



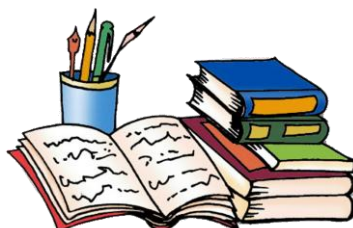
Namangan Davlat Universiteti

Leksika – stilistika
kafedrasi

Fizika-matematika fakulteti talabalari uchun

ingliz tili fanidan

o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma



Namangan - 2008

Ushbu ukuv kullanma «Leksika-stilistika» kafedrasida muxokama qilingan (Bayonnoma №___) va NamDu o'quv – uslubiy kengashining «_____» 2008 yil №__sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan.

Tuzuvchi: Abdullayeva N.
Taqrizchi: Filologiya fanlari nomzodi
R.Karimov
Ma'sul muxarrir: Filologiya fanlari doktori
professor N.Otajanov

So'z boshi

Ushbu o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarining fizika-matematika fakulteti I-boskich talabalarining ingliz tili darslari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib ,asosan amaliy mashg'ulotni o'z ichiga olgan. Har bir Lesson 8-soatga rejalashtirilgan. Har bir dars leksika, grammatika, fonetika mavzularini o'z ichiga olgan va mustaxkamlash uchun misollar mashqlarda yoritib berilgan.

Lesson I.

I. Text: About myself.

II. Phonetics: The English alphabet.

III. Grammar: Sentence order.

IV. Lexics: Word study.

About myself.

I am a student. My name is Ali. I am nineteen years old. I get up at 7 in the morning. I wash, dress and have my breakfast. After breakfast I go to the University. My lessons begin at half past 8 o'clock. At the lessons I read and write. After lessons I go to my house. I live with my family. Our family is not so large. They are my father, mother, sister and a little brother. My father is a doctor. He works in his private hospital. My mother is a nurse. She works with my father. They have two other helpers. My sister is a teacher. She graduated from our university a year ago and now she works at school. She has married and has a son. My little brother is in ninth form. He wants to be a doctor as our parents. He reads much in order to enter the Institute. I have much work at home. Everyday I help my parents and then do my homework. My hobby is tennis. In my free time I like to play tennis.

The new words.

To get up – turmoq

To wash – yuvinmoq

To dress –kiyinmoq

Breakfast –nonushta

At half past 8 -8 yarim

So –bunchalik, shunday, u

qadar

To work –ishlamoq

Little –kichkina

Private –xususiy

Nurse –hamshira

Another –boshqa
Helper –yordamchi
To graduate from – tugatmoq
(oliy o’q. yurt)
A year ago –bir yil avval
To have married –turmushga
chiqmoq
As –xuddi, kabi, o’xshash

Parents –ota-ona
In order to -..... uchun
To enter –kirmoq
Then –so’ng, keyin
Free time –bo’sh vaqt

The English alphabet

A[ai]	N[en]
B[bi:]	O[ou]
C[si:]	P[pi:]
D[di:]	Q[kju]
E[i:]	R[a:]
F[ef]	S[es]
G[dZi:]	T[ti:]
H[eitʃ]	U[ju:]
I[ai]	V[vi:]
J[dZei]	W[dabl ju:]
K[kei]	X[eks]
L[el]	Y[vai]
M[em]	Z[zet]

Exercise:1 Spell the words.

Exercise-book, writer, usually, baby, speak, may, standing, letters,
English, sister, dictation, nurse ,spell, lesson, read, try,go,box.

Exercise: 2. Read the words and count the letters and phonemes:

Good, now, yes, how, what, trees, morning, Ann, brother, meet, these, benches, gymnastic, dish, tell.

Exercise: 3 Translate the sentence:

1) I am a student. 2) We go to school. 3) The teacher speaks English.
4) This is a book. 5) She is a doctor. 6) We see a new flat. 7) Pupils have many books. 8) A man meets his friend.

Exercise: 4. Translate the sentences.

1) Look at the blackboard. 2) Open your book please. 3) Close the door. 4) Put the cup. 5) Read the note. 6) Write a sentence.

Exercise: 5. Make up sentences by putting in the sentence order.

1) It, take, please. 2) Go, they, to, school. 3) Live, we, Samarqand, in.
4) Up, Stand, please. 5) Go, please, home. 6) Book, this, take.
7) Write, I, book, my. 8) Write, book, my.

Exercise: 6. Write the words after the teacher's spelling.

b-a-g, g-o-o-d, E-n-g-l-i-s-h, m-o-r-n-i-n-g, h-a-v-e, h-o-u-s-e, m-a-n.

Exercise: 7. Translate the sentences according to "It is ..."

1) It is a book. 2) It is a lamp. 3) It is a yellow cap. 4) It is a red tie.
5) Is it a bag? 6) Is it a pencil? 7) Is it a map? 8) Is it your letter?

Lesson 2.

I. Text: Students of our University.

II. Phonetics: Reading of vowels for the 1st and 2nd type of syllable.

III. Grammar: Article.

IV. Lexics: Word study.

Our University

Students are very happy people because they are always busy with their study. There are about four thousand students in our University. They study in different faculties. They are divided into full-time university students and part-time students. University teaching combines lectures given by professors, readers, or lecturers, practical classes and small group teaching in seminars or tutorials. Students have two terms of about 14 weeks in each year. They have scores and the examinations are held at the end of each term. In the 3rd and 4th courses students spend their several weeks at schools on teaching practice. They learn the use of different ways of teaching. After graduating from our University some students want to continue their studying. They stay to take degree of master. The study system is the same with the degree of Bachelor one. Our University has many lecture halls, classrooms and number of laboratories. They all are comfortable. A big hall of residence is used by students. They live there friendly. There are many little libraries in each faculty and besides this; there is a large university library. There are many scientific books and literatures there. Students spend a lot of time together friendly.

The new words

To be busy – band bo'lmoq	To learn – o'rganmoq
Different – turli xil	To use – foydalanmoq
To divide – bo'linmoq	To continue – davom ettirmoq
Full-time students – kunduzgi bo'lim	Degree of Master – magistrlik darajasi
Part-time student – sirtqi bo'lim talabasi	Degree of Bachelor – bakalavrlik darajasi
To combine – to'planmoq	The same – xuddi
Practical classes – amaliy mashg'ulotlar	Lecture halls – ma'ruza zallari
Tutorial – yakka tartibdagi darslar	Comfortable – qulay
Term – smestr	Hall of residence – yotoqxona
Course – kurs	Library – kutubxona
Several - bir necha	Scientific – ilmiy
Score – ball	Literature – adabiyot
	To spend – sarflamoq
	Together – birgalikda

Exercise:1. Find the word combinations from the text.

1. turli xil fakultetlarda.
2. bir necha hafta maktabda
3. seminarlarda va yakka tartibda
4. ko'p kichik kutubxonalar
5. sirtqi bo'lim talabalari
6. magistrlik darajasini olmoq

Exercise: 2. Read the words.

1. bag, black, Ann, man, make, pane, same, came.
2. pen, hen, let, bed, me, be, Pete, he.

3. sit, his, is, ill, pine, tie, nine, time.
4. not, hot, lock, spot, no, open, sofa, note.
5. but, nut, sun, duck, tune, due, cube, student.
6. myth, my.

Exercise: 3 Read and explain the reading of vowels.

Cup, cube, wink, wine, wave, sell, actor, wig, rung, pet, lot, lie, bone, mine, mane, visit, wife, flat, pupil, she, black, go.

Exercise: 4 Put the articles.

1) Tom is ... good boy. 2) This is exercise- book. It is ...white exercise- book. 3) I am doctor. I'm at home now. This is my room. room is large and clean. 4) Please open that book at ... page two and read text 6. 6) This is ... text. ... text is long.

Exercise: 5. Put in the articles “a”, “an” or “the”.

- I. a) This house is very nice. Has it got ... garden?
b) It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in ... garden.
c) I like living in this house but it's a pity that ... garden is so small.
- II. a) Can you recommend ... good restaurant.
b) We had dinner in ... most expensive restaurant in town.
- III. a) There isn't ... airport near us.
b) Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to ... airport?

Exercise: 6. Translate the text paying attention to the articles.

Men studentman. Men ko'p kitob o'qiyman. Men o'qigan kitoblar fizika fani to'g'risida. Men kitoblarni do'stlarimdan yoki kutubxonadan olaman. Fizika kitoblari men uchun juda qiziqarli.

Exercise: 7. Translate into Uzbek.

- 1) There is a blackboard in our classroom.
- 2) There are English books on the table.
- 3) There is an apple on the plate.
- 4) There is a pen, a pencil, a note-book in my bag.
- 5) Are there phones in that room?
- 6) Is there an interesting story in this book?

Exercise: 8. Translate into English.

- 1) Stol ustida ko'p kitoblar bor.
- 2) Fizikada qonunlar bor.
- 3) Bizning universitetda ikkita kutubxona bor.
- 4) Sumkamda bitta ruchka bor. Uni ol.
- 5) Xonada lampa, stollar, stullar bor.
- 6) Bolaning qo'lida o'yinchoq bor.
- 7) Idishda sut bor.
- 8) Tokchada gullar bor.

Exercise:9. Spelling dictation.

Nina

Nina is five. She has a father and a mother. Nina has no sister, she has a brother. Her brother lives in Tashkent. He is a student. In summer he comes to see his parents. Nina is glad to see her brother.

Lesson 3.

I. Text. Physics.

II. Phonetics. Reading of vowels in the 3rd and 4th type of syllables.

III. Grammar. Plural form of nouns. Preposition.

IV. Lexics. Word study.

Physics.

Physics is the science studying various phenomena in nature. Its object is to determine exact relations between physical phenomena. Physics is divided very naturally into two great branches, experimental and theoretical physics. The task of the former is to make observations and carry out experiments on the basis of the experimental facts. Theoretical physics is to formulate laws and predict the behavior of natural phenomena. Every law is based on experiments; therefore it is important that experiments be done very accurately. It was the study of natural phenomena that made it possible to formulate various laws. There are still a lot of problems to be solved. Scientists all over the world are doing their best to find answers to numerous yet unknown phenomena.

The new words.

Various – turli xil

Phenomena – ko'rinish, ajoyib ko'rinish

Nature – tabiat

To determine – aniqlashtirmoq

Exact – aniq

Relation –aloqa, qarindosh
Task – vazifa
Observation – kuzatish
To carry out – o'tkazmoq
To formulate– formulalashtirmoq
Predict – oldindan aytmoq
Behavior – rejim, bir xildalik
Therefore – shuning uchun
Important – muxim
To solve – xal qilmoq
Scientist – olim
Yet – xali

Exercise: 1. Read the words.

- 1) car, park, care, fare.
- 2) for, horse, more, score
- 3) her, term, here, mere
- 4) bird, first, fire, tired
- 5) myrtle, byre, gyre.
- 6) fur, burn, pure cure.

Exercise: 2. Write after spelling.

Land, lamp, fact, space, made, gave, state, came, same, park, card, care, stare, got, job, spot, stop, note, role, whole, force, form, more, store, best, rest, mete, term, here, such, much, mute, cube, turn, burn, cure, pure, rich, time, wine, first, bird, fire, wire.

Exercise: 3. Put the prepositions “with, from, in, on, into, at, to”

- 1) Please take the book ... the table.
- 2) Put your book ... your bag.

- 3) The black pen is ... the exercise book and the brown pen is ... that book.
- 4) My friend is ... hospital.
- 5) Take this cup and fill it ... water.
- 6) The teacher is ... the table.
- 7) Come home ... 5 o'clock.
- 8) Go ... the blackboard.

Exercise: 4. Make up sentence using the prepositions “out of, from, by, on, at, into”

Exercise: 5. Translate into English.

- 1) Ko'chada biz studentlarni ko'ryapmiz.
- 2) Oshxonada ko'p stollar bor.
- 3) Men universitetga har kuni boraman.
- 4) Student ingliz tilini kitobdan o'rganadi.
- 5) U yerga men ertalab boraman.
- 6) Kembrijda men fizikani yaxshi o'qidim.
- 7) U laboratoriyada ko'p ishlaydi.
- 8) Do'stim kanikulni ota-onasi bilan birga o'tkazadi.

Exercise: 6. Make plural form of nouns.

a glass, a bench, a dish, a dress, a baby, a lady, a tie, a city, a day, an army, a bed, a test, a bag, a match, a page.

Exercise: 7. Complete the sentences with the following nouns: “day, letter, photograph, language, air, country”.

- 1) I have my camera but I don't take
- 2) There are ... in a week.

- 3) I am not very good at writing ...
- 4) I am ill. I need some fresh ...
- 5) Do you speak any foreign
- 6) Jane travels a lot, she has been to many....

Exercise: 8. Translate the sentences:

- 1) I think you have much time to read.
- 2) I think they go home.
- 3) I think you are right.
- 4) I think Olim is ill.
- 5) I think she is absent.
- 6) I think every body come in time.

Exercise: 9. Translate into English.

- 1) O'ylashimcha bu yaxshi kino.
- 2) Yaxshi so'zlarni yod olgansiz deb o'ylayman.
- 3) Fikrimcha ular noxaq.
- 4) Meni o'ylashimcha bu matn juda qiyin.
- 5) Siz fizika qonunlarini yaxshi bilasiz deb o'ylayman.
- 6) Manimcha , ular bugun keladilar.

Exercise: 10. Make up the dialogue.

1. In the street. (Hello, I am fine, I come from Toshkent, Yes ,OK)
2. At home .(Hi, I come , of course, help, thank you.)
3. During the lesson (Do you..., I have much..., OK ,I do.)

Lesson 4.

- I. **Text.** Uzbekistan.
- II. **Phonetics.** Reading of consonants.
- III. **Grammar:** The link verbs.
- IV. **Lexics:** Word study: this and that.

Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is our home town. Each of us knows that the independence of Uzbekistan was declared on August 31 in 1991. On that day our republic became an independent country. Several years passed and now our Homeland is one of the independent states of Central Asia. In 1992 we had our new constitution. Uzbekistan became the member of the United Nations Organization on March 2, 1992. In nowadays some symbols, for example the national flag, the anthem, the emblem are the state sovereignty of the republic. During that short period great changes have taken place in the country. The look of the cities, towns and villages has been changed. Many big industrial enterprises have been constructed. New roads, wide city streets, tennis-courts, schools, colleges and others have been rebuilt and they look very pleasant. Every year our national holiday Navruz and Independence Day are celebrated greatly. Many guests from foreign countries come and take part in the celebration. Today Uzbekistan is open to the world. And the world is open to Uzbekistan as well.

The new words

Hometown-ona vatan	Emblem-gerb
Independence- mustaqillik	Short period-qisqa vaqt
To be declared-e'lon qilinmoq	To take place-sodir bo'lmoq
To become-aylanmoq	Town-shahr
To pass-o'tmoq	Village-qishloq
State-davlat	Industrial enterprises-sanoat
Central Asia-markaziy osiyo	tashkilot
United Nations Organization-	To construct-qurmoq
Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti	To rebuilt-qayta qurmoq
Nowadays-hozirgi kunda	To celebrate-nishonlamoq
Flag-bayroq	Guest-mehmon
Anthem-madxiya	

Exercise: 1. Answer the questions.

- 1) When was the independence declared?
- 2) Where is our homeland situated?
- 3) When did Uzbekistan become the member of the UNO?
- 4) What are the symbols?
- 5) What kind of changes are taken place?
- 6) What kind of holidays do we celebrate?
- 7) Whom do we invite for our holiday?

Exercise: 2. Read the word and explain.

Cell, pencil, city, cycle, cat. Cow, cup, cost, black, cube, so, visit, miss, sister, this, is, beds, page, gin, gym, gag, beg, egg, age, gas, gem, gate, face, pace, came, exams, x-ray, Xerox, example, examination.

Exercise: 3. Translate into Uzbek paying attention to link verbs (to be, to do , to have)

- 1) Olim has a sister. Her name is Vazira. Vazira is not at home now. She is in the club.
- 2) It is a club. It has many rooms. Many people do there relax here.
- 3) I do my homework at home. They are very different. I have many home works.

Exercise: 4. Translate into English with pronouns.

- 1) Mening akam fizikani yaxshi biladi.
- 2) Bizning kitoblarimizni ularga sen berding.
- 3) U bu hikoyani yaxshi o'qigan. Buni unga bering. Tarjima qilib beradi.
- 4) Uning yangi xonadonini ko'rgani boramiz.
- 5) Biz bilan birga boring.
- 6) Sizning uy vazifangiz menga yoqdi.

Exercise: 5. Put the pronouns.

- 1)go into ... classroom.
- 2) ... have ... English on Monday.
- 3) ... learn English and French.
- 4) ... usually read ... text book.
- 5) ... sister lives in Tashkent.
- 6) ... friends formulate the laws with
- 7) ... engineers want to work in ... factory.

Exercise: 6. Change the state with pronouns “this, these, that, those”.

Example: The green lorry there, is large.

That green lorry is large.

- 1) The boxes there, are not empty.
- 2) The chickens there, are small and yellow.
- 3) The chicken here, is not black.
- 4) The workers here, are strong.

Lesson 5.

I. Text: Michael Faraday.

II. Phonetics. Reading of diagraphs.

III. Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense.

IV. Lexics. Word study.

Michael Faraday

The English chemist and physicist Michael Faraday is known for his pioneering of experiment in electricity and magnetism. Many consider him the greatest experimentalist who ever lived.

Michael Faraday was born at Newington, near London on the 22nd of September in 1791. He received little more than a primary education and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a bookbinder. There he became interested in the physical works of the time. At the age of 21 Michael Faraday was appointed as an assistant to the famous chemist Humphrey Davy in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in London.

Michael Faraday's research into electricity and electrolysis was guided by the belief that electricity is only one of the many manifestations of the unified forces of nature, which included heat, light, magnetism. Michael Faraday's ideas about conservation of energy led him to believe that since an electric current could cause a magnetic field should be able to produce electric current. He demonstrated this principle of induction in 1831.

Faraday described his numerous experiments in electricity and electromagnetism in three volumes entitled. Experimental researches in Electricity (1839, 1844, 1855) his chemical work was chronicled in Experimental researches in Chemistry and Physics (1858) He died on the 25th of August in 1967.

The new words.

Known-mashhur	Manifestation-isbot
Pioneering-birinchildan	Unify-birlashtirmoq
To consider-hisoblamoq	To include-o'z ichiga olmoq
To be born-tug'ilmoq	Heat-issiqlik
Primary education- boshlang'ich ta'lim	Light-yorug'lik
To apprentice a bookbinder- kitobga, bilimga sho'ng'imoq	Magnetism-magnetizm
To appoint-belgilamoq	Conservation-saqlash
Royal-qirol	Current-tok
Research-izlanishlar	Induction-namoyon etmoq
Electrolysis-elektroliz	To entitle-huquq bermoq
Belief-ishinch	To chronicle-ommaga e'lon bo'lmoq

Exercise: 1.

- 1)th (((thing, thought, faith, bathe,
[ð] those this
- 2) ck [k] black, sick, clock
- 3) ch [t()] ches, check, cheep
ch [k] chemical, chemistry
ch [(] chemise, chaurinist
- 4) sh [(] sheet

5) kn [n] know, knock, known

6) qu [kw] quite, quick

Exercise: 2. Write after the teacher.

Schoolgirl, blackboard, that, knowing, thin, ship, question, chemical, teaching, knife.

Exercise: 3. Make up the Present Indefinite using the verbs.

To close, to go, to open, to read, to sit, to live, to work, to come, to write, to do, to speak, to send, to meet, to give, to take, to copy out, to put.

Exercise: 4. Translate into Uzbek.

- 1) They speak two languages very well.
- 2) I usually enjoy parties, but I don't enjoy this one very much.
- 3) He always looks after his brother.
- 4) The moon goes round the earth.
- 5) Water boils at 100 degree Celsius
- 6) My father usually goes to work by car.
- 7) It gets late.
- 8) Do you listen to the radio everyday?

Exercise: 5. Put the negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

- 1) We often meet this engineer here.
- 2) You go to the factory everyday.
- 3) I read newspapers every morning.
- 4) They often come here.
- 5) Our teacher speaks English.
- 6) She writes questions at home.

Exercise: 6. Complete with right adverbs.

- 1) We ... have our English on Monday.
- 2) What language do you ... read during the lesson?
- 3) Do you ... speak French out of?
- 4) They Meet these boys here.
- 5) Do you ... come here?
- 6) What do you do ...?

Exercise: 7. Translate into English.

- 1) Ular bizning universitetda o'qiydilar.
- 2) Fizika darsida biz doimo tajriba o'tkazamiz.
- 3) Odatda fizika fakulteti talabalri Nyuton qonunlarini yaxshi biladilar.
- 4) Har yili talabalar paxta terimiga boradilar.
- 5) Qishda doimo qor yog'adi.
- 6) Siz yangi qoidalarni doimo takrorlab borasizmi?
- 7) Ular qayerda yashaydilar?
- 8) Ular bizning yaqinimizda yashaydilar.

Exercise: 8. Read the dialogue and pay attention to the tense.

Enviably growth

Mother: Our baby puts on about three pounds a month.

Father: Some babies will put on weight. I know one that is fed on elephant's milk. It puts on ten pounds daily.

Mother: Oh, Tom! You say it to tease me. I can't believe it.

Father: Sure enough he does.

Mother: Whose baby is it?

Father: The elephant's, naturally.

Lesson. 6.

I. **Text:** Telescope

II. **Phonetics:** Reading of some diagraphs.

III. **Grammar:** The Present Continuous Tense

IV. **Lexics:** Word study.

The telescope

For more than four centuries telescopes have been the Earth's window on the Universe. Now scientists in many countries are developing bigger telescopes that will enable astronomers to look deeper into the corners of the Universe. The main principle of a telescope is the larger the mirror the clearer and brighter the reflected image will be. The world's largest optical telescope is in the North Caucasus at 2100 meters above the sea level. Many countries have developed large size optical telescopes in the recent 40 years but this telescope is the most powerful. With this telescope astronomers can investigate the most remote bodies in the Universe, it will help to solve many important scientific problems to make a great contribution to the mankind's knowledge. Astronomers have used the telescope to take several unique photographs of stars. The development of this unique telescope is a great achievement of science and technology.

The new words

Century-asr	Recent-oxirgi
Earth-yer	To solve-hal qilmoq
Universe-samo	Contribution-foйда, natija
View-ko'rinish, nazar	Image-tasavvur
Deeper-chuqurroq	Unique-antiqa
Corner-burchak	Mankind-insoniyat
Main- asosiy	Achievement-yangiliklar, yutuqlar
Mirror-oynak	Investigate-yangilik kiritish
Reflected-aks etgan	Remote-uzoqlashgan
Sea level-dengiz sathi	
Size-o'lcham	

Exercise: 1. Choose the right answer.

- 1) What is the main principle of a telescope?
 - a) the smaller mirror, the brighter the reflected image
 - b) the lighter the mirror, the brighter the reflected image
 - c) the larger the mirror the clearer and brighter the reflected image
- 2) What can astronomers investigate with this telescope?
 - a) our star-the Sun
 - b) man made satellites
 - c) the most remote bodies in the Universe

Exercise: 2. Read correctly

- 1) wr [r] - write, wrote, wry
- 2) ng [(ŋ) - sing, long, hang,
- 3) ng [(g) - English, angry, single
- 4) nk [(k)- ink, drink, bank

- 5) wh [h] - who, whose, whom
- 6) wh [w] - why, what, when
- 7) gn [n]- Gnat, Gnostic

Exercise:3. Find the words from the dictionary as it given below for the phonemes. [r, ʌ, ?g , ?? ,h, w, n]

Exercise: 4. Change the verbs into the Participle I.

To meet, to tell, to find, to send, to give, to take, to read, to look, to go, to open, to close, to put.

Exercise: 5. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms and translate them.

- 1) I am reading an interesting book at the moment.
- 2) Catherine wants to work in Italy, so she is learning Italian.
- 3) The population of the world is rising.
- 4) My friend is building his house.
- 5) Ann and Tom are having dinner now.
- 6) My son is watching a cartoon.

Exercise: 6. Put the correct form of verb.

- 1) Let's go out. It ... (notG'rain) now.
- 2) Julia is very good at languages. She ... (speak) languages very well.
- 3) Hurry up! Everybody ... (wait) for us.
- 4) ... (you G'listen) to the radio?
- 5) ... (youG'listen) to the radio everyday?
- 6) The river Nile ... (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- 7) We usually ... (grow) vegetables in our garden.
- 8) Robin is in London at the moment. He ... (stay) at the Park Hotel.

Exercise: 7. Translate into English.

- 1) Ayni vaqtda men darsni o'qiyapman
- 2) Hozir bolalar parkda o'ynashmayapti. Havo juda sovuq.
- 3) Eshikdagi yozuv "Meni bezovta qilmang, men uxlayapman".
- 4) Hayotimiz tez o'zgaryapti.
- 5) Siz hamma so'zlarni yodlayapsizmi?
- 6) Yo'q, men so'zlarni yodlay olmayapman.
- 7) Ana u ikki do'st suhbatlashishyapti.
- 8) Biz ko'chada yurmayapmiz. Xonada o'tiribmiz.

Exercise: 8. Make up a short situation using the key words.

1) At the lesson

To write (read, translate), well, to like reading (writing, translating)
to speak English, to be doing well.

2) My brother.

To learn English, already, to do homework, to line, to be

Exercise: 9. Translate the dialogue.

What for

A school boy is going to the market without leave. On his way there he runs into his school master. "Where are you going boy? » asks the master. "I am going to buy a halfpenny worth of nails" answers the boy.

"What do you want a halfpenny worth of nails for?"

"For a halfpenny" is the reply.

Lesson 7

- I. **Text:** Machine tools.
- II. **Phonetics :** Diphthongs
- III. **Grammar:** The numeral
- IV. **Lexics:** Word study

Machine tools.

The variety and combinations of machine tools today are unlimited. Some of them are very small and can be mounted on a workbench but others are so large.

There are some basic operations at any workshop. They are turning, drilling, threading, etc. The main machine tool of such a workshop is the multi purpose lathe. Lathe is a power –driven machine with special tools which can cut or form metal parts.

Technological progress improves accuracy of machine – tools. Today's equipment can produce with very high accuracy. One can find a number of machine-tools that can measure and inspect their production themselves – machine-tools that are to handle the parts mechanically and automatically .A great many of such “clever” machines can be found today in our industry Automation is one of the main factors of engineering progress. Uzbekistan and other highly industrialized countries begin making use of flexible modules and automated workshops and a broad basis.

The new words.

Variety- turli xil	Power- driven machine-mexanik
Combinations- yig'indi , jamlama	tokli stanok
Machine tools- stanok	To improve – o'sib bormoq,
Unlimited- chegarasiz	rivojlanmoq
Workbench- o'rnatmoq	Accuracy – aniq
To mount- verstak	Equipment – jixoz
To turn- o'girmoq	To produce – ishlab chiqarmoq
To drill- parmalamoq	To inspect- ko'rib chiqmoq
To thread- rezbalarni qirqmoq	To handle –boshqarmoq
Multipurpose –maqsadli	Flexible- mustaxkam
Lathe- tokarniy stanok	Merit -noyob.

Exercise: 1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What types of machine – tools are there in nowadays?
- 2) What are the basic operations at a workshop?
- 3) What is a lath?
- 4) What improves the accuracy of machine – tools?
- 5) What is the main factors of engineering progress?
- 6) What is the main principle of a flexible line?

Exercise: 2. Learn the phonemes.

“ee, ea, ie, cQei” reads as [i:(

ee – meet, ea – read, ie – field, ei –ceiling.

“aQss, aQst, aQsk, aQft, aQsp, aQlf, aQnt, aQlm” reads as [a:(

aQss – class, aQst- past, aQsk – task, aQft –after, aQsp –clasp, aQlf – half, aQlm – palm, aQnt – plant.

“all, aw, au, augh, ough,ar” reads as [0:(

All- hall, aw – saw, au- sauce, augh-taught, ough-thought, ar-war.

Exercise: 3. Read the words.

She, tree, speak, chief, perceive, farm, pass, cast, bask, grasp, half, calm, can't, hearth, short, fall, autumn, claw, daughter, fought, warm, task, mast, grass, keep, teach, thief, dark, all, fraught, caught.

Exercise:4 Read the numerals and translate.

One, eight, eleven, nineteen, twelve, thirty, the fourth, the thirteenth, the fifty-first, the second, three hundred, six thousand, two million, naught.

Exercise: 5 Write the following numerals

3,5,8,11,12,30,34,42,50,53,39,90,98,100,101,222,408,587

Exercise: 6 Translate the numerals in word combinations

28-matn, 30-daftar, 3-maqola, 40-dars, 4-mashq, 14-gap, 36-bet, 15-so'z, 45-xona, 23-uy

Exercise: 7 Write the dates

23.01.1946, 7.03.1982, 5.02.1969, 9.04.1939, 4.05.2002, 8.07.2007, 14.06.1952, 20.08.2000, 12.10.1983

Exercise:8 Write the fractional numerals

?, 2G'3, ?, 1 1G'3, 2 5G'6, 0.1, 0.01, 2.05, 32.305, 6.67

Exercise: 9 Retell the text paying attention to the numerals

W. Shakespeare's works

In the world W. Shakespeare's works have been published in over 5000000 copies in 28 languages spoken by the various peoples of the world. More than 300 productions of Shakespeare's plays have been put on in the countries. Hundred-thousand copy edition of Shakespeare in English which came out between 1937 and 1939 has long since become a bibliographical rarity.

Lesson 8

I. Text: Our solar system

II. Phonetics: Diphthongs

III. Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense

IV. Lexis: Word study

Our solar system

Our solar system consists of the sun, nine known planets and their satellites, asteroids, comets and meteors.

The most important body in this great family is the sun. There are few kinds of energy on the earth that are not the gift of the sun. The sun's mass is 750 times that of all the planets put together. Our sun has a surface temperature of about 60000C. Every square meter of the sun's surface radiates energy equal to 84000 horse power. Here is possible source of energy for the future. The age of the earth is about two billions of years. The sun must have been in existence long before is earth was formed. During all that time the sun has been radiating heat continuously, and still continues to do so. The Sun has a family of

planets moving around it in orbits. Their names in order from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

Mercury is not only the nearest to the Sun but also is the smallest of the planets. Venus is the brightest star in the sky, next to the sun and the moon.

Jupiter is the giant among the family of planets. It has a diameter 11 times that of the earth. Saturn is the second largest of the planets. It has a family of nine satellites, one of which Titan is a larger than our moon. Little is known of the planets Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. They are so far away that the most powerful telescope cannot reveal anything but small. Mars aroused more interest. There are many ways in which this planet is similar to the earth.

The new words

Solar system-koinot	Square-to'rtburchak
To consist-tashkil topmoq	To radiate-nur sochmoq
Satellites-yo'ldosh	Equal-teng bo'lmoq
Body-jism	Source-manba
Surface-yuza	Energy-energiya
Sun-quyosh	Power-kuch
Earth-yer	Existence-bormoq

Exercise: 1. Put the correct missing words and combinations.

- 1) The most ... body in this great family is the sun.
- 2) ... must have been in existence long before the earth was formed.
- 3) ... is the second largest of the planets.
- 4) ... are little unknown.
- 5) Here is a ... of energy for the future.
- 6) ... aroused more interest.

Exercise: 2. Learn the phonemes.

“o, oo, ou”- [u:]

“o, oo, ou”-[^]

o- do, oo- moon, ou- soup

o- son, oo- blood, ou- young

Exercise: 3. Read correctly.

Who,gun, too, group, move, must, some, country, flood, trouble, love, route,ruble.

Exercise: 4. Put the sentences into interrogative and negative forms.

- 1) They worked at a large factory then.
- 2) My sister stayed at her friend’s yesterday.
- 3) You lived in that house ten years ago.
- 4) Peter decided to go to a medical school last year.
- 5) My friend wrote an interesting article last month.
- 6) My sun was born in 2004.

Exercise: 5. Put the verbs into the Past Indefinite form and make up sentences.

To look, to play, to spend, to be, to do, to get, to know, to dance, to begin, to read, to write, to listen.

Exercise: 6. Fill in the gap with correct form of verbs.

- 1) Who usually (to do) his homework in this room last year?
- 2) I (to live) near my office last year .I always (to walk) there.
- 3) He (to open) the window before classes yesterday.
- 4) Alexander Popov (to invent) the radio.
- 5) Einstein (to get interest) in the gigantic telescope.

- 6) Physicists (to do) many researches.
- 7) The calculations (to be) very complex.
- 8) Our laboratory (to have) an old equipments last 3 years.

Exercise: 7. Translate into English.

- 1) Biz maktabda Nyutonning qonunlarini o'rganganmiz.
- 2) O'tgan yili men talaba emas edim.
- 3) Ikki soat avval men magazindan qaytdim.
- 4) Xorazmiy ko'p yangiliklarni fanga kiritgan edi.
- 5) Studentlar o'tgan darsda ko'p so'zlarni yodlashdi.
- 6) Siz ikki oy oldin qayerda edingiz?
- 7) Men Toshkentga singlimni ko'rishga ketgan edim.
- 8) Do'stim ingliz tilini o'tgan yili yaxshi bilmas edi.

Exercise: 8. Translate the dialogue and try to act it.

More expensive.

Mr. Brown: Last week a grain of sand got into my wife's eye. We went to the doctor's immediately. The incident cost me five dollars.

Mr. Smith: That's nothing. Last week a fur coat got into my wife's eye. We entered the shop directly. The incident cost me five hundred dollars.

Lesson 9

I.Text: London.

II.Phonetics : Diphthongs

III.Grammar: The Future Indefinite tense

IV. Lexics: Word study

London

London is situated about 40 miles from the mouth of the river Thames. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts. Most of the important buildings stand on the north bank.

London is the heart of Britain. It is not only Britain's capital, it is the largest city, the most important seaport and the financial and business centre. London is also Britain's cultural centre, the place with the most theatres, cinemas concert halls and museums. In addition, it is the country's TV production centre. The oldest part of London is the City. The Square Mile is another name for the City of London. Now about half million people work in the City the day. At night it is almost deserted .Not many people live in the Square Mile nowadays. London is divided into the West End and the East End. The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment. It includes and famous London parks, where people can forget that they are in a city at all. The best known and largest park is Hyde Park. The East End is the working-class area with industrial plants and factories. London plays a very important role in the industry of Great Britain.

The new words

To be situated-joylashmoq

Mouth-ogiz

To divide-bo'linmoq

Unequal-teng bo'lmagan

Important-muxum

Bank-qirgoq

Heart-yurak

To desert-qoldirmoq

Exercise 1: Answer the question.

1. Where is the London situated?
2. What kind of city is London?
3. What is the City?
4. What is another name of the City?
5. How many people work in the City?
6. Where is the East (West) End?
7. What is Hyde Park?
8. Where are the factories, plants and others?

Exercise 2: Learn the phonemes.

“ou,ow”- [au]

“oa,ow,oQll, oQld”- [ou]

“oi,oy”- [oi]

“ou”-round, ”ow”-how

“ow”-know, “oa”-boat, “oQll”- roll, “oQld”- cold

“oi”- boil, “oy”- toy

Exercise 3: Read correctly.

Bound, bold, coin, toy, cold, slow, moan, tone, road, stone, flow.

Exercise 4: Read and translate the sentence.

- 1) I'm too tired to walk home. I think, I'll get a taxi.
- 2) I see, you are so busy I won't stay long.
- 3) That bag looks heavy. I'll help you.
- 4) He'll give me the book tomorrow.
- 5) Will you be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.
- 6) Will you shut the door, please?

Exercise 5: Fill the gaps.

- 1) Did you phone Ruth? Oh, no I...(to phone)her now.
- 2) I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon, I...(to play) tennis.
- 3) We ... (to meet) you outside the hotel, OK?
- 4) "Remember to buy a newspaper when you go out" OK, I ... (not to forget)
- 5) What time ...(to leave) your train Tomorrow?
- 6) I don't want to go out alone. ... you (to come) out with me?

Exercise 6: Translate into English.

- 1) Bugun kechqurun biz mehmonga boramiz.
- 2) Siz singlingizni tug'ulgan kuniga nima sovg'a qildingiz?
- 3) Kelgusi yili bu vaqtda qayerda bo'lamiz?
- 4) Soyabon olmang, havo yaxshi. Yomg'ir yog'maydi.
- 5) Kelgusi dushanbada talabalar o'qishni boshlaydilar.
- 6) Anna seshanba kuni bo'sh bo'lmaydi.

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