

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
TOSHKENT ARXITEKTURA QURILISH INSTITUTI
“O'ZBEK VA XORIJIY TILLAR” KAFEDRASI

**NOFILOLOGIK INSTITUT
TALABALARI UCHUN
INGLIZ TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAN
USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**

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So'z boshi

Uslubiy qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarining mutaxassisligi chet tili bo'lmagan fakultetlardagi o'zbek tilida o'qitiladigan guruhlarda ingliz tilida ma'lum boshlang'ich ma'lumoti bo'lgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan.

Uslubiy qo'llanma 25 ta darsdan iborat bo'lib har bir dars tekst, Grammatik qoidalar, va ularga doir mashqlarni o'z ichiga olgan. Bularning hammasi DTS talabidagi asosiy adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda ishlab chiqildi. Qo'llanmaning maqsadi til o'rganishdagi ko'nikmalarni, ya'ni o'qish, gapirish, yozish hamda grammatik bilimlarni rivojlantirishdan iborat.

LESSON 1

Olmosh va uning turlari.

Tilda mavhum ma'no va mustaqil funksiyaga ega bo'lgan predmetlarni va ularning belgisini hamda predmetlar o'rtasida sintaktik aloqalarni qisman ko'rsatib kelgan so's turkumiga olmosh deyiladi.

Olmoshlar garchi har xil so'z turkumlari o'rnida ishlatilsa ham ular predmet va ularning ma'nosini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ifodalamaydi. Olmoshlar shaxsni ko'rsatishiga ko'ra shaxsni bildiradigan va shaxsni bildirmaydigan olmoshlarga bo'linadi.

Kishilik, egalik, o'zlik, qisman so'roq va noaniq olmoshlar shaxsni bildiradigan olmoshlarga kiradi. Qolgan olmoshlar esa shaxsni bildirmaydigan olmoshlardir.

Olmoshlarning kishilik, egalik, o'zlik, ko'rsatish, birgalik, so'roq, nisbiy, bog'lovchi, gumon, belgilash, bo'lishsizlik turlari mavjud.

Kishilik olmoshlari.

Shaxslarni bildirib ot o'rnida qo'llaniluvchi so'zlar kishilik olmoshlari deyiladi.

Kishilik olmoshlari shaxs, son, rod, kelishik kategoriyalariga egadirlar. Kishilik olmoshlari uchun ingliz tilida 2 kelishik: bosh kelishik va ob'ektiv kelishik mavjud. Bosh kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari kim? savoliga, ob'ektiv kelishikdagi kishilik olmoshlari kimmi (ga, da, dan)? savollariga javob beradilar.

Bosh kelishik

- I. I – men
- II. –
- III. He – u (muj. r.)
She – u (jen. r.)
It – u (jonsiz pred.)

Ob'ektiv kelishik

- I. Me – meni (ga,da,dan)
- II. –
- III. Him – uni (ga, da, dan)
She – uni (ga, da, dan)
It – uni (ga, da, dan)

Birlik

Ko'plik.

- I. We – biz
- II. You – siz
- III. They - ular

- I. Us – bizlar (ni,ga,da,dan)
- II. You – sizlar (ni,ga,da,dan)
- III. Them – ular (ni,ga,da,dan)

“He” – u deb tarjima qilinib, erkaklar uchun, “she” – u deb tarjima qilinib xotin-qizlar uchun, “it” – u deb tarjima qilinib jonsiz predmetlar va hayvonlar uchun ishlatiladi.

Egalik olmoshlari.

Ma'lum bir shaxsning biror narsaga egaligini, biror shaxsga ega ekanligini ko'rsatib keluvchi olmoshlar egalik olmoshlari deyiladi. O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari ham ikki shaklga ega bo'ladilar. Bog'liq egalik olmoshlari va Mustaqil egalik olmoshlari.

Bog'liq egalik olmoshlari o'zi aniqlab kelgan so'zlar bilan birga ishlatib “kimning?” savoliga javob beradi va o'zbek tilidagi kishilik olmoshlarining qaratqich kelishigi formasida tarjima qilinadi. Ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari o'zbek tiliga faqat egalik qo'shimchalari yordamida tarjima qilinadi.

My sister – mening opam.

Your sister – sening opang.

Mustaqil egalik olmoshlari o'zlari gapga mustaqil kela oladigan va "kimning?" savoliga javob beradi hamda o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlariga to'g'ri keladi.

Masalan: mine - meniki

hers - uniki

ours - bizniki

Birlik

Bog'liq

I. my – mening

III. his – uning

her - uning

its - uning

Mustaqil

I. mine – meniki

III. his - uniki

hers - uniki

its - uniki

Ko'plik

I. our – bizning

II. your – sizning

III. their – ularning

I. Ours – bizniki

II. Yours - sizlarniki

III. theirs – ularniki

Exercise 1. Use the possessive pronouns.

1. The man next door has been busy cutting the grass in (he) garden. 2. He put (he) hand in (she). 3. "This foolish wife of (I) thinks I'm a great artist," said he. 4. Very well, mother, I'll have (I) hair cut this afternoon. 5. Then he stopped and pointed and said: "those are peas." I said, "We've got some peas, too." "I expect (you) are bigger than (our)," he said politely. 6. Edwin said, "Dear Mary, we all left with you. (you) distress was (we)." 7. We can do (we) shopping before lunch. 8. There's a ghastly article of (he) about it in this evening's paper. 9. She folded the letter and replaced it in (it) envelope. 10. The children had had (they) tea. Kate was late for (she) as usual, Mary and Paul were having (they). 11. This demand of (they) is quite ridiculous. 12. She makes all (she) clothes herself. 13. This book is (I). There is (I) name on it.

Exercise 2. Put the possessive pronoun.

1. She got to ... feet and began to brush off ... dress. 2. Mr. Black gave ... wife a leather bag for ... birthday. 3. Don't show this letter to ... brother. 4. There was a cold wind blowing, so I put on ... heavy coat. 5. He took me by ... hand and led out of the room. 6. His father touched him on ... arm. 7. He took the child into ... arms. 8. what have you done to ... face? 9. He patted Jack heartily on ... shoulder. 10. He bent ... head low. 11. She slapped him on ... cheek. 12. It's going to rain. I'd better take ... raincoat. 13. She put ... glass back on the table. 14. He crossed ... legs. 15. He was wounded in ... leg. 16. He buttoned up ... coat. 17. He caught me by ... sleeve.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences.

1. Mening akam muhandis.

2. Sizning uyingiz chiroyli.

3. Uning ahvoli yomon.
4. Bizning institutimiz O'zbekistonda eng yaxshi institutlardan biridir.
5. Bu kitob meniki.
6. Uning darsi haliham tugamadimi?
7. Men stomatologman.
8. Siz betobmisiz?
9. Biz yozda oilaviy toqqa boramiz.
10. Ular kech qoldi va darsga kiritmang!
11. U ertaga shifokorga boradi.

Exercise 4. Read and learn the text.

Seasons, months, days, time

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. In winter it is very cold in the north and warm in the south. Spring is a very pleasant season of the year. It begins on the first of March. The spring months are: March, April, May. The weather is warm, sometimes it rains. The trees turn green. Everything is beautiful. Summer is a pleasant season too. Summer months are: June, July, August. The days become longer and nights become shorter. The 22nd of June is the longest day in a year. Sometimes the days get very hot. It is the for different kind of sports and games. Many people have their vocations in summer. Autumn is a very beautiful season. Autumn months are September, October, November. The leaves on the trees are red, yellow and brown. It often rains. Winter is very cold season of the year. It often snows and rains in winter. Winter months are: December, January, February.

There are 365 or 366 days in a year. There are twelve month in a year. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. January is the first month of the year. February is the shortest month of the year. It has 28 or 29 days. Every four year there is a leap year. February has 29 days in a leap year. March is the third month of the year and the first month of spring.

There are four weeks in a month and seven days in a week. The name of days are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. All the days of the week except Saturday are weekdays. Saturday and Sunday are weekend. On the weekend many people have a rest.

There are 24 hours in a day, sixty minutes in an hour, sixty seconds in a minute.

We tell the by means of watches and clocks. A watch is small. We wear it on the wrist. A clock is big. We usually hang it on the wall or put it on the table. Clocks and watches have figures On their faces and two hands: the long hand and the short hand. When the long hand is at 12 and the short hand is at six, it is 6 o'clock, after 5 minutes it is five past 6, ten past 6 – a quarter past 6 and goes so on.

Vocabulary

Autumn – kuz

Different – har xil

Hour – soat

Month – oy

cold – sovuq

except – tashqari

leaf – barg

night – tun

North – shimol	people – odamlar
Pleasant – yoqimli	rain – yomg'ir
Season – fasl	snow – qor
South – janub	spring - bahor
Summer – yoz	tree – daraxt
Vacation – ta'til	warm – iliq
Weather – ob-havo	week – hafta
Week-end – hafta oxiri	winter –qish
Red – qizil	yellow – sariq
By means of – vositasida	clock –soat
Correct – to`g`ri	face – yuz (siferblat)
Fast – oldinda	figure – raqam
Half – yarim	hand - strelka
Hang – osmoq	put – qo`ymoq
Quarter – chorak	time – vaqt
Watch – soat	wear – taqmoq

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. Are there two seasons in a year? 2. How many seasons are there in a year? 3. What are they? 4. Is it warm in winter? 5. Does it snow often in winter? 6. What is the shortest day of the year? 7. When does spring begin? 8. Does it rain in spring? 9. When do the days become longer? 10. When is the shortest night in a year? 11. What have many people in summer? 12. Is autumn beautiful season? 13. Does it rain in autumn? 14. How many days are there in a leap-year? 15. What is the shortest month of the year? 16. How many months are there in a year? 17. What is the third month of the year? 18. How many days are there in a week? 19. What days are the week-end? 20. What time is it by your watch?

LESSON 2

Article. (Artikl).

Artikl otlar oldidan ishlatuvchi belgi bo'lib, o'zbek tilida bu so'z turkumi mavjud emas.

Ingliz tilida ikki xil artikl mavjud:

1. **Noaniq artikl (a, an)**

2. **Aniq artikl (the)**

Noaniq artiklning o'zi 2 xil ko'rinishga ega. Noaniq artiklning "a" shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

a doctor [ə'doktə]

a bed [ə'bed]

a nurse [ə'nɜ:s]

Noaniq artiklning "an" shakli unli tovush bilan boshlangan birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi.

an apple [(ən)'æpl]

an Institute [(ən)ɪnstɪtju:t]

Exercise 1. Put the articles where necessary.

1. Are you ... doctor or ... teacher?
2. Is there ... chemist in this street?
3. He usually go to the Institute by ... bus.
4. Is there ... dictionary on his table?
5. What ... nice day!
6. What ... interesting books!
7. Which book do you want to read? I want to read ... English book.
8. Will you give me ... book by Alisher Navoi.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Mening onam shifokor. U markaziy shifoxonada ishlaydi.
2. Shaxnozaning opasi hamshira.
3. Muhabbatda beshta daftar va bitta kitob bor.
4. Shaxrinozning opasi va ikkita akasi bor.
5. Mirzo yaxshi shifokor.
6. Bu tibbiyot Instituti.
7. Kitobni oching va matnni o'qing.

Exercise 3. Use the articles where necessary.

1. What do you do after ... breakfast?
2. Pete has ... small family.
3. He has ... father and ... mother.
4. She is ... good girl.
5. She has ... many Russian books, but she has no ... English books.
6. We have ... good library.
7. My ... aunt and ... my ... uncle are ... doctors.
8. There are ... newspapers on ... coffee table.
9. There is ... tea in ... glass.
10. There are ... three rooms in ... flat.

Exercise 4. Read and learn the text.**Uzbekistan is an independent country**

Uzbekistan is one of the independent countries in the world. In 1991 the Independence of Uzbekistan was proclaimed. There fore every year on the 1st of September we celebrate the independence day of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, state flag and the emblem. State language is Uzbek with Latin alphabet.

After independence it progresses towards building a democratic law – governed state and civil society, an equal member of the world community of nations. For 10 years of Independence we obtained many important things have a respectful position in World Market. On 2 March 1992 we became a member of UNO (United Nations Organization). It has it's state law, Oliy Majlis. So many things changed for 10 years. Banking system is practically being set up a new.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is a multinational country representative of more than one hundred nations and folks live on its territory. The population of Uzbekistan is more 24 mln. people.

Uzbekistan has its currency, Machine – building industry, light industry, bank system.

LESSON 3

Aniq artikl.

Aniq artikl noaniq artiklga o'xshab o'z leksik ma'nosiga ega emas. Bu artikl aslida ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, o'sha (o'shalar), mazkur kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

Aniq artikl asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

- 1) Biror predmet haqida avval gapirilgan bo'lsa yoki shaxs haqida borsa:

Give me the temperature chart, please.

The patient is in his ward.

- 2) Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa: **the sun, the moon, the earth,**

The sky, the world

3) Har xil tashkilot, ayrim davlat agentlik, klub, gazeta, nashriyot, mehmonxona nomlarini bildiruvchi ot oldida:

The Times, the Uzbek Republic.

4) Okean, kema, dengiz, daryo, tog', tog' tizmalari, orol, yarim orollar nomlarini ifodalovchi ot oldida:

The Pacific Ocean, The Volga, The Urals, The Black Sea.

- 5) Ma'lum bir millatning tilini ko'rsatganda:

The English language, The Uzbek language.

6) Ma'lum guruhga kiruvchi ko'p predmetlar orasida birtasini yoki bir nechtasini ajratib ko'rsatish uchun:

In summer, we usually go to the Sea.

- 7) Sifat ortirma daraja formasidagi ot bilan kelganida:

The most interesting novel.

- 8) Gap butun oila haqida borib, familiya ko'plikda ishlatilsa:

The Browns – Brovnlar oilasi

The Boltaevs – Boltaevlar oilasi

- 9) Tartib son oldidan:

Otabek is in the second course.

Artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

- 1) kishi nomlari oldidan: **Oqil, Shukhrat**

- 2) shahar nomlari oldidan: **London, Bukhara, Tashkent**

- 3) suyuqlik va donalab sanab bo'lmaydigan narsa nomi oldidan: **water, sugar, milk.**

- 4) mavhum ot oldidan: **power – kuch, time – vaqt**

Aniq artikl atoqli otlardan tashqari hamma otlar oldidan qo'llaniladi. Aniq artikl (the) undosh tovush bilan boshlangan so'zlar oldidan [ðə] deb, unli tovush bilan boshlangan so'zlar oldidan [ði] deb talaffuz etiladi.

the map [ðə'mæp]

the end [ði'end]

Aniq artikl olmoshdan kelib chiqqanligi sababli, otdan oldin har qanday olmosh kelsa, u tushurib qoldiriladi:

Our book

His room

Exercise 1. Explain the usage of the definite and indefinite articles.

This is a room. The room is comfortable. That is a waiting room. The waiting room is large. There is a pencil on the table. The pencil is red. A book is on the table. The experiment was successful.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Put the words where necessary.

- 1) The ... is wide and clean.
 - 2) The is in the table.
 - 3) We are
 - 4) The ... are on the table.
 - 5) Karina is a nurse. She is at the
 - 6) The ... examined the patient.
 - 7) The ... are in the hospital
- (Ward, temperature chart, hospital, doctors, newspapers, patients, patient)

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the following expressions.

The first of September, 1991 (Independence)

The eighth of December, 1992 (Constitution)

The second of March, 1992 (The United Nations)

Important day

state sovereignty of the republic,

the national flag,

the state emblem

Exercise 4. Use the articles where necessary.

1. Nusrat's father is ... engineer
2. He is ... skilled doctor.
3. Shahnoza's mother is ... English teacher.
4. Dilfuza is ... woman doctor.
5. Our friend's sister is ... architect.
6. Has your friends got... brother?
7. There is ... park behind ... hospital.
8. There are ... beautiful ... trees in ... park.
9. There is ... good ... film on TV this ... evening

10. There are many ... children in ...yard.

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

To be adopted, a multinational country, United Nations Organization, an equal member, after independence, population, light industry.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Is Uzbekistan one of the independence country in the world?
2. When was the independence of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
3. Has Uzbekistan its own Constitution and state flag?
4. Why do we celebrate the independence day of Uzbekistan on the 1st of September?
5. When was the Constitution of Uzbekistan adopted?
6. What can you say about the population of Uzbekistan?

LESSON 4

“To be” fe’li hozirgi zamonda.

“To be” fe’li hozirgi zamonda shaxslar bo’yicha quyidagi shaklga ega.

Birlikda

- I I am a teacher
- II.
- III. He (she) is a teacher

Ko`plikda

- I. We are teachers
- II. You are teachers
- III. They are teachers

So’roq shaklda “to be” fe’li egadan oldin qo’yiladi.

- I. Am I a teacher?
- II.
- III. Is he (she) a teacher?
- I. Are we teachers?
- II. Are you teachers?
- III. Are they teachers?

Bo’lishsiz shaklda “to be” fe’lidan keyin “not” inkor yuklamasi qo’yiladi.

- I. I am not a teacher
- II
- III. He (she) is not a teacher
- I. We are not teachers
- II. You are not teachers
- III. They are not teachers

To be fe’liga iboralar:

- To be ill - kasal bo’lmoq
- To be well - sog’ bo’lmoq
- To be hungry - och bo’lmoq
- To be thirsty - chanqamoq
- To be interested in - qiziqmoq
- To be glad - hursand bo’lmoq

To be happy	- baxtli bo'lmoq
To be single	- yolg'iz bo'lmoq
To be busy	- band bo'lmoq
To be free	- bo'sh bo'lmoq
To be married	- uylanmoq, turmushga chiqmoq
To be fond of	- qiziqmoq
To be angry	- jahli chiqmoq
To be on duty	- navbatchi bo'lmoq
To be sorry	- kechirim so'ramoq
To be away	- tashqarida bo'lmoq(vatandan)

Exercise 1. Complete sentences with am, is, are, where necessary.

1. What ... your name?
2. What ... your address?
3. We ... interesting in classical music.
4. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a doctor.
5. This ... my bag.
6. My uncle ... an office worker.
7. It ... on the street.
8. The shelf ... brown.
9. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as sky diving and figure skating.
10. I ... sorry.

Exercise 2. Put the article, where necessary.

1. My friend is ... student. Her friends are ... students, too.
2. They live in ... Tashkent.
3. They learn ... English.
4. They usually have classes in ... morning.
5. Their ward is large ... walls in ... ward are yellow.
6. Every morning ... students ... go into ... ward and sit down at ... tables.
7. They usually do ... lot of exercises at ... English lessons.

Exercise 3. Change sentences into question form.

1. He is twenty one.
2. They are engineers.
3. My friend is a doctor.
4. My mother is a housewife.
5. I am afraid of dogs.
6. My mother is a teacher at the school.
7. We are students.
8. They are in the street.
9. They are teachers.
10. He is clever young man.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English and give interrogative and negative forms.

1. Aziza uyda emas u ishda.
2. Akmal baland boyli kelishgan yigit.
3. Mansurning singlisi chiroyli qiz.
4. Bu mashqlar juda qiyin ekan.
5. Dildora aqlli va mehribon.
6. Mening onam va otam o`qituvchi emaslar.
7. Shaxnozaning do'sti shifokor emas.
8. Bu qiz kim? – U bizning sinfdoshimiz.
9. Bu kitobmi yoki jurnalmi?
10. Bizning institutimiz yangi.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

1. How old are you?
2. Are your parents very old?
3. When were you born?
4. When did you leave school?
5. Do you learn foreign languages?
6. Has your friend got English magazines?
7. Have you got a telephone?
8. Which of your family likes to speak on the telephone?
9. Have you got a good radio set?
10. Do your lessons begin at 8:30?

LESSON 5

“To have” fe’li hozirgi zamonda.

“To have” fe’li hozirgi zamonda shaxslar bo’yicha quyidagi shaklga ega.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I. I have an English book | I. We have English books |
| II. | II. You have English books |
| III. He (she) has an English book | III. They have English books |

So’roq shakli “to have” fe’lini egadan oldin qo’yish orqali yasaladi.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Have I an English book? | I. Have we English books? |
| II. | II. Have you English books? |
| III. Has he (she) an English book? | III. Have they English books? |

Bo’lishsiz shaklda “to have” fe’lidan keyin “not” inkor yuklamasi qo’yiladi.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. I have not an English book | I. We have not English books |
| II. | II. You have not English books |
| III. He (she) has not an English book | III. They have not English books |

“To have” fe’li turkum so’z birikmalarda ham ishlatiladi:

	{ dinner	– tushlik qilmoq
	{ supper	– kechki ovqatni yemoq
To have	{ breakfast	– nonushta qilmoq
	{ temperature	– harorati bor bo’lmoq
	{ headache	– bosh og’riq bo’lmoq

“To have” birikmalarda ishlatilganda gaplarning so’roq va bo’lishsiz shakllari “to do” ko’makchi fe’li yordamida yasaladi.

We have our dinner at 12.

Do you have your dinner at 12?

We do not have our dinner at 12.

Exercise 1. Use the verb “to have”.

1. We a nice room.
2. He a lot of friends.
3. She ... an English book.
4. We ... a room in the hostel.
5. Mike ... a large flat.
6. He .. a sister.
7. They ... a lot of English books.
8. My brother a lot of friends at the Institute.
9. Our library ... many architectural books. They are published in France.
10. Babur and Abror ... a lot of time to read books.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek and make them interrogative and negative.

1. Babur has many interesting books.
2. We have English lessons on Friday.
3. They have many friends in America.
4. Many children have got a lot of French books.
5. I have a lot of work to do every day.
6. Our nurse has many patients to give medicines.
7. The students often have a dictionary.
8. Aziz has many English books, one of them is about modern architecture.
9. I have many friends some of them live in Leningrad.
10. I have much time to discuss this problem.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English and give interrogative and negative forms.

1. Azizada ingliz tiliga oid kitoblar bor.
2. Akmalda ko`p jurnallar bor.
3. Mansurda inglizcha – o’zbekcha lug’at bor.

4. Manzurada qurilishga oid qiziqarli maqolalar bor.
5. Dildoraning xat yozishib turadigan do'sti bor.
6. Behruzada qiziqarli kitoblar bor.
7. Menga kop badiiy kitoblar bor.
8. Mening do'stimda mashina bor.
9. Bugun men oilam bilan tushlik qilaman.
10. Menda bosh og`rig`i bor.

Exercise 4. Put the correct form of the verb “to have”.

1. Clock and watches ... figures on their faces.
2. We ... large park not far from our house.
3. The students ... bad information.
4. My brother ... a small dog.
5. She ... an English lesson every week.
6. Her brother ... many friends in Tashkent.
7. They ... two children.
8. We ... a good English teacher.
9. We ... 3 lessons today.
10. My sister ... an English book.

LESSON 6

Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplarda so'z tartibi.

Bizga ma'lumki, o'zbek tilidagi darak gaplarda so'z tartibi erkin. Biz gapning tarkibidagi so'zlarning o'rnini qanchalik o'zgartirmaylik ma'no saqlanadi. Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplarda esa, aksincha, so'z tartibi qatiydir. Agar biz ingliz tilidagi gapning tarkibidagi so'zning tartibini o'zgartiradigan bo'lsak, u gapning ma'nosi o'zgaradi yoki butunlay ma'noga putur etadi.

Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplarda so'z tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

1	2	3	4
ega	kesim	to'ldiruvchi	boshqa 2-darajali bo'laklar

We go to the institute every day.
 Ba'zan **payt holi** egadan oldin kelishi mumkin.
 Every day we go to the institute.
 Biz har kuni klinikaga boramiz.

Exercise 1. Make up sentences.

1. We, here, often, these, doctors, meet.
2. English, books, they, send, often, me.
3. My, sister, to, often, write, I.
4. They, here, don't, friends, often, meet, their.
5. You, every, day, go, to, the, clinic.
6. Write, we, at, home, questions.

Exercise 2. Read and learn the text.

My working day.

My name is Bekzod. I am twenty two years old. I have a wife and a son. My son is two years old. My wife is twenty years old.

I study at the Day-Time department of the Architectural Institute. I am very busy, but I find time for the cinema or the theatre and sometimes for a football match.

This is my day.

I usually get up at a quarter to seven. I wash my hands, face and have shave after I get dressed. In half an hour, I am ready to have breakfast. During breakfast, I listen to the news over the radio and read the newspaper. At twenty minutes to eight, I leave our house.

My Institute is not far from our house. I don't go there by bus or by train. I walk to my Institute. Our lessons begin at 8:30 and I stay there till 3 o'clock. Every day we have lectures on History of buildings, philosophy and Math. As I am a student, I must work hard to make a good progress in modern architecture in future.

I usually come home about four o'clock and have dinner. After dinner, I have a rest and take my son for a walk.

At home, I do my homework, read literatures and articles. In the evening, I watch TV– set and go to bed at about 11 o'clock. I don't like to waste time.

Vocabulary

day-time department – kunduzgi bo'lim

to be ready to do smth – biror ish qilishga tayyor bo'lmoq.

to go by bus – avtobusda bormoq

to have a rest – dam olmoq

to be busy – band bo'lmoq

to waste time – vaqtni bekorga o'tkazmoq

to work hard – ko'p ishlamoq

to listen to – tinglamoq

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you work or study?
2. Do you go to the Institute by tram?
3. Do you study at the day-time department?
4. Do you get up early or late?
5. Where does Bekzod study?
6. Where does he have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
7. When do you usually get up?
8. When do you usually leave your house?
9. When do your lectures usually begin?
10. How long do you usually stay at the Institute?
11. When do you usually come home?
12. When do you usually go to bed?

Exercise 4. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Lola markaziy bankda bosh hisobchi bo'lib ishlaydi.
2. U har kuni soat 8:00da ishga keladi.
3. Uning opasi institutda dars beradi.
4. Malika markaziy kasalxonaning ishlaydi.
5. Bizning institut katta va ko'rkam.

Exercise 5. Read and translate.

Sitora is ill. She is not in a hospital. She is at home. She is in bed. She has a temperature. Her temperature is high. She has hot cheeks. Furkat is ill too, but he is not in bed. He is at work. He likes his work.

LESSON 7

Otlarda kelishik kategoriyasi.

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham otlarda kelishik kategoriyasi mavjud. O'zbek tilida 6 ta kelishik bo'lsa, ingliz tilida 2 ta: bosh kelishik va qaratqich kelishiklari mavjud. Bosh kelishik o'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi hech qanday qo'shimchaga ega emas. Birlikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi bosh kelishikdagi otga apostrof belgisi (') hamda "s" qo'shimchasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Botir – Botir's

Book – book's

Agar bosh kelishikdagi ot ko'plikda bo'lsa, uning qaratqich kelishigi ko'plikni yasovchi "s" qo'shimchasidan keyin apostrof (') belgisini qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

doctors - doctors'

nurses - nurses'

Our doctors' gowns are white.

Ingliz tilida qaratqich kelishigi "of" predlogi yordamida ham ifodalanadi:

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan.

The colour of the pen is green.

Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot o'zidan keyin keluvchi otini aniqlab keladi va whose? (kimning?) so'rog'iga javob beradi.

Whose book is it?

Qaratqich kelishigini yasovchi "s" qo'shimchasi, ko'plikni yasovchi "s" qo'shimchasining o'qilishi qoidasi asosida talaffuz qilinadi.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences.

1. My friend's family is not large.
2. Elbek lives in the centre of the town.
3. This is Mahbuba's newspaper. It is not interesting.
4. Ilhom's friend doesn't work. He studies at the medical Institute.
5. Do you know Nabi's address?
6. My brother's working day begins at 9 o'clock.

Exercise 2. Read and translate into English.

1. Bobir qachon institutga boradi?
2. Kim sizning eng yaqin do'stingiz?
3. Biz shanba kuni teatrda bordik.
4. Nima uchun laboratoriya darsiga qatnashmadingiz?
5. Gullola ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi.
6. Opangiz arxitektura institutining 4-kurs talabasimi?
7. Bugun Dilfuzaning do'stlari tashrif buyirishdi.
8. Mening akam tadbirkormi?

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences.

1. Bu Maxmudovning dars xonasi.
2. Lolaning onasi tish shifokori.
3. Buyuk Britaniyaning poytaxti London.
4. Onamning do'sti yaxshi shifokor.
5. Hakimovning talabalari ingliz tili kechasida faol qatnashdilar.
6. Bu qizning ko'zlari chiroyli.
7. Bu Karimning ingliz tili kitobi.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences with the following words:

1. to the hospital, the doctor, every day, goes.
2. the polyclinic, near, she, lives.
3. in, biology, every week, we, a, lecture, have.
4. home, is, usually, he, at, 2 o'clock.
5. go, to the cinema, every Sunday.
6. every, year, goes, Akmal, to Moscow.

Exercise 5. Translate into Uzbek.

1. New York is one of the biggest cities of the USA.
2. Feruza's friends are doctors. One of them works at this hospital.
3. Malika's father is a dentist. He lives not far from the polyclinic.
4. My friend's little brother goes to school every day.
5. My aunt's son is a doctor.
6. Karim's friend usually gets the books from the library.
7. Samad's father is a taxi driver

Exercise 6. Read and translate the jokes into Uzbek.

How Nodir broke his arm.

- Botir: How did you broke your arm?
 Nodir: Do you see those stairs over there?
 Botir: Yes.
 Nodir: But, I didn't

Tea or coffee?

A man was having breakfast in an English hotel. He took a drink from his cup and then said to the waiter,

“As this tea or coffee?”

“Can you tell the difference, sir, by the taste?”

“No,” said the man. “I can’t”.

“Well,” said the waiter, “if you can’t tell the difference, what does it matter which it is?”

LESSON 8

Otlarda ko’plik.

O’zbek tilida bo’lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham otlarda ko’plik kategoriyasi mavjud. O’zbek tilida otlarda ko’plik “-lar” qo’shimchasi orqali yasaladi, ingliz tilida asosan “-s” yoki “-es” qo’shimchasi orqali yasaladi:

a doctor – doctors

a box – boxes

a class – classes

a finger – fingers

Ingliz tilida ba’zi otlarning ko’plik shakli “-en” qo’shimchasi orqali yasaladi:

a child – children

an ox – oxen

Ingliz tilida ba’zi otlar birlikda ham, ko’plikda ham bir xil beriladi.

sheep – qo’y – sheep – qo’ylar

deer – ohu – deer – ohular

swine – to’ng’iz – swine – to’ng’izlar

Ingliz tilida bir qancha otlarning ko’plik shakli “-s” yoki “-es” qo’shimchasi orqali emas, balki o’zakdagi unlini o’zgarishi yoki boshqa yo’l bilan yasaladi:

man – men

woman – women

foot – feet

goose – geese

tooth – teeth

mouse – mice

Agar birlikdagi ot “y” harfiga tugasa va uning oldida undosh harf kelsa unda “y” harfi o’rniga “i” harfi yoziladi va “-es” qo’shimchasi qo’shiladi.

city – cities

army – armies

factory – factories

Agar birlikdagi ot “y” harfiga tugasa va uning oldida unli harf kelsa “y” harfi “i” harfiga aylanmaydi, faqat “-s” qo’shimchasi qo’shiladi.

day – days

boy – boys

toy – toys

Ko’plikni ifodalovchi “s” qo’shimchasi quyidagicha o’qiladi.

1. Jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin [s] deb o’qiladi:

a book- books, a text – texts, a lamp – lamps

2. Jarangli undoshlardan va so'z oxirida unlilardan keyin [z] deb o'qiladi.

a bag - bags

a day - days

a pen - pens

3. Sirg'aluvchi tovushlardan keyin [iz] deb o'qiladi.

a box - boxes

a branch – branches

a bridge – bridges

a size - sizes

4. Agar birlikdagi ot “f” harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, bunday otlarni ko'plikda ishlatganimizda “f” harfi “v” harfiga aylanadi.

a wife - wives

a life – lives

a knife – knives

Exercise 1. Write the following words in the plural form and translate into Uzbek.

Place, building, card, language, eye, party, ear, head, company, leaf, leg, lady, county, key, life, person, day, man, woman, goose, child, mouse, foot.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. Mohigul's mother is a doctor.

2. My best friends' houses are not far from the architectural Institute.

3. Doctor Mahmudov's house is comfortable.

4. Botir's sister is a designer.

5. There are many flowers in front of our Institute.

6. Do not drink much water!

7. There are many nice nurses in our hospital.

8. I can give you my scissors.

Exercise 3. Read and learn the text.

About myself

Every year many young people finish schools. Some of them go to work, some enter Institutes and some of them join the army. This year I have finished the secondary school and entered to the Institute and become the first year student.

My name is Akmal. I am 18 years old. I am a student of the Architectural Institute. I am a first year student of the architecture faculty. I have a mother, a father, two sisters, two brothers, and I. I also have two grandmothers, two grandfathers – my mother's, father's parents. My mother's parents are retired now. My granny's name is Sharofathon, granddad's name is Abdullo. I have three aunts- Hanifahon, Azizahon, Zuhrahon. My uncles are Ahmadjon, Nuriddin, Saydullo, Dilmurod. They are all married and they have got children. My elder sister is Nargiza. She studied at the University at the Philology faculty. She works at school. She is married and she has got two children – Aziz and Murod. My second sister is Laylo. She studied at the Polytechnic Institute. She is a bookkeeper. She has got a child – Javlon. Elder brother Anvar is after my elder sister

works as a mechanic. He has two children – Guli, Donyor. My second brother Sarvar is a student too. He studies at college.

I also have many good friends. I am interested in English, math, history and many other subjects. I'm also fond of sports. I go in for football. Because it is my hobby. I like to watch football matches on TV. I like classical music and Italian food. I enjoy listening to music. I like to read books of Uzbek, English American and French writers. I am Uzbek and I live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country and love it very much.

Vocabulary

Be interested in	_ qiziqmoq
Be fond of	_ qiziqmoq
Hobby	_ sevimli mashg'ulot
To watch	_ tomosha qilmoq
Football matches	_ futbol o'yinlari
On TV	_ televizorda
Italian food	_ italyancha ovqat
Enjoy	_ rohatlanmoq
Listen to	_ tinglamoq
Writers	_ yozuvchilar
To be proud of	_ g'ururlanmoq
Country	_ mamlakat
Very much	_ juda

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Men universitetda o'qiyman. 2. U sportga qiziqadi. 3. Men sport bilan shug'ullanaman. 4. Biz ingliz yozuvchilarini kitoblarini o'qishni yaxshi ko'ramiz. 5. Ular hozir bo'sh, lekin men bo'sh emasman. 6. Men televizor ko'rishdan va musiqa tinglashdan rohatlanaman. 7. U uylanmagan. 8. Siz ingliz tiliga qiziqasizmi? 9. Siz bugun bo'shmisiz? 10. Muhandislar hozir zavodda. 11. Biz hozir darsdamiz. 12. Direktor majlisda. 13. U ingliz. 14. Buxoro qadimiy shaxar. 15. Kitobingizni yopmang, iltimos, birinchi matnni o'qing. 16. Eslatma 2 ni uyda o'qing. Iltimos uni hozir bajaring. 17. Bu oq chashkani stol ustidan olmang. Anavi sariq chashkani oling iltimos. 18. O'tiring marhamat. Matnni ko'chirib yozing. 19. U kim? – U o'qituvchi. 20. Sizning singlingiz nima ish qiladi? – U talaba. 21. Bu qiz kim? – U o'quvchi. Uning ismi Lola. 22. Lola doskaga chiq iltimos. Menga daftaringni berma. Kitobingni och va 9 matnni o'qi. Rahmat, Sening bahoing "yaxshi". 2 va 3 matnlarni uyda o'qi. Hozir menga daftaringni ber. 23. Marhamat qilib bu qalamga qarang. Bu qalam qaysi rangda? U qizil. Bu daftar qaysi rangda? – Sariq. – Bu sizning daftaringizmi? – Yo'q bu uning daftari. 24. Do'stingiz nima qilyapti? – U uyda kitob o'qiyapti. 25. Kirmang iltimos, marhamat qilib eshikni yoping. 26. Marhamat qilib, doskaga qarang. Do'stingiz nima o'qiyapti?

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Are you a teacher?

2. Are you a student?
3. Are you a teacher or a student?
4. Is this boy a student?
5. Is he your friend?
6. Is your friend a doctor or a teacher?
7. What subjects do you study at the Institute?
8. Where do you study?
9. Where do you live?
10. Are there any terms in the first year?
11. Is your friend in the room?
12. Have you got any friends?
13. Are we in the room?
14. Who is your best friend?
15. What do you want to be in future?
16. Is your book on the table or under it?
17. Is your map in your brief-case or on the table?
18. Is the teacher at the table or at the blackboard?
19. Are we at the table or at the door?
20. Is his book in my bag or on his table?

LESSON 9

Son. Sanoq sonlar va ularning yasalishi.

Predmetning sonini, tartibini, o'rnini bildiruvchi so'z turkumiga son deyiladi. Son ot bilan ishlatilganda otning ma'nosini to'ldirib, otlashib keladi. Mustaqil ishlatilganda esa mavhum bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilida asosan sanoq va tartib sonlar ko'p qo'llaniladi.

Sanoq sonlar ingliz tilida o'zgarmaydi, ya'ni grammatik kategoriyalarga ega emas.

Sanoq sonlarning yasalishi quyidagicha:

1. Birdan o'n uchgacha bo'lgan sonlar va yuz, ming, million, milliard sonlari sodda son hisoblanib hech qanday suffiks qo'shilmasdan yasaladi.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 - one | 12 - twelve |
| 2 - two | 100 - hundred |
| 3 - three | 1000 - thousand |
| 4 - four | 1 000 000 - million |
| 5 - five | |
| 6 - six | |
| 7 - seven | |
| 8 - eight | |
| 9 - nine | |
| 10- ten | |
| 11-eleven | |

Eslatma: 11- eleven, 12 – twelve sonlari o'zak o'zgarishi orqali yasaladi.

O'n uchdan o'n to'qqizgacha bo'lgan sonlar "teen" suffiksini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:
13 - thirteen

- 14 - fourteen
- 15 - fifteen
- 16 - sixteen
- 17 - seventeen
- 18 - eighteen
- 19 - nineteen

Eslatma: 20 yigirmadan 90 to'qsongacha bo'lgan sonlar, birlik sonlar o'zagiga – “ty” suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Twenty, sixty, forty, eighty.

Yilni ifodalashda sanoq sondan foydalaniladi va u 2 qismga ajratib o'qiladi.

1992 – nineteen and ninety two

1994 – nineteen and ninety four

Ingliz tilida vaqtni soat va minutlarni aytishda at, to, past predloglaridan foydalaniladi:

Nigina goes to school at 8 every day.

Nigina har kuni soat 8 da maktabga boradi.

Vaqtni sonlar bilan aytishda quyidagi so'zlardan foydalaniladi:

half - yarim

a quarter - chorak

to - ... ta kam

past - o'tgan

Tartib sonlar va ularning yasalishi.

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida tartib sonlar mavjud. Ular predmetning sanash tartibini yoki joylashish o'rnini bildiradi. Tartib sonlari o'zbek tilida sanoq sonlarga “-inchi” yoki “-nchi” qo'shimchalarini qo'shish orqali yasaladi, ingliz tilida esa birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi tartib sonlaridan tashqari barcha tartib sonlar sanoq sonlarga “**th**” qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Ingliz tilida birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi tartib sonlari “th” qo'shimchasi bilan emas, balki o'zaklari butunlay o'zgarib ketishi yoki boshqa o'zgarishlar orqali beriladi:

one - the first

two - the second

three - the third

four - the fourth

five - the fifth

six - the sixth

Five, eight, nine, twelve sanoq sonlariga “th” qo'shimchasi qo'shilganida qo'yidagi o'zgarishlar bo'ladi:

five - the fifth

eight - the eighth

nine - the ninth

twelve - the twelfth

“Y” harfi bilan tugaydigan sanoq sonlarga “th” qo'shimchasini qo'shganda “y” harfi “ie” ga aylanadi.

twenty - the twentieth

fourty - the fortieth

Tartib sonlar oldidan doimo aniq artikl ishlatiladi.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Hasanning ukasi tibbiyot institutining birinchi kurs talabasi.
2. Arxitektura fakultetining dekani 110 – xonada.
3. Dilfuza 8 martda tug'ilgan kunini nishonlaydi.
4. Shaxnoza 1999 yil 17 noyabrda tug'ilgan.
5. Mirzo necha yoshga kirdi? U 21 yoshda.
6. Bir oyda necha kun bor? O'ttiz yoki o'ttiz bir kun. Faqat fevral oyida 28 yoki 29 kun bor.
7. Shaxrinoz oiladagi ikkinchi qiz. Shaxnoza birinchisi.

LESSON 10**Hozirgi noaniq zamon.**

Hozirgi noaniq zamon infinitivdan “to” yuklamasini olib tashlash orqali yasaladi. III shaxs birlikda fe'lga “s” yoki “es” qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

I. I study at the Architectural Institute.

III. He \

She / studies, at the Architectural Institute.

I. We \

II. You - study at the Architectural Institute.

III. They /

III shaxs birlikda fe'llarga “-s” yoki “-es” qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda quyidagi

o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi:

1. Agar fe'l “y” harfi bilan tugasa va bu harf oldidan undosh kelsa, u holda “y” harfi “e” ga aylanadi.

I study.

He studies.

Agar “y” harfi unlidan keyin kelsa “y” harfi o'zgarmaydi.

She pays attention to his pronunciation.

2. Agar fe'l ss, s, z, ch, tch, x, o, sh harf yoki harf birikmalari bilan tugasa u holda “es” qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

to wash – washes.

She washes at 6.

to watch – watches.

At 10 he watches TV – set.

3. Agar fe'l “e” harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa faqat – s qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

come – comes

She comes home at 5 o'clock.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi fe'llar asosan doimo takrorlanib turadigan ish harakatni bildirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Qoyidagi soʻz va iboralar ish-harakat hozirgi zamonda tegishli ekanligini bildiradi:
always, seldom, sometimes, often, usually, every day, (week, month, year, century)

I usually get up at 6:30

Men odatda soat 6:30 da turaman.

Sharif always goes to the Institute by tram.

Sharif doimo institutga tramvayda boradi.

Exercise 1. Open the brackets, putting the verbs in the Present Indefinite Tense.

1. He (to go) to the Institute by bus.
2. She (to get up) at 7 o'clock.
3. My brother (to study) at the Architectural Institute in Tashkent.
4. My father (to like) autumn.
5. It often (to rain) in spring.
6. She (to go) to the Institute with her friends.

Exercise 2. Translate into Uzbek and give the interrogative and negative forms.

1. They want to be doctors.
2. Zebiniso is interested in medicine.
3. Muhsina and Behruza are fond of reading magazines.
4. I advise you to go to the polyclinic.
5. You are quite well now.
6. I am always glad to see them.
7. Doctor takes care of her patients.
8. It is difficult to do such kind of work.

Exercise 3. Read and answer the following questions:

1. Do you live in Tashkent?
2. Are you a student of the Institute?
3. In what course do you study?
4. Are you fond of English?
5. Do you study hard?
6. Do you speak English?
7. How many lessons have you got today?
8. Have you got English lessons today?
9. Do you read and write at your English lessons?
10. Does your sister study English?

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Kursdoshlarim ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi.
2. Hasan Toshkentda yashamaydi. U Angliyada yashaydi.
3. Mirzo 1-kursda o'qiydi.

4. Mening dugonam bugun darsda yo'q.
5. Har kuni men darsdan keyin ingliz tili klubiga qatnashaman.
6. Mening darsligim qaerda? - Mana u.
7. Biz doimo oddix kunlari toqqa boramiz.
8. Odatda biz o'qituvchimiz bilan inglizcha gaplashamiz.
9. Men inglizcha jurnal va gazetalar o'qishni yaxshi ko'raman. Siz- chi?
10. Bugun mening vaqtim oz. Men bandman.
11. Bu so'zni marhamat qilib, ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using the active vocabulary of the text.

1. I ... , switch on the radio and ... my morning exercises.
2. Then I ... and ... and have breakfast.
3. After breakfast I ... the table, put ... and go to see my friends.
4. Sometimes we ... to see a film.
5. But sometimes we ... to get fresh air.
6. When I ... at home on my day-off, ... help my parents ..., read books.
7. In summer we ... town and in winter we

LESSON 11

Hozirgi noaniq zamon (Soroq va inkor shakllari).

Hozirgi noaniq zamonda kelgan gaplarning so'roq shakli "to do" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I go to the hospital every day.

Do you go to the hospital every day?

Yes, I do.

My friend lives in Tashkent.

Does my friend live in Tashkent?

Yes, he does.

Hozirgi noaniq zamonda kelgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli "not" inkor yuklamasining "to do" ko'makchi fe'lidan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I do not study at the Pedagogical Institute.

She does not go to the polyclinic.

Agar darak gapning tarkibida "to be, to have, can, may, must" kabi fe'llar bo'lsa bunday gaplarning bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllari shu fe'llar yordamida yasaladi:

She is a nurse.

Is she a nurse? Yes, she is. No, she is not.

Have you a family? Yes, I have. No, I have not.

I can speak English very well.

Can you speak English very well?

Yes, I can. No, I cannot.

Exercise 1. Read and learn the text.

My day off

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

Everybody of our family is at home on Sunday. My mother and my sister always tidy up all the rooms of the house. Then they gather the clothes clean them together. I sometimes help them. My father reads books and newspapers. We all watch Sunday TV programs.

On my day off I often go to visit my friends or sometimes prefer to go to the country. Today for instance, I want to go to the country as the weather is wonderful. There live my grandparents: my father's and mother's parents. I love them very much.

I am fond off sports. So in summer on my days off I go for a swim in a river or in a lake. In winter I go skiing or skating.

In the evenings I often go to the cinema or to the theatre. On the way home I usually exchange opinions with my friends on the play or on the film. When I come home I prepare the lessons for the next day. Then I go to bed.

Vocabulary

Day off – dam olish kuni

Hurry – shoshilmoq

Wake up – uyg'onmoq

Switch on – yoqmoq

To air – shamollatmoq

Bathroom – yuvinish xonasi

Shave – soqol olmoq

Shower – dush

Tidy up – tozalamoq

Wash – yuvmoq

to visit - bormoq

prefer – afzal ko'rmoq

country - qishloq

for instance - masalan

weather – ob-havo

fond off - qiziqmoq

swim - suzmoq

lake – ko'l

exchange - almashmoq

opinion – fikr

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Which day of the week do you like best?
2. Which days of the week don't you like at all?
3. What time do you usually get up on Sundays?
4. Why do you switch on the radio?
5. When do you usually have shower?
6. Do you like to tidy up the room?
7. When do you tidy up your room?
8. How much time does it take you to tidy up the room?
9. In what way do you usually spend your days off?
10. Do you like to go to museums?

11. What museum made the best impression on you?
12. Do you often spend your days off in the country?
13. What are the best places around Tashkent?
14. Are you fond of sports?
15. What are your favorite sports?
16. How do you usually spend the evenings on your days off?
17. Which do you like best, to go to the cinema or to the theatre?
18. How did you spend your last day off?
19. What are your plans for your next day off?

Exercise 3. Put the words in the right order.

1. (a newspaper/reads/everyday/Jill)
2. (football/don't like/very much/I)
3. (lose/I/my watch/last week)
4. (Tom/the letter/slowly/read)
5. (London/do you know/very well?)
6. (eat/we/very quickly/our dinner)
7. (Don't you buy/in England that jacket?)
8. (I/very well/French/don't speak)
9. (cross /the street/they/ carefully?)
10. (from my brother/borrowed/E 50/I)
11. (we/enjoy/very/much/the party)
12. (pass/Ann/easily/ the examination)
13. (every day/do/the same thing/we)
14. (I/this picture/don't/like/ very/much)
15. (in/her bag/ the money/ put/ the woman)
16. (Don't you watch/on television/the news?)
17. (my/ plan/carefully/I/explained)
18. (she smokes/every/day/ten cigarettes)
19. (a lot of/housework/don't/ I/yesterday)
20. (we/at the concert/some friends/met)
21. (you/the same clothes/year/every day)
22. (I/want/to speak/fluent/English)

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. In Sunday your free day?
2. When do you get up on your free – day?
3. What do you do after breakfast?
4. Do you go out of town in summer?
5. When do you help your parents to work in the garden?
6. Why do you like country – air?
7. Are you good swimmers?
8. Do you like coffee with milk?
9. When do you usually go to bed on your free day?

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with do or does.

1. They ... not some home.
2. She ... not speak English well.
3. ... they go to work by car and come home on foot?
4. He ... not sit in front of the teacher's table.
5. I ... not play football today.
6. The children ... not sleep in the afternoon.
7. My sister ... not get new books from the library every day?
8. ... these men go to work by tram every day?
9. ... your parents live in Tashkent or in Samarkand?
10. ... his friend sit at the window and watch the traffic?
11. ... the birds build their nests in summer?
12. My mother ... not want to see this film.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Dilfuza har kuni institutga boradi.
2. Institutimiz bu erdan uzoq.
3. Sitora u yerga tramvayda boradi.
4. Go'zal – kichkina qiz.
5. Men akam bilan inglizcha gapiraman.
6. Har kuni kechqurun Go'zal ukasi bilan birga bog'da sayr qiladi.
7. Men bu bemorni juda yaxshi bilaman.
8. O'zbekistonda quyosh yozda kun bo'yi charaqlab turadi.
9. Men do'stim bilan bir xonada yashayman.
10. Bemorlar soat 12 da tushlik uchun oshxonaga borishadi.

LESSON 12

Kelasi noaniq zamon.

Kelasi noaniq zamon “Will” ko'makchi fe'li hamda infinitifdan “to” yuklamasini olib tashlash orqali yasaladi. “**Will**” ko'makchi fe'li hozirgi kunda hamma shaxslarda ishlatiladi.

Kelasi noaniq zamondagi fe'llar asosan kelgusida bo'ladigan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Quyidagi payt holati ish-harakat kelasi noaniq zamonga tegishli ekanligini bildiradi: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next day, (week, month, year, century), in two (three)

We will go to the library in a day.

Bir kundan keyin biz kutubxonaga boramiz.

The nurse will come to see the patients tomorrow.

Hamshira kasallarni ko'rgani ertaga keladi.

Exercise 1. Read and learn the text.

Culture

The word culture came into English from Latin. In Latin it is called “culture,” which means “working, growing something, education, development,” and so on. The Uzbek word “madaniyat” came from the Arabic language.

One of the perfect English sources, Hornby’s Oxford dictionary goes as follows: culture is, we read there, “development of the body, mind and spirit by training and experience,” “physical culture is important, but we must not neglect the culture of the mind,” we can read in the above-mentioned book as well.

Development of arts, science also is included in the meaning of the word. All the arts, beliefs, social institution, characteristics of community, race nationality and so on are considered to be culture too. For example, the Arabic culture, Greek culture. “The growing of flowers is an interesting culture” may be also an example.

We usually say a cultured man or a man of culture while we mean an educated, learned person. In this case we mean his knowledge, interests, tastes, customs, so on.

Now we simply may establish what the English word culture means in general. If we go into the heart of the matter we may find that culture includes a large group of events such as: traditions, customs, clothing, food, money, picnics, weekend, and many other things of social life.

People study foreign languages through culture, in other words while learning English we get information on the subjects we are interested in.

Vocabulary

Culture – madaniyat	develop – rivojlanmoq
Source – manba’	include – o’z ichiga oladi
Body – tana	mind – aql
Spirit – ruh	belief – e’tiqod
Community – jamoa, uyushma	events – sodir bo’lish
Person – kishi	ignorance – e’tiborsizlik
Establish – tuzmoq, o’rnatmoq	neglect – e’tibor bermaslik
Tradition – urf-odat	occasion – holat

Exercise 2. Read and learn the following information.

1. In the English-speaking countries (the USA, the UK) they have no the Ministry of Culture as we call it in our country.
2. They call culture the religion which they believe in.
3. Theatres, museums, cinemas, different clubs and many other state establishments are in control (nazorat) of the Ministry of Culture of the RU.
4. We live in the multinational (ko’p millatli) country and cultures of different nationalities enrich (boyitadi) each other.
5. Britons and Uzbeks are the world’s great tea drinkers.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. After such weather she will get a splitting headache.
2. The teacher will examine students the day after tomorrow.

3. That medical article will be useful to everybody.
4. Mansur will never go to this concert again.
5. My friend will phone in ten minutes.
6. My friend's brother will graduate from the Institute in three years.
7. I will read this article in an hour.
8. I will meet with her tomorrow.
9. Next week we will go to the theater.
10. He will visit grandparents next month.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Talabalar ertaga laboratoriyada bo'ladilar.
2. Keyingi dushanbada o'qituvchi hammani imtxon qiladi.
3. Ikki kundan so'ng Arxitektura qurilish institut konferensiyada qatnashaman.
4. Kelasi yili Alisher maktabni bitiradi. U arxitektura institutiga kirmoqchi.
5. Ertaga darsdan so'ng shifokorga beraman.
6. Kelasi chorshanba biz tatilga chiqamiz.
7. Ertaga siz shifoxonaga borasizmi?
8. Bu maqolani biz ertaga muhokama qilamiz.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. When will you get up tomorrow?
2. Why will you go to the hospital?
3. What will you do tomorrow evening?
4. Where will you go after breakfast?
5. How long will you be at the Institute tomorrow?
6. When will you have your dinner tomorrow?
7. When will you finish your work?
8. At what time will you return home?
9. When will you have your supper this day?
10. What will you do after supper?
11. Where will you go next Sunday?

Exercise 6. Give the negative and interrogative forms of the following sentences.

1. In two days Mr. Karimov will come to our institute
2. The teacher will give information about exam in two hours.
3. The artist will paint the picture in two days
4. The oculist will examine the patient's eyes tomorrow.
5. Manzura will go to the concert with her family next week.
6. My sister will come from Italy next Monday, I will wait her at the airport.
7. I will take new courses from English tomorrow.

LESSON 13

Kelasi noaniq zamon. "To be" va "to have" shakllarida
 "To be" fe'li kelasi noaniq zamonda shaxslar bo'yicha quyidagi shaklga ega:

Birlikda

I. I will be ...

II.

III. He, she, it will be ...

We will be doctors in future.

They will be at the English lesson tomorrow.

So'roq shakli "will" ko'makchi fe'lini egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlikda

I. Will I be ... ?

II.

III. Will he, she, it be ...?

Will we be doctors in future? Yes, we will. No, we will not.

Will they be at the English lesson tomorrow?

Yes, they will. No, they will not.

Bo'lishsiz shakli "will" dan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlikda

I. I will not be ...

II.

III. He, she, it will not be ...

We will not be teachers in future.

They will not be at the English lesson tomorrow.

Ko'plikda

I. We will be ...

II. You will be ...

III. They will be ...

Ko'plikda

I. Will we be ... ?

II. Will you be ... ?

III. Will they be ... ?

Yes, they will. No, they will not.

Ko'plikda

I. We will not be ...

II. You will not be ...

III. They will not be ...

"To have" fe'li kelasi noaniq zamonda shaxslar bo'yicha quyidagicha bo'ladi.**Birlikda**

I. I will have ...

II.

III. He, she, it will have ...

I shall have a medical book tomorrow.

You will have Anatomy lesson next week.

Ko'plikda

I. We will have ...

II. You will have ...

III. They will have ...

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences.

1. The exam will take place next week.
2. I'll see Dilbar at the hospital tomorrow.
3. It will rain tomorrow.
4. Will you have your medicine in an hour?
5. I hope you will come and see the doctor again.
6. Will your brother study at our Institute in future?
7. We will have our first exam on English in a week.
8. The doctor will operate this patient next week.
9. You will have no difficulty in finding the classroom, it is near our ward.
10. The students of the first course will have 5 or 6 exams next year.
11. We will translate this art article tomorrow.
12. Tomorrow the weather will be fine.
13. It will take you 15 minutes to get to the work.

14. That architecture book will be useful in future.
15. We hope that the doctor will return.
16. New institute will be built next month.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Siz ertaga soat nechada tushlik qilasiz?
2. Ertadan keyin Iroda shifoxonaga bormaydi.
3. Nozgul institutga kelgusi hafta keladi.
4. Mirzo va Dilfuzakelgusi yil Toshkentga dam olgani boradilar.
5. Darslarimizdan keyin istirohat bog'iga dam olgani boramiz.
6. Sabina bugun ham kechikadi.
7. Moxigul bizning institutimizga ertaga keladi.
8. Maftuna bilan Komil kelgusi hafta uchrashadi.
9. Bobur bu kitobni ertaga sotib oladi.
10. Kelgusi hafta institutimizda tadbir bolib o'tadi.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. At what o'clock will Sarvinoz have her dinner tomorrow?
2. Will Nozgul see you the day after tomorrow?
3. Whose friend will come to our institute next week?
4. Will Shaxzoda go to Tashkent to take part in the meeting?
5. Why Shaxrinoz will not come to the hospital in two days?
6. When will Shaxzoda go to the book shop to buy art books?
7. What will you do on your free day next week?
8. When will you have free time?

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative.

1. We will use this preparation tomorrow.
2. He will paint your portrait.
3. We will go to the fishing.
4. We will swim across the river.
5. I'll go for a walk.
6. You will get a home
7. The children will make a snowman in an hour.
8. She will buy bread and butter for breakfast next Sunday.
9. Tomorrow the weather will be fine.
10. I will come to the hospital in a week.
11. The doctors will come to our polyclinic in a day.

Exercise 5. Read the sentences changing the verbs from the Past Indefinite into the Future Indefinite.

1. We played chess at the club yesterday.
2. She answered my letters at once`.
3. I posted my letters at the post-office.

4. The meeting lasted two hours.
5. Feruza tried on the new coat.
6. We walked a long time for the bus.
7. The pupils wrote a dictation yesterday.
8. Our aunt visited us last summer.
9. My son did his homework yesterday.
10. Uzbek writers wrote many novels.
11. The Uzbek literature began to develop.

LESSON 14

O'tgan noaniq zamon.

O'tgan noaniq zamonda biz fe'llarni ikki guruhga bo'lib o'rganamiz:

1. To'g'ri fe'llar.

2. Noto'g'ri fe'llar.

To'g'ri fe'llar deb o'zlarining o'tgan zamon shakllarini -d yoki -ed qo'shimchasi orqali yasagan fe'llarga aytiladi:

to examine - examined

to work - worked

Yesterday I went to the institute

The students visited new museum last month.

Agar fe'l undosh harfda tugasa va undoshdan oldin qisqa unli tovush bo'lsa -ed suffiksini qo'shganda fe'l o'zagidagi undosh ikkilantiriladi.

to stop - stopped

to travel - travelled

Agar fe'l "y" harfiga tugasa va harfdan oldin undosh harf bo'lsa - ed suffiksi qo'shilganda "y" harfi "e" harfiga aylanadi.:

to fly - flied

to study - studied

My sister studied at the Architectural institute.

Mening opam arxitektura institutida o'qigan.

O'tgan zamon shaklini -d yoki -ed qo'shimchasini qo'yish orqali emas, balki o'zagidagi unlining o'zgarishi yoki boshqa turli xil yo'llar bilan yasagan fe'llarga noto'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli yasalishi bo'yicha aniq qoida mavjud bo'lmaganligi uchun ularni yod olish orqali o'rganiladi:

to be - was, were

to do - did

to have - had

to go - went

to take - took

cut - cut

write - wrote

come - came

He was a teacher five years ago. Now does not work.

Besh yil ilgari u o`qituvchi edi. Hozir u ishlaydi.
Yesterday, the day before yesterday, last day, (week, month, year, centuries), 2, 3 days (weeks, months, years, centuries) ago kabi hollari ish-harakat o'tgan noaniq zamonga tegishli ekanini bildiradi.

I went to the art shop yesterday.

Last year they were students.

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

Did he go to the institute yesterday?

Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

O'tgan noaniq zamon fe'li bilan kelgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli "to do" ko'makchi fe'lining o'tgan noaniq zamondagi shakli "**did**" dan keyin "**not**" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

The students didn't come to the lesson yesterday.

Exercise 1. Read and learn the text.

Our Institute

Last year I was a pupil and I wanted to enter the Institute. That's why I worked very hard. In Summer I successfully passed the tests and I became a student of the Tashkent State Institute. Now I study at the first course of the architecture faculty. The main building of our Institute is situated in Navoiy Street. It consists of 4 floors. There are many classrooms, lecture halls, computer rooms, laboratories, library and reading-hall. You can also find a big garden, a stadium, a sports field, a sports hall, shops, workshops and several canteens. There are four faculties in our Institute. The architecture, construction management, civil construction, the infrastructure of engineering and construction faculty. There are many chairs at the Institute, chair of the foreign languages among them. Many professors and teachers work there. They conduct lectures, practical lessons and laboratory work. A lot of students study at the Institute. Education at our institute is carried out in two stages. The students get the diploma of bachelor after the four year study. If students want to make a research work they must study at the master department during two years. When they defend their final work at the end of the course successfully they get the diploma of master.

The academic year begins in September. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students have to pass terminal examinations. They are held in February and in June. Final examinations are taken at the end of studies. All the students of the University must know one foreign language. They study during three years English or German or French. That is why all the students have to pass final paper one of the foreign languages.

Vocabulary

To be situated – joylashgan

Main building – asosiy bino

Consist – tashkil topgan

correspondence - sirtqi

morning - kunduzgi

evening - kechki

Floor – qavat	combine – birga olib bormoq
Find – topmoq	chair - kafedra
Sports field – sport maydoni	profession - kasb
Swimming pool – basseyn	education – ta’lim
Canteen – oshxona	conduct – olib bormoq
Enter – kirmoq	carry out – olib bormoq
Successful – muvafaqiyatli	bachalor - bakalavr
Shop – magazin	academic year – o’quv yili
Workshop – ustaxona	divide – bo’lmoq
Department – bo’lim	term – semestr
Terminal exam – sessiya imtihoni	be held – o’tkazilmoq
At the end – oxirida	pass – o’tmoq
Final paper – yozma oxirgi imtihon	during – davomida
Course - kurs	condition – sharoit

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Were you a pupil last year? 2. Why did you work hard? 3. Did you successfully pass the tests? 4. What are you now? 5. Where is the main building of your Institute situated? 6. How many faculties are there at the Institute? 7. What are there at the Institute? 8. What can you also find? 10. How many foreign languages are there at the University? 11. What do the professors and teachers conduct? 12. When do the students get the diploma of bachelor? 13. How many years must the students study at the master department? 14. When does the academic year begin? 15. When are the terminal examinations held? 16. How many years must the students study foreign language?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the verbs: clean, die, enjoy, finish, happen, live, open, play, rain, smoke, start, stay, want, watch.

1. Yesterday evening I television.
2. I my teeth three times yesterday.
3. Bernard 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child, I To be a doctor.
7. Mozart from 1756 to 1791.
8. We Our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.
9. Today the weather is very nice, but yesterday it
10. It was hot in the room, so I the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday morning, so we tennis.
12. William Shakespeare in 1616.
13. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday
14. They always get up early. This morning they
15. Bill often loses his keys. He last Saturday.
16. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week
17. She meets her friends every week. Last week

18. I usually read 2 newspapers every day. yesterday.
 19. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday
 20. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday last Sunday
 21. Tom always has a shower in the morning this morning.
 22. They buy a new car every year. Last year
 23. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday
 24. We usually do our shopping on Monday last Monday.
 25. Ann often takes photos. Last weekend
 26. We leave home at 8.30 every morning
 27. I saw John but I Mary.
 28. They worked on Monday but they on Tuesday.
 29. She had a pen but she any paper.

Exercise 4. Write questions with Who/What/Why/How...?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. I met somebody. | Who | ? |
| 2. Harry arrived. | What time | ? |
| 3. I saw somebody. | Who | ? |
| 4. They wanted something. | What | ? |
| 5. The meeting finished. | What time | ? |
| 6. Pat went home early. | Why..... | ? |
| 7. We had dinner. | What..... | ? |
| 8. It cost a lot of money. | How much | ? |

Exercise 5. You are asking questions. Write questions with Did....?

1. I watched TV last night. And you ?
2. I enjoyed the party. And you ?
3. I had a holiday. And you ?
4. I got up early this morning. And you ?
5. I slept well last night. And you ?
6. I bought a magazines. And you ?
7. I spoke to him. And you ?

LESSON 15

To'g'ri va noto'g'ri fe'llar

Ingliz tilida fe'lning uchta asosiy shakli bor: infinitiv (**The Infinitive**), oddiy o'tgan zamon shakli (**Simple Past**), o'tgan zamon sifatdosh shakli (**Past Participle**). Ular fe'lning barcha zamon shakllarini yasashda ishlatiladi. To'g'ri fe'llarning Simple Past va Past Participleshakllari fe'l o'zagiga – **ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past participle
To open	opened	opened
To work	worked	worked

Noto'g'ri fe'llar to'g'ri fe'llardan o'zagini o'zgarishi bilan ajralib turadi;

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past participle
To go	went	gone
To Send	sent	sent
To Write	wrote	written

Infinitive	Simple Present tense	Simple Past tense	Past Participle
To beat	beat	beat	Beaten
To begin	begin	Began	begun
To bind	bind	bound	bound
To bite	bite	bit	bitten
To blow	blow	blew	blown
To break	break	broke	broken
To bring	bring	brought	brought
To build	build	built	built
To buy	buy	bought	bought
To catch	catch	caught	caught
To choose	choose	chose	chosen
To do	do	did	done
To drink	drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drive	drove	driven
To eat	eat	ate	eaten
To fall	fall	fell	fallen
To feel	feel	felt	felt
To find	find	found	found
To fly	fly	flew	flown
To forget	forget	forgot	forgotten
To get	get	got	got
To give	give	gave	given
To hear	hear	heard	heard
To hide	hide	hid	hidden
To keep	keep	kept	kept
To know	know	knew	known
To lead	lead	led	led
To leave	leave	left	left
To lose	lose	lost	lost
To make	make	made	made
To meet	meet	met	met
To pay	pay	paid	paid
To ride	ride	rode	ridden
To run	run	ran	run

To say	say	said	said
To see	see	saw	seen
To sell	sell	sold	sold
To send	send	sent	sent
To sing	sing	sang	sung
To sink	sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sit	sat	sat
To speak	speak	spoke	spoken
To spend	spend	spent	spent
To stand	stand	stood	stood
To steal	steal	stole	stolen
To strive	strive	strove	striven
To swim	swim	swam	swun
To take	take	took	taken
To teach	teach	taught	taught
To tear	tear	tore	Torn
To tell	tell	told	told
To think	think	thought	thought
To throw	throw	threw	Thrown
To understand	understand	understood	Understood
Ba'zi fe'llarning shakli o'zgarmaydi:			
To bet	bet	bet	bet
To bid	bid	bid	bid
To cost	cost	cost	cost
To cut	cut	cut	cut
To fit	fit	fit	fit
To hit	hit	hit	hit
To put	put	put	put
To quit	quit	quit	Quit
To read	read	read	read
To shut	shut	shut	shut
To spread	spread	spread	spread

Exercise 1. Translate into English.

1. O'tgan yili Dilnoza Farg'onaga dam olgani bordi.
2. Bundan o'n kun avval Anvar Toshkentga keldi.
3. Bu kitobni qaerdan sotib oldingiz? - Men uni markaziy kitob magazinidan sotib oldim.
4. Mansurning akasi o'tgan yili institutni tugatdi.
5. Bu masalani qachon muhokama qildingizlar? - Kecha.

6. Siz qayerda yashashingizni unutdingiz. - Men Navoiy ko'chasida yashayman.
7. Yozgi kanikulingizni qanday o'tkazdingiz? - Yomon emas.
8. Kecha Oqil meni ko'rgani shifoxonaga keldi.
9. Bundan uch yil men ingliz tilida gapirishni bilmas edim
10. Kecha Dilbarning boshi og'ridi shuning uchun U ishga kelmadi

Exercise 2. Put the following sentences in the Past Indefinite tense.

1. My sister works hard at her English this year.
2. They must write many exercises at home.
3. The students speak only English at the lesson.
4. The lesson usually begins at eight.
5. Our students get up at 9 on Sundays.
6. Today I can rest for some time and watch the TV.
7. We often have to work together.
8. We meet at the club every Sunday.
9. The girl reads 20 pages every day.
10. Shahina does not understand these texts.

Exercise 3. Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple form of the verbs in the box.

be, bring, buy, drive, go, hear,
invite, leave, ring, start, tell.

When Mr and Mrs Wilson _____ away for the week, they went _____ their daughters at home. The two girls _____ some pizzas and _____ their friends to stay. Unfortunately, their friends _____ some wine and things quickly _____ to go wrong. When Mrs Wilson _____ her daughters to check they _____ OK, she _____ loud music and shouting. She and Mr Wilson _____ home immediately and _____ the girls' friends to leave.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversations with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

A (1 leave) I _____ my teenage girls at home last left weekend.

B (2 have) _____ they _____ a party?

A No, they didn't, but they (3 forget) _____ to walk the dog. They (4 eat) _____ everything that (5 be) _____ in the fridge and they (6 not wash up) _____.

Conversation 2

A (7 see) _____ you _____ the news last night?

B I (8 not see) _____ the national news but I (9 watch) _____ the local news. Why?

A A reporter (10 speak) _____ to me at the station –
(11 be) _____ I on TV?

LESSON 16

There is / are / iboralari.

Ma'lum predmet yoki shaxsni muayyan joyda borligi yoki yo'qligini alohida hisobga olib gapirilganda "there is", "there are" iboralari ishlatiladi. Yoki oddiyroq qilib aytganimizda, o'zbek tilidagi gap o'rin holidan boshlangan bo'lsa, uni ingliz tiliga birlikda "there is" ko'plikda "there are" iborasi bilan beramiz.

Kitob stol ustida turibdi.

The book is on the table.

Stol ustida kitob turibdi.

There is a book on the table.

Bu iboralardagi "to be" fe'li talab qilingan zamon bilan beriladi. Bu iboralar ishlatilgan gaplarning so'roq shakli "to be" fe'lini "there" so'zidan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Are there notebooks on the table?

Is there a pen on the table?

Bu savollarga qisqa javob quyidagicha:

Yes, there are (No, there are not)

Yes, there is (No, there is not)

There is / are / iboralari qo'llangan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli "no" inkor yuklamasini "to be" fe'lidan keyin qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

There is no book on the table.

There are no books on the table.

Agar there is / are iborasidan keyin son, sifatlashgan ot kelsa, noaniq olmoshlar (many, much, any) yoki sanoq sonlar ishlatilsa "no" o'rniga "not" inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi:

There are not books on the table.

There is not an interesting book on the table.

There is not any picture on the wall.

Ibora bilan tuzilgan gapda ega uyushgan bo'lsa kesim o'ziga yaqin turgan ega bilan sonda moslashadi.

There was a book and note – books on the table.

There were many books and a note – book on the table.

Ibora bilan kelgan gaplar o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganida gap, albatta, o'rin holi bilan boshlanadi.

There is a good library at our Institute.

Institutimizda yaxshi kutubxona bor.

There are many desks in the classroom.

Sinfda ko'p partalar bor.

There is iborasidan keyin sanaladigan ot kelsa, bu otdan oldin noaniq artikl ishlatiladi.

There is a polyclinic in our street.

Ko'chamizda poliklinika bor.

There was a meeting at the club yesterday.

Klubda kecha yig'ilish bo'ldi.

Ko'plikda sanaladigan otlar oldidan hech qanday artikl ishlatilmaydi, lekin otdan oldin Some, many, few aniqlovchilari yoki tegishli son ishlatiladi.

There are some (many, five) books on the table.

Stol ustida birqancha (ko'p, beshta) kitob bor.

There is (are) iborasidan keyin kelgan sanalmaydigan otlar artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Ammo qoidaga ko'ra otdan oldin aniqlovchi keladi.

There is some (much, little) bread on the table.

Stol ustida birqancha (ko'p, oz) non bor.

Exercise 1. Read and learn the text.

Our flat

Our house is not large, but it is comfortable and well-planned. It is a small two – storied cottage.

In front of the house there is a green lawn and a lot of flowers. Behind it there is a little orchard with a few fruit trees in it. There are plump tree, apple tree, grape tree, xurmo tree and many other trees. From early spring we grow potatoes, tomatoes, onion, carrot, garlic, cucumber, pumpkin, various types of beans, corn and other vegetables.

On the ground floor there is a kitchen, a pantry, a dining-room, a cozy sitting-room and my fathers study. There are also several rooms upstairs on the first floor: my sister's, brother's and my bedrooms. Grandmother's room and my little sister's room is also on the second floor.

The furniture is modern and quite new. In the sitting-room there is a TV set, some pictures on the walls, carpets on the floor and a sofa. There are a table, 6 chairs and a sofa in the dining-room. There are book-shelves in the room too. There is a closet on the wall. There are 2 beds, a little table and a mirror in the room. The fourth room is my study. It is small room. There are some shelves in the study. Many books are on the shelves.

You can see a square table in the middle of the sister's room .There is a vase of flowers on it .There's an arm chair and a standard lamp in the corner .There is also a piano in the room. My sister plays the piano very well. She loves music. The walls in this room are yellow. The ceilings are white and floors are brown.

Vocabulary

Comfortable – qulay

A floor – pol

A picture – rasm

A study – cabinet

A bedroom – yotoqxona

A sitting-room – mehmonxona

A dining-room – ovqatlanish xonasi

A living-room – umumiy xona

a bathroom - hammom

a square – to'rtburchak

corner - burchak

an arm-chair - kreslo

shelves - tokchalar

sofa - divan

cieling - potolog

bookcase – kitob javoni

Exercise 2. Read the text correctly.

Why is this bell called “Big Ben”? When the great bell was cast in London foundry in 1858, the question of its name was discussed in Parliament. One member said, “Why not call it Big Ben”?

There was much laughter among the members because the man in charge of public buildings was Sir Benjamin Hall, a very tall, stout man whose nickname was “Big Ben”.

From that time the bell has been known as Big Ben.

The bell is 7 foot 6 inches high, and 9 foot 6 inches across the mouth. It weights 13 tons. “Big Ben” is the name of the bell only-not the o’clock, and not the tower.

Exercise 3. Write them in negative and interrogative.

1. There’s a blackboard in our classroom. 2. There’re some English books on the table. 3. There were very many mistakes in your dictation. 4. There’s a new grammar rule in Lesson Four. 5. There was too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

Exercise 4. Choose the right verb.

1. There (is/are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is/are) three widows in our classroom. 3. There (is/are) a table and four chairs in my sister’s room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom. 5. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table. 6. There (wasn’t/weren’t) a school here in 1998. 7. There (was/were) very many children in the park yesterday.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What kinds of books are there on the table?
4. Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
5. Are there many tables in your classroom?
6. How many tables are there in your classroom?
7. Are there many chairs in this room?
8. How many chairs are there in this room?
9. What is there in your classroom?
10. How many mistakes were there in your last dictation?
11. Were there many children in the theatre yesterday?
12. Was there an institute in your home town ten years ago?
13. How many institutes are there in your home town now?
14. How many theatres are there in Uzbekistan?
15. How many cinemas are there in Uzbekistan?
16. How many pages are there in this book?

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English?

1. Bizning shaxrimizda ko'plab maktablar va beshta institute bor. 2. O'tgan yili bizning sinfimizda yigirmata o'quvchi bor edi, hozir esa faqat 15. 3. Anavi stol ustida ko'p jurnallar bor. 4. Bu xonada ikkita deraza bor. 5. Anavi stol ustida qaysi kitoblar turibdi? – Uning ustida o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi kitoblari turibdi. 6. Zavodimizda ko'p muhandislar bor. 7. Bu stol ustida daftar yo'q. 8. Sinfingizda nechta o'g'il bola va nechta qiz bola bor? – O'n ikkita o'g'il va sakkizta qiz bola. 9. Besh yil oldin uyimiz oldida maktab bo'lmagan, hozir esa bu yerda katta maktab bor. 10. Stolim ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. Stol ustida qiziqarli kitob bor. 11. Uning diktantida xatolar yo'q. Bu diktantda xato yo'q. 12. Bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. Unda bu yerda ko'p qiziqarli maqolalar bor. 13. Bu sinfda qizlar bor. Ularning sinfida qizlar oz. 14. Uyimizdan uzoq bo'lmagan joyda yangi maktab bor. Yangi maktab uyimizdan uzoqda emas. 15. Shahar markazida teatr bor. Teatr shahar markazida. 16. Xato 5 gapda 17. Bu yerda Grammatik mashqlar kam. 18. Bu matnda yangi so'zlar bor.

Exercise 7. Change the following sentences into Past and Future Indefinite Tenses.

1. There is a garden near the institute.
2. There are two workweets on the table.
3. There are many historical monuments in our city.
4. There is a library at the University.
5. There is a telephone in the head doctor's study.
6. There is a nice hall in our department.
7. There are some easy English texts.
8. There are many Universities in Uzbekistan.
9. There are a lot of departments at institute.
10. There is a new building in the street.

LESSON 17

So'roq gaplar. Umumiy so'roq gap.

Noma'lum narsa, hodisa hamda voqealar to'g'risida ma'lumot olish uchun ishlatiladigan gapga so'roq gap deyiladi. Ingliz tilida so'roq gaplarning quyidagi gaplari mavjud:

1. Umumiy so'roq gap.
2. Maxsus so'roq gap.
3. Al'ternativ so'roq gap.
4. Ajratilgan so'roq gap.

Umumiy so'roq gap.

Gapda umumiy berilgan hamda "ha" yoki "yo'q" degan qisqa javobni talab qiladigan gaplarga umumiy so'roq gap deyiladi. Umumiy so'roq gap ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan beriladi. Umumiy so'roq gapda yordamchi yoki modal fe'l doimo egadan oldin keladi va javobidan shu fe'l ishlatiladi.

Nigora works in the institute.

Does Nigora work in the institute?

Yes, she does.
They are nurses. Are they teachers?
Yes, they are.
There is a historical book on the table.
Is there a historical on the table?
Yes, there is.
No, there is not.
Can Manzura go to the work today?
Yes, she can.
No, she can not.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Are you from Uzbekistan?
2. Is your friend's brother a five – year student?
3. Do the architecture students study English in the second term?
4. Can you give me an English book?
5. Does your sister study at the Architecture faculty?
6. Do you have English book with you?
7. Do you like English class?
8. Are you ill?
9. Do you have English dictionary?
10. Is the rector the head of the Institute?
11. Do you study French at the Institute?
12. Do you want to be a doctor?
13. Did you go to the dentist yesterday?
14. Do you know who is Avicenna?
15. Will you come to the library tomorrow?
16. Will the lecture in history of art be tomorrow?
17. Do you want to be an engineer?
18. Do you like drawing picture?

Exercise 2. Give the interrogative and negative forms:

1. I am a student of the Architectural Institute.
2. It is not interesting.
3. The nurse is in the intensive therapy room.
4. We have many practical classes in special subjects.
5. The sick man must take medicine 3 times a day.
6. English is necessary for students.
7. Every day we go to the library.
8. The weather will be cold tomorrow.
9. I bought new car the day before yesterday.
10. We went to see our friend last week.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Arxitektura institutida ko'p talabalar o'qiydimi?
2. Anvar kasalmi? Ha u darsga kelmadi.
3. Laboratoriyada tajriba o'tkaziladimi?
4. Ertaga ingliz tili darsi bo'ladimi?
5. O'qituvchingiz maslahatlariga rioya qilasizmi?
6. U har oyda muzeyga boradi?
7. Toshkentda oyda nechi marta korgazmalar o'tqaziladi?
8. Shaxrimizda ko'p tarixiy binolar bor.

LESSON 18

Maxsus so'roq gap.

Gapning har bir bo'lagiga alohida berilgan, hamda tarkibida so'roq so'zi mavjud bo'lgan gaplarga maxsus so'roq gap deyiladi. Maxsus so'roq gaplarda asosan to'liq javob beriladi. Ammo gapning egasiga yoki eganing aniqlovchisiga savol berilganda javob qisqa bo'ladi:

Every day the teacher goes to the institute.

When does the teacher go to the institute?

The teacher goes to the institute every day.

Where does the teacher go every day?

Every day the teacher goes to the institute.

Who goes to the institute every day?

The teacher does.

Exercise 1. Answer the question. Comment on the pictures giving as many ideas as possible to express your point of view.

Picture I

1. What can you see in the picture?
2. Is it a man or a boy in the picture?
3. What has the boy got in his right hand and what has he got in his left hand?
4. Who is helping him?
5. What is the dog carrying?
6. What are they going to do?
7. Where are they going to?





Picture II

1. Where did they come?
2. Is the boy planting the tree?
3. Where is the spade?
4. Where is the watering can?
5. What is the dog doing?
6. Is he watching the boy?



Picture III

1. What has the boy done?
2. Has he finished planting the tree?
3. Is he pleased now?
4. Has he put his spade on his shoulder again?
5. Is he holding his watering can in his right hand?
6. Where is the dog?
7. Is it following his master?
8. Where is the tree?
9. Is it planted?

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your father?
2. Where do you study?
3. What do you do at the weekend?
4. What kind of meals do you like?
5. How many books did you buy?
6. Why did you enter the architectural Institute?
7. When does your friends come to the Institute?
8. Who is your close friend?
9. Whose friend is a pilot?
10. When did they build this building?

Exercise 3. Ask your friends these questions.

1. What are you doing now?
2. Are you doing your homework?
3. What exercises have you done already?
4. Where have you written your exercises?
5. Have you learned the text yet?
6. Where are you going to leave it?
7. What did she do?
8. Did she write a letter to London?
9. What did she write in her letter?
10. Whom did Ruxshona invite to Tashkent?
11. What did she want to show Ferangiz?
12. What do the doctors do at the hospital?
13. Who is the head doctor of the clinic?

LESSON 19

Al'ternativ so'roq gap.

Alternativ so'roq gap turdosh ot so'roq gaplar tanlov xarakteriga ega bo'lib, ikki, ba'zan uch bir-biriga zid narsalarning qaysi biri to'grida so'raladi.

Alternativ so'roq gap, ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, bu qismlar o'rtasida "or" (yoki) bog'lovchisi qo'yiladi.

Alternativ so'roq gapning birinchi qismi umumiy so'roq gapdan tashkil topib, u ko'tariluvchi ohang bilan, ikkinchi qismi esa pasayuvchi ohang bilan beriladi.

Alternativ so'roq gaplarga to'liq javob beriladi.

Does the teacher work at the institute or at the office?

The teacher works at the institute.

Are you a student or a teacher?

I am a teacher.

Exercise 1. Complete the alternative questions and translate them.

Example: which do you like: tea or coffee?

1. Where did you spend your leave: ... ?
2. Who will go to the hospital: ... ?
3. What must a good teacher have: ...?
4. Where will you work after graduating from the Institute: ... ?
5. What's your favourite colour: ...?
6. When do you go to your friend wedding: ...?

Exercise 2. Translate into English and answer the questions.

1. Onangiz hamshirami yoki shifikor?
2. Bu bino qayta tamirdan chiqadimi yoki boshidan quriladimi?
3. Sizning singlingiz odatda ingliz tili darslarini o'zi bajaradimi yoki siz yordamlashasizmi?
4. Dilnoza ota-onasi bilan yashaydimi yoki do'sti bilan?
5. Bizlarga bugun ingliz tili darsi bo'ladimi yoki matematikami?

6. Gulchehra institut o'quv zalida darslarini tayyorlaydimi yoki uyda?
7. Siz institut yaqinida yashaysizmi yoki uzoqda?
8. Biz kinoga bugun boramizmi yoki kelgusi haftadami?

Exercise 3. Make up alternative questions and answer them.

1. They discussed a lot of architecture articles from these French magazines last week-end.
2. I got home late yesterday evening and went to bed at once.
3. All the engineers working at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages.
4. He liked to sit on the sofa smoking a cigarette and watching TV.
5. A good teacher must have deep knowledge on teaching.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

a) 1. Kecha siznikiga kim tashrif buyurdi? O'g'limning do'stlari. Biz ularni ko'rganimizdan juda qovondik. Ular biznikida kechgaca qolishdi. 2. Kecha qayerda edingiz? – Men kinoga bordim. – Film sizga yoqdimi? – Ha, bu juda qiziqarli film. Menga u juda yoqdi. – Siz qachon uyga keldingiz? – Men uyga kech keldim va darrov uxlashga yotdim. 3. Biz avvalgi kun darsda yangi matn o'qidik. Keyin muallim bizga savollar berdi, biz esa ularga javob berdik. 4. Bugun soat nechada tushlik qildingiz. – Men soat uchda tushlik qildim. 5. Siz shaxmat o'ynashni yoqtirasizmi? – Ha, lekin hozir ham shaxmat o'ynamayman. Men o'tgan yili ko'p shaxmat o'ynadim. 6. Men odatda hafta oxirini oilam bilan o'tkazaman. O'tgan yakshanba biz shahar chetigachiqishga qaror qildik. Biz u yerga ertalab bordik. Havo yaxshi edi va biz shaxarga kech oqshomda qaytdik. 7. Kichkina o'g'lim menga savol berishni yoqtiradi, va men ularga doim javob beraman. 8. Kecha qayerda edingiz? Men kecha siznikiga kelgan edim, lekin siz uyda yo'q ekansiz. 9. Bolalaringiz qayerda? – Ular hiyobonda konki uchishyapti.

b) Dugonam Anna shanba kuni ishdan so'ng menikiga keldi. Biz diktantdan oldin birinchi 5 darsning so'zlarini takrorlashga qaror qildik. Biz kech soat 7 ishlashni boshladik. Men Anna bilan dars tayyorlashni yoqtiraman. U ko'p o'qiydi va ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. Biz so'zlarni takrorladik va matnlarni o'qidik. Shuningdek Grammatik qoidalarni takrorladik va ko'p mashqlar bajardik. So'ng Anna menga ko'p savollar berdi, men ularga javob berdim. Biz bunga ko'p vaqt sarfladik. Ishlarimizni soat 9 tugatdik. Keyin biz kinoga bordik. Film 2 soat davom etdi. Uyga kech keldik. Anna biznikida qoldi. Yakshanba kuni shaxar chetiga chiqishga qaror qildik. Havo yaxshi edi.

LESSON 20

Ajratilgan so'roq gap.

Ajratilgan so'roq gap ikki qismdan iborat bo'lib, uning birinchi qismi darak gap ikkinchi qismi esa qisqartirilgan umumiy so'roq gapdan iborat bo'ladi.

My friend studies at the Tashkent Architectural Institute, does not she?

Yes, she does.

He is an architect, is not he? Yes, he is

Agar ajratilgan so'roq gapning darak gap qismi bo'lishsiz shaklda bo'lsa so'roq qismi bo'lishli bo'ladi.

Bukhara state University does not prepare doctors, does it?

Agar ajratilgan so'roq gapning darak qismi bo'lishli shaklda bo'lsa so'roq qismi bo'lishsiz bo'ladi yoki darak qismi bo'lishsiz bo'lsa so'roq shakli bo'lishli bo'ladi:

Her is tall, is not it?

Her isn't tall, is it?

Ajratilgan so'roq gaplarga odatda qisqa javob beriladi.

Ajratilgan so'roq gapning birinchi qismi pasayuvchi, ikkinchi qismi esa ko'tariluvchi ohangda beriladi.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Medical students must remember that it is not easy to be a good doctor, mustn't they?
2. Bobur was late yesterday, was not he?
3. It is very dangerous to run in a busy street, isn't it?
4. A good doctor must love people and have a kind heart, mustn't he?
5. A good health is above wealth, isn't it?
6. It is a lot of rain in spring, isn't it?
7. Zikrillayev works at our hospital, does not he?
8. The shops don't work on holidays, do it?
9. You speak English, don't you?
10. She isn't very busy, is she?
11. Peter does not work hard, does he?
12. Bahodir can speak English, can't he?
13. The students of architecture colleges study history of art, don't they?
14. They like to play football in the open air don't they?

Exercise 2. Complete the following questions and answer them.

1. There are many ... in Uzbekistan, aren't there?
2. People like ... , don't they?
3. You study ... , don't you?
4. In the Republic of Uzbekistan there are no ... , are there?
5. Salim did not and ... , did he?

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. Uzbekistan is an independent country, is not it?
2. You don't want to become a teacher, do you?
3. They usually do not go to the library after lessons, do they?
4. He had not an English book yesterday, had he?
5. Hilola's parents are doctors, are not they?
6. I wrote a letter to my friend the day before yesterday, did not I?

7. Our Institute has a comfortable reading hall, has not it?
8. She often does not do her lesson herself, does she?

Exercise 4. Read and translate into Uzbek.

Heat and cold.

A class of physics at school. The teacher: “Now, who can tell me anything about heat?” A small boy held up his hand: “Heat makes things larger, sir, and cold makes things smaller” – “All right, give an example”. – “In summer, days are longer because it is hot, in winter they are shorter because it is cold”.

Absent - minded.

My uncle is so absent-minded. The other day he went home early and knew there was something he wanted to do, but could not remember. What it was. He sat till twelve trying to remember. Then he remembered. He wanted to go to bed early!

LESSON 21

O'zlik olmoshlari.

Ish-harakatni gapning egasi bajarganligini bildiruvchi olmoshlar o'zlik olmoshlari deyiladi. Bu olmoshlar kishilik yoki egalik olmoshlarga – **self** (ko'plikda - **selves**) qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

Myself - o'zim
Himself - o'zi
Herself - o'zi
Itself - o'zi

Ko'plik

ourselves – o'zimiz
yourselves – o'zingiz
themselves – o'zlari

I want to tell you about it myself.

We translate this article ourselves.

O'zlik olmoshlari fe'llardan keyin to'ldiruvchi vazifasida ishlatiladi. Ular quyidagilarga to'g'ri keladi:

1. – “landi” qo'shimchasi o'zlik ma'nosini anglatadi va shaxsning o'ziga bo'layotgan xarakatni bildirish uchun qo'llaniladi:

He defended himself bravely.

U jasurlik bilan o'zini himoya qildi.

Be careful! Don't cut yourself.

Ehtiyot bo'ling! Kesib olmang.

Go and wash yourself, Manzura!

Manzura, borib yuvining!

2. Ba'zi fe'llarda (masalan: to wash – yuvinoq, to dress – kiyinoq, to hide – bekinmoq) o'zlik olmoshi ba'zan tushirilib qoldiriladi:

I washed and dressed.

Men yuvindim va kiyindim.

Hide behind the tree.

Daraxt orqasiga bekining.

Bobur likes to bathe in the sea.
Bobur dengizda cho'milishni yoqtiradi.

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari.

Ingliz tilida ko'p ishlatiladiga ko'rsatish olmoshlari quyidagilar:

this;
that;
these;
those.

“This” ko'rsatish olmoshi o'zbek tiliga “bu” deb tarjima qilinib, so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan birlikdagi predmetni ko'rsatish uchun qo'llaniladi.

This is an English book – bu inglizcha kitob.

“That” ko'rsatish olmoshi o'zbek tiliga “u” deb tarjima qilinib so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi predmetni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

That is an art book – u san`t kitobi.

“These” ko'rsatish olmoshi o'zbek tiliga “bular” deb tarjima qilinib so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan ko'plikdagi predmetlarni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

These are English books – bular inglizcha kitoblar.

“Those” ko'rsatish olmoshi o'zbek tiliga “ular” deb tarjima qilinib so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan ko'plikdagi predmetlarni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi:

Those are medicines for gargle – ular tomoqni chayqash uchun dorilar.

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari gapda fe'ldan oldin kelsa ega, otdan oldin kelsa aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi:

This is a pen - bu ruchka.

That book is good – u kitob yaxshi.

Ko'rsatish olmoshlari o'rnida “it” olmoshi ham ishlatilishi mumkin, va o'zbek tilidagi “bu” olmoshiga to'g'ri keladi.

Who is there? U yerda kim?

It is Lola. Bu Lola.

What is this? Bu nima?

It is a dictionary. Bu lug'at.

Ko'rsatish olmoshiga “such” (shunday) olmoshi ham kiradi. U gapda sifat yoki ot funksiyasida keladi:

There are such interesting books!

Bular shunday qiziqarli kitoblar!

Such was the agreement between the two parties.

Ikki tomon orasida kelishuv shunday bo'lgan edi.

Agar “such” birlikdagi otni aniqlasa, u holda ot “such” dan keyin noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

It is such an interesting book!

Bu shunday qiziqarli kitob!

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. I enjoyed myself very much at the party.
2. Our new teacher knocked at the door and introduced themselves.

3. Don't expect me to do it. Do it yourself.
4. Sharif translates articles himself.
5. We wrote this book ourselves.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with demonstrative pronouns:

1. Mrs Aziza lives in . . . house.
2. . . . pencil is mine.
3. . . . books are very good.
4. . . . young man is my teacher.
5. I like . . . flowers.
6. . . . is my neighbor's car.
7. . . . rooms are very large.
8. . . . is a new supermarket in our town.
9. . . . shoe is too large for my foot.
10. . . . hotel is very expensive but it's very nice.
11. . . . biscuits are tasty.
12. . . . man is an engineer.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. Do you know that man?
2. This man works at our office.
3. I was in India last year. I liked that country very much.
4. It is only the beginning of May. You can't bathe at this time.
5. These are my magazines and those are yours.
6. This is a new district of city.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences.

1. Yosh bo'lishiga qaramay, akasini kasalxonaga ko'rishga o'zi bordi.
2. Maqolani o'zingiz tarjima qildingizmi?
3. Men ingliz tilini o`zim organyapman.
4. Ular bu kitobni o'zlari olib kelishdimi?
5. Men tatilga o`zim ketdim.
6. Konsertga o'zingiz borasizmi? Ha boraman.
7. Bazida siz yolgizligizda o`zingiz bilan gaplashasizmi?
8. Ular o`zi uchun to`lashdimi yoki siz to`ladingizmi?

Exercise 5. Make up sentences with the following words and word combinations:

1. architectural masterpieces.
2. foreign architects
3. ancient city
4. to be proud of
5. to see the sights of the city.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences.

1. These books you can find in our library.
2. This book is mine, that is yours.
3. Those pencils are red. You may take them.
4. That book which you want to read is mine.
5. These are very nice books for reading.
6. Those newspapers are published in our town.
7. This phone in the office is out of order.
8. That blouse is made of silk.
9. This is an excellent painting.
10. This purse is made of leather.

LESSON 22

So'roq olmoshlari.

Ingliz tilida ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'roq olmoshlari quyidagilar:

who? what? which? whose?

“Who?” so'roq olmoshi faqat odamlar uchun ishlatiladi va so'roq gap tuzishda ishtirok etadi. Uning yordamida yasalgan gaplar maxsus so'roq gap deyiladi.

Who is that girl? U qiz kim?

Who is here? Bu yerda kim bor?

“What?” so'roq olmoshi odam, predmet va boshqa narsalarni aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.

What is the matter with you? – Sizga nima bo'ldi?

What is your hobby? – Sizni qiziqishingiz nima?

“What?” so'roq olmoshi bironing kasbi so'ralganda ham ishlatiladi.

What is your father? – Otangiz kim?

He is an architect. U arxitektor.

“Which?” so'roq olmoshi qaysi, qaysini, qaysiga kabi ma'nolarni anglatib, ikki va undan ortiq narsalar orasidan birini tanlash uchun ishlatiladi. U odamlar uchun ham, narsalar uchun ham qo'llaniladi.

Which kinds of games do you know?

Qaysi turlardagi oyinlarni bilasiz?

Which girl is your sister?

Qaysi qiz sizning opangiz?

“Whose?” so'roq olmoshi o'zbek tiliga “kimning” deb tarjima qilinib faqat odamlar haqida so'z yuritilganda ishlatiladi.

Whose brother works at the institute?

Kimning akasi institutda ishlaydi?

Shavkat's brother does.

Shavkatning akasi.

Exercise 1. Insert the pronouns who, whom, whose, what, which.

1. . . . will help me?
2. . . . of you will help me?
3. . . . are the parts of Great Britain?

4. ... teaches you English language?
5. ... books you're read during your vacation?
6. ... you want to become after graduating from the Institute?
7. ... do you advice me to take: coffee or tea?
8. ... are the names of the seasons?
9. ... kind of sports is popular in Uzbekistan?
10. ... subjects do you take at the Institute?
11. ... did you take as your assistant?
12. ... of you will go with me?

Exercise 2. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. I am looking for the doctor.
2. Petrov is a teacher.
3. They are talking about their children.
4. They are very good architecs.
5. Some art books are lying on the desk.
6. We have 6 pair every day.
7. Winter is the coldest season of the year.
8. This man is the dean of the Architectural faculty.
9. Mathematic is one of the very difficult subjects.
10. March is the first month of spring.

Exercise 3. Insert the pronouns who, whom, whose, what, which.

1. ... knows his address?
2. ... would you like to drink?
3. ... three grow in your garden?
4. ... would like to drink : mineral water or lemonade?
5. ... English books have you read this term?
6. ... do you know about him?
7. ... gloves are these?
8. ... piece of cake will you have?
9. ... kind of specials does the Pedagogical Institute train?
10. ... is the way to the theatre?
11. Here are the books ... is yours?
12. ... are the student given to learn a profession?

Exercise 4. Read and translate the dialogue.

- You're looking rather seedy. What's the matter with you?
- Frankly speaking, I'm not feeling well. I think I must see a doctor.
- No doubt about it. You must consult the doctor immediately or just phone to the polyclinic and call a doctor.
- Well, I think I can go there myself, it's no far, from my house
(The patient came to the doctor's and the doctor began examining him).

- What's troubling you?
- I have a terrible headache and a sharp pain in my back.
- Please, strip to the waist I'll listen to your heart and sound your lungs.
(After examining the patient).
- You may put on your clothes. You have a chill and have to stay in bed for two or three days.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Kim bizga ingliz tilini o`rgatadi?
2. Sen qanday turdagi kitoblarni o`qishni avzal ko`rasan?
3. Kim bu xonani tazalaydi?
4. Bu bino qachon qurilgan?
5. Kimning onasi tarjimon?
6. Bugun darsda kim navbatchi?
7. Nima uchun bolalar shirinlikni yaxshi korishadi?
8. Nega bu bino hali ham qurib bitilmadi?
9. Qachon sen institutga kelasan?
10. Oxford universiteti qayerda joylashgan?

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Which journal do the architects have to read monthly?
2. Who is your favourite film star?
3. Whose English book is on the table?
4. Who often helps you to cook?
5. Which of these colleagues is your friend?
6. Whose student do you see on this magazine?
7. Which of the students of your Institute often miss the lessons?
8. What do you prefer: reading books or listening to music?

LESSON 23

Gumon olmoshlari.

Gumon olmoshlari noaniq shaxs va predmetlarni ko'rsatib keladi.

Gumon olmoshlari: shaxs korsatuvchi olmosh hamda predmetni ko'rsatuvchi olmoshlarga bo'linadi.

Shaxsni bildiruvchi gumon olmoshlar some va any ham shaxs ham predmetlar uchun ishlatiladi.

some - allakim, ayrimlar

any - qandaydir, allaqanday, qanday bo'lmasin, kim bo'lmasin, birov.

Some va any gumon olmoshlari ma'nolariga ko'ra bir xil bo'lsa ham qo'llanishda bir-biridan tubdan farq qiladi, ya'ni some asosan bo'lishli gaplarda, any esa so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi.

I have some interesting books.

Menda bir qancha qiziq kitoblar bor.

There is some tea in the cup.

Piyolada biroz choy bor.

There is not any tea in the cup.

Piyolada hech ham choy yo'q.

There isn't any mistake in his dictation.

Uning diktantida hech qanday xato yo'q.

Ko'pincha some va any olmoshlari of predlogi bilan birga keladi.

Some of the the students go in for sports.

Any olmoshi buyruq va darak gaplarda ham ishlatilishi mumkin, ammo bunday paytlarda any qanday bo'lmasin, bari bir, xoxlaganingiz so'zlari yordamida tarjima qilinadi:

Give me any book – Menga qanday bo'lmasin bitta kitob bering.

in any house - xoxlagan uyda, har bir uyda.

in any case – har extimolga qarshi.

at any time – xoxlagan vaqtda.

Somebody va anybody olmoshlari ishlatilishiga ko'ra some va any olmoshlariga o'xshashdir. Ammo bu olmoshlar faqat shaxsni anglatadi. Ular o'zbek tiliga “allakim, kimdir, birov, bir odam, hech kim” kabi tarjima qilinadi.

Someone, anyone olmoshlari ham ma'nolari va ishlatilishiga ko'ra somebody, anybody olmoshlariga o'xshashdir.

One gumon olmoshi ham noaniq shaxsni anglatadi, shu bilan birga uni predmetlarga nisbatan ham ishlatish mumkin.

One olmoshi o'zbek tiliga birov, bir kishi, kimdir, kimki kabi so'zlar yordamida tarjima qilinadi.

One shaxsi noaniq va shaxsi umumlashgan gaplarda ishlatilishi mumkin:

If one wants ... – agar birov xoxlasa

If one is not well ... – agar kishi sog' bo'lmasa

Something, anything olmoshlari predmetlarni ko'rsatuvchi olmoshlar bo'lib, o'zbek tiliga bir narsa, allanima, nimadir, qandaydir narsa kabi sozlar bilan tarjima qilinadi.

Something olmoshi bo'lishli gaplarda, anything olmoshi so'roq va bo'lishsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi:

There is something on the table.

Is there anything on the table?

Bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari.

Inkor ma'no anglatuvchi bo'lishsizlik olmoshlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

no – hech, hech qanday, hech qaysi, hech qanaqa.

no one – hech kim.

nobody - hech kim.

nothing – hech narsa, hech nima.

neither - bittasi ham, hech biri, hech qaysisi, unisi ham, bunisi ham.

Agar gapda bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari ishlatilsa, hozirgi ingliz tili qonuniga asosan inkorni bildiruvchi ikkinchi bir so'z ishlatilmaydi.

nobody came – hech kim kelmadi.

No aniqlovchi vazifasida ishlatilganda “hech, hech qanday, hech qaysi” so'zlari yordamida tarjima qilinishi mumkin.

There is nobody in the ward.

Palatada hech kim yo'q.

No gerundiy bilan ishlatilib, taqiqni yoki ruxsat etolmaganlikni bildirishi mumkin:

No smoking! – Chekilmasin!

No talking! - Gaplashilmasin!

None gumon olmoshining ma'nosiga bog'liq holda fe'l ham birlikda, ham ko'plikda kelishi mumkin:

None bo'lishsizlik olmoshi ma'nosiga ko'ra kishilarni ham, predmetlarni ham ifodalaydi.

No one va nobody bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari o'zbek tilidagi "hech kim" olmoshga to'g'ri keladi. Bu olmoshlar ingliz tilida faqat insonlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

There was no one to complain to

Hech kim shikoyat qilib kelmadi.

Neither ma'nosiga ko'ra either so'ziga qarama – qarshi turadi. Neither olmoshi nor so'zi bilan qo'shilsa, bog'lovchiga aylanadi:

Neither Mehrinoz nor Shahrinoz came.

Na Mehrinoz na Shahrinoz keldi.

Nothing olmoshining grammatik kategoriyasi yo'q. Bu olmosh ma'nosiga ko'ra something olmoshiga qarama-qarshi qo'yiladi.

There is nothing on the table.

Stol ustida hech narsa yo'q.

Exercise 1. Insert the pronouns some, any or no

1. Did you buy ... books?
2. He gave me ... interesting books to read.
3. Are there ... illustrations in that book? – Yes, there are
4. Here are ... flowers for you.
5. Is there ... book in the box?
6. I haven't got ... exercise book.
7. Is there ... paper on your table?
8. Its winter . There are ... leaves on the trees.
9. I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake.
10. Did you write ... message to your colleague?
11. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't ... milk.
12. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage , ... onions , ... carrots , and ... salt.
13. Can you give me ... information on this disease?
14. Did you invite ... friends to the wedding?
15. Do you have ... friend at the architecture department?
16. I have ... books which can give you enough information.
17. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste.

Exercise 2. Insert the pronouns somebody, someone, anybody, something, anything.

1. I saw ... in the room.

2. Is there ... news about the students?
3. Has ... called up the doctor?
4. You must call ... for help.
5. When can I find ... have who can give me information on this subject.
6. Let the doctor know if ... happens.

Exercise 3. Write the interrogative and negative forms of the sentences and translate them into Uzbek.

1. There is somebody in that room.
2. Some students were waiting for the dean in the hall.
3. There is nothing on the desk.
4. He has some books on the art you want to know about.
5. Student Khakimov can do some physical experiments.
6. I will give you some books, which can be helpful.
7. There are some English books at the library.

Exercise 4. Insert the indefinite pronouns: some, any, one, somebody, anybody, something, anything.

1. Have you got ... bread? Please, give me
2. You may come at ... time.
3. ... student can understand this.
4. ... was here before us.
5. Did he leave ... for me?
6. She told me ... interesting.
7. There is ... on the shelf but I don't know what it is.
8. Why did ... tell her about it?
9. Is ... away from the lesson?
10. I don't know ... about her.
11. They did not speak to
12. She has not met ... in the street.
13. ... can do it.
14. You may ask ... you like.

Exercise 5. Put in indefinite pronouns “some”, “any” or “no”.

1. We usually have ... English books and notebooks on the table.
2. Have you got ... mistakes in your test?
3. Anvar has ... mistakes in the control work. He has got a four for his work.
4. Are there ... students in your room? Yes, there are
5. The teachers have ... documents in the table.
6. Put ... magazines on the table in the sitting room.
7. I'd like to give you ... books. They are very interesting.

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

English meals.

There are four meals a day in an English home breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. The first meal of the days is breakfast. Breakfast is at about 8 o'clock in the morning and salt or sugar, eggs boiled, bread and butter with marmolade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. At breakfast, some English people drink a glass tea with milk and sugar and eat some bread and butter. The usual time for lunch is at 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes – boiled, carrots and beans.

Then a pudding comes. Last of all is coffee – black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some people prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables – potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice-cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk they have black or white coffee.

So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

Vocabulary

Meal-ovqat

Meat- go` sht

Boiled- qaynatilgan

Follow- orqasidan bormoq

Poultry-parranda

Cabbage-karam

Bean-loviya

Usual- doimiy

Consist- tarkib topmoq

Either- har bir

LESSON 24

Sifat va sifat darajalari.

Predmetning belgisi (rangi, shakli) ni ifodalagan so'zlarga sifat deyiladi va u how? qanday?, qanaqa? Savoliga javob beradi.

White – oq

Black – qora

Beautiful – chiroyli

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham sifatning 3 ta darajasi mavjud.

Oddiy daraja

Positive degree

Qiyosiy daraja

Comperative degree

Orttirma daraja

Superlative degree

Bir bo'g'inli sifatning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatlarga “-er” qo'shimchasini, orttirma daraja esa “-est” qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Long – uzun - longer – uzunroq - the longest – eng uzun

Large – katta - larger – kattaroq - the largest – eng katta

1. My student is less young than you think she is.
2. The film was less interesting than the horror film.
3. My colleague is less hard – working than me.
4. She is less proud than her doctor.
5. Karim is much less intellegent than his brother.
6. This exercise is less good than your last one.

Exercise 3. Read and learn the text.

English speaking countries.

Many centuries ago English was spoken in England only. Today English is the mother tongue of several hundred millions of people in different countries. English is spoken throughout the continent of north America, in the British Isles, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries.

Though it is not the language spoken by the greatest number of native speakers English is widely spoken in the world.

For a long time English was the most important of the languages of colonization in Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania. English served as the only means of communication. Most of the British colonies became independent states, however, English is still spoken in many of those countries. Local languages are also spoken there.

English is also an international language and a second language of many nations. English is one of few languages used in the United Nations organization.

English learned as a foreign language throughout the world. In the Republic of Uzbekistan several foreign languages are taught in the system of education. Most of Uzbeks learn English as a foreign language. They are none-native speakers.

While in above-mentioned countries English is considered as a state language, in Uzbekistan it is one of the foreign languages, Uzbek is a state language here.

Later we shall read texts and shall speak much about English speaking countries.

Vocabulary

However – biroq	education – ta’lim
Throughout – bo’ylab	means - vosita
Above-mentioned – zikr etilgan	only - faqat
Consider – hisoblamoq	local - mahalliy
Few – oz	native – ona, o’z
Communication – aloqa	foreign - chet
Still – hanuz	state - davlat
Position – o’rin, joy	language – til
Several – bir qancha	century - asr

Exercise 4. Pay attention to the degrees of comparasion and answer the questions.

1. Is your house larger than our?
2. Is the living – room the most comfortable in the house?
3. Is your new job better than your old one?
4. Is the exercise 3 more difficult than the exercises 2?

5. Is the student's bag larger than teacher's?
6. Which is the largest Institute in Uzbekistan?
7. Which is the most beautiful street in Bukhara?

LESSON 25

Sifatdosh I. Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li.

Ingliz tilida fe'lni to'rtta shakli mavjud:

1. Infinitiv. Hozirgi noaniq zamon
2. O'tgan noaniq zamon
3. Sifatdosh II
4. Sifatdosh I.

Fe'ning Sifatdosh I shakli infinitivdan "to" yuklamasini olib tashlangan unga – ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

to work – working

to do – doing

Infinitivga "ing" qo'shimchasini qo'shganda quyidagi o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi:

1. Urg'u olgan unli harfdan keyin undosh harf kelsa yopiq bo'g'indagi unli harfning o'qilish qoidasi buzilmasligi uchun undosh harf ikkilantiriladi.

to sit - sitting

to put – putting

2. Agar infinitiv o'qilmaydigan "e" harfi bilan tugasa, bu harf tushirib qoldiriladi.

to give - giving

to write – writing

3. Agar infinitiv "-ie" harf birikmasi bilan tugasa, bu harf birikmasi "y" harfiga aylanadi.

to lie – lying

to die – dying

Hozirgi davom zamon "to be" ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamondagi shakli hamda ma'no anglatuvchi fe'ning Sifatdosh I shakli orqali yasaladi. Agar biz "to read" (o'qimoq) fe'lini hozirgi davom zamonda shaxslar bo'yicha ko'rib chiqadigan bo'lsak quyidagicha bo'ladi:

I. I am reading

I. We \

II. You are reading

II. You - are reading

III. He (she) is reading

III. They /

Hozirgi davom zamonda kelgan gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli "to be" yordamchi fe'ldan keyin "not" inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

I. I am not reading

I. We \

II. You are not reading

II. You – are not reading

III. He (she) is not reading

III. They /

Hozirgi davom zamon fe'li asosan quyidagi hollarda qo'llaniladi.

1. Biror ish – harakatning hozirgi zamonda bo'lib turganini ifodalash uchun:

The student is drawing picture now.

Talaba hozir rasm chizyapdi.

2. Umumiy davom etib turgan ish - harakatini ifodalash uchun:

The students are writing a dictation in English.

Talabalar ingliz tilida diktant yozayaptilar.

3. Yaqin orada bo'ladigan yoki bo'lishi mo'ljallangan ish – harakatni ifodalash uchun:

We are going to Moscow to have a rest tomorrow.

Biz ertaga dam olish uchun Moskvaga bormoqchimiz.

Quyidagi fe'llar davom zamonlarda ishlatilmaydi:

to see, to hear, to know, to believe, to want, to wish, to love, to hate, to like, to have, to consist, to depend, to belong.

Lekin to see the sights of, to see somebody off, to have dinner (breakfast, lunch, supper) kabi iboralar davom zamonlarda ishlatiladi:

They were seeing the sights of Bukhara yesterday at this time.

Kecha shu paytda ular Buxoroning diqqatga sazovor joylarini ko'rayotgan edilar.

They are having breakfast now.

Ular hozir nonushta qilyaptilar.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Studentlar hozir imtihon topshirayaptilar.
2. Bir oz kuting. Ular hozir majlis qilishayapti.
3. Kimni kutyapsiz? – men o'qituvchini kutyapman.
4. Kechqurunlari odatda siz nima qilasisiz? Odatda biz rasm chizamiz.
5. Qayerga ketyapsiz? Men yangi talabani ko'rgani ketayapman.
6. Mening opam xonani yig'ishtirayapti, men ovqat tayyorlayapman.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. I am learning English now.
2. The teacher is examining students at this moment.
3. The girl is listening to music at the present moment.
4. We are going to Tashkent tomorrow.
5. She is dressing her gown now.
6. The students are talking about the new teacher at this moment.
7. Are you cooking cakes right now?

Exercise 3. Write the following sentences in the singular and translate them into Uzbek:

- 1) They are leaving for Tashkent.
- 2) We are preparing our homework.
- 3) The students are going to the Institute.
- 4) They are listening to the text in the lab.
- 5) We are having our breakfast.
- 6) We are writing a medical article to our newspaper.
- 7) They are translating the texts.
- 8) The patients are sleeping in their ward.
- 9) The students are drawing project of new house at this moment.

10) The girls are ironing their gowns.

Exercise 4. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences, then translate them into Uzbek.

1. The student is going to the Library now.
2. She is asking for a juice.
3. The students are working at their pronunciation now.
4. All the teachers are having a rest in the country.
5. The man are listening to the latest news now.
6. The students of our group are writing a control work.
7. The teacher is preparing the theme for her students now.
8. The architect is reading article now.

Exercise 5. Test for solving.

1. Tom and Nick are classmates. They ... at school together.
A. studied B. study
C. studied D. are study
2. The concert last night ... at 7.00 and ... at 9.00 o'clock.
A. started/finished B. starts/finishes
C. is starting/is finishing D. started/finish
3. The accident ... last Saturday afternoon.
A. happen B. happens
C. happened D. is happening
4. I live in a house now, but before I _____ in a flat.
A. am using to live B. used to live
C. had used to live D. have used to live
5. When I was a child, I ... to be a dentist.
A. want B. wants
C. am wanting D. wanted
6. Alisher Navoi ... in 1501.
A. died B. dies
C. is dying D. die
7. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it
A. rains B. is raining
C. rained D. rain
8. "You look brown. Have you _____ on holiday?"
"Yes, we've _____ got back."
A. been / now B. gone / just
C. been / just D. did / already
9. Mozart ... from 1756 to 1791.
A. live B. lived
C. is living D. lives
10. I go ... home.
A. to B. at C. - .

11. She is a woman ... 40.
A. in B. of C. about.
12. We ... our holiday last year. We ... at a very good hotel.
A. enjoy/stay B. enjoyed/stayed
C. are enjoying/are staying D. enjoyed/stay
13. I saw Ann but she ... me.
A. saw B. doesn't see
C. didn't see D. didn't saw
14. This is the book of my friend. It is ... my hand.
A. in B. on C. about.
15. I want ... go there.
A. to B. into C. at.
16. I ... tomorrow , so we can go out somewhere .
A. don't work B. am not working C. does not work.
17. – On what ... to spend his money?
_ He ... to buy a car.
A. he is going/ is going B. is he going/is going C. he is going/is gone.
18. My family ... television very often.
A. not watch B. didn't watch
C. aren't watching D. don't watch

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yhati

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