizda har xil millat vakillari yashaydi. 6. Ular kollejning hamma tadbirlarida ishtirok etishadilar. 7. Men odatda bitimlarni korxonada imzolayman. 8. Ular kasb-hunar kollejida o'qishadi.

Exercise 13. Translate the following phrases into English.

kasb-hunar kolleji, chet el kompaniyalari bilan, jismoniy mashqlar, vaqtni bekorga o'tkazish, darsdan keyin, artinish, kollejga bormoq.

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

1. I always remember that the lost time is never gained. 2. That is why I like to save even a minute. 3. I get up early in the morning at about 6.30 a.m., do my morning jerks and have a cold rubdown. 4. We know that physical exercises are a good remedy for

the protection of our health. 5. After breakfast I go to college on foot as it is near our flat. 6. Our classes usually begin at 8.30 a.m. 7. In addition to several practical classes we have a lecture or two every day.

Exercise 15. Speak about your country's political system using the text «The political system of the USA» and speak about your working day using the text «My working day».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «The political system of the USA» and «My working day».

LESSON 2 (10 hours)

- Phonetics: a) **-eer, ear, air** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi
- Grammar: a) The Past Simple Tense
b) Regular and irregular verbs
c) **to be** va **to have** fe'llarining o'tgan noaniq zamonda tuslanishi
- Text: a) MY BIOGRAPHY.
b) THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE USA.
- Dialogue.

ea+r, ee+r, ai+r harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari

ea+r [IE] dear, clear, hear,

ee+r [IE] deer, pioneer, beer

ai+r [UE] hair, fair, air

**O`TGAN NOANIQ ZAMON
(SIMPLE PAST TENSE)**

O'tgan noaniq zamon o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tgan oddiy ish-harakatni bildiradi.

O'tgan zamon shaklini yasash usuliga qarab, 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 shakli **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladigan fe'llarga to'g'ri fe'llar deyiladi:

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.

Ko'plik

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 shakli **-d** yoki **-ed** qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali emas, balki o'zaklardagi unlining o'zgarishi va boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasaladigan fe'llarga noto'g'ri fe'llar deyiladi:

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

**Infinitive Translation Past Simple Past
Participle**

arise	ko'tarilmoq	arose	arosen
bear	tug'moq	bore	born
become	bo'lmoq	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)	sost	cost
cut	kesmoq, qirqmoq	cut	cut
let	ruxsat bermoq	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

Y. 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** yordamchi 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?

to be va to have FE'LINING O'TGAN NOANIQ
ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

to be fe'li o'tgan noaniq zamonda 2 xil shaklga ega:
hamma shaxslar uchun birlikda **was**, va hamma
shaxslar uchun ko'plikda **were** shaklga ega.

Birlik

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| I I was | I was a pupil. |
| II You were | You were a pupil. |
| III He was | He was a pupil. |
| She was | She was a pupil. |
| It was | It was a cat. |

Ko'plik

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| I We were | We were pupils. |
| II You were | You were pupils. |
| III They were | They were pupils. |

to be fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **to be** fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi tegishli shakli (**was/ were**) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I Was I?	Was I a student?
II Were you?	Were you a student?
III Was he?	Was he a student?
Was she?	Was she a student?
Was it?	Was it a cat?

Ko'plik

I Were we?	Were we students?
II Were you?	Were you students?
III Were they?	Were they students?

to be fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli **to be** fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi tegishli shakli (**was/were**) dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I I was not	I was not a student.
II You were not	You were not a student.
III He was not	He was not a student.
She was not	She was not a student.
It was not	It was not a cat.

Ko'plik

I We were not	We were not students.
II You were not	You were not students.
III They were not	They were not students.

O'tgan zamon payt ravishlari:

yesterday	– kecha
ago	– oldin
a week ago	– bir hafta oldin
two weeks ago	– ikki hafta oldin
a year ago	– bir yil oldin

last week	– oʻtgan hafta
last month	– oʻtgan oy
last year	– oʻtgan yil

to have feʻli oʻtgan noaniq zamonda hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va koʻplikda **had** shakliga ega.

Birlik

I I had	I had a book.
II You had	You had a book.
III He had	He had a book.
She had	She had a book.
It had	It had a nest.

Koʻplik

I We had	We had books.
II You had	You had books.
III They had	They had books.

to have feʻli ishtirok etgan gaplarning soʻroq shakli **to have** feʻlining oʻtgan zamondagi shakli **had** ni egadan oldinga qoʻyish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

I Had I?	Had I a book?
II Had you?	Had you a book?
III Had he?	Had he a book?
Had she?	Had she a book?
Had it?	Had it a nest?

Koʻplik

I Had we?	Had we books?
II Had you?	Had you books?
III Had they?	Had they books?

to have fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli
to have fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli **had**
dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali hosil
qilinadi.

Birlik

I	I had not	I had not a book.
II	You had not	You had not a book.
III	He had not	He had not a book.
	She had not	She had not a book.
	It had not	It had not a nest.

Ko'plik

I	We had not	We had not books.
II	You had not	You had not books.
III	They had not	They had not books.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My biography».

full name	– ism-sharif
be born	– tug'ilmoq
form	– sinf
secondary school	– o'rta maktab
to be at school	– maktabda o'qimoq
till	– ... gacha
finish	– tugatmoq
enter	– kirmoq
town	– shahar
an economist	– iqtisodchi
joint-venture	– qo'shma korxon
teach	– o'qitmoq, ta'lim berm
Economic University	– Iqtisodiyot Universiteti
Uzbek State World Languages University	– O'zbek Davlat Jahon Tillari Universiteti
a pupil	– o'quvchi
to take an active part	– faol ishtirok etmoq
social life	– ijtimoiy hayot

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: 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.

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. He is an economist and works at the joint-venture.

My mother's name is Alimova Sayyora. She was born in 1959 in Bukhara. She is a teacher and works at the secondary school. She teaches English.

My first brother's name is Alisher. He was born in 1980 in Bukhara town. He is a student of the Economic 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. 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 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Economic 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 4. 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 1 st form of the secondary school? 4. How long have you been at the secondary school? 5. Where did you enter having finished the 9 th 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 first brother's name? 13. When was your first brother born? 14. What is your first 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? 19. When was your little sister born? 20. What is your little sister?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words 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	– Vashington hamjamiyati
community	
American government	– Amerika hukumati
to operate	– ish yuritmoq
powerful chambers	– qudratli palatalar
law	– qonun
identical	– bir xil, aynan
bicameral	– ikki palatali
negotiations	– muzokaralar
to shape	– yaratmoq
congressional elections	– kongress saylovlari
voter	– saylovchi
approval of Congress's	– kongress harakatining qo'l-
performance	lab quvvatlanishi
re-electing	– qayta saylanish

sitting legislators	– qonun chiqaruvchi , parlament a'zosi
throwing the rascals out	– tovlamachilarni chiqarib tashlash
requirement	– talab
natural-born citizen	– xaqiqiy fuqaro
guidance	– rahbarlik, rahbarlik qilish
president's administra- tive duty	– prezidentning ma'muriy burchi
merely	– shunchaki
faithfully executed	– to'g'ri amalga oshirilgan
employees	– ishchilar
specific job	– maxsus ish
responsibility	– javobgarlik
hierarchy	– iyerarxiya
authority	– hokimiyat
knowledgeable	– aqlli
derisively	– kulgili
democratic theory	– demokratik qonun
representatives	– vakillar
Washington politics	– Washington siyosati
important segments	– muhim qismlari
Washington's service economy	– Washingtonning xizmat iqti- sodi
law firms	– yuridik firmalar
consulting firms	– maslahat firmalari
public relations firms	– jamoat aloqalari firmalari
trade associations	– savdo birlashmalari

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. 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 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, public relations firms, and trade associations.

Exercise 7. 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 8. 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 you can you say about the courts? 8. What can you say about the Washington community?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Operator: — Number, please.
Mr.Hunt: — Can you tell me the number of Beck's in Leicester Square?
Operator: — I'm sorry, but you've dialed the wrong number. Please, dial 192 for Directory Enquiries.
Mr.Hunt: — Thank you.
Operator: — Directory Enquiries. Do you want a London number?

Mr.Hunt: - Yes. Can you tell me the number of Beck's in Leicester Square?

Operator: - Hold the line, please. The number is 226- 8071.

Mr.Hunt: - And can you tell me the number of Sam's Place?

Operator: - What is the address of Sam's Place?

Mr.Hunt: - I am sorry, but I don't know.

Operator: - Oh, that's difficult ... there are four of them. Three of them are night clubs and the other is a restaurant.

Mr.Hunt: - Which one is near Shaftesbury Avenue?

Operator: - Two of them ... one is in Wardour Street. The other is in Kingly Street.

Mr.Hunt: - Can you give me both numbers?

Operator: - Yes, the one in Wardour Street is 246- 8043. The other is 246- 8047.

Mr.Hunt: - Thank you for the information.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

clear, bear, earn, earth, career, caim (piramida), pair, peer (teng), rear (ko'tamoq), fear, fair, tear, dear, learn, deer, ear, early, earth, energy, gear (qurilma), hear, lear (ta'lim).

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men ingliz tilidan kirish imtihonini a'lo bahoga topshirdim. 2. O'tgan hafta bizda nazorat ishi bo'ldi. 3. Kecha biz diktant yozdik, men bu diktantda ko'p xato qilibman. 4. Talaba savollarga yaxshi javob berdi, o'qituvchi esa unga a'lo baho qo'ydi. 5. Kecha biz bu mashqlarni og'zaki bajardik. 6. O'tgan yil mening akam kasb-hunar kollejini tugatdi. 7. U 10 yoshligida uning ota-onasi Buxorodan ko'chib ketgan edi. 8. Men o'tgan oy sport musobaqalarida ishtirok etdim.

Exercise 12. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

hukumat siyosati, idoralar, sud, qudratli palatalar, ikki palatali, kongress saylovlari, prezidentlik talablari, qayta saylash, prezidentning ma'muriy burchlari, maxsus ish, konstitutsiyaning ikkinchi moddasida, tor doiralar.

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

1. The Constitution gives little guidance on the president's administrative duties. 2. 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». 3. We describe the major institutions of the national government: Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts. 4. Here, we turn to private sector actors in Washington politics. 5. We focus on five important segments of Wasington's service economy: law firms, consulting firms, public relations firms, and trade associations.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men kecha uyda edim. 2. Kecha Karim darsda yo'q edi. 3. Siz kecha darsda bor edingizmi? 4. Ikki kun avval bu vaqtda bizlar kinoda edik. 5. Men o'tgan yozda yaxshi dam oldim. 6. Kecha bizda 4 dars bo'ldi. 7. Siz kecha qayerda edingiz? 8. Men kecha nonushta gilmadim.

Exercise 15. Speak about your country's administrative structure using the text «The administrative structure of the USA» and speak about your biography using the text «My biography».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «My biography» and «The administrative structure of the USA».

LESSON 3 (8 hours)

- Phonetics: a) «our» harf birikmasining o`qilishi.
- Grammar: a) Participle I.
b) The Present Continuous Tense. (for present and future actions)
c) «to be going to» konstruksiyasi
d) The Future Simple Tense.
e) «to be» va «to have» fe'llarining kelasi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi
- Text: a) MY FUTURE PROFESSION.
b) SEASONS.
- Dialogue.

«our» harf birikmasining o`qilishi

our harf birikmasi [uE], [avE], [O+] , urg'usiz bo'g'inda [E] tovushini beradi.

tour, our, four, honour

SIFATDOSH I
(PARTICIPLE I)

Ingliz tilida fe'lining 4 ta shakli mavjud:

1. Fe'lining noaniq shakli
2. O'tgan zamon shakli
3. Sifatdosh I
4. Sifatdosh II

Sifatdosh I fe'lining noaniq shakli oldidagi **to** yuklamasini olib tashlab, unga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

to read – reading

to do – doing

to be – being

a) **-ing** qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda so'z oxiridagi o'qilmaydigan **e** tushurilib qoldiriladi:

to write – writing

to smile – smiling

b) qisqa unidan keyin kelgan undosh ikkilanadi:

to sit – sitting

to stop – stopping

v) so'z oxiridagi **ie** harfi **y** ga aylanadi:

to die – dying

to lie – lying

Sifatdosh I gapda quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

1. **to be** ko'makchi fe'li bilan birga kelgan kesimning tarkibiy qismi:

The crying child during the operation was his son.

2. Hol:

We spent July at the sea side lying in the sun.

3. Aniqlovchi:

Sifatdosh I aniqlovchi vazifasida aniqlovchi soʻz bilan yonma-yan keladi:

I noticed a little child writing something on the table.

HOZIRGI DAVOMLI ZAMON (THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

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

Hozirgi davomli zamon **to be** koʻmakchi feʻlining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shakli (**am, is, are**) va maʼno anglatuvchi feʻlining Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi.

Hozirgi davomli zamon asosan hozirgi daqiqada davom etib turgan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

Birlik

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

Koʻplik

- 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 soʻroq shakli **to be** koʻmakchi feʻlining tegishli shakli (**am, is, are**) ni egadan oldinga qoʻyish 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 bo'lishsiz shakli **to be** ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (**am, is, are**) dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

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

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

We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.

«to be going to» IBORASI

to be going to iborasi kelasi zamonda bajariladigan ish-harakatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi. Biror bir ishni amalga oshirish uchun taraddudlanishni ifodalaydi.

Men matnni ertaga tarjima qilmoqchiman.

– I am going to translate the text tomorrow.

Biz kelasi yakshanba kuni sayrga chiqmoqchimiz.

– We are going for a walk next Sunday.

KELASI NOANIQ ZAMON (SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE)

Kelasi noaniq zamon asosan kelgusida bajariladigan ish-harakatni bildirib, asosiy fe'ldan oldin **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

shall ko'makchi fe'li I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun; qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **will** ishlatiladi.

E s l a t m a : 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 birgalik da yechamiz.

– When you come to me, we shall solve the problem together.

«to be» va «to have» FE'LLARINING KELASI NOANIQ ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

to be fe'li kelasi noaniq zamonda I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun **shall be**, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **will be** shakliga ega.

Birlik

- | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| I | I shall be | I shall be an engineer in 4 years. |
| II. | You will be | You will be an engineer in 4 years. |
| III. | He will be | He will be an engineer in 4 years. |
| | She will be | She will be an engineer in 4 years. |

Ko'plik

- | | | |
|------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| I | We shall be | We shall be engineers in 4 years. |
| II | You will be | You will be engineers in 4 years. |
| III. | They will be | They will be engineers in 4 years. |

to be fe'lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** ko'makchi fe'lini, qolgan hamma shaxslarda **will** ni egadan oldinga o'tkazish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| I | Shall I be? | Shall I be an engineer in 4 years? |
| II | Will you be? | Will you be an engineer in 4 years? |
| III. | Will he be? | Will he be an engineer in 4 years? |
| | Will she be? | Will she be an engineer in 4 years? |
| | Will it be? | Will it be ready in 2 hours? |

Ko'plik

- | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| I | Shall we be? | Shall we be engineers in 4 years? |
| II | Will you be? | Will you be engineers in 4 years? |
| III. | Will they be? | Will they be engineers in 4 years? |

to be fe'lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** ko'makchi fe'li keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| I | I shall not be | I shall not be an engineer in 4 years. |
| II | You will not be | You will not be an engineers in 4 years. |

- III He will not be He will not be an engineer in 4 years.
 She will not be She will not be an engineer in 4 years.
 It will not be It will not be ready in 2 hours.

Ko'plik

- I We shall not be We shall not be engineers in 4 years.
 II You will not be You will not be engineer in 4 years.
 III They will not be They will not be engineers in 4 years.

Kelasi noaniq zamonda ishlatiladigan payt ravishlar:

tomorrow	– ertaga
in	– keyin
in a week	– bir haftadan keyin
in an hour	– bir soatdan keyin
next week	– kelasi hafta
next year	– kelasi yil
the day after	– ertadan keyin
tomorrow	

to have fe'li kelasi noaniq zamonda I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun **shall have**, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda will have shakliga ega bo'ladi.

Birlik

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| I I shall have | I shall have a book. |
| II You will have | You will have a book. |
| III He will have | He will have a book. |
| She will have | She will have a book. |
| It will have | It will have a nest. |

Ko'plik

- I We shall have We shall have books.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| II You will have | You will have books. |
| III They will have | They will have books. |

to have fe'lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi so'roq shakli I shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** ko'makchi fe'li, qolgan hamma shaxslarda willl ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| I Shall I have? | Shall I have a book? |
| II Will you have? | Will you have a book? |
| III Will he have? | Will he have a book? |
| Will she have? | Will she have a book? |

Ko'plik

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| I Shall I have? | Shall we have books? |
| II Will you have? | Will you have books? |
| III Will they have? | Will they have books? |

to have fe'lining kelasi noaniq zamondagi bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| I I shall not have | I shall not have a book. |
| II You will not have | You will not have a book. |
| III He will not have | He will not have a book. |
| She will not have | She will not have a book. |
| It will not have | It will not have a nest. |

Ko'plik

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| I We shall not have | We shall not have books. |
| II You will not have | You will not have books. |
| III They will not have | They will not have books. |

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My future profession».

enter	– kirmoq
chemistry	– kimyo
mathematics	– matematika
engineer	– muhandis
a builder	– quruvchi
an economist	– iqtisodchi
a translator	– tarjimon
a painter	– rassom
an artist	– artist
an agronomist	– agronom
problems	– muammolar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY FUTURE PROFESSION

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

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

A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the economical problems of every office, town, city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products and etc.

In short, every profession is interesting in its way. This year I've finished the 9th form of the secondary school and entered the Vocational college. After the Vocational college I'm going to continue my studies.

I want to be an engineer. I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lessons a day. We have

chemistry, mathematics, English and other subjects. I hope to be an engineer.

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

a painter, mathematics, an economist, enter, an artist, an engineer, a translator, chemistry, an agronomist, a builder, problems.

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

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

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «Seasons».

seasons	– fasllar
spring	– bahor
summer	– yoz
autumn or fall	– kuz
winter	– qish
weather	– ob-havo
vary	– o`zgarmoq
widely	– keng
North	– Shimol
warm	– iliq
South	– Janub
pleasant season	– yoqimli fasl
enjoy	– rohatlanmoq
nice season	– ajoyib fasl
different sports	– har xil sport turlari
in the open air	– ochiq havoda
vacation	– ta'til

beautiful season	- chiroyli fasl
to like	- yoqtirmoq
leaves	- barglar
tree	- daraxt
yellow	- sariq
rain	- yomg'ir
to get colder	- sovuq tushmoq

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: SEASONS

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

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

pleasant season, seasons, enjoy, spring, nice season, summer, different sports, autumn or fall, yellow, South, rain, to get colder, in the open air, winter, vacation, weather, beautiful season, vary, to like, widely, leaves, North, tree, warm.

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

1. What are the four seasons of a year? 2. When does winter begin? 3. What are the winter months? 4. What is the weather like in winter in the North of our country? 5. When does spring begin? 6. Why does everyone want to go to the country in spring? 7. When does summer begin? 8. What is summer the best season for? 9. When do people often take their vacations? 10. When does autumn begin? 11. What colour are the leaves in autumn? 12. When does it

often rain and the weather get colder?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Bill's friend, a head of the office, wanted to employ a secretary and told his friend Roger about it. A few days later Roger called Bill and recommended a girl. They made an appointment to speak about this girl. They met at the restaurant at dinner time.

- Bill:** – How long have you known that girl? What is her name?
- Roger:** – I've known her for about three years. Her name is Kate.
- Bill:** – How does she look like?
- Roger:** – She is a tall girl. Her eyes are blue and hair is brown. Her face is white and round.
- Bill:** – Speak about her character?
- Roger:** – She is kind-hearted, broad-minded, patient and calm.
- Bill:** – Doesn't she have any bad features of character?
- Roger:** – Of course, she does. She is a little lazy and self-willed.
- Bill:** – Is she punctual?
- Roger:** – I think so.
- Bill:** – Speak about her skills.

- Roger: – She is a professional specialist on computer. She has worked for the company which makes software for computers for a long time. Besides English she knows French, German and Italian.
- Bill: – Roger, I think Kate is the very girl that I need. Thanks a lot for your help.
- Roger: – You are welcome, Bill.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

hour, four, flour, pour, your, court (sud), honour, lour (jahli chiqqan), bourg (kichik shaharcha), mourn (xafa bo'lmoq), sour (nordon), tour.

Exercise 11. 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 college in 5 years.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. I shall be free at 5 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 13. 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 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

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

Exercise 15. Speak about your future profession using the text «My future profession».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «My future profession», «Seasons».

LESSON 4 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) «wor» harf birikmasining o'qilishi
Grammar: a) The Past Continuous Tense
Text: a) MY DAY OFF

b) THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE
SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN.

Dialogue.

wor harf birikmasining o'qilishi

wor harf birikmasi [wEɪ] deb o'qiladi.

world, worm, worth, worship (sig'inish).

**O'TGAN DAVOMLI ZAMON
(THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE)**

to be (was,were) + PARTICIPLE I

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

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

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

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

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

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

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

Birlik

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

Ko'plik

- I We were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - II You were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
 - III They were not reading a book at 12 yesterday.
- Exercise 1.** Learn the new words of the text «My day off».

hurry	– shoshilmoq
anywhere	– qayergadir
day off	– dam olish kuni
anything	– nimadir, baror narsa

week's work	- bir haftalik ish
wake up	- uyg'onmoq
later than usual	- odatdagidan ko'ra kechroq
as soon as	- ... zahoti
jump out	- sakrab turmoq
switch on	- yoqmoq
morning exercises	- ertalabki badan tarbiya mashq-lari
to air the room	- xonani shamollatmoq
window	- deraza
bathroom	- vannaxona
to clean	- tozalamoq
teeth	- tishlar
shave	- soqol olmoq
have a warm shower	- iliq dush qabul qilmoq
tidy up	- yig'ishtirmoq
to get ready	- tayyorgarlik ko'rmoq
wash the dishes	- idish-tovoqlarni yuvmoq
to visit	- tashrif buyurmoq
prefer	- afzal ko'rmoq
country	- qishloq
for instance	- masalan
weather	- havo
summer	- yoz
to swim	- suzmoq (<i>suvda</i>)
river	- daryo
lake	- ko'l
skating	- konkida uchish
theatre	- teatr
exchange	- fikr almashish
opinion	
play or film	- pyesa yoki film

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY DAY OFF

Sunday is a day when I don't hurry anywhere. It's my day off. I can do anything I like after my week's work. On my days off I wake up later than usual. As soon as I wake up, I jump out of bed and switch on the radio. I like music. I like to do my morning exercises to the music. I open the window to air the room and I do morning exercises with my window open. Then I go to the bathroom. There I clean my teeth, shave and have a warm shower. It doesn't take me long to get ready for breakfast. After breakfast I tidy up the room and wash the dishes.

On my day off I often go to visit my friends or sometimes I prefer to go to the country. Today, for instance, I want to go to the country as the weather is fine. I am fond of sports. So in summer on my days off I go for a swim in a river or a lake. In winter I go skiing or skating.

In the evenings I often go to the cinema or to the theatre. On the way home I usually exchange opinions with my friends on the play or film.

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

switch on, morning exercises, to air the room, window, bathroom, clean, teeth, shave, have a warm shower, tidy up, to get ready, wash the dishes, to visit, prefer, country, for instance, weather, summer, swim, river, lake, skating.

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

1. What day is your day off?
2. When do you wake up on your day off?
3. What do you do after waking up?
4. How do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you do in the bathroom?
6. What do you do after breakfast?
7. Where do you often go on your day off?
8. Why do you prefer to go to the country today?

What kind of sports are you fond of? 10. Where do you go in the evenings?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text « The executive branch of the system of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

consolidate	– mustahkamlamoq
executive government	– ijro hokimiyati
according to	– ...ga asosan
several types of bodies	– organlarning bir necha turlari
separate groups	– alohida guruhlar
Supreme and Local executive government	– oliy va mahalliy ijro hokimiyati
scale	– miqyos
Cabinet of Ministers	– Vazirlar Mahkamasi
Local executive government	– Mahalliy ijro hokimiyati
county subdivisions	– hududiy bo'linishlar
general authority	– umumiy vakolat
special authority	– maxsus vakolat
include	– o'z ichiga olmoq
Ministry	– vazirlik
Committee	– qo'mita
Concern	– konsern
Association	– uyushma
departments and boards of Local government	– mahalliy hokimiyatning bo'lim va boshqarmalari
bodies working individually	– yakkaboshchilik asosida ish yurituvchi organlar
bodies working collectively	– kollegial asosda ish yurituvchi organlar
to be elected	– saylanmoq
to be appointed	– tayinlanmoq
above mentioned bodies	– yuqorida qayd qilingan organlar
manage	– boshqarmoq

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
OF THE SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN

Present bodies of executive government were

consolidated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the Constitution there are several types of bodies of executive government. They are divided into separate groups:

1. Bodies of Supreme (Central) and Local executive government. On the scale of the republic Supreme bodies of the executive government are the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Cabinet of

Ministers. Bodies of Local executive government are Hokims in the county subdivisions.

2. Bodies of executive government with general authority and special authority. Executive bodies of general authority are the President of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers and Hokims. With special authority ones include Ministries, Committees, Concerns, Associations and departments and boards of Local governments.

3. Bodies working individually and bodies working collectively. Bodies working individually are the President, Ministers, Hokims, Committees, Concerns, Associations and departments and boards of Local executive government. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the bodies working collectively.

4. Bodies which are elected and appointed. The President of Uzbekistan is elected, the others are appointed.

Complex of above mentioned bodies is a system of the bodies of executive government and this system is managed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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

to be elected, scale, to be appointed, Cabinet of Ministers, manage, abovementioned bodies, Local executive government, county subdivisions, general authority, special authority, include, Ministry, Committee, Concern, Association, departments and boards of Local government.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The executive branch of the system of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

1. What types of bodies of executive government are there according to the Constitution? 2. What do Supreme bodies of the executive government include? 3. What are bodies of Local executive government? 4. What do bodies of executive government with general authority include? 5. What do bodies with special authority include? 6. What do bodies working individually include? 7. What belongs to the bodies working collectively? 8. What bodies are elected? 9. What bodies are appointed? 10. What is a system of the bodies of executive government and who manages this system?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Kate and her friend Ann went to the restaurant on their 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.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

worm, worn, work, worse, worst, worship, wort, worth, workforce, workful, work-hand, worthy, workhouse, sword.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men xonaga kirganimda u o'rtog'i bilan telefonda gaplashayotgan edi. 2. Braunlar oilasi kecha kech soat 8 da mehmon kutayotgan edi. 3. Biz kecha shu payt imtihon topshirayotgan edik. 4. Anna siz kelganingizda televizor ko'rayotgan ekanmi? 5. Jurnalist o'tgan dushanba kuni soat 14 da sportchilardan intervyu olayotgan edi. 6. Men uyga kelganimda onam tushlik tayyorlayotgan edilar. 7. Kasb-hunar kolleji talabalari kecha shu payt kollej sport maydonchasida tennis o'ynayotgan edilar. 8. U kecha soat 10 da qiziqarli film tomosha qilayotgan edi.

Exercise 12. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

ijro hokimiyati organlari, maxsus vakolat, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, kollegial, qo'mita, umumiy vakolat, majmua, ... ga tegishli, boshqarmoq, saylamoq, tayinlamoq, xududiy bo'linishlar.

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

1. Executive bodies of general authority are the President of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers and Hokims. 2. With special authority ones include ministries, sommittees, soncerns, associations and departments and boards of local governments. 3. Bodies working individually are the President, ministers, hokims, sommittees, soncerns, associations and departments and boards of Local executive government. 4. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the bodies working collectively. 5. The President of Uzbekistan is elected, the others are appointed. 6. Complex of abovementioned bodies is a system of the bodies of executive government. 7. This system is managed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 14. Speak about your day off using the text «My day off» and give your own opinion about the executive branch of the system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 15. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 16. Retell the texts «My day off» and «The executive branch of the system of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

LESSON 5 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) al+k, -all harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.
Grammar: a) Interrogative pronouns.
b) Special question.
Text: a) HOLIDAYS.

b) THE PARLIAMENT OF BRITAIN.

Dialogue.

-al+k, -all harf birikmalarining o`qilishi

al harf birikmasi **k** harfidan oldin [O+] tovushini beradi.

talk, chalk, walk

all harf birikmasidagi **a** harfi [O+] tovushini beradi.
all, tall, hall

**SO`ROQ OLMOSHLARI
(INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)**

Ingliz tilida ham o`zbek tilida bo`lganidek so`roq olmoshlari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar:

Who? Kim? Kimni? Kinga?

What? Nima? Qanaqa?

What kind of ...? Qanaka turdagi ...?

Whose? Kimning?

Which? Qaysi?

Where? Qayerda? Qayerga?

When? Qachon?

Why? Nima uchun?

How many? – Nechta? (sanaladigan narsalar uchun)

How much? – Qancha? (sanalmaydigan narsalar uchun)

Whom? – Kinga? Kimni?

**MAXSUS SO`ROQ GAP
(SPECIAL QUESTION)**

So`roq so`z bilan boshlanadigan hamda gapning har bir bo`lagiga alohida-alohida berilgan so`roq gaplarga *maxsus so`roq gap* deyiladi.

Maxsus so`roq gaplarga asosan to`liq javob beriladi.

- Where do you study?
- I study at the Vocational College.

Lekin gapning egasiga va uning aniqllovchisiga berilgan savolga qisqa javob beriladi.

- Who studies at the Vocational College?
- My friend does.

**MAXSUS SO'ROQ GAPDA SO'Z TARTIBI
(WORD ORDER IN THE SPECIAL QUESTION)**

Maxsus so'roq gapda so'z tartibi quyidagicha:

So'roq so'z+Ko'makchi
fe'l+Ega+Kesim+Aniqllovchi+To'ldiruvchi+Hol

What can you say about seasons in Uzbekistan?

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

celebrate	- nishonlamoq
a great pleasure	- katta zavq
New Year	- Yangi yil
see off	- kuzatmoq
see in	- kutmoq
Armed Forces Day	- Qurolli Kuchlar kuni
moslems	- musulmonlar
Memory Day	- Xotira kuni
cemetery	- qabriston
clean the graves	- qabrlarni tozalash
the late	- marhum
remember	- eslamog
lay the table	- dasturxon yozmoq
English-speaking	- ingliz tilida gaplashadigan
countries	mamlakatlar
Veteran's Day	- Veteranlar kuni
official anniversary	- rasmiy sana
World War I	- I jahon urushi

joyful religious celebration	– quvnoq diniy bayram
a major commercial event	– muhim tijorat marosimi
Thanksgiving day	– Minnatdorchilik bildiriladigan kun
English settlers	– inglizlar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text : HOLIDAYS

As many other peoples Uzbek people also have their national holidays. Every year we celebrate many holidays.

Independence Day is one of the great holidays of Uzbek people. This holiday is celebrated on the 1 st of September. People get ready for this holiday with a great pleasure.

Constitution Day, it is celebrated on the 8 th of December and people don't go to work on this day. New Year, this holiday is celebrated on the 31 st of December. This day at night at 12 o'clock people see the old year off and the new year in. The Armed Forces Day of Uzbekistan, it is celebrated on the 14 th of January every year.

Navrus, this holiday is celebrated on the 21 st of March.

Memory appreciate Day, this holiday is celebrated on the 9 th of May. This day people go to the cemeteries, clean the graves of the lates, remember them and lay the table at home.

Besides that, we can also speak about some holidays of English-speaking countries.

Veteran's Day, November 11, is the official anniversary of the end of World War I.

Christmas, December 25, is both a joyful religious celebration and a major commercial event in English-speaking countries.

Thanksgiving, on the fourth Thursday of November. Many offices close for the long weekend. Many businesses are closed only on Thursday. Thanksgiving, one of the most truly American national holidays in the United States, was first celebrated in 162 by English settlers.

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

Armed Forces Day, Veteran's Day, moslems, official anniversary, Memory Day, World War I, a great pleasure, Christmas, New Year, clean the graves, joyful religious celebration, see off, the late, a major commercial event, see in, remember, Thanksgiving, lay the table, English settlers, English-speaking countries.

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

1. What holiday is Independence Day and when is it celebrated? 2. When and how is Constitution Day

celebrated? 3. When and how is New Year celebrated? 4. When is the Armed Forces Day of Uzbekistan celebrated? 5. When is Navrus celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 6. When and how is Memory and Appreciate Day celebrated? 7. When is Veteran's Day celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 8. When is Christmas celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 9. When and how is Thanksgiving celebrated? 10. When and where was Thanksgiving first celebrated?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words 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
Heart of State	– Davlat yuragi
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

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: 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.

Exercise 7. 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 8. 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 does 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?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

- Edward: – Mary, where do you usually spend your summer holidays?
- Mary: – I usually spend my summer holidays in abroad. Last year I went to France with my family and we had a very good time there.
- Edward: – Where are you going on your winter holidays this year?
- Mary: – We are going to the mountains with my friends, because, I like skiing very much. And what about you?
- Edward: – I like to spend my summer holidays at the seaside and winter holidays at home. Because I like swimming and rowing and I don't like to go out in the cold weather.
- Mary: – Now I have a five day holiday and I am going to travel by plane to Italy.
- Edward: – Happy journey, Mary!

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

ball, fall, install, call, calking (qalinlashish), mall (saylgoh), malkin (qo'riqchi), gall-bladder (o't pufagi), pall (yopmoq), hallway (koridor), scallop (toj).

Exercise 11. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Independence Day is one of the great holidays of Uzbek people. 2. This holiday is celebrated on the 1st of September. 3. People get ready for this with a

great pleasure. 4. Constitution Day, it is celebrated on the 8th of December and people don't go to work on this day. 5. New Year, this holiday is celebrated on the 31st of December. 6. Navrus, this holiday is celebrated on the 21st of March. 7. This is a national holiday of moslems. 8. Memory and Appreciate Day, this holiday is celebrated on the 9th of May. 9. Veteran's Day, November 11, is the official anniversary of the end of World War I.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Sizga qanaqa gazetalar yoqadi? 2. Kollejda darslar soat nechada boshlanadi? 3. Siz o'tgan yozgi ta'tilni qayerda o'tkazdingiz? 4. Sizning onangiz qayerda ishlaydi? 5. Ular hozir qaysi matnni tarjima qilishyapti? 6. Siz qayerga ketyapsiz? 7. Siz ingliz tili darslarida nima qilasiz? Siz kim bo'lmoqchisiz?

Exercise 14. Speak about your favorite holidays using the text «Holidays» and speak about the parliament of your country using the text «The British parliament».

Exercise 15. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 16. Retell the texts «Holidays» and «The British parliament».

LESSON 6 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) -ew harf birikmasining o'qilishi
Grammar: a) many/much, few/little, so/too many(much), plenty of/a lot of/a lot so'z va so'z birikmalarining ishlatilishi.
Text: a) SHOPPING.

b) MARKETS.

Dialogue.

-ew harf birikmasining o`qilishi

-ew harf birikmasi **l, r, j**, harflari va **ch** harf birikmasidan keyin [u:] tovushini, qolgan holatlarda esa [ju:] tovushini beradi.

[u:] blew, crew, jewel (qimmatbaho tosh), chew.
[ju:] new, few, stew

**many/much, few/little, so/too many(much),
plenty of/a lot of/a lot
SO'Z VA SO'Z BIRIKMALARINING ISHLATILISHI**

MANY/MUCH – noaniq olmoshlari ko'p ma'nosida qo'llanadi. MANY ko'p ma'nodida sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. MANY qo'llanganda ot va fe'llar ko'plik sonda kelishi mumkin. MUCH ko'p ma'nosida sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi.

MUCH qo'llanganda ot va fe'l birlik sonda ishlatiladi. FEW/LITTLE – noaniq olmoshlari oz, kam ma'nosida qo'llanadi. Bu olmoshlar noaniq artikl bilan birga ishlatilsa **a few** – bir necha, **a little** – bir oz (ozgina) ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

Few – a few, many kabi ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi va **how many?** – nechta? savoliga javob bo'ladi.

Little – a little, much birlikdagi sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi va **how much?** – qancha? savoliga javob bo'ladi.

I have many English books

– Menda ko'p inglizcha kitoblar bor.

He has few friends.

– Uning do'stlari oz (kam).

We have a few friends here.

– Bu yerda bizning bir necha do'stlarimiz bor.

There is much milk in the bottle.

– Shishada ko‘p sut bor.

There is a little bread on the plate.

– Tarelkada bir oz non bor.

so/too many (much)/so many (much) iborasi juda, **too many (much)** iborasi esa juda ko‘p, juda degan ma‘nolarni anglatib, ular darak gaplarda ishlatiladi va **many (much)** ravishlarini aniqlab keladi.

He plays football too much.

I want to see him so much.

plenty of iborasi ko‘p degan ma‘noni anglatib, u ham sanaladigan, ham sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

There are plenty of eggs on the plate.

a lot of iborasi ko‘p degan ma‘noni anglatib, u ham sanaladigan, ham sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

He has a lot of books.

a lot iborasi ko‘p degan ma‘noni anglatib, u ravish vazifasini bajaradi.

He works a lot.

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

shopping	– xarid qilish
both ... and...	– ham ... ham ...
pleasure	– rohat
hate	– juda yomon ko‘rmoq
place orders by	– telefon orqali buyurtma
telephone	qilmok
save	– tejamoq
therefore	– shuning uchun
grow more popular	– mashhur bo‘lib bormoq
housewives	– uy bekalari

together	- birga
generally	- umuman
butcher's	- go'sht do'koni
small joint of beef	- bir oz mol go'shti
greengrocer's	- ko'katlar do'koni
fruiterer's	- mevalar do'koni
eating	- yeyish
apple	- olma
a dozen oranges	- bir qancha apelsin
beans	- loviya
potato	- kartoshka
a good-sized head of sabbage	- yaxshi hajmdagi bir bosh karam
baker's	- non do'koni
bread	- non
fruit-cake	- mevali pirog
wear clothes	- kiyim kiymoq
eat food	- ovqat yemoq
that's why	- shuning uchun
important	- muhim

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: SHOPPING

Shopping can be both a «must» (zarurat) and a pleasure. Those who hate shopping place order by telephone and it saves them a lot of time thier. Ordering food products by telephone is therefore growing more popular. Most housewives would like to see what they are getting for thier money and do thier shopping out themselves.

My friend Alice and I do our shopping together, generally on Saturdays. Last Saturday I went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef and then to the greengrocer's, which is also a fruiterer's for some eating apples and cooking apples, a dozen oranges, beans, potatoes and a good-sized head of cabbage. Then we went to the baker's and paid for the bread

and bought some fruit-cake and half a dozen small cakes.

We all wear clothes and eat food that's why shopping is very important in our life.

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

grow more popular, small joint of beef, housewives, greengrocer's, together, fruiterer's, generally, eating, butcher's, apples, that's why, a dozen oranges, important beans, potatoes, a good-sized, a head of cabbage, baker's, bread, fruit-cake, wear clothes, eat food.

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

1. What can shopping be? 2. How do those who hate shopping do their shopping? 3. What would most housewives like to do? 4. Whom do you do your shopping together with? 5. Where did you go last Saturday? 6. What did you do there? 7. Why is shopping is very important in our life?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text « Markets».

economic relations	– iqtisodiy aloqalar
seller	– sotuvchi
buyer	– xaridor
exchange	– ayirboshlash
by the means of ...	– ... vositasida
market relations	– bozor aloqalari
arrange	– belgilamoq
spontaneously	– stixiyali tarzda
beforehand	– oldindan
unsystematic	– tartibsiz
unknown	– noma'lum
producer	– ishlab chiqaruvchi
systematic	– tartibli
be practiced inconsi-	– ko'r-ko'rona amal qilmoq

derately	
adapt to	– moslashmoq
subject	– sub'yekt
be divided into	– ... ga bo'linmoq
free market	– erkin bozor
ruling position	– hukmron mavqe
monopolized market	– monopollashgan bozor
sheer monopoly	– sof monopoliya
object	– ob'yekt
consumer goods	– iste'mol mollari

labour	– mehnat
means of production	– ishlab chiqarish vositalari
finances	– moliya
intellectual goods	– intellektual mollar

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. MARKETS

Market is economic relations of sellers and buyers formed by exchanging the goods by the means of money.

Market is developed according to two stages:

In the first stage market relations are arranged spontaneously and this stage is called unsystematic.

In the second stage market relations are conducted on the base of laws which are arranged beforehand.

As market relations are arranged spontaneously at the unsystematic stage the market is unknown for a producer.

Systematic stage of market is such a stage, where the characteristic laws for this stage are not practiced inconsiderately. Market relations are adapted to these laws beforehand.

According to the subjects market can be divided into the following:

1. Free market. Here sellers and buyers form majority and none of them has ruling position.

2. Monopolized market. In such market minority of sellers and buyers has ruling position. This market is divided into 3 types:

1. Monopoly competitive market.
2. Oligopolistic market.
3. Sheer monopoly market.

According to the objects market is divided into the following:

1. Market of consumer goods and services.
2. Labour (work) market.
3. Market of means (resources) of production.
4. Market of finances.
5. Market of intellectual goods.

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

economic relations of sellers and buyers, according to, market relations, spontaneously, be arranged beforehand, unsystematic stage, producer, be practiced inconsiderately, subject, free market, majority, ruling position, minority of sellers and buyers.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the next «Markets».

1. What is market?
2. What stages is market developed according to?
3. What stage is the first stage?
4. What stage is the second stage?
5. What types can market be divided into according to the subjects?
6. What can you say about free market?
7. What can you say about monopolized market?
8. What types is monopolized market divided into?
9. What types is market divided into according to its objects?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Alimov has been to London for a year and today he is going to fly back to Tashkent. He has just arrived at Heathrow Airport. He is speaking to a clerk at the check-in desk.

- Alimov: – Can I check in for the flight to Tashkent here?
- Clerk: – Yes, sir. May I have your ticket and passport, please?
- Alimov: – Certainly. Here you are.
- Clerk: – Will you put your luggage on the scales? Oh, it's too heavy. You must pay extra charge, I'm afraid.
- Alimov: – I'll take out a couple of these catalogues then.
- Clerk: – Can you put the luggage on the scales again, sir? It's all right now. You may take your ticket and passport and here is your boarding-pass.
- Alimov: – Thank you.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

grew, blew, new, few, sewer (suv quvuri), shrew, slew (burnoq), snow (qor), strew (sochmoq), threw (muskul), undrew (chekkaga surmoq), brew (qaynatmoq).

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U juda ko'p inglizcha so'zlarni biladi.
2. Bu kitoblardan qaysi biri sizga yoqadi?
3. Ulardan qaysi biri sizning akangiz?
4. Akamning ko'p angliyalik do'stlari bor.
5. Bizning kollejimiz sizga qanchalik yoqdi?
6. Bil o'zbek tili ustida juda ko'p ishlaydi.
7. Bu matnning ko'p so'zlari bizga notanish.
8. Sizning nechta akangiz bor?

Exercise 12. Use the proper pronouns in the brackets.

1. How ... (many, much) time do you have today?

2. These words are too ... (many, much) for me to learn by heart today. 3. I like my native town very ... (many, much). 4. Can you tell us ... (a few, a little) words about your family? 5. You have made ... (a lot of, a lot) mistakes in your dictation. 6. He worked too ... (few, little) to be tired. 7. There is ... (many, much) oil in the bottle. 8. There are ... (many, much) modern buildings in our town.

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

1. Ordering food products by telephone is therefore growing more popular. 2. Most housewives would like to see what they are getting for thier money. 3. I am also a regular customer at one of the big Tashkent stores. 4. We all wear clothes. 5. Then we went together to the baker's. 6. Last Saturday I went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef. 7. There are many types of markets. 8. We are interested in market economy.

Exercise 14. Speak about your shopping using the text «Shopping» and give your own opinion about markets.

Exercise 15. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 16. Retell the texts «Shopping» and «Markets».

LESSON 7 (10 hours)

Phonetics: a) **oa, oy, oi, oo** harf birikmalarining

o'qilishi

Grammar: a) **to have/to have got** so'z va so'z birikmalarining ishlatilishi.

b) **some/any** gumon olmoshlari.

c) Payt predloglari

Text: OLIY MAJLIS. (Supreme Council)

Dialogue.

Chairman of OLIY MAJLIS,
4 deputies

oa, oy, oi, oo harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

(250 deputies)

COUNCIL of

deputies

oa harf birikmasi [ou] deb o'qiladi:

road, coat, boat, loan, soap

oy harf birikmasi [oi] deb o'qiladi:

committees and

commissions of

OLY MAJLIS

oil harf birikmasi [oi] deb o'qiladi:

boil, spoil

oo harf birikmasi [u:] deb o'qiladi:

book, took, look, cook

oo harf birikmasi [u:] deb o'qiladi:

foot, too, soon, spoon

oo harf birikmasi [ū] deb o'qiladi:

blood

Oil deb o'qiladi:
fractions of
deputies of OLIY
MAJLIS

Secretariat of
OLY MAJLIS

to have va to have got CO'Z va SO'Z BIRIKMALARINNG ISHLATILISHI

to have va **to have got** so'z va so'z birikmalari **bor** degan ma'noni anglatadi. **to have got** iborasi ko'pincha og'zaki nutqda ishlatiladi.

I have two brothers.

I have got two brothers.

NOANIQ va GUMON OLMOSHLARI
(INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Noaniq va gumon olmoshlari noaniq shaxs va narsalarni ifodalaydi.

a) SOME va ANY noaniq olmoshlari gapda ot oldidan ishlatilib, uning taxminiy miqdorini, chamasini bildiradi. Bu olmoshlar qo'llanganda ot oldidan artikl ishlatilmaydi. Bulardan **some** – bo'lishli gapda ishlatilib – *bir qancha, bir oz, ozgina, bir nechta, ba'zi* kabi taxminiy miqdor ma'nolarni anglatadi.

I have some English books.

– Menda bir nechta inglizcha kitob bor.

Some students have no English books.

– Ba'zi studentlarda inglizcha kitob yo'q.

ANY – olmoshi esa so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatilib *umuman, qandaydir, birorta* kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi.

Have you any textbook?

– Sizda birorta darslik bormi?

We have not any chairs in our room.

– Xonamizda umuman stullar yo'q.

b) SOME, ANY olmoshlariga va shuningdek **NO** bo'lishsizlik olmoshiga **-body, -one, -thing** so'zlari qo'shilishi bilan qo'shma noaniq va gumon olmoshlari yasaladi. **SOMEBODY, SOMEONE, ANYBODY, ANYONE, NOBODY, NO ONE** olmoshlari faqat shaxsni anglatadi va o'zbek tiliga *kimdir, allakim, birov, hech kim* olmoshlari orqali tarjima qilinadi. Bu olmoshlar ingliz tilida egalik kelishik qo'shimchasi **'s** ni olishi mumkin.

Masalan: *somebody's book* – kimningdir kitobi.

SOMETHING, ANYTHING va **NOTHING** olmoshlari narsalarni ko'rsatib, o'zbek tiliga *nimadir, allanima,*

allanarsa, bir nima, hech nima olmoshlari yordamida tarjima qilinadi.

Somebody is in the room.

– Kimdir xonada turibdi.

Lola has something in her bag.

– Lolaning sumkasida nimadir bor.

Is there anybody in your room? – No, nobody is.

– Xonangizda kimdir bormi? – Yoʻq, hech kim yoʻq.

Is there anything in the bag? – No, there is nothing.

– Sumkada biror narsa bormi? – Yoʻq, hech narsa yoʻq.

PAYT PREDLOGLARI.
(PREPOSITIONS OF TIME)

in – yil fasllari oldida ishlatiladi.

in spring – bahorda

in – kun qismlarini ifodalashda ham ishlatiladi.

in the morning – ertalab

in – oy nomlari oldida ishlatiladi.

in September – Sentyabrda

in – yillardan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

in 1991, in 1998

on – hafta kunlari oldida ishlatiladi.

on Monday

on – sanalardan oldin ham ishlatiladi.

on the 25 th of December

at – vaqtni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

at 4 o'clock

Quyidagi paytni ifodalovchi birikmalar oldida predlog ishlatilmaydi.

last week, (month, year)

this week, (month, year)

next week, (month, year)

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Oliy Majlis».

supreme state representative body	– oliy davlat vakillik organi
put legislative power into practice	– qonun chiqarish hokimiyatini amalga oshirmoq
main essence	– tub mohiyat
the only	– yagona
to be engaged with legislation	– shug'ullanmoq
right	– qonun chiqarish
task	– huquq
	– vazifa
make offers	– takliflar kiritmoq
agenda	– kun tartibi
order of work	– ish tartibi
session	– sessiya
listen to information	– tinglamoq
	– axborot
committees	– qo'mitalar
comissions	– komissiyalar
execution	– ijro
decree	– qaror
organize	– tashkil qilmoq
draft law	– qonun loyihasi
look through document	– ko'zdan kechirmoq
	– hujjat
an initial state	– dastlabki tarzda
staff	– tarkib
deputy	– deputat, o'rinbosar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text : OLIY MAJLIS

In the 76-article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan it was laid down that «being supreme state representative body Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan puts legislative power into practice». Oliy Majlis is a body of parliament with its main essence. Oliy Majlis is the only state body that is

engaged with legislation and has a right of making changes in these laws.

The tasks of Oliy Majlis are the following:

- 1) makes offers for the agenda and order of work of the session of Oliy Majlis;
- 2) listens to the information about work which are done by the committees and commissions of Oliy Majlis and about execution of laws and other decrees of Oliy Majlis;
- 3) organizes plan of work to make draft laws;
- 4) looks through the draft laws and other documents in an initial state according to the offer of Oliy Majlis and others.

STAFF OF OLIY MAJLIS

OLY MAJLIS of THE RU
(250 deputies)

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

supreme state representative body, listen to, put legislative power into practice, information, main essence, committees, only, commission, to be engaged with, execution, legislation, decree, a right, organize, task, draft law, make offers, look through, agenda, document, order of work, an initial state, session.

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

1. What is laid down in the 76-article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan? 2. What kind of body is Oliy Majlis? 3. What are the tasks of Oliy Majlis? 4. What does Oliy Majlis consist of?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember usefull expressions.

DIALOGUE

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: – Our company produces 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.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

joy, boy, joint, food, foot, book, coat, boat, road,
cook, blood, float (parom), groat (kumush tanga),
tooth, coin, point, poison (zahar), poise (muvozanat),
royal.

Exercise 7. Pick out the proper pronoun in the brackets.

1. There is (somebody, anybody) in the room. 2. Is (anybody, someone) absent today? 3. There is not (something, anything) interesting in this book. 4. There is (little, few) water in the bottle. 5. There are (many, much) modern equipments in the laboratory. 6. He has (a little, a few) free time today. 7. Do you know (something, anything) about this event? 8. There is (nobody, anybody) in the lecture hall.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. Many of our students are ill. 2. Most of them are absent today. 3. Have you much or little brown bread at home? – I have much brown bread at home but he has a little. 4. Have the students many or few English books? 5. They have no English books but we have some. 6. Have you any clean notebook? – Yes, I have some.

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences with proper prepositions of time.

1. We don't have lessons summer. 2. Uzbekistan became an independent state ... 1991. 3. The academic year begins the first of September. 4. Our lessons usually begin 8.30 a.m. 5. They don't go to the Institute Sundays. 6. He wasn't a student.... last year. 7. We wereSamarkandlast week. 8. We had 4 exams last winter.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bugun uning siz bilan uchrashishga umuman vaqti yo'q. 2. Ular odatda kollej oshxonasida tushlik qilishadi. 3. Qachon kasal bo'lsam, doimo isitmam chiqadi. 4. Mening bir necha yaqin do'stlarim bor. 5. Kofe ichishni xohlaysizmi? 6. O'rtog'imning onasini tez-tez boshi og'rib turadi. 7. U buyuk kelajak egasi. 8. Men bugun kechki ovqatni yemadim.

Exercise 11. Give your own opinion about Oliy Majlis.

Exercise 12. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 13. Retell the text «Oliy Majlis».

LESSON 8 (10 hours)

Phonetics: a) -ey harf birikmasining o'qilishi
Grammar: a) Participle II.
b) The Present Perfect Tense.
Text: ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.
Dialogue.

-ey harf birikmasining o'qilishi

-ey harf birikmasi [ei] va [i] tovushlarini beradi.

grey, key, bey

SIFATDOSH II (PARTICIPLE II)

Participle II odatda narsaga taalluqli bo'lgan ish-harakatning natijasini ifodalaydi va bu ish-harakat o'zbek tiliga majhul nisbatda tarjima qilinadi.

To'g'ri fe'llarning **Participle II (Past Participle)** shakli fe'lga **-ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.



Masalan:

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle
to write	wrote	written
to make	made	made
to build	built	built
to stand	stood	stood
to do	did	done
to be	was/were	been
to have	had	had
to come	came	come

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMON)

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

to have (have, has) + Participle II

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

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (DARAK SHAKLI)

Singular

- 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.

Plural

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

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

Singular

- 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?

Plural

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

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

Singular

- 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.

Plural

- 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 Present Perfect Tensedagi ishlatiladi.

just	– endigina, hozirgina
never	– hech qachon (inkor gapda)
ever	– qachondir, hech
already	– allaqachon
recently	– yaqinda
lately	– keyingi vaqtlarda
today	– bugun
this year	– shu yil (hafta, oy, ...)
(week, month, ...)	– hali (inkor va so'roq gaplar da)
yet	
several times	– bir necha marta
since	– ... dan beri
for	– davomida
before	– oldin

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?

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Administrative subdivision of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

any country	– har qanday mamlakat
different	– har xil
to provide	– ta'minlamoq
fulfilment	– bajarilish
to aim at	– maqsad qilmoq
establish	– qurmoq
legal state	– huquqiy davlat
change	– o'zgartirmoq
radicallly	– tubdan
differ from ... with	– ... dan ... bilan farq qilmoq
form of working	– ishlash shakli
authority	– vakolat
base one's theory	– asoslanmoq
upon	
principle of division	– bo'linish prinsipi
executive and	– ijro va sud hokimiyati
judge's power	
appear	– paydo bo'lmoq
equal position	– teng mavqe

separate tasks	– alohida vazifalar
need	– ehtiyoj
equal execution	– bir xil ijro
arise	– vujudga kelmoq
therefore	– shuning uchun
public prosecutor's office	– prokuratura
imagine	– tasavvur qilmoq

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

In any country there are different state bodies organized to provide the activity of state and fulfilment of different functions of the state.

As Uzbekistan became independent and aimed at establishing legal state, it has put before itself a task to change the system of state bodies radically.

State bodies differ from one another with their organization, form of working and authority.

The Republic of Uzbekistan based its theories upon the principle of division of power in organizing the state bodies. As a result of this, state bodies, putting the legislative (representative), executive and judge's power into practice appeared. It was laid down that they are independent and have equal position, separate tasks. But in any country need of controlling the equal execution of law arises. Therefore a special body – public prosecutor's office is organized. Public prosecutor's office does not belong to any of the abovementioned bodies. It is an independent state body. The system of state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be imagined by the following way.

SYSTEM OF STATE BODIES

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

equal position, separate tasks, need, equal execution, legal state, change, radically, differ from ... with, arise, therefore, public prosecutor's office, form of working, authority, base one's theory upon, principle of division, executive and judge's power, appear, imagine.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Administrative subdivision of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

1. Why are different state bodies organized in any state?
2. What did Uzbekistan aim at when it was independent?
3. What do state bodies differ from one another with?
4. What did the Republic of Uzbekistan base its theories upon in organizing the state bodies?
5. What kind of state bodies appeared as a result of this?
6. Why is public prosecutor's office organized?
7. How can you imagine the system of state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

- Student: – Mr.Hunt, I have a few questions about the state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
- Mr.Hunt: – What are you interested in?
- Student: – What do state bodies differ from one another with?

- Mr.Hunt: – They differ with their organization, form of working and authority.
- Student: – How did state bodies, putting the legislative (representative), executive and judge's power into practice, appear?
- Mr.Hunt: – Because the Republic of Uzbekistan based its theories upon the principle of division of power in organizing the state bodies.
- Student: – Why is public prosecutor's office organized?
- Mr.Hunt: – I think, in any country need of controlling the equal execution of law arises.
- Student: – Thank you for your information, Mr.Hunt.
- Mr.Hunt: – You are welcome.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

they, gley (yashirincha qaramoq), money, honey, mosey (jo'nab qolmoq), obey, volley.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Kecha olingan telegramma stol ustida turibdi. 2. U hali kollejni tugatmadi. 3. Men hech qachon chet elda bo'lmaganman. 4. U yaqinda chet ellik o'rtog'idan xat oldi. 5. Janob Smit hozirgina keldi. 6. Biz laboratoriya ishini bajarib bo'ldik. 7. Men shu yil o'rta maktabni tugatdim. 8. U bugun darsga kelmadi.

Exercise 8. Translate the following phrases into English.

singan ruchka, tuzilgan lug'at, sozlangan jihoz, yaxshi jihozlangan laboratoriya, tarjima qilingan matn, to'plangan material, qurilgan bino, qazib olingan neft,

tikilgan ko'ylak, ishdan chiqqan lift, yangi ochilgan fakultet, yangi ochilgan kafedra.

Exercise 9. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. The Republic of Uzbekistan based its theories upon the principle of division of power in organizing the state bodies. 2. As a result of this, state bodies, putting the legislative (representative), executive and judge's power into practice, appeared. 3. It was laid down that they are independent and have equal position, separate tasks. 4. But in any country need of controlling the equal execution of law arises. 5. Therefore a special body – public prosecutor's office is organized. 6. Public prosecutor's office does not belong to any the abovementioned bodies. 7. It is an independent state body. 8. The system of state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan must be imagined by the following way.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. As Uzbekistan became independent and aimed at establishing legal state, it has put before itself a task to change the system of state bodies radically. 2. In any country there are different state bodies organized to provide the activity of state and fulfilment of different functions of the state. 3. State bodies differ from one another with thier organization, form of working and authority. 4. The Republic of Uzbekistan based its theories upon the principle of division of power in organizing the state bodies.

Exercise 11. Give your own opinion about Administrative subdivision of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 12. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 13. Retell the text «Administrative subdivision of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

LESSON 9 (8 hours)

- Phonetics: a) a+st, a+sk, a+ft, a+ss harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.
- Grammar: a) It is difficult (..., ...) to», «My task (...) is to» konstruksiyalari.
b) GERUND.
- Text: MECHANISM OF MARKET.
- Dialogue.

a+st, a+sk, a+ft, a+ss, a+sp harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

a+sk, a+st, a+ft, a+ss, a+sp harf birikmalari [a:] tovushini beradi.

task, fast, raft, class, grass, grasp

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti.

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti biror ish harakatning sifatini ajratib ko'rsatish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu oborotdan keyin har doim infinitiv ishlatiladi.

It is difficult to translate this text for me.

It is important to discuss this problem.

It is necessary to be in time for the lessons.

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **is** ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Bunday gaplar shaxsi topilmas gaplar

bo'lganligi sababli, ingliz tilida ularning egasi **it** hisoblanadi.

Is it difficult to translate this text for you?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

Is it important to discuss this problem?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

Is it necessary to be in time for the lessons?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti ishlatilgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli esa **is** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

It is not difficult to translate this text for me.

It is not important to discuss this problem.

It is not necessary to be in time for the lessons.

«My task (...) is to» KONSTRUKSIYASI

My task (...) is to konstruksiyasi biror kishi yoki predmetning vasifasini (maqsadini) ajratib ko'rsatish uchun qo'llanidi. Bu iboradan keyin har doim infinitiv ishlatilib, u qo'shma ot kesimning bir qismi vazifasini bajaradi.

Our task is to study well.

My aim is to enter the institute.

My task (...) is to ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq shakli is ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Is your task to study well?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

My task (...) is to ishlatilgan gaplarning inkor shakli esa **is** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

My task is not to miss the lessons.

G E R U N D (GERUNDIY)

Gerundiy – fe'lining shaxssiz shakli bo'lib, u ham ot, ham fe'l xususiyatiga egadir. Fe'lining bu shakli o'zbek tilidagi fe'l negiziga -sh (-ish) qo'shimchasi qo'shilib yasalgan harakat nomiga o'xshaydi.

Gerundiy – ish-harakat yoki jarayonning nomini ifodalaydi. Gerundiy fe'l negiziga **-ing** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Gerundiy ot singari o'zidan oldin egalik olmoshi yoki qaratqich, yoxud umunkelishikdagi ot orqali ifodalangan aniqllovchiga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

I know of your working much.

Men sizning ko'p ishlashingizni bilaman.

Gerundiy predlog bilan ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

He insisted on doing it quickly.

U bu ishni tez bajarishda turib oldi.

Gerundiy oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, uning ko'plik shakli ham yo'q.

Gerundiyning gapdagi vazifalari

1. Ega:

Reading is useful.

O'qish foydalidir.

2. Qo'shma kesimning ot qismi:

Speaking without thinking is shooting without aim.

O'ylamasdan gapirish maqsadsiz otishdir.

3. Vositali to'ldiruvchi:

We think of compiling a dictionary
Biz lugʻat tuzish haqida oʻylayapmiz.

4. Aniqlovchi vazifasida kelganda gerundiy odatda **of**
yoki **for** predlogi bilan qoʻllanadi:

He likes this way of living.
Unga shunday hayot tarzi yoqadi.
5. Predlogli hol boʻlib kelishi mumkin:

After having my breakfast, I'll go to the Institute.
Nonushta qilgach, men institutga boraman.

6. Gerundiy qoʻshma ot tarkibiga kirishi mumkin.
Masalan:

writing-table – yozuv stoli
reading-room – oʻquv zali

7. Quyidagi feʼllardan keyin har doim gerundiy
ishlatiladi:

complete – tugatmoq, toʻldirmoq

They completed compiling the educational textbook.

consider – hisoblamoq, deb oʻylamoq

I consider this book being useful.

finish – tugatmoq

The scientist finished working on this problem.

mention – eslatmok

He mentioned me solving this equation.

discuss – muhokama qilmoq

They discussed conducting the lessons on Tuesdays.

enjoy – rohatlanmoq

I enjoy listening to a music.

recommend – tavsiya qilmoq

He was recommended getting a job in this office.

regret – afsuslanmoq

I always regret having acted in this way.

stop – toʻxtatmoq

They stopped taking advantage of him.

suggest – taklif qilmoq

They suggested me going to the USA with them.

8. Quyidagi iboralardan keyin ham gerundiy ishlatiladi:

can't help – biron ishni qilmasdan turolmaslik

He can't help laughing.

count on – ... ga umid qilmoq, mo'ljallamoq

We counted on his helping.

forget about – biror narsani unutmoq

He forgot about inviting her to the party.

get through – tugatmoq

The students got through discussing the problem.

insist on – ... da turib olmoq

The teacher insisted on finishing the course papers that day.

keep on – davom ettirmoq

They kept on asking questions.

look forward to – sabrsizlik bilan kutmoq

I look forward to having a rest.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Mechanism of market».

characteristic mechanism of development

– rivojlanishning o'ziga xos mexanizmi

prosperous and peaceful life

– to'q va xotirjam hayot

authority among people

– kishilar orasida obro'

provision of economic incentives

– iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish

call

– undash

compulsion

– majburlash

economic activity

– iqtisodiy faollik

economic duty

– iqtisodiy majburiyat

for instance

– masalan

competition

– raqobat

make

– majbur qilmoq

mechanism of market

– bozor mexanizmi

benefit

– foyda

loss	– yo`qotish, zarar
expenses	– xarajatlar
winning and losing	– yutuq va mag`lubiyat
prices	– narx-navo
competition and agreement	– raqobat va kelishuv
taxes and subsidies	– soliqlar va subsidiyalar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MECHANISM OF MARKET

Market economy has its characteristic mechanism of development, it is based on realizing such stimulus as prosperous and peaceful life of people, having authority among people, having his (her) place in the life and many others.

Mechanism of market is a mechanism of provision of economic incentives. There is a call and even there is compulsion to economic activity in this mechanism, it is not an administrative compulsion, but it is an economic duty. For instance, competition makes everybody work well.

As mechanism of market is economic, such thing as benefit and loss, expenses, winning and losing, prices, competition and agreement, taxes and subsidies are widely used.

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

characteristic mechanism of development, authority among people, prosperous and peaceful life, provision of economic incentives, make, call, mechanism of market, compulsion, benefit, economic activity, loss, economic duty, expenses, for instance, winning and losing, competition, prices, competition and agreement, taxes and subsidies.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Mechanism of market».

1. What is mechanism of development of market economy based on? 2. What mechanism is mechanism of market? 3. What is there in the mechanism of market? 4. Why are such things as benefit and loss, expenses, winning and losing, prices, competition and agreement, taxes and subsidies widely used in the mechanism of market?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Two students are sitting in the lecture hall and discussing the mechanism of market.

Ann: – Bill, What is mechanism of development of market economy based on?

Bill: – I know such information that it is based on realizing prosperous and peaceful life of people.

Ann: – What do you think about mechanism of market?

Bill: – Mechanism of market is a mechanism of provision of economic incentives. Oh, the bell's gone, the lesson's begun. Let's continue our discussion after the lesson.

Ann: OK, Bill. Thanks a lot.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

ask, last, past, fast, vast, cast, fastland (qit'a), nasty.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U kasb-hunar kollejiga o'qishga kirganidan afsus qilmaydi. 2. Men kollejga bormasdan turolmayman. 3. Talabalar o'quv yilining boshlanishini sabrsizlik bilan kutdilar. 4. Gapirishni to'xtating. 5. O'qituvchi savollarga javob yozib kelishni talabalarga eslatdi. 6. Men birorta yaxshiroq kitob topib o'qish haqida

o'ylayapman. 7. Anna dengiz bo'yida dam olishdan rohatlanadi. 8. Bizning oilamiz yozgi ta'tilni sabrsizlik bilan kutayapti.

Exercise 8. Translate the following phrases into English.

bozor iqtisodiyoti, rivojlanish mexanizmi, iqtisodiy faollik, foyda va zarar, taklif kiritmoq, qonunlarning ijrosi, qonun loyihalari, davlat organlari, nazorat ehtiyoji.

Exercise 9. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. Market economy has its characteristic mechanism of development. 2. Mechanism of market is a mechanism of provision of economic incentives. 3. State bodies differ from one another with their organization, form of working and authority. 4. Uzbekistan based its theories upon the principles of division of power in organizing the state bodies. 5. Firms buy resources and use paid services to run their activity.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bu firmaning asosiy maqsadi mamlakatda soat ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirishdir. 2. Bu kitobni o'qish mening vazifam. 3. Vatanga sodiq bo'lish va ota-onamizga yordam berish bizning vazifamizdir. 4. Talabalarning vazifasi yaxshi o'qish. 5. Kollejning asosiy maqsadi malakali mutaxassislar yetishtirishdir. 6. Bu kitobning asosiy maqsadi o'quvchilarga ingliz tilidan to'la bilim berish. 7. Irodaning maqsadi Prezident kubogida g'oliblikni qo'lga kiritishdir. 8. Sizga yordam berish mening vazifam.

Exercise 11. Give your own opinion about mechanism of market.

Exercise 12. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 13. Retell the text «Mechanism of market».

LESSON 10 (10 hours)

Phonetics: a) -tion, -sion, -cien, -cian, cial harf
birikmalarining o`qilishi.

Grammar: a) The use of the articles with geographical
names.

b) The Passive Voice.

c) Clauses with who, that, which, where,
olmoshlari

Text: SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Dialogue.

**-tion, -sion, -cien, -cial, -cian harf birikmalarining
o`qilish qoidalari**

-tion harf birikmasi [Sn] deb o`qiladi.
revolution, tradition

-sion harf birikmasi [Zn] deb o'qiladi.
television, division

-cien harf birikmasi [SI] deb o'qiladi.
ancient

-cial harf birikmasi [Sn] deb o'qiladi.
special

-cian harf birikmasi [Sl] deb o'qiladi.
physician

ARTIKLNING GEOGRAFIK NOMLAR OLDIDA ISHLATILISHI

1. Aniqllovchi so'z va turdosh ot birikmasidan tashkil topgan geografik nomlar oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

the British Empire, the Pacific Ocean, the United States

2. Agar geografik nom aniqllovchi so'z va atoqli ot birikmasidan tashkil topgan bo'lsa u holda artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Eastern Europe, Central Asia

3. Quyidagi mamlakat, joy va shaharlar nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Songo, the Transvaal, the Netherlands, the Argentine, the Hague.

4. Daryo nomlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

the Amu-Darya, the Syr-Darya, the Neva

5. Tog' tizmalari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.
the Alps, the Apennines

6. Orol guruhlari oldida aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

the West Indies, the Azores.

7. Bitta so'zdan tashkil topgan mamlakat va shahar nomlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Uzbekistan, France, Tashkent

8. Amerika shtatlari oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Ohio, Calofornia, Texas.

MAJHUL NISBAT

(THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Majhul nisbatda fe'ldan anglashilgan ish harakat ijrochiga emas, balki ega vazifasida kelgan ob'yektga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Bu nisbat **to be** ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli zamoni hamda mustaqil fe'lining o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (Past Participle) yordamida yasaladi. Bu konstruksiya ba'zi davomli zamonlardan tashqari hamma fe'l zamonlarida ishlatiladi.

The text is translated – Matn tarjima qilinadi.

The text was translated – Matn tarjima qilindi.

The text will be translated – Matn tarjima qilinadi.

Majhul nisbatda ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs ma'lum bo'lsa, u by – tomonidan predlogi orqali ifodalanadi. Lekin ish-harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs gapda to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi. Ba'zan to'ldiruvchi boshqa predlog bilan ham kelishi mumkin.

The text was translated by Karim.

– Matn Karim tomonidan tarjima qilindi.

The letter was written with a pen.

– Xat ruchka bilan yozilgan.

Who, That, Which, Where olmoshlari

Who, that, which olmoshlari aniqlovchi ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda iùlatiladi. Ular bu holatda bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

The man who was here yesterday is a painter.
I have found the book that I was looking for.
The letter which I received from him yesterday is very important.

Where olmoshi esa o'rin ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ishlatiladi. U bu holatda bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

The student went where the teacher sent him.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Success in business».

to succeed	– muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq
require	– talab qilmoq
know-how	– nou-xau
secret of production	– ishlab chiqarish siri
meet	– javob bermoq, mos kelmoq
regularly	– doimiy ravishda
personal relations	– shaxsiy aloqalar
to involve in	– ... ga jalb etmoq
means	– moddiy imkoniyatlar
to supply	– ta'minlamoq
continuity	– uzluksizlik
quickness	– tezkorlik
customer	– xaridor
besides that	– bundan tashqari
determination	– qat'iylik
diligence	– tirishqoqlik
risk	– tavakkalchilik
to take a responsibility	– mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olish
to aim	– o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'yish
efficiency	– samaradorlik
quality	– sifat

**Āāāīāāā Māāēpāā Ēāāāēēīīāīā
Ņāēēōīāā Ēīēēā ¥āñāīīāīā**

ĒĪĀĒĒÇ ÒÈÈÈ

II ³ èñì

Ēāñā-μōīāð ēīēēāæēāðē ó+óī
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Īóμāððēð Ā. Øīēēðīāā
Òāóī. Īóμāððēð Ó. Ēēī
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Īōñāμēμ Ø. Īðēīíāā
Ēīīīúþòāðāā òāé,ðēīā+ē Ý. Ēēī

Òāðēðāā áāðēēāē 28.05.2001. Āīñēðāā ðóμñāð ýðēēāē 2.08.2001.
Āē+ēìē 846108^{1/32}. Øāððēē á.ð. 5,04 Īāðð. ò. 5,0. Īōñμāñē 15000.
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Òīðēāíò, 700129, Īāāīēē 30. Īāðð ¹ 128-2001.

μçāāēēñðīí Ðāñīóāēēēāñē Āāāēāð Īāðāóíð ³´īēðāñē
1-āīñīāðīīāñēāā āīñēēāē. 700002. Òīðēāíò, Ņā²āíí ē´+āñē,
1-āāðē ē´+ā, 2-óé.

planning	– rejalashtirish
watching	– kuzatuv
persuade	– ko'ndirish
proceeding from	– kelib chiqqan holda
ability	– qobiliyat
suitable	– mos
to make right	– to'g'ri xulosa chiqarish
conclusion	
mistake	– xato

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

In order to succeed in business it is required to know the following:

- know-how – knowledge about the secret of production;
- to produce the goods meeting the demand and adapt to it regularly;
- to arrange personal relations;
- to know how to involve all means in the production of products;
- to supply continuity and quickness in realizing the order of the customers.

Besides that, the followings are also important in business:

- initiative;
- determination and diligence;
- risk;
- to take a responsibility;
- to aim the efficiency and quality;
- planning and watching;
- ability of persuading other people and setting regulations.

In order to succeed in business one must work proceeding from his ability, act in the branch which is suitable for him, make right conclusion of his and other people's mistakes.

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

efficiency, secret of production, quality, meet, planning, regularly, watching, personal relations, persuade, to involve in, proceeding from, means, ability, to supply, suitable, continuity, quickness, customer, besides that, determination, diligence, risk, to take a responsibility, to aim.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Success in business».

1. What is required in order to succeed in business?
2. What else is also important in business?
3. What must one do in order to succeed in business?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember the useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

The manager is answering to the questions of a journalist.

- Journalist: – I want to ask you a few questions about success in business.
- Manager: – You are welcome.
- Journalist: – What is required to succeed in business?
- Manager: – I think, know-how – knowledge about the secret of production and producing the goods meeting the demand are important.
- Journalist: – Do you think that is enough for success?
- Manager: – Besides that, businessmen must arrange personal relations, know how to involve all means in the production of products and supply continuity

and quickness in realizing the order of the customers.

Journalist: – What else is important for success?

Manager: – In order to succeed in business one must work proceeding from his ability, act in the branch which is suitable for him, make right conclusion of his and other people's mistakes.

Journalist: – That's all I wanted to ask you. Thanks.

Manager: – Not at all.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

official, social, facial, racial, ancient, sufficient, artificial, proficiency, beautician, politician, mathematician, television, provision, physician, discussion, commission, connection, attention, question, production, relation, regulation.

Exercise 7. Use the proper form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. The building (to built) by experienced builders last year. 2. Our college (to found) in 1999. 3. The students (to teach) by the high qualified teachers. 4. The first computers (to create) in 1945 in America. 5. They (to give) different tasks every day. 6. In Uzbekistan about 4 million tons of cotton (to gain) every year. 7. This apparatus (to install) by the engineer last week. 8. Many academic liceys (to open) during the years of Independence.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bizning kollej 1997 yilda tashkil qilingan. 2. Uning akasini yaqinda ish yuzasidan chet elga yuborishdi. 3. Bu kitobni sevib o'qishadi. 4. Bu mashina UZDAEWOO qo'shma korxonasi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. 5. Kecha bizning kollejimizga kompyuter olib kelishdi. 6.

Bu asbob fiziklar tomonidan yaratilgan. 7. U kollejga yuqori bal bilan qabul qilindi. 8. Sizni pastda kutishayпти.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. The delegation that was here yesterday is from America. 2. Our representative who came to Bukhara last week will return to Tashkent at the end of the month. 3. I have been to the place recently where I first met him. 4. Did you read the book which I gave you last week? 5. The students who are listening to a lecture in that hall are from Tashkent. 6. A letter that is written with pencil is difficult to read. 7. We have received a letter which contains interesting information. 8. The director of our college, who is a highly educated man, speaks several foreign languages.

Exercise 10. Use article where it is necessary.

British Channel, Sahara Desert, South America, Thames, Italy, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, Persian Gulf, South Africa, Mississippi.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the clauses with who, that, which, where.

1. YAqinda ochilgan kollej 300 o`ringa ega. 2. Biz kecha kutib olgan professor Amerikalik. 3. Biz ikki yil oldin yashagan uy daryo bo`yida joylashgan edi. 4. Men Buxoroga birinchi kelgan kunimni juda yaxshi eslayman. 5. Dengiz bo`yida yashaydigan bolalar yoshligidanoq suzishni o`rganishadi. 6. Biz kecha muhokama qilgan masala juda muhimdir. 7. Skameykada o`tirgan kishi uning akasi. 7. Devorda osiqlik turgan rasmlar Repin tomonidan chizilgan.

Exercise 12. Give your own opinion about success in business.

Exercise 13. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 14. Retell the text «Success in business».

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Ä13

Gadoyeva M.I., Sayitova K.X.

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