

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI**  
**OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS**  
**TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**Namangan Davlat Universiteti**  
**Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika**  
**kafedrası**

**LEARNING**  
**ENGLISH**

**Kasb-hunar kollejlarining I- bosqish talabalari uchun**  
**Ingliz tili fanidan**  
**O'quv uslubiy qo'llanma**

**Namangan - 2012**

“Learning English” uslubiy qoʻllanma «Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika» kafedrasida muhokama qilingan va maʼqullangan. (Bayonnoma №\_\_\_) va Namangan Davlat Universiteti Oʻquv–uslubiy kengashining «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ yildagi №\_\_\_-sonli yigʻilishida muhokama qilingan va nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

Tuzuvchilar: Namangan Davlat Universiteti Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida oʻqituvchisi Abdullaeva N.

Uychi iqtisodiyot va kasb-xunar kolleji ingliz tili fani oʻqituvchisi Abdullayev. A

Taqrizchilar: Namangan Davlat Universiteti Ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida katta oʻqituvchisi D.Yuldasheva

Mingbuloq tumani DIMI ingliz tili fani oʻqituvchisi: F. Joʻrayeva

Maʼsul muxarrir: Namangan Davlat Universiteti ingliz tili va leksika-stilistika kafedrasida mudiri Pedagogika fanlari nomzodi: S. Misirov

Mazkur uslubiy qoʻllanma kasb-hunar kollejlarning I-bosqich talabalarining Ingliz tili darslari uchun moʻljallangan. Uslubiy qoʻllanma “Taʼlim toʻgʻrisida”gi qonun “Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi” talablariga mos holda yozilgan boʻlib 60-soat amaliy mashgʻulotni oʻz ichiga oladi. Har bir Lesson 6-soatga rejalashtirilgan. Har bir dars leksika, grammatika, fonetika mavzularini oʻz ichiga olgan. Mustahkamlash uchun misollar mashqlarda yoritib berilgan.

## Lesson 1

**I. The English Alphabet.**

**II .The Article.**

**III. Text: About myself**

Ingliz tili alifbosida jami 26 xarf bo'lib ulardan 20 tasi undosh va 6 tasi unli xarflardir. Undosh xarflar asosan bir tovush bilan unli xarflar esa bo'g'n qoidasiga binoan o'qiladi. Quyida ingliz tili alifbosining to'liq shakli berilgan.

### **The English alphabet**

A [ai]

B [bi:]

C [si:]

D [di:]

E [i:]

F [ef]

G [dZi:]

H [eit]

I[ai]

J [dZei]

K [kei]

L [el]

M[em]

---

N[en]

O[ou]

P [pi:]

Q [kju:]

R [a:]

S [es]

T [ti:]

U [ju:]

V [vi:]

W [dabl ju:]

X [eks]

Y [vai]

Z [zet]

---

Exercise 1. So'larni xarflab ayting.

Nick, pity, this, stand up, university, dictation, table, quite, luggage, known, education, January, language, writer, around, important.

Exercise 2. So'zlardagi xarflar va tovushlar sonini aniqlang.

Shakespeare, night, very, much, wonderful, woman, friend, live, among, whose, eighteen, children, theatre, others, little, year.

Exercise 3. So'zlarni o'qituvchi talaffuzidan so'ng diktant tarzida yozing.

Bad, black, bed, Pete, his, kite, table, this, yellow, home, room, English, brother, street, November, pupils, short, cell.

### **The Article.**

Ingliz tilida ot oldida artikl deb ataluvchi yordamchi so'z qo'llaniladi. Ikki hil artikl mavjud: noaniq artikl **A, AN** aniq artikl **THE**.

#### **Noaniq artikl.**

Noaniq artikl biror predmet nomini atalganda shu predmet nomi oldidan ishlatilib, uning shu predmetlardan biri ekanligini anglatadi.

Masalan: This is a book. --- Bu (qandaydir) kitob.

Undosh bilan boshlangan so'z oldida "a", unli tovush bilan boshlangan so'z oldidan esa "an" shaklida ishlatiladi. Masalan: a table, an egg, an hour.

Noaniq artikl faqat birlikdagi ot oldidan ishlatiladi va gapda ba'zan "bir" ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Masalan: How many months in a year?

#### **Aniq artikl.**

So'zlovchiga ham tinglovchiga ham ma'lum bo'lgan ham birlikdagi ham ko'plikdagi ot oldidan aniq artikl ishlatiladi. Masalan:

Give me a pen!

Give me the pen!

Dunyodagi yagona narsa nomlari oldidan, modda nomlari oldidan, (agar u bir qism xaqida bo'lsa), butun oila bir nom bilan atalsa aniq artikldan foydalaniladi. Masalan:

The moon was shining. (Dunyodagi yagona narsaning nomi)

The snow is dirty. (Bir qism modda nomi).

The Akbarovs come today. (Butun oila nomi).

### **Artiklning ishlatilmaslik holatlari.**

Artikllar atoqli otlar oldidan ishlatilmaydi. Masalan:

London is a beautiful city.

Fan nomlari oldidan ham artikl qo'llanilmaydi. Masalan:

I like History.

Ko'rsatish va egalik olmoshlari bilan ham artikl ishlatilmaydi. Masalan: This pen is mine. Hers is in her bag.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va artiklning ishlatilishiga e'tibor qiling.

1. He often writes on the blackboard.
2. We are at a lesson now.
3. They are sitting at the table.
4. This is my cap. The cap is in my bag.
5. My friend is a good teacher.

6. It's an egg. The egg is white.
7. Write four questions on the blackboard.
8. What color is the floor in your room?
9. Are you at a lesson or at home?
10. I am a student and also a worker.

Exercise 2. Tushurib qoldirilgan joyga tegishli bo'lgan artiklni qo'ying va gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. My friend is \_\_\_\_\_ student.
2. Is Kate \_\_\_\_\_ teacher?
3. Where is \_\_\_\_\_ yellow tie?
4. Where is \_\_\_\_\_ red pen?
5. Take \_\_\_\_\_ piece of chalk.
6. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ salt please.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Ivanovs went to \_\_\_\_\_ Tashkent.
8. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.
9. Every day I go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.
10. Her friend is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

Exercise 3. Artiklni ishlatilmaslik qoidalariga amal qilgan holda mashqni bajaring.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ my room is \_\_\_\_\_ light and \_\_\_\_\_ clean. He studies in \_\_\_\_\_ his room.
2. He studies in \_\_\_\_\_ his room.
3. Our students are \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
4. Everyday I go to \_\_\_\_\_ school with my \_\_\_\_\_ friend.
5. My \_\_\_\_\_ friend and I go \_\_\_\_\_ home together.
6. This \_\_\_\_\_ room is my \_\_\_\_\_ room.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ students are in their \_\_\_\_\_ room now.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ salt is useful for everybody.
9. Every \_\_\_\_\_ morning \_\_\_\_\_ we go to \_\_\_\_\_ College.
10. Read \_\_\_\_\_ text six please.

Exercise 4. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Ot so'z turkumi oldidan keluvchi artiklga etibor bering.

1. Kelajakda men tarjimon bo'laman.
2. Bu odam hikoyalar yozadi.
3. Bir necha kun avval men sizni ko'rdim.
4. Bu nima? Bu qizil gul.
5. Azizovlar yangi uyga ko'chib o'tdilar.
6. Menga ruchkani bering.
7. Menga ruchka bering.
8. Biz ertalab kollejga boramiz.
9. U daftarga qizil ruchkada yozadi.
10. Menda qiziqarli kitob bor.

### **Text: About myself.**

I am a student. My name is Aziza. I am sixteen years old. This year I finished school number 7 and began to study in this college. Everyday I get up at 6 in the morning. I wash, dress and have my breakfast. After breakfast I go to my friend Naima because we study together and go to college with her. Our college is not far from our house, so we walk there. It takes us 10 minutes on foot. My lessons begin at 8 o'clock. At the lessons I read and write, do some problems and discuss many interesting things. After lessons I go home. I live with our family. Our family is not so large. They are my father, mother, sister and a little brother. My

father is a doctor. He works in his private hospital. My mother is a housewife. She always has many works at home. My sister is a student too. She studies at the Namangan state university at the faculty of philology. She is in the third course and she knows languages very well. My little brother goes to school, he is in form seven. He wants to be a doctor as our father. He reads much in order to enter the Institute. My hobby is sewing. I like to sew things for children. I have much works at home. Everyday I help my parents and then do my homework. We live happily.

### **The new words and phrases.**

To get up – turmoq  
To wash – yuvinmoq  
To dress –kiyinmoq  
Breakfast –nonushta  
So – bunchalik, shunday  
To work –ishlamoq  
Little –kichkina  
Private –xususiy  
Another –boshqa  
Language- til  
Housewife-uy bekasi  
Sewing-tikish  
Discuss- muhokama qilmoq  
Do problems- masalalar yechmoq  
Together- birgalikda  
Always- doimo  
Because- chunki  
Large-katta  
Hospital- kasalhona  
Walk- sayr  
On foot- piyoda yurmoq  
Happy-baxtli

Homework: Berilgan matn asosida o'zingiz va oilangiz xaqida gapirib bering.

## **Lesson 2**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>I.</b>   | <b>Reading of vowels.</b>                |
| <b>II.</b>  | <b>Possessive and personal pronouns.</b> |
| <b>III.</b> | <b>Text: Our College.</b>                |

### **Unlilarning o'qilish qoidalar.**

Ingliz tilida 4 xil bo'g'n turi mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilar: yopiq bo'g'in, ochiq bo'g'in, shartli yopiq bo'g'in va shartli ochiq bo'g'n.

1. Undosh xarf bilan tugagan bo'g'inga yopiq bo'g'in deyiladi. Unlilar bu bo'g'inda qisqa tovushlar bilan o'qiladi.

2. Unli xarf bilan tugagan bo'g'inga yoki yopiq bo'g'ndan keyin "e" unlisini kelishiga ochiq bo'g'n deyiladi. Unlilar bu bo'g'nda alifbodagi kabi o'qiladi.

3. “R” xarfi bilan tugagan bo’g’inga shartli yopiq bo’g’in deb ataladi. Unlilar bu bo’g’nda cho’ziq o’qiladi.

4. “R+E” yoki “R+unli” bilan tugagan bo’g’nga shartli ochiq bo’g’n deyiladi. Unlilar ushbu bo’g’nda asosan diftonglar **bilan o’qiladi**.

Exercise 1. So’zlardagi bo’g’in sonini aniqlang va qaysi bo’g’nga tegishli ekanligini ayting.

Brush, pick, Nancy, pencil, nine, stand, club, interesting, park, during, important, suitable, institute, student, pilot, here, letter, space, union, factory, she, member, her, born, name, car, that, dinner

Exercise 2. Diktantni o’qituvchi talaffuzidan so’ng yozing va bo’g’n qoidasi bilan o’qiladigan so’zlarni belgilang.

Misha was 19 when he went to school. Children laughed at him. But Misha studied well. Soon he became the best pupil at school. He became a famous scientist in the world.

### **The Possessive and personal pronouns.**

O’zbek tilidagi kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik va kishilik olmoshlari mavjud. Ular shaxs va sonda quyidagicha turlanadi. O’zbek tilidagi egalik qo’shimchalari ingliz tiliga egalik olmoshlari orqali tarjima qilinadi.

#### **Kishilik olmoshlari.**

Birlik	Ko’plik
!.sh. I -men	I. sh. We -biz
II.sh. You -siz	II. sh. You -sizlar
III.sh. He -U(erkaklar uchun)	III.sh. They -ular
She -U(ayollar uchun)	
It -U(jonsiz narsalar uchun)	

#### **Kishilik olmoshlari obyekt kelishigi.**

Birlik	Ko’plik
!.sh. Mine -meniki	I. sh. Ours -bizniki
II.sh. Yours -sizniki	II. sh. Yours -sizlarniki
III.sh. His -Uniki(erkaklar uchun)	III.sh. Theirs -ularniki
Hers -Uniki(ayollar uchun)	
Its -Uniki(jonsiz narsalar uchun)	

#### **Egalik olmoshlari**

Birlik	Ko’plik
!.sh. My -mening	I.sh. Our -bizning

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| II. sh. Your -sizning              | II. sh. Your -sizlarning |
| III.sh. His -Uning(erkaklar uchun) | III.sh. Their -ularning  |
| Her -Uning(ayollar uchun)          |                          |
| Its -Uning(jonsiz narsalar uchun)  |                          |

### **Egalik olmoshlarining obyekt kelishigi.**

#### **Birlik**

- I.sh. Me -meni, menga  
 II. sh. You -sizni, sizga  
 III.sh. Him –Uni,unga(erkaklar uchun)  
 Her –Uni,unga(ayollar uchun)  
 It –Uni,unga(jonsiz narsalar uchun)

#### **Ko'plik**

- I.sh. Us –bizni, bizga  
 II. sh. You –sizlarni, sizlarga  
 III.sh. Them –ularni, ularga

### **Exercise 1. Gaplarni olmoshlarga etibor bergan holda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.**

1. His wife is there. She is a teacher.
2. Who is your father? My father is Nick.
3. They are visiting their grandmother.
4. She lives with us. She comes now.
5. Our teacher asks us about our homework.
6. I am writing in my notebook now.
7. What are they? They are students.
8. Where is his pencil? It is here.
9. Is she in her flat now? Yes, she is.
10. Whose bag is it? It is my bag.

### **Exercise 2. Tushib qolgan joyga kerakli olmoshni qo'ying.**

1. Ann is in \_\_\_\_ room now.
2. My son reads \_\_\_\_ text-book everyday.
3. \_\_\_\_ live in \_\_\_\_ homeland Uzbekistan.
4. This engineer works in \_\_\_\_ factory.
5. \_\_\_\_ teacher speaks English well.
6. The book is on the table, Where do \_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_?
7. Please open \_\_\_\_ books and read \_\_\_\_.
8. Who is at home? \_\_\_\_ am.
9. This is \_\_\_\_ new dress . \_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_ from the shop.
10. Vazira is in \_\_\_\_ room now.

### **Exercise 3. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling. Olmoshlarning ishlatilishiga etibor qiling.**



1. U mening maktabimda o'qiydi.
2. Sening kitobingni unga berdim.
3. Kecha u dugonasinikiga bordi.
4. Bizning uyimizni ko'rganmisiz?
5. Ruchkamni sumkamga solib qo'ydim.
6. O'g'ling o'zini daftariga yozadi.
7. Qayerdan keldingiz? Toshkentdamidingiz?
8. Ular yangi uyga ko'chibdilar.
9. Kitobimni sumkamga solib qo'y.
10. Uning ukasini ko'chada ko'rdim.

Exercise 4. Matnni o'qing va olmoshlardan tog'ri qollanilganini tanlang.

Last year my/I grandparents sold your/their house and some of their animals and moved to a village near Karshi. They had a dog and a horse but they didn't sell them/me. I am glad they/he didn't sell their/ mine horse and their dog. Last month we visited me /them . Their/they new house and village are beautiful. I want to visit them/us again soon.

### **Text: Our College.**

I am a first year student at the agro industrial college. It's not far from our house. Students of our college are very happy because they are always busy with their study. There are about four hundred students in our college. We study here three years. Students study in different departments. Everyday we have 3 or 4 lessons. Our teaching combines lectures, practical classes and seminars given by professors, readers or lecturers. Students have two terms of about 14 weeks in each year. They have scores and the examinations are held at the end of each term. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> courses students spend their several weeks on practice. They have practice in different places according to their professions. There are many lecture halls, classrooms a big library and number of laboratories in our college. They all are comfortable and every kind of equipments are here. We haven't a hostel for students, because many students live near college. Our library is big and there are a lot of scientific books and literatures there. Students spend much time here.

#### **The new words and phrases.**

To be busy – band bo'lmoq

Different – turli xil

To combine – to'planmoq

Practical classes – amaliy mashg'ulotlar

Term – smestr

Course – kurs

Several - bir necha

Score – ball

To learn – o'rganmoq

To use – foydalanmoq

Lecture halls – ma'ruza zallari

Comfortable – qulay

Library – kutubxona

Homework: "Our college" matnini yoddan ayting. Olmoshlardan foydalanib 6ta gap tuzing va ularni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

### **Lesson 3**

1. Reading of vowels “A, E, I”.
2. Demonstrative pronouns.
3. Text: My future profession is sewing.

“A,E,I”xarflarining o’qilishiga etibor qiling va yodda saqlang.

Yopiq bo’g’inda [ɪ],[e],[ɪ].

Ochiq bo’g’nda [ei],[I:],[ai].

Shartli yopiq bo’g’inda [a:],[ɪ],[ɪ].

Shartli ochiq bo’g’inda [e],[I],[aI].

I	II	III	IV
<b>A</b>	<b>make</b>	<b>car</b>	<b>care</b>
cap [k p]	[meik]	[ka:]	[k ]
<b>E</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>here</b>
pen [pen]	[hi:]	[h :]	[hi ]
<b>I</b>	<b>kite</b>	<b>girl</b>	<b>dire</b>
sit [sit]	[kait]	[g :l]	[dai :]

Exercise 1. So’zlarni transkripsiya qiling.

Sad, made, stale, fit, dad, film, dent, dene, pine, line, fine, did, dine, bed, bet, Ann, Sam, fat, same, nine, lent, her, tire, mere, sent, tent, mine, kite, sit, Jann, Kate, pen, car, care, dire, her, here, first.

Exercise 2. “A, E, I” xarflariga ochiq va yopiq bo’g’nda misollar keltiring.

### Demonstrative pronouns. (Ko’rsatish olmoshlari.)

Ko’rsatish olmoshlari 2ga bo’linadi. Yaqindagi va uzoqdagi narsa yoki insonlarni ko’rsatuvchi olmoshlar.

Yaqindagi 1 narsani yoki insonni ko’rsatish uchun **“this”** olmoshi ishlatiladi va u o’zbek tiliga bu, shu, mana shu, mana bu tarjimalarini beradi. Yaqindagi ko’pgina narsani yoki insonlarni ko’rsatish uchun esa **“these”** olmoshidan foydalaniladi va u o’zbek tiliga bular, shular, mana bular, mana shular deb tarjima qilinadi.

Og’zaki nutqda ko’pincha birlikdagi kabi tarjimalarni beradi.

This book — bu kitob

These books — bular kitoblar

Uzoqdagi bir narsa yoki kishini ko’rsatish uchun **“that”** olmoshi ishlatiladi va u o’zbek tiliga u, o’sha ana u, deb tarjima qilinadi. Uzoqdagi ko’pgina narsa yoki kishilarni ko’rsatish uchun esa **“those”** olmoshidan foydalaniladi va u o’zbek tiliga ular, o’shalar, Ana ular, ana o’shalar deb yoki og’zaki nutqda birlikdagi kabi tarjima qilinadi.

That book – ana u kitob

Those books – ana u kitoblar

Eslatma: Avvalda sodir bolgan voqeya yoki hodisani ifodalash uchun asosan **“that”, “those”** ko’rsatish olmoshlari ishlatiladi.

That day I was very happy.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni ko’rsatish olmoshiga etibor bergan holda o’zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. This boy is that man’s son.
2. This is your car, where is mine?
3. Are those girls, students of this college?
4. Where do you go on that day?
5. I like this place of your city.
6. Please give me those pencils.
7. She always walks in this park.
8. This time of the year is very beautiful.
9. Why do these teachers come today?
10. These notebooks are taken from the shop.

Exercise 2. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling va ko’rsatish olmoshlariga etibor bering.

1. Sizning bu do’stingiz qayerda yashaydi?
2. Bu gullarni terib oling!
3. Ha, men shu uyda tug’ilganman.
4. Ana y qiz sizning qizingizmi?
5. Kech bu joyda ular gaplashib turishgandi.
6. Nega o’sha kuni biznikiga kelmadingiz?
7. Bu daftarga ana u rachkada yozdim.
8. Uni qayerdan olding? Shu magazindan.
9. Qayerga ketyapsan? O’sha joyga.
10. Bu yaxshi bezatilgan archa.

Exercise 3. Testni ko’rsatish va egalik olmoshlariga etibor qilgan holda bajaring.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a garden.  
a) those    b) this    c) my
2. That boy is \_\_\_\_\_ friend, isn’t \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) your, he    b) your, this    c) these, he
3. Please, close \_\_\_\_\_ door!  
a) those    b) these    c) that
4. \_\_\_\_\_ day I saw you.  
a) those    b) that    c) this
5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ friends are standing there?  
a) These, your    b) this, his    c) those, your
6. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ help.  
a) his    b) your    c) my

Exercise 4. Matnni o’qing va olmoshlarni ishlatilishini tushuntiring.

Last summer four teachers of English came from different countries to our college. This was a big project for us and our teacher. Three of them came from America and one woman from Belgium. In the morning we had our classes and afterward we usually traveled around the city with those teachers. This was their first time in Tashkent, so we showed them a lot of interesting places. These teachers also wanted to visit other cities in Uzbekistan and they did that too.

## **My future profession is sewing.**

In early childhood It doesn't take children much time to answer the question "What do you want to be when you grow up?" They mention many interesting and exciting professions. As the years pass they change their minds. As my friends it was difficult to choose the definite answer about my future profession. But at last I found it. I will be a good seamstress.

Sewing, stitching or tailoring is the fastening of cloth leather, furs or other flexible materials, using needle and thread. Its use is nearly universal among human population and dates back to Paleolithic time. Sewing is used primarily to produce clothing and household furnishings such as curtains bedclothes, upholstery and table linens. It is also used for sails, bellows, skin boats, banners and others.

Some people sew clothes for themselves and their families. More often home sewers sew to repair clothes, such as mending a torn seam or replacing a loose button. A person who sews for a living is known as a seamstress or seamster, dressmaker, tailor, garment worker or machinist. Sewing is the foundation for many needle arts and crafts so I am interested it very much and want to be a professional tailor in future.

### **The new words and phrases.**

Childhood – bolalik

Mention – takidlamog

Definite – aniq

Needle – igna

Thread – ip

Fasten – mustaxkamlamoq

Household – uy-ro`zg`or

Banner- bayroq

Sail- kemasozlik

**Homework:** Matndan foydalanib o'zingizning kelgusidagi kasbingiz haq'ida so'zlab bering.

## **Lesson 4**

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Reading of vowels "O, U, Y"</li><li>2. Sentence order.</li><li>3. Text: Uzbekistan.</li></ol> |
|--|

"O, U, Y" unlilari ochiq va yopiq bo'g'inda quyidagicha o'qiladi. Ushbu xarflarni ifodalovchi tovushlarni yodda saqlang.

Yopiq bo'g'nda [o], [ ], [I ].

Ochiq bo'nda [ou], [ju:], [ai].

Shartli yopiq bog'inda [o:], [ ], [ ].

Shartli ochiq bo'g'nda [o:], [ju :], [ai ].

	I	II	III	IV
O	not [Not]	note [nou]	nor [no:]	More [no:]

U	cup [k p]	cube [kju:b]	curl [k :l]	cure [kju ]
Y	myth [mi ]	my [mai]	Byrd [b :d]	tyre [tai ]

Exercise 1. So'zlarni transkripsiya qiling.

Cut,  
much, tune, under, reader, student, born, burn, cone, tone, during, tired, mire, first, frost, lunch, shy,  
cry, sky, furs, curt, luck whole, hot, not , note, tube, cube, type, more, horse.

Exercise 2. "O","U","Y" xarflarining 4 hil bo'g'in qoidasi bilan o'qilishiga binoan o'qiladigan so'zlarga misollar keltiring.

### Sentence order (Gapdagi so'z tartibi).

Ingliz tilida 3hil gap turi mavjud.

1. Dark gap.
2. So'roq gar.
3. Buyryq gap.

Darak gaplar o'zbek tilidan farqli ravishda to'g'ri so'z tartibida bo'ladi., yani ega, kesim va so'ngra ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar(aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi, hol)ishlatiladi.Masalan:

Men bugun maktabga boraman. Ushbu gap quyidagicha tarjima qilinadi.

I go to school today.

Agar o'zbek tilidagi gapda kesim mavjud bo'lmasa **"to be"**fe'lining shakllaridan biri kesim vazifasida ishlatiladi. Masalan:

U talaba. He is a student.

So'roq gaplar asosan ko'makchi fe'llar **"to do, to have, to be"** ning tegishli shakllarini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. Masalan:

Siz bugun maktabga borasizmi? Do you go to school today? Yoki U talabami? Is he a student? Ularning kitoblari bormi? Have they books?

Buyruq gaplarda asosan fe'l yetakchi bazifani bajaradi.Gap kesim bilan boshlanadi. Masalan:

Eshikni och! Open the door!

Exercise 1. Gaplarni so'roq va buyruq shaklga aylantiring.

1. They come home today.
2. She is a nurse.
3. My father and mother are doctors.
4. We give books to them.
5. You take a pen from the table.
6. Ann comes home every day.
7. I am writing a sentence.

8. He has a beautiful flower.
9. Jack reads many books
10. I do my home tasks

Exercise 2. Gaplarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling va ega, kesimni toping.

1. It is our classroom.
2. I am a student of this college.
3. My sister lives in Tashkent.
4. Our teacher speaks English.
5. We love our hometown.
6. Students read many books.
7. Do your homework!
8. Speak slowly! I can't catch you.
9. Do you speak English?
10. Have a lesson today!

Exercise 3. So'zlarni to'g'ri gap tartibida yozing.

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

“**It is**” iborasi o'zbek tiliga bi, shu, u deb tarjima qilinadi ammo ko'rsatish olmoshlaridan farqli ravishda faqat ega kesimsiz gaplarda ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilidagi atov gaplar ham ushbu ibora bilan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: Bu olma. It is an apple. Kuz. It is autumn.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. It is a book.
2. It is my pen.
3. It is a yellow tie.
4. It is your exercise-book.
5. It is winter.
6. It is September now.

Exercise 2. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Xozir yoz fasli.
2. Bu stul.
3. U yangi sinf xonasi.
4. Bu bizning kollej.
5. Hozir dekabr oyi.
6. Dars.

**Text: Uzbekistan.**

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

### **The new words and phrases.**

Hometown-ona vatan

Independence- mustaqillik

To be declared-e'lon qilinmoq

To become-aylanmoq

To pass-o'tmoq

State-davlat

Central Asia-markaziy osiyo

United Nations Organization-

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti

Nowadays-hozirgi kunda

Flag-bayroq

Anthem-madxiya

Emblem-gerb

Short period-qisqa vaqt

To take place-sodir bo'lmoq

Town-shahr

Village-qishloq

Industrial enterprises-sanoat tashkilot

To construct-qurmoq

To rebuilt-qayta qurmoq

Exercise 4. Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.

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

Homework: “Uzbekistan ” matnidan foydalanib “My native town” mavzusida bayon yozing.  
Gaplardagi soʻz tartibi qoidasiga amal qiling.

### Lesson 5

1. **Reading of letter combinations.”ou, oo, oa, ow”**
2. **Plural form of nouns.**
3. **Text: London.**

“o” unlisi boshqa xarflar bilan birikma sifatida kelganda quyidagicha oʻqiladi.

- 1) “**ou**” digrafi 5 hil tovush bilan oʻqiladi. Masalan:  
[u:] – group [gru:p]  
[ ] – couple [k pl]  
[au] – about [ baut]  
[o:] – your [jo:  
[ :] – famous [feim s]
- 2) “**oo**” digrafi 3 hil tovushni ifoda etadi. Masalan:  
[u:] – soon [su:n]  
[u] – look [luk]  
[ ]—blood [bl d]
- 3) “**oa**” digragi doimo [ou] tovushi bilan oʻqiladi. Masalan:  
Coat—[kout]
- 4) “**ow**” digrafi 2 hil tovush bilan oʻqiladi. Masalan:  
[ou] – yellow [jelou]  
[au] – now [nau]

Exercise 1. Soʻzlarni oʻqilishiga etibor qiling va ularni oʻqilish qoidasini tushuntiring.

House, mouse, town, took, moon, bought, boat, know, how, shadow, hour, sour, spoon, double, trouble, four, fought, nouns, flood, blood, shook, look.

Exercise 2. “ou, oo, oa, ow ” xarf birikmalariga misollar bering va ularni izohlang.

**Plural form of nouns.**(Otlarning koʻplik shakli)

Ingliz tilida birlikdagi ot “**s**” yoki “**es**” qoʻshimchasini qoshish bilan koʻplikdagi ot hosil boʻladi.  
Masalan:

Bed --- beds [bedz]

List – lists [lists]

Tie – ties [taiz]

“**s**”qoʻshimchasi jarangli undoshlardan yoki unlilardan keyin [z] deb oʻqiladi. Jarangsiz undoshlardan keyin esa [s] deb oʻqiladi. Agar ot soʻz turkumida birlikdagi ot “s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x,



o" xarf yoki xarf birikmasi bilan tugagan bo'lsa ko'plik shaklini yasash uchun "es" qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi. Masalan:

Match – matches

Hero – heroes

Box – boxes

Agar birlikdagi ot ohiri "y" xarfi bilan tugasa va undan oldin kelgan xarf undosh bo'lsa ko'plik qo'shimchasi "es" qo'shiladi va oxirgi "y" xarfi "i"ga o'zgaradi. Masalan:

City – cities

Day – days

Ayrim jamlovchi va navhum otlar doimo birlikda ishlatiladi. Masalan:

Army, society.

Aksincha ayrim juftlikka ega bo'lgan otlar doimo ko'plikda ishlatiladi. Masalan:

Trousers, shoes..

Exercise 1. Matndagi ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlarni toping va ularni son gategoriyusini tushuntiring.

Khalima is a very superstitious young lady. When gets out of her bed every morning. She tries to touch the floor with her right foot first to avoid bad luck. She also believes that if she drops a knife she will have a male visitor. If she puts her sweater or shirt on inside out she takes it off straight away or she thinks she will be beaten. She also thinks that if she whistles money and she will be poor.

Exercise 2. quyida berilgan otlarni ng qaysi biri manyiqiy jihatdan mos emas.

1. Food, money, advice, people.
2. Eggs, rice, sugar, coffee.
3. People, time, apples, biscuits.
4. Bread, orange, apples, tomatoes.
5. Advice, food, places, water.

Masalan: sugar, apples, bread, money – apples so'zi boshqa otlardan farqi shundaki, u sanaladi va ko'plik qo'shimchasini olgan.

Exercise 3. Testni yechish orqali gaplarni mantiqan tugating.

1. Nancy is brushing her long \_\_\_\_.

- a) Teeth      b) legs      c) hair

2. What's wrong?

I have got something in my \_\_\_\_\_ and I can't see.

- a) Ear      b) eye      c) mouth

3. Anvar broke his \_\_\_\_\_ last week can't walk.

- a) Arm      b) leg      c) finger

4. Most adults have thirty two \_\_\_\_.

- a) Hairs      b) bones      c) teeth

5. When you are cold you should cover your \_\_\_\_.

- a) Head      b) chin      c) knees.

Exercise 4. Sherlarni yod oling. Kun, oy, fasl nomlarini esda saqlang.

Solomon Grundy  
Born on Monday  
Christened on Tuesday  
Married on Wednesday  
Ill on Thursday  
Worse on Friday  
Died on Saturday  
Buried on Sunday  
That was the end  
of Solomon Grundy

Thirty days have September  
April, June and November  
All the rest have thirty one  
February has twenty eight alone  
Excepting leap year, that's the time  
When February's days are twenty-nine

Spring is green  
Summer is bright  
Autumn is yellow  
Winter is white

### **Text: London**

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

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

### **The new words and phrases.**

To be situated-joylashmoq  
Mouth-ogiz  
To divide-bo'linmoq  
Unequal-teng bo'lmagan  
Important-muxum  
Bank-qirgoq  
Heart-yurak  
To desert-qoldirmoq

Exercise.5 Savollarga matndan foydalanib javob bering.

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

Homework: “London” matnidagi otlardan o`ntasini tanlab oling va ularni ko`plik shaklini yasang. So`zlarni o`qilish qoidasini tushuntiring.

## Lesson 6

1. **Reading of consonants.**
2. **The Preposition.**
3. **Text: My favorite writer Alisher Navoi.**

Ingliz tili undoshlari o`zbek tili undoshlari kabi asosan bir tovush bilan o`qiladi, lekin ayrim undoshlar, yani “**G, C, S, X**” xarflari ikki hil o`qilish qoidasiga ega.

1. “**G**” xarfi yumshoq unlilar “**E, I, Y**” dan oldin [d ] deb qolgan holatlarda [g] deb o`qiladi. Nasalan:

Gym [d im], page [peid ], gill[d il]

Goose [gus], gun [g n], gate [geit].

Eslatma: Ayrim so`zlar yuqoridagi qoidaga amal qilmaydi. Masalan: girl [g l], give [giv].

2. “**C**” xarfi yumshoq unlilardan oldin [s] deb, qolgan holatlarda [k] deb o`qiladi. Masalan: Cat [k t], cotton [kot n], cup [k p], cinema [sinema], centre [sent ]

3. “**S**” xarfi ikki unli o`rtasida jaranglilardan keyin [Z] deb o`qiladi. So`z boshida, ikkita ss holatida, jarangsizlardan oldin va keyin [s] deb o`qiladi. Masalan:

Send [send], tests [tests] boss [bos], season [si:zn], beds [bedz].

4. “**X**” xarfi urg`uli bo`g`inda ikki unli o`rtasida [gz] deb, qolgan holatlarda [ks] deb o`qiladi. Masalan:

Exam [igz m], exercise [eksesaiz], box [boks].

Exercise 1. Berilgan so`zlarni to`g`ri talaffuz qiling.

Lesson, student, fox, box, Xerox, ask, engineer, gin, giant, gate, go, grey, cent, clock, pencil, picture, sofa, system, listen, voice, scientists, construction, change.

Exercise 2. Berilgan matnni o`qituvchi talaffuzidan keyin yozing.

### My friend.

I have a friend. Her name is Shahlo . In the morning she gets up at seven o`clock, washes and dresses. After breakfast she goes to the college. She has a black bag, she has many books and notebooks. She writes and reads in every lesson. She is my best friend.

Exercise 3. “S, C, G, X” xarflarining o`qilishiga doir misollar bering va ularning o`qilish qoidasini tushuntiring.

### **The Preposition.**

Predloglar gapdagi so'zlarning o'zaro munosabatini ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida predloglar mavjud bo'lib, ular o'zbek tiliga yordamchi so'zlar, kelishik qo'shimchalari kabi tarjima qilinadi. 3 hil predlog turi mavjud.

1. O'rin joy predloglari. (Preposition of place.)
2. Yo'nalish predloglari. (Preposition of direction.)
3. Vaqt predloglari. (Preposition of time.)

Predloglar asosan gapdagi ma'nosiga qarab 3 hil predlog turidan biriga kiritiladi. Masalan: "in" predlogi.

1. I am in the room.  
Men xonani ichidaman. (O'rin joy predlogi.)
2. I come in the morning.  
Men ertalab kelaman. (Vaqt predlogi.)
3. I come in the room.  
Men xonaga kirdim. (Yo'nalish predlogi.)

Ayrim fe'llar doimo o'zidan keyin ajralmas predlog talab qiladi, lekin gapda tarjima qilinmaydi. Masalan:

- I graduate from the University.  
It depends on you.

Ayrim fe'llar esa o'zidan keyin kelgan predlog ta'sirida o'z ma'nosini o'zgartiradi. Masalan:

- I look at the picture. (Men rasmga qaradim.) I look  
after my little sister. (Men singlimga g'amxo'rlik qildim.)  
I look in the room. (Men xonaga ko'z tashladim.)

### **Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan predloglar.**

In – ichida, da  
On – ustida, da  
Out – tashqarida, tashqariga  
Of – ning  
Over – bo'ylab  
Under – tagida  
Up – tepaga, ga  
Down – pastga, ga  
At – yonida, da  
About – haqida, taxminan  
Around – atrofida  
After – keyin  
Beside – tashqari  
Before – oldin  
Between – o'rtasida  
For – uchun, ga  
From – dan  
Forward – oldinga  
To – ga  
Into – ichiga

Exercise 1. Gaplarni predloglarga etibor bergan holda tarjima qiling.

1. I put my book into my bag.
2. Two students meet at the entrance hall.
3. He always get up at 7 o'clock.

4. She looks after her son.
5. We go around the city all day.
6. What do you do in the morning?
7. The teacher stands between the chairs.
8. My brother goes in for sport.
9. I am fond of music. So I listen to it.
10. He is a friend of mine. Do you know him?

Exercise 2. Predloglarni tegishli joyga qo'yib gaplarni to'ldiring.

1. We often go \_\_\_\_ the blackboard \_\_\_\_ class.
2. I like to speak English \_\_\_\_ my friends.
3. Please, write these sentences \_\_\_\_ your notebook.
4. Students write a lot \_\_\_\_ sentences.
5. He is going to write \_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_ a week.
6. I open the windows \_\_\_\_ lessons.
7. Look \_\_\_\_ the blackboard. You must learn them.
8. What do you do \_\_\_\_ your lessons.
9. I usually go \_\_\_\_ college \_\_\_\_ foot.
10. We live \_\_\_\_ Uzbekistan.

Exercise 3. Gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. Biz xozir xonadamiz. U uyda.
2. Bolalar ertalab kollejga boradilar.
3. Mening opam shaxarda yashaydi.
4. O'qituvchi ikki qiz o'rtasida turibdi.
5. Ular soat beshda keladilar.
6. Mehmonlar shaxar atrofini aylanishdi.
7. Biz tahminan soat 5 larda uyga yetib kelamiz.
8. U kitobini sumkasidan oldi.
9. Men akam uchun kitob sotib oldim.
10. Sizning ruchkangiz stol ustida, meniki esa stol tagida.

Exercise 4. Dialogni yod oling.

#### **At the English lesson.**

Teacher: Good morning students. Sit down. Who is on duty today?

Student: I am on duty today.

Teacher: Tell me, please, who is absent today?

Student: All the student are present .

Teacher: Thank you . Sit down open your books. Read the text at page. 62

#### **Text: My favorite writer Alisher Navoi.**

Books are our friends. We learn a lot of things from the books, so our teachers and parents always advice us to read many books. I read a few scientific books but I read many literatures because I like novels. I read a lot of classics from our ancient writers. My favorite writer is Alisher Navoi. He was a poet, statesman and was born in Herat in February 9. 1441. Navoi became very famous. His works covered an entire epoch in the history of literature. Navoi was active for many years in the social and cultural life of the Temur State. Navoi came an aristocratic family and received a good education of that time. He began to write at an early age

and wrote mostly in “Turki”. Navoi was well-known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists, artists. His most important work is the “Quintuple”(Hamsa) five poems written between 1483 and 1485. They are “Khairrat ul- abror”, “Farhad and Shirin”, “Layla and Majnun”, “Sabbai Sayyor”, “Sadi Iskandari”. His last book “Mahbub ul qulub ” was written in prose. Alisher Navoi died in 1501. But we don’t forget him because of his beautiful works.

### **New words and phrases.**

Entire --- to’la  
Epoch – davr  
Begin – boshlamoq  
Literature – adabiyot  
Become – bo’lmoq  
Scientists – olimlar  
Well-known – mashhur  
Things --- narsalar  
Important --- muhim  
Aristocratic --- ziyoli  
Receive – qabul qilmoq

Homework: Matnni o’qing va tarjima qiling.

### **Lesson 7**

- 1. Reading of letter combinations “ee, ea, ie, ei, ai, ay”.**
- 2. The Present Indefinite tense.**
- 3. Computers and internet.**

“ee, ea, ie, ei” xarf birikmalari cho’ziq [I:] tovushi bilan o’qiladi.  
“ay, ai” xarf birikmalari esa [ei] tovushini ifodalaydi.

Exercise 1. So’zlarni o’qish qoidasiga amal qilgan holda o’qiladi.

Rain, main, may, sea, field, receive, train, way, see, meat, meet, play, paint, piece, tree, tea, ceiling, mail, peace, speak, maid, greet, explain, keep, chief, cheap, mean, main.

Exercise 2. [I:], [ei] tovushlari bilan o’qiladigan so’zlarga misollar keltiring.

### **The Present Indefinite tense. (Hozirgi noaniq zamon.)**

Noaniq hozirgi zamon ish harakatni xozirgi zamonda takroriy yoki odatiy holatda sodir bo’lishini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Bu zamon egadan keyin asosiy fe’lni “**to**” yuklamasisiz qo’yish orqali yasaladi. III shaxs birlikda esa fe’l negiziga “**s**” yoki “**es**” qo’shimchasi qo’shiladi. Masalan:

We go to college everyday.

He goes to college everyday.

Bu zamonni so’roq shaklini yasash uchun ko’makchi fe’l “**to do**” ning hozirgi zamon shakllari “**do, does**” egadan oldin qo’yiladi. Masalan:

Do we go to college everyday?

Does he go to college everyday?

Inkor shaklida **“to do”** ko'makchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon inkor shakli **“don't, doesn't”** ega va kesim o'rtasiga qo'uyladi. Masalan:

We don't go to college everyday.

He doesn't go to college everyday.

**Eslatma:** III shaxs birlikda so'roq va inkor gaplarda asosiy fe'lga qo'shilgan **“s, es”** qo'shimchalar tushib qoldiriladi.

Bu zamonda quyidagi payt ravishlari izohlovchi bo'lib keladi.

Always – doimo

Seldom – kamdan-kam

Sometimes – ba'zan

Usually – odatda

Often --- tez-tez

Every(day, week, month, season, year) – xar (kun, hafta, oy, yil).

Bu ravishlar ega va kesim o'rtasida ishlatiladi. “Every” bilan keluvchi ravishlar esa so'z oxirida keladi.

Exercise 1. Gaplarni zamoniga va shaxsiga etibor bergan holda o'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.

1. My sisters work at an office.
2. We usually have breakfast at 7.
3. Students write many sentences on the blackboard.
4. He reads and writes during the lesson.
5. I and my friend go to college together.
6. Do you speak English?
7. She doesn't go to school.
8. They always play football.
9. My friends walk in this park everyday.
10. Ann discusses the problems every week

Exercise 2. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni tegsishli shaxs –sonda va zamonda qo'llab nuqtalar o'rini to'ldiring.

1. My brother \_\_\_\_ up at 8 o'clock in the morning. (to get)
2. Nelly and I \_\_\_\_ to college together. (to go)
3. The teachers \_\_\_\_ students to read. (to ask)
4. Sultan \_\_\_\_ on duty today. (to be)
5. Salima often \_\_\_\_ up and \_\_\_\_ the questions. (to stand, to answer)
6. We \_\_\_\_ for a holiday every year. (to go)
7. They always \_\_\_\_ there. (to walk)
8. I \_\_\_\_ this student every week. (to see)
9. He \_\_\_\_ with his father. (to meet)
10. Engineers of this factory \_\_\_\_ much. (to work)

Exercise 3. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

Mening akam Olim soat 7 da uyqudan turadi. U yuvunadi, kiyinadiva nonushta qiladi. U universitetda o'qiydi. Ining darslari soat 9 da boshlanadi. Sinfda talabalar matn o'qiydilar va doskaga yozadilar. Talabalar juda yaxshi o'qiydular. Mening akam doimo menga o'qishi haqida gapirib beradi.

Exercise 4. “Our family” matnini o'qing va zamoniga etibor bering.

I live in Namangan in Navoi Street. I have two sisters and a brother. Rahima and Karima are my sisters. My brother's name is Olim. We all live together in a big, white house. Our father works at a plant. Our mother doesn't work. My sisters go to school. They get good marks. They like to study. My brother doesn't go to school, he is a little boy and goes to kinder garden. In the evening all of us be at home. My sisters do their home tasks. Olim plays with his toys. Our parents have a rest. I read books or listen to the music.

### **Text: Computers and internet.**

An entirely new microcomputer has been developed in our country . The microcomputer is equipped with an ariphmetical logical device which carry pre-set programmes . Because of this the microcomputer can perform various functions. It is easy to change commands or add new ones .The new computer is very small in size and weight is resistant to temperature fluctuation does not require special ventilatuon and easy to operate. It can be used in computer control complexes as an information-processing unit and also as abuilt-in computer in various analysing and display devices .It receives data ,calculates the optimum conditions and supplies signals for the control of tecnologecal processes. For example ,in pressure-die casting the microcomputer receives information about the temperature in the furnase ,the speed of the liquid metal movements ,location of the various devices.

The Internet was created in 1983. Since that time it has grown beyond its largely academic origin an increasingly commercial and popular medium. The Internet connects many computer net works. It is based on a common addressing system and communications protocol called TCPIP. By the mid – 1990s the Internet connected million of computers throughout the world.

### **New words and phrases.**

Add - Qo'shimcha qilmoq  
Entirely - butunlay  
the environment - atrof-muhit  
fluctuation - silkinish  
ventilation – havo aylanishi  
display devices -ko'rsatish mosklamasi  
pressure-die casting – bosim ostida olingan  
the furnase - pechka  
liquid metal – mustaxkam bo'lmagan metal  
vast - keng  
soil - turpoq  
inserts - kirish  
Homework: Matnni ifodali o'qish uchun tayyorlahg.

### **Lesson 8.**

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Reading of letter combinations “th, ck, sh, ch”</b></li><li><b>2. The Numeral.</b></li><li><b>3. Text: Machine tools.</b></li></ol> |
|---|

“Th ”harf birikmasi [     ] va [     ] tovushlarini beradi. To'la ma'no beruvchi so'zlarda jarangsiz [     ] deb, yordamchi so'zlarda, ko'makchilarda, yuklamalarda jarangli [     ] deb o'qiladi. Masalan:

Then [ en], with [wi ], faith [fei ].

“ck”xarf birikmasi doimo [k] deb o'qiladi. Masalan:



Black [bl k], clock[klok], check[t ek].  
 “sh” xarf birikmasi doimo [ ] deb o’qiladi. Masalan:  
 Shoot [ ut], shop[ op], shell[ el].  
 “ch” xarf berikmasi [t ],[ ], [k] deb o’qiladi.

Exercise 1. So’zlarni o’qilishiga etibor bering.

This, thank, shell, black, think, thick, chess, faith, shelf, bath, she, then, them, with, these, those, weather, whether, bench, chronicle, chemise, rich, chemical, check, teacher, school, fish, shoes.

Exercise 2. Yuqorida ko’rib chiqilgan tovushlar bilan o’qiladigan so’zlarga misollar keltiring.

### The Numeral.

Ingliz tilida son o’zbek tilidagi kabi predmetning sonini va tartibini bildiradi va ikkiga tartib va sanoq songa bo’linadi.

Sanoq son **“How many?”** yani nechta savoliga javob beradi. Tartib son esa **“Which?”** qaysi savoliga javob beradi.

Quyida sanoq va tartib sonlar, ulardagi ayrim imloviy o’zgarishlar ko’rsatilgan.

#### Sanoq son

1 – one	11 – eleven	21 – twenty one
2 – two	12 – twelve	22 – twenty two
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 -- thirty
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 -- forty
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 -- fifty
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 -- sixty
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 -- seventy
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 -- eighty
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 -- ninety
10 – ten	20 – twenty	100 – a hundred

#### Tartib son

1chi – the first	11chi – the eleventh
2 chi – the second	14chi – the fourteenth
3chi – the third	20chi – the twentieth
4chi – the fourth	31chi – the thirty first
5chi – the fifth	60chi – the sixtieth
6chi – the seventh	100chi – the hundredth

#### 100 dan yuqori sonlar quyidagicha o’qiladi.

101 – a (one) hundred and one  
 125 – one hundred and twenty five  
 200 – two hundred  
 347 – three hundred and forty seven  
 1000 – a (one) thousand

1238 – one thousand two hundred and thirty eight  
1000000 – a (one) million  
1000000000 – a (one) milliard, a (one) billion

**“S” qo’shimchasi chama sonni ifodalaydi.** Masalan:  
Hundreds of books – yuzlab kitoblar

**Kasr sonlar quyidagicha o’qiladi.**

$\frac{1}{2}$  -- a (one) half  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  – a (one) third  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  – two thirds  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  -- three quarter yoki three fourths  
 $1\frac{1}{3}$  – one and a third  
 $2\frac{5}{6}$  – two and five sixths  
o.1 – nought point one  
o.o1 – nought point three five  
2.35 – two point three five

**Yil va sanalar quyidagicha o’qiladi.**

1900 – nineteen hundred  
1905 – nineteen o (ou) five  
1965 – nineteen sixty five

April, 12 1961 – in the twelfth of April, nineteen sixty one

Exercise 1. Sonlarni o’qing va ularni tarjoma qiling.  
.One, eight, eleven, nineteen, twelve, thirty, the fourth, the thirteenth, the fifty-first, the second, three hundred, six thousand, two million, naught.

Exercise 2. Quyidagi sonlarni yozing.  
3,5,8,11,12,30,34,42,50,53,39,90,98,100,101,222,408,587

Exercise 3. Birikmali sonlarni oingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.  
28-matn, 30-daftar, 3-maqola, 40-dars, 4-mashq, 14-gap, 36-bet, 15-so’z, 45-xona, 23-uy

Exercise 4. Sanalarni to’g’ri yozing.  
23.01.1946, 7.03.1982, 5.02.1969, 9.04.1939, 4.05.2002, 8.07.2007, 14.06.1952, 20.08.2000, 12.10.1983

Exercise 5. Kasr sonlarni o’qing.  
 $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $1\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  0.1, 0.01, 2.05, 3.25, 3.05, 6.67

**Text: Machine tools.**

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

There are some basic operations at any workshop. They are turning, drilling, threading, etc. The main machine tool of such a workshop is the multi

purpose lathe. Lathe is a power –driven machine with special tools which can cut or from metal parts.

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

### **New words and phrases.**

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

Homework: Tug’ilgan kuningiz va asosiy sanalarni ingliz tilida ayting. “Machine tools” matniga tegishli so’z va iboralarni yodlang.

### **Lesson 9**

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Reading of diphthongs [ai], [ai ]</b></li><li><b>2. The Present Continuous tense.</b></li><li><b>3. Text: Famous people of the world.</b></li></ol> |
|---|

[ai] tovushini “**I**” va “**Y**” xarflari ochiq bo’g’nda , bundan tashqari “**I**” xarfi yopiq bo’g’inda “**gn, ld, nd,**” harf birikmalaridan oldin kelgan xolatlarida ifodalaydi.

[ai ] tovushini esa quyidagi harf birikmalari ifoda etadi. “**ia, io, ie, ire, yre**”.

Exercise 1. Quyidagi so'zlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qiling.

High, might, light, child, wild, mild, kind, find, trial, dairy, violet, fiery, fire, tire, tyre, desire, shire, wire, find.

Exercise 2. Matnni diktant tarzida yozing.

In the summer we hike, camp with tents and sit round the campfire at night. The winter is the perfect season for skiing and autumn is a good time to pick berries. So, as you can see the mountains are my life.

**The Present Continuous tense.** (Xozirgi davomli zamon.)

Xozirgi davomli zamo ish xarakatni ayni nutq so'zlanib turgan vaqtda sodir bo'lishini ifodalaydi. Bi zamonni yasash uchun "to be" fe'lining xozirgi zamon shakli va asosiy fe'l Sifatdosh I shaklida olinadi.

**"To be" fe'lining xozirgi zamonda shaxs va sonda tuslanishi.**

	Birlik		Ko'plik
I shaxs	I am	I shaxs	We are
II shaxs	You are	II shaxs	You are
III shaxs	He She is It	III shaxs	They are

### **Sifatdosh I ( Participle I)**

Sifatdosh I fe'lga "to" yuklamasiz "ing" qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. U o'zbek tiliga "yotgan", "yapgan" qo'shimchlari bilan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan:

To read- reading ( o'qiyotgan)

To speak- speaking ( gapirayotgan)

I am reading a book.  
Men kitob o'qiyapman.

He is reading a book.  
U kitob o'qiyapti

We are reading a book.  
Biz kitob o'qiyapmiz.

So'roq shaklida "to be" fe'li shakllari egadan oldinga o'tadi.  
Masalan:

Am I speaking?  
Men gapirypmanmi?

Are you speaking?  
Siz gapiryapsizmi?

Is he speaking?  
U gapiryaptimi?

Inkor shaklida “ to be” fe`li shakllaridan so`ng “ not” inkor yuklamasi ishlatiladi. Masalan:

I am not writing.  
Men yozmayapman.

He is not writing.  
U yozmayapti.

We are not writing.  
Biz yozmayapmiz.

Bu zamonda quyidagi payt hollari izohlovchi hisoblanadi:  
Still, now, at the moment, just now. Masalan :

She is still working in the garden.  
U bog`da hali ham ishlayapti.

They are watching TV now.  
Ular hozir televizor ko`rishyapti.

Exercise: 1. Fe`llarning sifatdosh I shaklini yasang  
To meet, to tell, to find, to send, to give, to take, to read, to look,  
to go, to open, to close, to put.

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

Exercise: 3. Fe`llarni mos zamon shaklida qo`ying.  
1) Let's go out. It ... (not/ rain) now.  
2) Julia is very good at languages. She ... (speak) languages very well.  
3) Hurry up! Everybody ... (wait) for us.  
4) ... (you /listen) to the radio?  
5) ... (you/listen) to the radio everyday?  
6) The river Nile ... (flow) into the Mediterranean.  
7) We usually ... (grow) vegetables in our garden.  
8) Robin is in London at the moment. He ... (stay) at the Park Hotel.

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

### **Text: Famous people of the world**

W. Shakespeare: The greatest of plays was born in 1564 in the little town of Stratford – on Avon, about one hundred kilometers from London. His father John Shakespeare came to Stratford from a village and had a shop there. William was eighteen when he married a woman eight years older than himself. Three children were born to them. In 1588 Shakespeare went to London. He began to work at the theatre. Soon he began to write his own plays and organized his own “Globe” theatre. The best plays in the world literature are Shakespeare’s Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth night and others. People in all the countries like Shakespeare very much for his wonderful plays.

Amir Temur: Temur son of Barlas Bek Amir Targay, was born in the village Khoja Ilgor not far from Samarkand. From his young years he was very familiar with military affairs. At the age of 25 he became an owner of the small but rich Tumen region. In 1361 Amir Temur joins Khussain, grandson of Turkish Amir Kazagan. In 1361 – 1365 their union was very powerful in Maverranahr. In 1370 Temur conquers Balkh. His military talent was revealed in his brilliant abilities. Political history calls him the most distinguished political and state figure of the Middle age.

### **New words and phrases.**

Greatest – eng buyuk  
Plays – asarlar  
About – taxminan  
Village – qishloq  
Married – turmush qurgan  
Older than himself – oʻzidan katta  
Was born – tugʻilgan  
Began – boshlangan  
Best – zoʻr  
Organize – tashkil qilmoq  
Wonderful – ajoyib  
Familiar – qobiliyatli

Homework: Matndan foydalanib mashhur insonlardan biri haqida hikoya tuzing.

### **Lesson 10**

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Reading of letter combinations.</b></li><li><b>2. The Past Indefinite tense.</b></li><li><b>3. Text: The United States of America.</b></li></ol> |
|--|

Ayrim undosh harflar birgalikda kelib bir tovushni ifodalaydi va ular digraflar deb ataladi. Quyida ushbu digraflardan ayrimlari koʻrsatilgan: **wr[r]**, **wh [h]** yoki **[w]**, **ng[ ]**, yoki **[ g]**, **gn[n]**, **kn[n]**, **qu[kw]**.

Eslatma: wh harf birikmasi “o” unlisidan oldin [ h] deb, qolgan holatlarda [ w] deb talaffuz qilinadi.

“ng” harf birikmasi “**l, r**” harflaridan oldin kelsa, [ g ], qolgan holatlarda [ ] deb talaffuz qilinadi.

Exercise 1. Soʻzlarni toʻgʻri talaffuz qiling.

Who, write, whose, what, where, wrong, English, angry, sing, long, hang, when, gnat, Gnostic, know, knew, knight, quite, quick, quoter.

Exercise 2. Yuqoridagi harf birikmalariga misollar keltiring.

Exercise 3. Matnni oʻqing va harf birikmalarining oʻqilish qoidalarini tushuntiring.

### Logos

There is one simple reason why companies have logos – to sell more products. When people recognize a product, they are more likely to buy it. People remember names, they remember sounds, but mostly they remember pictures. That’s one reason that companies advertise. But advertising doesn’t need to be on TV or in newspapers, advertising can be a symbol or image that you see on every product that a company make.

### The Past Indefinite tense. ( Noaniq oʻtgan zamon)

Noaniq oʻtga zamon ish- harakarni oʻtgan zamonda sodir boʻlganligini ifodalash yoki hikoya qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu

zamonni yasash uchun egadan keyin asosiy feʼlning oʻtgan zamon shakli( notoʻgʻri feʼllarda) yoki – **d,- ed** qoʻshimchalari ( toʻgʻri feʼllarda) qoʻshiladi. Masalan:

I went to Tashkent.(notoʻgʻri feʼl)

Men Toshkentga bordim.

He translated the text.(toʻgʻri feʼl)

U matnni tarjima qildi.

Soʻroq shaklida “**to do**” koʻmakchi feʼlining oʻtgan zamon shakli “**did**” egadan oldin qoʻyiladi va asosiy feʼl birinchi shakliga qaytadi.

Did I go to Tashkent?

Men Toshkentga bordimmi?

Did he translate the text?

U matnni tarjima qildimi?

Inkor shaklida egadan keyin “ **did not** ” inkor yuklamasi qoʻyiladi va feʼl birinchi shaklga qaytadi.

I didn’t go to Tashkent

Men Toshkentga bormadim.

He didn’t translate the text.

U matnni tarjima qilmadi.

Quyidagi payt hollari noaniq oʻtgan zamonni ifodalovchilar hisoblanadi.

Last ( year, day, week, month ) -- oʻtgan ( yili, kun, hafta, oy)

Yesterday- kecha

Ago- avval

We began to work yesterday.

Buz kecha ishlashni boshladik

### **Ayrim noto`g`ri fe`llarning tuslanishi:**

To be – was, were --- been  
To go – went – gone  
To see – saw – seen  
To get – got – got  
To keep – kept – kept  
To meet – met – met  
To put – put – put  
To write – wrote – writtin  
To read – read – read  
To speak – spoke – spoken

Exercise: 1. Gaplarni so`roq va inkor shaklga aylantiring.

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

Exercise: 2. Fe`llarni o`tgan zamonga o`zgartirib, gaplar tuzing.

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

Exercise: 3. Qavs ichidagi fe`llarni o`tgan zamonda qo`llab gaplarni to`ldiring.

- 1) Why usually (to do) his homework in this room last year?
- 2) I (to live) near my office last year .I always (to walk) there.
- 3) He (to open) the window before classes yesterday.
- 4) Alexander Popov (to invent) the radio.
- 5) Einstein (to get interest) in the gigantic telescope.
- 6) Physicists (to do) many researches.
- 7) The calculations (to be) very complex.
- 8) Our laboratory (to have) an old equipments last 3 years.

Exercise: 4. Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

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

### **Text: The United States of America.**

The United States of America (The USA) is one of the largest countries of the world. It is the fourth largest country by area and the third largest country in the world. It comes after China and India by population. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific in the west. It consists of 50 states and borders on Mexico in the south and on Canada in the north.



Alaska and Hawaii are not in the continental part of the USA. Alaska is north – west of Canada and across the Bering Strait from Russia and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

The population of the country is more than 290 million people. About 12 percent of the population is African Americans. More than 7 percent of the US populations are Hispanics. The number of the Asian – American population is increasing. Native Americans, Aleuts and Eskimos comprise more than one percent of the US population.

The USA consists of six main regions: the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the Mid - West, the South –East and the West. The later is the largest region of the USA.

### **New words and phrases.**

Largest – eng katta  
By area -- maydon jihatdan  
Population – aholi  
Stretches – cho`zilgan  
Ocean – okean  
East – sharq  
West – g`arb  
South – janub  
Nourth – shimol  
Across – kesib o`tmoq

Homework: Quyida AQSh haqida ayrim qiziqarli ma`lumotlar berilgan, ularni tarjima qiling.

The longest river is the Mississippi.  
The largest city is New York  
The coldest spot is Tanana, Alaska.  
The largest lake is Lake Superior.  
The largest natural bridge is Rainboco Bridge in Utah.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

1. L .N. Andrianova. “Angliyskiy yazik” Moskva 1990.

2. A.I. Shchitslova. "English" Toshkent. 1986.
3. A. Bonk. "Uchebnik angliyskogo yazika" Tashkent. 1988.
4. A.A. Azizova. "Ingliz tilidan loybaratoriya ishlari"  
Toshkent. 1993.
5. R. Murphy. "English grammar in Use" Cambridge. 1993
6. T.Q. Sattarov. "English" Toshkent. 2007
7. E.A. Volkova. "English matters" Toshkent. 2008.

## **MUNDARIJA**

1. Lesson 1. ....	3
2. Lesson 2. ....	8
3. Lesson 3.....	13
4. Lesson 4.....	17
5. Lesson 5.....	22

6. Lesson 6.....	27
7. Lesson 7.....	32
8. Lesson 8.....	34
9. Lesson 9.....	39
10. Lesson 10.....	45