

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY
SPECIAL EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN TASHKENT INSTITUTE
OF TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY**

UDK 4 I (072):67



ENGLISH
FOR THE SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

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ANNOTATSIYA

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

(Qayta ishlangan nashr).

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

“__” __20__ y ____-son majlis bayoni.

TTESI bosmaxonasida “__” nusxada ko'paytirilgan.

KIRISH

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

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

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

LESSON 1

Topic: The Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

INDEPENDENCE OF UZBEKISTAN

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

Grammar: Present Simple Tense.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

(Oddiy hozirgi zamon)

Oddiy hozirgi zamon (Present Simple) ning yasalishi

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

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

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

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

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

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

I do not work.

He does not work.

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

Do I work?

Does he (she) work?

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1. Translate into Uzbek.

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

Exercise 2. Make up sentences.

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

Exercise 3. Translate into Uzbek.

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

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

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

LESSON 2

Topic: Specialties in our Institute.

MY SPECIALTY

(ENGINEER OF PRIMARY COTTON PROCESSING)

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Cotton industry technology. My specialty is an engineer of primary cotton processing. Primary cotton processing or cotton ginning is the process of separating the seeds from fibre.

In the cotton ginning we dry the damp cotton in order not to damage the quality of cotton. We clean the cotton from impurities (pure) and trashes. Besides this we feed and package the cotton

into the cotton bales. From the separated seed cotton we produce oil, soup and foods for home animals. We use the cotton plants for producing technical ethyl alcohol.

As a specialist we always control and repair the technological process at the cotton plants. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical subjects. In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(MANAGERS)*

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Automation and Management. My specialty is the manager of primary cotton processing. It is one of the most important professions in the world. Because nothing can exist without management, even the family without management can be destroyed.

After the Independence Uzbekistan needs high educated and qualified managers to manage private factories, enterprises and companies. It is very difficult to compete in the world market. In order to compete with highly developed countries in the goods production world managers must manage the company to produce competitive and high quality goods. As we are the managers of primary cotton processing factories we must take care of our mineral resources such as cotton. Cotton is the most important raw material in the textile industry of Uzbekistan. We must produce high quality ready made goods instead of selling the raw materials. It is very profitable for my motherland.

In the future I want to work in the cotton processing factory which will produce high quality fibres and cotton products and I'll become a high qualified manager. Competition is the race between producers in manufacture, suppliers in selling the high quality goods, servicing with high services and teachers in sphere of education and training high qualified specialists in the world market economy. To compete with other companies and firms we must produce or supply high quality goods or services. High quality goods can compete in the world market.

Nowadays the transition to the market economy in Uzbekistan is going on. Market Economy is free economy. In free economy all the goods are produced according to the demand of customer's supply in the market. Nowadays there are many private companies producing different goods. They are more flexible than big state manufacture. The less the expenditure for the production and the more profitable it is.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(DESIGNER OF APPAREL)*

I study at the Tashkent institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My faculty is Technology of light industry and printing goods. My specialty is the designer of apparel. Our specialty needs creativity and always movement. It is one of the most important and developing professions in our Republic.

We study and learn drawing, photoshop, cutting and sewing for making sketches of new clothe, how to create the collection of clothes and technology of preparation.

In the practical lessons and in my free time I go with my friends and teacher to the Art Gallery, Art exhibitions and Fashion shows. We take some photos to select the colors, sketches and different silhouettes. It is very important for the future designers. Also they have to know correctly designing, cutting, sewing and making patterns.

Every year in our country we have International Fashion week. There a lot of designers from all over the world participate and show there collection, exchange with their information and their knowledge.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(TECHNOLOGIST OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY)*

I study at the Tashkent institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is the technologist of printing and

publishing industry. Our specialty needs creativity, actuality, responsibility and always movement. It is one of the most important and developing professions in our country and over the world.

Publishing industry is one of the ancient professions in the world. Nowadays this profession is developing very fast and there are many modern technologies to make easy the work of publisher's. At the institute we study and learn all modern programs, fotoshop, technology of printing books and leaflets, and the structure of paper, colors and paints. They are all very useful for our future specialty. I like my specialty, that's why I have chosen it.

MY SPECIALTY.

(ENGINEER OF KNITTING TECHNOLOGY)

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is an engineer of knitting technology. Knitting industry is one of the very important branches of textile industry. Knitting industry is developed in the ancient times. Knitting is the second of the fundamental method of making fabrics. Knitting is the interlacing of the continuous yarn in such way as to form loops which are interlocked to make cloth. The essential element of knitting is the loop. A loop is very small length of yarn drawn through another loop. The loops are lying side by side in a line across the fabric called "courses". The loops succeeding one another in a line lengthwise of the fabric are called "Wales».

The raw material for knitting we produce in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan we produced only raw materials. But now after the Independence we have improved and developed this industry and now we are producing high quality knitted fabrics. The quality of it is higher than others.

As a specialist we always control and repair the technological process at the knitting factories. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical subjects.

In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

MY SPECIALTY.

(ENGINEER-TECHNOLOGIST OF AUTOMATION AND COMPUTERIZATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES)

I study at the Tashkent institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My faculty is Automation and Management. My specialty is an engineer-technologist of automation and computerization of technological processes. Our specialty needs actuality, responsibility and always movement. It is one of the most important and developing professions in our country and over the world. Because the development of modern technologies in all fields is high then old times.

Automation and computerization is one of the young professions in the world. Nowadays this specialty is developing very fast and there are many modern technologies and software to make easy the work and life of people. At the institute we study and learn all modern programs, Photoshop, technology of printing books and leaflets, the structure of paper, colors and paints. They are all very useful for our future specialty. I like my specialty, that's why I have chosen it.

MY SPECIALTY.

(BOOKKEEPERS)

I study at the Tashkent institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Automation and Management. My specialty is the bookkeeper of textile industry. It is one of the most important professions in the world. Because nothing can exist without bookkeeping, even the family without bookkeeping can be destroyed. After the Independence Uzbekistan needs high educated and qualified bookkeepers to run the budget and financial affairs of private factories, enterprises and state companies. It is very difficult to compete in the world market. In order to compete with highly developed countries the company must honestly and effectively use its budget, profit and all expenses.

As we are the bookkeepers of different kind of enterprises and organizations, we must take care of our financial resources of the company. The budget and the finance is the base of

organization. Bookkeepers works with taxes, cash flow, sales, salary of workers and control all the expenditures and earnings. They make a note all the expanses and earnings to the book and at the end of each term they make a report about them.

In the future I want to work as a bookkeeper in the bank and to become high qualified and skilled specialist.

Competition is the race between producers in manufacture, suppliers in selling the high quality goods, servicing with high services and teachers in sphere of education and training high qualified specialists in the world market economy. To compete with other companies and firms we must produce or supply high quality goods or services. High quality goods can compete in the world market.

Nowadays the transition to the market economy in Uzbekistan is going on. Market Economy is free economy. In free economy all the goods are produced according to the demand of customer's supply in the market. Nowadays there are many private companies producing different goods. They are more flexible than big state manufacture. The less the expenditure for the production and the more profitable it is.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(ENGINEER OF SILK TECHNOLOGY)*

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is an engineer of silk technology. Silk industry is one of the very important branches of our economy. Silk producing is developed in China but now in Uzbekistan also. In Uzbekistan the main silk producing regions Margilan and in Namangan. The process of silk producing is very different than others because majority of the process are made manually and partially mechanically. The raw material in silk industry is very expensive. In Uzbekistan we produce the silk worm which is feed by leaves of mulberry tree. The quality of it is higher than others.

As a specialist we always control and repair the technological process at the silk producing factories. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical subjects.

In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(SPECIALIST OF CERTIFICATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY GOODS)*

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is the specialist of certification of textile industry goods. After the independence of Uzbekistan we need high qualified and educated specialists for developing the textile industry and the quality of produced textile goods. It is one of the young specialists at our institute. It is also is one of the very important branches of our economy. Specialist are trained qualified and had practiced at the industrial and quality research centers of textile industry goods. Besides these they learn the quality and properties of every textile and even from man-made or natural fabrics till readymade garments. At quality control centers students learn how to use quality control testing machineries and equipments. They test properties of textiles in all modern quality testing equipments for harmful and useful sides of textiles to the health of people.

As a specialist we always control and support the quality of textile products. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical and specialty subjects.

In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(ENGINEER OF SPINNING TECHNOLOGY)*

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is an engineer of spinning technology.

Spinning industry is one of the very important branch and fundamental process of textile industry. Industry is developed in ancient times. Spinning process is different than others because majority of the process are made manually but nowadays all process are atomized. In spinning industry engineers converts a mass of different fibers into yarn suitable for weaving and knitting industry. In Uzbekistan we produced raw materials for the textile industry branches in other countries. After the independence of Uzbekistan we need to develop the other important branches of textile industry in order to compete in the world community and world trade. At the institute we are trained at the practical studying centers and also at the industrial centers. We learn the history of spinning till the new innovation technologies of spinning and to produce high quality spun textile raw materials for industry. All the processes of spinning such as drawing, twisting and winding are also is taught by teachers of special departments.

As a specialist we always control and repair the technological process of spinning industry factories. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical subjects.

In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(ENGINEER OF WEAVING TECHNOLOGY)*

I study at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My Faculty is Technology of textile industry. My specialty is an engineer of weaving technology. Weaving industry is one of the very important branches of textile industry. Weaving industry is developed in the ancient times. Weaving is the first fundamental process in making fabric construction. Weaving is an interlacing of two sets of yarns at right angles. It is the principal method of fabric construction. The yarns running lengthwise of the cloth are called the warp yarns. The yarns running across the warp are called the weft yarns (filling yarns). The structure of the cloth is an important factor in the strength of the fabric and its wearing efficiency. 1. Plain weave and its variations. 2. Twill weave and its variations. 3. Satin weave and its variations.

The raw material for weaving we produce in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan we produced only raw materials. But now after the Independence we have improved and developed this industry and now we are producing high quality woven fabrics. The quality of it is higher than others.

As a specialist we always control and repair the technological process at the weaving factories. That's why we must learn a lot and deeply technical subjects.

In the future we will become professional specialist of our country and to add my contribution into the development of Uzbekistan.

*MY SPECIALTY.
(ENGINEER PEDAGOGIST OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF LIGHT INDUSTRY)*

I study at the Tashkent institute of Textile and Light Industry. I am the second year student. My faculty is Technology of light industry and printing goods. My specialty is an engineer pedagogist of vocational training of light industry colleges and institutes. Our specialty needs not only creativity but also patient and always movement. It is one of the most important and ancient professions in our Republic.

We study and learn how to teach drawing, working in Photoshop, cutting and sewing for making sketches of new clothes, how to create and to make the collection of clothes and technology of preparation.

In the practical lessons and in my free time I go with my friends and teacher to the Art Gallery, Art exhibitions and Fashion shows. We take some photos to select the colors, sketches and different silhouettes. It is very important for the future not only for designers but also for trainers and teachers of vocational training of light industry. Also they have to know correctly designing, cutting, sewing making patterns and to show them how they can do all these.

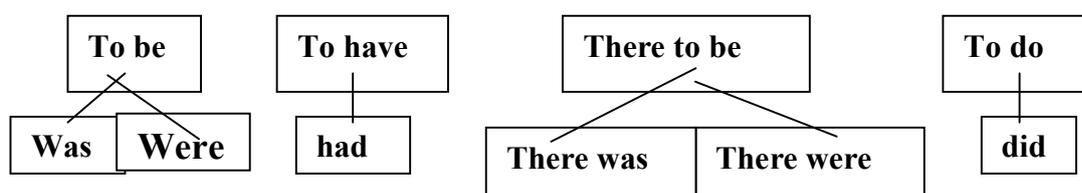
In the future I want to be qualified and high educated specialist and designer on training vocational education of light industry and shall add my contribution to the development of my country.

Every year in our country we have International Fashion week. There a lot of designers, trainers and specialists of light industry from all over the world participate and show there collection, exchange with their information and their knowledge.

Grammar: Past Simple Tense.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Yesterday	2 (5,6,7...) day (weeks, month, years) ago
Before	last week (month, year)
The day before yesterday	last Sunday (Monday..., summer, spring...)



1. Simple Pastni yasashda to'g'ri fe'llarning o'zagiga **-ed** qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: **to work** — I **worked**, to live — I **lived**, to expect - I **expected**. **-ed** qo'shimchasi [d], [t] yoki [id] deb o'qiladi: **lived**, **worked**.

Noto'g'ri fe'llarning Simple Pastdagi shakli turli yo'llar bilan yasaladi: to speak - **spoke**; to begin - **began**; to sell - **sold**; to lose - **lost**

Regular verbs: -d, ed

To live - lived
 To ask - asked
 To answer - answered
 To finish - finished

Irregular verbs

to speak - <u>spoken</u>	to see - <u>saw</u>
to write - <u>wrote</u>	to meet - <u>met</u>
to buy - <u>bought</u>	to build - <u>built</u>
to break - <u>broke</u>	to eat - <u>ate</u>

Bo'lishli shakl

I lived in Kokand last year.
 He lived in London 2 years ago.
 She lived in Chicago last summer.
 It lived in a Kennel last winter
 We lived in Russia 5 years ago
 You lived in France last spring.
 They lived in England 110 years before.

I spoke English yesterday.
 He broke his bicycle last Sunday
 She saw her friend yesterday.
 It ate meat yesterday.
 We met them at the station yesterday
 You wrote a letter last Monday
 They bought a car last month

2. Simple Pastning bo'lishsiz shakli fe'lning asosiy shaklidan oldin **did** yordamchi fe'li va **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **did** + **not** + V

Bu yerda V-fe'lning o'zagi, **to** yuklamasiz kelgan infinitiv.

Bo'lishsiz shakl

I did not work yesterday.
 He did not watch TV last Sunday

We did not go to the school yesterday.
 You did not bring your book yesterday.

She did not play the piano yesterday They did not have supper yesterday.
It did not sleep last night

3. Simple Pastning so'roq shakli eganing oldiga **did** yordamchi va egadan keyin asosiy fe'lning o'zagini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Did + ega + V?

So`roq shakl

He broke his bicycle last Sunday.

- I. Did he break his bicycle last Sunday? – Yes, he did / No, he did not
- II. He broke his bicycle last Sunday, didn't he? – Yes, he did / No, he did not
- III. Did he break his bicycle or motorbike last Sunday? – He broke his bicycle
- IV. What did he break last Sunday? – He broke his bicycle last Sunday.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

line "was" or "were" to complete each sentence.

1. The man (was, were) my friend.
2. We (was, were) very sad.
3. Louis (was, were) the winner.
4. The box (was, were) empty.
5. The workers (was, were) angry.
6. He (was, were) a doctor.
7. The children (was, were) happy.
8. My aunt (was, were) there.
9. They (was, were) too small.
10. The boys (was, were) punished
11. It (was, were) too late.
12. Three books (was, were) stolen.
13. I (was, were) frightened.
14. The money (was, were) gone.
15. My friends (was, were) hungry.

Exercise 2.

Read and translate the sentences.

1. His sister studies at school.
2. I went to school at seven.
3. Who took this book in the library?
4. The students work in this lab every day.
5. What books does he usually read?
6. We translated text 3 last lesson.
7. Some years ago the Smiths moved to Moscow.
8. Our manager left for London last week.
9. Who knows this woman?
10. At last he opened the window.
11. Why did your family live in his flat?
12. Do you often visit your grandparents?
13. He knew the material well.
14. Does your friend study in our Academy?

Exercise 3.

Give the Negative and Interrogative forms of these sentences.

1. Our teacher asks many questions.
2. Both my brothers study at the University.
3. All the students translated the text in time.
4. My father reads newspapers in the evening.
5. The delegation left for London yesterday.
6. Her father worked at school last year.
7. Many school-leaves knew English well.
8. My son likes detective stories very much.
9. Today we live in Rostov-on-Don.
10. Russia border son many countries.

Exercise 4.

Answer the quistions.

1. Do you live in our city?
2. Where does your family live?
3. What street do you live in?
4. When did you go to school?
5. Did you study well?
6. When did you finish school?
7. Why did you enter our Academy?
8. Do you want to be an engineer?
9. What will you be after graduating from the Academy?
10. Will you work at the Rostselmash or not?
11. Where do you want to work?
12. Do you have any friends at the Academy?
13. What subjects do you like?
14. And what about the books?
15. Do you have any hobby?
16. Do you go in for sports?
17. Do you like music?
18. And what about your friends?
19. Did you go anywhere with your friends yesterday or not?
20. Will you go to the cinema tomorrow?
21. Do you help your mother about the house?
22. Did you read any newspapers yesterday?
23. Do you like to watch TV?

LESSON 3

Topic: Choosing specialty.

CHOOSING SPECIALTY

Graduating college or institute is the beginning of the independent life for millions of leavers. . Many roads are opened before them: vocational and technical schools, institutes and universities. But it is not an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world. I would like to teach my students to enjoy reading, to encourage them to learn our national language and literature, which is the source of national culture. It is known that teaching is a very specific and difficult job. It shouldn't be taken easily. The teacher is a person who is learning as well as teaching all his life. Most jobs can be done within the usual office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., but teacher's work is never done and evenings are usually spent in marking exercise-books next lesson. Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They develop their students' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. It's a great responsibility and the teacher must be a model of competence himself.

Grammar: Prepositions.

PREDLOG (THE PREPOSITION)

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

He lives in London.	<i>U Londonda yashaydi.</i>
He is sitting under a tree.	<i>U daraxt ostida o'tiribdi.</i>
After dinner he went to the library.	<i>U tushlikdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi.</i>
He came with his brother.	<i>U akasi bilan keldi.</i>

2. Har bir predlog bir nechta mustaqil ma'nolarda kelishi mumkin. Masalan, **in** predlogi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

a) *-da* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):

He lives in London.	<i>U Londonda yashaydi.</i>
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b) *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, oy va yil oldida):

He will arrive in May.	<i>U may oyida keladi.</i>
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c) *keyin* ma'nosida:

He will return in an hour.	<i>U bir soatdan keyin qaytib keladi.</i>
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d) *-da, ichida, mobaynida*:

The house was built in three months.	<i>Uy uch oy ichida qurildi.</i>
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e) Ko'p hollarda u yoki bu predlogning ishlatilishi undan oldin kelayotgan fe'lga, sifatga yoki otga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, **to depend** fe'li o'zidan keyin **on** predlogini talab qiladi:

It doesn't depend on me.	<i>Bu menga bog'liq emas.</i>
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To laugh fe'li o'zidan keyin **at** predlogini talab qiladi:

He laughed at me.	<i>U mening ustimdan kuldi.</i>
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Sure sifati o'zidan keyin of predlogini talab qiladi:

He was sure of it.	<i>U bunga amin edi.</i>
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He is **looking for** the child.
He is **looking after** the child.

U bolani izlayapti.
U bolaga qarayapti (g'amxo'rlik qilyapti).

3. Predloglar quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi:

- a) sodda (in, **to**, **at**, va hokazo);
- b) qo'shma (**into**, **upon**, **throughout** va **boshq.**);
- c) predlog vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlar guruhi: (**according to**, **by means of**, **instead of**, **in front of** va hokazo).

BA'ZI PREDLOGLARNING ISHLATILISHI

About

1. *haqida, to'g'risida:*

I shall speak to him **about** the matter tomorrow.

Men bu masala to'g'risida u bilan ertaga gaplashaman.

He told us **about** his trip to the south.

U bizga o'zining janubga sayohati haqida gapirib berdi.

Izoh: Ba'zi fe'llardan keyin (**to think**, **to hear**, **to speak**, **to tell** va boshqalar) yuqoridagi ma'noda **about** predlogi bilan bir qatorda **of** predlogi ham ishlatiladi.

What are you thinking **about (of)**?

Siz nima haqda o'ylayapsiz?

We spoke **about (of)** it yesterday.

Biz bu haqda kecha gaplashgandik.

Ammo **to think** fe'li fikrda bo' (Imoq, o'ylamoq (qiziqmoq) ma'nosida va **to hear** eshitmoq (bilmoq) ma'nosida ishlatilganida

shu fe'llardan keyin faqat **of** predlogi ishlatiladi.

What do you think of him?

Siz u haqda qanday fikrdasiz?

He only thinks of himself.

U faqat o'zi haqida o'ytaydi.

I have never heard of this writer.

Men bu yozuvchi haqida eshitmaganman.

I haven't heard of him since he left Shahrizabz.

U Shahrizabzdan ketgandan buyon men u haqda eshitmaganman.

2. *taxminan, atrofida, qariyb, -lar:*

It is **about** five o'clock now.

Hozir soat taxminan 5 bo'ldi.

There were **about** five hundred people there.

U yerda qariyb 500 kishi bor edi.

3. *atrofda, atrofda, bo'ylab, -da:*

He looked **about** him.

U atrofiga qaradi.

He walked **about** the garden.

U bog' bo'ylab sayr qildi.

4. *atrofda, atrofda, u yoqdan-bu yoqqa* (ravish bo'lib keladi).

He walked **about** in excitement.

U hayajon bilan u yoqdan-bu yoqqa borib kelardi.

I watched the children running **about**.

Men bolalarning atrofda (u yoqdan-bu yoqqa) chopishlarini tomosha qildim.

5. *about* ishlatilgan iboralar:

to be about to - *-moqchi bo'lmoq.*

They were **about to** leave.

Ular jo'namoqchi bo'lib turgan ekanlar.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Fill in the prepositions.

1. He works ... an office ... London. 2. Ann gets 7 o'clock. 3. I go ... the station ... bus. The station is ... fifteen minutes walk ... his house. 4. We reach ... the station five minutes before the train comes ... 5. They get ... the cinema ... the underground. 6. Harry arrives home ... a quarter ... six. 7. ... supper he likes to listen ... the radio. 8. Switch ... the light. I want to go to sleep.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the prepositions: for, during

1. Each lesson lasts ... forty-five minutes. 2. ... our English lessons we read write and speak English. 3. I shall stay in Leningrad ... a week. 4. ... my stay there I shall visit places of interest. 5. ... the war Ann worked at a plant. 6. She worked there ... a long time. 7. He studied at school ... seven years.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the prepositions.

1. I leave my house ... half past 8 ... the morning and arrive ... school ... 9. 2. We shall have no lessons ... Saturday. 3. The school students like to play ... football. 4. Sam Hurt is ... the seventh form. 5. When will you take your examination ... French? 6. I went ... school when I was seven years old. 7. There is a fine park not far ... our school. 8. We are one ... the best chess playing schools ... London. 9. Let's have lunch ... this dining room. 10. Tomorrow I shall stay ... home. 11. My friend lives ... Pushkin Street ... a big new house ... the first floor. 12. Yesterday we had two periods ... Botany.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the prepositions: after, at, before, by, during, for, from...till, in, on, since

1. Usually I get up ...7 o'clock. 2. We have no classes ... Sundays. 3. ... summer the weather is fine. 4. They will be good specialists ... some years. 5. The students will work here ... six...ten. 6. As a rule we are writing such tests ... two hours. 7. ... that time nobody saw him. 8. I do my morning exercises ... breakfast. 9. ... the Great Patriotic war Rostov was badly ruined. 10. He worked here ... the Army. 11. My sister will read your book ... tomorrow. 12. We often visit our grandparents ... classes. 13. The Smirnovs will live here ... some years. 14. ... 1991 our family moved abroad. 15. There will be no lectures ... Wednesday. 16.... 10 o'clock I'll do the task.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the prepositions.

1. There is a picture ...the wall. 2. What street do you live ...? 3. Sundays we often go ... the forest. 4. Last week to father went ... Moscow. 5. Do you like to swim ... the river? 6. ...two weeks they will go ... the Caucasus. 7. Usually my daughter goes ... work ... tram. 8. Children stayed ... home ... the evening. 9. We met him ... the entrance... the theatre. 10. There was no place ... the table and ... the bookcase. 11. I was born ... the second ... September. 12. Classes begin ...9 o'clock ... the morning. 13. The teacher ... took some books ...the table and put them ... his bag. 14. We went ...home ... foot. 15. Many people like to travel ... car. 16. Russia borders... many countries. 17. We shall visit some places...interest... London. 18. Let's go ... a walk.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the prepositions.

1. I don't want to sit ... you. 2. The girls often go ... a walk ...the city park. 3. The detective turned ... the corner and saw that the stranger was walking ... the street. 4. She stood ... and went ... the room. 5. ... the evening I showed my pictures. 6. Early ... the morning the sky was covered...clouds. 7. This book is written ... one ... the most famous writers. 8. Your children couldn't open the door ... your house ... their key. 9 - You will go ... Kiev ... your parents. 10. My friend got ...early ... the morning and left... the city. 11.1 am not good ... foreign languages. 12 Almost all... our students go sports- 13. Are you fond ... music? 14. What city are you...? 15.... summer they spent much time ... the bank ... the river. 16. Is there anybody ... the room? 17. Our grandmother knows everything ... the sun. 18. Come ... the room and close the door ... yourself. 19. Don't be cross

... me. 20. Who will give this book... me? 21. Friday we are going to leave ... Moscow. 22. Don't speak ... him ... me.

LESSON 4

Topic: Ecological problems.

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Ecology is a very popular word today. Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. This word came from Greek "oikos" which means "home". The idea of home includes our whole planet, its population, nature, animals, birds, fish, insects and all other living beings and even the atmosphere around our planet.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man giving everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of steaming, polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. That's why those who live in cities prefer spending their days off and their holidays far from the noise of the city, to be closer to nature. Perhaps they like to breathe fresh air or to swim in clear water because the ecology is not so poor as in the cities.

So, we see that our environment offers an abundance of subject matter for discussion. The problems and prospects of the planet interest not only scientists and futurologists, but also politicians, industry, and the public – and above all, young people! There is hardly a young person who is not concerned with the preservation of our nature.

Whether a scientist or a politician, a banker or a student, whether Greek, Norwegian, Hungarian or Uzbek ... are to stop pollution.

Scientists now predict that by the year 2050 the population will be doubled what is today. The fact remains that the rate of food production fell behind population growth in many developing countries. The annual fish catch already exceeds what the world's oceans can successfully sustain. If we go on using our natural resources at today's rates, we will have used up the entire reserves of copper, natural gas and oil by the year 2054.

Grammar: Future Simple Tense.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Tomorrow	in future
Next day	soon
in 5 days	this coming Monday
next month (year)	the day after tomorrow
next week	after a week

1. **Simple Future** asosiy fe'lining oldiga 1-shaxs birlik va ko'plikda **shall** yordamchi fe'lini, qolgan shaxslarda **will** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + V**

I (we) shall work, he (you, they) will work.

2. **Simple Future** ning bo'lishsiz shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + + **shall (will) + not + V**

I (we) shall not work. He (you, they) **will not work.**

ODDIY KELASI ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Simple Future** kelasi zamonda sodir bo'ladigan ishni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi:

He **will return** to Tashkent in a few days.

U bir necha kun ichida

Toshkentga qaytib keladi.

We **shall not see** him till Monday.

Biz uni dushanbagacha ko'rmaymiz.

He **will be tired** after his work.

U ishidan keyin charchaydi.

They **will take** English lessons twice a week

Ular haftada ikki marta.

Ingliz tili darsi o'tadilar.

Bo'lishli shakl

I shall visit Moscow next year.

He will bring an English book tomorrow.

She will invite us to the party next Sunday.

It will rain after 2 days.

We shall have an exam next month.

You will play football next week.

They will arrive in London in 8 hours.

Bo'lishsiz shakl

I shall not go to the country next Sunday.

He will not come tomorrow.

She will not sing a song next week.

It will not snow next month.

We shall not work in the garden tomorrow

You will not buy a car after 2 weeks.

They will not help us next month.

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'li eganini oldiga o'tkaziladi:

Shall (will) + ega + V?

Shall I (we) work? Will he (you, they) work?

So'roq shakl

He will bring an English book tomorrow.

I. Will he bring an English book tomorrow?

Yes, he will / No, he will not.

II. He will bring an English book tomorrow, won't he?

Yes, he will / No, he will not.

III. Will he bring English tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

He will bring an English book tomorrow.

IV. When will he bring an English book?

He will bring an English book tomorrow.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable future tense.

1. Tomorrow afternoon at this time, we ... (fly) over the Black Sea. 2) ... you ... (stay) in Moscow for long? 3) Do you know at what time Lizzy ... (return) tomorrow? 4) I ... (live) with my sister while I am in Yalta. 5) Look! Those cars... (collide) in a minute. 6) When ... Mary (take) her examination? – I don't know. We ... probably (find out) tomorrow when we see her. She's an undecided sort of person, isn't she? Her lecturer should say to her "You ... (take) this examination next June, whether you want to or not." 7) I wonder when they ... (be) back. 8) My sister ... (come) to visit us tonight. 9) Hurry up or you ... (be) late for your appointment. 10) I ... (leave) a message on the table for him. 11) I ... (be) twenty – one tomorrow. 12) I think it ... (rain) heavily

soon. 13) Your train ... (arrive) there at 6 a.m. tomorrow. 14) I ... (meet) you here at seven o'clock tomorrow.

Exercise 2.

Use the verbs in the brackets.

1. My brother (like) music. 2. You (work) abroad next year? 3. As a rule I (go) to the Institute by bus. 4. We (learn) English at school. 5. Our grandparents (live) now in Minsk. 6. Last year he (visit) his relatives regularly. 7. Who (take) my book yesterday? 8. Your children (ask) many questions. 9. At present my colleague (work) at school. 10. Soon he (know) several foreign languages. 11. What you (do) last Sunday? 12. Next week my children (go) to the seaside. 13. In some years we (graduate) from the higher school. 14. Ann (not like) such poems. 15. They (not meet) the old man last week. 16. What the delegation (visit) some days ago? 17. The students (take part) in the tomorrow conference. 18. In 1980 the Smiths (move) to Washington. 19. Nobody (write) the home exercise. 20. She (not know) you. 21. My younger brother (leave) school last year. 22. Every morning I (do) my morning exercises. 23. We (attend) this lecture tomorrow? 24. Who (answer) their letter yesterday? 25. They (not know) the rule last lesson.

Exercise 3.

Put the verb "to be" in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. 3. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 4. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Gallery. 5. My father ... a teacher. 6. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 7. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 8. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.

Exercise 4.

Put the verb "to be" in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. My sister ... ill last week. 2. She ... not ill now. 3. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 4. Where ... your mother now? - She ... in the kitchen. 5. Where ... you yesterday? - I ... at the cinema. 6. When I come home tomorrow, all my family at home. 7. ... your little sister in bed now? - Yes, she 8. ... you ... at school tomorrow? - Yes, I ...

A. Put the verb to be in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 2. My friend ... in Moscow now. 3. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 4. Where ... your books now? - They ... in my bag. 5. She ... at school tomorrow. 6. you ... at home tomorrow? 7. ... your father at work yesterday? 8. At present my father ... a worker.

B. Put the verb "to be" in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. He ... always on a business trip. 2. Yesterday he ... in Geneva. 3. Tomorrow he ... in London. 4. Last week he ... in Chicago. 5. Next week he ... in New Orleans. 6. At the moment he ... in Amsterdam. 7. In two hours he .. in the Hague. 8. Three days ago he ... in Paris.

LESSON 5

Topic: Natural disasters.

NATURAL DISASTERS

It is not easy to guess what nature will do. Every year natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, droughts, avalanches and volcanic eruptions cause death and destruction all over the world. Natural catastrophes now kill a million people each decade and cause millions of dollars of damage. Although scientists try to forecast them and to warn people.

Earthquakes are very difficult to accurately. On January 17th 1995, Japan had its 13th major earthquakes in 60 years. The tremor, which measured 7.2 on the Richer Scale, devastated the city of Kobe. It killed 5466 people and injured 36820. Over 10000 homes were destroyed and thousands of other buildings were ruined. Even the seismologists were surprised. They had been watching Tokyo and other cities but not Kobe. The Tashkent earthquakes of April 26th 1966 were also unexpected. Although the people of the city had often felt slight tremors, this one was much more powerful. It killed eight people, injured thousands and wrecked the centre of the city.

It was happen on Martinique, in 1902. A volcano called Mount Pelee started to rumble. The noise frightened the people and they began to leave the city. The governor told solders to stop people leaving. He said that the volcano was "no danger to Saint Pierre". Then, at 7.49 am on May 8th, the volcano exploded and hot gas and rock hurtled down the mountain at a speed of 33 meters per second. Only two of the town's 28000 inhabitants survived. That's why perhaps the governor of Montserrat, in the summer of 1995, when gas and fire were coming from a large volcano near the capital remembered this situation and ordered the evacuation of the island's capital. Hurricanes are also extremely unpredictable. On October 6th 1987 a powerful wind hit southern England. The storm killed 18 people and caused £100 million of damage.

It destroyed thousands of trees, blew off roofs, smashed windows and cut off the electricity supply to many areas of the country.

Grammar: Present Continuous Tense.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Now	at the present	still	
Look!	at the present moment		Listen!

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

Ega + **is, am are** + **V ing**

Bu yerda V ing = hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi:

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

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

Ega + **am, is, are** + **not** + **V ing**

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

Bo`lishli shakl

I am watching TV
 He is driving a car now
 She is reading a book now
 It is raining (snowing) now
 We are doing our homework now
 You are listening to music now
 They are playing tennis now

Bo`lishsiz shakl

I am not sleeping now
 He is not sitting now
 She is not cooking dinner now
 It is not snowing now
 We are not dancing now
 You are not working in the garden now
 They are not doing shopping now

3. So'roq shakli gapning egasining oldiga yordamchi fe'lni o'tkazisr, bilan yasaladi:

Am, Is, Are + ega + **Ving**

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

4. Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I'm, He's, She's, It's, We're, You're, They're, I'm not, He isn't, He's not, She isn't, She's not, It isn't, It's not, We aren't, We're not, You aren't, You're not, They aren't, They're not

So'roq shakli

He is driving a car now.

They are playing tennis now.

I. Is he driving a car now?

Yes, he is / No, he is not.

II. He is driving a car now, isn't he?

Yes, he is ? No, he is not.

III. Is he driving a car or a bus now?

He is driving a car now.

IV. What is he driving now?

He is driving a car now.

I. Are they playing tennis now?

Yes, they are / No, they are not

II. They are playing tennis now?

Yes, they are / No, they are not

III. Are they playing tennis or chess now?

They are playing tennis now.

IV. What are they playing now?

They are playing tennis now?

to swim

to have breakfast

to send a letter

to teach

(lunch, dinner, supper)

to buy a book (a car...)

to cry

to begin to work

to sell fruit (vegetables)

to laugh

to drink tea (coffee)

to do morning exercises

to sweep

to eat bread

to record a text

to get up

to put

to draw a picture

to wash

to take

to take an exam

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Make up sentences in Present Continuous Tense.

Model — You (read) a book now. — You are reading a book now.

1. He (go) home when I met him. 2. I (do) my home work at the moment. 3. The pupils (write) tests at 10 tomorrow. 4. We (speak) English now. 5. Listen, somebody (come) here. 6. My sister (help) our mother about the house tomorrow morning. 7. They (walk) in the park yesterday from 10 till 12. 8. Now she (clean) the rooms. 9. We (translate) this text during 2 hours. 10. Last October the plant (produce) the Don combines.

Exercise 2.

Make up sentences.

1. Our teacher (speak) several foreign languages. 2. Who (speak) now? 3. Where is Ann? She (play) the piano. 4. I (go) home when we met. 5. Listen, my daughter (sing). 6. They (translate) this text last lesson. 7. You (do) some exercises tomorrow. 8. It (rain) when I went for a walk. 9. We (discuss) your plan tomorrow at 10 a.m. 10. What she (do) here? 11. I (not smoke) at the moment. 12. The friends (translate) the article the whole evening yesterday. 13. He (come) here? 14. Our engineer (leave) for Moscow some days ago. 15. The train (leave) in some seconds. 16. When you (go) to visit your grandfather? 17. The delegation (arrive) next Monday. 18. You (know) this man? 19. Look, how quickly they (run). 20. As a rule I (go) to my work on foot. 21. I (phone) him tomorrow? 22. Everybody (work) in the lab now. 23. They (walk) from 9 till 12.

Exercise 3.

Make up sentences.

1. It often snows here, but it (not snow) now. 2. You are always busy, and what you (do) at 10 tomorrow? 3. Yesterday I watched TV, but I (not watch) it the whole day. 4. Every term we write some tests, but the test I (write) at the moment is very difficult. 5. The students (translate) this text the whole lesson tomorrow? 6. This rain started in the afternoon and it (rain) now. 7. At whom she (look) when I came in? 8. The boys often play various games and now they (play) football. 9. My children took this book in the library and they (read) it the whole evening. 10. Don't close the lab, please, the students (work) here from ten till twelve.

Exercise 4.

Present continuous present simple.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I (to read) now. | I (to read) every day. |
| 2. He (to sleep) now. | I (to sleep) every night. |
| 3. We (to drink) tea now. | We (to drink) tea every morning. |
| 4. They (to go) to school now. | They (to go) to school every morning. |
| 5. I (not to sleep) now. | I (not to sleep) in the day time. |
| 6. She (not to drink) coffee now. | She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. |
| 7. We (not to watch) TV now. | We (not to watch) TV in the morning. |
| 8. They (not to eat) now. | They (not to eat) at the lesson. |
| 9. My mother (not to work) now. | My mother (not to work) at an office. |
| 10. You (to work) now? | You (to work) every day? |
| 11. He (to play) now? | He (to play) in the afternoon? |
| 12. They (to eat) now? | They (to eat) at school? |
| 13. Your sister (to rest) now? | Your sister (to rest) after school? |
| 14. What you (to do) now? | What you (to do) every morning? |
| 15. What you (to read) now? | What you (to read) after dinner? |
| 16. What they (to eat) now? | What they (to eat) at breakfast? |
| 17. What your brother (to drink) now? | What your brother (to drink) in the evening? |

Exercise 5.

Present continuous present simple.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I (to read) books in the evening. | 14. He (to sleep) now? |
| 2. I (not to read) books in the morning. | 15. We (not to go) to the country in winter. |
| 3. I (to write) an exercise now. | 16. My sister (to eat) sweets every day. |
| 4. I (not to write) a letter now. | 17. She (not to eat) sweets now. |
| 5. They (to play) in the yard now. | 18. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. |
| 6. They (not to play) in the street now. | 19. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. |
| 7. They (to play) in the room now? | 20. My father (not to work) on Sunday. |
| 8. He (to help) his mother every day. | 21. He (to work) every day. |
| 9. He (to help) his mother every day? | |
| 10. He (not to help) his mother every day. | |
| 11. You (to go) to school on Sunday? | |
| 12. My friend (not to like) to play football. | |
| 13. I (not to read) now. | |

LESSON 6

Topic: Mass Media.

MASS MEDIA

Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television. The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newsheet called "Acta Diurna" started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in 1700's. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Radio and TV appeared only in this century. The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair. Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music. Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. Newspapers can cover much more events and news. Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of proceeding week. Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

Grammar: Past Continuous Tense.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

At ... (5) o'clock yesterday,	from 5 till 6 yesterday
At that time yesterday	the whole evening (day)
When ... (mother...) came home	

1. Past Continuous to be fe'lining o'tgan zamonda (**was, were**) va asosiy fe'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdosh **Participle = Ving**) yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were) + Ving**
Bo'lishli shakl

I was watching TV at 6 o'clock yesterday.
 He was sleeping at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.
 She was cooking dinner at 1 o'clock yesterday.
 It was raining when we went out last Sunday.
 We were having supper when you phoned yesterday.
 You were doing your homework when I came home.
 They were playing football when it began to rain yesterday.

Bo'lishsiz shakl

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **was, were** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasi bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **was (were) + not + Ving**

I was not watching TV at 6 o'clock yesterday.
 He was not sleeping at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.
 She was not cooking dinner at 1 o'clock yesterday.
 It was not raining when we went out last Sunday.
 We were not having supper when you phoned yesterday.
 You were not doing your homework when I came home.

They were not playing football when it began to rain yesterday.

So`roq shakl

3. So'roq shaklini yasashda **was (were)** yordamchi fe'l oldinga o'tkaziladi:

Was (were) + ega + Ving?

He was sleeping at 7 o'clock yesterday.

- I. Was he sleeping at 7 o'clock yesterday? - Yes, he was / No, he was not
II. He was sleeping at 7 yesterday, wasn't he? - Yes, he was / No, he was not
III. Was he sleeping or watching TV at 7 yesterday?
He was sleeping at 7 yesterday.
IV. What was he do he doing at 7 yesterday?
He was sleeping at 7 yesterday.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Present Continuous and Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now.
2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
3. My little sister (to sleep) now.
4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
5. My friend (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball.
6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.
7. You (to eat) ice – cream now?
8. You (to eat) ice – cream when I rang you up yesterday?
9. What your father (to do) now?
10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?
11. Why she (to cry) now?
12. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?
13. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
14. She (not to read) now.
15. Now she (to go) to school.
16. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea.
17. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday?
– No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana.
18. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) again.
19. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball.
20. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.

Exercise 2.

Past simple and Past continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.
3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.
5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place?
6. What you (to do) when I rang you up?
7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday.
8. What he (to do) yesterday? – He (to read) a book.

9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? – He (to read) a book.
10. She (to sleep) when you came home?
11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.
12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.
13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).
14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.
16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.
17. You (to do) your homework yesterday?
18. You (to do) you homework from eight till ten yesterday?
19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?
20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday

Exercise 3.

Present, Past Simple, Present, Past Continuous.

1. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flowers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance).
2. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano.
3. I (to like) music very much.
4. 4. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets.
5. What you (to do) at 7 o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) supper.
6. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table.
7. Where you (to be) yesterday? – I (to be) at home the whole day. – How strange. I (to ring) you up at 2 o'clock, but nobody (to answer).
8. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? – I (to work) in the library. – I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you.
9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from 5 till 7.
10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday.

Exercise 4.

Present, Past, Future Simple, Present, Past Continuous.

1. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well.
2. You (to skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday.
3. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday.
4. What you (to do) now? – I (to wash) the dishes.
5. What you (to do) at 3 o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) dinner.
6. You (to have) dinner now?
7. Where your brother (to work)? – He (to work) at an institute.
8. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday?
9. What your brother (to do) tomorrow?

Exercise 5.

Put the verb to be in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Where ... you yesterday? - I ... at the cinema.
2. When I come home tomorrow, all my family .. at home.
3. ... your little sister in bed now? - Yes, she
4. ... you ... at school tomorrow? - Yes, I
5. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.
6. My friend ... in Moscow now.
7. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow.
8. Where ... your books now? - They ... in my bag.

LESSON 7

Topic: Newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS

The newspapers of Great Britain usually divided into 2 types: Quality and Tabloid but the kinds are very different. In Quality papers the articles are written in official language and the sentences are complex. The news about economy, politics and state are given in this paper. The Quality papers are The Times, The Observer and The Guardian.

In Tabloid papers the articles are written very simply. It may contain entertaining gossips about famous stars and statesman, true life, mythical and fantastic stories, puzzles and, horoscopes and TV programs. The Tabloid papers of Great Britain are the Daily Mirror, the Sun, and The News of the world.

In Uzbekistan there are a lot of kinds of newspapers too. The quantity of Tabloid papers are more than Quality papers. There are a lot of Tabloid newspapers are publishing such as Darakchi, Sog'diyona, Hordiq, Tasvir, Kayfiyat and etc. But the circulation of these newspapers is higher than our Quality papers. But in Britain the circulation of these newspapers are higher than our Quality papers. In Britain the news are published daily or weekly. But in Uzbekistan we don't have any Daily and Sunday papers, we have only weekly papers. In 1999, there were 471 newspapers and magazines, of which 328 were published by the various ministries and departments of the government, state enterprises, or "political parties." Almost all newspapers are printed at the state printing facility, which makes it convenient and not-so-obvious for the print copy to be censored. Of the total number, 66 may be regarded as national, 68 regional (although the government does not accept such a category on grounds that Uzbekistan is not split into regions), and the remaining local. Some 109 were public or organizational, representing trade unions, the military, or other associations. The remaining 34 were in the private sector, which is a growing segment and financially independent of the government. They were mostly commercial or religion-based.

Grammar: Future Continuous Tense.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

At this time tomorrow	from 5 till 6
At 5 o'clock tomorrow	whole evening
When somebody does something	

1. Future Continuous **to be** fe'lining kelasi zamondagi shakli va asosiy fe'ning hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi shakli bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will) + be + Ving**

I shall be working, he will be working.

Bo'lishli shakl

I shall be watching TV at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
He will be sleeping at 6 tomorrow.

Bo'lishsiz shakl

2. Bo'lishsiz shakli **shall (will)** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **shall (will)** + **not** + **be** + **Ving**

We shall not be playing football at this time tomorrow.
They will not be working at 5 tomorrow.

3. So'roq shakli **shall** yoki **will** yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

shall (will) + **ega** + **be** + **Ving** **Shall I be working? Will he be working?**

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences.

1. It was raining when I looked out of the window.
2. Don't make noise he is sleeping.
3. At 3 o'clock they were writing their reports.
4. What are you doing here?
5. Tomorrow at 10 we'll be writing tests.
6. Where is your son? He is playing football in the yard.
7. From 12 till 14 my younger sister was watching TV.
8. What were you doing when I called you?
9. At 10 o'clock the students will be working in the lab.
10. Our plant was producing this machine during October.
11. I shall be translating the home text all day tomorrow.
12. When I was going home I met your brother.
13. Look, somebody is coming here.
14. You will be playing the piano all day.
15. The boys were playing chess when their mother returned home.

Exercise 2.

Translate the sentences.

1. What is your son doing now?
2. Look, Ann is going home.
3. My children are sleeping now.
4. At present our operator is working in the lab.
5. Look, it is snowing.
6. I am waiting for my friend.
7. Listen, somebody is singing.
8. Don't make noise, the boys are preparing for their exams.
9. We are not reading your book.
10. Do you hear, the child is crying?
11. It is raining, isn't it?
12. Where are the students writing tests?
13. What is the plant producing now?

Exercise 3.

Translate the sentences.

1. Who is playing the piano?
2. My mother often writes letters to me.
3. All our specialists know English well.
4. They were playing in the yard till the evening.
5. When will your father come home?
6. What are these children doing here?
7. Yesterday we went to the cinema.
8. The students will be working in the lab the whole morning.
9. Next summer we shall go to the South.

10. What were you speaking about?
11. As a rule I go to the Institute on foot.
12. What combines is your plant producing now?
13. In the evening we often watch TV.
14. Do you speak French?
15. Where is the delegation going?
16. What family does his friend come from?
- 17 I shall be waiting for you till ten o'clock.

Exercise 4.

Find the right form of the verbs.

A.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We often ... letters to our parents. 2. What ...you ... now? 3. Yesterday they...tests from 9 till 10. 4. Who ...this letter tomorrow? 5. I ... some letters last week. 6. What... you ... tomorrow at 9 a.m.? 7. As a rule he ... tests well. 8. When we came home my mother ... a letter 9. Do you often ... letters to your grandparents? 10. I ... not... the article now, I... it tomorrow. 11. ...he... his report at the moment? 12. What ... she ... the whole evening yesterday? 13. They ... not ... course papers tomorrow at 10. 14. ... we ... this test next lesson. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. write 2. writes 3. wrote 4. shall write 5. will write 6. am writing 7. is writing 8. are writing 9. was writing 10. were writing 11. shall be writing 12. will be writing
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B.

<p>Usually I ... TV in the evening. What film ... you ... now? I ... TV the whole morning yesterday. Children ... TV every day. When I returned home my brother ... TV. We ... this program next Sunday. ... you... TV when I came in? Who ... TV tomorrow? ... your father ... this football match now? My younger sister ... cartoons at 12.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. watch 2. watches 3. watched 4. shall watch 5. will watch 6. am watching 7. is watching 8. are watching 9. was watching 10. were watching 11. shall be watching 12. will be watching
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Exercise 5.

Use the verbs in the right form.

1. Our teacher (speak) several foreign languages. Who (speak) now?
3. Where is Ann? She (play) the piano.
4. I (go) home when we met.
5. Listen, my daughter (sing).
6. They (translate) this text last lesson.
7. You (do) some exercises tomorrow.
8. It (rain) when I went for a walk.
9. We (discuss) your plan tomorrow at 10 a.m.
10. What she (do) here?
11. I (not smoke) at the moment.
12. The friends (translate) the article the whole evening yesterday.
13. He (come) here?
14. Our engineer (leave) for Moscow some days ago.
15. The train (leave) in some seconds.
16. When you (go) to visit your grandfather?
17. The delegation (arrive) next Monday.
18. You (know) this man?
19. Look, how quickly they (run).
20. As a rule I (go) to my work on foot.
21. I (phone) him tomorrow?
22. Everybody (work) in the lab now.
23. They (walk) from 9 till 12.

LESSON 8

Topic: Advertisement.

ADVERTISEMENT

Advertising is a message that tries to sell something. Companies advertise everything from cars to candy. Advertising is also used to change people's ideas. For example, an ad (advertisement) could try to make voters choose a certain candidate for president. Ads appear almost everywhere you look. You find them on the radio and on TV, in magazines, shop windows and on T shirts. They show up inside elevators, on school buses and even in schools. About 600 billion dollars are spent on advertising around the world every year.

Advertising does two main jobs. It tells people about something, like a product or a service and it also works to make people want to buy the product or service. Ads (advertisements) do their jobs in many different ways. Many printed ads have headlines or boldly printed words that make people stop and read them. The headline may promise something that the reader wants, like a good price. Other headlines may carry the announcement of a new product. Some ads use slogans that are used over and over again. They are easy to remember and often use a catchy phrase.. Advertisers broadcast their commercials several times a day for days or weeks to get the message across. When people see an ad more often they may be more likely to accept the message and want the product.

Direct mail consists of leaflets, brochures, catalogs or letters that are mailed directly to people. Mail-order companies profit from this kind of advertising. Some mailing lists send information to all the people others only have special lists according to the jobs that people have or their age or income. Direct mail costs a lot of money, but advertising companies can be sure that they will reach the people.

Grammar: Present Perfect Tense (Part-I).

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Hozirgi tugallangan zamon

Just	today	for
Already	this year	Look!
Yet	this week	recently
Never	this month	lately
Ever	since	

1. Present Perfect to have fe'lning hozirgi zamondagi shakllari **have has** hamda asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) yordamida yasaladi:

I have worked, he has worked, we have worked.

Ega + **have (has) + P.P.**

2. Present Perfectning bo'lishsiz shakli **have** yoki **has** yordamchi fe'lidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Ega + **have (has) + not + P.P.**

I have not worked, he has not worked, we have not worked.

Og'zaki nutqda odatda quyidagi qisqartirmalar ishlatiladi: I've, He's, he's, It's, We've, You've, They've, I haven't, I've not, He hasn't, He's not, She hasn't, She's not, It hasn't, It's not, We haven't, We've not, You haven't, You've not, They haven't, They've not.

Bo`lishli shakl

I have just got up.
 He has already got up.
 She has just got up.
 It has just got up.
 We have just got up.
 You have already got up.
 They have already got up.

Bo`lishsiz shakl

I have not washed my face yet.
 He has not had breakfast yet.
 She has not cleaned the room yet.
 It has not snowed yet.
 We have not put on our clothes yet.
 You have not dressed on yet.
 They have not gone yet.

Savol shakli

3. Present Perfectning so'roq shakli have va has yordamchi fe'llarini eganing oldiga qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

Have (has) + ega + P.P.?

He has just got up.

- I. Has he just got up? - Yes, he has / No, he hasn't.
- II. He has just got up, hasn't he? - Yes, he has / No, he hasn't
- III. Has he just got up or gone to bed? – He has just got up.
- IV. What has he just done? - He has just got up.

They have already done their homework.

- I. Have they already done their homework?
 Yes, they have / No, he hasn't.
- II. They have already done their homework, haven't they?
 Yes, they have / No, they haven't
- III. Have they already done their homework or not yet?
 They have already done their homework.
- IV. What have they already done?
 They have already done their homework.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Supply the correct tense (the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect) of the verbs in brackets:

1) It is natural that Bianca speaks Italian well because she ... (speak) Italian all her life. 2) When I last saw him, he ... (feel) very well. 3) Where ... you (be) all this morning? It 's nearly midday now. 4) Where ... you (be) this morning? I rang you up several times before midday. 5) Olga ... (have) little experience in teaching music. 6) Little Ann always ... (make) herself ill with ice – cream. 7) What ... (happen) to him yesterday? 8) I ... (go) to Armenia five years ago. Since then I ... (not speak) Armenian, and ... (forget) nearly all I ... (learn) there. 9) A friend of mine is a great traveller: he ... (visit) the remotest parts of the USA. 10) 'You ... (read) Pickwick Papers' 'I ... (begin) the book last week and just ... (finish) it. 11) I hear your sisters just ... (get) married. When ... the ceremony (take place)? 12) ... you (ever, meet) my elder sister? –No. Then let me introduce you to her. 13) The town ... (change) its appearance since 1960. 14) I am delighted to meet you, I ... (always, want) to. 15) I ... (see) Galya a couple of minutes ago. 16) The kettle ... (boil), so I will make the tea. 17) During the last few weeks Victor... (be) very busy. 18) You look pale, (anything, happen) to you? 19) I ... (not, have) an accident, if that's what you mean. But it ... (be) almost as bad.

Exercise 2.

Translate the sentences.

1. Last year our family moved to the countryside.
2. My elder sister studies at the University.
3. What are you doing here?
4. Children, have you done this exercise?
5. We shall visit you some day.
6. Our students combine their work with studies.
7. They were working in their garden the whole evening yesterday.
8. Will your sister have translated this article by next Monday?
9. Some days ago the scientists discussed the results of our experiment.
10. New machine will be working during 7 hours.
11. Before the bell rung everybody had written the exercise.
12. All of you know this rule very well.
13. What was his daughter reading when we called on him?
14. Has she passed her exams?

Exercise 3.

Translate the sentences.

1. Our children have already seen this film.
2. He has just passed his exams.
3. The Petrovs have recently moved to a new house.
4. Have you already written the papers?
5. These men have met before.
6. Has our manager answered your letter?
7. I have already read this book.
8. Who has done this task at home?
9. Have you seen this man before?
10. Who has said it?

Exercise 4.

Translate the sentences.

- 1 She (clean) the rooms.
2. I (do) my home work.
3. Ms lather (come) home.
4. They (write) their course papers.
5. (see) his new film?
6. Who (visit) this exhibition?
7. We (watch) this football match.
8. Our operators (develop) many new programs.
9. The train (arrive) in St. Petersburg.
- 10 What films he (produce)?
11. The delegation (leave) for [OH Ow.
12. You (translate) this text.
- 13.1 (meet) my friend the Station.
14. Our team (be) the first to come.

LESSON 9

Topic: Prides of Uzbekistan.

PRIDES OF UZBEKISTAN

On April 17, 2015 in Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies was held the meeting with "the Pride of Uzbekistan", record-holder and winner of the honorary award "El-yurt hurmati", five-times "best referee in Asia," the World Cup record-holder in the history of football, the FIFA referee Ravshan Ermatov. The interesting dialogue contributed to know more closely the victories of our guest. The participants of the event listened to the information of Ravshan Ermatov concerning his private and professional activities. Also they enjoyed the slide-presentation of Ravshan Ermatov's activity. The event was held in live dialogue, interesting manner and high spirit. In the end of the event the participants were photographed with the honorable guest and young students got autographs on the books dedicated to Ravshan Ermatov.

14 OCT 2012 - Uzbekistan's Artur Taymazov cemented his place in Freestyle Wrestling history at the London Olympics after defeating Davit Modzmanashvili of Georgia to win his third successive gold medal in the men's 120kg division. Taymazov, who also has a silver medal from Sydney 2000, became the only wrestler in history to win three gold medals in the super heavyweight division. The 33-year-old Uzbek did not drop a point en route to the final and maintained his excellent form in the gold medal bout. An emotional Taymazov said afterwards: "It's a dream come true, a great moment for the Uzbek nation." Taymazov, a two-time world champion, first represented Uzbekistan at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, where he won a silver medal in the 130kg category. Four years later in Athens he upgraded his wrestling medal to gold in the 120kg

class and defended his title at Beijing in 2008. His victory in London earned him a golden hat trick and secured his place as a sporting legend in Uzbekistan and beyond. His career could have been so different, however, as he began as a weightlifter. His older brother, Timur Taymazov, was the 1996 Olympic Games champion in weightlifting. But when he turned 11, a freestyle wrestling club opened in his village and he switched to this sport in 1990. It has proved to be the right decision as he now owns three Olympic gold medals and one silver from his four appearances.

Grammar: Present Perfect Tense (Part-II).

HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Present Perfect** hozirdan oldin tugagan, natijasi ko'z oldimizda bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ish-harakat ancha oldin tugagan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda asosiy e'tibor vaqtga emas, natija-ga qaratiladi.

I **have broken** my pencil.

Qalamimni sindirib qo'ydim.

Has the secretary **come**?

Kotiba keldimi?

I **have opened** the window.

Men derazani ochdim.

I **have not written** my exercises.

Men mashqlarimni yozmadim.

My father **has gone** to Boston.

Mening otam Bostonga ketgan.

They **have informed** me of the time of shipment of the goods.

Ular menga tovarlarni yuklash vaqti haqida xabar berishdi.

2. Present Perfect bir necha marta takrorlangan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi:

I have read that book twice.

Men u kitobni ikki marta o'qiganman.

I have seen that film three times.

Men u filmni uch marta ko'rganman.

3. Present Perfect ko'pincha quyidagi ravishlar bilan ishlatiladi: ever *biror vaqt*, never *hech qachon*, often *tez-tez*, ko'pincha, already *allaqachon*, yet *hali*, *allaqachon*, lately *yaqinda*, just *hozirgina*.

I have never read that book.

Men u kitobni hech qachon o'qiganim yo'q.

He hasn't finished his work yet.

U hali ishini tugatgan emas.

I have often been there.

Men u yerda tez-tez bo'lib turardim.

Have you ever been to India?

Siz Hindistonda (biror vaqt) bo'lganmisiz?

I have already read this book.

Men bu kitobni allaqachon o'qiganman.

I haven't received any letters from him lately.

Men yaqin orada undan birorta xat olganim yo'q.

I have just seen him.

Men uhi hozirgina ko'rdim.

Izoh: just now hozirgina ravishi bilan **Simple Past** ishlatiladi: I **saw** him just now. Men uni hozirgina ko'rdim.

4. Hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari - today *bugun*, this week *shu hafta*, this month *shu oy*, this year *bu yil* bilan Present Perfect ishlatiladi:

Have you read the newspaper today?

Bugun gazetani o'qidingizmi?

He has not received any letters from Tom this week.

U bu hafta Tomdan hech qanday xat olgani yo'q.

Izoh: today, this week, this month kabi hali tugamagan vaqt ko'rsatkichlari mavjud bo'lgan gaplarda *bugunning, shu haftaning, shu oying* ma'lum bo'lagi ko'zda tutilganda **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

I **got up** early today.

Men bugun erta turdim.

He **was late** for the lecture today.

U bugun ma'ruzaga kech qoldi.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1. Put the right words.

1. You (see) this film already? 2. The students (do not) the exercise yet. 3. Who (read) my book by Monday? 4. I (meet not) this woman before. 5. The postman (bring) already the telegram when we came home. 6. The postgraduates (write) their papers by the end of the term. 7. When they arrived the concert already (begin). 8. Oh, I (not see) you for ages. 9. He (be) ever abroad? 10. Ann, mother hopes that you (come) home by 3 o'clock. 11. Before the army my brother (work) at the Rostselmash. 12. They just (return) from the conference. 13. I never (show) this picture to anybody. 14. You (speak) to him about my son? 15. Our family (live) in Taganrog before we moved in Rostov. 16. We (finish) our work before it rains.

Exercise 2. Put the right words.

1. We often translate technical texts. I just (translate) this text. 2. Were you writing a letter when I came in? No, by that time I (write) my letter already. 3. Now he makes experiments in our lab, and where he (make) them before? 4. When will you finish your work? I (finish) it by tomorrow. 5. Yes, I saw this film last week and it was the best film I ever (see). 6. Where are his parents? They (go) to Moscow recently. 7. We (meet) your son when you come to the airport. 8. As a rule the postman comes at 9 o'clock but today he (come) earlier. 9. Did you speak to his mother? Yes, I (speak) to her already. 10. By the time you moved to our city we already (build) this house.

Exercise 3. Put the right words.

1. Your brother was going home	1. already
2. I do my morning exercises ...	2. before the academy
3. We shall have invited you ...	3. by Tuesday
4. Who has seen this man ...	4. during
5. Did you meet the Smiths ...?	5. every day
6. ... our plant was producing a new combine.	6. just
7. We have ... done our work	7. last week
8. What are you doing ...?	8. recently
9. ... I go to my work by bus.	
10. Will you have read this book ...?	
11. Had her father worked in this October	

LESSON 10

Topic: Choosing a career.

CHOOSING A CAREER

It is my dream to become a student of the English department. I want to study English, German and maybe French. Knowledge of a foreign language opens a new world for us. If you know a foreign language, you can speak with foreigners and it is a way to better understanding. If you know a foreign language you can read books in the original, and it is a way to better understanding of other people's nature and culture. In our country children study different foreign languages. At school I took up English. I read stories by English, American and Australian writers. It has become my habit to read English books in adapted form every day. I learn poems and do a lot of grammar exercises.

Now I know I must work hard to master English. Studying the English language under the guidance of the University teachers I want to learn much about the history of words, their origin and usage in ancient times. For example; the word "window" is made of two very old Anglo-Saxon words, such as "wind" and "eye". The word "window" means "the wind's eye". It tells us of the time when a window was only a hole in the wall, and the wind used to come through it.

Teaching is a noble profession. In modern times all kinds of specialists need foreign languages in their work — teachers, doctors, engineers and people in many other professions. If a specialist doesn't know a foreign language he can't use all the foreign books which he needs in his

work. I want to teach my pupils to read English books in the original, so they won't depend on translations.

I hope I've chosen the right profession.

Grammar: Passive Voice (Present Simple).

THE PASSIVE VOICE (Majhul nisbat)

1. Agar gapning egasi gapdagi ish-harakatni bajaruvchisi bolsa. ■ **oddiy nisbatda**

(The Active Voice) ishlatiladi:

The sun **attracts** the planets.

Quyosh sayyoralarni tortib turadi

Pushkin **wrote** "Poltava" in 1828.

Pushkin "Poltava" she'rini 1828 yilda yozgan.

2. Agar gapning egasi ish-harakat ta'siri ostida bo'lsa fe'l **majhul nisbatda (The Passive Voice)** ishlatiladi:

The planets **are attracted** by the sun.

Sayyoralar quyosh tomonidar, tortiladi.

"Poltava" **was written** by Pushkin in 1828.

"Poltava" 1828-yilda Pushkin tomonidan yozilgan.

3. O'timli fe'llar ham o'ddiy nisbatda, ham majhul nisbatda ishlatiladi. O'timsiz fe'llar faqat o'ddiy nisbatda ishlatiladi.

MAJHUL NISBAT ZAMONLARINING YASALISHI

1. Majhul nisbatning zamonlari **to be** yordamchi fe'lini kerakli zamonda qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Asosiy fe'ldan yasalgan o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi esa hamma zamonlarda o'zgarmay qoladi:

Be + P.P.

Perfect Continuous Simple

Present I am invited I am **being** invited I **have been** invited _____

I was being in

Past I **was** invited

I **had been** invited

Future I **shall be** invited

I **shall have been** invited

Future in the Past

I **should be** invited

1. Majhul nisbatning bo'lishsiz shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'ldan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi: **I am not invited, I have not been invited, I shall not have been invited.**

2. Majhul nisbatning so'roq shakli birinchi yordamchi fe'lni eganing oldiga o'tkazish bilan yasaladi: **Am I invited? Have I been invited? Shall I have been invited?**

3. O'ddiy nisbatdagi ega majhul nisbatda by predlogli to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi va u ba'zan tushib qolishi mumkin:

The bridge **was built** in 1975.

Ko'prik 1975-yilda qurilgan.

5. Majhul nisbatda ba'zan ish-harakatni bajarish qurolini ko'rsatish uchun **with** predlogi bilan kelgan to'ldiruvchi ishlatilishi mumkin:

The paper was cut **with a knife.** *Qog'oz pichoq bilan kesildi.*

Exercise 1.

Translate the sentences into Uzbek: Active voice / Passive voice.

1. This country is washed by 3 oceans. 2. At 9 o'clock I was doing my home work. 3. Rostov on Don was founded in 1749. 4. New experiment is being carried on at the moment. 5. Listen, somebody is playing the piano. 6. Have you seen his new film? 7. All exams were passed well. 8. Their telegram will be received tomorrow. 9. The British exhibition has been a great success. 10. Is it raining now? 11. This term we study many subjects. 12. They didn't know that man. 13. The detective had been seen by all. 14. My children attend interesting lectures. 15. He was going home when I met him.

16. Have the operators been working here since the morning? 17. The boys had watched TV before their mother came home. 18. A.C. Doyle is well known all over the world. 19. The Smiths had been living in this city for along time before I moved here. 20. By the end of the term all course papers had been written. 21. What were you doing in my room? 22. Have they ever been to the United States? 23. The article could have been written in time. 24. Our teacher will have checked up our papers by the end of the lesson. 25. His new book is much spoken about. 26. The delegation will be met at the airport next Wednesday.

Exercise 2. Write negative and interrogative forms of the sentences.

1. Such problems are often discussed by students.
2. This book is written by my friend.
3. His new film is much spoken about.
4. New method is widely used at the Rostselmash.
5. Their house is built on the river bank.
6. Her book is translated into several languages.
7. Our dinner is cooked by Ann.
8. The experiment is carried out in their lab.
9. Coal is mined by miners.
10. Russian is spoken in many countries.

Exercise 3. Translate into Uzbek.

1. The news will be of great interest. 2. We shall inform you in some days. 3. They were speaking to him when I entered the room. 4. Last term we studied many interesting subjects. 5. The performance was not much spoken about. 6. I am working over my report now. 7. The text will be translated next lesson. 8. The students have already passed their exams. 9. Peter studies at our Academy. 10. Nowadays football is played all over the world. 11. You are playing chess, aren't you? 12. The exhibition has been a success. 13. My article has been recently published abroad. 14. The old man was seen nowhere. 15. Can you play the piano? 16. When we met his son was going to the cinema. 17. Our machine is being tested at the moment. 18. Do you work in this shop? 19. By 3 o'clock we had passed our terminals. 20. She doesn't teach Mathematics. 21. These books are written by our teacher. 22. Have they ever been in the USA?

LESSON 11

Topic: Business and joint-venture.

BUSINESS AND JOINT-VENTURE

Properly chosen and implemented, joint ventures can be a great way for your small business to get in on opportunities (and profits) that otherwise you would miss out on. I like to think of them as diamonds on the beach. You see the diamonds lying on the sand but try as you might; you can't pick them up – until you team with someone else who knows the trick of scooping them up. For instance, suppose you and five other potters form a joint venture to hold a Potter's Fair on a particular date. Because you pool your resources, you're able to do much more advertising and promotion than you would be able to go alone, bringing out crowds of customers for your joint event. A joint venture is a strategic alliance where two or more people or companies agree to contribute goods, services and/or capital to a common commercial enterprise.

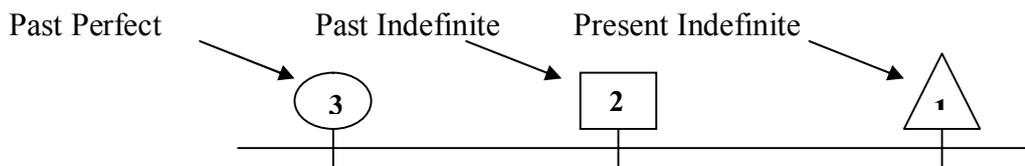
The main difference between a joint venture and a partnership is that the members of a joint venture have teamed together for a particular purpose or project, while the members of a partnership have joined together to run "a business in common". Each member of the joint venture retains ownership of his or her property. And each member of the joint venture shares only the expenses of the particular project or venture. Agriculture is a business that is well suited to joint ventures. As the cost of land, equipment, and supplies continues to increase, smaller farms are under pressure to

increase the size of their operations to take advantage of economies of scale. By grouping multiple small operations in a joint venture, farmers might, for example, be able to share expensive pieces of equipment that may be idle part of the time, rather than each individual farmer having to purchase the same tractors, combines, etc.

Grammar: Past Perfect Tense (Part-I).

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Already	for	ever
Just	before ...	never
Yet	by	when somebody did something



1. **Past Perfect to have** fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli **had** va asosiy fe'lning o'tgan zamon sifatdoshi (**Past Participle**) shakli yordamida yasaladi:

Ega + **had** + **P.P.**

I had worked, he had worked.

Og'zaki nutqda quyidagi qisqartmalar ishlatiladi: I'd, He'd, She'd, We'd, You'd, They'd, I hadn't, I'd not, He hadn't, He 'd not, She hadn't, She 'd not, It hadn't, We hadn't, We 'd not, You hadn't, You 'd not, They hadn't, They 'd not.

3

Bo'lishli shakl

I had already done my homework when you came
 He had already caught 10 fish when I came to the river.
 She had already prepared breakfast when I got up.
 It had already begun to rain when we went out.
 We had already watered our garden when you phoned.
 You had returned from work by 5 o'clock yesterday.
 They had done their morning jerks before they washed their hands and face.

2

Bo'lishsiz shakl

2. **Past Perfectning bo'lishsiz shaklini yasash uchun had yordamchi fe'lidan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yamiz:**

Ega + **had** + **not** + **P.P.**

I had not done my homework yet when you came.
 He had not had breakfast before he went to school yesterday.
 She had not reached home when it began to rain last Sunday.

Savol shakli

3. **Past Perfectning so'roq shaklini yasash uchun had yordamchi fe'lini eganing oldiga o'tkazamiz:**

Had + ega + P.P.?

He had already left for school when got up.

- I. Had he already left for school when I got up.
Yes, he had / No, he had not
- II. He had already left for school when I got up, hadn't he?
Yes, he had / No, he had not.
- III. Had he already left for school or for the market when I got up?
He had already left for school when I got up.
- IV. Where had he already left when I got up?
He had already left for school when I got up.

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Put the verbs in Past Perfect.

1. Our children have already seen this film. 2. He has just passed his exams. 3. The Petrovs have recently moved to a new house. 4. Have you already written the papers? 5. These men have met before. 6. Has our manager answered your letter? 7. I have already read this book. 8. Who has done this task at home? 9. Have you seen this man before? 10. Who has said it?

Exercise 2.

Put the verbs in Present and Past Perfect.

1. She (clean) the rooms. 2. I (do) my home work. 3. My father (come) home. 4. They (write) their course papers. 5. You (see) his new film? 6. Who (visit) this exhibition? 7. We (watch) this football match. 8. Our operators (develop) many new programs. 9. The train (arrive) in St. Petersburg. 10. What films he (produce)? 11. The delegation (leave) for Moscow. 12. You (translate) this text. 13. I (meet) my friend at the station. 14. Our team (be) the first to come.

Exercise 3.

Make up questions.

1. This year my children have finished school. 2. I have just passed my exams. 3. My father had worked at this plant before the army. 4. It will have stopped raining by noon. 5. They had been to many countries. 6. Nobody has seen your dog. 7. We shall have signed this contract by next Tuesday. 8. Our engineer has used your method recently. 9. You have known his parents for many years. 10. Both sisters had already left when I returned. 11. New machine has recently come from Germany. 12. The students will have written their course papers by the end of the term. 13. The clock has just stopped. 14. They will have answered your letters.

Exercise 4.

Use the verbs in the right form.

1. We usually ... TV in the evening.	1. watch watches
2. ...she ... now?	2. watched
3. My younger brother ...TV thewhole evening yesterday.	3. shall watch
4. I ... TV before my mother came.	4. will watch
5. She ... already ...this program today.	5. am watching
6. ...you ... tomorrow morning?	6. is watching
7. They ...just... TV.	7. are watching
8. He ... TV yesterday.	8. was watching
9. The students ... this program by10 o'clock	10. were watching
10. Where are your children? They ...TV.	11. shall be watching
11. She often ...TV.	12. will be watching
	13. has watched

12. ...you already ... TV? 13. We ... TV the whole lesson tomorrow. 14. Did you ...TV yesterday? 15. Who ... this program recently? 16. What ... you ... at the moment? 17. His parents ... TV when I phoned them.	14. have watched 15. had watched 16. shall have watched 17. will have watched
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Exercise 5.

Use the verbs in the right form.

1. What... she ... now? 2. We ... our tests next lesson. 3. They ... already ... their reports. 4. Who ... this exercise at home? 5. What ...the students... at the moment? 6. He ... all letters when I came home. 7.1 ... never ... this article. 8. What ... you ... the whole evening yesterday? 9. My daughter ...her home workwhen I returned. 10. At the moment I... not ...my report. 11. You ... your article by next Tuesday. 12. When I entered he ... his course paper. 13. We ... our tests by the end of the lesson. 14. Your friend usually ... tests well. 15. What... you ... now? 16. ... your teacher ... this book? 17. ... you ... a letter to your parents?	write writes wrote shall write will write am writing is writing are writing was writing were writing shall be writing will be writing has written have written had written shall have written will have written
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LESSON 12

Topic: Olympic Games.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours. The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries. The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France, Now they are being held regularly.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted

of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

Grammar: Past Perfect Tense (Part-II).

O'TGAN TUGALLANGAN ZAMONNING ISHLATILISHI

1. **Past Perfect** o'tgan zamondagi biror vaqtdan oldin tamom bolgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi. O'tgan zamondagi bu vaqt quyidagicha berilishi mumkin:

a) **by 5 o'clock soat beshgacha, by Saturday shanbagacha, by the 15th of December 15 dekabrgacha, by the end of the year yilning oxirigacha, by that time o'sha vaqtgacha** va boshqa vaqt ko'rsatkichlari bilan:

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

They had shipped the goods when the telegram arrived.	<i>Sizing telegrammangiz kelganda, ular mollarni yuklab bo'lgan edilar.</i>
We sent him a telegram yesterday we had not received any letters from him for a long time.	<i>Biz unga telegramma jo'natdik, chunki undan ko'pdan buyon xat- xabar olmagan edik.</i>

Ish-harakati sodir bo'lgan vaqt **Past Perfect** ishlatilgan gapda emas, boshqa gapda ham bo'lishi mumkin:

As I was going to the station, it began to rain. Fortunately, I had umbrella and (had) put on a coat.	<i>Stansiyaga borar ekanman yomg'ir yog'a boshladi. Baxtinga soyabon taken an olgan va palto kiygan ekanman.</i>
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2. Ikki yoki undan ortiq oldinma-ketin sodir bo'lgan ish-harakat sodir bo'lish tartibida bayon qilinsa, hammasida **Simple Past** ishlatiladi:

He arrived at the Waterloo station, took a taxi and drove to the hotel. Then he went to the telegraph office and sent his wife a telegram.	<i>U Voterlo vokzaliga yetib keldi, taksi oldi va mehmonxonaga ketdi. So'ngra u telegrafga borib, xotiniga telegramma jo'natdi.</i>
--	---

He came home late in the evening. He had supper, read newspaper and went to bed.	<i>U uyiga kech keldi. Kechki ovqatini yedi, gazeta o'qidi va uxlagani yotdi.</i>
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Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.

Find the mistakes.

1. Last year we leaved school. 2. His brother has worked in our lab before he joined the army. 3. Listen, who were playing the piano? 4. Shall they had finished their work by tomorrow? 5. Where are the students? They playing football at the moment. 6. She will not has translated this article by Sunday. 7. I was never to London. 8. Did you wrote a letter to your sister? 9. The stranger is sitting under the tree when I saw him. 10. What you doing in my room? 11 My sister speaks English very well. 12. Has your father recently seen our director? 13. Did he help his friends? 14. Look, your boys are playing football. 15. Our guests went to Moscow last week. 16. His children study at this school. 17. Does he work in your laboratory? 18. Ann has already passed her exams. 19. Your grandfather was going home when I met him. 20. Who has done this exercise at home? 21. Will you read any books in summer? 22. Who knows this man? 23. Yesterday we were watching TV the whole evening. 24. I have never been to Great Britain. 25. Will your son have translated this article by Monday? 26. My father had worked at our plant before the army. 27. Both of you will be working in our lab for some days. 28. Russia borders on many countries.

LESSON 13

Topic: The role of Constitution in our life.

THE ROLE OF CONSTITUTION IN OUR LIFE

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. On April 24, 2003 some amendments and addenda were introduced into it. It has been worked out based on the experience of developed countries. Thus, it appeared to have reflected the will and spirit of the people of this land, its public consciousness and level of culture. Constitution has imbibed fundamental ideas and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Constitution of 1992 consists of 6 sections that include 26 chapters, and 128 articles. Its distinctive feature is that, that it has ensured the accountability of state bodies and authorities before public, that is, the priority of interests of each citizen has been legally maintained and further guaranteed.

The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, no matter how it is obtained, is fully equivalent for all. It allows for each person to fully participate in economic, political, legal, and cultural spheres of life in the country. Moreover, it obliges with some duties. Naturally, the state is obliged to protect the interests and freedoms of Uzbek citizens on its territory and abroad. The citizens of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, race, nationality, and other, are equal. Constitution guarantees respect towards language, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples who are the citizens of Uzbekistan.

The main principle of the state power is state sovereignty. The state sovereignty means full independence in carrying out domestic and foreign policies. According to Article 15 of Constitution, the absolute supremacy of Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are recognized. The state, its bodies, officials, public organizations, and citizens act in line with Constitution and laws.

Grammar: The Definite Article.

ARTIKL (THE ARTICLE)

1. Artikl otlar oldida ishlatiladigan maxsus so'zlardir. O'zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Artiklning alohida tarjimasini yo'q.

2. Ingliz tilida ikkita artikl bor:

A) Noaniq artikl An (The Indefinite Article).

B) Aniq artikl The (The Definite Article).

3. Noaniq artiklning ikkita shakli bor: **a** va **an**. **An** shakli unli tovushlar bilan boshlangan otlar oldida keladi: **an opera, an apple, an hour**. Qolgan hollarda artiklning **a** shakli ishlatiladi: **a pen, a book, a student**.

4. Aniq artiklning bitta shakli bor: **the**.

5. Noaniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **an** (bir) so'zidan kelib chiqqan, shuning uchun ham u faqat birlikdagi otlar oldida ishlatiladi.

6. Aniq artikl eski ingliz tilidagi **the** (u, o'sha) ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, ba'zi hollarda hozir ham dastlabki ma'nosini saqlab qolgan.

7. Noaniq artikl ishlatilganda otning biror turga (sinfga) mansubli ekanini bildiradi.

8. Aniq artikl otni boshqa shu turdagi otlardan ajratib ko'rsatganda ishlatiladi.

ANIQ ARTIKLNING TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN ISHLATILISHI

1. **The** aniq artikli **that** o'sha ko'rsatish olmoshidan kelib chiqqan. U birlik va koplikdagi donalab sanaladigan otlar va donalab sanalmaydigan otlar oldida ishlatiladi. Aniq artikl shaxs yoki buyumning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buyumlardan ajratib ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi va **shu, o 'sha**

degan ma'noni beradi.

2. Otning shu turdagi shaxs yoki buymlardan ajratuvchi aniqlovchisi bo'lsa, aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi:

The drawer of my writing table is.

Exercise 1.

Put the article where necessary.

1. ... pencil is on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 2. Give me ... chair, please. 3. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 4. I have ... spoon in my ... soup plate, but I have no ... soup in it. 5. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day. 6. Would you like ... orange? 7. Mr Smith is ... artist. Mrs Smith is ... poetess.

Exercise 2.

Put the article where necessary.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ... friends have got ... cat and ... dog.... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree.... tree is green. 4. I can see three ... boys.... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. Our ... room is large. 7. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 8. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 9. Last year I gave my ... mother ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet. 10. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 11. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 12. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big. 13. I got... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting. 14. When they were in Geneva, they stayed at ... hotel. Sometimes they had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes in ... restaurant. 15. I've got ... idea. 16. What ... surprise!

Exercise 3.

Put the article where necessary.

1. What's ... weather like today? — ... weather is fine. 2. ... sun is yellow. 3. ... sky is grey today. 4.... Earth is ... planet. 5. We had ... English lesson yesterday. ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult. 6. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home. He is in his ... room. He is sitting at ... table. He is doing his ... homework. ... homework is difficult. 7. Our ... cat is sitting on ... sofa. 8. It is very dark in ... room. Turn on ... light, please. 9. Nick went into ... bathroom, turned on water and washed his ... hands.

Exercise 4.

Put the article where necessary.

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at ... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was important. 5. We live in ... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at... hospital. ... hospital is large.

Exercise 5.

Put the article where necessary.

1. There is ... big tree in ... garden. 2. There is ... bank near here. — Where is ... bank? 3. There is ... new supermarket in ... centre of our ... town. 4. There is ... hotel over there. ... hotel isn't cheap. 5. Where is ... cat? — ... cat is on ... sofa. 6. Where is ... book? — ... book is on ... shelf. 7. Where are ... flowers? — ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 8. Where is ... vase? — ... vase is on ... little table near ... window. 9. Open ... window, please. ... weather is fine today. I can see ... sun in ... sky. I can see ... nice little bird. ... bird is sitting in ... big tree. ... tree is green. 10. There is ... little white

cloud in ... sky. 11. What... beautiful... day! 12. We have ... large room. There is ... big sofa in ... room and ... little lamp on ... wall over ... sofa. I like to sit on ... sofa and read ... good book.

LESSON 14

Topic: National Symbols of Uzbekistan.

NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the republic. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions and sports competitions. The National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled coloured cloth consisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the colour of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say “OQ YO’L”. Green is the colour of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolize the power of life. There is a new moon which symbolizes the newly independent republic. There are twelve stars which represent the 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

THE STATE EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people.

The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr Daryo and Amu Daryo. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side.

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colours of the flag of the republic.

Grammar: Adjective.

SIFAT (THE ADJECTIVE)

1. Shaxs yoki buyumning belgisini bildirgan so'zlar sifat deyiladi:
A **young** man = *yosh kishi*;
a **young** woman = *yosh ayol*;
young people = *yosh kishilar*.
2. Sifat faqat darajalar bo'yicha o'zgarishi mumkin: **long** — uzun, **lo-lger** — uzunroq, **longest** — eng uzun.
3. Sifatlar oddiy va yasama bo'ladi:
 - a) Oddiy sifatlar qo'shimcha olmagan sifatlardir: **big** — katta, **short** — kalta, **black** — qora, **red** — qizil.
 - b) Yasama sifatlarga old yoki orqa qo'shimchasini yoki har ikkalasini olgan sifatlar kiradi: **natural** — tabiiy, **incorrect** — noto'g'ri, **unnatu-al-notabiiy**.

Eng ko'p tarqalgan qo'shimchalar (suffikslar):
— **ful**: useful = foydali, doubtful = shubhali;

- **less** : helpless = ojiz, useless = befoйда;
- **ous** : famous = mashhur, dangerous = xavfli;
- **al**: formal = rasmiy, central = markaziy;
- **able, -ible**: eatable = yeb bo'ladigan, accessible = hammabop, yengil

Eng ko'p tarqalgan old qo'shimchalar:

- un-**: unhappy = baxtsiz, unequal = teng emas, noteng;
- in-**: incomplete = tugallanmagan, indifferent = farqsiz.

4. Ikkita so'zdan yasali bitta ma'noni bildiruvchi sifatlar qo'shma sifatlar deyiladi:

dark-blue = to'q ko'k, **snow-white** = qordek oq.

5. Sifat gapda aniqlovchi va ot-kesimning tarkibida keladi:
 The **large** box is on the table, (*aniqlovchi*) *Katta quti stol ustida.*
 The box is **large**, (*ot kesimning Quti — katta tarkibiy qismi*)

SIFAT DARAJALARI (DEGREES OF COMPARISON)

1. Sifatning uchta darajasi bor: **Oddiy (the Positive Degree), qiyosiy**

The Mississippi is longer than the Volga. *Mississippi Volgadan uzunroq.*
 (longer — qiyosiy daraja)

The Mississippi is the longest river in the world, *Mississippi dunyodagi eng uzun*
 (longest — orttirma daryo. daraja)

Qiyosiy daraja Ikkita shaxs yoki buyum qiyoslanadi. Orttirma daraja Uch yoki undan ortiq shaxs yoki buyum qiyoslanadi va bittasining darajasi hammasidan ziyoda bo'ladi.

2. Sodda sifatlarning (bir — ikki bo'g'inli sifatlarning) qiyosiy darajasi -er qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan, orttirma darajasi -est qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi:

<i>Oddiy daraja</i>	<i>Qiyosiy daraja</i>	<i>Orttirma daraja</i>
sharp — o'tkir	sharper — o'tkirroq	sharpest — eng o'tkir
cold — sovuq	colder — sovuqroq	coldest — eng sovuq
deep — chuqur	deeper — chuqurroq	deepest — eng chuqur
busy — band	busier — bandroq	busiest — eng band
dirty — iflos	dirtier — iflosroq	dirtiest — eng iflos
clever — aqli	cleverer -aqliroq	cleverest — eng aqli
narrow — tor	narrower — torroq	narrowest — eng tor
able — layoqatli(qodir)	abler — layoqatliroq	ablest — eng layoqatli
noble -himmatli	nobler — himmatliroq	noblest — eng himmatli
polite — odobli	politer — odobliroq	politest — eng odobli
severe — shafqatsiz	severer — shafqatsizroq	severest — eng shafqatsiz
sincere — sofdil, samimiy	sincerer — sofdilroq	sincerest — eng sofdil
simple — (oddiy) soda	simpler — soddaroq	simplest — eng sodda
common — oddiy	commoner — oddiyroq	commonest — eng oddiy

3. Qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarni yasaganda quyidagi imlo qoidalariga rioya qilinadi:

a) agar sifat o'qilmaydigan e harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, -er va -est qo'shimchalari qo'shilganda sifat oxiridagi o'qilmaydigan e harfi tushib qoladi:

large	katta	larg-er	larg-est
brave	jasur	brav-er	brav-est
ripe	pishgan	rip-er	rip-est

b) agar sifat qisqa unlidan keyin bitta uridosh bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimch/asi qo'shilganda oxirgi undosh ikkilantiriladi:

big	katta	bigger	biggest
hot	issiq	hotter	hottest
thin	yupqa	thinner	thinnest
wet	nam	wetter	wettest

c) agar sifat undoshdan keyin kelgan y harfi bilan tugagan bo'lsa, qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda oxirgi y harfi i harfiga aylanadi:

busy	band	busier	busiest
easy	oson	easier	easiest
dirty	iflos, kir	dirtier	dirtiest

d) agar sifat oxiridagi y unlidan keyin kelgan bo'lsa qo'shimcha qo'shilganda y saqlanib qoladi:

gay *sho'x* gayer gayest

4. Ko'pgina ikki bo'g'inli, hamda uch va ko'p bo'g'inli sifatning qiyosiy darajasi sifatning oldiga **more**, orttirma darajasi sifatning oldiga **most** so'zlarini qo'yish bilan yasaladi:

<i>Oddiy daraja</i>	<i>Qiyosiy daraja</i>	<i>Orttirma daraja</i>
active faol	more active	most active
famous mashhur	more famous	most famous
difficult qiyin	more difficult	most difficult
comfortable qulay	more comfortable	most comfortable
interesting qiziq	more interesting	most interesting

5. Orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan kelgan ot aniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Ba'zan ot tushib qolganda ham artikl saqlanib qoladi:

This is **the shortest way** to the station. *Bu stansiyaga eng yaqin yo'l.*
 This is **the most interesting** story in his book. *Bu ushbu kitobdagi eng qiziq hikoya.*
 The Moscow underground is **the** best underground in the world. *Moskva metrosi dunyodagi eng yaxshi metro.*

6. Ba'zi sifatning darajalari qoidaga bo'ysunmasdan o'zakdan o'z- aradi:

<i>Oddiy daraja</i>	<i>Qiyosiy daraja</i>	<i>Orttirma daraja</i>
good yaxshi	better yaxshiroq	best eng yaxshi
bad yomon	worse yomonroq	worst eng yomon
little oz	less ozroq	least eng oz
much, many ko'p	more ko'proq	most eng ko'p

7. **Far** sifatining qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarida ikkitadan shakl bor:

<i>Oddiy daraja</i>	<i>Qiyosiy daraja</i>	<i>Orttirma daraja</i>
far uzoq	farther uzoqroq	farthest eng uzoq
	further uzoqroq	furthest ene uzoq

8. Ko'pincha **that** bog'lovchisi ishlatilmaydi:

know **(that)** he has returned. *Men uning qaytib kelganini bilaman.*
 e said **(that)** Nodir felt tired. *U Nodirning charchaganim aytdi.*

Bir bug'inli	Ikki bug'inli sifatlar
--------------	------------------------

oddiy daraja	qiyosiy daraja	orttirma daraja
small large big happy	smaller larger bigger happier	<i>the smallest the largest the biggest the happiest</i>

Qoidadan mustasno sifatlar		
oddiy daraja	qiyosiy daraja	orttirma daraja
old far good bad	elder older farther better worse	<i>the eldest the oldest the farthest the best the worst</i>

Ko`p buginli sifatlar		
Oddiy daraja	Qiyosiy daraja	Orttirma daraja
interesting beautiful	<i>more interesting more beautiful</i>	<i>the most interesting the most beautiful</i>

Exercise 1.

Translate into Uzbek.

1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one. 2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street. 4. Our house isn't as big as yours. 5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard. 6. She's getting better. That's the most important thing. 7. What is your height? You are taller than me. 8. She felt as strong as her brother. 9. We started earlier than you. 10. He was more careful than I (was). 11. This student is the most attentive in our group. 12. I need a warmer coat. 13. He is as tired as you. 14. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 15. Better late than never. 16. She was not so attractive as her mother. 17. His work is not so difficult as mine. 18. He was the eldest in the family. 19. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 20. This is the smallest room in our flat.

Exercise 2.

Open the brackets and use the adjectives.

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. Its (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 11. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 15. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 16. Spanish is (easy) than German. 17. She is not so (busy) as I am. 18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.

LESSON 15

Topic: National Symbols of Great Britain.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNION FLAG

A flag contains three other flags. The Union Flag, popularly known as the *Union Jack, is the national flag of the United Kingdom. It is the British flag. It is called the Union Flag because it symbolises the administrative union of the countries of the United Kingdom. It is made up of the individual Flags of three of the Kingdom's countries all united under one Sovereign - the countries of 'England, of 'Scotland' and of 'Northern Ireland' (since 1921 only Northern Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom). As Wales was not a Kingdom but a Principality it could not be included on the flag.

The following pages will tell you how the Union Flag (Union Jack) came to be the UK's national flag and the making of the United Kingdom.

In 1194 A.D., Richard I of England introduced the Cross of St. George, a red cross on a white ground, as the National Flag of England.

Scotland is represented by the flag of St. Andrew (a diagonal white cross form (called a saltire) on a blue field).

After Queen Elizabeth I of England died in 1603, King James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne and became King James I of England. It was a Union of the Crowns, but not yet of the nations. Each country still kept their own parliaments. Early in his reign James attempted to combine England and Scotland in a united kingdom of 'Great Britain'. This was the policy he presented to his first Parliament, called on 22 March 1604. The union was resisted. James defied them. On 20 October 1604 he proclaimed a new title for himself as 'King of Great Britain'.

EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN

Each country in Britain has its own patron saint and floral emblem:

England - St. George and the Rose. The national flower of England is the rose. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses - civil wars (1455-1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose).

Scotland - St. Andrew - the Thistle and Scottish Bluebell

The national flower of Scotland is the thistle, a prickly-leaved purple flower which was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Scottish Bluebell is also seen as the flower of Scotland.

Wales - St. David and the Daffodil

The national flower of Wales is the daffodil, which is traditionally worn on St. David's Day. The vegetable called leek is also considered to be a traditional emblem of Wales. There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St David advised the Welsh, on the eve of battle with the Saxons, to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish friend from foe. As Shakespeare records in Henry V, the Welsh archers wore leeks at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

Northern Ireland - St. Patrick and the Shamrock

The national flower of Northern Ireland is the shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to clover. An Irish tale tells of how Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Trinity. He used it in his sermons to represent how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a shamrock on his feast day.

Grammar: The Indefinite Article.

TURDOSH OTLAR BILAN NOANIQ ARTIKLNING ISHLATILISHI

1. Noaniq artikl biror turga mansub bo'lgan birlikdagi shaxs yoki buyum oldida ishlatiladi va qandaydir bir degan ma'noni bildiradi:

She has **a watch** of her own.

Uning o'z soati bor.

He gave her **a cigarette** and lighted it.

U unga sigareta berdi va uni yoqdi.

Ko'plikda ot artiklsiz ishlatiladi. Agar miqdorni anglatmoqchi bo'lsak, **some** ishlatamiz:

I have brought you **some flowers**.

*Men sizga **bir** nechta gul keltirdim.*

I hate to wear flowers.

Men gul taqishni yomon ko'raman.

2. Ot shaxs yoki buyumning kim yoki nima ekanligini ifodalasa noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunday ot gapda:

a) ot kesimning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib keladi:

My brother is **an engineer**.

Mening akam — muhandis.

His sister has become **a doctor**.

Uning opasi doktor bo'ldi.

This is **a dictionary**.

Bu lug'atdir.

b) izohlovchi bo'lib keladi:

Mr. A, **a student** of our Institute,
spoke at the meeting.

*Janob A, institutimiz talabasi
yig'ilishda gapirdi.*

Ko'plikda artikl ham, **some** ham ishlatilmaydi.

They are good **children**, no doubt.

Shubhasiz ular — yaxshi bolalar.

4. Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyumni ifodalagan ot noaniq artikl bilan ishlatiladi. Bunda noaniq artiklining ma'nos bir so'zining ma'nosiga yaqinlashadi:

He bought **a book** yesterday.

U kecha (bir) kitob sotib oldi.

When I entered the room, I saw **a man** standing at he window.

*Men xonaga kirganimda deraza
oldida turgan bir kishini ko'rdim.*

It happened in **a small town** in Siberia.

*Bu Sibirdagi kichkina bir shaharchada
yuz berdi.*

Suhbatdoshga hali noma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki buyum **there is** bilan berilganda ham noaniq artikl ishlatiladi:

There is **a telephone** in the room.

Xonada telefon bor.

5. Noaniq artikl mavhum otlar oldida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Bunda sifat yoki his-tuyg'uning biror turi tushuniladi va noaniq artikl **a kind of, such** shunday bir ma'nosini beradi:

He showed **a patience (a kind of patience, such patience)** that I had never expected of him.

*U men kutmagan (bir) toqatni (bardoshni)
namoyish qildi.*

Exercise 1.

Put the article where necessary.

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is so tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was very tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book interesting? 8. Do you need ... camera? 9. He never eats ... meat, he always eats ... vegetables, ... cereals, ... seeds, ... fruit, and ... nuts. He is ... vegetarian. 10. This is ... pineapple, ... pineapple is delicious. 11. Elaine, ... apples are good for you! 12. My ... cousin is upset. He's got ... sore throat. 13. This is ... cottage cheese. ... cottage cheese is fresh. 14. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was ... delicious. We ate ... cake with ... tea.

Exercise 2.

Put the article where necessary.

A.

1. Where is ... bus station? — ... bus station is next to ... gas station. 2. There are two ... pets in ... house: ... cat and ... dog. 3. There is ... TV antenna on ... roof. 4. There is ... mailbox between ... building and ... bus stop, 5. There is ... big ... dog in ... front of ... fireplace. 6. Do you speak English at ... work or ... school? 7. She had ... bad ... day today. 8. I have ... colour TV set. ... TV set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room. 9. There is ... book, ... pen, and ... paper on my ... writing desk. 10. My ... brother is ... teacher. He works at ... school.

B.

1. Every day my ... brother and I get up at eight o'clock and walk to ... school. I like ... school. It's ... fun. My ... brother loves ... football. He hates ... homework. So he doesn't like to go to ... school. Will he go to ... work in ... future? 2. My ... friend has to get up early in ... morning because he goes to ... school. That's why he usually goes to ... bed early in ... evening. 3. ... weather was very bad in ... morning yesterday. ... sky was grey and it was raining. But in ... middle of ... day ... weather began to change. ... rain stopped and ... sun appeared from behind ... clouds. In ... afternoon it was very warm. I did not want to stay at ... home and went into ... yard. There were ... boys and ... girls in ... yard. We played in ... yard till late in ... evening. When I came ... home, I drank ... tea, ate ... sandwich and went to ... bed at once. I slept very well at ... night.

Exercise 3.

Put the article where necessary.

A. 1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ...; tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil. 7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like ... milk, too. 8. I am ... engineer. 9. My ... son is ... pupil. 10. He is ... good ... pupil. 11. This is ... house. 12. This is my ... pencil. 13. You have some ... pencils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please. 14. What ... pity! I can't come to ... party tonight.

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

Exercise 4.

Put the article where necessary.

A. 1. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there. 2. Where is ... soup? — ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker. 3. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 4. There is no ... bread on ... table. Where is ... bread? 5. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa. 6. Where is ... table in your ... room? 7. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor in my mother's ... room. 8. Is your brother at ... home? — No, he is at ... work. He works at ... big factory. He is ... engineer. 9. My sister has many ... books. ... books are in ... big bookcase. 10. ... weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard. There are many ... children in ... yard. They are playing with ... ball.

B. I go to ... school in ... morning, so I get up early. I usually get up at ... quarter past seven. I go to ... bathroom, turn on ... water and wash my face and hands. My father and mother also get up early in ... morning. My mother works at ... office. She is ... typist. My father is ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. We have ... breakfast in ... kitchen. We eat ... porridge and ... eggs. We drink ... tea. My father and mother leave ... home for ... work at ... half past eight. My father goes to ... hospital, and my mother goes to ... office. I don't leave ... home with my parents: ... school where I study is near our house. I leave ... home for ... school at ... quarter to nine. My granny stays at ... home and cooks ... dinner. I have ... lunch at ... school after ... third lesson. My father and mother have ... lunch at ... work. When we come ... home, we have ... dinner.

Exercise 5.

Put the article where necessary.

A. 1. I see ... bottle of ... pineapple ... juice on ... kitchen table. 2. Her ... son has ... great ... sense of ... humor. 3. There was ... discotheque at ... club last Saturday but he didn't go. 4. Is there ... bus stop near ... building? 5. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 6. My friend has ... very good computer. 7. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 8. There is ... large piano in ... hall. 9. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 10. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I study at ... school. 11. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary".- She works for ... new company. 12. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it. 13. Do you see ... little girl with ... big ball in her ... hands? She is ... pupil of our ... school. 14. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now? 15. Last year we were in Geneva. It is ... exciting city to visit, but ... very expensive place to live.

B. 1. Every day my husband goes to ... work, my son goes to ... school and I go to ... institute. 2. There is ... new school at... corner of our street. 3. My daughter came ... home from ... school on ... Monday and said to me, "There will be ... parents' meeting on ... tenth of February at six o'clock in ... evening." 4. ... teacher read us ... very interesting story at ... lesson. 5. When ... bell rang, ... pupils went into ... classroom. 6. We are usually at ... school from nine o'clock in ... morning till two o'clock in ... afternoon. 7. We don't go to ... school on ... Sunday. 8. We stay at ... home and relax.

LESSON 16

Topic: National Symbol of the USA.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE USA

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes", it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner". The words written during the Anglo-American war of 1812-1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its emblem and its own anthem too.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. it has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when arrive in New York by sea. This National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to American in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom – in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" – American Independence Day.

America was founded by Columbus in 1492. Columbus fled to this country because of persecution by Ferdinand and Isabella, who to believe the world was round. Before Columbus reached America he cried "Ceylon! Ceylon!" Because he wanted to see India. When he arrived, he cried again. This time he cried "I have found it"

Columbus was mistaken in thinking he had reached India. There is still a great deal of confusion about the East and West. As Columbus discovered, if you go west long enough you find yourself in the east and vice versa. In the New World most of the eastern half of the country is called the Middle West although it is known as the East by those who live in the Far West.

Grammar: Modal Verbs.

MODAL VERBS

Modal fe'llar

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

He can do it himself.	<i>Buni uning o'zi qila oladi.</i>
They may come tonight.	<i>Ular bu oqshom kelishlari mumkin.</i>
I must speak to him.	<i>Men u bilan gaplashishim kerak.</i>
This work ought to be done it	<i>Bu ish zudlik bilan qilinishi kerak.</i>
You needn't do it.	<i>Siz buni qilishingiz kerak emas.</i>

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

Modal fe'llardan keyin asosiy fe'l **to** yuklamasisiz ishlatiladi:

I can do it.	<i>Men buni qila olaman.</i>
You may take it.	<i>Siz uni olishingiz mumkin.</i>
I must go there.	<i>Men u yerga borishim kerak.</i>
You needn't do it.	<i>Sizga buni qilish zarur emas.</i>
You ought to help him.	<i>Siz unga yordam berishingiz kerak.</i>

So'roq gaplar yasashda modal fe'llar gapdagi eganing oldiga qo'yiladi:

Can you do it? **May** I take it? **Must** he go there? **Ought** he **to** help me? **Need** he do it?

CAN (COULD) FE'LI

1. **Can** modal fe'li **Simple Infinitiv** bilan kelib ish-harakatni bajarish *imkoniyatini, mumkinligini, qobiliyatini* ifodalaydi, hozirgi va kelasi zamon uchun ishlatiladi:

I can do it now.	<i>Men uni hozir qila olaman.</i>
I can speak English.	<i>Men inglizcha gapira olaman.</i>
He can finish his work next week	<i>U ishini kelasi hafta tugata oladi.</i>
This work can be done at once.	<i>Bu ishni birdan qilsa bo'ladi.</i>
The steamer can be discharged to-	<i>Paroxodning yukini ertaga tu-</i>
morrow.	<i>shirsa bo'ladi.</i>

2. **Can** o'rnida **be able to** ni ham ishlatlsa bo'ladi. **Be able to** hozirgi, o'tgan va kelasi zamonda ishlatiladi:

I can do it. = I am able to do it.	<i>Men buni qila olaman.</i>
I could do it. = I was able to do it.	<i>Men buni qila oldim.</i>
I shall be able to do it.	<i>Men buni qilishga qodir bo'laman.</i>

3. **Can** fe'li **Perfect Infinitiv** bilan kelib (**can + have + P.P.**) bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ishlatiladi va suhbatdosh gapirayotgan, haqiqatda sodir bo'lgan ish-harakatning bo'lishi mumkin emasligini ifodalaydi:

He **cannot have done** it. *U buni qilgan bo'lishi mumkin emas.*
 He **cannot have said** it. *Buni u aytmagan bo'lishi kerak.*
 Can he **have said** it? *Buni u aytganmikin?*

MAY (MIGHT) FE'LI

1. **May** - ruxsatni ifodalaydi:

You **may** take my dictionary. *Siz mening lug'atimni olishingiz mumkin.*

May I come in? *Kirsam mumkinmi?*

May ruxsatni ifodalash uchun faqat hozirgi zamonda ishlatiladi, o'tgan va boshqa zamonlarda **might** emas, **allow** fe'lining majhul nisbati ishlatiladi:

He **was allowed** to go there. *Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishdi.*

He **has been allowed** to go there. *Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat berishgandi.*

He **will be allowed** to go there. *Unga u yerga borishga ruxsat beriladi.*

Izoh: May ga teskari mumkin emas ma'nosida may not (mayn't) bilan bir qatorda must not (mustn't) ham ishlatiladi:

You mayn't smoke here. *Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.*

You mustn't smoke here. *Bu yerda chekish mumkin emas.*

2. **May** gapiruvchi to'g'riligiga ishonmagan taxminni ifodalaydi:

a) **may** + V hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi taxminni ifodalashda ishlatiladi:

He **may know** her address. *Balki u uning manzilini bilar.*

He **may come** to London in the summer. *U Londonga yozda kelishi mumkin.*

MUST FE'LI

Must fe'li ma'lum bir kuch ta'siridagi zaruratni, buyruq yoki maslahatni ifodalaydi. **Must** kerak deb tarjima qilinib, hozirgi va kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatini ifodalaydi:

I must do it now. *Men buni hozir qilishim kerak.*

He must go there tomorrow. *U o'sha yerga ertaga borishi kerak.*

You must post the letter at once. *Siz xatni darhol jo'natishingiz kerak.*

You **must consult** a doctor. *Siz doktorga ko'rinishingiz kerak.*

The work **must be done** at once. *Ish darhol qilinishi kerak.*

The steamer **must be discharged** tomorrow. *Paroxodning yuki ertaga tushirilishi kerak.*

Izoh: Mustning bo'lishsiz shakli must not modal fe'li mayning ma'nosiga teskari bo'lgan taqiqlashni ifodalaydi:

— May I do it? — No, you **mustn't**.

Buni qilsam mumkinmi? — Yo'q, mumkin emas.

Mustga teskari bo'lgan ma'noda **needn't** kerak emas ishlatiladi:

He **needn't** go there. *Unga u yerga borish kerak emas.*

You **needn't do** it. *Siz buni qilishingiz shart emas.*

Shunday qilib **Must I go there?** So'roq gapiga quyidagicha javob berish mumkin: Yes, you **must**. No, you **needn't**.

Exercise 1.

Put the modal verb.

1. All the students ... go home because there will be no meeting after classes. 2. He ... help you as he is not busy now. 3. My son ... skate very well. 4. ... I come in? – Do, please. 5. I am

sorry, I ... leave. At 5 o'clock I shall have a lecture. 6. When ... you come to the lesson? We ... come to the lessons at 9. 7. You ... not go away now. You ... stay here till 6. 8. I ... not go to the club today. I have no time. 9. ... they translate this text? – Yes, they ... 10. There are children in this room. You ... not smoke here. 11. ... I open the window? Yes, you ...

Exercise 2.

Translate the sentences.

1. May I leave for a while? 2. Your sister must study better. 3. Don't help him; he can do this work himself. 4. You graduated from the University and ought to know this material. 5. Must I attend these seminars? No, you needn't. 6. She should show her report to the teacher. 7. He asked the children but they wouldn't listen to him. 8. They ought to help him, he is ill. 9. Last summer we would often walk in the park. 10. Nobody could translate this text. 11. Would you tell me the time? 12. Your friend might have informed us about his arrival. 13. Who can give me a book? 14. The girls should be more attentive at the lessons. 15. They needn't go there.

Exercise 3.

Translate the sentences.

1. He can run long distances. 2. You should stop smoking. 3. My son wouldn't do his home task. 4. May I sit here? 5. Everybody should have read this book. 6. I ought to help my friend, he is ill. 7. Our teacher can speak three foreign languages. 8. You mustn't park your car here. 9. He is a qualified engineer and ought to know the process well. 10. You may keep this book till Monday. 11. It may rain. 12. He needn't buy flowers today. 13. She would often meet us in the park. 14. You should be more attentive to your son. 15. Could anybody do this task? 16. Would you help them? 17. The Smirnovs may not be at home now. 18. Her daughter might have come in time. 19. They must study well. 20. Why should I go with you? 21. She needn't come so early. 22. He must speak to his son. 23. How should I learn about it? 24. Can you answer my question? 25. May we open the window? 26. Your friend could have helped you. 27. She may be out. 28. May we take these dictionaries? 29. Could he play chess at school? 30. Would you show us the way to the station? 31. Children wouldn't stop playing. 32. He needn't leave.

Exercise 4.

Put the modal verbs: can could may might must should would ought needn't

1. ... you play the piano in childhood? 2. He ... take my dictionary. 3. His son is ill, he ... consult the doctor. 4. Why ... I give him my money? 5. ... this manager speak any foreign language? 6. He ... to help his parents, they need his help. 7. The students ... have passed their exams in time. 8. ... you tell us the time? 9. ... I visit them? No, you needn't. 10. The engineer ... have told them about new plan. 11. In winter we ... often skate. 12. You ... not miss these lectures. 13. We ... not do this work ourselves. 14. Isn't he a doctor? He ... to save my child. 15. She asked me but I ... wash the plates.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the Modal Verbs: can or may.

1. ... I come in? 2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and any one who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today. 7. Do you think you ... do that? 8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 9. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 11. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

LESSON 17

Topic: Education and role of foreign languages.

EDUCATION AND ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

"Do you speak English?" - with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find a common language.

It's very good when you hear: "Yes, I do", and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other. So it is very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people. English is very popular now. It's the language of computers, science, business, sport and politics. It's spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia. There are more than 750 million speakers of English in the world.

Speaking a foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV Programs. If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a good job.

Grammar: Preposition

THE PREPOSITION PREDLOG

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

He lives in London.	<i>U Londonda yashaydi.</i>
He is sitting under a tree.	<i>U daraxt ostida o'tiribdi.</i>
After dinner he went to the library.	<i>U tushlikdan keyin kutubxonaga bordi.</i>
He came with his brother.	<i>U akasi bilan keldi.</i>

2. Har bir predlog bir nechta mustaqil ma'nolarda kelishi mumkin.

Masalan, **in** predlogi quyidagi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi:

a) *-da* (joyga nisbatan ishlatiladi):

He lives in London.	<i>U Londonda yashaydi.</i>
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d) *-da* (vaqtga nisbatan ishlatiladi, oy va yil oldida):]

He will arrive in May.	<i>U may oyida keladi.</i>
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e) *keyin* ma'nosida:

He will return in an hour.	<i>U bir soatdan keyin qaytib keladi.</i>
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d) *-da, ichida, mobaynida*:

The house was built in three months.	<i>Uy uch oy ichida qurildi.</i>
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e) Ko'p hollarda u yoki bu predlogning ishlatilishi undan oldin kelayotgan fe'lga, sifatga yoki otga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, **to depend** fe'li o'zidan keyin **on** predlogini talab qiladi:

It doesn't depend on me.	<i>Bu menga bog'liq emas.</i>
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To laugh fe'li o'zidan keyin **at** predlogini talab qiladi:

He laughed at me.	<i>U mening ustimdan kuldi.</i>
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Sure sifati o'zidan keyin **of** predlogini talab qiladi:

He was sure of it.	<i>U bunga amin edi.</i>
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Objection oti o'zidan keyin **to** predlogini talab qiladi:

I have no objection to that.	<i>Menda bunga e'tiroz yo'q.</i>
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4. Ba'zi fe'llar turli predloglar bilan kelganda, ma'nosi turlicha bo'ladi:

He is looking for the child.

U bolani izlayapti.

He is **looking after** the child.

U bolaga qarayapti (g'amxo'lik qilayapti).

5. Predloglar ko'pgina iboralar va birikmalar tarkibiga kiradi — **vain behuda, bekorga, at last nihoyat, for ever umrbod, abadiy, on the (other) hand bir (boshqa) tomondan** va boshq.

6. Predloglar quyidagi guruhlariga bo'linadi:

a) sodda (in, **to, at**, va hokazo);

b) qo'shma (**into, upon, throughout** va boshq.);

c) predlog vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlar guruhi: (**according to, by means of, instead of, in front of** va hokazo).

SHAKLI RAVISHLAR BILAN MOS KELUVCHI PREDLOGLAR

1. Ba'zi predloglarning shakllari ravishlar bilan mos keladi. Predloglarni ravishlardan ularning gapdagi vazifasiga qarab ajratish mumkin. Predloglar otlar (olmoshlar) bilan gapdagi boshqa so'zlar o'rtasidagi munosabatni bildirib keladi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar emas, yordamchi so'zlardir va urg'u olmaydi. Ravishlar esa fe'llarni aniqlaydi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar bo'lib urg'u oladi:

Predloglar	Ravishlar
He went up stairs. <i>U zinadan yuqoriga chiqdi.</i>	I looked up and saw an aeroplane flying very low. <i>Men yuqoriga qaradim va juda past uchayotgan samolyotni ko'rdim.</i>
Before the war he lived in London. <i>Urushdan oldin u Londonda yashagan.</i>	I have read this book before . <i>Men bu kitobni oldin o'qiganman.</i>
We shall go there after dinner. <i>Biz u yerga tushlikdan keyin boramiz.</i>	I never saw him after . <i>Keyin men uni hech qachon ko'rmadim.</i>

2. Ba'zi predloglarga mos keluvchi ravishlar (**in, on, up, down, by** va bosqalar) ba'zi fe'llar bilan birikib kelib yangi ma'no beradi va qo'shma fe'llar yasaydi. Ushbu holda ravishlar mustaqil so'z bo'lmasa ham urg'u oladi:

Put on your coat.	<i>Paltoyingizni kiying.</i>
He gets up very early.	<i>U juda erta turadi.</i>
Come in , please.	<i>Marhamat, kiring.</i>
Go on reading.	<i>O'qishni davom ettiring.</i>
Turn off the light.	<i>Chiroqni o'chiring.</i>

Exercise 1.

Put the Pronouns: some, any or no.

A.

1. There are ... pictures in the book, 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 8. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? — Yes, there are... . 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? — Yes, there are 7. Are there ... sweets in your bag? — Yes, there are ... , 8. Have you got ... English books at home? — Yes, I have 9. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 10. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write. 11. Is there ... paper on your table? 12. I haven't got ... exercise books. Give me ... , please. 13. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees. 14. I didn't buy ... bananas yesterday.

B.

1. I need ... sugar, ... flour, ... eggs, ... butter and ... milk to make a cake. 2. There is ... butter in the fridge, but there isn't... milk. 3. Are there ... eggs? — There aren't ... eggs left. 4. We haven't got... flour. 5. To make cabbage soup I need ... cabbage, ... onions, ... carrots, and ... salt. I don't

need ... plums or ... pineapples. 6. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't ... time to waste. 7. Oh, dear! There is ... money in my purse. But I can use my credit card.

Exercise 2.

Put the Pronouns: some, any or no.

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelet. 2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee. 3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread. 4. They haven't got ... stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels. 8. There are ... schools in this street. 7. Are there ... pictures in your book? 8. There are ... flowers here in winter. 9. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing. 10. Are there ... new buildings in your street? 11. There are ... people in the park because it is cold. 12. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them. 13. They brought... good books from the library. 14. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty. 15. Dinner was not ready yet, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry. 16. Do you want ... milk in your coffee? 17. Have you got... time to spare? I'd like to ask you ... questions. 18. Is there ... cheese on the plate? 19. There is ... ham on the plate. 20. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.

Exercise 3.

Put the Pronouns: some, any or no.

1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. 2. There is ... caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like ... ? 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want... . 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. 5. There is ... ink in my pen. 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? 7. My mother likes ... music. 8. Are there ... chess players here? 9. There are ... diagrams in the new book, 10. Are there ... newspapers on the table? 11. Was there ... water in the glass or ... milk? 12. There was ... soap in the box; he used it to wash his hands. 13. There was ... soap in the box: it smells of ... soap. 14. There are ... letters for you on the table. 15. Do you like ... apples? 16. Were there ... of our teachers at the stadium? 17. There were ... students of our group at the consultation yesterday. 18. Will there be ... concerts at the club next month? 19. There were ... yellow and green pencils on the table. 20. People need ... oxygen for breathing. 21. Are there ... mistakes in my dictation? — Yes, there are 22. My brother doesn't like ... carrots.

Exercise 4.

Put the Pronouns: something, anything, nothing or everything.

1. She has to go to the supermarket. There isn't... in the fridge. 2. I've had a terrible day. ... went wrong. 3. The young man is very upset. There is ... wrong with his car. 4. His grandparents like doing ...: Cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends. 5. She never says ... nice about her neighbors. 6. What do you want to drink? —..... I'm not thirsty. 7. Nobody told me ... about his lung cancer. I could do ... to save his life. 8. Give me ... to read, please. — With pleasure. 9. I don't know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 10. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here. 11. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 12. There is ... white in the box. What is it? 13. Is there ... that you want to tell me? 14. Where is the book?— It is on the table. — No, there is ... there. 15. There is ... new under the moon.

Exercise 5.

Put the Pronouns: somebody, anybody, nobody or everybody.

1. Don't tell ... about it. It's a secret. 2. Life is tough! ... has problems. 3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight. 4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust 5. If you look in the yellow pages, I am sure you'll find ... who can fix your TV. 8. I am not a perfectionist. ... is perfect in this world. 7. Is there ... in the office? 8. ... needs good friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 9. Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 10. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 11. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 12. I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 13. ... knows that water is necessary for-life. 14. Is there ... here who knows French? 15. You must find ... who can help you.

16. ... knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it. 17. I saw ... in the train yesterday who looked like you.

LESSON 18

FINAL CONTROL.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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