

Jo'raeva M.U., Mazentseva E.A., Ataxanova D.N.

Handwritten:
1.2.11.12
mc-90

INGLIZ TILI

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi

Jo‘rayeva M.U., Mazentseva E.A., Ataxanova D.N.

Ingliz tili

**Oliy va o‘rta maxsus o‘quv yurtlari nofilologik bakalavriyat yo‘nalishi
talabalari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma**

TOSHKENT - 2008

Jo'raeva M. U.

Inglis tili: Oliy o'quv yurti talabalari uchun o'quv qo'li/ M. U. Jo'raeva, E. A. Mazentseva, D. N. Ataxonova; O'zR oliy va o'rta-maxsus ta'lim vazirligi.- Toshkent: Yangiyul poligraph service, 2008. - 192 b.

I. Mazentseva E. A. II. Ataxonova D. N.

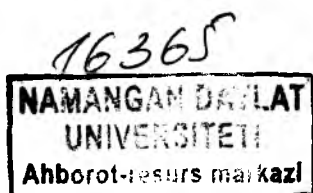
BBK 81.2 АНГЛ-923

Taqrizchilar: TAQI, «O'zbek va xorijiy tillar»
kafedrası dotsenti Shayxova M.X.
TDTU, katta o'qituvchi Abramova L.P.

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma Oliy va o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlari nofilologik bakalvr yo'nalishi talabalari uchun yangi dasturlar va Davlat ta'lim standartlariga muvofiq yozilgan.

Ushbu qo'llanmadan maqsad, talabalar nutq malakalarini oshirish, ularda bilim va ko'nikmalarni chuqur rivojlantirishdir.

Talabalar bilimlarini kasblariga tadbiq eta olishi hamda mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda ushbu qo'llanma samarali yordam beradi.



ISBN 978-9943-309-69-2

© Jo'rayeva M.U. Mazentseva E.A., Ataxonova D.N., 2008
© «Yangiyil Poligraph Service», 2008

Soʻz boshi

Mazkur oʻquv qoʻllanma Oily oʻquv yurtlari uchun chiqarilgan dastur asosida hamda hozirgi zamon talablari asosida yaratilgan.

Oʻquv qoʻllanma ingliz tili oʻrganishni davom ettirayotgan, yaʼni boshlangʻich bilimga ega boʻlgan Oliy oʻquv yurtlari nofilologik bakalavr yoʻnalish talabalari uchun moʻljallangan.

Ingliz tilini oʻrganuvchi kurslarda ham ushbu qoʻllanmadan foydalanish mumkin.

Oquv qoʻllanma 16 dars, qoʻshimcha oʻqish uchun matnlar, matnlar yuzasidan berilgan lugʻat, sinov (test) mashqlari, fonetikaga oid koʻrsatmalar va notoʻgʻri feʼllar jadvalidan iborat. Oʻquv qoʻllanma 72 soatlik mashgʻulotlar uchun moʻljallangan. Har bir dars quyidagi boʻlimlardan tashkil topgan:

1. Fonetik mashqlar.

Ushbu boʻlimda ingliz tili fonetikasi qoidalari asosida mashqlar keltirilgan.

2. Ogʻzaki nutqni shakllantirish uchun savol-javoblar.

Ogʻzaki nutq malakalarini oʻstirish maqsadida kundalik hayotimizga oid boʻlgan turli savollar berilgan. Savollar dars uchun berilgan grammatik qoidalarni mustahkamlashda yordam beradi.

3. Grammatikaga oid qoidalar, jadvallar, mashqlar.

Har bir darsda grammatik qoidalarni mustahkamlash uchun grammatik jadvallar va mashqlar keltirilgan.

4. Turli xil mavzularda matnlar, savol-javoblar, leksik mashqlar.

Yuqorida keltirilgan grammatik qoidalarni inobatga olgan holda matnlar uchun savol-javoblar hamda leksik mashqlar berilgan.

5. Ogʻzaki nutqni oʻstirish, fikrlash qobiliyatini kengaytirish maqsadida turli xil hazillar, maqollar va kundalik hayotda ishlatiladigan iboralar berilgan.

Oʻquv qoʻllanmaning soʻnggi qismida qoʻshimcha oʻqish uchun matnlar berilgan. Ushbu matnlardan talabalarning mustaqil shugʻullanishlari, bahs va suhbat mavzulari sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

Oʻtilgan grammatik, leksik qoidalarni, matnlarni mustahkamlash uchun sinov (test) mashqlari keltirilgan boʻlib, nazorat ishlarida qoʻllash uchun moʻljallangan.

Ilova tarzida lugʻat va notoʻgʻri feʼllar jadvali hamda fonetikaga oid jadvallar qoʻshimcha sifatida keltirilgan.

Lesson 1 (The First Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ɔ] : want

[ɔ:] : all, war, tall

[ɔ:] : first, surname, word, nurse, turn.

[ɑ:] : large, father

[ʌ] : mother, brother

[ə:] : sister, mother, brother, father

[dʒ] : soldier, regiment, engineer

[ei] : grey, say

[u] : good, mood

[eə] : parents

[au] : about

Answer the questions:

1. Who is on duty today?
2. Who is absent?
3. What day is today?
4. What date is it today? Are you ready for the lesson?

Grammar: Present Simple Tense

Oddiy hozirgi zamon

Qo'llanilishi: odatda sodir bo'ladigan, ya'ni takrorlanib turadigan ish - harakatni bildiradi. **Every, usually, always** so'zlari bilan ishlatiladi.

- Xususiyatlari:**
- a) fe'lining "to" yuklamasisiz I shakli;
 - b) "-s", "-es" qo'shimchasining III shaxsda, birlikda ishlatilishi;
 - c) so'roq va bo'lishsiz formada **do (does)** yordamchi fe'lining ishlatilishi.

Positive and negative forms

Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz (inkor) formalar

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't	

Question forms

So'roq formalar

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Do you like Peter? Does she speak French?	Yes, I do./No, I don't. Yes, she does./No, she doesn't
--	---

Exercise-1 Which of these sentences are in the Present Simple Tense.

1. He went there yesterday.
2. We live in Tashkent.
3. She likes to go to the theatre.
4. Do you study at school?
5. My father works at a factory.
6. My sister does not work.

Exercise-2 Use the words to write a sentence with *is* or *are*.

1. He / late He is late.
2. It / new _____
3. They / famous _____
4. You / late _____
5. They / sisters _____

Exercise-3 Write a question with *is* or *are*.

1. The cats / big Are the cats big?
2. Kate / a writer _____
3. Jane / famous _____
4. Mark / from London _____
5. Ben and Fred / from Canada _____

Exercise-4 One word in each list does not go with others. Underline it.

1. Clock | shoe | blouse | dress
2. Hamburger | salad | dress | steak
3. Radio | television | clock | sandwich
4. Morning | afternoon | lunch | evening
5. Pretty | beautiful | awful | nice.

Articles – a, the
Artikllar – a, the

Noaniq artikl *a, an* birlikda, sanaladigan otlar oldidan qo'llaniladi. Birinchi marotaba so'z hamda fikr yuritilayotganligini anglatadi.

We have a cat and a dog.
There is a supermarket in Navoi street.

Aniq artikl *the* birlikda va ko'plikda, sanaladigan hamda sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan qo'llaniladi. Bunda, asosan, so'zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun ma'lum bo'lgan predmet, shaxs, voqea haqida fikr bildiriladi.

We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy.
I'm going to the supermarket. Do you want anything? (We know which supermarket).

Indefinite article
Noaniq artikl

Noaniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda qo'llaniladi:

- a) Kasbga oid otlar oldidan:
I'm a teacher. She is an architect.
- b) His-hayajonli gaplarda: what+a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!
- c) Sanoqli birikmalarda:
A pair, a little, a couple of, a few.

Definite article
Aniq artikl

Aniq artikl quyidagi holatlarda qo'llaniladi:

- 1. Dengiz, daryo, mehmonhona, teatr, muzey, ro'znoma nomlari oldidan:

The Atlantic	The British Museum
The Times	The Thames

- 2. Dunyoda yagona bo'lgan jismlar:

The Sun	The Queen
The Moon	The Government
The Earth	

- 3. Sifatning orttirma darajasida:

He is the richest man in the world.
Jane's the oldest in the class.

No article

Artikl qo'llanilmaydigan hollatlar

Ko'plikda va sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan, qachonki predmet, jism haqida umumiy fikr yuritilganda:

I like potatoes.
Milk is good for you.

Mamlakat, shahar, kocha, til, jurnal, ovqat, aeroport, stansiya va tog' nomlari oldidan:

I live in Navoi Street.
He lives in London.

Ba'zi bir joylar va transport turlari oldidan:

At home in/to bed at/to work at/to school/university
By bus by plane by car by train on foot

She goes to work by bus.
I was at home yesterday evening.

His-hayajon gaplarda, ya'ni: *what+an uncount noun*.

What a beautiful weather!
What a loud music!

Eslatma: *go home* iborasida artikl ham, predlog ham qo'llanilmaydi.
I went home early.

Exercise-5 Find one mistake in each sentence.

1. He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 am.
2. The Love is more important than money.
3. I come to the school by bus.
4. I'm reading one good book at the moment.
5. "Where's Jack?" "In a kitchen".
6. I live in centre of town near hospital.
7. My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
8. I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.

Exercise-6. Complete the sentences with *a/an, the* or nothing.

I have two children. ____ boy and ____ girl. ____ boy is twenty-two and ____ girl is nineteen.

Mike is ____ soldier in ____ Army and Jane is at ____ university.

My wife goes to ____ work by ____ train. She's ____ accountant.

I don't have ____ job. I stay at ____ home and look after ____ children.

What ____ lovely day! Why don't we go for ____ picnic to ____ park?

"What did you have for ____ lunch?" "Just ____ sandwich."

Text: My Family

I am Karim Salimov. Karim is my first name. And Salimov is my surname. I want to tell you about my family. Our family is large: a father, a mother, a sister, a brother and grandparents. My grandparents live with us. There are seven of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My father is an engineer. He is an experienced engineer. He reads a lot. His hobby is reading.

My mother is a doctor. She works in a hospital. She likes her profession and reads a lot of books on medicine.

My grandpa is a pensioner. My granny is a pensioner too. Grandparents often tell us about their childhood and some interesting stories.

Lola is my sister. She is seventeen. She is a full-time student. She is in the first-year. Lola likes to dance.

My brother is a school boy. He is ten. He wants to become an engineer.

I am twenty. I am a student. I am a full-time student and study at the Architectural Building Institute. I am in the second-year.

Questions you must answer:

Name? Age? Birthday? Where do you live now?

Where have you lived before? Why have you moved to this place?

Father's occupation? Mother's occupation? Brothers and sisters?

What subjects do you like? Why?

What subjects don't you like? Why?

Have you got any hobbies?

How much time do you spend on your hobbies?

Exercise-7 Write about your family.

Exercise-8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs.

1. I am ... the first year.
2. Tell me .../your family.
3. He works ... a plant.
4. He comes ... home late.

Exercise-9. Choose the correct pronouns.

1. She likes (his, her) profession.
2. He often tells (we, us) about the war.
3. We help (she, her) with house work.
4. She combines (his, her) work with study.
5. She speaks English to (me, I) and (I, me) speak English to (her, she).

Exercise-10. Supply the correct tense-forms.

1. He often (sing) songs.
2. I (to play) the guitar.
3. I (to want) to be an engineer.

Exercise-11. Put the words in the correct order.

1. cinema/you/to/often/go/the/do?
2. meat/never/eat/because/don't/I/it/like/
3. listen/evening/the/to/parents/radio/the/my/always/in.
4. holiday/ how/do/have/often/a/you?
5. sometimes/restaurant/we/Japanese/go/a/to.
6. for/late/never/am/school/I.

Exercise-12. Correct the sentences.

1. The sun rises in the west.
The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.
2. The sun shines at night. _____
3. In Britain people drive on the right.
4. Kangaroos come from Canada.
_____.

Proverb

Speak when you are spoken to;
Come when you are called.

This is said to children to teach them not to speak till they are asked, and not to come till they are wanted.

What can you discuss together with your parents?

What kind of people can ask you to visit them?

A Joke

“Mummy, I’ve got a stomach“, complains six-year-old Mary. “That’s because your stomach is empty“, answers her mother. “You had practically no lunch today. You would feel much better if you had something in it.” In the evening Father comes home from his office and complains of a headache.

“That’s because your head is empty,” said little Mary, “You would feel much better if you had something in it.”

Everyday English

I fully agree. You are wrong. Really?	Men to‘liq qo‘shilaman Sen nohaqsan. Nahotki? Rostdanmi?
---	--

Lesson 2 (The Second Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[k]: black, thick

[n]: knit, knife, knight, knell, knock

[l]: till, knell, all

[ð]: that, weather, father

[s]: less, kiss, mess

[z]: easy, busy

Answer the questions:

1. Who is on duty today?
2. Who is late today?
3. What are you doing now?
4. What language are you studying?
5. Are you fond of English?
6. What year student are you?
7. How many students are there in your group?

Grammar: There is / are birikmasi

Qo'llanilishi: biror bir predmet yoki predmetlarning aniq o'rin-joyini ko'rsatib keladi. O'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda, gap o'rin holiday boshlanadi.

There's a boy in the room.

There are some desks and chairs in the classroom.

Xususiyatlari: There is/are brikimasining birlik va ko'plik formasi mavjud. Zamonlarni ifodalashda "to be" fe'lining mos shakllari qo'llaniladi.

There is a book on the desk.

There was a girl in the room.

There will be a concert after the meeting.

	There	is	a pen	on the table.	
		are	pens		
Are	there		pens	on the table?	Yes, there is / are No, there isn't / aren't
Is			a pen		
	There	is	no	pen	on the table.
		are			

Exercise 1 Translate into Uzbek.

There are many things on the table. There are books on the table. There are pencils on the table. Two pencils are green. How many pencils are there on the table? There are ten pencils on the table. Is there a bag on the table?

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

Exercise 2 Answer the questions according to the model.

How many English magazines are there on her desk ? (4)

There are four magazines on her desk.

1. How many students are there in the room? (12)
2. How many sounds are there in the word "woman"? (5)
3. How many bedrooms are there in your flat? (3)
4. How many forks and knives are there on the table? (6)
5. How many sisters have you? (2)
6. How many friends have you? (10)
7. How many English books have you? (4)

Numerals Sonlar

Cardinal numerals

Sanoq sonlar

- 1 - one
- 2 - two
- 3 - three
- 4 - four
- 5 - five
- 6 - six
- 7 - seven
- 8 - eight
- 9 - nine
- 10 - ten
- 11 - eleven
- 12 - twelve
- 13 - thirteen
- 14 - fourteen
- 15 - fifteen
- 16 - sixteen
- 17 - seventeen

Ordinal numerals

Tartib sonlar

- the first
- the second
- the third
- the fourth
- the fifth
- the sixth
- the seventh
- the eighth
- the ninth
- the tenth
- the eleventh
- the twelfth
- the thirteenth
- the fourteenth
- the fifteenth
- the sixteenth
- the seventeenth

18 – eighteen	the eighteenth
19 – nineteen	the nineteenth
20 – twenty	the twentieth
21 – twenty one	the twenty first
22 – twenty two	the twenty second
30 – thirty	the thirtieth
90 – ninety	the ninetieth
100 – hundred	the hundredth

Sanoq sonlar uy, xonadon, avtobus raqamlari, kiyim-kechak o'lchamlarini belgilashda ishlatiladi:

Room 12

Bus 78

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.... – are odd numbers (toq sonlar)

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12... – are even numbers (juft sonlar)

379 = three hundred and seventy nine

4,526 = four thousand, five hundred and twenty six

280,000 = two hundred and eighty thousand

3,560,000 = three million five hundred and sixty thousand

7,000,000,000 = seven billion

Hundred, thousand, million va billion sonlaridan so'ng ko'plik qo'shimchasi "s" qo'shilmaydi. Thousands of people, millions of insects va hokozalarda ko'plik qo'shimchasi "s" qo'llaniladi.

Tartib sonlar oxirida – "th" birikmasi qo'shiladi hamda aniq artikl "the" bilan qo'llaniladi. Faqatgina:

one – the first

two - the second

three – the third

Tartib sonlar sanalarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi, biroq yozilishi va o'qilishi turlicha.

Yozuvda:

4 May (yoki 4 th May), biroq o'qilishi the fourth of May yoki May the fourth.

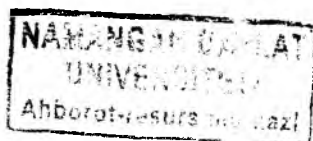
1991 = nineteen ninety one

1907 = nineteen hundred and seven yoki nineteen o seven.

Kasrlar va o'nliklar

1/4 = one and a quarter

1/2 = one and a half



1 s = one and three quarters

1.25 = one point two five

1.5 = one point five

1.44 = one point four four

Foizlar

53% = fifty three percent

15% = fifteen percent

50% = dan ortiq bo'lganda – majority

50% = dan kam bo'lganda – minority

Arifmetik amallar

+ = addition $6 + 4 = 10$ (six plus/and four equals/is ten)

- = subtraction $6 - 4 = 2$ (six minus four equals/is two)

x = multiplication $6 \times 4 = 24$ (six times/multiplied by four equals/is twenty four)

: = division $4 : 2 = 2$ (four divided by two equals/is two)

0 raqamining turlicha ifodalanishi:

401 427 = four ou one four two seven (Am.E. zero)

Arifmetik amallar: 0.9 = nought point nine

7.03 = seven point ou three.

harorat: 15 degrees = fifteen degrees below zero/minus ten degrees.

football: 3 – 0 = three nil

tennis: 20 – 0 = twenty nil.

Exercise – 3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. My birthday is in twenty-three April.
2. The phone number is one two three, four five nought.
3. We arrived on the seventh October.
4. He got thirty from thirty six in his test.
5. After the game I heard the crowd was over twenty thousands.

Exercise – 4 Write answers to these problems.

1. 65 divided by 13 is _____.

2. Add 10 and 6, multiply by 8, then subtract 40 and divide by 11, what have you got left?
3. 23 and 36 is _____.
4. 24 times 8 is _____.
5. 80 minus 20 is _____.
6. Divide 33 by 11 multiply by 7, add 10, and subtract 16. What number is left?

Exercise – 5. Answer these questions. Write your answers in words.

1. When were you born?
2. How much do you weigh?
3. What is the number of the flat or house where you live?
4. Is that an odd or an even number?
5. What is the approximate population of your town?
6. What is the approximate population of your country?
7. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person?
8. How many kilometers are there in a mile?

Text:

Uzbekistan (part 1)

The Republic of Uzbekistan occupies the territory of 447,4 thousand square kilometers and is situated in Central Asia. It borders on Kirghizia in the north – east, on Kazakhstan – in the north and north – west, on Turkmenistan – in the south – west, on Tajikistan – in the south – east. In the south it borders on Afghanistan.



The territory of the country has a general inclination from south – east to north – west. In the south – west it is washed by the Aral Sea. The relief of the surface is divided into two unequal parts. The greater north — western part is a flat country and the smaller south — eastern part – foot-hills and mountains. The plains of Uzbekistan include a greater part of the Kyzylkum desert, the plain of the Amy-Darya River, the delta of the Zerafshan and Kashkadarya, and the southeastern part of the Usturt plateau.

On the whole, the climate of Uzbekistan is continental with a long dry and hot summer, cool moist autumn and a rather cold winter with little snow, as a rule. Winter lasts in the south of Uzbekistan about 1,5-2 months and in the Far North of the country (Usturt)- about 5 months.

Uzbekistan belongs to the area with small amount of precipitation and here the agriculture is possible only using artificial irrigation.

The aboriginal populations of the Republic of Uzbekistan are Uzbeks – Turkic – speaking people of ancient culture. They live very compactly mostly in the eastern and central parts of the country. Only 15,3 % of the

Uzbeks live beyond their native land. In the north-west of the republic there live Karakalpaks.

In Uzbekistan there are also other Turkic-speaking peoples, such as Kazakhs, Turkmen and Kirghiz, mainly on the borders of the corresponding states. In Samarkand and Bukhara regions of Uzbekistan there are lots of people speaking Persian (Tajiks, Bukhara Jews). In big cities and workers' settlements there live 50 % and more Russian- speaking people – Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, link between the native people and representatives of the European population who live here comparatively not for a long time and whose ancestors appeared in the country at the end of the 19th century.

The Uzbek population makes up the majority (71,4 %) of Uzbekistan; it has rich culture and traditions.

The archaeologists' researches testify to the fact that during a very long period of time there had not been any complete replacement of the population, religions changed, the language had also some changes, but the cultural traditions remained without any change.

Exercise – 6. Translate into Uzbek.

1) The occupied territory; developing industry and agriculture; highly developed industry; supplying industry with modern machinery; cities connected by railroads.

2) Answer the questions:

1. What is the area of Uzbekistan?
2. How many countries does it border on?
3. What mineral resources have we?
4. Is it a multinational country?
5. Where does Uzbekistan lie?
6. What can you say about the climate of our country?
7. What parts of the country are covered with mountains?
8. What are the names of the largest rivers?
9. What are all nationalities of our country proud of?

Exercise – 7. Speak about your native town.

1. What is your region called?
2. What do you know about the capital of your region (territory, autonomous area).
3. How does your region differ from other parts of our republic?
4. What is produced in your region?

Discussion

1. Do you get many foreign tourists in your country?
2. What do they come to see? What do they come to do?
3. What are the most popular towns for them to visit?
4. Which countries do the tourists come from?

Proverb

Before you make a friend, eat a bushel of salt with him.

(You needn't eat much salt to become good friends but you must know your friend very well).

(What English and Uzbek proverbs about friendship do you remember?).

A Joke

I

Poet: I hope you have received the little volume of poems I sent you.

Lady: Oh, yes, I have – it is charming. I wonder where I have put it?

Her little son: Under the leg of the table, mum.... , to make it steady.

II

Conductor: Do you mind if I put your bag out of the way, sir? People coming in are falling over it.

Traveller: You leave it where it is. If nobody falls over it, I shall forget it's there.

Everyday English

As far as I know It is (just) the other way around. If I remember rightly....	Bilishimcha... . Aksincha. Agar xotiram pand bermasa.... .
---	--

Lesson 3 (The Third Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

- | ɔ: | or, short, morning, wall, forty
| ou | know, slow
| ɔ | want, watch, long, sorry
| i: | see, evening, eat, teacher, between
| u | look
| æ | hand, stand
| eɪ | face, eight, late, break
| ʌ | lunch, supper, just
| θ | three
| i: | minute
| aʊ | : hour
| aʊ | : round
| ɔ | : figure
| a: | : sharp, half, past, classroom, last
| aɪ | : night, nine, by, five

Answer the questions:

1. Are you ready for the lesson?
2. What is your homework for today?
3. Is the text difficult?
4. What didn't you understand in Lesson 2?
5. How many lessons (hours) have you today?
6. Have you got any questions?

Grammar: Interrogative sentences

So'roq gaplar

Present Simple Tense

Oddiy hozirgi zamon

Questions

So'roq so'zlar

General *Umumiy*

Special *Maxsus*

So'roq gapning hamma bo'laklariga beriladi va *Yes* (ha) yoki *No* (yo'q) javob bo'ladi.

So'roq gapning bir bo'lagiga beriladi. Bunda *Yes* (ha), *No* (yo'q) javob bo'lmay, balki to'liq javob lozim.

Question words

So'roq so'zlar

Who? (Kim?) Whom?(Kimga? Kim bilan?)

Whose? (Kimning?)

What? (Nima?)

What? (Qanday? Qanaqa?)

Where? (Qayerga?Qaerda?)

When? (Qachon?)

Why? (Nima uchun?)

How? (Qanday qilib? Qay holatda?)

How many? (Nechta?)

How much? (Qancha?)

How long? (Qancha vaqtda?)

General questions

Umumiy so'roq gaplar

Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol
	You	live		in Moscow.
Do	you	like	your profession?	
Does	he (she)	like	his (her) profession?	
Do	I	study	English?	

Special questions

Maxsus so'roq gaplar

So'roq so'zlar	Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol	
					o'rin	payt
		You	read	books	at home	in the evenings.
What	do	you	read	-	at home	in the evenings?
Where	do	you	read	books	-	in the evenings?
When	do	you	read	books	at home?	

Eslatma: Agar savol egaga yoki aniqlovchiga berilsa, so'roq so'z ega o'rnida keladi.

Yordamchi fe'l	Ega	Kesim	To'ldiruvchi	Hol	
				o'rin	payt
	He	reads	books	at home	in the evening.
—	Who	reads	books	at home	in the evening?
	We	live		in Tashkent.	
—	Who	lives		in Tashkent?	
	The book	is		on the table.	
—	What	is		on the table?	

Exercise-1. Find types of the Interrogative questions.

1. Do you like listening to music?
2. What sort of music do you like?
3. What are you wearing?
4. What is your friend wearing?
5. How often do you have English classes?

Exercise-2. Choose the correct sentence.

1. Where you go on holiday?
Where do you go on holiday?
2. Do you have any children?
Do you have got any children?
3. This is a great party. Eveyone is dancing.
This is a great party. Everyone dances.
4. I don't have a mobile phone.
I have no a mobile phone.
5. Jack's a policeman, but he doesn't wear a uniform.
Jack's a policeman, but he no wear a uniform.
6. "Where is Jose?" "He is sitting by the window"
"Where is Jose?" "He sits by the window".

Text:

Uzbekistan (part II)

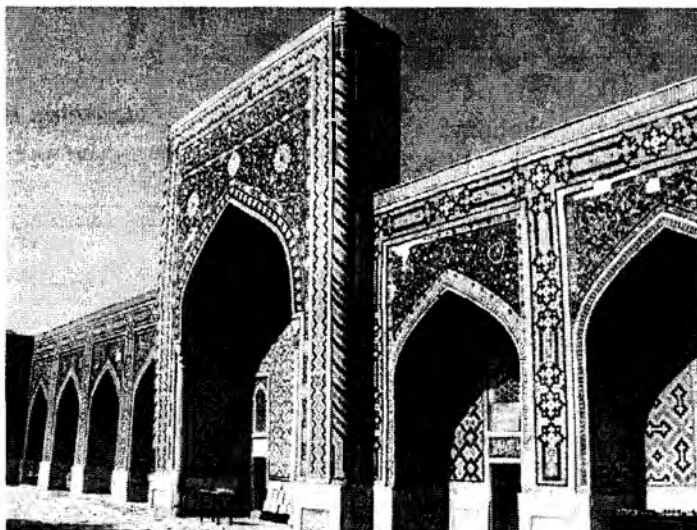
The Independence Day of Uzbekistan is the 1st of September. It was declared on August 31, in 1991 by our President.

Soon another important historical event took place: on March 2, 1992 the United Nations Organization approved the decision to list the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership and our country became a full member of this trustworthy organization of the world level.

The New Constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, in 1992.

The law on the state coat of arms of Uzbekistan was passed on July 2, 1992 at the 8th session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan. At the center is the Humo bird wings spread the symbol of happiness and freedom. At the top is the eightsided star symbolizing the sing of the establishment of the republic, with a half moon and Star inside. The sun represents the wish that our state's path is lit by a bright light. It reflects the unique nature and climate of the republic. The sheaf of wheat and the blossoming cotton symbolize the richness of our sunny land, famous around the world. They are tired by a strip that is three - coloured, similar to the flag, representing the solidarity of the people living here.

Nowadays Uzbekistan is looking like a big construction field, where new industrial enterprises, buildings of educational centres, large sport facilities and apartment houses are created, that are changing and improving the outlook of towns and regions and promote increase of the social economic and cultural level of life of the Uzbek people.



The people of Uzbekistan, who gave to the world such famous scientists and encyclopaedists, poets, writers, educators, military leaders, such as Al-Khorezmi, Abu Ali Ibn-Sino (Avicenna), Amir Temur (Temurlane), Imam Al-Buhari, Ahmad Fargoni, Behbudi, Chulpon, Fitrat and many others. There are two muslim holidays, Ramadan Khait and Kurban Khait. The dates of these holidays change every year. March 21 the spring festival of Navruz, which people celebrate with flowers, dancing, music and traditional food. Among the most important of the food is sumalak, a dish made from boiled wheat sprouts.

May 9 is a Victory Day, the anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. It is one of the greatest holidays, and all the countries which fought together against the fascists celebrate it. Nowadays, it is celebrated as the Memory Day. The Uzbek people go to the cemeteries to put flowers on to the graves in their honor.

Uzbekistan is directly and purposefully going forward on its own way of development that is thoroughly and basically thought over by the President of the Republic. World-wide reforms in industry, agriculture, construction, in all spheres of life of our multination state during the years of independence are being effected and will be effected for the noble goal itself-peace, prosperity and happy life.

Answer the questions:

1. What large cities and towns do you know?
2. What large industrial cities and towns can you name?
3. What mineral resources is our country rich in?
4. How many provinces has Uzbekistan?

Exercise – 3. Translate into Uzbek:

The occupied territory; occupying one-sixth of the territory; developing industry and agriculture; highly developed industry; supplying industry with modern machinery; our industry supplied by our plants; cities connected by airways; multinational country, the state coat of arms, eightsided star symbolizing.

Dialogues

Asking the way

I

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where Navoi Street is, please?

B: Take the second on the left and go straight on.

A: Is it far?

B: No, it's only about five minutes walk.

A: Thank you.

B: Not at all.

II

A: (car-driver to a passer -by): Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the station?

B: Turn round and turn left at the traffic-lights.

A: Will it take me long?

B: No, it's no distance at all.

A: Thank you.

B: That's OK.

Proverb

The more you live, the more you see. The more you see, the more you know.

Speak about the most important things, in your opinion, that you have seen and learned this year.

A Joke

The First Eight Lessons

A young man who wants to study English goes to an English teacher and asks him whether English is very difficult.

"No, it is not difficult", answers the teacher. "Only the first eight lessons are difficult".

"Then," says the young man, "I want to begin with lesson nine".

What is your own opinion of English as a subject? When do you think it is best of all to begin learning English?

Everyday English

I agree with you. I disagree with you. Are you sure? Is that so?	Fikringga qo'shilaman. Fikringga qo'shilmayman. Ishonching komilmi? Shundaymikin?
---	--

Lesson 4 (The Forth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ei] : day, shave, say, tape, play, mate

[ə:] : work, early, learn

[u:] : rule

[ɔ:] : up, brush, bus, discuss, club, much, come, must, other

[ʌ:] : morning, hall, performance, sport, volleyball, record, talk, or

[ɑ:] : bathroom, class, last, after, arm, master, heart, ask, answer

[ə] : sister, enter, master, player, teacher

[i:] : clean, teeth, leave, canteen, meeting, speak, teacher

[θ] : bath, teeth

[au] : count, how

[tʃ] : kitchen, lecture, watch

[æ] : tram, practice, family, stand

[ð] : together, with, other

[ə] : hair, there, prepare, chair

[u:] : group

[ou] : sofa, home

Answer the questions:

1. Are you ready for today?
2. How long did it take you to prepare your English?
3. Tell me what exercises you must do.
4. Tell me your address, please.
5. How many hours have you today?

Grammar: Present Continuous Tense

Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: ish-harakat hozirda davom etayotganligini anglatadi.

Yasalishi: a) to be + Participle I yoki to be + V1 + ing

b) inkor formada
to be+ not + Participle I

c) sezgi va hissiyotga oid bo'lgan fe'llar davomli zamonda ishlatilmaydi:
to know, to understand, to see, to hear, to love, to hate va boshqalar.

Example: I see many students now.
I hear his voice now.

Positive and negative forms

Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz (inkor) formalar

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question forms

So'roq formalar

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Are you going?	Yes, I am/No, I am not.
Is Ann working?	Yes, she is/No, she isn't.

Exercise-1. Choose the correct form of the verb.

- I go / am going to work now.
Goodbye!
- I read / am reading a book about astrology.
- I read/ am reading lots of books every year.
- We go/ are going to a party on Saturday.

5. Nurses look / are looking after people in hospital.
6. Annie comes / is coming from Ireland.
7. She comes / is coming for dinner this evening.
8. I speak / am speaking four languages.
9. Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

Exercise-2. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

For	at	in	to	with	of
-----	----	----	----	------	----

1. I'm waiting ___ the postman to arrive.
2. Look ___ that picture! Isn't it beautiful!
3. I'm looking ___ Mary. Is she here?
4. My brother works ___ IBM.
5. If you have a problem, ask ___ help.
6. Are you interested ___ history?
7. Did you know that Helen is getting married ___ James?
8. Can I speak ___ you for a minute?
9. I agree ___ you about most things, but not politics.
10. My children are afraid ___ dogs.
11. Are you good ___ tennis?
12. This guide book is full ___ useful information.

Exercise-3 Underline the correct verb form in the following sentences.

1. He speaks / is speaking French and German.
2. I don't understand. / I am not understanding.
3. Hurry up! I won't / 'm waiting.
4. What sports do you like / are you liking?
5. We come / 're coming to see you this weekend.
6. "What do you do / are you doing?"
"I write / 'm writing a postcard?"
7. Do Americans drive / Are Americans driving on the left?
8. "Do you enjoy / Are you enjoying the film?"
"Yes, I do / am."
9. "Does she need / Is she needing any help?"
"No, she doesn't / isn't".

Exercise-4. Organize these mixed up words into correct sentences.

1. brother often us Sunday visits on my.
2. me ever phones she hardly.
3. have leg my broken never I.

4. visit saw I hardly his him during.
5. get occasionally I early up.
6. always she Monday on early is work for a.

Adjectives

Sifatlar

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small big	cheaper smaller bigger	the cheapest the smallest the biggest
Adjectives that end in-y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	the funniest the earliest the heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	the most careful the most boring the most expensive the most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Far good bad	further better worse	the furthest the best the worst

Than – sifatning qiyosiy (comparative) darajasida qo‘llaniladi:
I’m older than Habiba.

Much – sifatning qiyosiy darajasida qo‘shimcha ma’no berish uchun qo‘llaniladi.
She is much more intelligent than Sarah.

The – sifatning orttirma darajasida qo‘llaniladi.

Exercise-5. Correct these sentences.

1. He’s more older than he looks.
2. Jessica’s as tall than her mother.
3. “What does New York like?” “It’s really exciting!”
4. Trains in London are more crowded that in Paris.
5. Oxford is one of oldest universities in Europe.
6. He isn’t as intelligent than his sister.
7. This is more hard than I expected.
8. Who is the most rich man in the world?
9. Everything is more cheap in my country.
10. Rome was hotter that I expected.

Text:**My Working Day**

On my working day, as a rule, I get up very early. I am getting up. I am doing my morning exercises. My sister Lola is entering my bedroom. I am taking a cold shower.

Lola is doing her bed. I am shaving. Lola is cleaning her teeth. Lola is brushing her hair. I am dressing. We are having our breakfast in the kitchen.

It is 8 o'clock. We are leaving. I go to my Institute by bus. Lola goes to technical college by tram.

Our classes begin at 9 o'clock and last till 4. Usually we have 3 or 4 classes. After two classes we have a break-time. I am going to the canteen. I want to have my lunch there.



I am in the reading-hall. I am preparing my lessons. I am reading, writing and counting. Today we have a meeting and must attend it. We shall discuss academic performance of our group and poor academic performance of some students.

Sometimes after my lessons I go to the sport club. I like volleyball very much. I usually come home at 7 p.m.

It is evening. I am sitting in the armchair and reading a book. All the members of our family are at home. They are sitting on the sofa and watching TV. It is 11 o'clock. I am going to bed.

Speaking of my working day I must say some speaking words how I master my English. I like English. At home I learn English dialogues by heart. I want to speak English well and to read English books in the original.

Our teacher of English says, that I am doing well in English. I like to prepare my English lessons with Rahim. Rahim is my bosom (best) friend. He is good at English and we try to speak English, when we go to the Institute we say what we are doing.

It **gives** us a good practice in English. Sometimes we tell each other **our life** stories in English.

Exercise-6. Answer the questions:

1. What time do you **get up** on your working day?
2. How many **lectures have** you?
3. When are the **lessons over**?
4. What time do you come home from the Institute?
5. How much of free time do you have? What do you like to do in your free time?
6. When and where do you converse with your friends? Of course, you are ready to converse on an interesting subject. What are you interested in? What do you converse with your friends about?
7. What kind of useful information do you get from TV and radio programmes?

Exercise-7. Read the dialogues and act out them.

1

- A: What are you doing?
B: I am writing.
A: What are you writing?
B: I am writing a letter.
A: What letter are you writing?
B: I am writing a letter to my sister.

2

- A: What are you doing?
B: I am reading.
A: What are you reading?
B: I am reading a story.
A: What story are you reading?
B: I am reading a story about students' life.

3

- A: What are you doing here?
B: I'm taking a book from the shelf.
A: What book are you taking?
B: I'm taking an English book.
A: Are you taking it home?
B: No, I am not. I'll read it here.

Exercise-8. Translate into English.

Lola odatda ertalab soat 6.30 da uyg'onadi va yuvinadi. So'ng nonushta qiladi va o'qishga ketadi. Institutga borish uchun unga 1 soat vaqt ketadi. U hozir ingliz tili darsida. Lola o'qituvchining savollariga javob berayapti. U ingliz tilida yaxshi gapirayapti. O'qituvchi unga a'lo baho qo'yayapti.

U odatda soat 5 da uyga qaytadi. Kechqurunlari uy vazifasini tayorlaydi, TV ko'rsatuvlarini tomosha qiladi yoki musiqa tinglaydi. Soat 10 da uxlashga yotadi.

Exercise-9. Make up situations using the verbs given below.

My friend's Day: to wake up, to get up, to have a shower, to have breakfast, to leave home for study (Institute), to have classes, to come back, to go for a walk, to do one's homework (to watch TV, to read books, to listen to music), to go to bed.

Proverb

He who makes no mistakes makes nothing.

(This proverb does not say that you can make a lot of mistakes. It says that there may be mistakes in your work. What can you do without mistakes?)

A Joke

A farmer comes to a town for the first time. He wants to see it. He stops at a hotel and asks the clerk about hours for meals.

"Breakfast is from 7 to 12 o'clock, lunch is from 12 to 3, dinner is from 5 to 7 and supper is from 7 to 9", answered the clerk. "Oh, my god", cried the farmer. You eat here the whole day, don't you? But I want to see the town. I don't want to stay at your hotel. I want to go to another one."

Everyday English

I quite agree here. I differ from you. I suppose so.	Men bunga qo'shilaman. Mening fikrim o'zgacha. Men shunday, deb taxmin qilaman (o'ylayman).
--	--

Lesson 5 (The Fifth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

- [au]: how, out, now, ground, underground
[ɔ:]: hall, tall, floor, corner
[ju:]: new, you
[a:]: rather, half
[ʌ]: comfortable, bus, run, must, love, come
[ə]: centre, rather, corner
[æ]: thank, flat, can
[ð]: rather
[ə]: suburb
[k]: technical
[ai]: kind, mind
[θ]: thank, three, third, seventh

Answer the questions:

1. Who is absent today and why?
2. Who was late for the lessons yesterday?
3. Where do you live?
4. How do you get to the Institute (lyceum, college?)

Grammar: Past Simple Tense *Oddiy o'tgan zamon*

Qo'llanilishi: ish-harakatning o'tgan zamonda bo'lib o'tganligini anglatadi. Odatda quyidagi payt holini anglatuvchi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: **yesterday**- kecha, **last week** – o'tgan hafta (da), **last month** – o'tgan oy (da), **a year ago** – bir yil avval.

Yasalishi: fe'llarning II shakli.

Positive form

Bo'lishli forma

We You They He She It	finished arrived went	yesterday.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------

Negative form

Bo'lishsiz (inkor) forma

I He/She/It We You They	didn't	finish arrive go	yesterday.
-------------------------------------	--------	------------------------	------------

Question forms

So‘roq formalar

When did	you they he/she/it	arrive?
----------	--------------------------	---------

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Did you go to work yesterday? Did it rain last night?	Yes, I did/ No, I didn't Yes; It did/No, it didn't
--	---

“Some, any, no” olmoshlari

Some olmoshi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

- bo‘lishli gaplarda: *I put some sugar into tea.*
- so‘roq gaplarda, agar iltimos va taklifni anglatib kelsa:
Can I have some tea?

Any olmoshi quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

- so‘roq gaplarda: *Are there any books on the table?*
- bo‘lishsiz gaplarda: *There are not any books on the table.*
- bo‘lishli gaplarda, agar “xohlagan, istalgan” ma’nosini anglatssa:
Any student must do it.

No olmoshi quyidagi holatda ishlatiladi:

bo‘lishsiz gaplarda inkor ma’nosini anglatib keladi:
There are no books on the table.

Some, any, no gumon olmoshlarining birikmalari

<i>Some</i>		<i>Something</i>	nimadir, allanarsa, biror narsa hech narsa
	<i>thing</i>	<i>Anything</i>	
		<i>Nothing</i>	
<i>Any</i>		<i>somebody</i>	birov, kimdir, allakim
	<i>body</i>	<i>anybody</i>	
<i>No</i>		<i>nobody</i>	hechkim
	<i>where</i>	<i>somewhere</i>	biror yerda, biror joyda
	<i>anywhere</i>		
		<i>nowhere</i>	hech yerda, hech joyda

Exercise-1. Correct the sentences.

Example: Shakespeare wrote stories.

He wrote plays.

1. Christopher Columbus discovered India.

2. Beethoven came from France.

3. Leonardo Da Vinci lived in Mexico.

4. The Americans landed on the moon in the 19th century.

5. The Buddha came from Australia.

Exercise-2. Complete the sentences and write the questions.

Example: I went to the States in 19__.

When did you go to the States?

1. I went to _____ for my last holiday.

Where _____?

2. We stayed in _____.

Where _____?

3. We stayed there for ____ weeks.

How long _____?

4. We had _____ weather.

Did _____ good weather?

5. We travelled round by _____.

How _____?

6. We had _____ food.

Did _____ good food?

Exercise-3 Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful!
Sometimes no word is necessary.

Ago	last	in	for	at	when	on
-----	------	----	-----	----	------	----

Example: I arrived home at six o'clock last night.

I saw Jane — yesterday.

1. I was born in Africa _____ 1970.
2. My parents moved back to England _____ I was five.
3. We lived in Chicago _____ three years.
4. I left college three years _____.
5. I found a flat on my own _____ last year.
6. I usually go home _____ the weekend.
7. I didn't go home _____ weekend because some friends came to stay.
8. They arrived _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
9. _____ Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
10. _____ we got home we listened to some music.
11. We got up late _____ Sunday morning.
12. _____ the afternoon we went for a walk.
13. I bought a car a few weeks _____.
14. I had an accident _____ last night.
15. It happened _____ seven o'clock _____ the evening.

Exercise-4 Complete the sentence with the correct word.

Some		thing
Any		one/body
Every	+	where
No		

1. I was in a great party. _____ loved it.
2. I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
3. "Did you buy _____ at the shops?"
"No, _____. I didn't have any money."
4. I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
5. "I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me."
"I know _____ who loves you. Me"
6. "Let's go _____ hot for our holidays".
"But we can't go _____ that's too expensive".
7. "Ouch! There is _____ in my eye!"
"Let me look. No I can't see _____."

Exercise-5. Complete the sentences with some or any.

1. Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
2. We don't need _____ olive oil.

3. Here are _____ letters for you.
4. I need _____ money.
5. Is there _____ petrol in the car?
6. I bought _____ fruit, but they didn't have _____ vegetables.
7. I saw _____ change on the table a minute ago.
8. I need _____ help with my homework. Are you free?

Expression of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

Sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar

count nouns	uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

Much and many

How much money have you got? There isn't much milk left.
How many people were at the party? I didn't take many photos on holiday

Text:

Choosing a Profession

Sometimes it is difficult to give a definite answer because there are very many trades and professions which are important and useful. There are always some boys and girls who know very early what trade or profes-





sion, they will take up. Others are ready to enter a profession in which they can be of help to other people but they have not yet decided which profession to choose.

In our country young people have every chance to choose a job for which he or she may be well suited. There are very many different kinds of jobs, but it is not difficult to find out about any one of them. This may be done by going to a public library and reading special literature; also by talking to older people who are occupied in that particular kind of work. They can help you to find out if you will be able to do that kind of work well, and tell you what there may be for you in the future.

If a school-leaver wants to get a higher education the best road to it is through practical work. You will have time to think about your future if you do that and then, if you decide to go to an Institute, you will already know life better.

But whatever profession you choose you must be sure that the work you do will be useful to our country.

Most people believe that education is important and should help young people to improve their lives and prepare for the future.

And what about the future? First of all you will have to take exams. Of course, everybody wants to do well in the exams and receive excellent marks. To pass an exam well you must know both what you learned earlier, and what you have learned this year.

Discuss and answer the questions:

1. There are, of course, people for whose work you have great respect. Who are they and what is their work?
2. Some school students think that real life is very far in the future.

They think that what they are doing now is only a preparation for life. What can you do now as active members of society?

3. Do you think an educated person should know more than his profession requires?
4. What about his knowledge of literature, art, foreign languages? Is that part of modern education?

Exercise-6 Put the sentences in the correct order.

1. I didn't feel very well.
2. She took my temperature and examined me.
3. After a few days, I started to feel better.
4. I went to the surgery and saw the doctor.
5. I went to the chemist's, paid for the prescription, and got some antibiotics.
6. I phoned the doctor's surgery and made an appointment.
7. She told me I had an infection.
8. I explained what was wrong.
9. She gave me a prescription.

Exercise-7 Match a noun in A with a verb in B and a line in C to make general statements.

A	B	C
Cows	comes	oil and petrol
Leaves	like	from grapes
Wood	fall off	grass
Cats	is	in trees
Wine	go	full of vitamins
Birds	live	to school until they're 16
Children	eat	trees in autumn
Cars	floats	eating fish
Fruit	need	on water

Proverb

No living man all things can.

(Do you think that this proverb is correct? Do you know people who can do a lot of things? Speak about them).

A Joke

The Indian and Two Travellers

Two men were travelling in a very wild part of America. They saw no modern houses and no traces of civilization for many days. What they saw

were only a few nuts made of wood or tents where Indians lived.

One day they met an old Indian who did not work but trapped animals and ate them as his food. He was very clever, and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it and many other things. He could also speak English quite well.

“Can you tell us what the weather will be like during the next few days?” one of the two travellers asked him.

“Oh, yes,” he said. “Rain is coming, and wind. Then there will be snow for a day or two but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine.”

“These old Indians seem to know more about Nature than we with all our science,” said the man to his friend. Then he turned to the old Indian. “Tell me,” said man, “how do you know all that?” the Indian answered: “I heard it on the radio”.

Everyday English

That's right. You are mistaken. I see.	To'g'ri (rost). Siz adashayapsiz. Aniq, ravshan.
--	--

Lesson 6 (The sixth lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ɔ]: what, want, fond, shop, offer

[a:]: ask, answer, part

[ʃn]: profession, electrician, vocational, education

[ɔ]: also, all, important, shorter

[ai]: right, quite, high, either

[ʌ]: brother, but, compulsory, study, other, country

[ə:]: nurse, turner, learn, worker

[kw]: quite, question

[tʃ]: choice, choose

[u:]: choose

[θ]: thousand, thing

[au]: now, thousand

[ju:]: computer

[ð]: other, either

Answer the questions:

1. When did you finish secondary school?
2. Where do you study now?
3. What year are you in?
4. What faculty do you study at?
5. What is your future speciality?
6. Do you like your speciality?

Grammar: Past Continuous Tense

O'tgan zamon davom fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Ish-harakat o'tgan zamonda, ma'lum bir davr mobaynida davom etganligini bildiradi.

Xususiyatlari: aniq vaqt (davr) ko'rsatiladi.

Example: When the phone rang, I was having a bath.

At 7.00 this morning, I was having breakfast.

Positive and negative forms. Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz (inkor) formalar.

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Question forms

So'roq formalar

What	was	I he/she/It	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Were you working yesterday? Was she studying when you arrived?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. Yes, she was./No, she wasn't.
---	--

Prepositions: *in. at. on* for time.

1. We use at for times and certain expressions.

At predlogi aniq vaqt uchun ishlatiladi:

At 8.00

At lunchtime

At the moment

At Christmas

at midnight

at the weekend

at the same time

at the age of 9.

2. We use on for days and dates.

On predlogi kun nomlari hamda sanalar bilan:

On Friday

On the 12th of September

on Friday morning

on Saturday evening

3. We use in for longer periods such as months, years, seasons.

In predlogi uzoq vaqt, yani oylar, yillar, fasllar uchun:

In April in 1965
In summer in the nineteenth century
At night but in the evening / afternoon.
I'll see you in the morning.
But: I'll see you tomorrow morning.

4. There is no preposition before last, next, this
Last, next, this dan oldin predlog ishlatilmaydi.

What did you do last night?
I'll see you next week.

Exercise - 1 Put *in, at, on* or nothing into each gap.

1. "What did you do ____ the weekend?"
" ____ Friday evening we went to a party. We slept in late ____ Saturday morning, and then ____ the afternoon we went shopping. ____ 7.00 some friends came round for a drink. We didn't do anything ____ Sunday. What about you?"
2. The weather in England is unreliable. ____ summer it can be hot, but it often rains ____ April and June. ____ last year the summer was awful. The best English weather is ____ spring and autumn.
3. I learned to drive ____ 1990 ____ the age of 18. My brother learned ____ the same time as me, but I passed first.
4. I phoned you ____ last week ____ Thursday maybe ____ the afternoon ____ about 3.00.
5. I saw Mary ____ the party.

Exercise-2 Underline the correct verb form:

Example: We met/ were meeting when we lived/were living in Italy.

1. She worked/was working quietly at her desk when suddenly the door opened/was opening and her daughter rushed/was rushing in.
2. He stood/was standing up, walked/was walking across the room, and closed/was closing the window.
3. A strange man walked/was walking into the room.
He wore/was wearing red trousers and a pink shirt.
4. Didn't you meet/ weren't you meeting your wife while you worked/were working in Chile?
5. I saw/was seeing you in the park yesterday. You sat/were sitting on a bench with your arm round Tom.

6. As soon as I walked/was walking into the room, he handed/was handing me the letter.
7. His father was really angry with him because he listened/ was listening to music while he did/was doing his homework.
8. Why didn't they visit/weren't they visiting me while they stayed/were staying in London?
9. As he passed/was passing the bank, a man in a mask knocked/was knocking him onto the ground.
10. What did you write/were you writing when your computer crashed/was crashing?

While, during, for

1. **While** – bog'lovchi bo'lib, gapdan oldin keladi.

While I was getting ready, I listened to the radio.

I met my wife while I was at university.

2. **During** – predlog bo'lib, otdan oldin keladi. Voqea-hodisaning ma'lum bir davrni o'z ichiga oladi.

We had to call a doctor during the night.

Can I speak to you during the break?

But: We talked during five minutes.

We're on holiday during six weeks

3. **For** - predlog bo'lib, otdan oldin keladi. Voqea-hodisa davom etgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi.

We talked for 5 minutes.

We're going on holiday for six weeks.

Exercise-3 Put **while, during, for** into each gap.

1. My uncle died _____ the war.
2. Peter came round _____ the meal.
3. Peter came round _____ we were eating.
4. The phone rang _____ I was having supper.
5. I lived in Paris _____ several years.
6. _____ I was in Paris I made a lot of friends.
7. I was in hospital _____ three weeks.
8. _____ my stay in hospital, the nurses looked after me very well.
9. A football match lasts _____ ninety minutes.

10. I hurt my leg ____ was playing football yesterday.
11. Traffic is always bad ____ the rush hour.
12. Last week I was held up ____ three hours.

Text: Uzbek Education System

The Constitution of Uzbekistan guarantees the right to education to all citizens of the country. School education in Uzbekistan is compulsory but free. It's divided into primary and secondary levels.

Uzbek boys and girls begin school at the age of six or seven. They learn to read and to write and to do mathematics there. Schoolchildren study at primary school for four years (from first to fourth form). Then they enter the secondary school, where they study for five years (from fifth to ninth form). They go to school every day except for Sunday.

Pupils have to wear a school uniform. Boys wear light shirt and dark trousers and girls light blouse and dark skirt.

At the end of ninth form, pupils have a special test. According to the results of this test and their intellectual abilities, some of them choose to progress to colleges or lyceums, others stay on in school for a further two years. Studying at colleges or lyceums, the pupils have the opportunity to receive a good vocational education (learning skills to specific jobs) and secondary education at the same time. Those pupils who decide to continue



studying at school learn in classes with a different aim and content (history class, mathematics class, etc). At the end of the eleventh form they receive a school leaving certificate.

Many pupils enter universities and institutions to take higher education. Students at colleges, lyceums, universities and institutions usually receive state scholarships.

Answer the questions:

1. How many levels of the compulsory school are there ?
2. At what age do children start school?
3. What choices do pupils have after ninth form?
4. Do pupils have to wear the same clothes?
5. What is the main difference between a lyceum and a secondary school?
6. What are vocational courses ?

Exercise-4 Put these words in the correct order.

1. pass / pupils / to / have / college / go / exams / to / to.
2. is / he / a / going / be / to / teacher.
3. to / would / enter / I / like / college.
4. universities / enter / after / many / school / leaving / pupils.
5. is / primary / divided / secondary / levels / school / and / into.

Exercise-5 Match the nouns to make new words.

Alarm	cream
Car	glasses
Traffic	table
Credit	coat
Ice	lights
Sun	card
Time	park
Rain	clock

Hair	case
Sun	drier
Ear	quake
Sign	post
Book	ring
Rush	lighter
Cigarette	set
Earth	hour

Proverb

He that nothing asks, nothing learns.

(Do you ask questions to understand more? Why do small children ask questions all the time?)

A Joke

He must Go

Two men take their seats in a bus. They do not know each other but they begin to talk.

“Are you going to Milberry’s lecture today ?” asks the first.

“Yes” answers the other.

“Don’t go, Milberry is a bad speaker”

“I must go, I’m Milberry”

Everyday English

What do you think? Oh, no! I don’t think so!	Sen nima deb o‘ylaysan? Yo‘q Men, bunaqa deb o‘ylamayman.
--	---

Lesson 7 (The Seventh Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

- [i:] season, leaves, field, people, street
[ɔ:] four, autumn, fall, august, morning, walk
[ʌ] summer, country, come, month, other, cover
[ɑ:] grass, farmer, park, carpet
[ə:] early return, first
[p] other, weather
[ə] summer, winter, farmer, river

Answer the questions:

1. Tell us what you did yesterday.
2. Are you ever late for the lessons?
3. When do you get up?
4. When do you return home?
5. How long does it take you to get home?
6. How do you get home?
7. How long did it take you to prepare your English yesterday?
8. Are you ready for today?

Grammar: Future Simple Tense

Oddiy kelasi zamon fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Kelgusida bo'ladigan ish – harakatni anglatadi (biroq vaqti aniq emas).

Xususiyatlari: *Shall/will* yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining I shaklidan (to yuklamasiz) yasaladi.

If, when, till, before, after, as soon as, unless, untill so'zlari bilan kelgan payt, shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarda ergash gapda hozirgi oddiy zamon ishlatiladi. Biroq tarjimada kelasi zamon qo'llaniladi.

Example: *I shall go to the cinema if I have time.* (Agar vaqtim bo'lsa, kinoga bormoqchiman.)

To be going to

To be going to – birikmasi kelgusida rejalashtirilgan aniq ish – harakat yoki maqsadni bildirib keladi.

Example: How long are they going to stay in Rome? She isn't going to have a birthday party.

Will or going to

I'm going to take a chicken casserole for dinner.

(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What shall I cook for dinner? Er... I know! I'll make chicken casserole!

That's a good idea!

(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Exercise-1. Choose the correct verb form.

1. "My bag is so heavy."

"Give it to me. I'll carry/I'm going to carry it for you."

2. I bought some warm boots because I'll go/I'm going skiing.

3. "Tony's back from holiday."

"Is he? I'll give/I'm going to give him a ring."

4. "What are you doing tonight?"

"We'll see/we're going to see a play at the theatre."

5. You can tell me your secret. I won't tell/I'm not going to tell anyone

6. Congratulations! I hear you'll get married/you're going to get married.

7. "I need to post these letters."

"I'll go/I'm going shopping soon. I'll post/I'm going to post them for you"

8. "There's someone at the door."

"Ok. I open/I'll open it."

9. "What a beautiful picture!"

"I buy/I'll buy it for you."

10. "The phone is ringing."

"Ok. I answer/I'll answer it."

Exercise-2. Write the questions for these sentences.

Example: I'm very hungry. (What/you/eat?)

What are you going to eat?

1. We're going to the cinema. (what/you/see?)

2. Steve's coming for dinner tonight. (What/she/study?)

3. Cathy's going to university in September. (when/she/study?)

4. Jack and Jill got engaged last week. (When/they/get married?)

5. Sue's not going by train. (She/fly?)

6. It's my birthday next week. (You/have a party?)

7. It's very cloudy. (It/rain?)

Exercise-3. Complete the sentences with **when, if, before,** or **until.**

1. I'll have a bath _____ I go to bed.
2. I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you _____ I arrive.
3. _____ it's a nice day tomorrow. We can go swimming.
4. Wait here _____ I get back.
5. _____ you have any problems, just ask for help.
6. I want to get home _____ it gets dark.
7. I'm going to have driving lessons _____ I pass my test
8. Give me your address _____ you go home.

Text: Education System of Great Britain

Most children in GB follow this route in the state system (free education).

At the age of 3 they go to nursery school.

At the age of 5 everyone starts primary school.

At 11 they go to a secondary school (Am. Eng = high school). They may be a comprehensive (mixed ability) or a grammar school. (Children selected for their academic ability).

At the age of 16 they leave school and get a job, or go to a college for vocational (job) training, e.g. hotel management, secretarial courses, or stay at school for two more years.

At the age of 18 they leave school and get a job or go to university, go to a college for further education, training.

In some areas of the UK there are not many grammar schools. There are also public schools. In fact, these are private, and parents pay to send their children there. Some are expensive. About 5% of the population go to public schools.

The pupils have five lessons every day, and altogether they do (= study) eleven subjects a week plus physical education every morning they have a twenty-minute break. There are three terms in a school year and the timetable changes every year.

If you want to go to (enter) university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen. Most students take three examinations in three different subjects and they must do well in order to get/obtain a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the tuition (the teaching) is free, and some students also get (receive) a grant (money to pay for living expenses. e.g. food and accommodation) as well.



Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree. Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are doing/studying history, or doing/studying for a degree in history, for example.

When they finish the course and pass their exams, they receive a degree (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a BA (Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc (Bachelor of Science), e.g.

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (postgraduate course/postgraduate degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science), usually one year;
MPhil (master of philosophy); usually two years;
PhD (Doctor of philosophy); at least three years.

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are conducting/doing/carrying out research.

Discussing.

Answer the questions:

1. Do most children start primary school at the age of five?
2. Is the secondary school system similar or different?
3. How many subjects did you study at secondary school?

4. What was/is your favourite subject?
5. How many lessons do you have every day?
6. How many terms are there in a school year?
7. Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
8. Do some students get a grant to study at university?

What do you call:

1. The money some students receive if they get a place at university?
2. The qualification you get at the end of university?
3. The name we give students during this period at university?
4. Teachers at university?
5. Students when they completed their first degree?
6. Students studying for a second degree?
7. The study of one subject in great depth and detail. Often to get new information?
8. The talks that students go to while they are at university?

Exercise-4 Put the prepositions:

1. She lives ... Tashkent.
2. She goes skating ... her free time.
3. A nurse looks ... people ... hospital.
4. She likes going ... walks ... summer.
5. He lives ... an Island ... the west of Scotland.
6. He drives the children ... school.
7. He speaks ... people ... his radio.
8. He writes ... a newspaper.
9. She gets up early ... weekdays.

Exercise-5. Match a phrase on the left with a phrase on the right, to make seven sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. John is waiting | a)for his mistake |
| 2. This bicycle belongs | b)about the holidays |
| 3. The children thanked their grandmother | c)for a train to London |
| 4. Sally is listening | d)to the hotel |
| 5. He apologized | e)for our tickets |
| 6. Let me pay | f)to her walkman |
| 7. Billy is thinking | g)for the money |

Proverb

Lost time is never found again. (What do you think about it?)

A Joke

How Bobby Counts Pigs

One day a farmer asked his son Bobby to go and count the pigs in the farmyard. Bobby came back and said, "Father, there are twenty pigs, but one little pig runs about so quickly that I cannot count it".

Everyday English

What's your opinion? That's just it? I'm against it.	Nima deb o'ylaysiz? Sizning fikringiz? Xuddi shunday. Men qarshiman.
--	--

Lesson 8 (The Eighth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

- [ʌ] cultural, industrial, public, young, construct
[æ] capital, bank, plan, rapid, academy
[ju] situated, population, education, museum, numerous
[ɑ:] large, part, heart
[aɪə] science, scientific
[fɪn] population, reconstruction, institution
[ə] centre, river, over
[ə:] terminal, research, university, world
[ou] over, old, October, metro, hero
[au] found, underground
[i:] seat
[aɪ] high, specialized, library, title

Answer the questions:

1. When will you have your examination session?
2. What subject will you have exams in?
3. When will you have your test work in English?
4. What English newspaper (journal, book) do you read?

Grammar: Future Continuous Tense

Kelasi zamon davom fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Kelasi zamon davom fe'li ish-harakatining kelasi zamonda ma'lum bir davr, vaqt mobaynida davomiyligini bildiradi.

Xususiyatlari: *Shall/will + to be + V ing* ko'rinishi shaklida yasaladi.

Example: My brother will be translating his text from 6 to 8 tomorrow.

What will you be doing at 6 o'clock tomorrow?
She will not be reading when you come.

Exercise-1. Read and translate these sentences.

1. "He will be leaving next week", John said.
2. She says she'll be having lunch in a caffè at that time.
3. We'll be having coffee after dinner.
4. "He'll be lecturing on Russian art next year", she said.

5. "Hurry up! The train will be leaving in a minute", Mary said.
6. Will you be staying here long?
7. What will you be having for breakfast?
8. Where will you be spending your holiday?
9. Will you be writing to her next week?
10. When will you be having your next French class?

Exercise-2. Transform these sentences according to the model.

a) Are you going to help him?
Will you be helping him?

1. Are you going to stay in Samarkand for a week?
2. Are you going to have fruit for lunch?
3. When are they going back to the University?
4. Is he going to visit the Browns again this week?
5. When are you going to have your next lecture on French art?
6. What are they going to have for lunch?

b) You will call her up tomorrow.
Will you be calling her up tomorrow?

1. You will write to him again.
2. You're going to see your mother next week.
3. She's going to take the children to the Zoo.
4. He'll look through the papers.
5. They're going to have tea.

Exercise-3. Join these sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets.

1. The football players will come onto the field. The time will come. (when)
2. The day will be fine. The football ground will be crowded. (if)
3. The referee will blow his whistle. The match will begin. (as soon as)
4. The home team will give a warm welcome to the visitors' team.
The match will begin. (before)
5. Dick will play chess with Jack. He will beat Jack. (if)

Exercise-4. Insert articles when necessary.

1. "I wonder why Jenkins is not playing today".
"He got a beg injury in ... last match".
2. It was not easy to find ... place to park ... car.
3. If ... day is fine it will be very difficult to get ... tickets for ... match.
4. My sons are fond of ... football. They are ... football fans. They support ... same team.

5. I have come here on ... business. I shall go home as soon as I settle some business matters.

6. ... music we heard last night was beautiful.

Text:

**Wonders of the Modern World
(By Ann Holliday)**

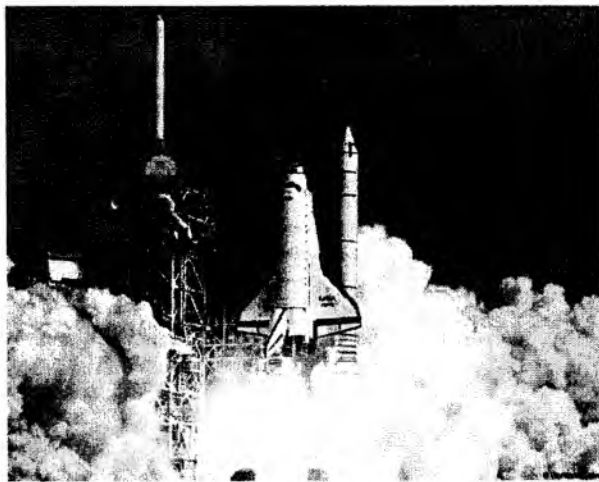
I don't believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings and statues. In the last two centuries we have seen unprecedented technical and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders.

1. Computers.

They have already revolutionized the way we live and work. But it early days for computers. We don't know how much they are still changing the world. More computer wonders are yet to come.

2. Space Travel.

Only a few years before men were walking on the moon. Reputable scientists declared that it was impossible. But in 1969 Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule and made his famous statement: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind".



3. Medical Science.

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of mankind than the advance of medical knowledge! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy in Europe has risen dramatically, over the last hundred years, from about 50 years in 1906 to about 75 years today.



4. Holidays.

Yes – holidays! In fact there have always been holidays – in ancient Rome there were more than 150 in a year – but a holiday used to mean simply a day when you didn't work. Now holiday makers travel to all parts of the world. Perhaps you don't like so many tourists in your country, but you must agree that a phenomenon which sees the population of Greece Treble in summer, and which sends office workers and shop assistants to Spain, Turkey, or the Caribbean is a wonder of the world.

5. The Olympic Games.

It is true that the Olympic Games are now commercialized and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see these countries come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of man kind.

6. Agriculture.

In 1724 Jonathan Swift wrote, "Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians".

In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villagers in France died of hunger. Now in Europe we can't eat all the food we produce. If only the politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where is still famine?

7. We are still here.

The last wonder of the modern is simply that we are still here. We have bombs that could destroy the world, but we have not used them. This surely the greatest wonder of all!

Exercise-5. Here are seven more statements made by Ann about her choice of wonders. Which statement goes with which wonder? Discuss your answers with a partner.

- a) Surgeons can perform the most amazing operation.
- b) We see people from warring countries shake hands.
- c) Small children can program them, sometimes more easily than adults!
- d) No government dares to use such weapons.
- e) May be visiting one country a day is not your idea of the best way to see the world.
- f) We produce enough to feed the world.
- g) Progress in this area is slower now. Not as much money goes into research as in the 1960s.

Exercise-6. Complete the following with the correct auxiliary verb in the positive or negative form. Check your answers with the text.

1. Computers _____ already revolutionized the way we live and work.
2. We _____ know how much they _____ still changing the world.
3. Only a few years before men _____ walking on the moon, scientists said that was impossible.
4. How many lives _____ penicillin saved?
5. A holiday used to mean a day when you _____ work.
6. The Olympic Games _____ now commercialized.

Exercise-7. Make up situations using the words given below.

- a) Plans for Holidays: coming, to talk about to interrupt, to go on a trip, to hope, the weather, to book tickets, to spend, to enjoy, again.
- b) On the Beach: to be famous for, fine beaches, in the sun, to bathe, warm calm, to be fond of even, to go boating.
- c) A trip by boat: to go boat, on deck, lounge chairs, in the sun, calm, to listen to music, to sing songs, to play chess, to enjoy.

Dialogue Transport

At the railway station

1.

A: When does the Tashkent train leave, please?

B: At 10 o'clock, platform 3.

A: What time does it arrive?

B: Five o'clock in the evening. It takes about seven hours to get there.

A: Do I have to change?

B: No, it's a through train.

2.

A: Is there a through train to Aberdeen?

B: No there isn't. You have to change at Edinburgh.

A: What time is the next train to Edinburgh place?

B: At 10.35 in the evening.

Booking airlines tickets

Passenger: I'd like to book a flight to Geneva for Monday the twelfth.

Booking clerk: Just a minute, I'll see what there is.

Passenger: I'd like to travel economy class, please.

Booking clerk: Aeroflot flight 048 leaves at 09.20 (9.20)

Passenger: What time do I have to be there?

Booking clerk: You'll have to be at Air Terminal by 08.10 (8.10) the coach leaves for the airport at 08.15 (8.15)

Proverb

The greatest talkers are always the least doers.

(Speak about some people who do much but talk little. What do they do?

Why is their work useful?)

A Joke

Which is more difficult?

Teacher: Are the examination questions very difficult?

Pupil: The questions are clear. It's the answers that are slowing me down.

Skating or swimming

Mother: Jane, what is Mary doing.

Jane: Well, she is skating if the ice is as thick as she thinks, but if the ice is as thin as I think, she is swimming.

Everyday English

Just so.	Xuddi shunday.
Certainly not.	Albatta yo'q.
Possibly. May be.	Bo'lishi mumkin.Ehtimoldan holi emas.
I believe so.	To'g'ri, deb o'ylayman.

Lesson 9 (The ninth lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[a:] masterpiece, mass, heart, half, pass

[k] architect, Christopher, architecture

[ei] place, famous, named, great, daily

[ʌ] among, government, Buckingham, oven

[ai] design, library, guide

[ju:] beautiful, museum, statue

[ɔ] fortress, Paul, all, always

[æ:] abbey, Trafalgar, sat, palace, stand

[ə:] world, circus, work

[i:] queen, meeting, Greek, people

[i] building, middle, Abbey

[ʃ] association, traditional

[tʃə:] architecture

Answer the questions:

1. Describe how you prepare for a lesson.
2. Tell us that you do at school during the lunch break.
3. Are there students weak in English in your group?
4. Why are they weak in English? How do you help them?

Grammar: Present Perfect Tense

Tugallangan hozirgi zamon fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Tugallangan hozirgi zamon ish-harakatning tugaganligi va unung natijasi hozirgi zamon bilan bog'liq ekanligini anglatadi. Bizni ish-harakatning bajarilish vaqti emas, balki natijasi qiziqtiradi.

Yasalishi: *to have* – yordamchi fe'li va asosiy fe'lining III shakli
ya'ni have (has) +Participle II.

Xususiyatlari: a) odatda quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi:

Ever, never, often, already, yet, just, lately.

b) payt hollari bilan: *this week, this month, this year, today*
He hasn't made any phone calls today.

c) *When?* So'roq so'zi bilan boshlangan gaplarda ishlatilmaydi.

When did the English class start?

It began an hour ago.

When did you see him?

I saw him yesterday.

d) *since, for* predloglari vaqtning davomiyligini bildiradi:

We have had rainy weather since Tuesday.

Exercise-1. Respond to these requests according to the model.

Example: Please help Peter do his homework. (Already)

I've already helped him.

1. Please close the window. (already)
2. Please show Mike your coat. (just)
3. Please translate this text into Uzbek. (just)
4. Please take a shower. (already)
5. Please wake up John. (just)
6. Please look through these telegrams. (already).

Exercise-2. Open the brackets and use the proper tenses (Simple Present, Simple Past, Present continuous and Present Perfect Tense)

1. I (to be) a student. I (to have) an English class now. We (to do) just exercise five and now we (to answer) the teacher's questions.
2. "You (to buy) already fruit and vegetables?"
"Yes, I have". When do you (to go) shopping? "I (to go) shopping after lunch yesterday."
3. "He (to come) just to the office. It's five minutes to nine". "And when he (to come) to the office yesterday?" "He (to come) at ten to nine yesterday."
4. Peter (not leave) for school fifteen minutes ago, but Ann (not leave) for college yet.
5. Peter (not to go) to see his mother yesterday. His elder brother Nick (to go) just to see her. She (to be) ill lately.
6. "When you (to go) to the theatre?" "I (to go) to the theatre last Saturday."
7. "She ever (to drive) a car?" "Yes, she has, she can drive a car very well."
8. "He (to ask) me to write a letter to Peter last week."
"You (to write) a letter yet?" "Yes, I have."

Exercise-3. Translate into English.

1. Iltimos, derazani yoping. – Men allaqachon uni yopganman.
2. Meva va sabzavotlarni xarid qildingizmi?
– Ha, men kecha tushlikdan so'ng xarid qilganman.

3. Ushbu matnni tarjima qilib beraolasizmi?
– Men uni allaqachon tarjima qilib bo‘lganman.
4. Peter bilan shaxmat o‘ynaganmisiz?
– Men hech qachon u bilan o‘ynamaganman.
5. Tushlik qildingizmi?
– Yo‘q, haligacha tushlik qilmadim.
6. Sen bugun kutubxonada bo‘ldingmi?
– Yo‘q, men u yerda kecha bo‘lgan edim.

Have and have got

Positive form

Bo‘lishli forma

I We You They	have 've got	two sisters.
He / she	has has got	
I have I've got	a new car. three children. blond hair.	
She has She's got		
He has He's got		

Negative form

Bo‘lishsiz forma

I We You They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He She	doesn't have hasn't got	
× ✓	I've got a shower in the morning. I have a shaver in the morning.	
× ✓	What time have you got lunch? What time do you have lunch?	
× ✓	He has never got milk in his coffee. He never has milk in his coffee.	

Question form

So'roq forma

Do	I We You They	have a car?
Does	he she	

Have	I We You They	got a car?
Has	he she	

Exercise-4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have** and **have got**.

1. I'm starving. I _____ anything to eat last night.
2. Excuse me _____ a light, please?
Sorry, I don't smoke.
3. Why's Ann taking some aspirin?
Because, she _____ a headache.
4. Can you lend me two pounds?
Sorry, I _____ any money on me at all.
5. Maria _____ her baby. It's a girl. They're calling her Lily .
6. We _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
7. David! Can I _____ a word with you for a moment?
8. How was the party last night? _____ you _____ a good time?
9. Peter, could you help me? I _____ a problem, and I don't know what to do.
10. What time _____ she usually _____ lunch?
"About 12:00"

Text: A World guide to Good Manners. How not to behave badly abroad

(By Norman Ram Shaw)

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at 4 o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive?



If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they're British, they'll be 15 minutes late. And you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the

widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

For example:

The British are happy to have business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal, the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunch time.

The German like to talk business before dinner:

The French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down working in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as talking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feelings of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behavior. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man.

The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position.

When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more in formal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day". American waiters have a one-word imperative "Enjoy". The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather-unemotional and impersonal. In America, main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link "Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there."

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do" (Here are some final tips for travelers)

- In France you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.
- In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.
- In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.
- In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your host's home. They will feel that they have to give it to you.
- In Russia you must match your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly.
- In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.
- In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.

Answer the questions.

1. Which nationalities are the most and least punctual?
2. Why did the British think that everyone understand their customs?
3. Which nationalities don't like to eat and do business at the same time?
4. Which nationalities have rules of behavior about hands?
What are the rules?

Discussion

1. Do you agree with the saying “when in Rome, do the Romans do”. Do you have a similar saying in your language?
2. What are the rules about greeting people in your country? When do you shake hands?
3. Think of one or two examples of bad manners. For example, in Britain it is considered impolite ask people how much they earn.
4. What advice would you give somebody coming to live or work in your country?

Exercise-5. Organize these words into pairs of opposites and put them in the columns below.

Mean	clever	nice	lazy	relaxed	hard – working	cheerful
generous	unpleasant	stupid	miserable			

Positive

Negative

Exercise-6. How would you describe the person in each of these descriptions?

1. He never bought me a drink all the time we were together.
2. I have to tell her what to do every minute of the working day. She wouldn't even open a window without someone's permission.
3. He often promises to do things but half the time he forgets.
4. She's always here on time.
5. I don't think he's done any work since he's been here.
6. She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
7. He could work in any of the departments, and it doesn't matter to him if he's on his own or part of a team.
8. One of the great things about her is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.
9. Bob, on the other hand, is the complete opposite. He is always making people angry or upset because he just doesn't consider their feelings.
10. The other thing about Bob is that he really wants to get the supervisor's job and then become boss for the whole department.

Exercise-7. Vocabulary and speaking. Character adjectives: What sort of person are you?

1. Are you usually smiling and happy?
2. Do you enjoy the company of other people?
3. Do you find it difficult to meet new people?
4. Is it important to you to succeed in your carrier?
5. Does your mood change often and suddenly for no reason?
6. Do you notice other people's feelings?
7. Do you think the future will be good?
8. Can your friends depend on you?
9. Is your room often in a mess?
10. Do you get annoyed if you have to wait for anyone or anything?
11. Do you put off until tomorrow what you could do today?
12. Do you work hard?
13. Do you keep your feelings and ideas to yourself?
14. Do you often give presents?
15. Do you talk a lot?
16. Are you usually calm and not worried by things?

Character adjectives:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Untidy | 9. Lazy |
| 2. Optimistic | 10. Generous |
| 3. Sociable | 11. Moody |
| 4. Talkative | 12. Hard-working |
| 5. Reserved | 13. Easy-going |
| 6. Shy | 14. Reliable |
| 7. Impatient | 15. Cheerful |
| 8. Ambitious | 16. Sensitive |

Proverb

A good word is as soon said as an ill (a bad) one.

(How do you understand the meaning of this proverb? Does it mean that you ought to be polite and friendly to all people?)

A Joke

Robert Burns loved ordinary people and wrote about them. One day when he was walking near the docks, he heard a cry for help. He ran towards the water. Just then a sailor jumped off a boat that stood near the dock, began to swim towards the man who was calling for help and saved him.

The man who was saved was a rich merchant. When he came to himself he thanked the brave sailor and gave him a shilling.

By this time a lot of people were standing round them. They called the sailor a hero and protested loudly when the rich man gave him only a shilling.

But Burns stopped them and said, "Let him alone. The gentleman knows better of course what his life is worth".

Everyday English

Naturally. In need? (It's) hard to say	Bu tabiiy hol. Nahotki? Bir narsa deyish qiyin.
--	---

Lesson 10 (The Tenth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ʌ] study, up, Russian, mother, tongue, discover

[dʒ] language, junior, knowledge, teenager, jail, exchange

[ou] know, old, spoke, wrote, over, both, own, most

[ɔ] call, altogether, form, thought, nor, all, also, taught, law

[au] found

[auə] hour

Conversation

You have not done your homework. Explain this to the teacher, apologize and promise to do it for the next lesson.

You have left your English copy-book at home. Apologize and promise to show it to the teacher the following day.

Your friend got a bad mark in English and is very much upset. Promise to help him with his English, offer him your English dictionary.

Grammar: Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Tugallangan hozirgi zamon davom fe'li

Qo'llanilishi: Tugallangan hozirgi zamon davom f'eli – ish-harakat, voqea va hodisaning uzoq vaqtdan buyon davom etayotganligi yoki so'zlashuv vaqtiga qadar davom etganligini bildiradi.

Yasalishi: *Have (has + been) + Participle I+ing*

Xususiyatlari: a) vaqt davomiyligini ko'rsatuvchi predloglar: *since, for* bilan ishlatiladi;

c) ba'zi o'rinlarda *to live, to learn, to work*, va shu kabi fe'llarni *Present Perfect* va *Present Perfect Continuous Tense* da ham bir xil ma'noda qo'llash mumkin.

Example: He has lived here for six years.

– He has been lived here for six years.

How long have you learnt English?

– How long have you been learning English?

Positive and negative forms

Bo'lishli va bo'lishsiz formalar

I You We They	have haven't	been working in the garden since morning.
He She It	has hasn't	

Question forms

So'roq formalar

Have	I you we they	been working in the garden since morning?
Has	he she it	

Short answers

Qisqa javoblar

Have you been studying the catalogues since Monday?	Yes I have./No, I haven't.
--	----------------------------

Pronouns.

kishilik	egalik	kishilik	egalik	o'zlik
I	my	me	mine	myself
You	your	you	yours	yourself
he	his	him	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	its	it	its	itself
we	our	us	ours	ourselves
you	your	you	yours	yourselves
they	their	them	theirs	themselves

Exercise-1. Respond to these sentences according to the models.

a) Have you been staying here long? (for a month)

I've (I have) been staying here for a month.

1. Have you been learning English long? (for a year and a half)
2. Has it been raining long? (since early morning)
3. Has it been snowing long? (since yesterday)
4. Has he been collecting stamps long? (for five years)

b) She is teaching at Moscow University.

How long has she been teaching at the university?

1. Peter is waiting for them.
2. They are playing football now.
3. He is watching a rugby match on TV.
4. She's reading an article.
5. Vast masses of cold air are blowing over the land.
6. They are working hard.

Exercise-2. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect.

1. He (to be) very busy lately.
2. I (to be) wait for you since one o'clock in the afternoon.
3. How long you (to know) Jane?
4. I (not to meet) the Michaels since last year.
5. It (to snow) since early morning.
6. We (to work) hard for two hours.
7. "How long your mother (to teach) at college?"
8. The north wind (to blow) since early morning.

Exercise-3. Translate into English.

1. Kimni kutaypsiz? – Peterni. Men uni bir soatdan buyon kutayapman. Qiziq, unga nima bo'lgan ekan.
2. Kun bo'yi qor yog'ayapti. Haligacha bunchalik ko'p qor yog'magan.
3. Qachondan buyon bu yerda yashaysiz? Besh yildan buyon.
4. Ertalabdan beri nima qilding? – Juda qiziq maqolani tarjima qildim.
5. Deyarli bir haftadan buyon qor yog'ayapti.

About two hundred years ago man lived in greater harmony with his environment because industry was not much developed. Today the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about what is happening to the environment, because of modern industry and the need for more and more energy. Newspapers and magazines write about water pollution, air pollution and land pollution.

Why is there so much discussion about pollution? After all, people have been polluting the world around them for thousands and thousands of years. But in the past, there were not many people and lots of room in the world. So they could move to another place when their settlements became dirty.

Now, however, many parts of the world are crowded, people live in big cities and much of our waste, especially waste from factories, electric power stations, the chemical industry and heavy industry are very dangerous.

The places we live in are becoming dirtier every year. Pollution from our cars and factories is slowly destroying historic cities. The most beautiful places in the world are becoming uglier and soon will be lost forever. The climate is causing lots of problems. In some places it's becoming hotter or colder while in others it's getting wetter or drier. These changes may seem small but the effects are devastating.



Animals are in danger all over the world. Some animals are in danger because people want to wear their fur. Others, like elephants, are killed for their tusks which become necklaces and decorations. But many animals are in danger because man is destroying their environment-cutting down forests, building roads and houses or polluting the places where these animals live.

The Earth is our home. We must take care of it, for ourselves and for the next generations. This means keeping our environment clean.

The importance of this task is pointed out by ecologists, the scientists who study the relation between living things and their environment. However each of us must do everything possible to keep the land, air and water clean.

The ozone layer: a layer of gases which stop harmful radiation from the sun reaching the earth; recent research shows that there is now a hole in parts of the ozone layer.

Global warming: an increase in world temperature caused by an increase in carbon dioxide.

Acid rain: rain that contains dangerous chemicals; this is caused by smoke from factories.

Common causes of damage are smoke from factories, car exhaust fumes, dumping (throwing away) industrial waste (=unwanted material) in seas and rivers, cutting down tropical rain forests. This increases carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

How can we help?

- Don't throw away bottles, newspapers, etc. take them to a bottle bank or newspaper bank, and then they can be recycled (=use again)
- Plant more trees.
- Don't waste (=use badly resources water, gas). Try to save them.

Exercise-4. If we want to look after the environment, there are certain things we should and shouldn't do. Complete these two lists in suitable ways.

We should:

- _____ paper, bottles and clothes.
- _____ tropical rain forests
- _____ more trees.
- _____ water and energy.

We shouldn't

- _____ paper, bottles and clothes
- _____ the ozone layer
- _____ water and energy
- _____ tropical rain forests.

Answer the questions:

Are you good at geography? Work in pairs and try to answer as many questions as you can.

1. Which is the largest continent?
2. Which is the smallest continent?
3. Which is the most population country?
4. Which is the least population country?
5. Which is the highest point in the world?
6. Which is the lowest point in the world?
7. What's happening to the cities? Why?
8. What's happening to the climate?
9. Do these changes have a good effect?
10. What activities can save environmental problems where you live?
11. What do you think of this advice; "Think locally, think globally, act locally?"

Exercise-5. Match the vocabulary with the correct meaning.

Vocabulary	Meaning
1. ecology	a) no longer existing
2. environment	b) the action of cleaning an area of forest or trees
3. pollution	c) the surroundings in which a plant or animal lives
4. damage	d) the study of living things in relation to each other and to their environment
5. ozone layer	e) a layer in the Earth's atmosphere in which ozone is formed
6. become extinct	f) harm that causes a loss or makes something less useful or valuable
7. deforestation	g) the place or kind of place where an animal or plant usually lives or grows.
8. habitat	h) the process of making air, water, food and other substances harmful to living things.

Exercise-6. Complete the sentences, as in the example.

Example: The Nile is a river.

1. The Atlantic is _____.
2. The Alps are _____.
3. Greece is _____.
4. The Sahara is _____.
5. The Amazon is _____.
6. The Mediterranean is _____.
7. The Bahamas is _____.
8. Africa is _____.
9. Crete and Corsica are _____.
10. Everest is the highest _____ in the world.
11. Michigan and Eyre are two of the Great _____.
12. The "Great Bear" is a group of _____.

Exercise-7. Are these statements true or false?

1. It often pours with rain in the desert.
2. It gets quite chilly in the desert in the evening.
3. Thunder makes a noise.
4. When it's foggy you need sunglasses.
5. Plants need roots.
6. Drought is long period of rain.
7. The harvest is the period when we plant the crops.
8. Iron is used to make silver.

Proverb

Useful trade is a mine of gold.

(Discuss why there are so many proverbs about trades and professions.)

A Joke

1

Husband: What? No supper ready? This is the limit!

I'm going to a restaurant.

Wife: Wait just five minutes.

Husband: Will it be ready then?

Wife: No, but then I'll go with you.

2

"Is your son a good pupil?"

"Yes, he is. He wants to know all subjects so well that he stays in every class for two years."

Everyday English

<p>As far as I know It is (just) the other way around If I remember rightly... .</p>	<p>Mening bilishimcha..... Hammasi aksinchadir. Agar xotiram pand bermasa... .</p>
--	--

Lesson 11 (The Eleventh Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ʌ] study, understand, young, us

[ɔ] because, hall, call

[ju] knew, union, situation, museum

[ei] trade, later, exchange, labour, place, great

[e] said, well, attend

[ɔ] want

[ou] also

Conversation

1. Your friend is ill. You have visited him (her). Tell about your visit.
2. You got a bad mark in an English text, promise to revise the material and rewrite the text.
3. You have prepared your home-reading, ask the teachers to check up your work.

Grammar: Past Perfect Tense

Tugallangan o'tgan zamon

Qo'llanilishi: Tugallangan o'tgan zamon ish-harakat, voqea, hodisaning o'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir davr mobaynida bo'lib o'tganini bildiradi. Bunda ma'lum bir ish-harakat, voqea, hodisa ikkinchisidan oldin bo'lib o'tadi.

Example: When I got home John had cooked a meal.

(John cooked meal before I got home)

When I got home, John cooked a meal.

(First I got home, then John cooked)

Yasalishi: *to have* yordamchi fe'lining *Simple Past* shakli hamda asosiy fe'lining *Participle II* shakli.

Had + Participle II.

Xususiyatlari: quyidagi payt hollari bilan ishlatiladi: *by the end of the month, by 5 o'clock yesterday, by that time* va boshqalar.

Example: *By that time he had already signed the letters.*

My friend left for London yesterday. He had never been before.

Positive and negative forms

Bo 'lishli va bo 'lishsiz formalar

I You He, she We They	had had not (hadn't)	written an article by last Friday.
-----------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------

Question forms <i>So 'roq formalar</i>		Short answers <i>Qisqa javoblar</i>	
Had	I you he, she we they	written an article by last Friday?	Yes, she had. No, she hadn't.

Exercise-1. Read and translate these sentences.

1. By that time they had settled the matter.
2. No one had scored a goal by the end of the first period.
3. She had finished the book by last Wednesday and gave it back to Jane.
4. Peter had known Jane for many years.
5. After he had walked round the city two hours, he felt awfully tired.
6. After the manager had received all the visitors, he dictated a few letters.
7. He knew that the Browns had gone to Scotland by car.

Exercise-2. Translate into English.

1. Men bilardimki, Akbar hech qachon Angliyada bo 'Imagan.
2. Janob Braun bilan kelishib olganimizdan so 'ng, shartnomaga imzo chekdik.
3. Bu vaqtga kelib, u barcha imtihonlarni topshirib bo 'lgan edi.
4. Ular vokzalga etib kelishganida, poyezd allaqachon ketib qolgandi.
5. Bu vaqtga kelib, Aziz barcha talabalar bilan do 'stlashib olgan edi.

Exercise-3. Complete the sentences. Put one verb in the Past Simple and one in the Past Perfect.

1. Lisa ____ (give) me a lift, because I ____ (miss) the bus.

2. I ____ (thank) her for everything she ____ (do).
3. When they ____ (finish) their work, he ____ (go) home.
4. When I got to the office, I ____ (realize) that I ____ (forget) to lock the door.
5. I ____ (call) you at 8.00, but you ____ just ____ (go) out.
6. I took my family to Paris last year. I ____ be there as a student, so I ____ (know) my way around.
7. When I ____ (listen) to the news, I ____ (go) to bed.

Exercise-4. Join these pair of sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets, change one verb into the Past Perfect.

1. I had a bath. I went to bed. (after)
2. I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
4. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)
5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
6. I spent all my money. I went home. (when)
7. I read the book. I saw the film. (before)
8. Her children left home. She started writing. (after)

Text:

Sport in Our Life

You have heard many times about sport. Sport helps people to keep in good health.

Physical culture and sport in our country are part of Uzbek cultural and public life. It's very popular with young people. Any boy or girl who shows good results at sport clubs or in athletics competitions for school-children is given every help to become a champion.





“Do you like sport?” this question can be heard very often. Many people answer “Yes, I do”, and they think about watching a game of football at the stadium or on TV while sitting in a comfortable arm-chair. But watching sport events and go in for sport are too different things. Let’s hope that you prefer the second.

Sport holds an important place in our life. When you listen to the radio early in the morning, you can always hear sport news. When you open a newspaper, you will always find information about some games or articles about your favourite kind of sport. Especially interesting stories are about famous men or women in the world of sport, how they became champions and about their plans for the future. At the same time those who go in for sports try to get good results and to win victories in sports competitions.

Television programs about sport are also very popular, and you can watch something interesting practically every day.

National kinds of physical exercise, national games and sport competitions have always been popular on the territory of our country. Our national sport game “Kurash” is held in everywhere of the world.

Discussing

1. Why do you think sport is a part of cultural and public life?
2. What kinds of sport are very popular with our people?
3. What kind of games help to develop character?

4. Discuss how you must find time for everything (try to do homework quickly, not to break your routine to have only useful hobbies and interests).

Exercise-5. Which verbs go with which noun and phrases?

Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
whistle	a ladder
kick	a pile of books
lick	your head
tie	out of the window
climb	a toffee
scratch	a tune
drop	your grandmother
chew	a ball
hug	an ice-cream
stare	a knot
A	B
kiss	to pray
blow	into an apple
point	me on the back
pat	me on the cheek
kneel	up a balloon
hit	about home
think	in time with the music
bite	a gun at the bank clerk
clap	a nail with a hammer
hold	me in your arms

Exercise-6. Many of the verbs above forms interesting idioms.

How many of the following do you know or can you guess check the other in your dictionary.

To drop someone a line; to kick the habit; to think the world of someone; to kiss something good bye; to blow your own trumpet; to hit the roof; to hold your breath.

Exercise-7. Complete the gaps with one of the idioms in exercise-6. If necessary change the form of the verb. The first letter of each missing word is given.

1. The best way to stop hiccups is to h___ your b___ and count to ten.
2. My parents' h___ the r___ when I said I'd been to an all-night party.

3. I've tired so many times to stop biting my nails, but I just can't k___ the h___
4. I've never seen a couple so in love. They early t___ the w___ of each other.
5. When my teenage daughter learn to drive, I had to buy her a car or k___ my own car g_____!
6. Tell your brother to stop b___ his own trumpet. We don't want to hear how wonderful he thinks he is.
7. D___ me a l___ when you know what time you're coming, and I'll meet you at the station.

Exercise-8. Do you know what your body can do? Work in pairs and say which parts of the body you use to do the following things.

Kick bite hit climb chew drop hold hug kiss lick point
scratch tie kneel think pat blow clap store whistle

Proverb

If you run after two hares, you will catch neither. (Explain why it is necessary to do one thing after another, not several things at a time).

A Joke

1

Once a meteorologist, an expert weather forecasting was brought to court. The judge said: "Remember, you are not at your office. Here you must tell only the truth."

2

Lady: And the portrait will be really beautiful?

Artist: Of course. You won't know yourself.

3

Aunt: And how does Jimmy pass his history examination?

Mother: Oh, not at all well, but it wasn't his fault. They asked him the things that had happened before the poor boy was born.

Everyday English

<p>To tell the truth ... I'm not certain (of it). One never knows.</p>	<p>Rostini aytganda Men bunga ishonmayman. Hech qachon ishonch bilan aytish kerak emas.</p>
--	--

Lesson 12 (The twelfth lesson)

Phonetic exercise

- [ɔi] boy, toy, voice, noise, coin
[ai] fight, tight, might, night
[r] write, wrist, wretch, wry, writ
[n] knew, knit, knife, knee
[tʃə] nature, future, structure
[ʃn] nation, dictation, oppression
[f] photo, phone, physics

Answer the questions:

1. With whom did you prepare your homework?
2. What did you do last night?
3. Where did you have supper?
4. Did you come home early or late yesterday?
5. What did you do before classes today?

Grammar: Passive Voice

Majhul nisbat

Qo'llanilishi: ish-harakatni bajargan shaxs emas, balki bajarilgan ish-harakat e'tiborga olinadi.

Xususiyatlari: to be + Participle II shakli asosida yasaladi.

am/is/are was/were has/have/been will be	Past Participle
---	-----------------

Active voice: Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet".

Passive voice: "Hamlet" was written by Shakespeare.

Positive form *Bo'lishli forma*

- Present The letter is written.
Past The letter was written
Future The letter will be written.

Negative form *Bo 'lishsiz forma.*

Present The letter isn't written.

Past The letter wasn't written

Future / The letter won't be written.

Question form. *So 'roq forma.*

Present Is the letter written?

Past Was the letter written?

Future. Will letter be written?

Short answer. *Qisqa javob.*

Are cars made in your country? Yes, they are / No, they aren't.

Will these cars be produced next year? Yes, they will /No, they won't.

Exercise – 1. Translate into Uzbek:

1. This translation was done by the students yesterday.
2. Her articles are often published in the magazine.
3. The article was translated by me.
4. The words were repeated twice by her.
5. This story will be retold.
6. The house was surrounded by a high wall.
7. You are asked on the phone.
8. The book is much spoken about.
9. We were told to take part in the conference.
10. The man was taken to the hospital at once.

Exercise – 2. Change these sentences into Passive Voice.

1. I took him for a walk.
2. She will forget your telephone number.
3. We'll book tickets tomorrow.
4. We discuss such problems at our meetings.
5. A young architect designed that beautiful building.
6. We met her at the corner of the street.
7. They will build a new cinema in this street.

Exercise – 3. Translate into English:

1. Bu ko 'chada ko 'plab yangi uylar quriladi.
2. Bu ish tezda tugatiladi.
3. Vazifa kecha bajarilgan edi.
4. Uning nutqi qiziqish bilan tinglandi.
5. Bizni bosh muhandisga tanishtirdilar.

6. Delegatsiya vokzalda kutib olindi.
7. Unga bir qancha savollar berildi.

Exercise – 4. Answer the questions:

1. When were you asked by your teacher last?
2. What problems were discussed at the last meeting?
3. Is your room aired during the break?
4. Are you often invited to the theatre?
5. Were you given the opportunity to carry out the experiment?
6. When was the book returned to the library by you?

Dialogue.

A: What scientific problem are you working at now?

B: We are working at a number of problems connected with the improvement and further development of electronic devices for fully automated control systems.

A: Have you achieved any good results yet?

B: I think so. In my opinion we are quite successful solving some of them now. In the near future we are going to put into production an electronic device of quite a new and original design we have recently constructed and tested in our laboratory and workshop.

A: Is it of great importance for the further development of our electronic industry?

B: Certainly, it's of great importance for the development not only of the electronic industry but actually for the development of some other branches of industry and science in general. This is why our Government pays so much attention to our work.

A: Did it take you a lot of time to construct such a device?

B: Yes, to construct such a device plenty of problems had to be solved and a lot of work had to be done.

A: Did you yourself make any experiments looking for the solution of the problems?

B: Yes, I did. As for me I'm greatly interested in the problems we are dealing with now and I myself had to carry on plenty of experiments the results of which I have described in some of my works.

A: Have you got any articles published on the question?

B: Yes, I have. A few months ago some of my articles were published in one of the scientific magazines.

A: Are you going to take part in the conference devoted to these problems?

B: You mean the conference which will be held at our Institute at the beginning of the next year?

A: That's it.

B: Certainly. I'll make a report dealing with one of the most important problems of our work.

Exercise – 5. Answer the questions:

1. Have you done your best to master English this term?
2. How many books have you read?
3. Have you read any English books in the original yet?
4. Have you attended all lectures and seminars this month?
5. Have you submitted your project (term paper) yet?
6. Have you passed any of the credit tests in advance yet?
7. Have you got much work to do this year?
8. Are there any workshops and laboratories at your Institute?
9. Do you carry out any research work or experiments?
10. What subjects do you study?
11. Are you ready for the exams?

Exercise – 6. Respond to these questions according to the models.

a) Do people speak English in many countries?

Yes, English is spoken in many countries.

1. Do people buy a lot of newspapers every day?
2. Do they translate a lot of foreign books into Russian every year?
3. Do most people often spend summer holidays in the south?
4. Do the Caucasian mountains protect the Black sea coast from the cold northern winds?

b) Did they ask a lot of questions after the lecture?

Yes, a lot of questions were asked after the lecture.

1. Did they complete the plan yesterday?
2. Did they show the film yesterday?

3. Did they publish his article last week?
4. Did they make the sky-scraper of glass and steel?

c) When will they complete the plan? Tomorrow?

Yes, it'll be completed tomorrow.

1. When will they settle the problem? Next Monday?
2. When will he complete the novel? Next month?
3. When will they stage the play? Next April?
4. When will they change the plan? Next year?

d) They met the Browns yesterday? Did you know?

Yes, I knew the Browns had been met.

1. We took them round the city yesterday. Did you know?
2. They completed the school building last week. Did you know?
3. They invited the Smiths to the farewell dinner party. Did you know?

Conversations. Invitations

I

George: Would you like to come to a concert with me tomorrow after noon?

Alice: I'd love to. Thank you very much.

George: Fine. Let's meet here about one o'clock.

Alice: Good. See you tomorrow.

George: Goodbye.

II

Michael: Why don't we go for a drive in the country today?

Ann: That would be very nice. Thank you.

Michael: I can pick you up at 11 o'clock.

Ann: Good. See you soon.

Michael: Bye.

Proverb

He who begins many things finishes only few.

(Discuss whether all your friends carry out their work from beginning to end and whether they finish all tasks in time).

A Joke

I

"What about a latest edition of Shakespeare?"

"Is he still writing?"

(What can you say about the student's knowledge of literature and authors?)

II

When asked by his teacher to give the difference between an active verb and a passive verb, a pupil answered:

"The main difference between them is that an active verb shows action and a passive verb shows passion".

(What do you know about the Passive Voice?)

Everyday English

Let's suppose you're right Not at all. (It's) hard to say.	Aytaylik, siz haqsiz. Arzimaydi. Bir narsa deyish qiyin.
--	--

Lesson 13 (The Thirteenth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[i:] these, mete, lead, need, receive, chief

[e] pen, lend, dead, bread, heavy

[ai] kite, why, dry, quite

[ei] late, make, rain, main, say, day, obey, eight.

Answer the questions:

1. Do you read English newspapers?
2. Do you speak English at home (in class)?
3. Do classes at your Institute end at 2 o' clock?
4. What language do you speak before and after classes?
5. Do you work at your English regularly?

Grammar: Modal verbs

Modal fe'llar

Qo'llanilishi: Modal fe'llar – yordamchi fe'llar turkumiga kiradi. So'zlovchining ish – harakatga bo'lgan munosabatini bildirib keladi.

Xususiyatlari: Quyidagi modal fe'llar mavjud: **can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.**

Modal fe'llarga, oddiy hozirgi zamon III shaxs birlikda – s, -es qo'shimchasi qo'shilmaydi;

Modal fe'llardan so'ng "to" yuklamasi qo'llanilmaydi.

Modal fe'llarning so'roq va inkor formalari yordamchi fe'l "does, do" siz yasaladi.

Modal fe'llarining ekvivalentlari mavjud. Ular quyidagilar:

can – could, to be able to

must – have to, to be to, need (to)

may – might, to be allowed to

Modal fe'llar barcha shaxslar uchun bir xil formaga ega.

Positive and negative forms

Bo 'lishli va bo'lishsiz formalar

I, you He, she We, they	can cannot (can't)	do it.
	may may not (mayn't)	
	must must not needn't	

Question form <i>So'roq forma</i>		Short answers <i>Qisqa javoblar</i>
Can	I, you He, she We, they do it?	Yes, I can No, I cannot No, I can't
May		Yes, he may No, he mayn't No, he mustn't
Must		Yes, he must No, he needn't No, he mustn't

Examples: Hasan can dance very well.
 She should learn English.
 It will rain soon.
 I wouldn't like to be a teacher.
 You mustn't steal.
 I could swim when I was three.
 Should I go home now?
 Must I take exams? Yes, you must.
 Do I have to take exams? Yes, you do.

Exercise-1. Insert articles or possessive pronouns wherever necessary.

1. "I have....lot of things to do today". "Can I help you?" "I'm afraid you can't. Thank you."
2. classes started at 8.30
3. We usually listen to latest news in morning.
4. "Is Mr. Green receiving....visitors now?" "No, he isn't, he's making... phone calls"

5. "Many happy returns of ... day". "Thank you very much".
6. He was very tired and went to bed at half past nine yesterday.

Exercise – 2. Make sentences from the chart.

If you want to		work hard.
learn English, do well in life, keep fit,	you have to you don't have to you should you shouldn't	do some sport. learn the grammar. go to university. buy a dictionary. smoke. believe in yourself. speak your language in class.

Exercise – 3. Translate into Uzbek:

1. Before and after classes you can see a lot of students in the reading room because they prepare their lessons there.
2. Can you name the days of the week?
3. You may do this work tomorrow.
4. I'm sorry, I can't help you now.
5. Must I translate the text? No, you needn't.
6. Students must be attentive in class.
7. You mustn't be late for classes.
8. You needn't go there if you have no time.

Exercise - 4. Translate into English:

1. Biz unga loyihani ko'rsatishimiz kerak.
2. U yerga borishingiz shart emas.
3. Bu yerda chekish mumkinmi? – Yo'q, mumkin emas.
4. Peter kutubxonaga bora oladimi?
5. Kitobingizni olsam mumkinmi?
6. Yangi so'z va iboralarni har kuni takrorlashingiz lozim.
7. Soat 7 da ishga borishingiz zarur.

Exercise – 5. Using the correct form. (Should or have to).

1. Your clothes smell, and you've got a cough. You smoke.
2. I'm going to bed. I.... be up early tomorrow.
3. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You invite him round.
4. I..... tell my parents where I am, and then they don't worry.
5. You come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
6. If you need some help with your homework, you... go to the library.
7. If you've got a ticket, you.... quite. You can go straight in.

Conversations:

Tea party

I

Mrs. Brown: I'm so glad you were able to come.

Mary: / It's very kind of you to invite us.

Mrs. Brown: Please, make yourselves comfortable. Sit here in this armchair. It's near the fire.

Mary: I must say this is a very cosy room.

Mrs. Brown: Yes, I like it too. Now, Mary, do you take milk and sugar in your tea?

Mary: Yes, please. Two lumps.

Mrs. Brown: How about a piece of cake?

Mary: Yes, thank you.

In the canteen

II

A: I'd like some salad, steak and a cup of coffee for lunch. And what about you?

B: I'd like roast beef and some ice – cream.

A: Would you like some apple – pie?

B: Yes, thank you.

III

A: Excuse we, pass me the butter and the salt, please.

B: Here you are. Pass me the rye bread, please.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you.

A: Not at all.

Text:

Learning a Language

All over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is very useful. It is useful when we travel to other countries or if we must read foreign literature in the original.

How many languages are there in the world? There are about two thousand and seven hundred and some of them are very important. English, for example, is used not only in England and the USA but also in other parts of the world. It is only in the course of the last hundred years that English has become a world language. In



1600 the number of native speakers was 6 million, while in 1960 there were 260 million speakers of English. Nowadays it is spoken by more than 800 million people, and number of speakers will increase.



In number of speakers, English is nowadays second only to Chinese. It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America and of Australia and New Zealand. It is used as one of the official language in Canada, the Republic of South Africa, and the Irish Republic. It is also spoken as a second language by many people in India, Pakistan, in numerous countries in Africa, to say nothing of people all over the world who know English – well or not so well – as a foreign language. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it.

British and Americans use the same language but there are some differences. American English differs in spelling, pronunciation, vocabulary and in some grammar of all European languages; English has one of the simplest grammars as there are few inflections. The difficulties of English spelling and idioms make the language more complicated. People everywhere learn English in order to keep up with the developments and major trends in the world. Our own students have to learn to speak and write English correctly.

Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to develop friendship and understanding. When they meet at festivals or in international friendship camps, the words Peace and Friendship can be heard in all languages.

Exercise-6. Answer the questions:

1. In what way can a foreign language be useful?
2. How many people speak English as their own language?
3. What does knowledge of foreign languages give young people?
4. What does the proverb "Knowledge is power" mean?
5. Why do we need knowledge?
6. Sometimes newspapers write about people who know many languages. What do you think about the way these people study languages? Do they speak and read much?

Exercise-7. Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What do you do? | a) Thirty dollars . |
| 2. Who did you go out with last night? | b) Twenty – five. |
| 3. Where do you live? | c) Fine. And you? |
| 4. When is your birthday? | d) Mario and Pedro. |
| 5. Why are you wearing a suit? | e) I'm a teacher. |
| 6. How many students are there in the class? | f) "The Times". |
| 7. How much did you pay for your shoes? | g) It's today! |
| 8. How are you? | h) I'm sure it's mine. |
| 9. Whose is this money ? | i) In a flat in the centre of town. |
| 10. Which newspaper do you read? | j) Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant. |

Exercise-8. Put the orders in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions about you.

- buy / you/ the/ do/ at /what/ shops.
- is / who/ teacher/ your English?
- parents/ moment/ where/ your/ the/ at/ are?
- you/ how/ to/ come/ school/ do?
- brothers and sisters/ you/ many/have/how/do?

Exercise-9. What + noun, How+ adjective or adverb. Match a question word in A with a word in B and a line in C. The answer the questions about you.

A	B	C
How What	color	shoes do you take?
	far	did you get up this morning?
	tall	do you read?
	sort	is it from your house to the town centre?
	much	are you?
	often	is your hair?
	size	do you go swimming?
	long	does a hamburger cost in your town?
	newspaper	of music do you like?
	time	does your English lesson last?

Exercise-10 Complete the sentences and write the questions.

Example: I get up at ____.

What time do you get up?

1. At the weekend I usually go to ____.
_____?
2. My mother comes from _____.
_____?
3. My children go to _____ school.
Which _____?
4. The bank opens at _____.
_____?
5. My sister drives a _____.
What sort _____?
6. My brother works in _____.
Where _____?

Proverb

Well begun is half done.

(It's very important to start well when you are beginning to do something new. The other part of the work will not take much time. Speak about a thing which you started well and ended well).

A Joke

I

Teacher: Now, Tommy, tell me how you can prove that the Earth is round?

Tommy: I don't say it is round, sir.

II

A post man with many letters and newspapers in his bag comes to a house. He sees a dog and stops. The dog begins barking at the postman. He is afraid of the dog.

"Don't be afraid of the dog" woman says to the postman. "Do you know the old proverb?" "A barking dog doesn't bite".

"Yes, madam, I know the proverb and you know it. But does the dog know it?"

Everyday English

I don't doubt it . I'll think it over. I object to it .	Men bunga ikkilanmayman. Men bu haqda o'y lab ko'raman. Men bunga qarshiman.
---	--

Lesson 14. (The Fourteenth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[ɔ:] door, floor, sport, more, small, walk, because, saw, war, four

[ɒ] along, frost, lost, want, wash, was, wonder

[ɑ:] car, marble, rather, path, ask, master.

[ou] whole, note, boat, road, low, show, cold, old, post, most.

[au] town, down, brown, out, about, loud.

Answer the questions:

1. In what year student are you?
2. How many floors are there in the building of your Institute?
3. Are there any foreign students in your Institute?
4. How many students are there in your group?
5. Are there any workshops in your Institute?
6. What floor is the dean's office on?

Grammar: Direct and Indirect speech

Ko'chirma va o'zlashtirma gap

Qo'llanilishi: So'zlovchi nutqining o'zgarishsiz berilishi – ko'chirma gap deyiladi.

My friend says, "I have bought an interesting book today".

So'zlovchi nutqining bo'shqa shaxs tomonidan bayon etilishi – o'zlashtirma gap deyiladi.

My friend says he has bought an interesting book today.

Ko'chirma gapdan o'zlashtirma gap sifatida qo'llanilganda quyidagi qoidalarga amal qilinadi:

- a) egalik va kishilik olmoshlari o'zgaradi;
- b) zamonlarning moslashuvi "Sequence of Tenses"

c) Direct speech	Indirect speech.
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Simple Future	Future in the Past

Direct speech

Present

“I love you”

“I’m going out now”

Present Perfect

“We’ve met before”

Past Simple

“We met in 1987.

Future

“I’ll mend it for you”

Reported speech

Past

He said he loved me.

Ann said she was going out.

Past Perfect

She said they’d met before.

Past Perfect

He said they’d met in 1987.

Future- in the Past.

She said that she would mend it for me.

Eslatma: say + (that)

She said (that) they were happy together.

tell + person (that).

He told me (that) he loved Mary.

Ko‘chirma gapni o‘zlashtirma gapga aylantirganda, ko‘rsatish olmoshlari, o‘rin-payt ravishlari o‘zgaradi:

Direct speech

this, these

→

now

→

today

→

yesterday

→

the day before yesterday

→

tomorrow

→

the day after tomorrow

→

next week (month, year)

→

last week (year)

→

Reported speech

that – those; the

then

that day

the day before

two days before

the next day, the following day

in two days’ time

the following (the next) week
(month, year)

the previous week (year), a
year (a week before)

Umumiy so‘roq gaplar **if** yoki **whether** bog‘lovchilari bilan qo‘llaniladi.

He asked me, “Is Mr Smith a doctor?”

He asked me if Mr Smith was a doctor.

Maxsus so‘roq gaplar, so‘roq so‘zlar saqlangan holda, bo‘lishli gap formasida keladi.

He asked Jane, “What are you doing now?”

He asked Jane what she was doing then.

Buyruq gaplarda infinitiv formada keladi:

She said to me, "Tell him everything tomorrow"
She told me to tell him everything the following day.

She said to me, "Don't go to the cinema today?"
She told me not to go to the cinema today.

Exercise – 1. Transform direct speech into reported speech.

1. She said to me, "We'll go boating tomorrow."
2. He said, "We'll stage this play if you help us."
3. The secretary said, "I've got a message from Mr. Green."
4. The old man said to me, "I met her many years ago?"
5. Mr Smith said, "They had lunch on the train 2 hours ago."
6. She said, "I'm leaving for London tomorrow."

Exercise-2. Translate these sentences:

1. He said he had not heard anything about it.
2. He said that Peter had booked tickets for the theatre the previous week.
3. Mr Stone told me that the meeting would take place the following month.
4. He said that he met Ann when he was going to the supermarket.
5. Jane said she would join us the next day.
6. Ann said she was going out that night.

Exercise-3. Make up dialogues according to the model.

A: John asked me, "Are they coming to see us tonight?"

B: What did John ask you?

A: He asked me if they were coming to see them that night.

1. How long did it take him to write the novel?
2. When will the next match take place?
3. May I have breakfast now?
4. Will you be able to come to the party?
5. What hotel are they going to stay at?
6. Who is the message from?

Exercise-4. Complete the sentences:

1. He asked me if
2. She wondered how long...
3. John asked Peter what....

4. Mr Blackwood asked the secretary how many...
5. She asked him what time...
6. She wondered how much...
7. He asked me whether....

Exercise-5. Put these jokes into reported (indirect) speech:

I

- Wife: Do you want to see the beautiful present I bought for your birthday?
Husband: What is it?
Wife: I'll put it on in a minute.

II

A schoolboy said to his father: "We gave a wonderful performance at school. A lot of parents came and they enjoyed it".
"How do you know?" asked the father.
"They laughed all through the play", the boy answered.
"And what was the play?"
"Hamlet", said the boy.

Text: English –Speaking Countries

How many languages are there in the world?

There are about two thousand and seven hundred and some of them are very important.

English is one of the largest and richest of modern languages. It is spoken by more than 800.000.000 people, and the number of speakers will increase.

English is the language of the people of Great Britain. Great Britain consists of three parts. They are Scotland, England, Wales. The island of Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain.



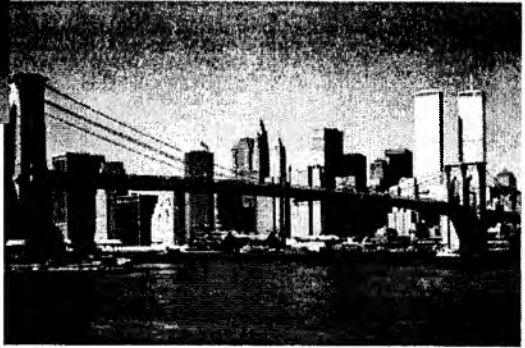


In the United States of America English is called the national language, the language of the American nation. Five hundred years ago some English people came to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. After them people came from all the countries of Europe.

And they all learned English, but they made it a little different from British English. In the USA now people speak American English. Many words are the same in American and in British English, but the American people don't speak English in the same way as people do in England.

Canada is to the north of the United States of America. It is a very large country, larger than the United States. In Canada many people speak English because they also come from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada they speak French. The people who live in these parts come to Canada from France. Canada has two official languages: English and French.

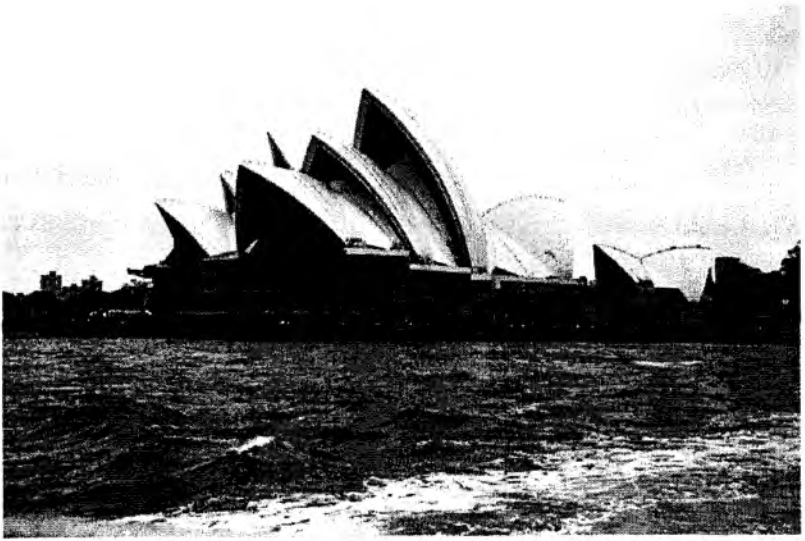
Australia is to the south of the Equator. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. It is sometimes called the fifth continent. Australia is also an English - speaking country. In all countries which lie to the south of the Equator, the seasons are not the same as they are in the countries north of the Equator. In Australia the hottest summer month is January and the coldest winter month is June.



Today the official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. English is the official language in all parts of the country.

More than a thousand years ago the people who lived in these four countries were different, and they spoke different languages.

Great Britain isn't a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland.



New Zealand isn't far from Australia, but it is a great distance from Britain. When it is the middle of the night in Britain, it is the middle of the next day in New Zealand. The seasons in New Zealand are also different from what they are in Britain. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

People everywhere learn English in order to keep up with the major trends and developments in the world.

Discussion

1. What do you think?
2. What do you like best about living in your country?
3. What would you miss if you lived abroad?
4. Do you know any foreigners living in your country?
5. What do they like about it?
6. What do they find different?

Exercise-6. Answer the questions:

1. What language are you studying?
2. Are you fond of English?
3. Do you work at your English regularly?
4. What language do you speak before and after classes?

Exercise-7. Put these statements about customs and culture into the correct order.

1. Should / talk / you / at / small / parties / make (Britain).
You should make small talk at parties.
2. on / for / should / meetings / be / always / you / time (Britain)
3. other / often / each / they / interrupt (France)
4. they / use / titles / "Her" / often / "Mr" / for / like (Germany)
5. must / people / too / not / you / stand / to / close (Britain)
6. the / eight / number / luckiest / is (China)
7. never / the / jump / must / you / queue / (Britain)
8. add / family / mother's / theirs / adults / to / their / name (Latin America)

Who speaks what where?

country	nationality	language
The United States of America	American	English
Britain	British	English
Australia	Australian	English
Germany	German	German
France	French	French
Italy	Italian	Italian
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Korea	Korean	Korean
China	Chinese	Mandarin (also Cantonese)
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian	Arabic
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss-German, French,
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
Holland	Dutch	Dutch
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Russia	Russian	Russian
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew

Greece	Greek	Greek
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
Argentina	Argentinean	Spanish

Note: when you are talking about people in general from a particular country, there are some nationalities that you can make plural with “s”, but others can only be formed with the definite article (and no plural “s”); Brazilians, Germans, Russians, Israelis.....

The British, The French, The Swiss, The Dutch, The Japanese...

With both groups you can also use the word “people”.

British people, German people, etc.

When you talk about one person from these, countries, you need to add woman /man/ person to the group on the right: a Brazilian but a Japanese person; a German but a Swiss person.

Exercise – 8. Complete these sentences.

1. Bangkok is the capital of....
2. Ankara is the capital of....
3. London is the capital of...
4. Washington is the capital of....
5. Ottawa is the capital of...
6. Melburn is the capital of...
7. Athens is the capital of...
8. Stockholm is the capital of...

Proverb

What greater crime than loss of time?

(How do you spend your free time?

How do you save time for your hobbies?)

A Joke

1.

Girl: Wash your hands.

Little brother: Both of them?

Girl: No, just one. I want to see how you do it.

2.

Mary ran into the room and up to the teacher.

“Two boys are fighting on the playground.

I think the one on the bottom wants to see you”.

3.

“Mummy, I’ve just found a lost ball”.

“How do you know it was lost?”

“The boy across the street is still looking for it”

Everyday English

<p>If I am not mistaken... Believe it or not. I'm afraid I don't agree (with you).</p>	<p>Agar adashmasam... Xoh ishon, xoh ishonma. Meni kechirasani-u, fikringga qo'shilolmayman.</p>
--	--

Lesson 15 (The Fifteenth Lesson)

Phonetic exercises

[eə] dare, fare, care, air, hair, fair, pair, chair, stair

[ə:] work, worst, word, dirty, circle, turn, servant, learn

[ju:] use, union, music, amuse, new, knew, few

[u] book, good, fool, spoon, pull, full, push

[u:] took, soup, group, true, rude, fruit, blue

[ʌ] lunch, punch, cup, couple, young, country, son

[iə] ear, hear, near, clear, dear

Answer the questions:

1. When do you come home after classes?
2. At what time do you come to the Institute?
3. When do classes at the Institute begin?
4. Where do you take books for home reading?
5. At what time does the last class end?
6. Where do you go when classes are over?

Grammar: Conditional sentences

Shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar

Qo'llanilishi: shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap, ikki qismdan, ya'ni bosh gap va ergash gapdan iborat bo'ladi. Bosh gap tugallangan fikrni bildirib, ergash gap esa bosh gapga tobe bo'lib keladi. Ergash gap bosh gapga **if** bog'lovchisi yordamida bog'lanadi. Bundan tashqari **unless, provided (that), on condition (that), suppose (that)** bog'lovchilari bilan ham bog'lanib keladi.

Xususiyatlari: Conditional sentences – shart ergash gapli qo'shma gaplar 3 turda bo'ladi.

I-tur hozirgi va kelasi zamonda qo'llaniladi. Haqiqatda bo'ladigan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Ish-harakat kelasi zamonga taalluqli bo'lsada, ergash gapda hozirgi zamon fe'li qo'llaniladi.

You may have the book if you like it.

If I have time, I shall go to the concert tomorrow.

II – tur amalga oshmaydigan ish- harakatni anglatadi.

II – turda ergash gapda Past Indefinite, bosh gapda esa asosiy fe'ning I shakli bilan **would, should** qo'llaniladi.

If I had time now, I should go to the concert, but I'm busy.

If I knew where they lived, I should send them a telegram. •

Eslatma: "to be" fe'li ergash gapda barcha shaxslarda, birlik va ko'plikda **were** shaklida ishlatiladi.

If I were you, I should go to the dentist at once.

III-tur – haqiqatda amalga oshmagan ish-harakatni bildiradi.

If I had time yesterday, I should have gone to the concert, but I was busy.

III turda ergash gapda Past Perfect, bosh gapda esa have + asosiy fe'ning III shakli va **would, should** qo'llaniladi.

If it hadn't rained last Sunday, we should have gone to the country.

Agar uchta turni jadvalda beradigan bo'lsak, u quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

I Real condition

if + Present Simple	+	Shall (will) + do
	or	
shall (will) + do	+	if + Present Simple

II unreal condition in the Present (Future)

if + Past Simple	+	Should (would) + do
	or	
should (would) + do	+	if + Past Simple

III unreal condition in the Past

if + Past Perfect	+	should (would) + have done
	or	
Should (would) + have done	+	if + Past Perfect

Exercise – 1. Translate these sentences. Pay attention to the use of conditional sentences.

1. “I would certainly give you the number of my room if I had one”, said Jim.
2. If he had taken my advice, he would be a famous singer now.
3. If he phoned me tonight I would tell him that you were busy then.
4. If I were you I would tell him that she would manage it herself.
5. I should tell him about it if I saw him tonight.
6. He would lend you some books if you asked him to.
7. I shall tell him about it if I see him tonight.
8. They would be bathing now if it wasn't (weren't) raining.

Exercise – 2. Translate into English.

1. Agar qor yog'maganda, biz sayrga chiqqan bo'lardik.
2. Agar bu masalani o'zim hal qilganimda, sizdan yordam so'ramagan bo'lardim.
3. Ingliz tilini yaxshi o'rganganida edi, u allaqachon Londonga ketgan bo'lardi.
4. Agar uni ko'rsam, seni ta'tilda ekanligingni aytaman.
5. Agar akam bo'lmaganda, men sportni allaqachon tashlab ketgan bo'lardim.
6. Sizning o'rningizda bo'lsam, undan kechirim so'rardim.

Exercise – 3. Answer the questions.

1. Would you go out of town for the weekend if the weather forecast was bad? What would you do then?
2. Would you refuse an invitation to a party if it were sent late? Why would you refuse it?
3. What would you do if you didn't like your job?
4. What would you do if your friend asked you to help him?
5. What would you show in your town if you had visitor from other places?
6. Where will you have to go if you are not well?
7. Will you prepare dinner if your mother asks you do?
8. What will you put on if the weather is very cold?

Exercise – 4. Read and say what you will do:

1. if the weather is fine on Sunday;
2. if your friend is ill;
3. if you meet a friend in the street;
4. if your parents leave you alone for a week;

5. if your friend invites you to his birthday party;
6. if you want to see a new film.

Text: / **Entertainment**

Entertainment is always changing. A hundred years ago people went to fairs, listened to people telling stories, and played simple games in their houses. But times change. Even looking back ten years, entertainment has changed a lot. Many people have TV, go to the cinema and even play computer games.

But these changes haven't only affected children, they have also made a big difference to adult entertainment. In fact, age doesn't matter. If you look at the programmes on TV, most are for adults. No it's not age that counts; it's the increasing variety of entertainment which is making the biggest difference to how we spend our free time.

Nowadays, we have more and more leisure, but we don't know what to do with it. It all depends, of course, on what we mean by a "good" use of leisure time, it means using our time to do something creative, not "wasting" our time.

A lot of young people today spend their free time and talking about it. Another popular pastime is sitting in cafes chatting and drinking coffee.

Finally, it is becoming very common for young people to sit in front of computer screens playing computer games.

All this is fine, but it is better to play sports yourself than to watch other people doing it. Cafes are relaxing, but young people spend too much time just talking – or gossiping. Why don't they do something more creative, like taking up painting or learning to play a musical instrument?

As for computer games, they will eventually turn us all into robots!



Conversations:

Talk on Theatre and Cinema

1

A: Would you like to come to the cinema tonight?

B: I'd love to. What's on?

A: They're showing the musical. "My Fair lady" at our local. I've booked two seats.

B: Isn't the film a screen version of "Pygmalion", a play by Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright?

A: Yes, it is. By the way, Andrew Hepburn plays the leading part. She's my favourite actress. Let's meet near the cinema at 6.15. The show starts at 6.30.

B: Fine. See you later.

A: See you soon.

2

Mary: John, we're going to the show tonight.

I've booked two seats.

John: Peter Smith went there last night and he didn't like it.

Mary: I don't care about Peter's opinion.

John: Well, everyone says the show's a complete flop. There were only a few people there last night.

Mary: What a pity!

Proverb

First impressions are most lasting.

(When you meet somebody for the first time, or go to a new place, you receive some impressions. These impressions last for a long time and are not easily forgotten).

A Joke

A tired tongue

1

Doctor: I've examined you very carefully. I think all you need is a good rest.

Woman patient: But I still feel sick. Why don't you look at my tongue?

Doctor: It needs a rest too.

2

Teacher: What do we get from sheep?

Boy: Wool.

Teacher: And what do we make from wool?

Boy: I don't know.

Teacher: Well, what is your coat made of?

Boy: My coat was made from father's old coat.

Everyday English

Just it. Do you really mean it? Don't you say so!	Xuddi shunday. Shunaqa, deb o'ylaysanmi? Nahotki! Nimalar deyapsan?
---	---

Lesson 16 (The Sixteenth Lesson)

Phonetic exercise

[tʃ] bench, lunch, chair, chalk, chat, chicken

[f] phone, philosophy, physical

[θ] theme, theatre, nothing, thank

[ð] thesis, they, themselves, weather

[kw] square, quite, quote, question

Answer the questions:

1. Do you listen to the latest news in the morning or in the evening?
2. Have you time to look through the newspapers in the morning?
3. How much time does it take you to get to the Institute?
4. Do you attend all lectures and seminars?
5. What do you do during the breaks?
6. How much time do you spend on your English a day?
7. Can you read English articles without a dictionary? Can you even speak English a little?
8. Do you find English difficult or easy?

Grammar: The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb

Fe'lining noaniq shakllari

The Gerund *Gerundiy*

Yasalishi: fe'ning "to" yuklamasisiz I shakliga + ing qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, masalan, to read – reading, o'qimoq – o'qish

Xususiyatlari: gerundiy – fe'lining shaxssiz formasi bo'lib, ham fe'llik, ham otlik xususiyatiga ega.

Gerundiy fe'l singari zamon va nisbat formalariga ega.

Voice / Tense	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	Having been written

I like reading novels by modern British writers.

Menga zamonaviy ingliz yozuvchilarining romanlarini o'qish yoqadi.

I don't like being read to.

Men o'qib berishganini yoqtirmayman.

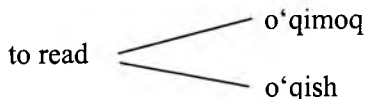
I am sorry for having missed, your lecture.
 Maruzangizda bo'lmaganligim uchun meni kechirasiz.

Gerundiy gapda bir qancha vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin:

1. **ega**
 Smoking is harmful. Chekish zararli.
2. **vositasiz to'ldiruvchi**
 I like singing. Qo'shiq kuylashni yoqtiraman.
3. **kesimning bir qismi**
 He stopped smoking. U chekishni tashladi.
4. **hoi**
 On coming home he saw his friends. U uyga kelayotib do'stlarini ko'rib qoldi.
5. **aniqlovchi**
 We were waiting for his coming home. Biz uning uyga kelishini kutayotgan edik.

The Infinitive *Infinitiv*

Yasalishi: fe'ning noaniq I shaklidan



Xususiyatlari: infinitiv ham gerundiy singari fe'ning noaniq shakli bo'lib, zamon va nisbat formalariga ega.

Tense / Voice	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write to be writing	to be written —
Perfect	to have written to have been writing	to have been written.

I am glad to see you. Sizni ko'rganimdan mamnunman.
 To swim is pleasant. Suzish – yoqimli.

Infinitiv gapda bir qancha vazifalarni bajaradi:

1. **ega**
 To read the text is our homework. Uy vazifamiz – matnni o'qish.
2. **to'ldiruvchi**
 I want to read this text. Men bu matnni o'qishni xohlayman.

3. hol

I went to the library to read the article.

Maqolani o'qish uchun kutubxonaga bordim.

4. kesimning bir qismi

Our task is to study.

Bizning vazifamiz – o'qimoq.

5. aniqlovchi

He had a great wish to see his mother again.

U onasini yana bir marotaba ko'rishni xohladi.

Gerundiy va infinitivni misollar bilan taqqoslab ko'rishingiz mumkin.

Gerundiy

Infinitive

1. When he saw his father enter the room he stopped smoking.
Otasi xonaga kirayotganligini ko'rib, u chekishni to'xtatdi.

Before entering his father's house he stopped to smoke.
Otasining uyiga kirishdan avval, u chekishdan to'xtadi.

2. I remember sending the letter.

I must remember to send the letter.

Xatni yuborganligim yodimda.

Xatni yuborish zarurligini unutmang kerak.

3. I shall never forget taking that examination.
Imtihon topshirishim kerakligini unutmaman.

Do not forget to come to the examination tomorrow.
Ertaga imtihonga kelishni unutmang.

Gerundiy bilan qo'llaniladigan ayrim fe'llar jadvali

Verbs + ing	
like	
love	
adore	doing
enjoy	cooking
prefer	sightseeing
hate	
can't stand	
don't mind	
finish	
look forward to	

Eslatma: like, love, adore, prefer, hate fe'llari ba'zida "to" bilan qo'llaniladi, biroq -ing qo'shimchasi, yani gerundiy bilan qo'llanilganda mano jihatidan yaqinroq bo'ladi.

I like cooking.

I like to cook beef on Sundays.

Infinitiv bilan ishlatiladigan ayrim fe'llar jadvali:

Verbs + infinitive	
agree	
choose	
dare	to do
decide	
expect	
forget	
help	
hope	
learn	
manage	to come
need	
offer	
promise	
refuse	
seem	
want	
would	to cook
would like	
would love	
would prefer	
would hate	

Eslatma: Help, dare "to" yuklamasiz ishlatilishi mumkin.

We helped tidy the kitchen.

They didn't dare disagree with him.

Exercise – 1. Translate into Uzbek.

1. The family went on discussing plans for the summer holiday.
2. Excuse my interrupting you. Could you tell me where room 423 is?

3. "Do you mind my borrowing your text book?" asked Jane.
4. They didn't think of staying there for more than three days.
5. I want to take part in the table – tennis competition.
6. It is not pleasant to be waiting for you here.
7. There is nothing to be done.
8. I am sorry not to have met you at the station.
9. The child must be sleeping at this time.
10. I have something to tell you about our meeting.
11. The children were told to stay where they were.
12. The first thing for me is to phone him and ask his advice.

Exercise — 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, infinitive or – **ing**. Sometimes two forms are possible.

Example: I enjoy walking (walk) in the rain.
 Would you like to have (have) something to eat?
 It started to rain | raining (rain) where we were out.
 My family is trying ____ (decide) where to go on holiday.

1. Last year we managed ____ (find) a holiday that suited every one.
2. Every one hopes ____ (enjoy) themselves on holiday, but it isn't always easy.
3. We decided ____ (rent) a house with a swimming pool.
4. When we arrived, the people next door invited us ____ (have) a drink with them.
5. They prefer ____ (play) in a swimming – pool all day.
6. A woman from a travel agency helped us ____ (choose) a nice house.
7. I enjoy ____ (visit) places I've never been to before.
8. But my children hate ____ (sightsee).
9. They refuse ____ (go) out on trips if it's too hot.

Exercise — 3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Have you finished writing |write| to write that letter yet?
2. You can't parking |to park| park your car outside the hospital.
3. My teachers always expected me doing |to do| do in exams.
4. Let me to pay |paying| to pay for the meal. You paid last time.
5. The dentist told me being |to be| be more careful when I brush my teeth.
6. I asked Jane buying |buy| to buy some stamps.
7. He agreed start |starting| to start the job as soon as possible.
8. I stopped read |to read| reading my book and went to bed.

9. Mary always enjoyed play |playing| to play football at school.
10. I never liked go |to go| going to school when I was a child.

Text: / Holidays are coming

I study at the Tashkent Architectural Building Institute. Our Institute trains engineers, architects and managers for various branches of industry and culture.

I am my first year now. In 4 years when I graduate from the Institute. I'll be able to work as an engineer at a factory, or in an office.

There are four faculties at our Institute. I study at the faculty of management in construction. We study a lot of subjects such as the history of Uzbekistan, economy, history of art, technology and strength of materials, drawing, designing, chemistry and many other subjects, among which there is also a foreign language and physical training.

Students can take all the books necessary for their studies in the library and reading rooms. They can also make experiments, carry out research work and different kind of practical work in the laboratories and workshops of the Institute.

A student who does not work and attends a day-time department is called a full-time student, a student who combines work and studies is called a part-time student.

The training of specialists at our Institute combines theoretical studies with practical work and industrial training. At the end of each term students have to submit their course (term) papers or designs.

To pass the exams successfully students have to work hard during the academic year. They may fail in the exams if they miss classes and don't study regularly. Students must take exams and credit tests in time. Sometimes they are allowed to take them in advance.

The second term is coming to an end. Classes will be over in a few days. During the term I





worked hard. I attended all the lectures and never missed the seminars. I had to spend a lot of time in the workshops, library working at my drawings and subjects. Now I am quite ready for the exams and I hope to pass them successfully.

During the holidays I am going to visit my parents and I want to have more time to stay with them. They live a long way from Tashkent.

We are already making plans for the coming holidays. There are many ways in which we can spend them, some of us will go to country holiday homes, others will stay in town. During the holidays we shall go to the cinemas and theatres. We'll go in for sports. We'll spend a lot of time in the open air.

Exercise - 4. Answer the questions.

1. At what Institute do you study?
2. What specialists does it train?
3. How many faculties are there in your Institute?
4. What faculty do you study at?
5. When will you graduate from the Institute?
6. What subjects do you study?
7. Are you ready for the exams?
8. What are your plans for the coming holidays?
9. Will you go to see your parents during the holidays? What is your native town (village)?
10. When did you enter the Institute?
11. Were the entrance examinations difficult or easy?
12. When do students have to submit their course designs?
13. Do you carry out any research work or experiments?
14. Do you regularly attend lectures and seminars?

Exercise – 5. Make sentences from the chart below.

I	was in a mess				fallen over playing football.
Our teacher	hurt				done the home work.
My leg	died		I	had	passed all my exams.
The plants	was delighted	because			had a party the night before.
The house	was angry		We	hadn't	forgotten to water them. had a busy day.
	was hungry				had any breakfast.
	went to bed				
	early				

Exercise – 6. Choose the correct form. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.

- He always makes me

laugh	
to laugh	
laughing	

- My boss let me

go	
to go	home early
going	

- She refused

pay	
to pay	for the meal
paying	

- Your writing is impossible

	to read
	read
	reading

- I'll never forget

meet	
to meet	him for the first time
meeting	

- I managed

give up	smoke
to give up	to smoke
giving up	smoking

Exercise – 7. Match the sentence beginning on the left with the correct ending on the right

1. I dropped the radio on the floor a) when I lit that cigarette.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. The batteries have run over | b) and had to wait ages for another |
| 3. I'm afraid I left | c) and it made a mess on the carpet |
| 4. I spilt the drink | d) to bring my money |
| 5. I missed the bus | e) my money at home |
| 6. I burnt myself | j) and now I can't get it to work |
| 7. I forgot | g) so I can't listen to my walkman |

Proverb

A Good name is better than a good face.

(Discuss how important it is for a young person to be respected by everybody what should he (she) do to be respected?)

A Joke

The young wife was in tears when she opened the door for her husband. "Your mother insulted me", she said.

"My mother?" he asked. "But she is a hundred miles away".

"I know, but a letter came for you this morning and I opened it".

"I see (= I understand)", said the husband.

"But where does the insult come in?"

"In the postscript", she answered, "It said: "Dear Alice, don't forget to give this letter to George".

Everyday English

Have a nice trip!	Oq yo'! Yaxshi hordiq chiqaring!
I see it now.	Tushundim.
I'll tell you what.	Menda bir fikr bor.

Supplementary texts

Qo‘shimcha o‘qish uchun matnlar

Three stonecutters.

Three stonecutters were working hard. A man who was passing by watched them for a few minutes and then, turning to the first stonecutter, he asked: "What are you doing, my friend?" "I am working like a slave. Look at my hands. Did you think I was playing?" he replied. The passer-by then looked at the second workman. "And what are you doing?" he asked. The stone-cutter answered quickly, "I am earning seven dollars and fifty cents a day. I hope to receive at least nine dollars a day in a very near future". The visitor studied the face of the third stonecutter. Once more, he asked, "And what are you doing, my friend?" The stonecutter's face lighted up as he replied, "I am helping to erect a magnificent building. Look at the colour in this piece of marble. I was just thinking how beautiful it will be when it is thoroughly polished. This building will last for hundreds of years and its beauty will inspire everyone who sees it."

Laser

In the "War of Worlds" written before the turn of the century H. Wells told a fantastic story of how Martians almost invaded our Earth. Their weapon was a mysterious "sword of heat". Today Wells' sword of heat has come to reality in the laser. The name stands for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.

Laser, one of the most sophisticated inventions of man, produces an intensive beam of light of a very pure single colour. It represents the fulfillment of one of the mankind's oldest dreams of technology to provide a light beam intensive enough to vaporize the hardest and most heat-resistant materials. It can indeed make lead run like water, or, when focused, it can vaporize any substance on earth. There is no material unamenable to laser treatment and by the end of 2000 laser will have become one of the main technological tools.

The applications of laser in industry and science are so many and so varied as to suggest magic. Scientists in many countries are working at a very interesting problem: combining the two big technological discoveries of the second half of the 20-th century - laser and thermonuclear reaction - to produce a practically limitless source of energy. Physicists of this country have developed large laser installations to conduct physical experiments in heating thermonuclear fuel with laser beams. There also exists an idea to use laser for solving the problem of controlled thermonuclear reaction. The laser beam must heat the fuel to the required temperature so quickly that the

plasma does not have time to disintegrate. According to current estimates, the duration of the pulse has to be approximately a thousand-millionth of a second. The light capacity of this pulse would be dozens of times greater than the capacity of all the world's power plants. To meet such demands in practice scientists and engineers must work hard as it is clear that a lot of difficulties are to be encountered on route.

The laser's most important potential may be its use in communications. The intensity of a laser can be rapidly changed to encode very complex signals. In principle, one laser beam, vibrating a billion times faster than ordinary radio waves, could carry the radio, TV and telephone messages of the world simultaneously. In just a fraction of a second, for example, one laser beam could transmit the entire text of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Besides, there are projects to use lasers for long distance communication and for transmission of energy to space stations, to the surface of the Moon or to planets in the solar system. Projects have also been suggested to place lasers aboard Earth satellites nearer to the Sun in order to transform the solar radiation into laser beams, with this transformed energy subsequently transmitted to the Earth or to other space bodies. These projects have not yet been put into effect, because of the great technological difficulties to be overcome and therefore the great cost involved. But there is no doubt that in time these projects will be realized and the laser beam will begin operating in outer space as well.

Optical Technology

One of the most interesting developments in telecommunication is the rapid progress of optical communication where optical fibers are replacing conventional telephone wires and cables. Just as digital technologies greatly improved the telephone system, optical communication promises a considerable increase in capacity, quality, performance and reliability of the global telecommunication network. New technologies such as optical fibers will increase the speed of telecommunication and provide new, specialized information service. Voice, computer data, even video images, will be increasingly integrated into a single digital communication network capable to process and transmit virtually any kind of information.

It is a result of combining two technologies: the laser, first demonstrated in 1960, and the fabrication 10 years later of ultra-thin silicon fibres which can serve as light wave conductors. With the further development of very efficient lasers plus continually improved techniques to produce thin silica fibres of incredible transparency, optical systems can trans-

mit pulses of light as far as 135 kilometers without the need for amplification or regeneration.

At present high-capacity optical transmission systems are being installed between many major US cities at a rapid rate. The system most widely used now operates at 147 megabits (thousand bits) per second and accomodates 6,000 circuits over a single pair of glass fibres (one for each direction of transmission). This system will soon be improved to operate at 1.7 gigabits (thousand million bits) per second and handle 24,000 telephone channels simultaneously.

A revolution in information storage is underway with optical disk technology. The first optical disks appeared in the early 1970-s. They were and are used to record video films, but in a continuous spiral rather than digitally.

The first digital optical disks were produced in 1982 as compact disks for music. They were further developed as a storage medium for computers. The disks are made of plastics coated with aluminium. The information is recorded by using a powerful laser to imprint bubbles on the surface of the disk. A less powerful laser reads back the pictures, sound or information. An optical disk is almost indestructible and can store about 1000 times more information than a plastic disk of the same size.

The latest optical disk development is a system which enables computer users to record their own information on a glass or plastic disk coated with a thin film of tellurium. Such a disk can store 200 megabytes (200 million characters).

Besides, it is reported that an optical equivalent of a transistor has been produced and intensive research on optical electronic computers is underway at a number of US companies as well as in countries around the world.

It is found that optical technology is cost-effective and versatile. It finds new applications every day - from connecting communication equipment or computers within the same building or room to long distance trans-continental, transoceanic and space communications.

Science and International Cooperation

One of the most striking features of modern science is the increasing tendency towards closer cooperation between scientists and scientific organizations (institutions) all over the world. In fact, it is becoming more and more evident that many of the problems that affect the world today cannot be solved without joining scientific efforts and material resources on a world-wide scale. The exploration of space, world finance, global

environment protection problems and the development of new sources of power, such as atomic energy, are the examples of areas of scientific research which are so costly and complicated that it is difficult for a single country to solve them efficiently and in a short period of time. The renewal of international scientific cooperation was demonstrated in the sharing of data which were obtained by Russian, Japanese and European space probes in 1986 on Halley's Comet.

Many countries were successfully cooperating on a program called Intercosmos and had already launched 23 Intercosmos satellites, 11 vertical geophysical rockets and a large number of satellites. Space exploration programs are being conducted between Russia and Austria, India, France, Sweden and other countries. Joint manned flights by Russian and foreign cosmonauts included citizens from numerous countries. 12 international crews have worked in orbit and carried out more than 200 scientific experiments.

Everyone is interested in the possibility of Russia - USA cooperation in space exploration. Joint scientific ventures for the benefit of all mankind are a sign of mutual trust in human cooperation that can only strengthen peace. Space is our last frontier and we have the opportunity now to prevent it from becoming another source of conflict. If we began to establish a cooperative relationship in space today, this dream could become a reality. Russia and the United States can and must overcome their differences. It is necessary to understand that a state of permanent animosity is not constructive for either side. There is no doubt that improved relations between these countries and cooperation, especially in the latest technology will continue to develop for the benefit of all mankind. Having obtained the enormous power of nuclear weapons to destroy the world, we have no longer an alternative.

Superconductivity

According to the prominent scientist in this country V. L. Ginzburg the latest world achievements in the field of superconductivity mean a revolution in technology and industry. Recent spectacular breakthroughs in superconductors may be compared with the physics discoveries that led to electronics and nuclear power. They are likely to bring the mankind to the threshold of a new technological age. Prestige, economic and military benefits could well come to the nation that first masters this new field of physics. Superconductors were once thought to be physically impossible. But in 1911 superconductivity was discovered by a Dutch physicist K. Onnes, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his low-temperature

research. He found the electrical resistivity of a mercury wire to disappear suddenly when cooled below a temperature of 4 Kelvin (-269°C). Absolute zero is known to be 0 K. This discovery was a completely unexpected phenomenon. He also discovered that a superconducting material can be returned to the normal state either by passing a sufficiently large current through it or by applying a sufficiently strong magnetic field to it. But at that time there was no theory to explain this.

For almost 50 years after K. Onnes discovery theorists were unable to develop a fundamental theory of superconductivity. In 1950 physicists Landau and Ginsburg made a great contribution to the development of superconductivity theory. They introduced a model which proved to be useful in understanding electromagnetic properties of superconductors. Finally, in 1957 a satisfactory theory was presented by American physicists, which won for them in 1972 the Nobel Prize in physics. Research in superconductors became especially active since a discovery made in 1986 by IBM scientists in Zurich. They found a metallic ceramic compound to become a superconductor at a temperature well above the previously achieved record of 23 K.

It was difficult to believe it. However, in 1987 American physicist Paul Chu informed about a much more sensational discovery: he and his colleagues produced superconductivity at an unbelievable before temperature 98 K in a special ceramic material. At once in all leading laboratories throughout the world superconductors of critical temperature 100 K and higher (that is, above the boiling temperature of liquid nitrogen) were obtained. Thus, potential technical uses of high temperature superconductivity seemed to be possible and practical. Now some scientists are trying to find a ceramic that works at room temperature. But getting superconductors from the laboratory into production will be no easy task. While the new superconductors are easily made, their quality is often uneven. Some tend to break when produced, others lose their superconductivity within minutes or hours. All are extremely difficult to fabricate into wires. Moreover, scientists lack a full understanding of how ceramics become superconductors. This fact makes developing new substances largely a random process. This is likely to continue until theorists give a fuller explanation of how superconductivity is produced in the new materials.

New Hope for Energy

Recently some ceramic materials have been found to be super-conductors. Superconducting ceramics are substances which can transmit electric currents

with no loss of energy at temperatures much higher than conventional superconductors (that is, at the temperature of liquid nitrogen).

One use for the new superconductors would be to replace those that need the extreme cold of liquid helium - huge superconducting electromagnets used in nuclear magnetic resonance research, atomic particle acceleration and research reactors.

Other types of electromagnets made with superconductors could be used to lower the cost of electric generation and storage. Such uses may take 10 years of research, a quicker use will probably be in electronics.

Researchers now estimate that tiny but immensely powerful high-speed computers using superconductors may be three to five years away. Farther off are 300 m.p.h. trains that float on magnetic cushions which now exist as prototypes but may take at least a decade to perfect. Power lines that can meet a city's electric needs with superconductor cables may be even farther in the future.

Meanwhile, scientists around the world are trying to turn the new materials into useful products. Among the most notable is a micron-thin film to transmit useful amounts of electric current without losing superconductivity. The film could be used in the microscopic circuitry of advanced computers as high-speed pathway between computer chips.

Several nations are known to be very active in superconductor research. For example, the United States is spending millions of dollars on such research, much of it for military uses: projectile accelerators, lasers, ship and submarine propulsion.

Some Words About Words

With about 200,000 words in current usage English is generally regarded as the richest of the world's languages. Few other languages can match this word power. Chinese comes close. German has a vocabulary of only 184,000 words, and French has fewer than 100,000 words.

English owes its exceptionally large vocabulary to its ability to borrow and absorb words from outside. Atomic, jeans, khaki, sputnik, perestroika, glasnost are just a few of the many words that have come into use during this century. They have been taken or adopted from Italian, Hindi, Creek and Russian. The process of borrowing words from other languages has been going on for more than 1,000 years. When the Normans crossed over from France to conquer England in 1066, most of the English spoke old English or Anglo-Saxon — a language of about 30,000 words. The Normans spoke a language which was a mixture of Latin and French. It took about three centuries for the language to become one that is the

ancestor the English they speak today. The Normans gave us words such as “city”, and “palace”. The Anglo-Saxon gave us “ring and town”.

Latin and Greek have been a fruitful source of vocabulary since the 16th century. The Latin word “mini”, its opposite “maxi” and the Greek word “micro” have become popular adjectives to describe everything from bikes to fashion.

The Trees Fell — So Did the People

Early civilizations may have killed themselves off by plundering local plants and animals. New archeological findings suggest that far from living in perfect harmony with nature, prehistoric civilisation dealt major and sometimes fatal blow to natural surroundings. Many investigators now question the idea that environmental problems began only with industrial revolution in the 19-th century.

Long before the appearance of industrial civilisation prehistoric societies were destroying forests, plants, animals and farmland. Such destruction sometimes destroyed them in turn.

The mysterious disappearance of Anasasi Indians may be a dramatic example of this. In territories that are now New Mexico and Arizona the Indians built a complex of roads, irrigation systems and giant «houses» with 800 rooms and more. All were abruptly left by them around A.D. 1200. Until now, the majority of archeologists have believed that the reason was a prolonged drought, but by using an electron microscope to analyze the tree rings American scientists found that over two centuries or so the Indians were systematically deforesting the canyon where they lived until the forest's ability to replenish itself was destroyed.

Telecommunication

A group of people enter a room, the lights go down, the screens come... the videoconference is under way.

Tomorrow's scientific fiction has become today's new technology - a daily reality for global companies who recognise the importance of regular communication between groups of people in different locations around the world.

Essentially the videoconference room resembles a usual conference room. Delegates sit along one side of a table facing their colleagues on screen on the other side. They can see, hear and talk to each other simultaneously and can present slides of diagrams, even pieces of equipment. The technology is relatively simple. A device called video codec takes the

picture, digitalizes it for transmission over a special network and reforms the picture at the other end.

The problem today is to manufacture codec to the new international standard and to improve picture quality through faster transmission speeds. Research and development is also focusing on mobile videoconferencing with broad cast quality pictures which enable to have instant communication with colleagues around the world.

There is no doubt about the effectiveness of videoconferencing, as the videoconference eliminates the working time lost through travel.

Ceramic Application

The application which has captured the imagination of engineers, as well as the general public, is certainly the ceramic engine, that is the adiabatic turbo-diesel engine and the ceramic turbine for automotive use. There are some successful prototypes on the road, however, applications on a large scale have been held back by problems of cost and reliability. Steady progress is being made in the increase of the reliability of ceramics. But the cost factor is likely to remain a problem for some time.

One should mention here that the long-term reliability in service still needs to be defined for those applications where the material must withstand very high temperatures and dynamically changing mechanical and thermal loads in a chemically aggressive environment.

Ceramic engines and turbines are but the top of the pyramid with respect to applications. At lower levels of performance there are numerous other applications, in which the operating conditions are less severe, for example, ceramic heat exchangers for chemical plants. Ceramics finds application in bearings and engine parts because its high hardness and high abrasion resistance.

Engines

Do you know what the first engine was like? It was called the “water wheel:” This was an ordinary wheel with blades fixed to it, and the current of a river turned it. These first engines were used for irrigating fields.

Then a wind-powered engine was invented. This was a wheel, but a very small one. Long wide wooden blades were attached to it. The new engine was driven by the wind. Some of these one can still see in the country.

Both of these, the water- and wind-operated engines are very eco-

nomical. They do not need fuel in order to function. But they are dependent on the weather.

Many years passed and people invented a new engine, one operated by steam. In a steam engine, there is a furnace and a boiler. The furnace is filled with wood or coal and then lit. The fire heats the water in the boiler and when it boils, it turns into steam which does some useful work.

The more coal is put in the furnace, the stronger the fire is burning. The more steam there is the faster a train or a boat is moving.

The steam engine drove all sorts of machines, for example, steam ships and steam locomotives. Indeed, the very first airplane built by A. F. Mozhaisky also had a steam engine. However, the steam engine had its disadvantages. It was too large and heavy, and needed too much fuel.

The imperfections of the steam engine led to the design of a new type. It was called the internal combustion engine, because its fuel ignites and burns inside the engine itself and not in a furnace. It is smaller and lighter than a steam engine because it does not have a boiler. It is also more powerful, as it uses better-quality fuel: petrol or kerosene.

The internal combustion engine is now used in cars, diesel locomotives and motor ships. But to enable airplanes to fly faster than the speed of sound another, more powerful engine was needed. Eventually, one was invented and it was given the name "jet engine". The gases in it reach the temperature of over a thousand degrees. It is made of a very resistant metal so that it will not melt.

An Encyclopedia on a Tiny Crystal

Scientists have discovered that a laser beam can be effectively used to record alphanumeric data and sound on crystals. According to Russian researchers a method for recording information on crystals by means of a laser has already been developed, but advanced technologies are needed to make it commercially applicable.

At present researchers are looking for the most suitable chemical compounds to be used as data storages and trying to determine optimum recording conditions.

As far back as 1845, Michael Faraday discovered that a light beam reverses its polarization as it passes through a magnetized crystal. Scientists of our day have used this phenomenon to identify crystalline materials capable of storing information. Lasers have been successfully employed to record information on and read it off.

No ideal data storage crystal has yet been found, but it is obvious now that the future of computer engineering lies in lasers and optoelectronics.

As paper gave way to magnetic tape, so the latter is to be replaced by tiny crystals.

Ancient Steel-Making Secret

When two metallurgists at Stanford University were trying to produce a “super plastic” metal they became interested in the secret of Damascus steel, the legendary material used by numerous warriors of the past, including Crusaders. Its formula had been lost for generations.

Analyses of new steel revealed properties almost identical to those they found in Damascus steel, although their own plastic steel had been produced by present-day methods.

The remarkable characteristics of Damascus steel became known to Europe when the Crusaders reached the Middle East in the 11th century. They discovered that swords of the metal could split a feather in air and at the same time retain their edge sharp through many battles.

The secrets of Damascus steel were known in many parts of the ancient world, especially in Persia, where some of the finest specimens were produced. For eight centuries the Arab sword makers kept the secret about their techniques and methods. And with the invention of firearms, the secret was lost and it was never fully rediscovered.

The two metallurgists carried out a lot of researches. When they realized that they might be close to the discovery of a new material, a sword fancier, at one of their demonstrations, pointed out that Damascus steel, like their own product, was very rich in carbon.

This led them to conduct a comparative analysis of their steel and those of the ancient weapons. As a result, it was found that a basic requirement was a high carbon content. The two metallurgists believed it had to be from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, compared to only a part of 1 per cent in ordinary steel. Their research showed how to make steel of even greater hardness than Damascus steel.

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the two main universities of England located at the Cam River. It was founded at the beginning of the 12-th century. The University consists of 24 different colleges including 4 colleges for women. Each college is self-governing.

The head of the University is the chancellor who is elected for life. The teachers are commonly called “dons” and “tutors”. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the University. Besides lectures

teaching is carried out by tutorial system for which the Cambridge University is famous all over the world. This is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges.

Each student has a tutor who practically guides him through the whole course of studies. The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student goes to his tutor to discuss his work with him. The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography and many other subjects.

After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Students are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries, etc. Very few students get grants. Not many children from the working class families are able to get higher education, as the cost is high. The cost of education depends on the college and speciality.

A number of great men, well-known scientists and writers studied at Cambridge. Among them are: Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, Bacon, the philosopher, Milton and Byron, the poets, Cromwell, the soldier, Newton and Darwin, the scientists.

Car of Future

Ever since Nicolas Cugnot, a Frenchman, invented the first self-propelled road vehicle in 1770 there has been no shortage of companies willing to make a better automobile. Over years their efforts have given users the gasoline engine, the electric starter, tubeless tires, fuel-injected engines and anti-lock brakes, these are only a few innovations. What is next? Here are some examples of what the car designers are working at in the world today.

Engineers are experimenting with a state-of-art system that enables drivers to see better after dark. This «night vision» system uses infrared sensors that can detect a human figure at night more than 1,600 feet away. That's five times the distance at which conventional headlights are effective. The sensors pick up infrared rays emitted by any object that gives off heat. An image-processing system scans the information from the sensors, creating different images for different objects. The images are then displayed on a cathode - ray screen built-in a car's instrument panel. It is like black-and-white photograph of an object ahead. And the system is

passive, which means no lights are needed to illuminate the object in front of the vehicle. But the biggest problem will be reducing costs and the other one is the size of the sensor mechanism which is too big now.

One of the latest applications of sophisticated electronics is the wheel-computerized system that not only monitors air pressure in automobile tires but adjusts it automatically. This system in addition enables a driver to set tire pressure while seated. The system developed consists of three separate modules. The first is the instrument panel display which houses the system's main microprocessor, programming buttons and warning signals. The second component is the detector drive module which is essentially four microchips attached, in one unit, to the chassis. Each chip detecting pressure changes that may occur, the transistors within the module signal the third component - a programmable transducer.

The transducer attached to each wheel changes the tire pressure accordingly. However, some automobile experts think this system is too complicated and costly. The design has to be simple and of low cost.

Composite Ceramics

- Advanced ceramic materials have such interesting properties that mechanical engineers are becoming more and more interested in their use as structural parts.

Ceramic cutting tools have been in use for some time. However, it is only during the last twenty years that there have been rapid development in this field because of the development of new composite ceramics.

Composite materials are materials in which two or more different substances, such as metals, ceramics, glasses, or polymers are combined without chemical reaction. As a result one can produce a material with properties different from those of any of the individual constituents. The constituents of a composite would retain their individual characteristics.

Recently engineers have developed various kinds of composite ceramics which must combine an increased toughness with the same hardness and strength of usual ceramics. A promising recent development is the addition of a tiny quantity of metal to increase toughness and tool life. Thus, at room and high temperatures (1000°C) the composite ceramics for cutting tools should possess the following properties: high strength, high toughness, high hardness, high thermal shock resistance and high chemical inertness.

Computers Concern You

When Ch. Babbage, a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, invented the first calculating machine in 1812 he could hardly have imagined the situations we find ourselves in today. Almost everything in modern world is done with the help of computers - the complicated descendants of his simple machine. Computers are being used more and more extensively in the world today, for the simple reason that they are far more efficient than human beings. They have much better memories and can store great amount of information and they can do calculations in a fraction of the time required by a human modern computer can.

In fact, computers can do many things we do, but faster and better. They can control machines at factories, work out tomorrow's weather and even play chess. write poetry or compose music. Let's look now at some of the ways in which computers concern people in their daily lives and work.

Many people associate computers with the world of science and mathematics, but they are also a great help to scholars in other subjects: in history, literature and so on. It is now possible for a scholar to find a book or an article he needs very quickly, which nowadays when a million or more new books are published each year is quite an advantage. You tell the computer which subject you are interested in and it produces any microfiche you need in seconds.

There are also systems which are being developed to translate articles from foreign magazines by computer and to make up many lists of information which are needed in a modern library. So, computer can help us to deal with the knowledge explosion in many ways. One can imagine a time when libraries will be run by computers, without human beings at all.

Or, let's take another example. When a man drives a car for long distances he has two problems: to keep the car at a constant speed and watch that he does not run into the car in front of him. Engineers are now experimenting with a system which has a computer control of these two problems. The car's computer keeps the speed constant. At the same time the distance between the car and any other car in front of it is measured by a beam of light transmitted forwards. The beam meets the rear reflectors of the car in front and it is reflected back, which enables to measure the distance. This information is fed to the computer which adjusts its speed control accordingly.

There are over 150 supercities in the world with population from one to 15 million and more. Tokyo, New York, London, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow are just a few of the cities which have become supercities.

People in the supercities suffer from polluted environment: bad water, bad air and noise. A new term, urban climate, is used now for such cities. It means high temperature, oppressive atmosphere and intensive smog.

Some experts consider that it is practically impossible to protect the big cities from pollution. The World Health Organization (WHO) studied air pollution around the world for over eight years. It measured two things: the level of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) in the air and the level of smoke. Sulphur dioxide and smoke pollute water and have serious effect on forest, buildings and health of people.

In the WHO report it is shown that the cities with the most considerable level of CO_2 in the air are Milan, Teheran, Prague, Santiago and Sao Paulo. However, some cities with clean air get worse in winter. Helsinki, for example, becomes one of the cities with the largest proportion of it in the air in winter. This must be connected with the heating of houses. One can also mention Glasgow and Warsaw which suffer in the same way.

Electricity

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.

With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19-th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various time and labour saving appliances have become a part of our everyday lives.

Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator - a new compact source of electricity - was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before.

Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors were designed.

Since the beginning of the 20-th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years.

Today consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost.

One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily-regulated and generates no by-products. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

Environment Protection must be Global

That the problem of pollution and ecology has become the most important one for mankind is evident to all. The more civilization is developing, the greater the ecological problems are becoming. Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions. In our era it is changing from a national to an international problem, especially in territories where rivers cross several countries. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted. A similar situation is developing in the atmosphere. It is known that many cities throughout the world suffer from air pollution.

However, our scientific knowledge and technological advancement make it possible to eliminate it, if people use good will and make considerable investments for that purpose. The development of natural resources on a global scale is already possible from a scientific and technical standpoint. Large-scale experimental work in this area is successfully being carried out.

At present scientists in industrially developed countries are working on the theory of interaction of all the atmospheric and oceanic global processes that determine the climate and weather of the world. Increasing growth of population, industrialization and the use of resources are slowly but surely changing the global climate and water balance. This can be

described as a great experiment, one that may bring about changes in the environment more serious than ever before.

The essential feature in the environment protection is that many problems can be solved only on the level of world community. Therefore the planning of protection against pollution by human society as a whole is imperative today and in the nearest future. It is necessary to develop an international program to study data on land, forest, atmospheric and oceanic resources, both renewable and non-renewable. It is the joint efforts of many scientists and special public organizations that can deal with the problem and take necessary measures to protect the environment.

It is still a big job and much remains to be done. However scientists are confident that planned actions of all countries can eliminate pollution and achieve successes in purifying air, water and soil and in safeguarding natural resources. At the same time one must realize that social and political circumstances may stand in the way of further progress in this field.

Faraday's invention

Before Faraday's inventions in the field of electricity and magnetism the only source of electricity that was used was the galvanic battery. It made possible some practical applications: the electric light and electric telegraph. The practical use of electricity on a larger scale became possible after developing electromagnetic machines, generators and transformers. It is considered that the development of the induction motor has become the most important technical achievement. At first, the induction motor had a constant and unchangeable speed. Some years later a motor with two speeds was designed. Since its invention the induction motor has been considerably improved and its power increased. But the principle of operation still remains the same.

Is there an End to the Computer Race?

Today the word "electronics" is in general usage. Millions of people have electron watches. There is a lot of various radio and TV sets and tape-recorders in our houses. In factories and plants we are surrounded with electronically controlled machines and instruments, we are carried by airplanes, ships, trains and cars with built-in electronic devices, and satellites circle the globe. In other words, we are living in an electronic world.

And the center of this world is a tiny silicon plate of a few square millimeters, an integrated circuit, or a chip, as it is more commonly known. The integrated circuit is undoubtedly one of the most sophisticated inventions of man, science and technology. It is in the heart of every electronic device and the more tape-recorders, TV sets and computers we need, the more integrated circuits are required.

When we speak about a further development of computers we mean not only quantity, but also high technology and high speed. As the operation of an integrated circuit depends on microscopic «components», the purity of all materials and the cleanness at the plant they are produced at must be of the highest quality. A continuous search is going on in laboratories throughout the world for more perfect, reliable and high speed electronic circuits.

In the past it took scientists and researchers a whole lifetime to make a few thousand calculations, whereas for a modern computer this task is a matter of a few seconds. At present computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Supercomputers are different from ordinary computers. The ordinary computer does the computations operation by operation, while the supercomputer operates like a brain: all operations are being done simultaneously. To develop such a computer qualitatively new integrated circuits were required. They are now the basic components of the Russian Elbrus Supercomputer with a speed up to 125 million operations a second,

In the next few years engineers will complete the work on computers of above one billion operations a second. It will take a few more years to produce a 10-billion operations computer. The fifth-generation computers performing 100 billion operations a second will become available in the nearest future. Is there an end to this race?

According to some researchers, we are close to what can be regarded as a true physical limit. But other specialists think that photons will make the operation a thousand times faster. This means that in the future it will be possible to expect the appearance of photon computers and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronics: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass through one another without interference. Already, the optical equivalent of a transistor has been produced, and intensive research on optical-electronic computers is being carried out in a number of countries around the world. By the end of the 20-th century a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age. The race is going on.

Pollution

The British, like many other Europeans, are becoming more and more worried about their environment. Here are some of the environmental problems that they face.

As the population of large cities like London, Birmingham and Manchester continues to grow, pollution problems become worse.

The air in many towns and cities is being polluted by traffic and industry. The number of cars and lorries is growing all the time. On the one hand, they bring mobility to millions of people, but on the other hand, they need bigger, better and more expensive roads, which often ruin the countryside. Traffic in cities is getting worse and worse. Water pollution has become a serious problem in many British rivers. People living near airports suffer from the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet airliners taking off and landing.

Solar Light by Night

Most people living in towns consider it a usual thing that streets are lit at night. But street lights need a power supply therefore distant areas with no source of electricity remain in darkness until the sun comes up again.

With new appliances now offered by several British firms, many distant places could be lit with solar-powered street lights. It may seem strange that the lamps can use the power of the sun which shines by day when the lamps are needed at night, but they work by using energy accumulated during the day from a solar panel. The solar panel produces electricity which charges a battery. When the sun goes down the battery power is then used for lighting. Each lamp has its own panel so the system can be used for one individual light or a number of them.

In the south of Saudi Arabia a motorway tunnel miles from any power supply is lit day and night by solar-powered devices. The solar panels provide power during the day and charge batteries which accumulate enough power to light the tunnel at night. The generation of electricity by batteries is still expensive but the advantage of sun-powered lamps is that they can bring light to areas distant from any other power supply.

There is one more advantage of solar power: not only it is unlimited, but also its use does not pollute the environment. That is why it is very important to develop devices which make it possible to transform solar power into mechanical or electric forms of power.

Talking via Space

Communication has come a long way from the time when an Indian beat a drum in the forest to the time when a scientist receives messages from a satellite. In this space age communication has become a highly developed field. The system of communication in large countries is unthinkable today without space satellites. Besides large distances, there is a great time difference: the territories of some countries comprise up to 11 zones. Satellites help to minimize all the difficulties that may appear. They rapidly transmit TV and radio programs to different towns, cities, and distant areas.

Space systems and electronic technology have made it possible to set up an automatic system of communication designed for rapid transmission of all kinds of information.

People write letters and send telegrams. But at the same time people living in various cities like to exchange news on the telephone. Statistics reports that the number of long-distance telephone calls is about 2, 000 million per year. A person in Moscow talking on the phone with Vladivostok must know that this conversation is carried on through a satellite.

Trains and cars can use mobile radio telephones to make calls. Businessmen can use teletypewriters to send messages via telephone lines to other teletypewriters in another city which automatically print them as they are received. Even photographs can be sent over telephone wires.

Practically all the population in large countries can watch TV programs via satellites. The orbital communication systems make it possible for people from different continents to see and hear one another.

The importance of space means of communication is increasing every year. The communication satellites of the international organization "INTERSAT" enable people to keep reliable telephone, telegraph and telex communication in any weather with ships practically in every part of the World Ocean.

The First Traveling Post Office

The first traveling post office in the United States was Abraham Lincoln's hat. That was a strange place, indeed, for mail; but that is where it was kept. Lincoln was appointed postmaster of New Salem, a small Western town, about the year 1833. The postman visited the place once a week and brought the mail - a dozen letters, perhaps, and two or three newspapers - in his saddle bags. He was always met by Postmaster Lincoln

who put the letters into his hat for safekeeping. Lincoln was also the clerk in the country store; so he had a good opportunity to distribute the mail. But if people did not come for it, he put on his hat and delivered it. So New Salem was the first town in the US to have rural free delivery, even though the postmaster received very small pay for his work. At that time, stamps and envelopes were not used. When the sender of a letter paid the postal charges, the postmaster wrote PAID in the large letters on the face of the letter. But the postal rates were so high that the sender seldom paid them. Thus the mailing charges were usually collected from the person who received the mail. The postmaster always held his postal receipts until a government representative came for them.

Telegraph

Benjamin Franklin, an American who is famous for his interesting and useful inventions, published his ideas about electricity in 1752. Scientists in many countries became interested in this wonderful form of energy. They wanted to find the answer to a very important question: could the electricity be used to develop a fast, efficient system of long-distance communication? Experiments proved that electricity could travel instantly over a very long piece of wire. But a note that was written on a piece of paper couldn't be put into a wire. How could electricity be used to send a message? A Danish scientist discovered that electricity could move a needle from left to right and that the needle could be pointed at letters on a piece of paper. Then a German government worker made up a code system that could be used with an electric needle. In 1837 two English scientists sent a message by electric telegraph for a distance of more than 1.6 kilometers.

Samuel Morse, an American portrait painter, was experimenting with an electric telegraph too. At first he connected a pencil to an electric wire. When the electricity came through the wire the pencil made wavy lines. Then Morse invented a code that used dots and dashes for the letters of the alphabet. Finally, he discovered that telegraph messages did not have to be written, they could be sent in sound.

On May 24, 1844, the first long-distance message was sent by telegraph for 64 kilometers.

Telegraph companies were formed in many cities. By 1861 telegraph wires stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Europe too, Samuel Morse's system became popular.

But telegraph wires couldn't be hung over an ocean. Messages to and from Europe had to be sent by ship - a journey of two or three weeks. A new method was needed.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company which was organized in 1856 wanted to try to lay a cable on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

The 4,000-kilometer cable broke three times. Each time a new cable had to be made. Finally, on July 27, 1866, the first transatlantic message was sent from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Later cables were laid to Central and South America. After 1900 trans-pacific cables were laid to Asia and Australia. At last news and business information could be sent instantly to almost every country in the world.

Television

It is true that an important thing can have a small beginning. A tiny nine-by-twelve inch box was the centre of attention for hundreds of people at the 1939 World's Fair in New York. They were the first to see a television set in action. Compared to today's TV shows of underwater and outer-space research, those first black-white pictures were not very good. The pictures were only transmitted from one side of the Fair territory to the other. But in 1939 they were of historical importance.

Within a few days the news of television spread throughout the world. A lot of people wanted to have a look at the new invention. Everyone was interested in it. But only few people owned television sets in the next few years. When World War II broke out electronic factories that began the TV production stopped making them and started making war materials instead. When the war was over, TV sets began coming off factory assembly lines. By 1958 there were millions of them.

In a surprisingly short time people watched fewer films and turned from newspapers and magazines to TV. In its short history television has had great influence on people's life and way of thinking. Rocket-launching, concerts and football and tennis matches can be seen as they occur. The boundaries of time and space have disappeared.

At present TV communication is provided with the help of a system of artificial earth satellites so that people living in different parts of the country and all over the world and in different time zones are able to watch (the central TV programs at the most convenient hours.

Nowadays many countries also have cable TV, a system using wires for the transmission of television programs (like telephone calls). Cable television first appeared in 1949 as a means of transmitting TV signals to rural and mountain areas far from big cities. Cable television's next big step forward was made by the mid - 1980s. Scientists announced that many technical problems had been solved and in the future it would be possible

via satellite and cable TV to use more channels on a TV set at every home in the world.

Then we saw how a new technical invention, colour television, was rapidly replacing black-and-white television. Recently it was reported that the first pocket-size colour television set had been developed. It was stated that a liquid -crystal display was used similar to those on calculators and watches and that it weighed less than a pound.

A few years ago it became evident that the next major advance for TV would be digital television. In a digital system the usual continuous signal is replaced by a digital code containing detailed information on brightness, colour, etc. A digital TV set hangs on the wall like a picture. Essentially, it is a minicomputer with a visual display. Once a week you put the programs you like into the memory, and the TV set will automatically switch on the desired channel at the right time. You can watch several programs simultaneously on miniscreens and then produce one of them in full format. Also, the TV set can automatically video-record the programs when you are absent or occupied.

By the end of 1980s television has moved to a new and the most important stage in its development since the appearance of colour television. Technically it is called high-definition television (HDTV) or Hi-Vision. This is a television of the 21-st century. This revolution was started by Japanese manufacturers when they developed a new video system with a picture resembling a wide-screen film more than traditional television. The new system doubles the number of lines, as well as increases the screen's width-to-height ratio⁷. The result is a picture five times sharper than in the existing TV sets. This revolutionary system was used during the Seoul Summer Olympics. Since 1990 a new communication satellite has begun to offer regular Hi-Vision service direct to tiny antennae on houses' roofs. By the year 2000 HDTV equipment will likely find its application not only in homes, but also in industry, medicine, even film production.

Isaac Newton's discovery

Sir Isaac Newton was a supergenius of science who among other things invented calculus stated the laws of gravity and optics. But it turned out Newton also made mistakes. The University of Chicago announced recently that R. Garusto, 23, a physicist, had discovered in one of Newton's calculations an error that had been undetected for three centuries.

The young scientist discovered it while he was studying Newton's

masterpiece of physics «Principia» (1687). Newton had derived a figure for the Earth's mass based on his new theory that a single force - gravity - governed falling bodies on the Earth and the motion of planets around the Sun. The calculation depended on the angle between two lines from the Earth to the Sun, but because that angle was not exactly known at the time, Newton used slightly different figures in «Principia». It was that mistake that the young scientist found, a discovery that was soon confirmed by other physicists. The mistake has no influence on Newton's theory, but its discovery was enough to get him a prize from the University of Chicago.

A Great Citizen of the World

Every day many people visited Thomas A. Edison's laboratories in Orange, New Jersey. Some of them were young inventors who went to study, but many more of them were tourists. They came from all parts of the US and from other countries as well.

One day a very important citizen from England visited Edison's factories, taking with him his young son, eight years old. They spent many hours in great workshops, looking at hundreds of useful inventions.

Before leaving the laboratories the man went to the office of the main building. Giving his card to the person in charge, he asked: "May I speak to Mr. Edison, please?". The man looked at the card and then answered: "Wait a minute, I'll see". Soon he returned and said: "Come this way, please. Mr. Edison will see you."

The father and his son went into the great inventor's workroom. "Mr. Edison", said the Englishman, "I brought my young son here to see what the world's greatest citizen has done. I want this day to help him all his life. Will you please shake hands with him and say something that he will remember?"

Mr. Edison took the boy's hand. He laid his other hand on the child's shoulder and looked into his eyes. "My boy", he said, "don't watch the clock."

In 1928 Mr. Edison was eighty-one years old, but he still worked sixteen hours a day.

Transport for Tomorrow

One thing is certain about the public transport of the future: it must be more efficient than it is today. The time is coming when it will be quicker to fly across the Atlantic to New York than to travel from home to office. The two main problems are: what vehicle shall we use and how can we plan our use of it?

There is already a number of modern vehicles which are not yet in common use, but which may become a usual means of transport in the future. One of these is the small electric car: we go out into the street, find an empty car, get into it, drive to our destination, get out and leave the car for the next person who comes along. In fact, there may be no need to drive these cars. With an automatic guidance system for cars being developed, it will be possible for us to select our destination just as today we select a telephone number, and our car will move automatically to the address we want.

For long journeys in private cars one can also use an automatic guidance system. Arriving at the motorway, a driver will select the lane he wishes to use, switch over to automatic driving, and then relax - dream, read the newspaper, have a meal, flirt with his passenger -while the car does the work for him. Unbelievable? It is already possible. Just as in many ships and aircraft today we are piloted automatically for the greater part of the journey, so in the future we can also have this luxury in our own cars.

A decade ago, the only thing electronic on most automobiles was the radio. But at present sophisticated electronics is playing a big part in current automotive research. For example, in every gasoline-powered car that General Motors Corporation makes there is a small computer continuously monitoring the exhaust. The device, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, adjusts the vehicle carburetor fuel intake to get the best fuel economy. Ford cars are equipped with an electronic instrument panel that, among other things, will calculate how far one can drive on the fuel left in the tank. It also will estimate the time of arrival at destination and tell the driver what speed he has averaged since turning on the ignition.

According to specialists these features made possible by microelectronics are only the beginning. Radar may control the brakes to avoid collisions, and a display screen may show the car's position on the road. Recently a radar to be mounted on lorries and cars has been designed in the USA. The radar aerial looks like a third headlight placed directly above the bumper. Having summed up the information about the speed and distance of various objects ahead, the computer detects all possible dangers and their nature. A third component in the system is a monitor on the instrument panel. The radar only observes objects ahead of the vehicle. It is automatically turned on when the speed exceeds ten miles an hour. The green light on the panel indicates that the system is on. The yellow light

warns of stationary objects ahead, or something moving slower than the car. The red light and buzzer warn that the speed should go down. Another red light and sound signal make the driver apply the brakes.

A Japanese company is designing a car of a new generation which will start running on the roads in the 90s. When completed, the new model will have a lot of unusual characteristics. The car's four-wheel control system will ensure movement diagonally and even sideways, like a crab, at right angles to the longitudinal axis. This is especially important when leaving the car in parking places. To help the driver get information while concentrating on the road the most important data will be projected on the wind screen. A tourist travelling in such a car will not lose his way even in Sahara with its impassible roads: a navigation Earth satellite will indicate the route.

A new ceramic engine has been developed in Japan. Many important parts as pistons, pressure rings, valves and some others have been made of various ceramic materials, piston rings made of silicon materials being in many respects better than those of steel. They withstand temperatures up to 1,000 °C. Therefore, the engine does not need a cooling system.

English – Uzbek dictionary
Inglizcha - O‘zbekcha lug‘at

accelerate, v	-tezlashtirmoq
accept, v	-qabul qilmoq, rozi bo‘lmoq
access	-kirish/olish/foydalanish imkoniyati
accident	-baxtsiz hodisa
accommodate, v	-moslashtirmoq, boshpana bermoq, ta‘minlamoq
accommodation	-bino, joy, boshpana, kelishish, moslashish
accompany, v	-hamkor bo‘lmoq
accumulate, v	-jamg‘armoq
accurate	-aniq, to‘g‘ri
actual	-haqiqiy, chinakkam
adjust, v	-muvofiqlashtirmoq, tartibga solmoq
adopt, v	-qabul qilmoq, o‘zlashtirmoq
aerial	-antenna
advisable	-tavsiya etilgan
affect, v	-ta‘sir etmoq
apparatus	-qurilma, apparat
angle	-burchak
application	-ariza, qo‘llash (dorini), iltimos, zo‘r berib ishlash
apply, v	-murojaat qilmoq, so‘ramoq, talab qilmoq, tegishli bo‘lmoq
approach, v	-yaqinlashmoq, murojaat qilmoq, yondashmoq
approve, v	-ma‘qul ko‘rmoq, qabul qilmoq
armoured	-zirhli, po‘lat qoplangan
artificial	-sun‘iy
assembling	-yig‘ish, yig‘uv
assembly shop	-yig‘ma sex
assembly line	-konveyer
atom	-atom
attach, v	-biriktirmoq
attain, v	-erishmoq (maqsadiga)
attempt	-urinish, harakat qilish
automatic	-avtomatik
automation	-avtomatizasiya
automobile	-avtomobil
axis (pl. axes)	-o‘q (geometrik)
axle	-o‘q val (g‘ildirak aylanadigan)

basic	-asosiy
basis	-asos
bearing	-tayanch (texnik)
blank	-bo'sh, yozilmagan
boiler	-bug' qozoni
brake	-tormoz
button	-tugmacha
buzzer	-signal
cabin	-kuzov (avtomobil)
cable	-kabel
calculate, v	-hisoblamoq
cancel, v	-bekor qilmoq, yo'qqa chiqarmoq
carburettor	-karbyurator
cardboard	-karton
cargo	-yuk
carrier	-transportyor
cathode	-katod
ceramic	-keramik
chain	-zanjir
charge	-zaryad, yoqilg'i aralashmasi
chassis	-shassi, rama (avtomobil)
circuit	-elektro zanjir
circuitry	-sxemalar
circular	-aylana, doira
claim	-arz, da'vo, talab
collaboration	-hamkorlik
collision	-to'qnashuv
combustion	-yonish
component	-qism, detal, komponent
computation	-hisoblash
conductivity	-o'tkazuvchanlik
conception	-tushuntirish
convert, v	-o'zgartmoq
copper	-mis
correspond, v	-mos kelmoq
craft	-hunar
cryogenic	-sovutuvchi
crystal	-kristal
damage, v	-zarar etkazmoq
darken	-qoraytirilgan

data	-ma'lumotlar
decision	-qaror
declivity	-qiyalik, nishablik
decrease, v	-qisqar(tir)moq
defect	-nuqson
define, v	-aniqlamoq, belgilab qo'ymoq
degree	-bosqich, daraja
delay	-kechiktirish, muddatni uzaytirish
demand, v	-talab qilmoq
dense	-qalin, quyuq, zich
density	-qalinlik, zichlik
deny, v	-inkor etmoq
department	-bo'lim, boshqarma, sex, facultet
deposit	-zahira
depth	-chuqurlik
design, v	-loyihalashtirmoq, reja tuzmoq
destroy, v	-buzmoq
detail	-tafsilot, detal
devise	-mexanizm, pribor, qurilma
dial	-quyosh soati, sefirblat, aylana shkala
differential	-differentsial, ajralib turuvchi
digital	-raqamli
dimension	-o'lchov, o'lcham, hajm
disintegrate, v	-bo'lmoq, tarkibiy qismlarga ajratmoq
disorder	-tartibsizlik
disposal	-halos bo'lish
distinct	-aniq, ravshan
distinguish, v	-farq qilmoq, ajratmoq
dividend	-foyda, dividend
drawing	-chizma
drill	-parma
duration	-davomiylik
edge	-tig', qirra
effect	-ta'sir, amalga oshirish
effective	-ta'sirchan, ta'sirli
efficiency	-unumdorlik, samaralilik
efficient	-samarali, unumli, mohir
effort	-urunish, zo'r berish
electron	-elektron
electronics	-elektronika

element	-element, qism
elevator	-ko'targich, lift
eliminate, v	-barbod qilmoq
elongate, v	-uzaytirmoq, cho'zmoq
employ, v	-qo'llamoq, foydalanmoq
enable, v	-yordam bermoq, imkoniyat tug'dirmoq
encode, v	-kodlamoq
engine	-dvigatel, motor
enlarge, v	-kengaymoq
equation	-tenglashtirish, tenglama
equip, v	-jihozlamoq
error	-xato
escalator	-eskalator
essential	-asosiy
establish	-qurmoq, tiklamoq, barpo etmoq
estimate	-aniqlamoq, baholamoq
exact	-aniq
expansion	-kengayish, uzayish
explode, v	-portlamoq
explore, v	-tekshirmoq, qidirib topmoq
explosive	-portlovchi aralashma
external	-ichki
fabricate, v	-tayyorlamoq
facility	-jixoz, moslama, apparatura
failure	-muvaffaqiyatsizlik
fasten, v	-bog'lamoq
fibre	-tola
firearm	-o'qotar qurol
fit, v	-moslamoq, mahkamlamoq
fix, v	-o'rnatmoq, qotirmoq (texnika)
flexible	-egiluvchan
fluid	-suyuqlik
focus	-fokus, markaz
force	-kuch
foundation	-asos, fundament
fraction	-hissa, bo'lak, ulush
fuel	-yonilg'i
fulfil, v	-bajarmoq, amalgam oshirmoq
gas	-benzin, gazli
gasoline	-benzin

gear	-shisterna
gear wheel	-tishli g'ildirak
generate, v	-ishlab chiqarmoq
gravitation	-gravitasiya, cho'zilish
hammer	-bolg'a
handling	-transportirovka
hardships	-qiyinchiliklar
headlight	-fara
heating	-isitish
helium	-geliy (element)
hydraulic	-gidravlik
hydrogen	-vodorod (element)
hypersonic	-ultratovush
impact	-turtki
incredible	-haqiqatga to'g'ri kelmaydigan
indestructible	-buzilmas, mustahkam
induction	-induksiya
inertia	-inertiya
insulate, v	-ajratmoq, ayirmoq
investigate, v	-izlanish olib bormoq
involve, v	-o'z ichiga olmoq, o'zida aks ettirmoq
item	-punkt, paragraf
jet	-oqim
label	-etiketka, yorliq
lantern	-fonar
lighten, v	-engillashtirmoq, yoritmoq
limit, v	-cheklamoq
link	-bog'lamoq
load	-yuk
machine	-mashina, mexanizm
magnetic	-magnitli
mark	-belgi
missile	-raketa, snaryad
mixture	-aralashma
motion	-harakat
mounting	-montaj, yig'ish
overload, v	-ortiqcha yuklamoq
pipe	-truba
plane	-yassilik
power	-quvvat

precision	-aniqlik
preliminary	-oldingi, taxminiy
project	-proekt
prove ,v	-isbotlamoq
qualification	-malaka
quantity	-miqdor
radar	-radar
rate	-temp, tezlik, sur'at
ray	-nur
reliability	-ishonchli
remote	-masofaviy
resistance	-qarshilik
route	-marshrut, yo'l
safe	-xavfsiz
satellite	-er yo'ldoshi
scale	-ko'lam
schedule	-reja, grafik
scheme	-sxema
screw	-vint
search	-qidiruv
self-moving	-o'zi harakatlanadigan
self-propelled	-o'zi yuradigan
shortage	-etishmovchilik
snappy	-jonli, harakatchan
solar	-quyoshli
solution	-qaror, aralashma, qorishma
source	-manbaa
speed	-tezlik
stable	-mustahkam
stabilizer	-stabilizator
standpoint	-nuqtai nazar
storage	-ombor
support, v	-qo'llab-quvvatlamoq
tank	-bak, basseyn, tank
technique	-texnika, usullar
thrust	-bosim
tool	-stanok
transducer	-datchik, ko'rsatkich
uneven	-notekis
uniform	-bir xil

unit	-birlik, blok, pribor
universe	-borliq
unlimited	-cheklanmagan
unused	-qo'llanilmaydigan
valve	-klapan, elektr lampa
velocity	-tezlik
via	-orqali
vibration	-tebranish, vibratsiya
voltage	-kuchlanish
welding	-payvandlash, svarka

TESTS

Choose the appropriate preposition:

1. I am very fond ... sport.
a) of b) with c) in.
2. Tom is busy ... his design.
a) with b) at c) of.
3. His ties are ... the box.
a) on b) in c) at.
4. Come ...! Why are you late?
a) in b) into c) out of.
5. Students are coming ... the classroom.
a) of b) to c) into.
6. Let's listen ... the tapes!
a) on b) to c) of.
7. ... what language are they speaking?
a) at b) in c) on.
8. There is an electric lamp ... the table.
a) on b) over c) at.
9. Are these pictures ... modern artists?
a) at b) by c) on
10. There is a low table ... the corner.
a) of b) in c) at.
11. Show ... me your new design.
a) on b) of c) to.
12. He is giving his pen ... Mary.
a) on b) to c) of.
13. Let's answer ... those questions.
a) on b) to c) for.
14. Ann is writing ... a pencil.
a) with b) on c) for.
15. Let's work ... our designs.
a) for b) on c) at.
16. There is a picture ... the sofa.
a) around b) on c) over.
17. There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our Institute.
a) around b) with c) after.
18. I have a few books ... modern writers,
a) by b) after c) with.
19. Tom is giving ... me the book.
a) to b) on c) for.

20. They are not showing any designsus.
a) for b) on c) to.
21. How much time do you spend... your English a day?
a) at b) on c) for.
22. ... the end of each class our teacher gives us our homework.
a) in b) on c) at.
23. When we came .. the hall the students were painting posters.
a) in b) into c) at

Find English equivalents of the words in brackets:

1. There are (kam) students in our Institute.
a) few b) a few c) some d) a lot of.
2. Her flat is on the ground floor, (meniki) is on the second floor.
a) my b) me c) mine d) I.
3. Whose map is this? It's (uniki).
a) him b) his c) he d) hers.
4. (Kimdir) of the students is painting the slogan?
a) some b) which c) who d) why.
5. Their Institute is in Navoi street, (bizniki) is centre of the city.
a) our b) we c) ours d) us.
6. Give me (biror bir) magazine, please.
a) few b) some c) a few d) any.
7. Tom is telling (bizga), about his work.
a) them b) we c) our d) us.
8. Show (ularga) the plan of our work.
a) them b) we c) our d) us.
9. The room is large but (uning) windows are not large.
a) their b) its c) her d) our.
10. Tell us (biror narsa) words about your studies.
a) few b) something c) a few d) little.
11. She is helping (o'zining) brother with his lessons.
a) my b) our c) his d) her.
12. His children are so nice. I am fond of (ularni).
a) them b) their c) they d) him.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Are there ... students in the reading – room?
a) any b) no c) some d) not any
2. There are not ... conveniences in the house.
a) some b) no c) any d) much

3. Is there a ... bread on the plate.
a) few b) any c) many d) some
4. Peter is fond of reading. Give these books to
a) his/ b) her c) him d) he
5. The students are in the classroom. Let's go there and tell ... about our plans.
a) they b) their c) them d) theirs
6. The park is so beautiful and ... trees are so high.
a) his b) their c) its d) him
7. We are answering ... questions.
a) our b) him c) them d) their
8. These books are good. Let's give ... to the children.
a) theirs b) their c) them d) him

Choose the antonym:

1. To be well
a) to be busy b) to be ill c) to be fine d) to be late
2. To take
a) to give b) to put c) to open d) to speak
3. To be present
a) to be absent b) to be well c) to be fond of d) to be married
4. Few
a) much b) little c) many d) only
5. High
a) low b) comfortable c) modern d) tall
6. To begin
a) to be on duty b) to be over c) to be sorry d) to start
7. To give
a) to take b) to put c) to look d) to lend
8. Low
a) high b) modern c) comfortable d) tall
9. Small
a) many b) large c) little d) ancient
10. Many
a) a few b) much c) little d) large
11. Well
a) bad b) badly c) good d) fine
12. To learn
a) to rewrite b) to forget c) to describe d) to draw
13. Always
a) never b) seldom c) often d) usually

14. Best
 a) least b) most c) worst d) the best
15. To succeed
 a) to decide b) to fail c) to expect d) to start
16. To reveal
 a) to display b) to achieve c) to hide d) to begin
17. Simple
 a) complicated b) quick c) fast d) to start
18. Shallow
 a) deep b) broad c) chief d) director
19. Wide
 a) narrow b) stone c) strong d) metal

Choose a pair of words, which is opposite meaning.

1. a) to be born – to die b) to finish – to deal with c) to fail – to miss
2. a) to graduate from an Institute – to enter an Institute
 b) to carry out – to improve c) to leave – to become
3. a) short – long b) square – beautiful c) good – scientific
4. a) large – fine b) thin – thick c) white – bad
5. a) young – modern b) correct – interesting c) dark – light
6. a) to get warm – to get cold b) to be situated – to read
 c) to be famous – to have a talk
7. a) favourable – unfavourable b) bad – straight
 c) remarkable – interesting
8. a) famous – unknown b) outstanding – good
 c) thick – white
9. a) to make progress – to forget b) to get light – to get dark
 c) to be born – to live
- 10 a) far – near b) eventful – expressive c) happy – favourable
11. a) to be well – to be untidy b) to ask – to answer
 c) to be glad – to be free
12. a) to make – to do b) a lot of – few; little
 c) to combine – to miss

Choose the synonym:

1. Development
 a) workshop b) progress c) condition
2. To interrupt
 a) to stop b) to come back c) to take part in

3. To belong
 a) to be a member of b) to achieve c) to deal with
4. Different
 a) improved b) various c) outstanding
5. Actual
 a) real b) good c) active
6. Up-to-date
 a) just now b) modern c) scientific
7. To improve
 a) to get dark b) to do worse c) to do better
8. To receive
 a) to open b) to spell c) to get
9. To be famous for
 a) to admire b) to be known for c) straight
10. To take somebody around something
 a) to be situated b) to admire c) to show
11. To resume
 a) to be arrive b) to stop c) to begin again
12. Usually
 a) as a rule b) seldom c) often
13. To continue
 a) to make pleasant b) to go on c) to enjoy
14. To arrive
 a) to come b) to visit c) to introduce
15. To be held
 a) to take place b) to go on c) to devote
16. Favourable
 a) convenient b) extensive c) straight
17. Extensive
 a) great; wide; large b) improved c) far
18. Plenty of
 a) a top mark b) an opinion c) a great deal of
19. Profound
 a) deep b) important c) lofty
20. Wish
 a) ability b) desire c) want
21. High
 a) significant b) lofty c) scale
22. To be engaged in
 a) to be sorry b) to be busy c) to be honoured

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 23. For | a) as | b) with | c) behind |
| 24. Since | a) the only | b) thus | c) for |
| 25. To find out | a) to hide | b) to learn | c) to get acquainted |
| 26. To demand | a) to require | b) to discover | c) to believe |
| 27. To believe | a) to notice | b) to mean | c) to suppose |
| 28. To make up one's mind | a) to decide | b) to celebrate | c) to expect |
| 29. Point of view | a) education | b) opinion | c) significance |
| 30. Obstacle | a) interest | b) difficulty | c) desire |
| 31. To fulfill | a) to smoke | b) to carry out | c) to be thirsty |
| 32. Several | a) instead of | b) few | c) likely |
| 33. To apply | a) to prove | b) to use | c) to mark |
| 34. Prominent | a) important | b) outstanding | c) experienced |
| 35. To complete | a) to finish | b) to make | c) to found |
| 36. Complete | a) well – known | b) original | c) full |
| 37. To reveal | a) to stress | b) to feature | c) to display |
| 38. Strength | a) power | b) current | c) forecast |
| 39. To provide | a) to fall | b) to supply | c) to improve |
| 40. To consider | a) to think | b) to compare | c) to develop |
| 41. Plenty of | a) ought | b) a great deal | c) rather |
| 42. Ought | a) in case | b) unless | c) should |

43. Purpose
a) aim b) common c) therefore
44. To occur
a) to render b) to fall c) to take place
45. Therefore
a) because b) thus c) that's why
46. Reason
a) cause b) speed c) taste
47. Common
a) alive b) dead c) ordinary
48. Reasonable
a) sensible b) simple c) up – to – date
49. To reach
a) to get b) to aim c) to fly
50. Main
a) favourable b) modern c) chief
51. To remain
a) to stay b) to complete c) to fill

Put a a circle around the word or phrase that does not go with others.

1. a) fast b) quick c) rapid d) clever
2. a) to arrange b) to plan c) to group d) to buy
3. a) by b) by means of c) to possess d) with the help of
4. a) due to b) according to c) ever d) thanks to
5. a) to submit b) to present c) to reveal d) to show
6. a) to wear b) to feature c) to exhibit d) to show
7. a) well b) badly c) slowly d) good
8. a) more convenient b) more thanks
c) more interesting d) more beautiful
9. a) ability b) capacity c) reality d) inspiration
10. a) ability b) capacity c) reality d) observation
11. a) strength b) to smile c) to revise d) to rebuild
12. a) to rebuild b) to remake c) to require d) to reread
13. a) spiritual b) natural c) mindful d) member
14. a) member b) shorter c) painter d) reader
15. a) worse b) fewer c) more d) reader
16. a) across b) in c) through d) upper

Choose the best answer:

1. to overcome
a) an obstacle; b) one's right; c) some change.
2. to find out
a) the appearance; b) the truth; c) the construction.
3. to resume
a) a telephone; b) current events; c) studies.
4. practical
a) convenience; b) armchair; c) application.
5. to win
a) decision; b) importance; c) the right.
6. to establish
a) school; b) application; c) danger.

Choose the correct translation:

1. wage-earner
a) pul ishlab topmoq; b) boquvchi; c) ishlab topilgan pul;
2. countless
a) sanamoq b) sanalgan c) sanoqsiz
3. renew
a) yangilamoq b) yangi c) xabar olmoq
4. observant
a) kuzatmoq b) kuzatuvchan c) kuzatish
5. over watering
a) ortiqcha sug'orilgan b) kam sug'orilgan c) sug'orilmagan
6. homelessness
a) uysiz b) uysizlik c) uyga ega bo'lgan

Choose the correct translation:

1. Ahamiyat bermoq
a) to produce customer goods b) to be of great importance
c) to attach importance to d) to make invaluable contribution
2. Ta'siri ostida bo'lmoq
a) to be profoundly influenced b) to influence scientific discoveries
c) many-sided scientific influence d) to have deep knowledge
3. Fikrni o'zgartirmoq
a) to express one's opinion b) to change one's opinion
c) to change the time-table d) to change the topic of the conversation

4. dan tashqari
 - a) obstacle
 - b) side by side
 - c) instead of
 - d) besides
5. Haqqoniy hisoblamoq
 - a) to be justly considered
 - b) to meet the requirements
 - c) to give a profound consideration
 - d) to impress deeply
6. Ishlab chiqarish sur'atini oshirmoq
 - a) to improve the quality
 - b) to increase the strength
 - c) to increase the production
 - d) to increase the quantity
7. O'sishni (yuksalishni) isbotlamoq
 - a) to prove ... by supposition
 - b) to arrange according to a definite system
 - c) to increase by improving
 - d) to increase the quantity
8. Afzalliklarga ega bo'lmoq
 - a) to have the same disadvantages
 - b) to have several advantages
 - c) to have some advantage
 - d) to have the very disadvantage
9. Texnikada qo'llashning keng yo'lini topmoq
 - a) to have some application in engineering
 - b) to find some use in engineering
 - c) to find wide use in engineering
 - d) to look for some ways of application in engineering
10. Ushbu usul (yo'l) bilan.
 - a) by the way
 - b) as a means of
 - c) little by little
 - d) by means of
11. E'tibor bermoq
 - a) to attract attention
 - b) to be attentive
 - c) to pay attention to
 - d) to attract a lot of spectators
12. Qiziqish uyg'otmoq .
 - a) to display abilities
 - b) to improve one's skill
 - c) to arouse interest
 - d) to be interested in something
13. Qo'shimcha qilib.
 - a) in addition to
 - b) in honour of
 - c) according to
 - d) in accordance with

Choose the correct variant:

1. We want him to help us.
Biz nimani xohlaymiz?
 - a) Unga yordam
 - b) U bizga yordam berishini
2. He is known to have been a gifted designer.
U haqida nimalarni bilasiz?
 - a) Iqtidorli dizayner bo'lgan
 - b) Iqtidorli dizaynerdir
3. My friend's son has already brought the book.

- Kitobni kim olib keldi?
 a) Do‘stimning o‘g‘li
 b) O‘g‘limning do‘sti
4. She is being looked at by him.
 Kim kimga qarayapti?
 a) U (qiz) unga qarayapti
 b) U unga (qizga)
5. Student are often asked by him.
 a) Talabalar o‘qituvchini
 b) O‘qituvchi talabalarni
6. She was followed by them.
 Kim kimni kuzatdi?
 a) U (qiz) ularni
 b) Ular uni
7. Students are being examined.
 Imtihon davom etayaptimi yoki tugadimi?
 a) davom etayapti
 b) tugadi
8. We knew of his having been invited to our party.
 Kim kimni taklif etdi?
 a) U taklif qildi
 b) Uni taklif qildilar
9. All their work was good for nothing.
 Ishni qay darajada bajarishdi?
 a) yaxshi
 b) yomon
10. Anyone knows about it.
 Bu haqda kim biladi?
 a) hamma
 b) kimdir

Choose the appropriate equivalent:

1. **Do you have to go home now?**
 a) Siz hozir uyga borishingiz kerakmi?
 b) Hozir siz uyga ketayapsizmi?
 c) Hozir siz uyga keta olasizmi?
2. **You are listened to with great attention.**
 a) Siz katta qiziqish bilan tinglayapsiz .
 b) Sizni katta qiziqish bilan tinglayaptilar .
 c) Sizni katta qiziqish bilan tingladilar.
3. **There are a lot of foreign books in our library.**
 a) Kutubxonamizda ko‘plab qiziqarli kitoblarni o‘qish mumkin.
 b) Kutubxonamizga ko‘plab qiziqarli kitoblar keltiriladi.
 c) Kutubxonamizda ko‘pgina chet el kitoblari bor.
4. **We knew nothing of the opinion he has.**
 a) Biz u haqda hech narsa bilmaymiz.
 b) U haqda bizda hech qanaqa aniq fikr yo‘q.
 c) Biz uning fikri haqida hech narsa bilmaymiz.

5. **My room is larger than your flat.**
 - a) Mening xonam sizning xonangiz kabi katta.
 - b) Mening xonam sizning xonangizga qaraganda katta.
 - c) Sizning xonangiz mening xonamdan kattaroq.
6. **He said that he preferred to spend his days off at home.**
 - a) U o'zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o'tkazishni ma'qul ko'rganligini aytdi.
 - b) U o'zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o'kazishni ma'qul ko'rishligini aytdi.
 - c) U o'zining dam olish kunlarini uyda o'tkazishni ma'qul ko'rganligini aytadi.
7. **It is this problem that the book deals with.**
 - a) Kitob, aynan, shu masalaga bag'ishlangan.
 - b) Kitob ushbu masalaga bag'ishlangan.
 - c) Ushbu masala haqida uning kitobida yoritilgan.
8. **Why do you have to do this work?**
 - a) Nima uchun siz bu ishni bajarayapsiz?
 - b) Nimaga siz bu ishni bajarishingiz kerak?
 - c) Bu ishni kim bajarishi kerak?
9. **He is often seen in the library.**
 - a) U tez-tez kutubxonaga boradi.
 - b) Uni tez-tez kutubxonada ko'rishadi.
 - c) U uni kutubxonada tez-tez ko'radi.
10. **This competition is much spoken about.**
 - a) Bu musobaqa haqida gaplashamiz.
 - b) Bu musobaqa haqida ko'p gapirishadi.
 - c) Bu musobaqa haqida ko'p gapirish kerak.
11. **There are some fruit trees in our park.**
 - a) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlar bor.
 - b) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlar o'sadi.
 - c) Parkimizda bir qancha mevali daraxtlarni ko'rish mumkin.
12. **Our garden is as large as your park.**
 - a) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdan kattaroq.
 - b) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdek katta emas.
 - c) Bog'imiz sizning parkingizdek katta.
13. **We thought that you were going to enter an institute.**
 - a) Biz sizni institutga kirmoqchi, deb o'yladik.
 - b) Biz sizni institutga kirmoqchi bo'lgandir, deb o'yladik.
 - c) Biz sizni institutga borasiz, deb o'yladik.

14. **It is our district that he lives in.**
a) U bizning tumanimizda yashaydi.
b) Bu bizning tuman, biz u erda yashaymiz.
c) U, aynan bizning tumanimizda yashaydi.
15. **Why do you have to ring him up?**
a) Nima uchun siz unga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz kerak?
b) Kim unga qo'ng'iroq qilishi kerak?
c) Siz kimga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz kerak?
16. **You are asked for by the dean.**
a) Sizni dekan so'radi.
b) Siz dekanni so'rayapsiz.
c) Sizni dekan so'rayapti.
17. **The equipment is being supplied by the plant.**
a) Zavod jihozlarni etkazib beradi.
b) Jihozlar zavodda tayyorlanadi.
c) Jihozlar zavodga keltiriladi.
18. **This is the house we live in.**
a) Bu uyda biz yashaymiz.
b) Bu uy yashash uchun yaroqli.
c) Biz bu uyda yashamoqchimiz.
19. **We thought that you were going to show your project to the teacher.**
a) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatish uchun kelgansiz, deb o'yladik.
b) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatmoqchisiz, deb o'yladik.
c) O'qituvchiga loyihangizni ko'rsatmoqchi bo'layapsiz, deb o'yladik.
20. **I want the students to describe this picture.**
a) Bu manzarani talabalar uchun tasvirlamoqchiman.
b) Bu manzarani talabalar tasvirlashini istardim.
c) Bu manzarani talabalar uchun tasvirlashlarini istardim.
21. **The writer is reported to have published his new book.**
a) Yozuvchi yangi kitobi nashrdan chiqqanligini ma'lum qildi.
b) Yozuvchining yangi kitobini nashrdan chiqarishi zarurligini ta'kidlamoqdalar.
c) Yozuvchining yangi kitobini nashrdan chiqarganligi haqida xabar bermoqdalar.
22. **I don't want him to be interrupted.**
a) Men uning gapini bo'lmoqchimasman.
b) U mening gapimni bo'lishini istamayman.
c) Men uning gapini bo'lishlarini xohlamayman.

23. **The scientist is sure to have made a great contribution to science.**
a) Olim fanga salmoqli hissa qo'shganligiga ishonadi.
b) Olim shak-shubhasiz fanga katta hissa qo'shdi.
c) Olim albatta fanga katta hissa qo'shishi shart.
24. **She did not appear to have heard the report.**
a) U ma'ruza chog'ida yo'q edi va uni tinglamadi ham.
b) U ma'ruzani tinglamagan ko'rinadi.
c) O'ylashicha, u bu ma'ruzani tinglamagan.
25. **The doctor must be sent for as soon as possible.**
a) U yerga doktorni iloji boricha tezroq yuborish kerak.
b) Iloji boricha tezroq doktorga odam yuborish kerak.
c) Iloji boricha tezroq doktorga odam yuborish kerak edi.
26. **He was asked to open the meeting.**
a) U majlisni qachon ochish zarurligini so'radi.
b) Undan majlisni ochishni so'rashdi.
c) Undan majlisni ochish kerakligini so'radilar.
27. **Students' work is likely to be discussed at the meeting.**
a) Yig'ilishda talabalarining ishlarini muhokama qilmoqchilar.
b) Aytishlaricha, yig'ilishda talabalarining ishlari muhokama qilinadi.
c) Yig'ilishda talabalar o'zlarining ishlarini muhokama qilmoqchilar.
28. **Ann Smith is sure to take part in our sports events.**
a) Anna Smit ishonadiki, u sport musobaqalarida qatnasha oladi.
b) Biz ishonamizki, Anna Smit sport musobaqalarida qatnashadi.
c) Anna Smit, shubhasiz, sport musobaqalarida qatnashadi.
29. **Tom Brown should have submitted his term paper in December.**
a) Tom Braun o'zining kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etadi.
b) Tom Braun kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etishi zarur.
c) Tom Braun kurs ishini dekabrda taqdim etishi kerak edi.
30. **The exhibition of young artists is reported to be a success.**
a) Ma'lum qilishlaricha, yosh rassomlarning ko'rgazmasi muvaffaqiyatga erishadi.
b) Yosh rassomlar ko'rgazmasi ulkan muvaffaqiyatga erishilishi kutilmoqda.
c) Yosh rassomlar o'z ko'rgazmalarining muvaffaqiyati haqida ta'kidlamogdalar.
31. **The workers appear to have done this work.**
a) Bu ishni qilish uchun ishchilar kelishdi.
b) Aytishlaricha, ishchilar bu ishni qilib bo'lishdi.

c) Ishchilar kelib, bu ishni bajarishlari zarur.

32. I want this student to tell us the main idea of his graduation paper.

a) Diplom ishingizning asosiy mavzusi haqida bu talabaga va bizga gapirib berishingizni istayman.

b) Diplom ishining asosiy mavzusi haqida sizga va talabalarga gapirib bermoqchiman.

c) Bu talaba diplom ishining asosiy mavzusini bizga gapirib berishini istardim.

33. This method has proved to give good results.

a) Bu usul isbotladiki, u tufayli yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkin.

b) Bu usul yaxshi natijalarni berar ekan.

c) Isbotlandiki, bu usul yaxshi natijalarni berar ekan.

Choose the best answer:

1. The article to be published is of great importance for our work.

a) The article which will be published is of great importance for our work.

b) The article which has been published is of great importance for our work.

c) A very important article was published not long ago.

2. The results of the experiment are to be checked again.

a) The results of the experiment must be checked again.

b) The results of the experiment have been checked again.

c) It is very important to check the results of the experiment.

3. The device seems to be a complicated machine.

a) The device appears to be a complicated machine.

b) The device is sure to be a complicated machine.

c) The device is believed to have been a complicated machine.

4. Had the conditions of our work been improved, we should have fulfilled it in time.

a) The conditions of our work having been improved, we could fulfill it in time.

b) We shall fulfill our work in time in case the conditions are improved.

c) We could not fulfill our work in time as the conditions had not been improved.

5. The lecture was followed by a discussion.

a) The discussion was before the lecture.

b)The lecture was before the discussion.

c)The lecture followed a discussion.

6. The young scientist said: "I work at this problem".

a)This young scientist said that he worked at this problem.

b)This young scientist said that he had worked at this problem.

c)This young scientist said that he would work at this problem.

Choose the proper verb and auxiliary verb.

1. ... you speak English?

a) does; b) do; c) is; d) are.

2. Where ... your son study?

a) is; b) are; c) do; d) does.

3. I can't translate this text because I ... not know these words.

a) am; b) are; c) do; d) does.

4. Peter ... not go in for sports this winter because he is unwell.

a) does; b) am; c) is; d) do.

5. ... it snowing now?

a) does; b) is; c) do; d) was.

6. ... it often rain in autumn?

a) do; b) does; c) is; d) are.

7. ... it still dark?

a) do; b) does; c) is; d) are.

8. When ... it get light in January.

a) is; b) do; c) does; d) are.

9. What circle ... you going to join?

a) do; b) is; c) does; d) are.

10. How long ... it take you to get to the Institute?

a) is; b) does; c) do; d) are.

11. Who speaks French in your family? I

a) have; b) do; c) are; d) am.

12. When ... you buy the new TV -set?

a) did; b) were; c) are; d) do.

13. We ... never been to London.

a) had; b) were; c) have; d) are.

14. Where ... you going when I met you last night?

a) did; b) were; c) are; d) was.

15. ... your friend like to watch TV in the evening?

a) do; b) does; c) is; d) are.

16. What are you doing? – I ... reading a book.
a) was; b) am; c) shall; d) will.
17. We thought they ... be late.
a) would; b) shall; c) will; d) should.
18. Many new buildings ... built in our town last year.
a) had; b) are; c) were; d) was.
19. The letter ... sent tomorrow.
a) will be; b) has; c) will; d) shall be.
20. ... you finished to write your article yet?
a) were; b) did; c) have; d) had.
21. What magazine ... you looking through when we came into the hall?
a) did; b) were; c) are; d) was.
22. I knew you ... pass the exams successfully.
a) will; b) would; c) have; d) were.
23. This problem ... discussed at our last meeting.
a) will be; b) was; c) had; d) were.
24. When ... they come back?
a) did; b) have; c) were; d) will.
25. ... it still raining? – Yes, it is.
a) is; b) does; c) will; d) was.
26. ... your sister want to buy a new radio-set?
a) has; b) is; c) does; d) do.
27. Who ... come?
a) is; b) was; c) has; d) did.
28. When ... you finish writing your report?
a) have; b) did; c) are; d) do.
29. She said she ... graduated from the institute a few years ago.
a) had; b) have; c) has; d) will.
30. He ... waiting for you the whole day yesterday. Why didn't you come?
a) is; b) had; c) was; d) were.
31. She ... left before the letter arrived.
a) has; b) had; c) was; d) is.
32. Many new buildings ... built in our town at present.
a) was; b) are being; c) were; d) have.
33. The letter ... already been posted.
a) has; b) had; c) was; d) is.

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. My sister is fond of
a) skate; b) skates; c) skating.
2. Go on ... please!
a) read; b) to read; c) reading.
3. Does it sometimes ... in summer?
a) snow; b) snows; c) snowing.
4. It does not ... me long to wash and dress in the morning.
a) take; b) takes; c) taking.
5. Are you ... to smoke?
a) go; b) going; c) to go.
6. Look, your brother ... home.
a) go; b) goes; c) is going.
7. My brother ... home late as a rule.
a) come; b) comes; c) is coming.
8. He didn't refuse when he ... this job.
a) offered; b) was offered; c) had been offered.
9. Why don't you answer when you ... ?
a) ask; b) are asked; c) was asked.
10. We ... rooms when we arrived at the hotel.
a) offered; b) were offered; c) had been offered.
11. We ... by his words.
a) impressed; b) were impressed; c) had been impressed.
12. Though the report lasted for a long time, the speaker to with great attention.
a) listened; b) was listened; c) had been listened.
13. In the evening the delegation ... round the city.
a) will show; b) will be shown; c) would be shown.
14. The plant ... with up-to-date machinery.
a) equips; b) is equipped; c) was equipped.
15. English ... in the USA and Canada.
a) speaks; b) is spoken; c) are spoken.
16. Plastics ... widely in various branches of industry.
a) are used; b) is used; c) used.
17. The London Tube ... in 1863.
a) built; b) was built; c) had been built.
18. Our government ... great attention to the raising of the living standard of the population.
a) pays; b) is paid; c) is paying.

19. The young poet ... his new poem to the heroic deeds of our youth.
 a) is devoted; b) devoted; c) devotes.
20. I ... Dick today.
 a) haven't seen; b) hadn't seen; c) didn't see.
21. Were you tired after the skiing trip yesterday? Yes, I ...
 a) were; b) did; c) was.
22. When we came into the hall they ... this problem.
 a) were discussing; b) discussed; c) have discussed.
23. We ... from the Institute in five years.
 a) have graduated; b) graduated; c) shall graduate.
24. Don't go out. It ... hard.
 a) is raining; b) was raining; c) rains.
25. They ... the Institute three years ago.
 a) have entered; b) entered; c) had entered.
26. Does the professor ... a lot of experiments?
 a) makes; b) make; c) made.
27. Did he ... the week-end in the country.
 a) spent; b) spend; c) spends.
28. I shall ring you up as soon as I ... home.
 a) came; b) come; c) shall come.
29. The report ... ready by 6 o'clock yesterday.
 a) was; b) has been; c) had been.
30. She usually ... to bed very early.
 a) goes; b) has gone; c) going.
31. We were watching TV while the children ... in the garden.
 a) will be playing; b) played; c) were playing.
32. Oh, I'm sorry. I haven't you at first.
 a) understanding; b) understood; c) understand;
33. He was so tired that he couldn't.... us.
 a) to join; b) joined; c) join.
34. We shall..... the results when we finish our experiments.
 a) to be discussing; b) to discuss; c) discuss.
35. We to the theatre this month.
 a) are not; b) have not been; c) were not.
36. Have you written the letter yet ?
 - No, I haven't . I still..... it.
 a) have written; b) am writing; c) was writing.

37. When we our work we shall go home.
 a) shall finish; b) will be finished; c) finish.
38. I to the engineer before I read the article about him in the newspaper.
 a) had spoken; b) have spoken; c) spoke.
39. Did she ... her plan last month?
 a) fulfils; b) fulfill; c) fulfilled.
40. Does your son ... to watch TV?
 a) likes; b) liked; c) like.
41. We shall be glad if we to take our exams in advance.
 a) are allowed; b) shall be allowed; c) shall have.
42. My father.... home at 5 o'clock yesterday .
 a) was coming; b) has come; c) came .
43. At 5 o'clock yesterday I to the news on the radio.
 a) was listening; b) listened ; c) have listened.
44. He was so tired that he couldn't with us.
 a) to go; b) went; c) go.
45. We to stay at home because it was raining.
 a) have been; b) will; c) had.
46. The children were playing in the garden while we TV.
 a) were watching; b) were watched; c) have watched.
47. This plant before we came to live in this town .
 a)was built; b) has been built; c) had been built.
48. We shall discuss the results when we ... our experiments.
 a) finish; b) will finish; c) are finished.
49. I..... the dean today.
 a) had not seen; b) have not seen; c) did not see.
50. We shall take our exams in advance if we
 a) allow; b) have been allowed; c) are allowed.
51. We thought you ... help us.
 a) will; b) should; c) would.
52. The report.... ready by Monday.
 a) will be; b) would be; c) had been.
53. Interesting results... by our scientific group this year.
 a) had been achieved; b) have been achieved; c) were achieved.
54. The letter is not ready yet, it.... still.... into English.
 a) is being translated; b) is translated; c) has been translated.

55. What problems does your article ... with?

- a) is dealing; b) deals; c) deal.

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. She is asked now.

- a) having; b) been; c) being.

2. Foreign languages are ... by us.

- a) studying; b) study; c) studied.

3. Many books on art have ... published this year .

- a) being; b) been; c) had.

4. She is often... in the library.

- a) saw; b) seen; c) sees.

5. The speaker has been ... to with great interest.

- a) listened; b) listening; c) listen.

6. When ... you born?

- a) were; b) did; c) had.

7. She will.... met at the station by us tomorrow.

- a) been; b) be; c) being.

Choose the appropriate answer:

1. I haven't it submitted my design ...

- a) already; b) just; c) yet.

2. Have you painted the picture...?

- a) yet; b) just; c) already.

3. I have finished the test.

- a) yet; b) already; c) ever.

4. The problem you work, ... is very interesting.

- a) for; b) at; c) after.

5. I haven't been to the cinema... September.

- a) since; b) from; c) with.

6. He asked us ... we carried out the plan.

- a) about; b) till; c) if.

7. It is warm ... the sun is shining brightly.

- a) only; b) that's why; c) because.

8. He does his best to improve the conditions of our work... we also try to help him when we can.

- a) that's why; b) why; c) without.

9. He pays great attention ... the development and improvement of our

research work.

- a) with; b) for; c) to.

Choose the modal verb:

- a) must; b) can; c) may; d) need.

1. I am sorry. I am late I come in ?
2. My sister studies French. She already read and speak French a little.
3. It is late. I go home .
4. Must I describe the picture?
No, you ... not.
5. There are no people in the hall, we ... have a talk there.
6. The weather is getting worse . It ... rain.
7. your little daughter walk?
– No, she can't. She is only eight months old.

Choose the correct answer:

1. He has (ko'proq) free time than I have.
a) more; b) most; c) better.
2. (Yaxshiroq) late than never.
a) better; b) best; c) worse.
3. This is the (eng qulay) chair.
a) more comfortable; b) most comfortable; c) less comfortable.
4. He plays tennis (yomonroq) than you do.
a) better; b) worse ; c) worst.
5. We have (kamroq) flowers than they have.
a) less; b) least; c) fewer.
6. They have (kamroq) white paper than we have.
a) less; b) least; c) fewer.
7. Winter is the (juda sovuq) season in a year.
a) cold; b) colder; c) coldest.
8. Take some other book because these stories are (anchayin) easy for you.
a) much; b) too; c) more.
9. He (chog'lanayapti) to paint a picture.
a) is fond of; b) wants; c) is going.
10. This book is (kabi qiyin) as that magazine.
a) more difficult than; b) as difficult; c) not so difficult.
11. It is not (kabi issiq) in autumn as in summer.
a) warmer than; b) as warm as; c) so warm.

12. My daughter is (anchayin yoshroq) than you are.
a) less younger; b) much younger; c) youngest.
13. Lets listen to the (oxirgi) news .
a) next ; b) latest; c) last .
14. (lozim) for you to help your friends.
a) it impossible; b) necessary; c) it is necessary.
15. The meeting (boshlandi) at 5 o'clock.
a) has begun; b)began; c) was beginning.
16. At 5 o'clock. yesterday I to the station to catch the 5,15 train.
a) was going; b) was gone; c) went.
17. I (tarjima qilmadi) this article yet.
a) was not translating; b) have not translated; c) did not translate.
18. She says that lectures on art (qatnashiladi) by many students.
a) were attended; b) are attended ; c) are attending.
19. He (lozim bo'ldi) read a lot of books to make this report.
a) was able to; b) had to; c) was allowed to.
20. He said that he (o'qiydi) at the institute .
a) is studying; b) studies; c) studied.
21. I shall not (ilojim yo'q) to go to the skating-rink
a) be able; b) cannot; c) have
22. He will (ruxsat bermoq) to go in for sports again.
a) be able; b) have; c) be allowed.
23. You (kerak edi) finish this work two years ago.
a) had to be; b) had to; c) must be .
24. (Bajara oladi) your brother speak French?
a) can; b) may; c) must.
25. When the academic year (tugasa) we shall go to the country.
a) is over; b) will be over; c) will have been over.
26. We thought that you (qabul qildingiz) their invitation.
a) had accepted; b) accepted; c) have accepted.
27. We were sure that you (ishtirok etasiz) in these sports events.
a) will take part; b) would take part; c) would be taken.
28. He says that he (eshitadi) to the tape.
a) will; b) would listen; c) will be listened.
29. Have you given them (biror bir) work?
a) some; b) any; c) something.
30. (Kimdir) rang you up.
a) somewhere; b) everybody; c) somebody.
31. You can get this book (har erda) .
a) everywhere; b) some where; c) anywhere .

32. What language do you speak (yaxshiroq) English or French?
a) better; b) worse; c) best.
33. The weather today is (yomonroq) than yesterday.
a) worse; b) more; c) worst
34. Is there (nimadir) on the table?
a) anything; b) something; c) everything.
35. There isn't (hech narsa) on the table .
a) anything; b) nothing; c) something.
36. He saw (hech kimni).
a) somebody; b) anybody; c) nobody.
37. You made (ko'proq) mistakes in the test than I did.
a) most; b) more; c) larger.
38. This is the monument I told you about. There are a lot of flowers around (uning)
a) him; b) its; c) it.
39. (Uning) task is the most difficult.
a) his; b) him; c) its.
40. I read (ularning) report yesterday.
a) theirs; b) their; c) them.
41. I don't hear (ularni)
a) they; b) them; c) their.
42. We want to go to see (uni).
a) him; b) his; c) he.
43. I (bo'lmadim) to my native town since I entered the Institute.
a) was not; b) have not been; c) had not been.
44. He said that a lot of interesting subjects (o'rganiladi) by students.
a) are studied; b) were studied; c) are studying.
45. He thought that you (shug'ullanasiz) in for swimming.
a) went; b) go; c) are going.
46. Foreign languages (o'rganiladi) by the students.
a) have learnt; b) are learnt; c) are learning.
47. (Bajara olasizmi) you play tennis?
a) must; b) can; c) may.
48. I (ilojim yo'q) to help you .
a) shan't be allowed; b) shan't be able; c) shan't have.
49. They (zarur edi) to take part in the competition.
a) must be; b) had ; c) had to be.
50. He (bajara oladi) skiing.
a) will have to; b) will allow; c) will be able to.
51. We (to'g'ri keldi) to stay at home because it was raining.
a) were able to; b) had; c) could.

52. As soon as the classes (tugasa) we shall hurry to the station.
 a) will be over; b) are over; c) will finish.
53. We were sure that you (ruxsat berishlarini) the problem.
 a) solved; b) had solved; c) were solved.
54. Did (birov, kimdir) ring me up?
 a) somebody; b) anybody; c) anything.
55. This project is the (eng yaxshi) in our group.
 a) better; b) best; c) worst.
56. The 21 of June is the (eng uzun) day in a year.
 a) warmest; b) longer; c) longest.
57. Do you hear (biror narsa, nimadir) ?
 a) everything; b) something; c) anything.
58. He did not tell me (hech narsa).
 a) nothing; b) something; c) anything.
59. He rang (hech kimga) up.
 a) anybody; b) nobody; c) somebody.
60. (Ularning), work is not interesting.
 a) them; b) theirs; c) their.
61. I can't see (ularni).
 a) them; b) they; c) their.
62. I live in this house. There is a bus stop in front of (uning).
 a) him; b) it; c) its.
63. She said that she (o'tkazadi) her holidays at the seaside.
 a) is spending; b) spent; c) spends.
64. I meant to say that I (imkonim bo'ladi) an opportunity to do the work.
 a) shall have; b) should have; c) shall be.
65. We were surprised to know that his report (nashr etilgan).
 a) had been published; b) has been published; c) was published.
66. They (zarur) to fulfill the work in time.
 a) are able; b) have; c) are allowed.
67. If we (ruxsat berishsa) we shall take some exams in advance.
 a) shall be able; b) shall be allowed; c) are allowed.

Choose the parts of speech which underlined word belongs to:

1. The girl sitting at the window is the best skier of our group.
 a) noun; b) adverb; c) adjective.
2. The girl sitting at the window is the best skier of group.
 a) adjective; b) gerund; c) participle.
3. Reading books helps us to master English.
 a) participle; b) gerund; c) noun.

4. The reading boy is Petrol's son.
a) participle; b) gerund; c) adjective.
5. Nobody likes rainy weather.
a) adjective; b) participle; c) gerund.
6. The sun shines brightly.
a) adverb; b) adjective; c) verb.
7. You may rewrite your test if you like.
a) adjective; b) verb; c) noun.
8. It is a good beginning.
a) noun; b) participle; c) adjective.
9. The cinema being built in our street is of modern design.
a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
10. Being built of colored stone and plastics the cinema will look fine.
a) noun; b) gerund; c) participle.
11. The man was greatly interested in collecting minerals.
a) participle; b) gerund; c) noun.
12. Having taken the examinations, he went to his native town.
a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
13. Examples being given by the teacher in class help the students to understand the rule.
a) participle; b) gerund; c) noun.
14. He read the document without looking at us.
a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.
15. Technique having reached a high stage of development, new methods of work became possible.
a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
16. He succeeded in rendering moon light in his picture.
a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
17. He displayed great skill in designing this building.
a) noun; b) gerund; c) participle.
18. Ring me up before going to the Institute.
a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
19. Reading books is a necessary part of our studies.
a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
20. Without constantly studying it is impossible to learn to translate original texts.
a) participle; b) noun; c) gerund.
21. Having been asked for the book, the librarian promised to look for it.
a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.

22. A great many young people studying at various educational establishments combine work and studies.
 a) noun; b) gerund; c) participle.
23. By doing so he helped me greatly.
 a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.
24. The students were drawing when we entered the studio.
 a) noun ; b) gerund; c) participle.
25. All the students having finished the translation in time, we could check it in class.
 a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
26. The conversation was interesting, many designers taking part in it.
 a) gerund; b) noun; c) participle.
27. The painting represents a young girl.
 a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
28. Who does the cooking in your family?
 a) participle; b) noun; c) gerund.
29. Many bridges over the river having been built, it became possible to reach the distant part of the region.
 a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.
30. Would you mind switching on the TV set?
 a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.
31. He failed bringing us the necessary materials.
 a) noun; b) participle; c) gerund.
32. Having achieved the necessary results, we decided to describe them in our article.
 a) gerund; b) participle; c) noun.
33. Learning rules without examples is useless.
 a) noun; b) gerund; c) participle.

Choose the second conditional sentences:

1. If the working conditions were improved , we should be able to finish our work much sooner.
2. If you are going for landscape painting, you will spend a lot of time out of doors.
3. If they are had tried to work at the problem, they would have come across a lot of difficulties.
4. The worker would follow your advice if you spoke to him.
5. She wrote about it as if she saw it with her own eyes.
6. Had I been given the book, I would have read it.

7. You should help your sister to fulfill the task.
8. I would like to study easel-painting.
9. He asked if we should go bathing.
10. What museums would you visit if you were in London?
11. I wanted to know if everybody was ready to start.
12. Had he joined our expedition, he would have learned a lot of interesting things concerning his work.
13. We do not know if he has got any definite answer on the question.
14. The man wanted to ask if the news had made an impression on us.
15. Kramskoy was highly estimated but his contemporaries because he was a perfect portrait –painter and a psychologist.
16. In what way would you spend the week-end if you stayed in town?
17. Don't bother to bring my sketches back, I do not need them now.
18. Were he in your place, he would write the letter in English.
19. If you attended the exhibition, you would see a lot of interesting art works.
20. We asked the artist if he had come across some difficulties in his work.
21. She looked as if she were deadly tired.
22. She was asked if she knew the shortest way to the station.
23. We did not know he was fond of sketching from nature.
24. Had he been familiar with such kind of work, he would have helped us.

Complete the sentences:

1. It is necessary that he
 - a) should come here;
 - b) would come here;
 - c) had already come here;
 - d) is coming there.
2. It is impossible that such a design
 - a) would be adopted;
 - b) will be adopted
 - c) should be adopted;
 - d) are adopted;
3. They demanded that the living conditions
 - a) would be improved
 - b) had been improved ,
 - c) be improved,
 - d) were improved.
4. We suggest that youyour experiments today.
 - a) have started;
 - b) will start ;
 - c) would start;
 - d) should start;
5. It is desirable that hetomorrow.
 - a) come back;
 - b) comes back;
 - c) will come back;
 - d) would come back ;
- 6) I insist that you..... a doctor.

- a) should consult; b) would consult ;
 c) will be consulting; d) are consulted
7. It is necessary that heat the meeting .
 a) will be present; b) is present;
 c) be present; d) has been present.
8. I suggest that you the letter at once.
 a) will answer; b) will be answering;
 c) are answering; d) should answer.
9. I wish somebody ... me English. when I was a child.
 a) had taught; b) will teach;
 c) would teach; d) teaches.
10. I wish he with us now.
 a) has been; b) is;
 c) were; d) should be.
11. The engineer ordered that those devices ...
 a) will be tested; b) are being tested;
 c) are tested; d) be tested..

Complete the sentences which are given on the right:

1. I wish.... a) have come in time.
 2. He demanded that the plan... b)should take your exam tomorrow.
 3. She might... c) I were at home now.
 4. We suggest that you... d) should be fulfilled.
 5. It is necessary that the discussion... e) take place on Friday.
 6. He ordered that... f) we should start immediately.
 g) have been reading.
 h) is being built

Find the correct answer:

- 1) Yangi so‘zlarni kiritib....
 a) Introducing new words the teacher explains their meaning.
 b) Having introduced the new words, the teacher asked one of the students to read them.
 c) Having been introduced the new words were repeated by us in chorus (jo‘r bo‘lib).
2. Muvaffaqiyatga erishib....
 a) Having been achieved the success did not prevent the poet from working hard and developing his talent.
 b) Achieving success and recognition some poets and writers stop working hard and developing their talent.

- c) Having achieved success and recognition; the poet went on working hard improving his skill.
3. Maqola yozilguncha ...
- a) Writing the article he had to use a lot of foreign magazines.
- b) While writing the article, he decided to publish it.
- c) The article being written, he asked us to discuss it.
4. Xatni olib.....
- a) Receiving letters from his foreign friend he always tells us the news his friend writes him about.
- b) Having received the letter, he showed it to the chief engineer.
- c) Having been received the letter was shown to everybody.

Choose the correct answer that “to be” and “to have” are used as modal verbs:

1. My block is just near the park.
2. Scientists have to study the structure of matter
3. The lesson was to begin at 10.
4. The train is to arrive in 10 minutes.
5. The train has just arrived.
6. One is to be very attentive when crossing the street.
7. Our country is rich in minerals.
8. Teachers have always paid great attention to the study of foreign languages.
9. The days of great geographical discoveries are in the past.
10. A very complicated problem is to be solved to achieve good results.
11. We have always attached great importance to developing speaking habits.
12. She has changed the topic of her report.
13. Our first lesson tomorrow is literature.
14. The builders are to finish constructing the metro line by the end of the year.
15. The construction of this metro line had been completed by the end of the year.
16. Who is to make a report at the meeting?
17. We had to tell him everything.
18. Students were to submit the results of their work yesterday.

Choose the underlined word which belongs to the parts of speech

- a) noun; b) verb; c) adjective; d) adverb; e) noun as an object.
1. I like to walk in the evening.

2. The station is only a short walk from my house.
3. She takes music lessons twice a week.
4. This engineer knows everything about car production.
5. He knows about the production achievements of the best workers of our plant.
6. It is his usual way of working.
7. Place the things in the right order.
8. This period occupies an important place in his art.
9. The radio is now one of the popular means of communication.
10. The increasing number of schools means a rise in the level of our culture.
11. There are mainly five-storied houses in our street.
12. Part of the Kuskovo palace houses the pottery museum.
13. Work at your English daily.
14. It is a daily newspaper.
15. I put on my glasses when I want to read something.
16. There is a glass door between these rooms.
17. I have read this book from cover to cover.
18. When I finish my painting I usually cover it with a newspaper.
19. His study is a large square room.
20. You should study regularly.
21. He told us a few words about his studies.

Choose the words which belongs to the parts of speech

a) noun; b) verb; c) adjective; d) adverb.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ability; | 14. occasion; |
| 2. hopeful; | 15. locality; |
| 3. satisfy; | 16. thoroughly; |
| 4. development; | 17. dependence; |
| 5. constant; | 18. imagination; |
| 6. opportunity; | 19. similarly; |
| 7. sitter; | 20. capable; |
| 8. creature; | 21. obvious; |
| 9. supposition; | 22. practical; |
| 10. creator; | 23. brightness; |
| 11. creative; | 24. organic; |
| 12. abundance; | 25. tasteless; |
| 13. bigger; | 26. decision; |
| | 27. shortest. |

ALPHABET

Bosmada	Yozilishi va o'qilishi	Bosmada	Yozilishi va o'qilishi
A a	<i>A a</i> [ei]	N n	<i>N n</i> [en]
B b	<i>B b</i> [bi:]	O o	<i>O o</i> [ou]
C c	<i>C c</i> [si:]	P p	<i>P p</i> [pi:]
D d	<i>D d</i> [di:]	Q q	<i>Q q</i> [kju:]
E e	<i>E e</i> [i:]	R r	<i>R r</i> [a:]
F f	<i>F f</i> [ef]	S s	<i>S s</i> [es]
G g	<i>G g</i> [di:]	T t	<i>T t</i> [ti:]
H h	<i>H h</i> [eitʃ]	U u	<i>U u</i> [ju:]
I i	<i>I i</i> [ai]	V v	<i>V v</i> [vi:]
J j	<i>J j</i> [dʒei]	W w	<i>W w</i> [dʌblju:]
K k	<i>K k</i> [kei]	X x	<i>X x</i> [eks]
L l	<i>L l</i> [el]	Y y	<i>Y y</i> [wai]
M m	<i>M m</i> [em]	Z z	<i>Z z</i> [zed]

UNDOSHLAR

b, c, d, f,

q, h, j, k, l

m, n, p, q, r

s, t, v, w, x, z

UNLILAR

a, e,

i, o,

u, y

Undosh harflarning o'qilishi

harf	o'qilishi	tovush	misol
B b	[bi:]	[b]	bed, bad
C c	[si:]	[s] (e,i,y) [k] (o,u,a)	face cat, cup
D d	[di:]	[d]	do
F f	[ef]	[f]	friend
G g	[dʒi:]	[dʒ] (e,i,y) [g] (o,u,a)	large gun,go (ayrim hollarda- get', girl,give)
H h	[eitʃ]	[h]	he
J j	[dʒei]	[j]	Jim, jam
K k	[kei]	[k]	book
L l	[el]	[l]	lamp
M m	[em]	[m]	my
N n	[en]	[n]	no,nine
P p	[pi:]	[p]	pen
Q q	[kju:]	[kw]	quick
R r	[a:]	[r]	red
S s	[es]	[s]	yes
T t	[ti:]	[t]	ten
V v	[vi:]	[v]	five
W w	[dʌblju:]	[w]	well
X x	[eks]	[ks]	boy
Z z	[zed]	[z]	size

Harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

Undosh harf birikmalar

harf birikma	tovush	misol	Harf birikma	tovush	misol
sh	[ʃ]	shelf	ck	[k]	block
ch	[tʃ]	French	ng	[ŋ]	long
th	[ð]	this	wh	[w]	what
	[θ]	thin		[h]	who
ph	[f]	phone			

O'qilmaydigan undoshlar

Harf birikma	talaffuzi	misol	Harf birikma	talaffuzi	miso
wh	[w]	what where	kn	[n]	know
wh	[h]	who	wr	[r]	write
iqh	[ai]	high, light	gn	[ŋ]	wron g sign
alk	[ɔ;k]	talk			
Harf	Unli harflar o'qilishi				
	Bog'in turlari				
	I ochiq	II yopiq	III unidan so'ng r	IV unli harflar orasida r	
a	[ei] plate	[æ] lamp	[a:] car	[ɛə] are	
e	[i:] he	[e] ten	[ə:] her	[iə] here	
o	[ou] no	[ɔ] not	[ɔ] sport	[ɔ] more	
y/i	[ai] my, tie	[i] it, system	[ə] first	[aiə] tired, tyre	
u	[ju:] tube	[ʌ] cup	[ə] turn	[ju:ə] cure	
Harf birlikmalar o'qilishi					
Unlilar					
Harf birikma	talaffuzi		misol		
ai (ay)	[ei]		rain		
au (aw)	[ɔ]		autumn		
ea (ee)	[i:]		teacher		
ei (ey)	[ei]		grey		
oi (oy)	[ɔi]		boy		
oo	[u:]		spoon		
ou (ow)	[au]		house		

Noto'g'ri fe'llar jadvali

I	II	III	Tarjima
abide	abode\abided	abode\abided	chidamoq, dosh bermoq
arise	arose	arisen	paydo bo'lmoq
awake	awaked	awaken	uyg'otmoq, uyg'onmoq
be	was, were	been	bo'lmoq
bear	bore	borne\born	tug'moq, tug'ilmoq
beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
become	became	become	bo'lib bormoq
begin	began	begun	boshlamoq
bend	bent	bent	egilmoq
bid	bid	bid(den)	buyurmoq
bind	bound	bound	bog'lamoq
bite	bit	bit(ten)	tishlamoq
blow	blew	blown	esmoq
break	broke	broken	sindirmoq
bring	brought	brought	olib kelmoq
build	built	built	qurmoq
burn	burnt	burnt	kuydirmoq, yonmoq
buy	bought	bought	sotib olmoq
can	could	could	bajara olmoq
catch	caught	caught	tutib olmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
clothe	clothed\clad	clothed\clad	kiyinmoq
come	came	come	kelmoq
cost	cost	cost	turmoq (narx haqida)
cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
dig	dug	dug	kavlamoq
do	did	done	qilmoq
draw	drew	drawn	chizmoq
dream	dreamt\dreamed	dreamt\dreamed	orzu qilmoq
drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
drive	drove	driven	haydamoq (mashina)
eat	ate	eaten	emoq
fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
feed	fed	fed	oziqlantirmoq
feel	felt	felt	his qilmoq
fight	fought	fought	kurashmoq
find	found	found	topmoq

fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
forgive	forgave	forgiven	kechirmoq
freeze	froze	frozen	muzlamoq
give	gave	given	bermoq
go	went	gone	bormoq
grind	ground	ground	yanchimoq
grow	grew	grown	o'smoq, o'stirmoq
have	had	had	ega bo'lmoq
hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
hide	hid	hid\den	bekitmoq
hit	hit	hit	urmoq
hold	held	held	ushlamoq
hurt	hurt	hurt	hafa qilmoq
keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
knit	knit(ted)	knit(ted)	to'qimoq
know	knew	known	bilmoq
lay	laid	laid	qo'ymoq (buyumni)
lead	led	led	boshqarmoq
leap	leapt\leaped	leapt\leaped	sakramoq
learn	learnt\learned	learnt\learned	bilmoq, o'rganmoq
leave	left	left	tashlab ketmoq
lend	lent	lent	qarz bermoq
let	let	let	ijozat bermoq
lose	lost	lost	yoqotmoq
make	made	made	yasamoq, majburlamoq
may	might		qila olmoq
mean	meant	meant	anglatmoq
meet	met	met	uchratmoq
mistake	mistook	mistaken	hato qilmoq
pay	paid	paid	to'lamoq
put	put	put	qo'ymoq
read	read	read	o'qimoq
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	qayta qurmoq
ring	rang	rung	qo'ng'iroq qilmoq
rise	rose	risen	ko'tarilmoq
run	ran	run	yugurmoq
saw	sawed	sawn	arralamoq
say	said	said	aytmoq
see	saw	seen	ko'rmoq

seek	sought	sought	qidirmoq
sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
send	sent	sent	yubormoq, jo'natmoq
set	set	set	o'rnatmoq, joylashtirmoq
sew	sewed	sewn\sewed	tikmoq
shake	shook	shaken	silkitmoq
shave	shaved	shaved	soqol olmoq
shear	sheared\shore	shorn	kesmoq
show	showed	shown	ko'rsatmoq
shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
sing	sang	sung	ashula aytmoq
sit	sat	sat	o'tirmoq
sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
spend	spent	spent	sarflamoq
stand	stood	stood	turmoq(oyoqda)
steal	stole	stolen	o'girlamoq
swim	swam	swum	suzmoq
take	took	taken	olmoq
teach	taught	taught	o'rgatmoq, o'rganmoq
wear	wore	worn	kiyim kiymoq
win	won	won	yutmoq, g'olib bo'lmoq
write	wrote	written	yozmoq

C o n t e n t s

Lesson	1	Simple Present Tense	Text : My Family	4 – 10
Lesson	2	There is/ are	Text : Uzbekistan I	11 – 18
Lesson	3	Interrogative sentences	Text : Uzbekistan II	19 – 24
Lesson	4	Present Continuous, Adjectives	Text : My Working Day	25 – 31
Lesson	5	Past Simple Tense, some any, no	Text : Choosing A Profession	32 – 39
Lesson	6	Past Continuous Tense, Prepositions	Text : Uzbek Educational System	40– 46
Lesson	7	Simple Future Tense	Text : Educational System of Great Britain	47 – 52
Lesson	8	Future Continous Tense	Text : Wonders of the Modern World	53 – 59
Lesson	9	Present Perfect Tense	Text: A World Guide to Good Manners.	60 – 68
Lesson	10	Present Perfect Continuous	Text : Keep Our Environment Clean	69 – 76
Lesson	11	Past Prefect Tense	Text: Sport in Our Life	77 – 83
Lesson	12	Passive Voice	Dialogue	84 – 89
Lesson	13	Modal Verbs	Text : Learning A Lanquage	90 – 96
Lesson	14	Direct & Indirect Speech	Text : English-Speaking Countries	97 – 105
Lesson	15	Conditional Sentences	Text : Entertainment	106 – 111
Lesson	16	Gerund, infinitive	Text :Holidays Are Coming	112 – 120
Supplementary texts				121 – 145
Dictionary				146 – 152
Tests				153 – 182
Phonetic and Grammatic tables				183 – 188
C o n t e n t s				189

Yordamchi yozuvlar uchun

Yordamchi yozuvlar uchun

Jo'rayeva M.U. Mazentseva E.A., Ataxanova D.N.

Ingliz tili

Oliy va o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlari nofilologik bakalavriyat yo'nalishi
talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

«Yangiyul Poligraph Service» MChJ
Toshkent – 2008

Muharrir – A.Zolotaryova
Texnik muharrir – B.Azimov
Dizayner – V.Kuznetsov

Original maketdan bosishga ruxsat etildi 16.07.08. Bichimi 60x90^{1/16}.
Times garniturasida. Ofset usulida bosildi. Shartli bosma tabog'i 12,0. Nashr bosma
tabog'i 12,0. Nusxasi 1000. Buyurtma № 38.

Bahosi shartnoma asosida.

«Yangiyul Poligraph Service» MChJ bosmaxonasida bosildi.
Manzili: Yangiyo'l shahri, Samarqand ko'chasi, 44.

ISBN 978-9943-309-69-2



9 789943 309692

POLIGRAPH
SERVICE