

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

**TOSHKENT TO'QIMACHILIK VA  
YENGIL SANOAT INSTITUTI**

**UDK. 4 (angl)**

**“TILLAR” KAFEDRASI**

**1- BOSQICH TALABALARI UCHUN  
INGLIZ TILIDAN  
USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**



**TOSHKENT - 2016**

## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tilidan grammatik qoidalar hamda mavzuga oid mashqlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lib, o'tilgan mavzular bo'yicha og'zaki va yozma nutq malakalarini oshirishga mo'ljallangan. Qo'llanma 17 ta darsdan iborat.  
(Qayta ishlangan nashr).

Tuzuvchilar: “Tillar” kafedrası mudiri  
F.I.Ikromxonova,  
“Tillar” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi  
A.I.Avlaqulov,  
“Tillar” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi  
X.R.Sattarov,  
“Tillar” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi  
N.V.Ruzmetova,  
“Tillar” kafedrası assistenti  
N.T.Alimkulova,  
“Tillar” kafedrası assistenti  
S.D.Galimova,  
“Tillar” kafedrası assistenti  
N.B.Djurayeva.

Taqrizchilar: I. Ibragimxujayev – dots, TDIU “Xorijiy tillar” kafedrası  
Ikromxonova F.I.– TTESI, “Tillar” kafedrası mudiri

Uslubiy qo'llanma Toshkent to'qimachilik va yengil sanoat institutining ilmiy-uslubiy kengashida ko'rib chiqilgan va chop etishga tavsiya qilingan.

“ \_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 200\_y \_\_\_\_ -son majlis bayoni.

TTESI bosmaxonasida “ \_\_\_\_ ” nusxada ko'paytirilgan.

## KIRISH

Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tilini o'rganishga kirishgan talabalarga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ularning chet tilida muloqot qilishiga, to'g'ri o'qishi va yozishiga qaratilgandir. Ushbu uslubiy qo'llanma o'z oldiga murakkab bo'lmagan umumta'lim matnlarni o'qish va tarjima qilishni, shuningdek o'tilgan mavzular doirasida og'zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirishni maqsad qilib qo'yadi.

Uslubiy qo'llanma 17 ta darsdan iborat bo'lib, turli matnlar, grammatik izoh va matnlar uchun turli mashqlardan tashkil topgan.

Uslubiy qo'llanma o'qitishning texnika vositalaridan keng foydalanishini nazarda tutadi va shu maqsadda har bir darsda 10-15 daqiqa ishlashga mo'ljallangan mashqlar berilgan.

## THE FIRST TERM

### Lesson 1:

### **INDEPENDENCE OF UZBEKISTAN**

The 1st of September, 1991, is the birthday of new independent republic of Uzbekistan. It is the first and most important public holiday of the country. The whole country celebrates the anniversary of Independence in wide, bright and funny way. Each region (there are 12 regions in Uzbekistan) prepare various festive programs. Wherever you find yourself this day, you will find a fascinating sight: performances of original folk groups, excitable sports events, various shows and noisy craft fairs. Festive pilaf is served in the centre of a large table, which gathers members of a family, colleagues, neighbors, friends... The capital of Uzbekistan is preparing to the celebration in advance, because the festive show, which takes place on the main square of the country, the Independence Square, is so spectacular and grandiose that it just takes one's breath away. For a short period of time the republic of Uzbekistan as a sovereign state was recognized by more than one hundred states. Uzbekistan today is a full right member of the United Nations. Uzbekistan bases the relation with all countries of CIS (commonwealth of independent states) and the world on the principles of good neighborhood, respect for security and territorial integrity. Now Uzbekistan has its own army its own constitution. There are many embassies in Tashkent. Day by day Uzbekistan gets firmly ties of friendship with many countries.

### **Vocabulary:**

to go down in history - tarixga kirmoq; to adopt - qabul qilmoq; extraordinary - navbatdan tashqari; to proclaim – e'lon qilmoq; to inhabit - yashamoq; sovereign - mustaqil; full right member - to'la huquqli a'zo; security - havfsizlik;	good neighborhood - yaxshi qo'shnichilik; territorial integrity - hududiy butunlik, daxlsizlik; firmly ties - do'stona aloqalar; CIS (commonwealth of independent states)- MDH (mustaqil davlatlar hamdo'stligi)
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### **Questions:**

1. When does our republic celebrate its holiday independence day?
2. When and where was this act of state independence adopted?
3. Did any states recognize our sovereign state?
4. Is our republic a member of UNO?
5. On what principle does our republic base its relations?
6. Why does our republic get firmly ties of friendship with many countries?

### **Grammar**

### to be

**Am, is, are** fe'llari to be fe'lining hozirgi zamon **Present Indefinite (Simple)** Tense dagi birlik va ko'plik shakli bo'lib, **bo'lmoq** degan ma'noni anglatadi. **To be** fe'li ishtirok etgan **Present Indefinite** dagi gaplarning inkor shakli **not** yuklamasini shu fe'ldan keyin qo'yish orqali, so'roq shakli esa **to be** fe'lini egadan oldin qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Darak shakli      So'roq shakli      Inkor shakli      \_\_\_\_\_

I am a student	Am I a student?	I am not a student
He (she) is a student	Is he (she) a student?	He (she) is not a student
<u>It is a toy</u>	<u>Is it a toy?</u>	<u>It is not a toy</u>
We are students	Are we students?	We are not students
You are students	Are you students?	You are not students
<u>They are students</u>	<u>Are they students?</u>	<u>They are not students</u>

### *Exercise 1*

*Put the verb **to be** in Present Simple*

1. What ... your name? - My name ... Shirley Frank. 2. What ... your address? - My address... 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What ... your phone number? - My phone number ...718-930. 4. Where ... you from? - I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 7. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she ... . 8. .... they at home? - No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 9 . My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 10. .... you an engineer? - Yes, I .... 11. .... your sister a typist? - No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. .... your brother at school? - Yes, he .... 13. .... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? - Yes, it ... 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He .. at work. 20. Helen... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

### *Exercise 2*

*Put the verb **to be** in Present Simple.*

1. Where ... you? - I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? - He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? - They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? - No, I ... not. Mike ...busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ...ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? - I ...not very well today. - I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? - In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? - Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating. 16. Debt ... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The

game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow? 21. Art ... long, life ... short. 22. You ... the best friend I've ever had. 23. I don't remember what his telephone number .... 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... very expensive this week.

## Lesson 2:

### MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I have a family. I have a father, a mother, 2 brothers and a little sister. I also have 2 uncles, five nieces, seven nephews and three cousins. We live in \_\_\_\_\_. We have a big house.

My father works \_\_\_\_\_. He is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_. She is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. My elder brother is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. He studies at the \_\_\_\_\_ institute.

I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old. I study at the Textile and Light Industry Institute in Tashkent. My little sister is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. She is in form \_\_\_\_\_. I love them all.

### Vocabulary:

family - oila; little - kichkina; live - yashamoq; big - katta; house - uy; car - mashina; years old - ... da yoshda; elder brother - katta aka; to study - ta'lim olmoq; niece - jiyan (qiz); nephew - jiyan (o'g'il);	mother - ona; father - ota; sister - singil; sister in-law - kelinoyi, qayinsingil; brother in-law - pochcha, qayinuka; mother in-law - qaynana; father in-law - qaynota; grandfather - buva, doda; grandmother - buvi; uncle - tog'a, amaki; aunt - xola, amma;
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### Questions:

1. How many sisters do you have?
2. Does your father work at a plant?
3. Where do you study?
4. Who is your mother?
5. Where does your brother study?

### Grammar

### To have/has got – have/has not got

**to have** - bor, ega bo'lmoq fe'li hozirgi zamonda 3 shaxs birlik uchun **has** va qolgan barcha shaxslar birlik va ko'plikda **have** ko'rinishiga egadir.

**to have** fe'lining inkor shakli **no** yoki **not any** (to'liq inkor) yuklamasi vositasida yasaladi. So'roq gapda **have** fe'li egadan oldin qo'yiladi.

He has no book.

Uning kitobi yo'q.

He has not any book.

Uning hech qanday kitobi yo'q.

**not** yuklamasi qisman inkorni ham anglatadi.

He has not much free time. Uning bo'sh vaqti ko'p emas.

Uning bir oz bo'sh vaqti bor.

#### Darak shakli

#### So'roq shakli

#### Inkor shakli

I have a book.

Have I a book?

I have no (not) book.

He (she, it) has a book. Has he (she, it) a book?

He (she, it) has no (not) book.

We have a book.

Have we a book?

We have no (not) book.

You have a book.

Have you a book?

You have no (not) book.

They have a book.

Have they a book?

They have no (not) book.

#### *Exercise 1.*

*Put the verb **have/has** in the correct form.*

1. I ... parents and two sisters.
2. His brother ... an English book.
3. They ... many friends in Tashkent.
4. We ... a little dog.
5. She ... a big brother.

#### *Exercise 2.*

*Put the verb **have/has** in the Negative and Interrogative forms.*

1. I have parents.
2. My Father has a car.
3. We have a big house in Samarkand.
4. My friend has two sisters.
5. I have a brother and a sister.

#### *Exercise 3.*

*Answer the questions.*

1. Have you got a family?
2. Which of your friends hasn't got a family?
3. Which of you has got a sister?
4. How often do you have English classes?
5. Which days do you have much work to do?



6. When do you usually have time to go to the cinema?
  7. Have you got time to go to the theatre tonight?
- 

### Lesson 3:

#### **MY NATIVE TOWN**

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I live in Tashkent in \_\_\_\_\_ Street together with my family. Tashkent is my native city. I am proud of my native city.

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbek republic. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Uzbekistan. Its population is more than three million people.

Tashkent is one of the biggest industrial centers of the country. There are many factories and plants, institutes and universities, a lot of museums and monuments there. Tashkent is a modern city with high buildings, wide streets and green parks.

Traffic is heavy in our city. In 1977 underground went into operation in Tashkent. Every two years international film festival is held here. Tashkent has become the symbol of peace and friendship all over the world.

#### **Vocabulary:**

a factory - fabrika; a museum -muzey; a traffic - yo'l harakati; a plant - zavod; peace - tinchlik; an underground - metro; international - xalqaro; symbol - ramz;
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#### **Questions:**

1. What is your native city?
2. Which are the best places of interest in your city?
3. What is the population of Tashkent?
4. What can you say about your city?
5. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?

#### **ANIQ ARTIKL** **(DEFINITE ARTICLE)**

Aniq artikal (*the*), *this*, *that* ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, *o'sha*, *o'sha/ar*, *ushbu*, *mazkur* kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

**Aniq artikal asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:**

1. Biror predmet haqida avval gapirilgan bo'lsa yoki gap tinglovchiga tanish



predmet yoki shaxs haqida borsa:

Give me the book, please.

2. Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa:

the moon, the sky, the sun, the earth, the world

3. Har xil tashkilot, ayrim davlat, agentlik, klub, nashriyot, mehmonxona nomlarini bildiruvchi otlar oldidan:

the Times, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Longman

4. Okean, dengiz, daryo, tog', tog' tizmalari, orol, yarim orollar nomlari oldidan:

the Pacific Ocean, the Volga, the Urals, the Black Sea, the Rocky mountains

5. Gap ma'lum bir millatning tili haqida borganda:

the English language, the Uzbek language

6. Ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zdan iborat davlat nomlari oldidan:

the USA, the Republic of Uzbekistan

**E s l a t m a: Great Britain bundan mustasno.**

7. Tartib sonlar oldidan:

the first of September, the fifth of May

8. Sifatning orttirma darajasi oldidan:

the best, the most beautiful

9. Urush nomlari oldidan, Jahon urushlari bundan mustasno:

the Cold War, the Crimean War

10. Quyidagi so'zlar oldidan:

same They study at the same University.

following Learn the following words.

last He was the last who came into the room.

the next We are waiting for the next bus.

very She is the very girl who we need.

only He is the only student in the classroom.

previous The previous lesson was on Friday.

11. Tarixiy hujjatlar oldidan:

the Constitution of Uzbekistan

12. Aniq artikl atoqli otlardan tashqari hamma otlar oldidan qo'llaniladi:

the notebook, the university, the president

**Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:**

1. Sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan:

water, air, milk, fire

2. Oy nomlari oldidan:

September, October, November. 19

3. Atoqli otlar oldidan:

Rex, Tom, Smith

4. Birlikdagi ko'l nomlari oldidan:

Lake Geneva, Lake Baykal

5. Vulqon nomlari oldidan:

Mount Wisuvius

6. Sayyora va yulduz nomlari oldidan:

Mars, Yupiter, Venus, Orion

7. Bayram nomlari oldidan:

Christmas, Thanksgivingday

8. Quyidagi so'zlardan oldin:

breakfast, lunch, dinner, home, school, college, church

9. Atoqli otlar bilan boshlangan maktab, kollej, universitet nomlari oldidan:

Coper's Art School, Stetson University

10. Bir so'zdan iborat bo'lgan davlat nomlari oldidan:

China, France, Uzbekistan

11. Dunyo qit'alari oldidan:

Europe, Africa, South America, Australia

12. Shtatlarning nomlari oldidan:

Florida, Ohio, California

13. Sport turlari oldidan:

baseball, basketball, football

14. Abstrakt otlar oldidan:

freedom, happiness, love

15. Quyidagi iboralar oldidan:

_____	<u>week</u>
_____	<u>year</u>
_____	<u>time</u>
<u>last (next)</u>	<u>night</u>
_____	<u>winter</u>
_____	<u>summer</u>
_____	<u>spring</u>
_____	<u>autumn</u>

16. Fanlar nomi oldidan:

physics, chemistry, mathematics

*Exercise 1.*

*Put the article where necessary.*

1. There is... park behind ... hospital. There are ... beautiful trees in ... park.
2. There is ...good ... film on TV this ... evening. I am going to watch it.
3. There is ...library between ... school and ... bank. There are ....English and German books in this ... library.
4. There is ... sofa in ...corner of ... room.
- 5.

There are ... cushions on ...sofa. 6. There are ... books on ... shelf. Give me ...book, please. 7. Look into ... refrigerator. What can you see on ... shelves? - There is ... butter in butter dish. There is ... sausage, but there is no ... cheese. There are ... eggs and ... apples. There is ... orange, ... lemon, and ...jam in ... little vase. 8. There is ...juice in this ...cup. May I drink ... juice? 9. There are ... girls in ... yard, but I can see no ... boys. Where are ...boys? - Oh. All ... boys are playing football at ...stadium. 10. There is ... peculiar charm in her ... voice.

### *Exercise 2*

*Put the article where necessary.*

1. My brother is ... pupil. He goes to ... school. He goes to ... school in ... morning. He has five or six ... lessons every day. In ... afternoon he goes ... home. At ... home he does his ... homework. In ... evening he reads ... books. He usually goes to ... bed at ... half past ten. At ... night he sleeps. 2. My father goes to ... work in ... morning and comes ... home in ... evening. 3. I get up at ... half past seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at ... quarter to eleven in ... evening. 4. When does your mother leave ... home for ... work? - She leaves ... home for ... work at ... quarter past eight. 5. When do you leave ... home for ... school? - I leave ... home for ... school at ... half past ... eight. 6. What do you do when you come ... home from ... school? - I do my ... homework, talk to ... friends on ... phone and go for ... walks. I often listen to ... music. I like ... jazz best.

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### Lesson 4:

#### **MY HOUSE**

There are many big houses in Tashkent. My parents and I live in Tashkent. Our house is in the centre of the city. It is big and comfortable. There are three rooms and a kitchen in it. The rooms are: a dinning room, a bedroom and a study room. In the dinning room there is a table, six chairs a sofa and a TV set. There are some pictures on the walls in the dinning room. There are book shelves in the room too. There is a closet in the wall. There are two beds, a little table and a mirror in the bedroom. The third room is mine. My study is a small room, but I have many books there. On the walls there are pictures, photos. There are some shelves in the study. The books are on the shelves. I have many books there. I like my room.

## Vocabulary:

a house - uy;  
in the centre - markazda ;  
a city - shahar;  
a room -xona;  
a kitchen - oshxona;  
a bedroom - yotoqxona;  
a study - dars xona;  
a chair - stul;  
a sofa - divan;  
a TV set - televizor;  
small - kichkina;  
a shelf -javon;

## Questions:

1. How many rooms do you have?
2. Do you have many books?
3. Do you have a TV set?
4. Is your house comfortable?
5. How many kitchens do you have in your house?

## Grammar

### Pronouns

*I/me he/him they/them etc.*

<i>subject</i>	<b>I</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>they</b>
<i>object</i>	me	us	you	him	her	them

Subject				Object
<b>I</b>	<b>I like Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes me.</b>		<b>me</b>
<b>we</b>	<b>We like Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes us.</b>		<b>us</b>
<b>you</b>	<b>You like Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes you.</b>		<b>you</b>
<b>he</b>	<b>He likes Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes him.</b>		<b>him</b>
<b>she</b>	<b>She likes Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes her.</b>		<b>her</b>
<b>they</b>	<b>They like Ann.</b>	<b>Ann likes them.</b>		<b>them</b>

Use **me/him/her** etc. (object) after prepositions (**for/to/at/with** etc.):

- This letter isn't **for you**. It's **for me**.
- Where's Alan? I want to talk **to him**.
- Who is that woman? Why are you looking **at her**?
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come **with us**?
- They are going to the cinema. Do you want to go **with them**?

they  
them

- 13

- 9 Where is she? I want to talk to .....  
10 Those apples are bad. Don't eat .....

#### Exercise 4

Put in **It/them** + **me/us/him/her/them**.

- 1 I want those books. Please give .. *them* .. to *me* .....  
2 He wants the key. Please give ..... to .....  
3 She wants the keys. Please give ..... to .....  
4 I want the letter. Please give ..... to .....  
5 They want the money. Please give ..... to .....  
6 We want the photographs. Please give ..... to .....
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#### Lesson 5:

### MY DAY OFF

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old. I would like to tell you about my day off. Sunday is my favorite day of the week, because it is not necessary to get up early and go to the institute. On Sunday I get up later than usually, make my bed, go to the bathroom, wash my face and clean my teeth. Then we have breakfast all together. On Sunday my mother usually bakes pancakes, they are very delicious. We drink tea or coffee and eat pancakes with jam. After breakfast I help my mother to clear the table and wash the dishes. Then I go outside to play with my friends. In winter we go skiing. In summer my father and I go to the swimming pool, especially when it is very hot. At one o'clock we have dinner. After dinner we have a short rest. My father goes to his study and reads newspapers. My mother watches TV, my younger sister sleeps. I usually go to my room, read a book, listen to music or do my homework for the next week. In the evening we go to the park all together. It's very big and beautiful. There are a lot of different park amusements there. My sister and I like to go on the rides very much or just go for a walk with our parents. Our mother and father often buy us candy floss or popcorn. Then we go to a café and order the biggest pizza. We eat, talk and laugh. We come home at ten o'clock in the evening, satisfied, tired and very happy that we have had such a wonderful day off.

### Grammar Present Simple Tense.

#### PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

(Oddiy hozirgi zamon)

*Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple) ning yasalishi*

1. Simple Presentning 3-shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shakllari fe'lning asosiy shaklini, (infinitivning **to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldiriln'gan shaklini) qo'yish bilan

yasaladi. 3-shaxs birlikda fe'ning asosiy shakliga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: **to work** — I (we, you, they) **work**, he **works**.

3-shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi **-s** jarangli undosh tovushlar va unlilardan keyin [z], jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [s] deb o'qiladi: He reads [ri:dz]. He sees [si:z]. He writes [raits].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss, ch, sh, x** harflar (sirg'aluvchi tovushlar) bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [iz] deb o'qiladi: I pass — he passes, I dress — he dresses, I teach — he teaches, I wish — he wishes.

3-shaxs birlikda to do, to go fe'llariga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: He goes, he does.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'ning oldiga **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lini va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **do (does)** + **not** + V

**I do not work.**

**He does not work.**

3. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

**Do I work?**

**Does he (she) work?**

Grammar exercises:

*Exercise 1. Translate into Uzbek.*

1. New stadium is situated far from the center. 2. Both his sons are the students of the University. 3. To whom did your teacher read his book yesterday? 4. My friend's younger brother studies at school. 5. Once there was a large park in our city. 6. To the joy of my friends I was well now. 7. Did his son take this book in the library? 8. Some years ago our family moved to Rostov-on-Don. 9. On the left is our city largest library. 10. Who knows where this man lives now? 11. Usually one keeps one's books in the book-case. 12. What a wonderful story your father told us! 13. Is his younger sister a schoolgirl? 14. Having done the task we went home. 15. There was nobody in the room.

*Exercise 2. Make up sentences.*

1. Many, you, friends, how, have? 2. Is, best, she, student, our. 3. Or, this, is, Russian, man, Spanish? 4. The, learn, different, institute, of, students, our, subjects, manv. 5. You, of, have, free, do, time, a lot? 6. The, is, Russia, of, the, country, world, largest. 7. In, there, your, many, university, students, are? 8. Postgraduates, research, many, scientific, work, carry on. 9. We, in, the, 3 room, in, live, a, of, flat, center, the, city. 10. Reading, my, is, younger, fond, son, of, stories, detective. 11. In, city, there, any, interest, are, of, your, places? 12. Summer, we, to, every, the, go, seaside.



*Exercise 3. Translate into Uzbek.*

1. The sun rises in the East. 2. What is your name? 3. My sister doesn't like poems. 4. Open the window, please. 5. Is he your brother? 6. How well she speaks English! 7. This is our house. 8. Open your books at page ten. 9. Do you live in Moscow? 10. They don't know this man. 11. Give me some water. 12. Are there any new pictures in your collection? 13. They are such nice girls! 14. Answer my questions. 15. There are several museums in our city. 16. Who has done the task? 17. Have you ever been to France? 18. What a good boy you are! 19. The Petrovs returned where they had lived before. 20. Nobody could answer his question.

*Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.*

1. There were many interesting books in his collection. 2. Your brother is the best student of our group. 3. As a rule the second lesson begins at 10 o'clock. 4. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. 5. On Monday the delegation will leave for Great Britain. 6. The students translated this text last lesson. 7. You may take this book in our library. 8. Has anybody seen him today? 9. The boys were running quickly to the stadium. 10. Can your son swim well? 11. There is a beautiful park in the center of our city. 12. Today English is one of the most important languages in the world.

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Lesson 6:

**OUR INSTITUTE**

I study at Tashkent institute of textile and light industry. It was founded in 1932. Our institute trains bachelors and masters in such fields as cotton ginning, spinning, weaving, and silk technology, specialists for dyeing and printing, man-made and natural fibers. It also trains specialists for clothing manufacture, printing and publishing industry, and manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods for central Asian and Kazakhstan. There are 4 faculties at our institute:

1. Technology of cotton industry
2. Technology of textile industry
3. Technology of light industry
4. Automation, management and printing goods.

The students of senior courses of our institute take an active part in the work of scientific-technical conferences which are held at our institute every year. There is a rich library and reading hall. Practically all students get scholarships. There is also Hadjinova scholarship. This kind of scholarship is got by the most distinguished students in studies and social work.

The academic year consists of two terms: autumn and spring. At the end of each term credit tests and examinations are held. The complete-course of studying lasts for four years. At the end of the course the qualification papers are presented to the state commissions and defended.

## Vocabulary:

cotton ginning - paxtani jinlash; spinning - yigirish; founded - tashkil topgan; weaving - to'quvchilik; conferences - konferentsiya; a scholarship - stipendiya; a term - semestr; bachelor - bakalavr;	master - magistr; man made fibres - sun'iy tola; dyeing and printing - bo'yash va bosish; knitting - to'qish; clothing manufacture - tikuvchilik ishlari; to defend - himoya qilmoq; hosiery - trikotaj knitted goods – trikotaj mahsulotlari
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## Questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. How many faculties are there at the institute?
3. When does your academic year begin?
4. What faculties are there at the institute?
5. When was found your institute?
6. Whom does your institute train?

## Grammar

### ARTIKL (ARTICLE)

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

Ingliz tilida 2 xil artikl mavjud:

- 1) aniq artikl - *the*
- 2) noaniq artikl - *a (an)*

### NOANIQ ARTIKL (INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

Noaniq artiklning o'zi ham 2 xil (*a, an*) ko'rinishga ega bo'lib faqat birlikdagi otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. Chunki noaniq artikl *a (an)* "*bir*" so'zidan kelib chiqqan.

Noaniq artiklning *a* shakli undosh tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: *a book, a head, a table, a map, a bed, a face*.

Noaniq artiklning *an* shakli unli tovush bilan boshlangan, birlikdagi, sanaladigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi: *an ear, an ox, an hour, an Institute, an eye*.

#### *Exercise 1*

*Put the article where necessary.*

1. There is jar of ... orange marmalade in ... middle of shelf. 2. There is...big ... box to ... right of you. 3. There is ... bunch of ... bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... refrigerator. 4. There is ... loaf of ... white ... bread on ... upper ... shelf of ... refrigerator. If you want your ... bread to be fresh, keep it only in ... refrigerator. 5. Is there ... bag of ... flour in ... cupboard? 6. There was ... bottle of...lemonade in ... corner of ... kitchen. 7. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ...room. .... carpet is on... floor in .... front of ...

sofa. 8. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? - His ... table is near ... window. 9. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. Is it your ... vase? 10. We have no ... piano in our ... living room. 11. My ... uncle is ... married. He has ... beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter. 12. I can see ... nice ... middle of ... room to ... right of ... door. I like ... coffee table.

### *Exercise 2*

*Put the article where necessary.*

My aunt's flat is in ... new house. There is ... living room, ... bedroom, ... study, bathroom and ... kitchen in ... flat. Bedroom is large room with ... two windows. Room is light as ... windows are large. There are ... white curtains on ... windows. There are ... two beds with ... large pillows on them. There are small tables near ... beds. There are ... lamps on them. To ... left of ... door there is ... dressing table with ... mirror on it. There is ... low chair at ... dressing table. There are ... several pictures on ... pale green walls. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor. ... carpet is dark green. ... room is very busy.

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### Lesson 7:

#### **ALISHER NAVOI**

Alisher Navoi, a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature, was born in Hirat, on the ninth of February 1441. Soon Alisher Navoi became a famous poet. He was active for many years in the social life of Temur's which was born by endless wars after the death of Temur. Alisher Navoi got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms, but he liked only true poets. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkish and he used Persian very little.

Navoi was well known as a literature scholar. He supported poets, scientists and artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect and designed many hospitals, institutes, bridges, schools, roads and channels.

Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts, which were called char - devan. His poems in Farsy were collected and called "Devani Foni". His most important work was of course, the quintuple, five poems written between 1483 and 1485.

The first, "Khairat ul-Abrar" is a philosophical work. The second poem is "Farhad and Shirin". The third is "Laily and Majnun". The fourth, "Seven planets" consist of 7 short novels around a common theme; the quarrel of King Bahrom and his beloved Dilorom. The fifth is "Sadi Iskandari".

Navoi spent his last year in Hirat. His last book "Mahbub ul qulub" which was written in prose, are very popular with the Uzbek to this day. A. Navoi died on the third of January in 1501. His works entered the treasure of the world literature and have been translated into many languages.

### Vocabulary:

famous - mashhur; a bridge-ko'prik; a road-yo'l; a channel - kanal; a poem - asar; collected- yig'ilgan;	spent-o'tkazgan; treasure - boylik; to translate – tarjima qilmoq; called - nomlangan; literature - adabiyot;
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### Questions:

1. When was Alisher Navoi born?
2. What was Alisher Navoi?
3. In what languages did A. Navoi wrote his works?
4. What is the name of his great work which consists of 5 poems?
5. Where did he spend his last years of his life?

### Grammar

#### THERE IS/ARE IBORASI

**There is/are** iborasi biror predmet yoki predmetlar guruhining muayyan joyda bor yoki yo'qligini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Birlikdagi sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlarni ifodalash uchun **there is**, ko'plikdagi sanaladigan otlarni ifodalash uchun **there are** iborasi qo'llaniladi.

There is a book on the table. - Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.  
There are 10 students in the classroom. - Sinfxonada 10 student bor.

So'roq shakli shu iboradagi **is** yoki **are** ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Is there a book on the table? - Yes, there is.  
- No, there is not.

Are there 10 students in the classroom? - Yes, there are.  
- No, there are not.

Bo'lishsiz shakli **there is** yoki **there are** iborasidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

There is not a book on the table.  
There are not 10 students in the classroom.

#### *Exercise 1.*

*Put the following sentences in Negative and Interrogative forms.*

1. There's a blackboard in our class-room. 2. There are 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 a telegram on the table. 6. There was too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

### Exercise 2.

Open the brackets and use **There is/ are**.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in my 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 1920. 7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

### Exercise 3.

Answer the questions using **There is/ are**.

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What kind 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 Tashkent?
15. How many cinemas are there in the centre of Tashkent?
16. How many pages are there in this book?

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## Lesson 8:

### UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan Republic is one of the four republics of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, the greatest Asian rivers. It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the republic covers 447,4 thousand square kilometers and is larger than the great Britain or Italy. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghisia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia. In the South Uzbekistan borders on Afghanistan. The Republic consists of 12 regions and the Karakalpak republic. There are about 80 towns and 86 settlements of urban type here.

The climate is continental a great number of bright sunny days are good for cotton growing. Uzbekistan is one of the most important producers of cotton and silk. If you look at the map of the republic you will see coal, oil and natural gas resources, deposits of marble, non ferrous and other metals including gold.

According to the last data the population of Uzbekistan is 28 million people. About 120 nations and nationalities live on its territory. Uzbek represent more than 70 % (percent) of the whole population.

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September

1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the republic. On August 31, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution "About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Daryo and the Syr Daryo rivers. The territory of the republic stretches for 1425 kilometers from west to east and for 930 kilometers from north to south.

Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Temperatures in winter may drop to 33-36 degrees below zero. The hottest summer month is July. The temperature then can reach more than 45 degrees. High summer temperatures make it possible to cultivate heat-loving crops such as cotton, grapes, figs, melons, water-melons and others.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. In the world production of quality gold, Uzbek gold has recently won two international prizes. Besides gold, other metals like copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and lithium are also produced in Uzbekistan. Even gas, coal and oil are readily available.

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with Germans; Koreans, Japanese and many more Turkish, Italian and French companies. The past few years, which have opened a new chapter in Uzbekistan's history, have been by no means easy.

### **Vocabulary:**

gas - gaz; great - buyuk; situated - joylashgan; river - daryo; mountain-tog'; border - chegara; to consist - tashkil topmoq; fig - anjir;	important - muhim; cotton - paxta; silk - ipak; coal -ko'mir; oil - neft; natural gas - tabiiy gaz; gold - oltin; climate - iqlim; grape - uzum;
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### **Questions:**

1. Describe the geography of Uzbekistan.
2. What are some crops that grow well in Uzbekistan because of the long, hot summer?
3. In what natural resources is Uzbekistan rich?
4. With what countries has Uzbekistan started joint ventures?
5. What are the advantages of a multinational country?
6. What joint ventures do you know in Uzbekistan? Are there joint ventures located in your community?
7. How many Republics are there in central Asia?
8. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
9. What is the territory of the republic?
10. Why is the climate of Uzbekistan good for growing cotton?
11. What natural resources and deposits are there in Uzbekistan?

12. What is the population of the republic?

**Grammar**  
**Past Continuous Tense**

Past Continuous o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin boshlanib o'sha vaqtda davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu vaqt:

a) **at five o'clock** *soat beshda*, **at noon** *peshinda*, **at midnight** *yarim tunda*, **at that moment** *o'sha vaqtda* kabi vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan ifodalanadi:

He **was writing** his exercises at five o'clock. U soat beshda mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

It **was raining** at noon. Peshinda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

What **was** he **doing** at that moment. U o'sha payt nima qilayotgan edi?

b) **Simple Past** bilan ifodalangan o'tgan zamondagi ikkinchi bir ish-harakati bilan:

He **was writing** his exercises *when I entered the room*. Men xonaga kirganimda r mashqlarini yozayotgan edi.

It **was raining** *when I left the house*. Men uydan chiqqanimda yomg'ir yog'ayotgan edi.

What **was** he **doing** *when you called on him?* Siz unikiga borganingizda u nima qilayotgan edi?

*He hurt his leg while he was playing* football. U futbol o'ynayotganida oyog'ini lat yedirib qo'ydi.

As I **was coming** here *I met your brother*. Men bu yoqqa kelayotganimda akangizni ucharatdim.

*Exercise 1.*

*Use the verbs in **Past Simple** and **Past Continuous**.*

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help him. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house. One girl of about eighteen (to prepare) supper in the kitchen near the house. The old man (to invite) me to have supper with them. They all (to seem) to be nice people and we (to have) a friendly talk. After supper my new friends and I (to go) out into the garden. The moon (to shine) high in the sky, and the night (to be) warm and beautiful. That evening (to be) very pleasant, and I'll remember it a long time.



## Lesson 9:

# INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

There are many industries has been developed in Uzbekistan such as agriculture, automobile, chemical, textile, light and partially heavy industry, oil, gas and power industry are developed in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, valley regions as Fergana, Margilan and Namangan and Tashkent Regions.

Cotton is cultivated in these cities but in valley regions very expensive textile material, silk fibre and fabric, wool and wool goods are also produced. Automobile industry has been opened and developing in Andijan region. It's joint venture with general motors of USA but before this it was with Korean company Daewoo. Now it's producing high quality automobiles. Power industry is produced and exported to the neighbour countries. Oil and gas also are produced in Fergana, Kashkadarya and in Bukhara. Besides in Uzbekistan tourism industry is also one of the young industries. Especially in historical cities Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent.

### Vocabulary:

industrialized - sanoatlashgan; center - markaz; iron - temir; rail – temir yo'l; exports - export; cotton - paxta;	wool - yung; oil - yonilg'i; textile machinery - to'quvchilik mashinasozligi; ship - kema; aircraft - samolyot; people - aholi;
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### Questions:

1. What are the main industrial cities of Uzbekistan?
2. What can you say about valley regions?
3. What is cultivated in these cities?
4. What cities are known as the centers of oil and gas industry?
5. What cities are the centres of cotton industry?
6. What industry is a young industry?

### Grammar

#### The Present Continuous Tense

#### (Hozirgi davom zamon)

#### Hozirgi davom zamonning yasalishi

**1. Present Continuous to be** fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shakllaridan biri va asosiy fe'lining hozirgi zamon sifatoshi (**Present Participle**) shaklini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

**am**

Ega + **is** + **V ing**

**are**

Bu yerda **V ing** = hozirgi zamon sifatidoshi:

**I am working. He is working. We are working.**

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **am, is, are** yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{am} \\ \text{Ega} + \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + \text{V ing}$
--

**I am not working. He is not working. We are not working.**

3. So'roq shakli gapning oldiga yordamchi fe'lni o'tkazish bilan yasaladi:

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} + \text{ega} + \text{V ing}$
---

**Am I working? Is he working? Are you working?**

*Exercise 1.*

*Use the verbs in **Present Continuous** and **Present Simple**.*

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) many books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well. 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvire (to speak) English, German, and French? – Yes, she ... 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

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## Lesson 10:

### **WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

W. Shakespeare, the greatest writer of plays, was born in 1564 in the little town Stratford-on-Avon, about one hundred kilometers from London.

His father, John Shakespeare, came to Stratford from village and had a shop there. But he was not a rich man. When William was eighteen, he married a woman

eight years older than himself. Three children were born to them.

In 1586 Shakespeare went to London. He went to work at a theatre. He worked there for some years before he began to write his own plays. Shakespeare soon became a well-known writer in London. Then he and his friends had much money to build own theatre - the Globe theatre. But we must not think that Shakespeare had no difficulties in his life. It was very difficult to live among the writers, whose plays were worse than his. The best plays in the world literature are Shakespeare's Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet, twelfth night and many others. People in all the countries of the world like Shakespeare, very much for his wonderful plays.

### Vocabulary:

a writer - yozuvchi;  
difficult - qiyin;  
marry - uylanish;  
wonderful - ajoyib;  
a theatre - teatr;  
world literature - jahon adabiyoti;  
a shop - do'kon;

### Questions:

1. What is William Shakespeare?
2. When was he born?
3. What plays did William Shakespeare write?
4. What is the name of his famous plays?
5. When did William Shakespeare go to London?
6. Where did he work?

### Grammar FE'L (THE VERB)

Shaxs yoki narsaning harakati yoki holatini ifodalovchi so'zlar **fe'l** deyiladi.

1. Fe'llar **sodda, yasama va qo'shma** bo'ladi:

a) *sodda fe'llar* tarkibida qo'shimcha yoki old qo'shimcha bo'lmaydi;

b) *yasama fe'llarning* qo'shimchasi yoki old qo'shimchasi bo'ladi:

-en: to widen - kengaytirmoq	to strengthen - kuchaytirmoq
-fy: to simplify - soddalashtirmoq	to signify - ifodalamoq, bildirmoq
-ize: to mobilize - jalb qilmoq	to organize - tashkil qilmoq
-ate: to demonstrate - namoyish	to separate - ajratmoq
un-: to unload - yukni tushirmoq;	to untie - yechmoq
re-: to resell - qayta sotmoq	
dis-: to disarm - qurolsizlantirmoq	to disappear - g'oyib bo'lmoq

c) *Qo'shma fe'llar* ikki so'zdan yasaladi:

to *whitewash* - oqlamoq; to *broadcast* - radioda eshittirmoq

Eng keng tarqalgan **qo'shma fe'llar**: fe'l + ravish

to come in - kirmoq to take off - yechmoq;  
to go on - davom ettirmoq.

### Exercise 1.

*Use the verbs in the Present or Past Simple.*

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago . . Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of loves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to meet) friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their mother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

### Exercise 2.

*Use the verbs in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.*

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4. While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12. He (not yet to come) back. 13. He (to go) already? 14. When you (to see) him last? " 15. I (not to see) him for ages. 16. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17. You (to pass) your driving test yet? - Yes. I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 18. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.

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## Lesson 11:

### **GREAT BRITAIN**

Britain lies off the northwest coast of mainland Europe. Its full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (of the UK). Britain consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and northern Ireland - which share the same monarch, government and national flag known as the union jack ("jack" is a less common word for flag). England is the largest of the four countries and is bordered by Scotland to the north and by Wales to south and Northern Ireland which is part of Britain.

The landscape of Britain is a mixture of highland and lowland. Most of the highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales. The southeast of England is mostly lowland. There are many lakes and rivers in Britain. The longest rivers are the river

Severn and the river Thames on which London, the capital of Britain, is situated.

Britain has a variable climate. The weather changes so frequently that's difficult to forecast accurately. Fortunately, the British climate is also mild and temperatures seldom rise above 32°C in summer or fall below -10°C in winter. The months from September to January are the wettest and the heaviest rain falls in the mountainous areas of the north and west. Heavy snow is not very common except in the Scottish highlands.

Britain is a densely populated country, with a total population of about 60 million. Most people live in the southern and eastern parts of England, particularly in and around London, which has nearly 7 million inhabitants.

### Vocabulary:

full name - to'liq nomi;

weather - ob-havo;

west-g'arb;

lake - ko'l;

river - daryo;

mountain - tog';

climate - iqlim;

situated -joylashgan;

### Questions:

1. What country is Great Britain?
2. What can you say about the landscape of the country?
3. What is the population of Great Britain?
4. What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
5. How are most of the rivers joined?
6. Describe the climate of Great Britain?

### Grammar

#### Present Indefinite Tense

Hozirgi noaniq zamonda fe'ning noaniq shakli oldidagi **to** yuklamasi olib tashlanib, 3 shaxs birlikda asosiy fe'lga - **s** yoki - **es** qoshimchasi qo'shiladi, qolgan shaxslarda esa asosiy fe'l hech qanaqa qoshimcha qabul qilmaydi.

I learn English.

Bill lives in America.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning so'roq shakli **to do** yordamchi felning kerakli shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. **To do** yordamchi fe'li 3 shaxs birlikda **does**, qolgan shaxslarda esa **do** shakliga ega bo'ladi.

**Do** you learn English? - Yes. I **do**.

**Does** Bill live in America? - Yes, he **does**. No, he **does not**.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'ldan oldin **do**

**not** yoki **does not** ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I **don't** learn English.

Bill **doesn't** live in America.

*Exercise 1.*

*Translate into Uzbek.*

1. Her grandmother can knit very well. 2. I can answer the questions. They are very easy. 3. This trip is too expensive for me. I can't afford it. 4. She can speak well on the telephone. She hopes she can find the job she's looking for. 5. Can you go to have lunch with me? - I'm sorry. I can't. 6. Mike can run very fast. 7. They can understand French. 8. Kate can speak English well. 9. My brother can come and help you in the garden. 10. Can you speak Spanish? 11. Can your brother help me with mathematics? 12. My friend cannot come in time. 13. This old woman cannot sleep at night. His sister can cook very well. 14. I can sing, but I can not dance. 15. Can't you wait till tomorrow morning? I can wait, but my toothache can't.

*Exercise 2.*

*Translate into Uzbek.*

1. May I invite Nick to our house? 2. You may go now. 3. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk. 4. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way. 5. May I go to the post office with Mike? 6. May I take Pete's bag? 7. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it. 8. May we take notes with a pencil? 9. You may not cross the street when the light is red. 10. May I shut the door. It stopped raining, and mother told us that we might go out. 12. May children play with scissors? 13. They may travel by sea. It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time. 14. It may be true. 15. May I come and see you? 16. Where have you been, may I ask?

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## Lesson 12:

### **INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN**

London is the capital of England and of the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It is an industrial and cultural centre, and the most important in the British Isles.

Birmingham is the second largest city in Great Britain. When William Shakespeare was a live, Birmingham was just a little village. Now it is a centre of the iron and many other industries. Birmingham's factories produce many cars, buses, trolley-buses, trams and other machines. They also produce medical instruments. They territory round Birmingham is known as the Black Country. There are many factories, plants and mines there and there are very few trees.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is the oldest and largest city in the north. Edinburgh is a large industrial centre. It has electrical, electronics, chemical and other important enterprises.

Glasgow and Liverpool are big seaports. They are very important shipbuilding centers. They have enterprises of almost all industries.

Manchester and Leeds - are the centers of the British textile industry. Sheffield

is a centre of the steel and machine building industries.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is the main seaport in Wales. Cardiff is important for its steel works.

Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities. The first college in Cambridge was found in 1284 and now there are more than 20 colleges there. Cambridge also produces different products of light industry. Oxford is one of the main producers of motor cars in the British Isles.

Bristol is an important port. It is also famous for its electronics, electricity and aircraft industry.

Southampton is the largest passenger port in England. Ships go there from almost every part of the world. They bring sounds of visitors from many countries.

### **Vocabulary:**

cultural - madaniy; industrial - sanoat; seaport - dengiz porti; factory - fabrika; textile industry – to`qimachilik sanoati; steel - temir; producer - ishlab chiqaruvchi; famous - mashhur; ship - kema; different - turli xil; to bring - olib kelmoq; country - mamlakat; motor car - mashina;
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### **Questions:**

1. What cities do you know?
2. What universities do you know in England?
3. What is the capital of Scotland?
4. When was the first college in Cambridge found?

### **Grammar**

#### **PREDLOG**

#### **(THE PREPOSITION)**

Predlog deb ot (yoki olmoshning) gapdagi boshqa so`zlarga munosabatini ko`rsatuvchi yordamchi so`zlarga aytiladi. Ingliz tilida kelishik qo`shimchalari yo`qligi uchun ular ko`p hollarda o`zbek tilidagi kelishik qo`shimchalarini vazifasini bajaradi:

He lives **in** London.                      U Londonda yashaydi.

He is sitting **under** a tree.      U daraxt ostida o`tiribdi.

Predloglar ma`nosiga ko`ra quyidagi predloglarga bo`linadi:



1. Joy nomini bildiruvchi predloglar: *in, to, at, by, under*.
2. Harakatni bildiruvchi predloglar: *to, from, through, by, above*.
3. Vaqtni bildiruvchi predloglar: *at, in, on, for*.

### *Exercise 1.*

#### *Fill in the Prepositions.*

I live ... Tashkent. I sit ... the table. ... dinner I go ... the cinema. The book is ... the table. The pen is ... the bag. He is ... home ... Monday. I get up ... five. My uncle is ... the cinema. I go ... school ... foot. He lives... a city.

### *Exercise 2.*

#### *Fill in the Prepositions.*

1. I live ... London.      a) *at* b) *in* c) *to* d) *by* e) *for*
2. I come home ... five. a) *in* b) *at* c) *for* d) *on* e) *to*
3. My sister is ... the flat. a) *in* b) *for* c) *at* d) *by* e) *to*
4. His pen is ... the bag. a) *for* b) *to* c) *in* d) *at* e) *by*

### *Exercise 3.*

#### *Fill in the Prepositions.*

1. Where is the book? - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? - It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ...the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ...the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 15. I saw many people ...the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ....the garden and sat down ... a bench.

## Lesson 13:

### **LONDON**

London is situated about 40 miles (64 km) 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 country's 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. It is about one square mile in area, but it includes the Bank of England and the headquarters of many of the wealthiest companies and

corporations in the world. The City is the financial and business centre of the Commonwealth. The Square Mile is another name for the City of London. It lies within the old Roman walls. Here you can find the sites of ancient Roman battles and medieval fires. The centre of the city is a crossroads, a meeting of seven streets, where the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House (an official residence of the Lord Mayor) stand.

Now about half a million people work in the City during the day. At night it is almost deserted. Not many people live in the Square Mile nowadays. Among the sights of the City is the British Museum, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Central Criminal Court and St. Paul's Cathedral, the bells of which ring at 9 a.m. to mark the beginning of the new working day.

The rest of London is traditionally divided into the West End (to the west of the City) and the East End (to the east of the City). The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment. It includes theatres, cinemas, museums, pubs, galleries 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. It is visited by thousands of Londoners every day. In all London parks you may walk on the grass and lie down to rest on it if the weather permits. An interesting place in Hyde Park is Speakers' Corner, situated on the edge of Hyde Park. There, one can listen to different speakers talk about all kinds of ideas. Together with Trafalgar Square and Parliament Square in front of the Houses of Parliament, Hyde Park is sometimes the scene of political demonstrations and marches.

The East End is the working-class area with docks, industrial plants and factories. London plays a very important role in the industry of Great Britain. It is the country's main centre for printing, clothing manufacture and food processing. Factories are scattered through old city districts, where they are often surrounded by streets of small houses. Nowadays there is a tendency to move the factories out of London to enforce smokeless zones.

### **Vocabulary:**

to be situated - joylashmoq; printing - chop etish; seaport - dengiz porti; heart - yurak; idea - fikr; street-ko'cha; grass - chim; walk - sayr qilmoq;
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### **Questions:**

1. Why is London important to Great Britain?
2. What do most people do in the City of London?
3. What might one do in the West End of London?
4. For what is the East End a centre?
5. What can you say about the geographical position of London?
6. Are there any beautiful parks in London?

### **Grammar**

### Modal fe'llar

1. **Can (could), may (might), must, ought to, need** modal fe'llar bo'lib mustaqil holda ishlatilmaydi, ular asosiy fe'lning infinitivi bilan ishlatiladi va asosiy fe'l ifodalagan ish-harakatning bajarilish **imkoniyatini, qoblliyatini, ehtimolligini, zarurligini** bildiradi. Modal fe'llar asosiy fe'l bilan birgalikda gapda qo'shma kesim bo'lib keladi:

He can do it himself. *Buni uning o'zi qila oladi.*  
They may come tonight. *Ular bu oqshom kelishlari mumkin.*

2. Modal fe'llar *nugsonli fe'llar (Defective Verbs)* bo'lib, ularning boshqa fe'llarga o'xshash hamma shakllari yo'q. **Can** va **may** fe'llarining hozirgi va o'tgan zamon shakllari bor: **can-could, may-might. Must, need, ought to** fe'llarining faqat hozirgi zamon shakllari mavjud. Modal fe'llarning infinitiv, sifatdosh va gerund kabi shaxsi noma'lum shakllari mavjud emas.

3. Modal fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'l to yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I can do it. *Men buni qila olaman.*  
You may take it. *Siz uni olishingiz mumkin.*  
I must go there. *Men u yerga borishim kerak.*

4. Modal fe'llar hozirgi zamonda 3-shaxs birlikda **-s** qo'shimchasini olmaydi: He can do it. *U buni qila oladi.* He may take it. *U buni olishi mumkin.* He must go there. *U u yerga borishi kerak.* He ought to help him. *U unga yordam berishi kerak.* Need he do it? *U buni qilishi kerakmi?*

5. Bo'lishsiz gaplar yasashda modal fe'ldan keyin not inkor yuklamasi qo'yiladi: You may not take it.

He must not go there.

He ought not to help him.

He need not do it.

Og'zaki nutqda bo'lishsiz shakl ko'pincha qisqarib ketadi:

#### *Exercise 1.*

*Translate into Uzbek.*

*Put the Modal verbs: may, must, need*

1. ... I take this book for a little while?- I am sorry, but I ... return it to the library at once. 2. Alex ... practise this sound specially, but the other pupils ... not: they all pronounce it properly. 3. They ... come any time they like between ten and twelve in the morning, but they ... not come if they don't want to. 4. .... I go there right now. Yes, you .... 5. .... we hand in our composition tomorrow? - No, you ... not, you ... hand them in after Sunday. 6. ... John really do this today?- No, he ... not, he ... do it tomorrow if he likes. 7. You ... not let this cup fall: it ... break. 8 ... I help you with your coat? 9. You ... park your car only in your own space in the back of the building. 10. You ... have cancelled your trip to Canada. But you have always wanted to visit the largest French city Montreal and see your friend Nina.

#### *Exercise 2.*

*Translate into Uzbek.*

*Put the Modal verbs: can, may, must, need*

1. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 2. Why

... not you understand it? –It is so easy. 3 .... we do the exercise at once? - Yes, you ... do it at once."4 .... you pronounce this sound? . You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner. 6. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 7 ... I take your pen? - Yes, please. 8. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy . 9. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves:the workers will come and do it. 10. When ... you come to see us? - I ... come only on Sunday. 11. Shall I write a letter to him? - No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 12 ... you cut something with out a knife? 13. Everything is clear and you ... not go into details now. 14. He ... not drink alcohol when he drives.15. Don 't worry! I ... change a light bulb. 16. By the end of the week I ... have finished writing my book. 17. She ... not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

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#### Lesson 14:

### ***THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT***

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Laws in Great Britain are made by parliament. It consists of two chambers, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The house of commons is more important as it commons are elected by secret ballot. They belong to different political parties. The main parties are the conservative party and labor party. The Chief executive is the prime minister. He heads the government but is not the head of state.

Great Britain is a monarchy and the head of state is a monarch, whose power is limited by parliament. The prime minister is usually leader of the party. That has a majority in the House of Commons. Each new prime minister can make changes in the size of his cabinet, appoint new ministers and make other changes.

#### **Vocabulary:**

country - mamlakat; law - qonun; parties - partiyalar; monarchy - monarxiya; parliament - parlament; prime minister - premier ministr;
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#### **Questions:**

1. How many countries are there in the United Kingdom?
2. What countries are situated in the United Kingdom?
3. How many parties are there in the United Kingdom?
4. What main parties are there in the UK?
5. Who is usually the leader of the party?

## Grammar

### Past Indefinite Tense

O'tgan noaniq zamon asosan o'tgan zamonda bo'lib, o'tgan ish - harakatni bildiradi. O'tgan noaniq zamonda fe'llar 2 guruhga: to'g'ri fe'llar (**regular verbs**) va noto'g'ri (**irregular verbs**) ga ajratiladi. O'tgan zamon shaklini - **d** yoki - **ed** qo'shimchalari orqali yasaydigan fe'llarga **to'g'ri fe'llar** deb aytiladi.

To live- lived

To work - worked

O'tgan zamon shakllarini - **d** yoki - **ed** qo'shimchalari orqali emas, balki o'zakdagi unlining o'zgarishi va boshqa turli yo'llar bilan yasaydigan fe'llarga **noto'g'ri fe'llar** deb aytiladi.

#### *Exercise 1.*

*Put the verb "to be" in the Past Simple Tense.*

My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard. they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ...not happy because her children ... too noisy.

The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink. There ... nothing in the fridge. There ... no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children. There ... not even bread in the house. She ... tired and hungry. She ... just exhausted.

#### *Exercise 2.*

*Put the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.*

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2. Mr.Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3. His wife (to water) plants in the garden. 4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7. Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8. Mrs.Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie. 10. She (to cook) a good dinner. 11. She (to wash) the-dishes and (to look) very tired. 12. The children (to brush) their teeth and (to go) to bed. 13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr. and Mrs.Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

### Exercise 3.

*Find the regular and irregular verbs.*

to look – looked	to go- went
to see -saw	to arrive - arrived
to study - studied	to live -lived
to clean – cleaned	to pick - picked
to read - read [red]	to swim - swam
to speak - spoke	to fish – fished
to boil - boiled	to rain - rained
to repeat - repeated	to snow - snowed
to write - wrote	to sit - sat
to begin - began	to understand – understood
to ring - rang	to hear - heard
to come – came	to feel - felt
to listen - listened	to buy - bought
	to answer - answered

## Lesson 15:

### TRAVELLING

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport.

There is for instance, the humble, expensive bicycle. Then there is the motor - cycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it is rather tiring. With a motor car, one can travel comfortably for along distance without getting too tired.

Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another.

Airplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains. Look at this picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave.

Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows watching the late - comers who are hurrying looking for empty seats. The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in; some passengers are getting in. those who have not taken the precaution of getting their tickets before hand are waiting in queues at the booking office.

At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom others are depositing or with drawing their luggage. Further along there are refreshment rooms crowded with people snatching a hasty meal, while those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

### Vocabulary:

a travel - sayohat;	a passenger – yo`lovchi;
people - aholi;	a ticket - chipta;
a magazine -jurnal;	choose - tanlash;
an airplane - samalyot;	meal - ovqat;
empty-bo'sh;	a waiting room - kutish xonasi;

### Questions:

1. What do those who wish to travel have at their disposal?
2. By the means of what can people travel?
3. Where are luxurious ships necessary?
4. What is the preference of aero planes?
5. What do you know about the travel by train?

### Grammar

#### Past Continuous Tense

##### (Davomi)

Past Continuous Tense (o'tgan zamon davom fe'li) ish-rakatning o'tgan zamonda aniq bir paytda davom etganligini bildiradi. Bu payt aniq vaqt ko'rsatilishi bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

I was reading a book at 3 o'clock yesterday.

Kecha soat 3 da men kitob o'qiyotgan edim.

He was working at 5 o'clock on Monday.

Dushanba kuni soat 5 da u ishlayotgan edi.

She was watching TV when mother asked her to help about the house.

Onasi undan uy ishlariga yordam berishini so'raganida, u televizor ko'rayotgan edi.

#### *Exercise 1.*

*Use the verbs in the Past Simple and Past Continuous.*

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when we (to be) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, too, but he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that very moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny" he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you here. I am so glad to see you."

#### *Exercise 2.*

*Use the verbs in the Past Simple and Past Continuous.*

The sun (to go) down behind the hills when I (to reach) a village which (to be) only a few miles from the sea. The working day (to be) over, and the villagers (to come) home from the fields. Along the road two boys (to drive) cows and sheep in the direction of the village. I (to approach) a group of people standing near the road and (to ask) them if I could find a place in the village to spend the night. An old man (to say) he would help me. He (to take) me to his small cottage at the far end of the street. A fire (to burn) in the stove when we (to enter) the house.



## Lesson 16:

### SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year. They are: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season consists of three month. March, April and May are spring months. It is very nice in spring. The sky is often blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, the days become longer and the 1st spring flowers appear every where. The nature is very beautiful in spring. Everybody enjoys the beginning of spring. It is warm and sometimes it rains, but the rain is warm and pleasant. I think spring is the best season of the year.

Summer comes after spring. June, July and August are summer months. Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes not. Summer is the hottest season of the year, that is why it is not enjoyable to stay in the city in summer, and the most of the people go to the country. The days are long and the nights are short. The longest day of the year is 22<sup>nd</sup> of June. Children don't go to school in summer. They have their summer holidays. The pupils usually have a good rest during their summer holidays and in September they begin their studies again.

September is the first autumn month, is usually very fine. It is not cold yet out of doors, the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September. But in October cold winds begin to blow leaves fall on the ground, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. The rain is cold and not pleasant at all. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in autumn in Uzbekistan. On the first day of autumn we celebrate the independence of our republic.

Winter begins in December and ends in March. It is the coldest season of the year. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with its sunny frosty days. It often snows. There is much snow on the ground. It gets dark early in the evening. The days are short and the nights are long. The shortest day of the year is the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December. Winter is a good time for sports. In winter many people go in for skating and skiing. The children can play hockey. At the end of winter the sun begin to shine as brightly as in spring, but it is not so warm as in spring yet. After winter comes spring which people look forward to it. In spring nature awakens from long winter dream. Many people like spring more than other seasons.

### Vocabulary:

season - fasl; spring -bahor; summer - yoz; autumn - kuz; winter - qish; consists - tashkil topgan; nature - tabiat; sky-osmon; cold - sovuq; warm - iliq; snow - qor;	hot - issiq; long - uzun; short - qisqa; to skate - konkida uchmoq; to ski - chang'ida uchmoq; rest - dam olish; holiday - ta'til; dream - orzu; month - oy; rain - yomg'ir;
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### Questions:

1. When do the days become longer?
2. When do people like to go to the country?
3. When does it rain in Uzbekistan?
4. What is your favorite season?
5. What sports do you like to play in winter?
6. What season is the best for each?

### Grammar

#### Participle II

**Participle II** odatda narsaga taaluqli bo'lgan ish - harakatning natijasini ifodalaydi va bu ish-harakat o'zbek tiliga majhul nisbatda tarjima qilinadi. To'g'ri fe'llarning **participle II** shakli fe'lga - **ed** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

To end - ended                      tugallamoq - tugallangan;  
To learn - leaned                    yodlamoq - yodlangan;

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning **participle II** shakli alohida ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, turli fe'llarda turlicha yasaladi.

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>past indefinite</b>	<b>participle</b>
To write	wrote	written
To make	made	made
To build	built	built
To stand	stood	stood

Aytib o'tilganidek **participle II** shakli ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, buni o'zbek tiliga tarjima yaqqol ko'rish mumkin:

A broken cup - singan piyola;  
Discussed question - muhokama qilingan masala;

*Exercise 1.*

*Translate into Uzbek.*

1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.
2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now.
3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.
4. My sister likes boiled eggs.
5. We stopped before a shut door.
6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away.
7. They saw overturned tables and chair, a piece of broken glass all over the room.
8. This is a church built many years ago.
9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century of England.

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### Lesson 17:

### **SPORTS**

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Firstly, sport helps people to become strong and to develop physically. Secondly, it makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. Also sport keeps your mind healthy.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. We all need to exercise. Regular exercises give you more energy. Exercises make you feel and look better. The best exercises are: walking, jogging or swimming. Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volley-ball, tennis, and gymnastics. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste. As for me, I like sport. I like tennis, swimming, basketball, football, and valley-ball. But my favorite sport is football. Of course, I buy the sports magazines and newspapers, for example: "Sport Express", or "World soccer". I like football in our country, because I live in Uzbekistan, but Spanish Premier League I like more. I like this game because it is beautiful, interesting and really fast. Perhaps that's why football is so popular nowadays. Talking about whether I would watch some sport competitions on TV or participate in it I would say that watching them on TV is fine but personally I would of course try to participate in some sport activities since it's much funnier than just watching it. Also it will help me to keep my body in a good shape and to keep me fit and energized.

## **Grammar**

### **Present Simple Tense.**

#### *PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE*

(Oddiy hozirgi zamon)

*Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple) ning yasalishi*

1. Simple Presentning 3-shaxs birlikdan tashqari barcha shakllari fe'lning asosiy shaklini, (infinitivning **to** yuklamasi tushirib qoldiriln'gan shaklini) qo'yish bilan yasaladi. 3-shaxs birlikda fe'lning asosiy shakliga **-s** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: **to work** — I (we, you, they) **work**, he **works**.

3-shaxs birlik qo'shimchasi **-s** jarangli undosh tovushlar va unlilardan keyin [**z**], jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [**s**] deb o'qiladi: He reads [**ri:dz**]. He sees [**si:z**]. He writes [**raits**].

3-shaxs birlikda **ss, ch, sh, x** harflar (sirg'aluvchi tovushlar) bilan tugagan fe'llarga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va [**iz**] deb o'qiladi: I pass — he **passes**, I dress — he **dresses**, I teach — he **teaches**, I wish — he **wishes**.

3-shaxs birlikda **to do, to go** fe'llariga **-es** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: He **goes**, he **does**.

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'lning oldiga **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lini va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **do (does)** + **not** + V

**I do not work.**

**He does not work.**

4. So'roq shakli **do** yordamchi fe'lini (3-shaxs birlikda **does**) egadan oldinga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

**Do I work?**

**Does he (she) work?**

*Ex.1.*

*do fe'lini Mos kelgan shaklini tanlab yozing*

1. They ...not come 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 to-day. 6. The children ...not sleep in the afternoon. 7. My sister ...not get new books from the library every week. 8....these men go to work by tham every day? 9...your parents live in Tashkent or in Kokand? 10...his friend sit at the window and watch the traffic. 11...the birds build their nests in the summer? 12. My mother...not want to see this film.

*Ex 2.*

*Berilgan fe'llarni hozirgi zamon shaklida yozing.*

1. She (go) to school every day. 2. The sun always (shine) in Tashkent. 3. It (rain) in winter.It (rain) now. 4. Mother (cook) some food in the kitchen at present. 5. Where are you? I (set) at the window. 6. I (spend) this week-end in Moscow. I (go) there every week. 7. That man (go) to the cinema every week. 8. The baby (cry) now. 9. You (teach) English? You (learn) any English? 10. I (wash) clothes at home every day. 11. He (sit) on a chair and (eat) an ice-cream. 12. I (not go) to the cinema every day. 13. The man (not like) to sit here. 14. My father (work) at on office.

*Ex. 3*

*Translate into English.*

1.Стол устида китоб бор. 2.Стол устида иккита китоб бор. 3.Хонада туртта стул бор. 4.Стол устида ручка бор. 5. Хонада иккита стол бор. 6.Стол устида пиёла бор. 7.Сумка ичида китоб бор. 8. Стол устида компьютер бор. 9. Машина тагида иккита мушук бор. 10. Кучада столлар йук. 11.Деворда расм бор. 12. Шкаф устида туртта китоб бор. 13.Диван устида мушук йук. 14. Кучада дарахт борми? – Ха бор. 15.Хонада диван борми ёки столми? – Хонада диван бор. 16. Шкаф устида пиёла йук. 17. Шкаф устида бешта тарелка бор. 18. Кучада машиналар борми? – Ха, бор.

*Ex.4*

1. They usually (gets, get up) at seven. 2. He (go, goes) to the pictures once a week. 3. She (have, has) two sons. 4. We usually (catchers, catch) an early train up to town. 5. She generally (stay, stays) at home in the evening. 6. There (is, are) many theatres in our city. 7. Sometimes they (goes, go) to a dance. 8. They (has,have) many

flowers in the garden. 9. He (are,is) in the sitting-room now. 10. We (likes,like) to read in the evening.

## Lesson 18:

### FINAL CONTROL

#### IRREGULAR VERBS (PART – I)

	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Uzbek</b>	<b>Russian</b>
1.	abide	abode, abided	abode, abided abidden	кутмоқ, муроса қилмоқ	ждать, мириться
2.	arise	arose	arisen	пайдо бўлмоқ	возникать
3.	awake	awoke	awoken	уйғотмоқ	будить
4.	be	was/were	been	бўлмоқ	быть
5.	bear	bore	born, borne	кўзи ёримоқ, туғмоқ	рождать, носить
6.	beat	beat	beaten	урмоқ	бить
7.	become	became	become	етишмоқ, бўлмоқ	становиться
8.	befall	befell	befallen	рўй бермоқ, юз бермоқ	происходить, случаться
9.	beget	begot begat	begotten	туғмоқ, сабаб бўлмоқ	рождать, порождать
10.	begin	began	begun	бошламоқ	начинать
11.	behold	beheld	beheld	кўрмоқ, сезмоқ	увидеть, заметить
12.	bend	bent	bent	букмоқ, эгмоқ	гнуть
13.	bereave	bereft	bereft bereaved	махрум қилмоқ, тортиб олмоқ	лишать, отнимать
14.	beseech	besought	besought	ялинмоқ, ёлвормоқ	просить, умолять
	beset	beset	beset	кўмиб ташламоқ (савол) ўраб олмоқ	осаждасть(вопр.) окружать
15.	bet	bet betted	bet betted	гаров ўйнамоқ	держать пари
16.	betake	betook	betaken	таянмоқ, мурожаат қилмоқ	прибегнуть (к чему либо)
17.	bethink	bethought	bethought	эсга олмоқ, ўйламоқ	вспомнить, подумать
18.	bid	bid bade	bid bidden	таклиф қилмоқ (нархни)	предлагать (цену)

19.	bind	bound	bound	боғламоқ	связывать
20.	bite	bit	bitten	тишламоқ	кусать
21.	bleed	bled	bled	қонамоқ	истекать кровью
22.	blend	blended	blended	аралаштирмоқ	смешивать
		blent	blent		
23.	bless	blessed	blessed	фотиҳа бермоқ	благословлять
		blest	blest		
24.	blow	blew	blowen	эсмоқ,	дуть
			blowed	пуфламоқ	
25.	break	broke	broken	синдирмоқ	ломать
26.	breed	bred	bred	(насл) етиштирмоқ	разводить
27.	bring	brought	brought	олиб келмоқ	приносить
28.	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	радио орқали	передавать
				эшиттирмоқ	по радио
29.	build	built	built	қурмоқ	строить
30.	burn	burnt	burnt	ёнмоқ,	гореть, жечь
		burned	burned	ёндирмоқ	
31.	burst	burst	burst	юракни эзмоқ	разрываться (от чувства)
				портламоқ	взрываться
32.	bust	bust	bust	касод бўлмоқ	обанкротиться
		busted	busted		
33.	buy	bought	bought	сотиб олмоқ	покупать
34.	cast	cast	cast	улоктирмоқ	бросать,кидать
35.	catch	caught	caught	тутмоқ	ловить
36.	chide	chid	chid	койимоқ	бранить
			chidden		
37.	choose	chose	chosen	танламоқ	выбирать
38.	cleave	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft,	содик қолмоқ	оставаться
		cleaved	clove, cleaved		верным
39.	cling	clung	clung	илинмоқ,чирмашмоқ	цепляться
40.	clothe	clothed	clothed	кийинтирмоқ	одевать
		clad	clad		
41.	come	came	come	келмоқ	приходить
42.	cost	cost	cost	турмоқ(нархи)	стоять
43.	creep	crept	crept	эмакламоқ	ползать
44.	crow	crowed	crowed	қичқирмоқ	петь
		crew		(хўроз ҳакида)	(о петухе)
45.	cut	cut	cut	кесмоқ	резать
46.	dare	dared	dared	хадди сифмоқ	сметь,
		durst			осмеливаться
47.	deal	dealt	dealt	иш юритмоқ	иметь дело,
				савдо қилмоқ	торговать
48.	dig	dug	dug	қазимоқ	копать
49.	dive	dived	dived	сугга шўнғимоқ	нырять

		dove			
50.	do	did	done	қилмоқ	делать
51.	draw	drew	drawn	расм чизмоқ	рисовать
				судрамоқ, тортмоқ	тащить
52.	drink	drank	drunk	ичмоқ	пить
53.	dream	dreamt	dreamt	туш кўрмоқ,	видеть сны,
		dreamed	dreamed	орзу қилмоқ	мечтать
54.	drive	drove	driven	бошқармоқ (машина)	водить
55.	dwell	dwelt	dwelt	истиқомат қилмоқ	обитать
		dwelled	dwelled		
56.	eat	ate	eaten	овқатланмоқ	есть, кушать
57.	fall	fell	fallen	йиқилмоқ	падать
58.	feed	fed	fed	овқатлантормоқ	кормить
59.	feel	felt	felt	ҳис қилмоқ	чувствовать
60.	fight	fought	fought	курашмоқ	бороться
61.	find	found	found	топиб олмоқ	находить
62.	flee	fled	fled	қочмоқ	спасаться бег.
63.	fling	flung	flung	отмоқ	кидать,бросать
64.	fly	flew	flown	учмоқ	летать
65.	forbid	forbade	forbidden	таъқиқламоқ	запрещать
		forbad			
66.	forbear	forbore	forborne	ўзини тиймоқ	воздерживаться
67.	forecast	forecast	forecast	башорат қилмоқ	предсказывать
		forecasted			
68.	foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	олдиндан билиш	знать заранее
69.	foresee	foresaw	foreseen	олдиндан кўра	предвидеть
				билмоқ	
70.	foretell	foretold	foretold	каромат қилмоқ	предсказывать
71.	forget	forgot	forgotten	унутмоқ	забывать
72.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	кечирмоқ	прощать
73.	forsake	forsook	forsaken	тарк этмоқ	покидать
74.	forswear	forswore	forsworn	қасамни бузмоқ	нарушать клятву
75.	freeze	froze	frozen	музламоқ	замерзать
76.	gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	эътироз	
				билдирмоқ	противоречить
77.	get	got	got	олмоқ,	получать,
			gotten	эришмоқ	доставать
78.	gild	gilded	gilded	зарҳалламоқ	золотить
		gilt	gilt		
79.	give	gave	given	бермоқ	давать
80.	go	went	gone	бормоқ, юрмоқ	идти, ходить
81.	grind	ground	ground	чархламоқ,	точить,молоть
				янчмоқ	
82.	grow	grew	grown	ўстирмоқ	выращивать
83.	hang	hung	hung	осмоқ,	вешать,

	hanged	hangen	осилмоқ	висеть
84. hamstring	hamstrung hamstringed	hamstrung hamstringed	оёқ пайини кесмоқ	подрезать сухожилия
85. have	had	had	эгалик қилмоқ	иметь
86. heave	heaved hove	heaved hove	(лангар) кўтармоқ	поднимать (якорь)
87. hear	heard	heard	эшитмоқ	слышать
88. hew	hewed	hewed hewn	чопмоқ, ёрмоқ	рубить, разрубать
89. hide	hid	hidden	беркитмоқ	прятать
90. hit	hit	hit	урмоқ(нишонга) шикастлантирмоқ	поражать
91. hold	held	held	ушламоқ	держать
92. hurt	hurt	hurt	лат емоқ	повредить
93. inlay	inlaid	inlaid	нақш билан қопламоқ	покрывать мозаикой
94. input	input, inputted	input, inputted	киритмоқ (маълумотни) (информацию)	вводить
95. keep	kept	kept	сақламоқ	держать, хранить
96. kneel	knelt kneeled	knelt kneeled	тиз чўкмоқ	становиться на колени
97. knit	knitted knit	knitted knit	тўқимоқ	вязать
98. know	knew	known	билмоқ	знать
99. lade	laded	laden laded	юк ортмоқ	грузить
100. lay	laid	laid	қўймоқ	класть
101. lead	led	led	етакламоқ	вести
102. lean	leant leaned	leant leaned	суянмоқ	прислоняться
103. leap	leapt leaped	leapt leaped	сакрамоқ	прыгать
104. learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	ўрганмоқ, ўзлаштирмоқ	изучать
105. leave	left	left	унутиб қолдирмоқ, жўнаб кетмоқ, тарк этмоқ	оставлять, уезжать, покидать
106. lend	lent	lent	қарз бермоқ	одалживать
107. let	let	let	ижозат этмоқ	позволять
108. lie	lay	lain	ётмоқ	лежать
109. light	lighted lit	lighted lit	ёқмоқ	зажигать
110. lose	lost	lost	йўқотмоқ	терять
111. make	made	made	бажармоқ	делать,



				выполнять
112. mean	meant	meant	(маъно) билдирмоқ	означать,
			назарда тутмоқ	иметь ввиду
113. meet	met	met	учратмоқ	встречать
114. melt	melted	melted, molten	эримоқ	таять
115. miscast	miscast	miscast	актерга мос	поручать актеру
			келмайдиган	неподходящую
			ролни бермоқ	роль
116. misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	нотўғри йўл тутмоқ	неправильно
				поступать
117. misgive		misgave	misgiven	ҳавотирга солмоқ
				внушать
				опасения
118. mislay		mislaid	mislaid	йўқотмоқ
				затерять
119. mislead	misled	misled	чалғитмоқ	вводить
				в заблуждение
120. misread	misread	misread	нотўғри ўқимоқ	неправильно
				читать
121. misspell	misspelled	misspelled	хато билан ёзмоқ	писать с
	misspelt	misspelt		ошибками
122. mistake	mistook	mistaken	янглишмоқ	заблуждаться
123. misunderstand	misunderstood	нотўғри тушунмоқ		неправильно понять
124. mow	mowed	mown	ўрмоқ	косить
		mowed		
125. outbid	outbid	outbid	баланд нархни	предлагать
			таклиф қилмоқ	высокую цену
126. outdo	outdid	outdone	ўтиб(ошиб) кетмоқ	превзойти
127. outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	ўсиб кетмоқ	перерасти
128. outride	outrode	outridden	ўзиб кетмоқ	перегнать
129. outrun	outrun	outrun	қувиб ўтмоқ	обогнать
130. outshine	outshone	outshone	пана қилмоқ, тўсмоқ	затмить
131. overbear	overbore	overborne	устун чиқмоқ	превосходить

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[www.oxfordexpress.com](http://www.oxfordexpress.com)

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