

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ФИЗИКА-ТЕХНИКА ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ
1-БОСҚИЧ ТАЛАБАЛАРИ УЧУН
“ ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ” ФАНИДАН

тайёрланган ўқув-услубий мажмуа “Факультетлараро чет тиллар кафедраси” профессор ўқитувчилрининг йиғилишида муҳокама қилинган ва фойдаланиш учун тавсия этилган (2008 йил 28 август, 1 -сонли баённома)

Кафедра мудири

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Ўқув-услубий мажмуа наманган давлат университети ўқув-услубий кенгашида муҳокама қилинган фойдаланиш учун тавсия этилган (2008 йил 27 август, 1 -сонли баённома)

Ўқув-услубий кенгаш раиси:

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM
VAZIRLIGI
NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

«TASDIQLAYMAN»
O'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor,
_____ dots. S.H.Abdullayev
«__» _____ 2008 yil

CHET (INGLIZ) TILI

FANI BO'YICHA

Bilim sohasi: 100000 – Fan

Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 140 000-O`qituvchilar tayyorlash va pedagogika fani

Bakalavriat yo'nalishi: 5140200-Fizika-astronomiya

ISHCHI O'QUV DASTURI

Umumiy o'quv soati: 324 soat

Shu jumladan:

Amaliy: soat.184

Mustaqil ta`lim: 140 soat



NAMANGAN – 2008

Fanning ishchi o'quv dasturi Namangan davlat universitetining "Fakultetlararo chet tillar" kafedrasining 2008 yil "28" avgustdagi 1-son majlisida muhokama etildi va maqullandi.

<<5140200-Fizika-astronomiya >>ta'lim yo'nalishi o'quv dasturi va o'quv rejasiga muvofiq ishlab chiqildi va 2002 yil Davlat ta'lim standarti va O'R OO'MTV tomonidan №_____ raqami bilan 13 avgust 2006 yilda ro'yhatga olinib tasdiqlangan namunaviy dastur asosida tuzildi.

Tuzuvchilar: _____ katta o'qituvchi N.Abdullayeva

Taqrizchilar: _____ Ingliz tili kafedrasini mudiri, f.f.n D. Hoshimova
Ingliz tili kafedrasini katta o'qituvchisi B.Bahramov

Kelishildi: _____

"Fakultetlararo chet tillar" kafedrasini mudiri p.f.n. S.Misirov _____

"Fizika"
kafedrasini mudiri t.f.n. _____

«28» avgust 2008 yil

1.KIRISH

1.1. Ingliz tili fanining maqsadi va mutaxassis tayyorlashdagi o'rnini.

“Ingliz tili” fanining o'qitishdan maqsad, talabalarni maktabda “Ingliz tili” fanidan olgan bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish hamda ularning nutq faoliyatini o'stirish, so'zlashish, yozish, o'qib tushina bilish qobiliyatini kuchaytirish, oz sohasiga oid adabiyotlarni oqib tarjima qilish va ulardan foydalanishdan iborat.

“Ingliz tili” kursi o'quv rejasida qayd qilingan boshqa nazariy va amaliy kurslar bilan birgalikda mutaxassisni har tamonlama yetuk bo'lib tayyorlanishiga yo'naltirilgandir, shuningdek, mazkur kurs amaliy, ta'limiy, tarbiyaviy, rivojlantiruvchi va kasbiy pedagogik maqsadlarni o'rganilayotgan til materiallari asosida ro'yobga chiqarishni taqazo qiladi. Kursning amaliy maqsadi talabalarda lingvistik, kommunikativ va lingvo-mamlakatshunoslik imkoniyatlarini shakllantirishdan tashkil topadi. Lingvistik kompetentlik til tizimi haqidagi bilim va uning xorijiy kommunikativ jarayonda amal qilish qoidalarini o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Kommunikativ kompetentlik nutqiy kommunikatsiya shartlariga binoan xorijiy kommunikatsiya jarayonini nazarda tutadi. Lingva mamlakatshunoslik kompetensiyasi deyilganda tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatning ayni paytdagi iqtisodiy va madaniy rivoji va shunga mos tarzda nutq muomila madaniyati nazarda tutiladi.

“Ingliz tili” o'quv kursining o'rganish ob'yekti tilning asosiy birligi bo'lgan so'z, nemis tilining lug'at tarkibi va uning fraziologik fondi hisoblanadi. Tilning lug'at boyligi jamiyat hayoti bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. O'qitilayotgan bu fan hayotning barchajabhalarida ro'y berayotgan va tilning lug'at tarkibida aks etayotgan o'zgarishlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

“Ingliz tili” kursi talabalarning mantiqiy tafakkurini, chet tilidagi nutqiy qobiliyatini, xotirlash turlari, fikrlari, umumnutqiy va umumta'limiy yo'riqlarni, til bo'yicha mustaqil ishlash malakalarini rivojlantiradi. Ingliz tili darslarida talaba boshqa fanlarda o'zlashtirgan bilim va malakalarni qo'llay olishi lozim. Bu unga o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni tadbiq etishni osonlashtiradi.

“Ingliz tili” fani davlat standartlaridan kelib chiqib, bakalavr mutaxassisligini oluvchi mutaxassisligi chet til bolmagan talabalarni chet tilda o'z fikrini bayon qilishga, turli ish yuritish xujjatlarini, xususan, ariza, biografiya, taqriz, tavsiyanoma, rasmiy va xususiy xatlar, sog'liq haqidagi hamda boshqa turdagi blankalarni to'ldirishi, shuningdek, Ingliz tili orfografiyasidagi islohotlarni o'rgatishni maqsad qiladi.

1.2 Fanning o'rganadigan muammolari

- A) Ingliz tilining fonetik tizimi: unlilar, undoshlar, urg'u, bo'g'in, intonasiya va boshqalar.
- B) Ingliz tilining grammatik tizimi: gap, so'z, so'z tarkibi, gap bo'laklari, so'z turkumlari va boshqalar .
- C) Ingliz tilining orfografiyasi: maktublar yozish, biografiya yozish, rasmiy blankalarni to'ldirish.

1.3 Boshqa fanlar bilan bog'liqligi.

Ingliz tili fani bevosita tilshunoslik va matinsunoslik fanlari bilan yaqindan aloqada u adabiyot-shunoslik masalalariga matn tilshunosligi, tilning ichki qurilishini lingvistik tahlil qiladi. Matn analizida matnning mavzusi va uslubi bilan ish ko'radi va shu asosida matnga ta'luqli bo'lgan fanlarning ilmiy hulosalariga tayanadi.

1.4. Fan bo'yicha bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga qo'yilgan talablar.

Tinglab tushunish:

Talaba o'z mutaxassisligiga oid hamda nutqning adabiy-og'zaki, publitsistik va kundalik-og'zaki uslub elementlaridan tashkil topgan matnni eshitib tushunish malakasiga ega bolishi kerak. Nutq tezligi minutiga 120-180 bo'g'in. eshitilayotgan tekst o'z ichiga 3 % notanish so'zlarni oladi. Eshitish vaqti 4-5 minut.

Gapirish:

A. Dialogik nutq. Talaba aloqa muhiti va holatini hisobga olgan holda muhokama suhbatini va tushuntirish suhbatini olib borishni bilishi kerak. Mavzuga doir savollar bilan suhbatda ishtirok eta olishi lozim.

B. Monologik nutq. Talaba aloqa muhiti va holatini hisobga olgan holda o'qilgan yoki eshitilgan matnning mazmunini tushunishi va berilgan mazmunga baho bera olishi kerak. U muhokama qilinayotgan muammolar haqida kengaytirilgan suhbat qila olishi kerak.

Berilgan kommunikativ soha va nutq situatsiyasi bo'yicha o'z fikrini ayta olishi kerak.

O'qish.

Talaba badiiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy matnlarning materiali asosida o'rganish ko'nikmasini egallashi kerak, bunda u 350 bosma belgi tezligida leksik-grammatik tahlil elementlaridan to'la tushungan holda foydalanishi kerak. U tezligi minutiga 600 bosma belgi tezligida badiiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ilmiy-ommabop tekst materiallaridan tanishuv o'quvidan foydalana olishi kerak.

1.5. Fanning ishlab chiqarishdagi o'rni.

Talaba o'zining keyingi mehnat faoliyati davomida Ingliz tili fanidan egallagan til materiallari va nutq ko'nikmalaridan, u qaysi sohada ish olib borishidan qat'iy nazar, uzluksiz foydalanadi. Xoh ariza yozish, xoh oddiy xat bo'lsin. U kundalik hayot muloqotida yoki badiiy, ilmiy-ommabop tekstlar mutoalasida ushbu ko'nikmalarga asoslanishi mumkin.

1.6 O'quv jarayonida talabalarga mavzularning mazmunini kengroq yoritib berish, ish uslublarini to'g'ri bajarish maqsadida texnik vositalar qo'llaniladi. Bular epidaskop, kinoprojektor, turli xil video-kino materiallar, magnitafon, slaydlar, kompyuter dasturlari, sun'iy yo'ldosh antennasi va shu kabilardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Talabalarining o'zlashtirish mezonini kopyuter orqali, test va reyting usulida aniqlanadi.

2. Semestrlar bo'yicha mashg'ulot turlariga ajratilgan soatlarning taqsimoti.

Semestrlar	Yuklama	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari turi bo'yicha o'quv yuklamasi taqsimoti(soat)			Mustaqil ish
		Jami	Amaliy mashg'ulotlar	Reyting	
1		60	36		24
2		62	36		26
3		60	36		24
4		62	36		26
5		80	40		40
jami		324	184		140

3. Mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishning shakli va mazmuni.

Darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining mavzularini o'rganish. Tarqatma materiallar bo'yicha amaliy topshiriqlarni o'zlashtirish. Mavzular ustida ishlash.

Talabalarni mutahassislikka doir matnlar ustida ishlashga o'rgatish. Kelajakda sohaga doir ish hujjatlarini (ariza, taqriz, biografiya, uzrnoma, rasmiy vaxususiy xatlar) mustaqil tarzda, yozma shaklda yozish ko'nikma va malakalarini takomillashtirish.

"Ingliz tili" fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tish davomida talabalarni ijodiy fikrlashga yo'naltirish, mustaqil ishlashga o'rgatishga qaratilgan mashqlar bajarish maqsadga muvofiq. Talabalar gazeta va jurnallardan mutaxassisligiga doir parchalarni topish va ularni o'qib mazmunini to'la tushunishlari, undagi leksik, grammatik elementlarni tanishlari va izohlay olishlari lozim. Ushbu asarning mohiyatini anglay bilishlari va u haqda o'z fikrlarini bildira olishlari kerak.

4. Informasion-uslubiy ta`minoti.

4.1. Ko'rgazmali qurollar

- Plakatlar;
- Texnika vositalari .;
- Talabalarning ishlaridan namunalar.

4.2. Metodik qo'llanma va ko'rsatmalar

- Mutahassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultetlari talabalari uchun qo'llanma 2007yil, S.Sharipova.
- Angliyskiy yozik 2004

4.3.O'qitishning texnik vositalari

- Magnitafon
- O'quv kompyuterlari
- Vidioikkilik

5. O'zlashtirish nazorati

5.1. Ingliz tili fani bo'yicha talabalar bilimni baholash mezonlari

1– semestr uchun ajratilgan 36 soat dars jarayonida talaba 85 % gacha ball olishi mumkin. JB har oyda bir marta o'tkaziladi. 1– semestr uchun JBlar soni 4 ta. Har bir JB da talaba 21,25 ballgacha baholanadi. JB shakli og'zaki va yozma. Ball berish mezonlari quyidagicha:

- a) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun – 6 ball
- b) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga – 6 ball
- c) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi – 6 ball
- d) grammatik savodxonligi uchun – 3.25 ball

2– semestr uchun ajratilgan 36 soat dars jarayonida talaba 85 % gacha ball olishi mumkin. JB har oyda bir marta o'tkaziladi. 2 – semestr uchun JBlar soni 4 ta. Har bir JB da talaba 21,25 ballgacha baholanadi. JB shakli og'zaki va yozma. Ball berish mezonlari quyidagicha:

- a) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun –6 ball
- b) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga –6 ball
- c) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi –6 ball
- d) grammatik savodxonligi uchun –3.25 ball

JB har oy umumlashtirib, qaydnomaga qo'yiladi. (**JB uchun savollar va tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar ilova qilinadi**)

3– semestr uchun ajratilgan 36 soat dars jarayonida talaba 85 % gacha ball olishi mumkin. JB har oyda bir marta o'tkaziladi. 3– semestr uchun JBlar soni 4 ta. Har bir JB da talaba 21,25 ballgacha baholanadi. JB shakli og'zaki va yozma. Ball berish mezonlari quyidagicha:

- e) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun – 6 ball
- f) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga – 6 ball
- g) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi – 6 ball
- h) grammatik savodxonligi uchun – 3.25 ball

4– semestr uchun ajratilgan 36 soat dars jarayonida talaba 85 % gacha ball olishi mumkin. JB har oyda bir marta o'tkaziladi.4 – semestr uchun JBlar soni 4 ta. Har bir JB da talaba 21,25 ballgacha baholanadi. JB shakli og'zaki va yozma. Ball berish mezonlari quyidagicha:

- e) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun –6 ball
- f) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga –6 ball
- g) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi –6 ball

- h) grammatik savodxonligi uchun –3.25 ball
JB har oy umumlashtirib, qaydnomaga qo'yiladi. (*JB uchun savollar va tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar ilova qilinadi*)

5– semestr uchun ajratilgan 40 soat dars jarayonida talaba 85 % gacha ball olishi mumkin. JB har oyda bir marta o'tkaziladi. 5– semestr uchun JBlar soni 4 ta. Har bir JB da talaba 21,25 ballgacha baholanadi. JB shakli og'zaki va yozma. Ball berish mezonini quyidagicha:

- i) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun – 6 ball
j) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga – 6 ball
k) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi – 6 ball
l) grammatik savodxonligi uchun – 3.25 ball

Yakuniy baholash (YB)

Talaba joriy (JB) to'plagan ballari miqdoridan qat'iy nazar, yakuniy baholash topshirig'ini bajaradi.

YaB mashg'ulotlarda va mustaqil ishda o'rganilgan mavzular bo'yicha og'zaki va yozma shaklda o'tkaziladi. Eng yuqori ball 15 %. Baholash mezonini quyidagicha:

- a) mavzuni ochib berishdagi to'laqonligi – 6 ball
b) nutq ravonligi va fikrni ifodalashiga – 3 ball
c) talaffuz to'g'riligi uchun – 3 ball
d) grammatik va imlo savodxonligi uchun – 3 ball (*YaB uchun mavzular ilova qilinadi*)

5.2. Talaba bilimni baholash (Ingliz tili)

Qoniqarsiz (55% dan kam)		Qoniqarli (56-70%)		Yaxshi (71-85%)		A'lo (86-100%)	
B a l l a r							
Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
0	55,0	56,0	70,0	71,0	85,0	86,0	100

5.3 Semestrlar bo'yicha talabalar bilimni nazorat qilish turlari

Semestr	Nazorat turi	Soat hajmi	Maksimal ball(100)	O'tish bali (55)
1	Joriy N1	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N2	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N3	8	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N4	8	21.25	11.68
	Jami	36	85	46.72
	YaB		15	8
	Jami	36	100	55
2	Joriy N1	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N2	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N3	8	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N4	8	21.25	11.68
	Jami	36	85	46.72
	YaB		15	8
	Jami	36	100	55

3	Joriy N1	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N2	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N3	8	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N4	8	21.25	11.68
	Jami	36	85	46.72
	YaB		15	8
	Jami		100	55
4	Joriy N1	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N2	10	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N3	8	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N4	8	21.25	11.68
	Jami	36	85	46.72
	YaB		15	8
	Jami	36	100	55
5	Joriy N1	6	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N2	6	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N3	4	21.25	11.68
	Joriy N4	4	21.25	11.68
	Jami	20	85	46.72
	YaB		15	8
	Jami		100	55
	Jami			

6. O'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita

6.1. Ingliz tili fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun o'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita (I kurslar uchun)

	Mavzu	Soat	Ko'rgazma li qurollar	O'tish muddati	O'tildi	Nazorat turi	Ball
	1-semestr						
1	The English alphabet.	2	Cards book	1-hafta		1- JB	4
2	Text :About myself	2	Book	2-hafta			4
3	Sentence order	2	Book	3-hafta			4
4	To do exercises	2	Book	4-hafta			4
5	Revision	2	Book	5-hafta			4

6	Vowels and their reading	2	Book, words	6-hafta		2-JB	5
7	Text:A Day off	2	Book	7-hafta			5
8	Article	2	Book	8-hafta			4
9	To do exercises	2	Book	9-hafta			4
10	Lesson :“Brain storm”	2	Book	10-hafta			4
11	Text: Physics	2	Book, cards	11-hafta		3-JB	4
12	Phonetic exercises	2	Book	12-hafta			4
13	Vocabulary exercises	2	Book	13-hafta			5
14	This and that	2	Book	14-hafta			5
15	2 nd type of reading	2	Book	15-hafta		4-JB	4
16	Text : English speaking countries	2	Book, cards	16-hafta			4
17	The preposition	2	Book, cards	17-hafta			4
18	Revision	2	Book	18-hafta			4
	2-semestr						
21	3 rd type of reading Text: Uzbekistan.	2	Book	1-hafta			1-JB
22	The link verbs	2	Cards	2-hafta		4	
23	To do exercises	2	Book	3-hafta		4	
24	Revision	2	Book	4-hafta		4	
25	Text :M.Faraday	2	Book	5-hafta		4	
26	The present indefinite tense	2	book	6-hafta		2-JB	5
27	To do exercises	2	Book	7-hafta			5
28	4 th type of reading	2	Book	8-hafta			4
29	“Working in two groups”	2	Book, cards	9-hafta			4
30	Text:The Telescope The past indefinite tense	2	Book	10-hafta			4
31	Reading consonants	2	Book	11-hafta		3-JB	4
32	To do exercises	2	Book	12-hafta			4
33	Revision	2	Book	13-hafta			5
34	Text: Machine tools.	2	Book	14-hafta			5
35	Types of sentence	2	Book	15-hafta		4-JB	4
36	Digraphs	2	Book	16-hafta			4
37	Revision	2	Book	17-hafta			
38	Control work	2	Book	18-hafta			
	Jami	36					85
	Yillik jami	72					

6. O'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita

6.1. Ingliz tili fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun o'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita (II kurslar uchun)

	Mavzu	Soat	Ko'rgazma li qurollar	O'tish muddati	O'tildi	Nazorat turi	Ball
	3-semestr						
1	Lesson 1 .Text: Great Britain.	2	Cards book	1-hafta		1-JB	4
2	The preposition.	2	Book	2-hafta			4
3	To do exercise.	2	Book	3-hafta			4
4	Phonetic rules	2	Book	4-hafta			4
5	“Conference”lesson	2	Book	5-hafta			4
6	Lesson 2 .Text: Everyday talk.	2	Book, words	6-hafta		2-JB	5
7	Modal verbs	2	Book	7-hafta			5
8	To do exercise.	2	Book	8-hafta			4
9	Phonetic rules	2	Book	9-hafta			4
10	“Working in two groups”Revision	2	Book	10-hafta			4
11	Lesson3 .Text: The USA.	2	Book, cards	11-hafta		3-JB	4
12	The perfect tense	2	Book	12-hafta			4
13	To do exercise.	2	Book	13-hafta			5
14	Phonetic rules	2	Book	14-hafta			5
15	Lesson :“Brain storm”	2	Book	15-hafta			4
16	Lesson 4 .Text: Universal gravitation.	2	Book, cards	16-hafta		4-JB	4
17	Degrees of comparison	2	Book	17-hafta			4
18	To do exercise.Revision	2	Book	18-hafta			4
	Jami	36					
	4-semestr						
21	The passive voice	2	Book	1-hafta		1-JB	4
22	To do exercise.	2	Cards	2-hafta			4
23	Phonetic rules	2	Book	3-hafta			4
24	Revision	2	Book	4-hafta			4

25	Lesson 6 .Text: James Clerk Maxwell.	2	Book	5-hafta			4
26	The Gerund	2	book	6-hafta		2-JB	5
27	To do exercise.	2	Book	7-hafta			5
28	Phonetic rules	2	Book	8-hafta			4
29	Revision	2	Book, cards	9-hafta			4
30	Lesson 7 .Text: Newton’s laws of motion.	2	Book	10-hafta			4
31	Sequences of tense	2	Book	11-hafta		3-JB	4
32	Phonetic rules	2	Book	12-hafta			4
33	To do exercise.	2	Book	13-hafta			5
34	Lesson8.Text: Electric measuring units	2	Book	14-hafta			5
35	Sentences with “It”	2	Book	15-hafta		4-JB	4
36	Phonetic rules	2	Book	16-hafta			4
37	To do exercise.	2	Book	17-hafta			4
38	Lesson 9 .Text: Power transmission.Revis ion.	2	Book	18-hafta			4
	jami	36					85
	Yillik jami	72					

6. O'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita

6.1. Ingliz tili fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun o'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita (III kurslar uchun)

	Mavzu	Soat	Ko'rgazma li qurollar	O'tish muddati	O'tildi	Nazorat turi	Ball
	5-semestr						
1	Text: Microcomputers.	2	Cards book	1-hafta			5
2	The cot .perfect tense.	2	Book	2-hafta			5
3	To solve problems.	2	Book	3-hafta			5
4	Text: Radio and TV today.	2	Book	4-hafta			5
5	Would and used to.	2	Book	5-hafta			5
6	To solve problems.	2	Book, words	6-hafta			5
7	Text: What are electrons?	2	Book	7-hafta			5

8	Compound sentences.	2	Book	8-hafta		1-JB	5
9	“Conference” lesson	2	Book	9-hafta		2-JB	5
10	Text: Ohm	2	Book	10-hafta			5
11	The subjunctive.	2	Book, cards	11-hafta			5
12	To solve problems.	2	Book	12-hafta			5
13	Text: Lasers.	2	Book	13-hafta			3
14	Direct and indirect speech	2	Book	14-hafta			3
15	To do exercise.	2	Book	15-hafta			3
16	Text:A. Einstein.	2	Book, cards	16-hafta			3-JB
17	Types of question.	2	Book, cards	17-hafta		4	
18	“Working in two groups”Revision	2	Book	18-hafta		4	
19	To solve problems. Lesson :“Brain storm”	2	Book	19-hafta		4	
20		2	Book	20-hafta			
jam i		40					85

7. Talabalar mustaqil ta`limining mazmuni va hajmi.

7.1 I kurslar, I semestr uchun

	1	2	3	4	5
Ishchi o`quv dasturining mustaqil ta`limga oid bo`lim va mavzulari	Mustaqil ta`limga oid topshiriq va tavsiyalar	Bajarilish muddatlari	Hajmi (soatda)	Joriy	
1. Sport games	O`quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil	1-hafta	4	1JB	

		o'zlashtirish			
2	Working on the text	O'quv	2-hafta	4	1JB
	“Uzbekistan”	adabiyotlari			
		yordamida			
		mustaqil			
		o'zlashtirish			
3.	Working with	O'quv	3-hafta	4	2JB
	pictures	adabiyotlari			
	Text “physics”	yordamida			
		mustaqil			
		o'zlashtirish			
4.	Working on new	O'quv	4-hafta	4	2JB
	vocabulary.	adabiyotlari			
		yordamida			
		mustaqil			
		o'zlashtirish			
5.	English speaking	O'quv	5-hafta	4	3JB
	countries	adabiyotlari			
		yordamida			
		mustaqil			
		o'zlashtirish			
6.	Willam	O'quv	6-hafta	6	3JB
	Shakespeare	adabiyotlari			
		yordamida			
		mustaqil			

o'zlashtirish

Jami

26

7.2 II-semestr uchun

Ishchi o'quv dasturining mustaqil ta'limga oid bo'lim va mavzulari	Mustaqil ta'limga oid topshiriq va tavsiyalar	Bajarilish muddatlari	Hajmi (soatda)	Joriy
7. Tashkent	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	7-hafta	4	1JB
8. Charles Dickens	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	8-hafta	4	1JB
9. Books	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	9-hafta	4	2JB
10. Working with	O'quv	10-hafta	4	2JB

day”	yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish				
“Traditional holidays”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	2-hafta	4	1JB	5
“National customs”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	3-hafta	4	2JB	5
“British and American holidays”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	4-hafta	4	2JB	5
“The great people of the world”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	5-hafta	4	3JB	5
“Seasons”	O’quv adabiyotlari	6-hafta	6	3JB	5

	yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish				
Jami			26		

7.4 IV-semestr uchun

Ishchi o'quv dasturining mustaqil ta'limga oid bo'lim va mavzulari	Mustaqil ta'limga oid topshiriq va tavsiyalar	Bajarilish muddatlari	Hajmi (soatda)	Joriy	Ball
Working on grammar theme	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	7-hafta	4	1JB	5
Puzzle corner	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	8-hafta	4	1JB	5
“Independent Uzbekistan”	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil	9-hafta	4	2JB	2

	o'zlashtirish				
“My favorite writer”	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	10-hafta	4	2JB	5
Working on pictures	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	11-hafta	4	3JB	5
“History of the country”	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	12-hafta	4	3JB	5
Jami:			24		

**7. Talabalar mustaqil ta'limining mazmuni va hajmi.
7.3 III kurslar, V semestr uchun**

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ishchi o'quv dasturining mustaqil ta'limga oid bo'lim va	Mustaqil ta'limga oid topshiriq va tavsiyalar	Bajarilish muddatlari	Hajmi (soatda)	Joriy	Ball

mavzulari					
“The memorial complexes”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	1-hafta	6	1JB	
“Traditional holidays”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	2-hafta	6	1JB	
“National customs”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	3-hafta	6	2JB	
“British and American holidays”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o’zlashtirish	4-hafta	6	2JB	
“The great people of the world”	O’quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil	5-hafta	6	3JB	

	o'zlashtirish				
"Seasons"	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish	6-hafta	6	3JB	
	O'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish		4		
Jami:			40		

8. O'quv-uslubiy adabiyotlar ro'yxati.

№	Muallif	Adabiyotning nomi	ARMdagi soni	Kafedradagi soni
I	Asosiy adabiyotlar			
1.	Martin Sevier. 1997	Word Wise		4
2.	A .C.	Uchebnik angliyskogo		4

	Yamolckiy.1973	yazika .		
3.	N.A. Bonk .2004	Uchebnik angliyskogo yazika .		4
4.	Dudkina. G. A.	English for businessman. Tashkent 1993		4
5.	Bozorova G. H..1989	Ingliz tili darsligi		4
6		Independent Uzbekistan Today. Tashkent 1996		4
7	Muhiddinova G. Sh.	Texnika oily o'quv yurtlari uchun ingliz tili darsligi.Toshkent 1992		4
8	L.N.Andrianova	Angliyskiy yazik		4
9	David	Fundamentals of physics		4
10	Halliday.1993 A.Lukyanova1989.	Ingliz tili darsligi		1
II	Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar			

1.	Yu.Hushvaqova. 2007	Tarix yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma.		3
2.	Bo'ronov J.B.	Inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'at Toshkent 2003		4
3.	. Bekturganova D. G.	English in topics and some jokes Toshkent 1997		4
4.	Grazulina. Rubinin	Angliyskiy yozik		3
5.	Litvinova	“English” Moscow		3
6.	N.Abdullayeva	Fizika yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma.		10

MUNDARIJA

N	Mavzular	Sahifa
1	2007/2008 o'quv yili uchun Ingliz tili fanidan ishchi o'quv dasturga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'grisida.	3
2	So'z boshi	4
3	Mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishning shakli va mazmuni	5
4	Informatsion-uslubiy ta'minoti	5

5	Semestrlar bo'yicha mashg'ulot turlariga ajratilgan soatlarning taqsimoti	6
6	O'zlashtirish nazorati	6
7	Semestrlar bo'yicha talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish turlari	7
8	Talaba bilimini baholash	10
9	O'quv-uslubiy (texnologik) xarita. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar va ular bo'yicha ajratilgan soatlar taqsimoti.	11
10	Talabalar mustaqil ta'limining mazmuni va hajmi	14
11	O'quv-uslubiy adabiyotlar ro'yxati	15

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

**ФИЗИКА-ТЕХНИКА ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ
1-БОСҚИЧ ТАЛАБАЛАРИ УЧУН
“ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ” ФАНИДАН
ТАҚВИМ РЕЖА.**

***ФАКУЛЬТЕТЛАРАРО ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР кафедрасининг
28-август 2008 йилдаги йиғилиш қарори билан
тасдиқланган***

HAMAHTAH 2008

101- guruh Ingliz tili (Fizika-astronomiya)

№	Mavzular	soat	O'tish muddati	Bajarildi	Imzo
1	The English alphabet.	2			
2	Text :About myself	2			
3	Sentence order	2			
4	To do exercises	2			
5	Revision	2			
6	Vowels and their reading	2			
7	Text:A Day off	2			
8	Article	2			
9	To do exercises	2			
10	Lesson :“Brain storm”	2			
11	Text: Physics	2			
12	Phonetic exercises	2			
13	Vocabulary exercises	2			
14	This and that	2			
15	Revision	2			
16	2 nd type of reading	2			
17	Text : English speaking countries	2			
18	The preposition	2			
21	2- semestr	2			
22	3 rd type of reading	2			
23	Text: Uzbekistan.	2			
24	The link verbs	2			
25	To do exercises	2			
26	Revision	2			
27	Text :M.Faraday	2			
28	The present indefinite tense	2			
29	To do exercises	2			
30	4 th type of reading	2			
31	“Working in two groups”	2			

32	Text:The Telescope	2			
33	The past indefinite tense	2			
34	Reading consonants	2			
35	To do exercises	2			
36	Revision	2			
37	Text: Machine tools.	2			
38	Types of sentence	2			

102- guruh Ingliz tili (Fizika-astronomiya)

№	Mavzular	soat	O'tish muddati	Bajarildi	Imzo
1	The English alphabet.	2			
2	Text :About myself	2			
3	Sentence order	2			
4	To do exercises	2			
5	Revision	2			
6	Vowels and their reading	2			
7	Text:A Day off	2			
8	Article	2			
9	To do exercises	2			
10	Lesson :“Brain storm”	2			
11	Text: Physics	2			
12	Phonetic exercises	2			
13	Vocabulary exercises	2			
14	This and that	2			
15	Revision	2			
16	2 nd type of reading	2			
17	Text : English speaking countries	2			
18	The preposition	2			
21	2- semestr	2			
22	3 rd type of reading	2			
23	Text: Uzbekistan.	2			
24	The link verbs	2			
25	To do exercises	2			
26	Revision	2			
27	Text :M.Faraday	2			
28	The present indefinite tense	2			
29	To do exercises	2			
30	4 th type of reading	2			

31	“Working in two groups”	2			
32	Text:The Telescope	2			
33	The past indefinite tense	2			
34	Reading consonants	2			
35	To do exercises	2			
36	Revision	2			
37	Text: Machine tools.	2			
38	Types of sentence	2			

103- guruh Ingliz tili (Fizika-astronomiya)

№	Mavzular	soat	O'tish muddati	Bajarildi	Imzo
1	The English alphabet.	2			
2	Text :About myself	2			
3	Sentence order	2			
4	To do exercises	2			
5	Revision	2			
6	Vowels and their reading	2			
7	Text:A Day off	2			
8	Article	2			
9	To do exercises	2			
10	Lesson :“Brain storm”	2			
11	Text: Physics	2			
12	Phonetic exercises	2			
13	Vocabulary exercises	2			
14	This and that	2			
15	Revision	2			
16	2 nd type of reading	2			
17	Text : English speaking countries	2			
18	The preposition	2			
21	2- semestr	2			
22	3 rd type of reading	2			
23	Text: Uzbekistan.	2			
24	The link verbs	2			
25	To do exercises	2			
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31	“Working in two groups”	2			
32	Text: The Telescope	2			
33	The past indefinite tense	2			
34	Reading consonants	2			
35	To do exercises	2			
36	Revision	2			
37	Text: Machine tools.	2			
38	Types of sentence	2			



Наманган Давлат Университети

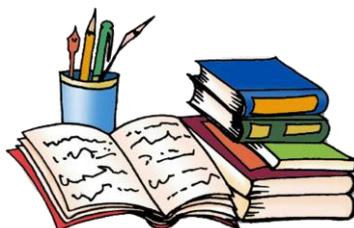
Факультетлараро четтилар
кафедраси

ENGLISH

Физика-математика факультети талабалари учун

инглиз тили фанидан

ўқув услубий қўлланма



Namangan - 2008

Ушбу дарс ишланма «Факултетлараро четтилар» кафедрасида муҳокама қилинган ва маъқулланган. (Баённома №_1__) ва НамДУ ўқув – услубий кенгашининг «28» август 2008 йил №1 сонли қарори билан тасдиқланган.

Тузувчи: Абдуллаева Н.
Тақризчи: катта ўқитувчи Д.Юлдашева
Маъсул муҳаррир: п.ф.н. С.Мисиров

Сўз боши

Ушбу ўқув услубий қўлланма олий ўқув юртлирининг физика-математика факультети I-боскич талабаларининг инглиз тили дарслари учун мўлжалланган бўлиб ,асосан амалий машғулоти ўз ичига олган. Ҳар бир Lesson 8-соатга режалаштирилган. Ҳар бир дарс лексика, грамматика, фонетика мавзуларини ўз ичига олган ва мустахкамлаш учун мисоллар машқларда ёритиб берилган.

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

Breakfast – nonushta

To wash – yuvinmoq

At half past 8 -8 yarim

To dress –kiyinmoq

So – bunchalik, shunday, u qadar	To have married –turmushga chiqmoq
To work –ishlamoq	As –xuddi, kabi, o’xshash
Little –kichkina	Parents –ota-ona
Private –xususiy	In order to -..... uchun
Nurse –hamshira	To enter –kirmoq
Another –boshqa	Then –so’ng, keyin
Helper –yordamchi	Free time –bo’sh vaqt
To graduate from – tugatmoq (oliy o’q. yurt)	
A year ago –bir yil avval	

The English alphabet

A[ai]	N[en]
B[bi:]	O[ou]
C[si:]	P[pi:]
D[di:]	Q[kju]
E[i:]	R[ā:]
F[ef]	S[es]
G[dʒi:]	T[ti:]
H[eitʃ]	U[ju:]
I[ai]	V[vi:]
J[dʒei]	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	Term – smestr
Different – turli xil	Course – kurs
To divide – bo'linmoq	Several - bir necha
Full-time students – kunduzgi bo'lim	Score – ball
Part-time student – sirtqi bo'lim talabasi	To learn – o'rganmoq
To combine – to'planmoq	To use – foydalanmoq
Practical classes – amaliy mashg'ulotlar	To continue – davom ettirmoq
Tutorial – yakka tartibdagi darslar	Degree of Master – magstrlik darajasi
	Degree of Bachelor – bakalavrlik darajasi
	The same – xuddi

Lecture halls – ma’ruza zallari
Comfortable – qulay
Hall of residence – yotoqxonona
Library – kutubxonona

Scientific – ilmiy
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-birinchilardan	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 [θ] thing, thought, faith, bathe,

[ð] those this

2) ck [k] black, sick, clock

3) ch [tʃ] ches, check, cheep

ch [k] chemical, chemistry

ch [ʃ] chemise, chaurinist

4) sh [ʃ] 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 [ŋg] - English, angry, single
- 4) nk [ŋk]- 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, ŋ, ŋg , ŋk ,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 ... (not/rain) now.
- 2) Julia is very good at languages. She ... (speak) languages very well.
- 3) Hurry up! Everybody ... (wait) for us.
- 4) ... (you /listen) to the radio?
- 5) ... (you/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-
Combinations-	yig’indi ,	mexanik tokli stanok	
jamlama		To improve –	o’sib bormoq,
Machine tools-	stanok	rivojlanmoq	
Unlimited-	chegarasiz	Accuracy –	aniq
Workbench-	o’rnatmoq	Equipment –	jixoz
To mount-	verstak	To produce –	ishlab chiqarmoq
To turn-	o’girmoq	To inspect-	ko’rib chiqmoq
To drill-	parmalamoq	To handle –	boshqarmoq
To thread-	rezbalarni qirqmoq	Flexible-	mustaxkam
Multipurpose –	maqsadli	Merit -	noyob.
Lathe-	tokarniy stanok		

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, c+ei” reads as [i:]

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

“a+ss, a+st, a+sk, a+ft, a+sp, a+lf, a+nt, a+lm” reads as [a:]

a+ss – class, a+st- past, a+sk – task, a+ft –after, a+sp –clasp, a+lf – half, a+lm – palm, a+nt – plant.

“all, aw, au, augh, ough,ar” reads as [ɔ:]

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

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{5}{6}$, 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 und 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,o+ll, o+ld”- [ou]

“oi,oy”- [oi]

“ou”-round, ”ow”-how

“ow”-know, “oa”-boat, “o+ll”- roll, “o+ld”- 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 sovga 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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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
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“ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ” ФАНИДАН
ТАЯНЧ СЎЗ ВА ИБОРАЛАР.

*ФАКУЛЬТЕТЛАРАРО ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР кафедрасининг
28-август 2008 йилдаги йиғилиш қарори билан
тасдиқланган*

НАМАНГАН 2008

LESSON 1.
THE NEW WORDS

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

LESSON 2.

THE NEW WORDS

To be busy – band bo'lmoq

Different – turli xil

To divide – bo'linmoq

Full-time students – kunduzgi bo'lim

Part-time student – sirtqi bo'lim talabasi

To combine – to'planmoq

Practical classes – amaliy mashg'ulotlar

Tutorial – yakka tartibdagi darslar

Term – smestr

Course – kurs

Several - bir necha

Score – ball

To learn – o'rganmoq

To use – foydalanmoq

To continue – davom ettirmoq

Degree of Master – magstrlik darajasi

Degree of Bachelor – bakalavrlik darajasi

The same – xuddi

Lecture halls – ma'ruza zallari

Comfortable – qulay

Hall of residence – yotoqxona

Library – kutubxona

Scientific – ilmiy

Literature – adabiyot

To spend – sarflamoq

Together – birgalikda

LESSON 3.

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

LESSON 4.

THE NEW WORDS

Hometown-ona vatan

Independence- mustaqillik

To be declared-e'lon qilinmoq

To become-aylanmoq

To pass-o'tmoq

State-davlat

Central Asia-markaziy osiyo

United Nations Organization-Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti

Nowadays-hozirgi kunda

Flag-bayroq

Anthem-madxiya

Emblem-gerb

Short period-qisqa vaqt

To take place-sodir bo'lmoq

Town-shahr

Village-qishloq

Industrial enterprises-sanoat tashkilot

To construct-qurmoq

To rebuilt-qayta qurmoq

To celebrate-nishonlamoq

Guest-mehmon

LESSON 5.

THE NEW WORDS.

Known-mashhur

Pioneering-birinчилardan

To consider-hisoblamoq

To be born-tug' ilmoq

Primary education-boshlang' ich ta' lim

To apprentice a bookbinder-kitobga, bilimga sho'ng' imoq

To appoint-belgilamoq

Royal-qirol

Research-izlanishlar

Electrolysis-elektroliz

Belief-ishinch

Manifestation-isbot

Unify-birlashtirmoq

To include-o'z ichiga olmoq

Heat-issiqlik

Light-yorug'lik

Magnetism-magnetizm

Conservation-saqlash

Current-tok

Induction-namoyon etmoq

To entitle-huquq bermoq

To chronicle-ommaga e'lon bo'lmoq

Yet – xali

LESSON 6.

THE NEW WORDS

Century-asr

Earth-yer

Universe-samo

View-ko'rinish, nazar

Deeper-chuqurroq

Corner-burchak

Main- asosiy

Mirror-oynak

Reflected-aks etgan

Sea level-dengiz sathi

Size-o'lcham

Recent-oxirgi

To solve-hal qilmoq

Contribution-foйда, natija

Image-tasavvur

Unique-antiqa

Mankind-insoniyat

Achievement-yangiliklar, yutuqlar

Investigate-yangilik kiritish

Remote-uzoqlashgan

LESSON 7.

THE NEW WORDS.

Variety- turli xil

Combinations- yig'indi , jamlama

Machine tools- stanok

Unlimited- chegarasiz

Workbench- o'rnatmoq

To mount- verstak

To turn- o'girmoq

To drill- parmalamoq

To thread- rezbalarni qirqmoq

Multipurpose –maqsadli

Lathe- tokarniy stanok

Power- driven machine-mexanik tokli stanok

To improve – o'sib bormoq, rivojlanmoq

Accuracy – aniq

Equipment – jixoz

To produce – ishlab chiqarmoq

To inspect- ko'rib chiqmoq

To handle –boshqarmoq

Flexible- mustaxkam

Merit -noyob.

LESSON 8.

THE NEW WORDS

Solar system-koinot

To consist-tashkil topmoq

Satellites-yo'ldosh

Body-jism

Surface-yuza

Sun-quyosh

Earth-yer

Square-to'rtburchak

To radiate-nur sochmoq

Equal-teng bo'lmoq

Source-manba

Energy-energiya

Power-kuch

Existence-bormoq

LESSON 9.

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

**НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ФАКУЛТЕТЛАРАРО ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР КАФЕДРАСИ**

**“ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ” ФАНИ БЎЙИЧА
ТАЛАБА МУСТАҚИЛ ИШИНИ ТАШКИЛ
ЭТИШ, НАЗОРАТ ҚИЛИШ ВА БАҲОЛАШ
МЕЗОНЛАРИ**

Таълим йўналиши: _____
Босқич: _____
Семестр: _____
Жами соат: _____

Тузувчи: **Н. Абдуллаева**

Мезонлар факультетлараро чет тиллар кафедрасининг 2008 йил 28-августдаги йиғилишида тасдиқланган. Баённома № 1

Кафедра мудири:

п.ф.н С.Мисиров.

НАМАНГАН 2008

HAMAHTAH 2008

LESSON №1

- 1. Where do you go after breakfast?**
- 2. What are your parents?**
- 3. What is your hobby?**
- 4. What is the English for “hususiy”?**
- 5. What is the Uzbek for “nurse”?**
- 6. How many letters are there in English alphabet?**
- 7. What is the sentence order in English?**
- 8. How many consonant are there in English alphabet?**

LESSON №2

- 1. How many students are there in our University?**
- 2. How many terms are there in each year?**
- 3. How do we call the students who comes to the University every day?**
- 4. What is the 1st type of syllable reading vowels?**
- 5. What is the 2nd type of syllable reading vowels?**
- 6. What is the definite article?**
- 7. What is the indefinite article?**
- 8. What is the English for “yotoqhona”?**

LESSON №3

- 1. What is the object of Physics?**
- 2. What is the task of Physics?**
- 3. How many branches are there in Physics?**
- 4. What is the English for “tajriba o`tkazmoq”?**
- 5. What is the Uzbek for “Behavior”?**
- 6. How do we spell the vowels in the 3rd type of syllable?**
- 7. What kind of preposition of direction do you know?**
- 8. Do you know the suffixes of nouns in plural form?**

LESSON №4

- 1. When was Uzbekistan became independence?**
- 2. What kind of cities are there in our country?**
- 3. What are there state sovereignty of the republic?**
- 4. How do we celebrate the national holidays?**
- 5. Whom do we invite for our holiday?**
- 6. How do you spell the consonants “c,g,x,z”?**
- 7. What pronouns are personal ones?**
- 8. In which position do we use the construction “there is , there are “?**

LESSON №5

- 1. When and Where was Michael Faraday born?**
- 2. When did he become interested in Physics?**
- 3. Who is Humph Dave?**
- 4. What kind of researches did he do?**
- 5. What is diagraphs?**
- 6. What is the English for “bilimga sho`ng`imoq”?**
- 7. In what position do we use the Present indefinite tense?**
- 8. What adjectives do we use in the Present indefinite tense?**

LESSON №6

1. Where is the London situated?
2. What kind of city is the London?
3. Can you disrobe the parts of London?
4. How many people work in the City?
5. Which diagraphs reads as [ou]?
6. When do we use the Future indefinite tense?
7. What is the difference between the Past continuous and Past Indefinite tense?
8. Can you form the interrogative forms of Past tense?

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28-август 2008 йилдаги йиғилиш қарори
билан тасдиқланган

HAMAHTAH 2008

The Independence day

The independence day is celebrated in different countries of the world. In the USA it is celebrated in July. In Russia it is celebrated in July too. Uzbek people celebrate Independence Day on the first of September. It became one of the national holidays in Uzbekistan. It was proclaimed on the 31st of August in 1991. Here are the main dates in the history of Uzbekistan.

August 31, 1991 - the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan

September 1, 1991 - Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

November 18, 1991 - approval of the national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

July 2, 1992 - the national State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved.

December 8, 1992 - the new constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted.

December 10, 1992 - the national Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved.

July 1,1994-the national Currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced.

Navruz

Navruz is one of the ancient holidays and has a long history.Many legends and traditions are connected with this holiday.According to one legend on this day Allah finished creation of the world.

Navruz is beginning of a New Year. It is translated as”a new year”.Today Navruz is celebrated on the 21st of march when the duration of day and night is equal. In Navruz the nature awakens from her long winter sleep.Farmers begin their work in the fields.Traditionally people try to be kind to each other, try to help,visit the orphans and old people who need care and help.

In Uzbek everybody plants trees ,flowers and make their home clean,beautiful.People prepare special spring dishes in Navruz,such as sumalak,halim,somsa,chuchvara with young green grass.

American Holidays

Each of the 50 states establishes its own legal holidays.The federal government,through the President and Congress, can legally set holidays only for federal

employees and for the District of Columbia. Most states, however, accept the federal legal holidays. Holidays for all federal offices, most state and local government offices, and many businesses are;

New Year's Day (January 1)

Martin Luther King Birthday.

Washington's Birthday or "President Day"

Memorial day (May)

Independence day (4 July)

Labour Day (September)

Columbus Day (October)

Veterans Day (11 November)

Christmas day (25 December)

Many religious holidays such as Good Friday, Hanukkah, or Ramadan are observed, of course, by religious, they have no national, or official legal status.

Thanksgiving day in the United States

A day of Thanksgiving has been observed in North America on many occasions. The custom of a generally recognized Thanksgiving day has been observed in the South for over one hundred years. Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed in 1941 the fourth Thursday in November to be Thanksgiving Day, Texas and six other states continued to observe Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November until 1957.

Those who have no living family members, or who are separated for one reason or another from their family, usually gather with one or more friends for a Thanksgiving meal, or least to be together for part of the day as a celebration of the holiday.

The traditional Thanksgiving meal is a mid-day meal (traditionally called "dinner" in the South) usually around 1 or 2 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day. The meal usually consists of turkey (sometimes ham or other meats may be included or even substituted), mashed potatoes, "stuffing", cranberry jelly and or cranberry salad, gravy (usually the "white sauce" type) and oftentimes, giblet gravy. Southerners usually include candied sweet potatoes and corn. For dessert, most families have pumpkin pie or pecan pie, or both.

Hallowe`en

Hallowe`en is a very special holiday-a combination of holidays. It is time for games, fun and fortune telling, for ghost stories and making mischief. Also it is a holiday for the dead.

Hallowe`en meaning "holy evening" is a popular tradition celebrated on October 31, on the eve of All Saints`Day which is marked on November 1. Hallowe`en customs date back to a time when people believed that on certain nights of the year the spirits of the dead were on the loose and went wandering. They also believed that on those nights people could see into the future.

Hallowe`en originated from the Celts and Druids who were people`s priests and teachers. The Celts worshipped nature and had many gods, the sun god being their favorite. Annual coming of coldness and disappearance of the sun was for them a mystery, the season of death, the time when their god was attacked by evil powers.

Compare the way of celebrating some common holidays in Gr.Br.USA.RU. and Uzbekistan.

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ФАКУЛЬТЕТЛАРАРО ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАР кафедрасининг
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НАМАНГАН 2008

1- вариант.

Card № 1

1. Read the text “Michael Faraday” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Present Indefinite Tense . Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “sh”, “ch”.

Card № 2

1. Read the text “The telescope” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the numerals. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 2nd type of syllable.

Card № 3

1. Read the text “Machine tools” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Past Indefinite tense. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “nk” and “gn”

Card № 4

1. Read the text “About myself” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain article. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “qu” and “ow”

Card № 5

1. Read the text “Our University” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain preposition. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 4th type of syllable.

Card № 6

1. Read the text “Uzbekistan” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain plural form of nouns. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “oo” and “ou”

Card № 7

1. Read the text “Our solar system” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the link verbs. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “wr” and “wh”

Card № 8

1. Read the text “London” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Future Indefinite tense. Give examples.
3. The English alphabet.

Card № 9

1. Read the text “Physics” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain sentence order. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 1st type of syllable.

Card № 10

1. Read the text “Enviably growth” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Present Continuous Tense. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “ck” and “ng”.

Card № 11

1. Read the text “What for” and translate it into Uzbek.

2. Explain the construction there is, there are. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “th” and “kn”

Card № 12

1. Read the text “W. Shakespeare’s works” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the demonstrative pronouns. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 3rd type of syllable.

Card № 13

1. Read the text “More expensive” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain personal pronouns. Give examples.
3. Explain the phonemes diagraphs [au] and [ou].

Card № 14

1. Read the text “Our University” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Past Indefinite tense. Give examples.
3. Explain the phonemes diagraphs [i:] and [a:].

Card № 15

1. Read the text “Machine tools” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Past Continious tense. Give examples.
3. Explain the phonemes diagraphs [i:] and [a:].

Кафедра мудир:

п.ф.н. С. Мисиров

2- вариант.

Card № 1

1. Read the text “About myself” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the numerals. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 4th type of syllable.

Card № 2

1. Read the text “Michael Faraday” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the link verbs. Give examples.
3. The English alphabet.

Card № 3

1. Read the text “What for” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Present Indefinite Tense . Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels in the 2nd type of syllable.

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1. Read the text “Machine tools” and translate it into Uzbek.
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1. Read the text “Enviably growth” and translate it into Uzbek.
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1. Read the text “Physics” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Past Indefinite tense. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “th” and “kn”

Кафедра мудир:

п.ф.н. С. Мисиров

1- вариант.

Card № 1

1. Read the text “James Clerk Maxwell” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Sequences of tense. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels “y” and “u”.

Card № 2

1. Read the text “The Great Britain” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain sentences with “It” . Give examples.
3. Explain suffexes for noun.

Card № 3

1. Read the text “The U.S.A. ” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Gerund. Give examples.
3. Explain suffexes for adverb.

Card № 4

1. Read the text “The Universal gravitation” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Preposition. Give examples.
3. Reading of vowels “a” and “i”.

Card № 5

1. Read the text “Pover transmission” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the modal verbs. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “igh” and “eigh”.

Card № 6

1. Read the text “Electric measuring units” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain The Present Perfect Tense. Give examples.
3. Explain suffixes for adjectives.

Card № 7

1. Read the text “The problem of orbital motion” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain Degrees of comparison. Give examples.
3. Explain conversion.

Card № 8

1. Read the text “Everyday Talk” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Past Perfect Tense. Give examples.
3. Explain international words.

Card № 9

1. Read the text “Batteries” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Future Perfect Tense. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “ea” and “ion”

Card № 10

1. Read the text “Newton’s laws of motion” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain the Passive voice. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “ure” and “wh”.

Card № 11

1. Read the text “Universal gravitation” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain direct and indirect speech. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “wr” and “th”.

Card № 12

1. Read the text “The problem of orbital motion” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain pronouns with “some and any” . Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraph “ou”.

Card № 13

1. Read the text “Newtou’s laws of motion” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain synonyms of modal verbs. Give examples.
3. Reading of diagraphs “ai”, “cy”, “ay”.

Card № 14

1. Read the text “Batteries” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain Forms of link verb “to be” . Give examples.
3. Reading of letters “x” and “y”.

Card № 15

1. Read the text “Electric measuring units” and translate it into Uzbek.
2. Explain direct and indirect speech. Give examples.
3. Reading of letters “c” and “g”.

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA

O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**“FAKULTETLARARO CHET TILLAR”
KAFEDRRASI**

“INGLIZ TILI”

Fani bo'yicha

**TARQATMA
MATERIALLAR**

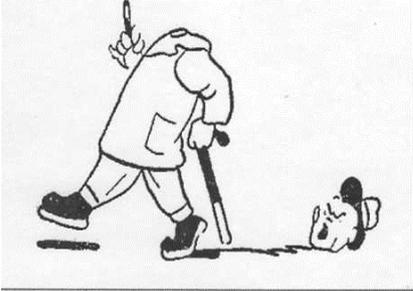
Tuzuvchi: o'qituvchi N. Abdullayeva

NAMANGAN

Solve rebuses

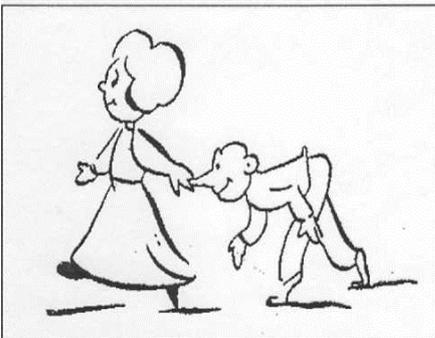
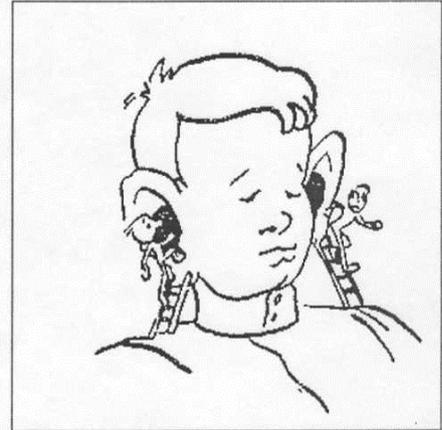
Find the Uzbek equivalent to the expression.

or



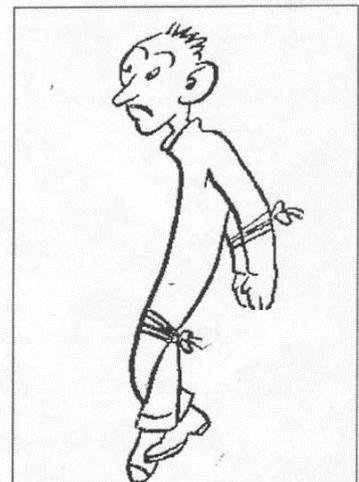
1. To lose one's head

2. To go in at one ear and out at the other

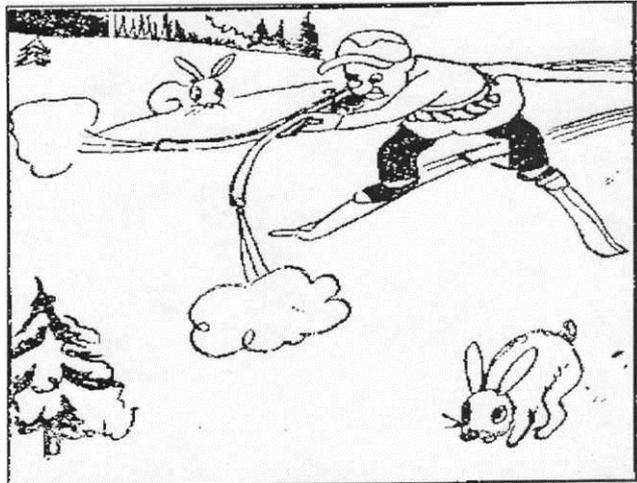


3. To lead by the nose

4. To be tied and foot



. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither



WORD GAME!

N	G	A	R	D	E	N	M	A	P	P
E	C	T	V	S	S	O	N	P	T	H
H	W	O	O	H	O	U	S	E	O	O
C	A	I	L	R	R	F	P	T	W	T
T	L	L	D	D	O	R	A	D	I	O
I	L	E	L	O	A	C	H	A	I	R
K	B	T	R	C	U	R	T	A	I	N

❖ If you find 22 or more words your score is great.

❖ If you find 17 words your score is good.

❖ If you find 10 words your score is Not Good (Poor).