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INGLIZ TILI

I qism

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim
vazirligi O'rta maxsus kasb-hunar ta'lim markazi
kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun qo'llanma
sifatida tavsifiya etgan*

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Qo'llanma kasb-hunar kollejlari talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan. U maktabda ingliz tilini o'qimagan yoki ingliz tilidan kam ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan hamda maktabda boshqa chet tilini o'qigan o'quvchilarga ingliz tilidan dastlabki ko'nikma va malakalarni singdirishga yordam beradi.

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O'quv nashri

**Gadoyeva Mavlyuda Ibragimovna
Sayitova Komila Hasanovna**

INGLIZ TILI

1 qism

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun qo'llanma

To'rtinchi nashri

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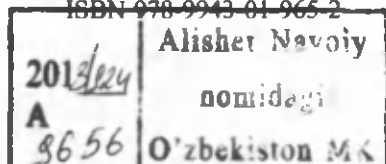
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- a) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi.

Noaniq artikl.

- b) Kishilik olmoshlari.

- c) Darak gapda so'z tartibi. Darak gapda ohang.

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ABOUT MYSELF

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- c) Fe'lining noaniq shakli. Buyruq mayli.

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- a) **to have** fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi

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SO‘ZBOSHI

Mazkur «Ingliz tili» (I qism) qo‘llanmasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlangan kasb-hunar kollejlari o‘quv dasturi asosida tayyorlandi. Qo‘llanma maktabda ingliz tilini o‘qimagan yoki ingliz tilidan kam ma‘lumotga ega bo‘lgan hamda maktabda boshqa chet tilini o‘qigan, shuningdek, boshlang‘ich pog‘ona kirish testini topshira olmagan o‘quvchilarga ingliz tilidan dastlabki ko‘nikma va malakalarni 76 soatlik auditoriya mashg‘uloti jarayonida singdirishga mo‘ljallangan.

Har bir dars fonetika (o‘qish qoidalari), grammatik izoh, yangi so‘zlar va so‘z birikmalari, umumta‘lim, davlatchilik, iqtisodiy hayotga oid matnlar, dialoglar, og‘zaki nutqni o‘stirishni, o‘tilgan materiallarni mustahkamlashni nazarda tutuvchi ibora va mashqlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Qo‘llanma qamrab olgan matnlar kundalik hayot, tarix, geografiya, iqtisodiyotga oid matnlar bo‘lib, ularni o‘qitishning texnika vositalaridan keng foydalanib o‘tish tavsiya etiladi. Bu o‘tilayotgan materialni boshqa fanlar bilan bog‘lashda, o‘quvchilarning bilim, tafakkur doiralarini kengaytirishda, malaka hamda ko‘nikmalarini o‘stirishda, pirovard oqibatda ingliz tilini chuqurroq o‘zlashtirishlarida qo‘l keladi.

Mualliflar

LESSON 1 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) Alifbo.

b) **B,C,D,F,G,H,J,K,L,M** undosh harflarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) **to be** fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi. Noaniq artikl.

v) Kishilik olmoshlari.

s) Darak gapda so'z tartibi. Darak gapda ohang.

Text: **ABOUT MYSELF.**

Dialogue:

Ingliz tilida 26 ta harf bo'lib, ulardan 20 tasi undosh, 6 tasi unlidir.

INGLIZ ALFAVITINI DIKTORDAN KEYIN TAKRORLANG:

A [ei],	J [dʒei],	S [es],
B [bi:],	K [kei],	T [ti:],
C [si:],	L [el],	U [ju:],
D [di:],	M [em],	V [vi:],
E [i:],	N [en],	W [dʌblju:],
F [ef],	O [ou],	X [eks],
G [dʒi:],	P [pi:],	Y [wai],
H [eitʃ],	Q [kju:],	Z [zed].
I [ai],	R [a:],	

UNDOSH HARFLARNI DIKTORDAN KEYIN TAKRORLANG:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R,
S, T, V, W, X, Z

**UNLI HARFLARNI DIKTORDAN
KEYIN TAKRORLANG:**

- 1) yumshoq unlilar E, I, Y
- 2) qattiq unlilar A, O, U

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O'QILISHI:

1. **B b** harfi [b] tovushini beradi:

back, book, bed, boy

2. **S s** harfi yumshoq unli (e,i,y) lardan oldin kelsa, [s] tovushini, qolgan hollarda esa [k] tovushini beradi.

[s] ----- C c ----- [k]

cymbals

cut

cylinder

cat

C c harfi **i** bilan boshlanadigan suffikslardan oldin [ʃ] deb o'qiladi:

physician, special


3. **D d** harfi [d] tovushini beradi:

door, day

4. **F f** harfi [f] tovushini beradi:

father, football

5. **G g** harfi yumshoq unli (e,i,y) lardan oldin [dʒ], qolgan hollarda [g] tovushini beradi:

G g  [dʒ] gymnast, gyps
[g] good, garden, gold, government

6. **H h** harfi [h] tovushini beradi:

hall, harmonic, heat, height

7. **J j** harfi [dz] tovushini beradi:

January, jump, jet, joke.

8. **K k** harfi [k] tovushini beradi:

key, keep, cake, kiosk.

9. **L l** harfi [l] tovushini beradi:

long, location.

10. **M m** harfi [m] tovushini beradi:

map, marble, music, motor.

KISHILIK OLMOSHLARI (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

Kishilik olmoshlari kelishik (The category of case), son (The category of number) va rod (The category of gender) kategoriyalariga egadir.

Kelishik kategoriyasi bosh (Nominative case) va obyektiv (Objective case) kelishiklarining o'zaro nisbati vositasida ifodalanadi:

BOSH KELISHIK (NOMINATIVE)

Birlik

I	I	Men
II	You	Sen
III	He	U (erkaklar uchun)
	She	U (xotin-qizlar uchun)
	It	U (narsa va hayvonlar uchun)

Ko'plik

I	We	Biz
II	You	Siz
III	They	Ular

TO BE FE'LINING HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

To be fe'li *bor, bor bo'lmoq* degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.

To be fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda 3 shaklga ega: I shaxs birlik uchun **am**, III shaxs birlik uchun **is**, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **are** shakllarga ega:

Birlik Misollar

I.	I am	I am a student
II.	You are	You are a student
III.	He is	He is a student
	She is	She is a student
	It is	It is a table

Ko'plik

I.	We are	We are students
II.	You are	You are students
III.	They are	They are students

To be fe'lining hozirgi zamon so'roq shakli **to be** fe'lining tegishli shakli (**am/is/are**) ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik Misollar

I.	Am I?	Am I a student?
II.	Are you?	Are you a student?
III.	Is he?	Is he a student?
	Is she?	Is she a student?
	Is it?	Is it a table?

Ko'plik

I.	Are we?	Are we students?
II.	Are you?	Are you students?
III.	Are they?	Are they students?

To be fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi bo'lishsiz shakli **to be** fe'lining tegishli shakli (**am/is/are**)dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik Misollar

I.	I am not	I am not a student
II.	You are not	You are not a student
III.	He is not	He is not a student
	She is not	She is not a student
	It is not	It is not a table

Ko'plik

I.	We are not	We are not students
II.	You are not	You are not students
III.	They are not	They are not students

to be fe'liga iboralar

to be ill – kasal bo'lmoq
to be well – sog' (yaxshi) bo'lmoq
to be hungry – och qolmoq
to be wet through – ho'l bo'lmoq
to be thirsty – chanqamoq

to be interested in – qiziqmoq (biror narsaga)
to be glad – xursand bo‘lmoq
to be happy – baxtli bo‘lmoq
to be married – uylanmoq (turmushga chiqmoq)
to be single – yolg‘iz (bo‘ydoq, beva) bo‘lmoq
to be busy – band bo‘lmoq
to be free – bo‘sh bo‘lmoq
to be angry – jahli chiqmoq
to be fond of – yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko‘rmoq
to be late for – kechikmoq
to be in – ichkarida bo‘lmoq
to be out – tashqarida bo‘lmoq
to be away – tashqarida (vatanidan) bo‘lmoq
to be sorry – kechirim so‘ramoq
to be on duty – navbatchi bo‘lmoq

ARTIKL (ARTICLE)

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

Ingliz tilida ikki xil artikl mavjud:

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

NOANIQ ARTIKL (INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

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

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

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

DARAK GAPDA SO‘Z TARTIBI (WORD ORDER)

Ingliz tilidagi darak gaplarda so‘z tartibi qat’iydir. Tartib quyidagicha:

Ega – kesim – to‘ldiruvchi – aniqlovchi – hol.

Hol gap boshi va oxirida ham kelishi mumkin.

I have English lessons every day.

O‘zbek tilidagi darak gaplarda so‘z tartibi qat’iy emas.

DARAK GAP OHANGI

Darak gapda ohang pasayuvchi bo‘ladi.

He is busy on week days.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «About myself».

Vocational college – kasb-hunar kolleji

father – ota

mother – ona

brother – aka, uka

sister – opa, singil

aunt – xola, amma

uncle – tog‘a, amaki

grandmother – buvi

grandfather – bobo

also – ham; shuningdek

friend – o‘rtoq, do‘st

be interested in – qiziqmoq

be fond of – yoqtirmoq

to go in for – shug‘ullanmoq

hobby – sevimli mashg‘ulot
to watch – tomosha qilmoq, ko‘rmoq
football matches – futbol o‘yinlari
on TV – televizorda
Italian food – italyancha ovqat
enjoy – rohatlanmoq
listen to – tinglamoq
writers – yozuvchilar
to be proud of – g‘ururlanmoq
country – mamlakat
love – sevmog‘
very much – juda

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Alisher. I am 16 years old. I am a student of the Vocational college. I am a first year student. I have a father, a mother, two brothers, a little sister, 3 aunts, 2 uncles, a grandmother and a grandfather. I also have many friends. I am interested in English, mathematics and many other subjects. I am also fond of sports. I go in for football. Because it is my hobby. I like to watch football matches on TV. I like classical music and Italian food. I enjoy listening to music. I like to read books of Uzbek, English, American and French writers. I am Uzbek and live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country and love it very much.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

Years old, vocational college, be interested in, be fond of sports, go in for football, hobby, like, to watch football

matches, on TV, classical music, enjoy, listen to, writers, live, be proud of.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «About myself».

1. How old is Alisher? 2. What is he? 3. What is he interested in? 4. What is he fond of? 5. Why does he go in for football? 6. What does he like? 7. What does he enjoy? 8. What nationality is he and where does he live?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Jane: Hello Tom ! How are you?

Tom: Hi! Fine!

Jane: Nice to meet you!

Tom: How are you?

Jane: Everything is OK! And what about you?

Tom: Quite well! Thank you!

Jane: Glad to hear that.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and explain the pronunciation of the consonant letters.

Better, bed, hike, jewel, July, kitchen, keep, generation, gift, demand, delegation, defeat, degree, cycle, foot, free, fuel, fund, fur.

Exercise 7. Put «a» or «an».

Engineer, technologist, hand, apple, armchair, hour, Union, house, University, unhappy man, book, table, sofa, chair, book-case, bag, bed, window, door, black-board.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ular hozir juda ham band. 2. Siz bugun bo'shmisiz?
3. Muhandislar hozir zavodda. 4. Biz hozir darsdamiz.
5. Direktor mitingda. 6. U ingliz. 7. Buxoro qadimiy
shahar. 8. U tajribali quruvchi.

Exercise 9. Change the following nouns with personal pronouns.

Cats, marble, Karim, Lola, I and my friend, waiter, headmistress, waitress, computer, engineers, building, engine, office, wheel, machine, industry, food, oil, paper, register, teachers.

Exercise 10. Find out the pair of antonyms among the given expressions and write them down.

To be ill, to be wet through, to be glad, to be happy, to be single, to be busy, to be married, to be angry, to be late for, to be in, to be well, to be out, be in time, to be dry, to be free, to be unhappy.

Exercise 11. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. Am, today, busy, I. 2. Of, he, fond, sports, is. 3. Have, a mother, I, a father, and. 4. Not, in, they, French, interested, are. 5. Uzbekistan, am, and, live, Uzbek, in, I. 6. Is, of, his, he, native, proud, town. 7. You, free, today, are? 8. Book, not, is, this, interesting.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Men kasb-hunar kolleji talabasiman. 2. U sportga qiziqadi. 3. Men sport bilan shug'ullanaman. 4. Biz ingliz yozuvchilarining kitoblarini o'qishni yaxshi ko'ramiz. 5. Ular hozir bo'sh, lekin men bo'sh emasman. 6. Men

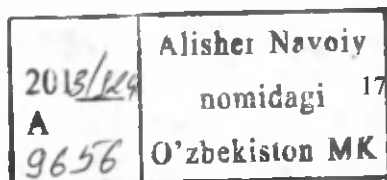
televizor ko'rishdan rohatlanaman. 7. U uylanmagan (turmushga chiqmagan). 8. Siz ingliz tiliga qiziqasizmi?

Exercise 13. Speak about yourself using the text «About myself».

Exercise 14. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 15. Find out words for reading rules of consonant letters b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m and try to read them correctly.

Exercise 16. Retell the text «About myself».



LESSON 2 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) Alifbo

b) **N,P,Q,R,S,T,V,W,X,Z** undosh harflarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) Aniq artikl.

b) Ko'rsatish olmoshlari.

c) Fe'lning noaniq shakli. Buyruq mayli. Buyruq gapda ohang.

d) Yo'nalish old ko'makchilariri.

Text: MY FRIEND

Dialogue.

UNDOSH HARFLARNING O'QILISH QOIDALARI

11. **N n** harfi [n] tovushini beradi:

nature, neighbour, next.

12. **P p** harfi [p] tovushini beradi:

past, pavement, payment.

13. **Q q** harfi [kw] tovushini beradi:

question, quality, quantity.

14. **R r** harfi [r] tovushini beradi. So'z oxirida kelsa o'qilmaydi:

rubber, radiation, radio.

15. **S s** harfi ikki unli o'rtasida [z] tovushini, qolgan holatlarda [s] tovushini beradi:

saw, sawdust, please, seise.

16. **T t** harfi [t] tovushini beradi:

train, town clerk, trade, traffic.

17. **V v** harfi [v] tovushini beradi:

volt, vount, vehicle.

18. **W w** harfi [w] tovushini beradi:

wall, window.

19. **X x** harfi [gz] va [ks] tovushlarini beradi:

X-engine, X-bit, examination.

20. **Z z** harfi [z] tovushini beradi:

zero, zebra.

ANIQ ARTIKL (DEFINITE ARTICLE)

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

Aniq artikl «*the*» grafik jihatdan bir xil, fonetik jihatdan ikki xil ko'rinishga ega.

Aniq artikl undosh harf bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan [ðe], unli harf bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan [ði] deb o'qiladi.

the — textbook
the — book
the — day
the — pen
the — text

the — inkpot
the — apple
the — Institute
the — armchair
the — ox

Aniq artikl asosan quyidagi holatlarda ishlatiladi:

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

Give me the book, please.

2. Ot yagona, tanho predmetni ifodalab kelsa:

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

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

the Times, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Longman.

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

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

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

the English language, the Uzbek language.

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

the USA, the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Eslatma: Great Britain bundan mustasno.

7. Tartib sonlar oldidan:

the first of September, the fifth of May.

8. Sifatning orttirma darajasi oldidan:

the best, the most beautiful.

9. Urush nomlari oldidan, Jahon urushlari bundan mustasno:

the Cold War, the Crimean War.

10. Quyidagi soʻzlar oldidan:

the	same	They study at the same University.
	following	Learn the following words.
	last	He was the last who came into the room.
	next	We are waiting for the next bus.
	very	She is the very girl who we need.
	only	He is the only student in the classroom.
	previous	The previous lesson was on Friday.

11. Tarixiy hujjatlar oldidan:

the Constitution of Uzbekistan.

12. Aniq artikl atoqli otlardan tashqari hamma otlar oldida qoʻllaniladi:

the notebook, the university, the president.

Aniq artikl quyidagi hollarda ishlatilmaydi:

1. Sanalmaydigan otlar oldidan:

water, air, milk, fire.

2. Oy nomlari oldidan:

September, October, November.

3. Atoqli otlar oldidan:

Rex, Tom, Smith.

4. Birlikdagi ko‘l nomlari oldidan:

Lake Geneva, Lake Baykal.

5. Vulqon nomlari oldidan:

Mount Wisuvius.

6. Sayyora va yulduz nomlari oldidan:

Mars, Yupiter, Venus, Orion.

7. Bayram nomlari oldidan:

Christmas, Thanksgivingday.

8. Quyidagi so‘zlardan oldin:

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

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

Coper’s Art School, Stetson University.

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

China, France, Uzbekistan.

11. Dunyo qit‘alari oldidan:

Europe, Africa, South America, Australia.

12. Shtatlarning nomlari oldidan:

Florida, Ohio, California.

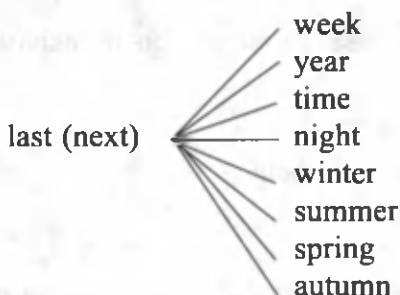
13. Sport turlari oldidan:

baseball, basket-ball, football.

14. Abstrakt otlar oldidan:

freedom, happiness, love.

15. Quyidagi iboralar oldidan:



16. Fanlar nomlari oldidan:

physics, chemistry, mathematics.

KO'RSATISH OLMOSHLARI (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

This ko'rsatish olmoshi so'zlovchiga yaqin turgan, **that** ko'rsatish olmoshi esa so'zlovchidan uzoqda turgan birlikdagi narsa yoki shaxslarni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.

This – mana bu

That – ana u

This is a pencil and that is a pen.

– Mana bu qalam, ana u esa ruchka.

This ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli **these**, **that** ko'rsatish olmoshining ko'plik shakli **those** dir.

These are students.

– Mana bular talabalar.

Those are teachers.

– Ana ular o'qituvchilar.

FE'LNING NOANIQ SHAKLI (INFINITIVE)

Ingliz tilida fe'lning noaniq shakli «*to*» yuklamasi bilan ifodalanadi.

O'zbek tilida esa «*-moq*» qo'shimchasi orqali ifodalanadi.

bo'lmoq – to be
yordam bermoq – to help
bormoq – to go
olmoq – to take

Bo'lishsiz shakli fe'lning noaniq shakli oldidan *not* inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

not to be not to go
not to give not to take

BUYRUQ MAYLI (IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Ingliz tilida fe'lning buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun fe'lning infinitiv shakli oldidagi *to* yuklamasi olib tashlanadi.

O'zbek tilida esa fe'lning buyruq maylini hosil qilish uchun infinitiv shaklidan *-moq* qo'shimchasi olib tashlanadi.

Be at home ! – Uyda bo'ling!
Stand up ! – Turing!
Go out ! – Tashqariga chiqing !

Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli buyruq mayli oldidan *do not* qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Do not be at home ! – Uyda bo'lmang!

Do not stand up ! – Turmang!

Do not go ! – Bormang!

Iltimos ma'nosini bildiruvchi gaplar **please, would you please** iboralari orqali ifodalanadi. «**please**» so'zi gap boshida, oxirida yoki o'rtasida kelishi mumkin va u har doim ikkala tomonidan vergul bilan ajratiladi.

Please, help me.

Would you please, help me.

would you please ishlatilgan gaplarning inkor shakli shu iboradan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Would you please, not make a noise.

BUYRUQ GAPNING OHANGI

Buyruq gapda ohang pasayuvchi bo'ladi.

Come to the lesson!

Be at the lesson!

YO'NALISH OLD KO'MAKCHILARI (PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION)

to –ga

to school – maktabga

into – ichiga

into the room – xonaning ichiga

from – ...dan

from the Institute – institutdan

out of – ...dan

out of the room – xonadan tashqariga

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My friend».

pen-friend – xat yozishib turadigan do'st

from America – Amerikadan

know – bilmoq

want – xohlamoq

learn – o'rganmoq

study – ta'lim olmoq

the best student – eng a'lochi talaba
handball – qo'l to'pi
have a rest – dam olmoq
at the sea-side – dengiz bo'yida
old Hollywood movies – eski Gollivud filmlari
dream – orzu

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text:

MY FRIEND

I have a pen-friend. His name is Bill. He is from America. He is 16 years old. He lives in California. He knows English very well and wants to learn Uzbek. He studies at the Vocational college in California. He is one of the best students of his college. He has 2 or 3 lessons a day. He learns mathematics, history of America, geography, English and other subjects at college. He is fond of sports. He goes in for handball. He enjoys having a rest on the sea-side. He likes American and Uzbek food. He also likes old Hollywood movies and English music. He has never been to Uzbekistan. His dream is to come to our country.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

A pen-friend, from America, know English, the students of college, other subjects, is fond of sports, go in for handball, enjoy having a rest, on the sea-side, old Hollywood movies, dream, at the party, in London, come to London, on business, advertising agency, for the first time, a nice party.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My friend».

1. Who is Bill? 2. Where is Bill from? 3. Where does he live? 4. What language does he know? 5. Where does he study? 6. What subjects does he learn at college? 7. What does he enjoy? 8. What does he like? 9. What is his dream?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Bill and Kate are at the party. They meet at the party in London.

Bill: Good evening! What is your name?

Kate: My name is Kate. And what about you?

Bill: My name is Bill. Are you English?

Kate: No, I am Spanish. I study at Vocational college in London. And what about you?

Bill: I came to London on business. I work for the advertising agency. I am for the first time in London. I am glad to meet you.

Kate: So, am I. Have a nice party. Good bye.

Bill: And the same to you. Good bye.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and explain the pronunciation of the consonant letters *n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z*

Name, fun, exam, test, zero, rest, sequence, easy, please, water, risk, dinner, vote, simple, request, question, well, win, winter, fax, zoo, tend, sit, task, some, same.

Exercise 7. Put definite article *the* where it is necessary.

... Great Britain, ... Tashkent, ... USA, ... sun, ... moon, ... Urals, ... president ... next bus, ... September, ... Tom,

... Karimovs, ... lake Baykal, ... new year, ... school, ... South America, ... hockey, ... love, ... last month, ... mathematics.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Mana bu kitob inglizcha, ana unisi esa o'zbekcha.
2. Bu talabalar amerikalik.
3. Menga ana u jurnalni bering.
4. Unga Milliy Bankka borish yo'lini ko'rsating.
5. Iltimos, ana u talabani chaqiring.
6. Iltimos, derazani yoping.
7. Mana bu tekstni tarjima qiling.
8. Ko'chani kesib o'tmang!

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the necessary demonstrative pronouns.

1. ... is a desk, but ... are tables.
2. ... student is the best at his college.
3. ... students are from England.
4. Clean ... window.
5. Read ... text and translate it.
6. ... words are very difficult for me.
7. ... book is not interesting.
8. Would you please bring me ... register.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Kitobingizni sumkaning ichidan oling.
2. Xonadan tashqariga chiqing.
3. Ertaga darsga kelmang.
4. Dekan huzuriga boring.
5. Doskaga chiqing.
6. Darslarga kech qolmang.
7. O'zbekistonga tashrif buyuring.
8. Sinf xonasiga o'z vaqtida kiring.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Men Kaliforniya kasb-hunar kolleji talabasiman.
2. U qo'l to'piga qiziqadi.
3. Men ish yuzasidan Kaliforniyaga borib turaman.
4. Uning orzusi o'zbek tilini o'rganish.
5. Ana u talabalar hozir darsdalar.
6. Men

dengiz bo'yida dam olishni yaxshi ko'raman. 7. Iltimos, menga bu qoidani yana bir marta tushuntiring. 8. Ana u kishi sizning do'stingizmi?

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences according to the text using the words in the brackets.

(Hollywood movies, having a rest, studies, handball, fond of, lives, pen-friend, to learn).

1. I have a 2. He ... in California. 3. He knows English very well and wants ... Uzbek. 4. He is ... sports. 5. He ... at the Vocational college in California. 6. He goes in for 7. He enjoys ... at the sea-side. 8. He also likes old ... and English music.

Exercise 13. Speak about your friend using the text «My friend».

Exercise 14. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 15. Find out words for reading rules of consonant letters *n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z* and try to read them correctly.

Exercise 16. Retell the text «My friend».

LESSON 3 (8 hours)

Phonetics a) Alifbo

b) Ingliz tili unlilarining IV tur bo'g'inida o'qilish qoidalarini.

Grammar: a) **to have** fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda tuslanishi.

b) Egalik olmoshlari va ularning turlari.

Text: MY FAMILY

Dialogue.

UNLI HARFLARNING O'QILISH QOIDALARI

I tur bo'g'in

A a [ei] same, name, sale, lane, labour

O o [ou] owe, no, go, open, telephone

U u [ju:] unit, tube, numeral, nutrient

E e [i:] be, he, negotiate, engineer, elastic

I i [ai] nice, site, time, thrice

Y y [ai] my, dynamic, type-writer

II tur bo'g'in

A a [æ] map, ran, rag-bolt, raffle, raft

O o [ɔ] not, hot, got, doll, office

U u [ʌ] nut, cut, function, shut down

E e [e] ten, effect, mechanism, end

I i [ɪ] fix, simple, in, import

Y y [ɪ] gym, myth

III tur bo'g'in

A a [a:] car, part, farm, arm, scar
O o [ɔ:] for, form, portal, porter
U u [ə:] turn, hurt, nurse, furniture
E e [e:] her, ferment, determine, intergent
I i [i:] bird, girl, first, sir, sircar
Y y [ə:] Byrd

IV tur bo'g'in

A a [wə] care, careful, rare
O o [ə:] more, before, foreknow,forehand
U u [juə] cure, mure, during
E e [ɪə] here, periodically
I i [aɪə] hire, fire
Y y [aɪə] tyre

To have fe'lining

HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI (bor bo'lmoq, ega bo'lmoq degan ma'nolarni anglatadi)

To have fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamonda ikki shaklga ega: III shaxs birlik uchun **has**, qolgan hamma shaxslar uchun birlik va ko'plikda **have** shakliga ega :

Birlik

I.	I have	I have a book
II.	You have	You have a book
III.	He has	He has a book
	She has	She has a book
	It has	It has a nest

Kuplik

- | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| I. | We have | We have books |
| II. | You have | You have books |
| III. | They have | They have books |

To have fe'lining hozirg i noaniq zamon so'roq shakli **to do** ko'makchi fe'lining tegishli shakli (**do/does**)ni egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

Birlik

- | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|
| I. | Do I have? | Do I have a book? |
| II. | Do you have? | Do you have a book? |
| III. | Does he have? | Does he have a book? |
| | Does she have? | Does she have a book? |
| | Does it have? | Does it have a nest? |

Kuplik

- | | | |
|------|---------------|---------------------|
| I. | Do we have? | Do we have books? |
| II. | Do you have? | Do you have books? |
| III. | Do they have? | Do they have books? |

To have fe'lining hozirgi noaniq zamon bo'lishsiz shakli **to have** fe'lining **have** shaklidan oldin **do not, does not** ni qo'yish orqali yasaladi:

Birlik

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| I. | I do not have | I do not have a book |
| II. | You do not have | You do not have a book |
| III. | He does not have | He does not have a book |
| | She does not have | She does not have a book |

It does not have It does not have a nest
Kuplik

- I. We do not have We do not have books
II. You do not have You do not have books
III. They do not have They do not have books

To have fe'liga iboralar

to have a rest – dam olmoq
to have a headache – bosh og'rimoq
to have a toothache – tish og'rimoq
to have a good time – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq
to have breakfast – nonushta qilmoq
to have dinner – tushlik qilmoq
to have supper – kechki ovqatni yemoq
to have tea – choy ichmoq
to have a fever – isitmasi bor bo'lmoq
to have a stomachache – qorni og'rimoq
to have a sore throat – tomog'i og'rimoq

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

O'zbek tilida bo'lgani kabi ingliz tilida ham egalik olmoshlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida har bir kishilik olmoshiga muvofiq keluvchi egalik olmoshi bo'lib, u **taalluqlilik**, **egalik** ma'nolarini anglatadi va **Whose?** so'rog'iga javob beradi.

Egalik olmoshlari gapda otni aniqlab, doimo undan oldin keladi. Egalik olmoshili ot oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi.

Our lesson is over.

Read your sentence, please.

Agar otning boshqa aniqlovchilari bo'lsa, egalik olmoshi ulardan oldin qo'yiladi.

Give me your red pencil, please.

Ingliz tilidagi egalik olmoshlari quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan o'zbek tilidagi egalik olmoshlaridan farq qiladi:

Ingliz tilida **sening** egalik olmoshi yo'q, uning o'rinda **sizning** egalik olmoshi ishlatiladi.

EGALIK OLMOSHLARI SHAXSLAR BO'YICHA QUYIDAGICHA:

Birlik

oddiy shakli

I.	My	Mening
II.	Your	Sizning
III.	His	Uning
	Her	Uning
	Its	Uning

absolyut shakli

Mine	Meniki
Yours	Sizniki
His	Uniki
Hers	Uniki
Its	Uniki

Ko'plik

I.	Our	Bizning
II.	Your	Sizning
III.	Their	Ularning

Ours	Bizniki
Yours	Sizniki
Theirs	Ularniki

Egalik olmoshlarining oddiy shaklidan keyin har doim ot ishlatiladi. Absolut shaklidan keyin esa, ot ishlatilmaydi.

This is my book. – Bu mening kitobim.

This book is mine. – Bu kitob meniki.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My friend».

family – oila

little – kichkina
live – yashamoq
big – katta
house – hovli
car – avtomobil, mashina
years old – yoshda
elder brother – aka
study – ta'lim olmoq
niece – jiyani (qiz)
nephew – jiyani (o'g'il)

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. I have a family. I have a mother, a father, 2 brothers and a little sister. I also have two aunts, two uncles, 6 nieces, 7 nephews and 3 cousins. We live in Bukhara. We have a big house.

My father works at a plant as an engineer. He has a car. He is fifty years old. My mother is a teacher at the Vocational college. She is 47 years old. My elder brother is 23 years old. He studies at the University.

My second brother is 20 years old. He studies at Technological Institute.

I am 16 years old. I study at the Vocational college in Bukhara.

My little sister is 13 years old. She is in form 6.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

Introduce, niece, nephew, cousin, a big house, at a plant, an engineer, a car, a teacher, elder brother, at the University, second brother, at Technological Institute,

little sister, to have a toothache, to have a good command of, to have a good time, to have a lesson.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My family».

1. Who has a family? 2. How many people are there in her family? 3. What kind of house do they have? 4. What is her father and where does he work? 5. Where does her mother work? 6. What is she? 7. Where does her elder brother study? 8. Where does her second brother study?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

A. Do you have a family?

B. Yes, I do. I have a family.

A. Is your family large?

B. No, it is not. I have a father, a mother and a little brother.

A. Are they in Bukhara?

B. No, they are not. They are in Tashkent.

A. Do they have a big house?

B. No, they have a little house.

A. Where is this house?

B. It is in the centre of Tashkent.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Union, University, bed, face, hand, kitchen, keep, generation, gift, demand, delegation, defeat, degree, cycle, foot, free, fuel, fund, fur, physician, special, academician,

pencil, coal, ceiling, cut, cylinder, cat, an ear, an ox, an hour, an Institute, an eye, an ointment, nature, neighbour, next, past, pavement, payment, question, quality, quantity, rubber, radiation, radio, same, name, sale, lane, labour, owe, no, go, open, telephone, unit, tube, numeral, nutate, be, he, negotiate, engineer, elastic, nice, site, time, thrice, my, dynamic, type writer, map, ran, rag-bolt, raffle, raft, not, hot, got, absolute, office, nut, cut, function, shutdown, ten, media, effect, mechanism, fix, simple, machine, technique gym, myth, physics, physiology, car, part, farm, arm, scar for, form, portal, porter, turn, hurt, nurse, furniture, her, ferment, determine, intergent, bird, girl, first, sir, car, Byrd, care, careful, rare, more, before, foreknow, forehand, cure, mure, during, here, periodically, hire, fire, tyre.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the proper possessive pronoun in the brackets.

1. ... college is in the centre of the town (our, ours).
2. This watch is not ... (my, mine).
3. ... mother is an English teacher (her, hers).
4. That translation is ... (your, yours)
5. We are proud of ... country (our, ours).
6. Thank you for ... help (your, yours).
7. The book on the table is ... (my, mine).
8. I want to help ... friend (my, mine).

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Karimning juda ko'p do'stlari bor.
2. Institutimizning 3 ta binosi bor.
3. Men odatda darsdan keyin dam olaman.
4. Uning bugun bo'sh vaqti yo'q.
5. Biz har doim institut oshxonasida tushlik qilamiz.
6. Siz kechki ovqatni oilangiz bilan birga yeysizmi?
7. Men kechqurunlari qahva ichmayman.
8. Ular, odatda, ovqatdan keyin choy ichadilar.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek paying attention to the possessive pronouns.

1. This is your book and that is mine. 2. These are his pens and those are hers. 3. This is my hat and that is yours. 4. This is our classroom and that is yours. 5. These are my pencils and those are hers. 6. These are my students and those are his.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har doim oilam bilan nonushta qilaman. 2. Qachon men kasal bo'lsam, mening isitmam chiqadi. 3. Uning boshi qattiq og'riyapti. 4. Biz matematika va ingliz tilini yaxshi bilamiz. 5. Bizning kollejimizning ikkita binosi bor. 6. Uning akasi yozda dengiz bo'yida dam oladi. 7. Mening tishim og'riyapti. 8. U, odatda, do'stlari bilan kollej oshxonasida tushlik qiladi.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Uning katta akasida yengil mashina bor. 2. Mening jiyanim yozda Toshkentda dam oladi. 3. Biz kollej oshxonasida tushlik qilamiz. 4. Ularning buvi va bobosida katta hovli bor. 5. Bizning shahrimiz uzoq tarixga ega. 6. Mening singlimning har kuni ikki yoki uchta darsi bor. 7. U isitmalayapti. 8. Mening onam hech qachon kechki ovqatni yemaydi.

Exercise 12. Speak about your family using the text «My family».

Exercise 13. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 14. Find out words for reading rules of English vowels and try to read them correctly.

Exercise 15. Retell the text «My family».

LESSON 4 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) **Mute (e)** (talaffuz qilinmaydigan ye)
b) Undosh harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari.
Grammar: a) Sifat darajalari)
b) **as...as, not so... as** iboralarining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi.
Text: MY NATIVE TOWN
Dialogue.

MUTE (E) TALAFFUZ QILINMAYDIGAN (YE)

e unli harfi ikki yoki undan ortiq bo'g'inli so'zlarning oxirida kelsa, talaffuz qilinmaydi.

name, came, game, people, table, bottle.

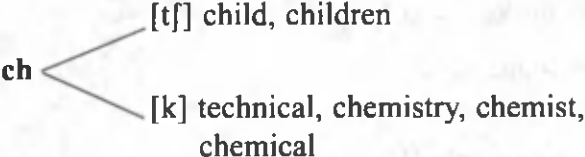
UNDOSH HARF BIRIKMALARINING O'QILISHI

sh harf birikmasi [ʃ] tovushini ifodalaydi.


Masalan: ship, shop, sheep.

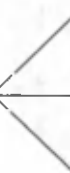
ch [tʃ] va [k] tovushlarini ifodalaydi.

Masalan:

ch 
[tʃ] child, children
[k] technical, chemistry, chemist,
chemical

th harf birikmasi [θ] va [e] tovushlarini ifodalaydi.

th [θ] 
 ot tarkibida kelsa: mouth, north, thing
 sifat tarkibida kelsa: thin
 son tarkibida kelsa: fifth, three
 fe'l tarkibida kelsa: thank, think
 so'z boshida va oxirida kelsa: thesis,
 bath, youth, truth

th [ð] 
 olmoshlar tarkibida kelsa: this, that,
 they, those
 ikki unli o'rtasida kelsa: mother, father,
 brother
 bog'lovchilar tarkibida kelsa: than, that

tch [t] deb o'qiladi.

watch, match, catch.


ck harf birikmasi [k] deb o'qiladi.

clock, cock.

ph harf birikmasi [f] deb o'qiladi.

photo, physical, phylosophy, phone.

wh harf birikmasi **o** harfi oldidan [h] deb, qolgan holatlarda [w] deb o'qiladi.

wh 
 [h] who, whom, whose
 [w] what, when, where, which

gh harf birikmasi ko'p hollarda o'qilmaydi,

i+gh – high, sigh,

i+ght – night, right, fight

Ba'zi bir hollarda [f] tovushini beradi.

enough, laugh, rough

wr harf birikmasi [r] deb o'qiladi.

write, wrote, wrist, wry.

kn harf birikmasi [n] deb o'qiladi.

know, knee, knew.

SIFAT DARAJALARI (DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES)

as...as, not so...as iboralarining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi

Predmetdagi bir xil belgini miqdoriga ko'ra nisbatlab yoki ish harakatdagi holatni o'zaro bir-biridan farqlash hodisasi sifat va ravish darajalari deyiladi.

Ingliz tilida ham sifat o'zbek tilidagidek quyidagi uch darajaga ega.

- 1) oddiy daraja – positive degree
- 2) qiyosiy daraja – comparative degree
- 3) orttirma daraja – superlative degree

Bir bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga **-er** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilidagi **-roq** qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi.

short – shorter = qisqa – qisqaroq

late – later = kech – kechroq

Bir bo'g'inli sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatga **-est** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

Bu qo'shimcha o'zbek tilida sifat oldida keladigan *eng, juda* so'zlariga mos keladi.

short – shorter – the shortest
qisqa – qisqaroq – eng qisqa
late – later – the latest
kech – kechroq – eng kech

Ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat oldiga **more** so'zini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

important – more important
muhim – muhimroq
interesting – more interesting
qiziqarli – qiziqarliroq

Ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlarning orttirma darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifat oldiga **the most** so'zini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

important – more important – the most important
muhim – muhimroq – eng muhim
interesting – more interesting – the most interesting
qiziqarli – qiziqarliroq – eng qiziq

Ba'zi bir sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajalari boshqa negizlardan yasaladi.

good – better – the best
yaxshi – yaxshiroq – eng yaxshi
bad – worse – the worst
yomon – yomonroq – eng yomon
many (much) – more – the most
ko'p – ko'proq – eng ko'p

Teng predmetlarni chog'ishtirishda sifatning oddiy darajasi **as....as** iborasidan foydalaniladi.

O'zbek tilida «xuddi shunday» deb beriladi.

Karim is as clever as his brother.

Birlik

- I. I have as many books as you have.
- II. You have as many books as I have.
- III. He has as many books as you have.
She has as many books as you have.

Ko'plik

- I. We have as many books as you have.
- II. You have as many books as they have.
- III. They have as many books as you have.

Sifat yoki son jihatdan teng bo'lmagan predmetlarni chog'ishtirishda **not soas** iborasidan foydalaniladi.

O'zbek tilida «shunday emas» deb beriladi.

Birlik

- I. I have not so many books as you have.
- II. You have not so many books as I have.
- III. He has not so many books as you have.
She has not so many books as you have.

Ko'plik

- I. We have not so many books as you have.
- II. You have not so many books as they have.
- III. They have not so many books as you have.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My native town».

be born – tug'ilmoq
native town – ona shahar
ancient – qadimiy
beautiful – chiroyli
part – qism

building – bino
modern shops – zamonaviy do‘konlar
hospital – kasalxona
situated – joylashtirilgan
factory – fabrika
in the open air – ochiq havoda
famous monument – mashhur yodgorlik
all over the world – dunyo bo‘ylab
mausoleum – maqbara

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY NATIVE TOWN

I was born in Bukhara, it is my native town. It is an ancient and a very beautiful town. There are 2 parts in our town: the new part and the old one. In the new part there are many new buildings and modern shops. Most of schools and hospitals are situated in the new part. Here are also situated the University, Technological and Medical Institutes, plants, factories, colleges and many others.

The old part of our town is the museum in the open air. All ancient monuments are situated here. Such famous monument as Minaret Kalyan is known all over the world. A lot of tourists come to our town to see our famous Ulegbek’s madressah, Nadirdivanbigi madressah, Mokhi-Khosa, Ismail Samani mausoleum and others. I like my town very much.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

Be born, native town, ancient, parts, modern shops, most of, be situated, Technological and Medical Institutes,

museum in the open air, ancient monument, famous, medrese.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My native town».

1. Where were you born? 2. What kind of town is your native town? 3. How many parts are there in your native town? 4. What are there in the old part of your native town? 5. What are there in the new part of your town? 6. Do you like your native town?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Two old friends met in the street.

John: Oh, Roger! We haven't met for ages!

Roger: Hello, John! How are you?

John: Hello, fine. We must keep this matter.

Roger: OK. Let's go to the restaurant.

John: A good idea. Let's go.

Two old friends are sitting at table in the restaurant to keep their meeting.

Roger: What would you like to have, John?

John: I'd like to have fried chicken, salad and dessert.

Roger: I prefer fish to fried chicken.

John: Would you like any drinks, Roger?

Roger: Yes, I like to have apple juice.

John: But I like pine-apple juice.

Two old friends have kept their meeting and parted saying Good bye to each other.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Physician, writer, wrong, wry, knock, wrap, catch, tooth, threat, then, myth, mouth, brother, church, chemistry, chess, check, charity, watch, clock, fish, show, chamber, daughter, high, fight, night, where, which, whole, whose, other.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. He is ... student in his group (good, better, the best).
2. That book is not so ... as that one (interesting, more interesting, the most interesting).
3. She is as ... as her sister (tall, taller, the tallest).
4. The Thames is ... than the Seven (long, longer, the longest).
5. Baykal is ... lake in the world (deep, deeper, the deepest).
6. He is as ... as his friend (clever, cleverer, the cleverest).
7. This is ... girl I have ever seen (beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful).
8. She is a ... teacher (good, better, the best).

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Niagara Janubiy Amerikadagi eng baland sharshara.
2. Mana bu xona ana u xonadek yorug' emas.
3. Ana u kitob mana bunisiga qaraganda zerikarliroq.
4. Mana bu uy ana u uydek katta.
5. U guruhning eng a'lochi talabasi.
6. Baykal dunyodagi eng chuqur ko'l.
7. Amudaryo Temza daryosiga qaraganda uzunroq.
8. U zavoddagi eng tajribali muhandis.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Mening ona shahrim men uchun dunyodagi eng chiroyli shaharlardan biridir.
2. Shaharning yangi qismi

eski qismiga qaraganda kattaroqdir. 3. Somoniylar maqbarasi Ulug‘bek madrasasiga qaraganda qadimiyroqdir. 4. Buxoro dunyodagi qadimiy shaharlardan biridir. 5. Bu shahardagi eng yaxshi kasalxonadir. 6. U a‘lochi talabadir. 7. Kitobning bu qismi u qismiga qaraganda qiziqarliroqdir. 8. Men ona shahrimni juda yaxshi ko‘raman.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. Is Bukhara as large as Samarkand? – No, Samarkand is larger. 2. This suit case is better than the other two. 3. Turkmenistan is not so sunny as Uzbekistan. 4. This is the most comfortable flat in this block of flats. 5. She is the best student in the group. 6. Africa is the hottest continent in the world. 7. This film is more interesting than the film I saw last week. 8. This writer is popular for his good works.

Exercise 11. Speak about your native town using the text «My native town».

Exercise 12. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 13. Find out words for reading rules of English vowels and try to read them correctly.

Exercise 14. Retell the text «My family».

LESSON 5 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) Unli harf birikmalarining o'qilish qoidalari.

Grammar: a) O'rin-joy old kelishiklari.


b) **There is/are; here it is ...** oborotlari.


Text: a) MY FLAT

b) THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF
UZBEKISTAN

Dialogue.

oo, ee, ea, ai, ay, oi, oy, oa, ou – UNLI HARF BIRIKMALARINING O'QILISH QOIDALARI

oo  k harfidan oldin kelsa, [u] deb o'qiladi, qolgan holatlarda [u:] deb o'qiladi, qoidadan tashqari [ʌ] deb o'qiladi.

oo  [u] cook, look, took, book
[u:] zoo, moon, too, school, soon
[ʌ] blood

ee harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: meet, feet, week, needle

ea harf birikmasi [i:] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: weak, tea, read, seat

ea harf birikmasi **th,t,d** dan oldin kelsa, [e] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: death, threat, dead

ai harf birikmasi [ei] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: rain, gain, pain, main

ay harf birikmasi urg'uli bo'g'inda [ei] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: day, may, way
ay harf birikmasi urg'usiz bo'g'inda [i] deb o'qiladi.
Masalan: Monday, birthday
oi harf birikmasi [ɔɪ] deb o'qiladi.
Masalan: oil, boil, join, coin
oy harf birikmasi [ɔɪ] deb o'qiladi.
Masalan: boy, toy, enjoy
oa harf birikmasi [ou] deb o'qiladi.
Masalan: coat, goat, boat, road
ou harf birikmasi [au] deb o'qiladi.
Masalan: out, count, round, about.

O'RIN-JOY OLD KELISHIQLARI (PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE)

on predlogi shaxs yoki predmetning biror narsaning ustidaligini ifodalaydi.

on the ground – yerda, yerning ustida

in predlogi shaxs yoki predmetning biror narsaning ichidaligini ko'rsatadi.

in the bag – sumkada, sumkaning ichida

at – yonida

at the blackboard – doska yonida

in front of – oldida

in front of the Institute – institut oldida

across – orqali

across the bridge – ko'prik orqali

under – tagida

under the table – stol tagida

near – yaqinida

near the market – bozor yaqinida

between – o‘rtasida (2 ta predmet yoki shaxs o‘rtasida)

between the 2 windows – 2 ta deraza o‘rtasida

among – orasida (2 tadan ortiq predmet yoki shaxs orasida)

among the people – odamlar orasida

next to – bilan yonma-yon

next to me – men bilan yonma-yon

opposite – qarshisida

opposite the shop – magazin qarshisida

above – yuqorisida

above the sea – dengiz yuqorisida

behind – orqasida

behind the door – eshik orqasida.

THERE IS/ARE IBORASI

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

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

There is 1 book on the table.

– Stol ustida bitta kitob bor.

There are 10 students in the classroom.

– Sinfxonada 10 nafar talaba bor.

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

Is there 1 book on the table?

– Yes, there is.

– No, there is not.

Are there 10 students in the classroom?

– Yes, there are.

– No, there are not.

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

There is not 1 book on the table.

There are not 10 students in the classroom.

HERE IT IS... OBOROTI

here it is... oboroti «**mana, marhamat**» degan ma’nolarni anglatadi.

here it is ... oboroti biror narsani berishni yoki biror narsaning qayerda ekanligi so‘ralganda, ularga javob berishda ishlatiladi.

– Would you give me that book?

– Here it is. (marhamat)

– Where is my pen?

– Here it is. (mana)

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «My flat».

big houses – katta uylar

parents – ota-ona

a flat – kvartira

in the centre of – markazida

comfortable – qulay

a kitchen – oshxona

a bathroom – vannaxona
a sitting-room – mehmonxona
a dining-room – ovqatlanish xonasi
a bedroom – yotoqxona
a study – darsxona
pictures – rasmlar
wall – devor
carpet – gilam
floor – pol
sofa – divan
bookshelves – kitob javonlari
closet – kiyim ilgich
mirror – oyna

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: MY FLAT

There are many big houses in Bukhara. Our flat is in one of these houses. It is in the centre of Bukhara. Our flat is big and comfortable. There are 4 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The rooms are: a sitting-room, a dining-room, a bedroom and a study. In the sitting-room there is a TV set, some pictures on the walls, carpets on the floor and a sofa. There are a table, 6 chairs and a sofa in the dining-room. There are bookshelves in the room too. There is a closet on the wall. There are 2 beds, a little table and a mirror in the bedroom. The fourth room is mine. My study is a small room. There are some shelves in the study. There are many books on the shelves.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the following words and expressions.

Big houses, parents, flat, comfortable, kitchen, bathroom, sitting-room, dining-room, bookshelf, pictures

on the walls, carpets on the floor, closet, a little table, mirror.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «My flat».

1. What kind of houses are there in Bukhara? 2. Where is your flat? 3. How many rooms are there in your flat?

4. What kind of rooms are they? 5. What are there in the sitting-room? 6. What are there in the dining-room?

7. What are there in the bedroom? 8. What are there in your study?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «The geographical position of Uzbekistan».

Central Asia – Markaziy Osiyo

between – o‘rtasida

river – daryo

region – viloyat

flat land – tekislik

mountain – tog‘

desert – cho‘l

cover – qoplamoq

square kilometre – kvadrat km

border on – chegaralanmoq

climate – iqlim

cotton growing – paxta o‘stirish

important producer – ko‘zga ko‘ringan ishlab
chiqaruvchi

silk – ipak

cotton – paxta

look at – qaramoq

map – xarita

coal – ko‘mir
oil – neft
natural gas – tabiiy gaz
resource – manba
deposit – qatlam
marble – marmar
non-ferrous – rangli
include – o‘z ichiga olmoq
gold – oltin

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: THE GEOGRAPHICAL
 POSITION OF UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the four Republics of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is situated between the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, the great Asia rivers. It is the region of flat lands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the Republic covers 447,4 thousand square kilometres and is larger than Great Britain or Italy. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghisia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia. In the south Uzbekistan borders on Afghanistan. There are 12 regions and one Autonomous Republic in Uzbekistan.

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

Exercise 7. Make up sentences using the following words and expressions.

Border on, climate, cotton growing, important producer, silk, cotton, look at, map, coal, oil, natural gas, resource, deposit, marble, non-ferrous, include, gold.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The geographical position of Uzbekistan».

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated? 2. What kind of region is it? 3. How many square kilometres is the territory of the Republic. 4. What Republics does Uzbekistan border on? 5. How many regions are there in Uzbekistan? 6. What is the role of the climate in cotton growing? 7. What kind of resources and deposits can we see at the map of Uzbekistan?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Secretary: I am sorry, may I come in?

Boss: Come in, please.

Secretary: Excuse me for my interruption you.

Boss: Never mind. What would you like?

Secretary: Can you allow me to go home early today?
Of course, I'm awfully sorry.

Boss: No trouble at all. You may go.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Team, tea, deer, dear, read, near, cheese, trouble, group, chair, fair, clear, foot, tooth, teeth, bread, threat, boil, soil, main, rain, mean, clay, today, train, great, grey, may, country, play, tree, free, street, book, East, please, seasons, week, speak.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with the proper prepositions.

1. There are many museums ... Tashkent. 2. The students are listening to a lecture ... the lecture hall. 3. My friends house is ... the market. 4. Uzbekistan is situated ... the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya. 5. ... the south Uzbekistan borders ... Afghanistan. 6. There are many pictures ... the walls. 7. The blackboard is ... the wall. 8. There are many flowers ... the window shelves.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. London Temza daryosi bo'yida joylashgan. 2. Bizning shahrimizda bitta universitet bor. 3. Kitob javonida bir nechta kitoblar bor. 4. Avtobusda ko'p odamlar bor. 5. Stol ustida bitta qalam va bitta ruchka bor. 6. Ko'chada bir nechta mashinalar bor. 7. Pochta yonida bitta avtobus bor. 8. Xat pochta qutisi ichida.

Exercise 13. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

The greatest rivers, flat lands, mountains, deserts, border on, 12 regions, continental, a great number of sunny days, good for cotton growing, cotton and silk, coal, oil and natural gas resources, deposits of marble.

Exercise 14. Speak about your flat using the text «My flat» and speak about the geographical position of your native town using the text «The geographical position of Uzbekistan».

Exercise 15. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 16. Retell the texts «My flat» and «The geographical position of Uzbekistan».

LESSON 6 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) **a** va **o** unli harflarining har xil holatlarda o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) Otlarning ko'plik soni.

b) Otlarda egalik kelishigi.

c) The Present Indefinite Tense.

Umumiy so'roq gapda so'z tartibi va uning ohangi.

Text: a) INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN.

b) THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN.

Dialogue.

o harfining **m,n,th,v** harflari oldidan o'qilishi

o [ʌ]	n	son, money
	m	some, someone,
	v	love, above
	th	mother, brother

a harfining **ss, st, sk, sp, th, ft** harf birikmalari oldidan o'qilishi

a [a:]	ss	grass, class, glass
	st	fast, past, last
	sk	mask, ask, task
	th	path, bath
	ft	craft, after

OTLARNING KO'PLIK SONI (THE PLURAL FORMS OF THE NOUNS)

Birlik sondagi otga **-s (-es)** qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali otlarning ko'plik shakli yasaladi.

sh, s, ss, tch, x kabi undosh harf va harf birikmalaridan tashqari boshqa undosh hamda unli xarflar

-s qo'shimchasi undosh, unli yoki o'qilmaydigan «e» bilan tugagan otlar oxiriga qo'shiladi.

a pen – pens , a map – maps, a tie – ties,
a sofa – sofas, a toy- toys. a book-books

s, x, ss, sh, ch, tch kabi harf va harf birikmalaridan keyin -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi.

a dress-dresses, a box-boxes, a dish-dishes,
a bench – benches, a match – matches.

-es qo'shimchasi undosh + y va f, fe bilan tugagan otlarga qo'shilganda y harfi i harfiga, f harfi v ga aylanadi.

lady – ladies, knife – knives.

Ingliz tilida ayrim otlarning ko'plik shakli yuqoridagi qoidadan mustasnodir. Bu turdagi otlar o'zagidagi unli o'zgarishi bilan yoki ayrim qo'shimchalar qo'shilishi bilan ko'plikka aylanadi:

man (erkak) – men (erkaklar)
woman (ayol) – women (ayollar)
tooth (tish) – teeth (tishlar)
foot (oyoq) – feet (oyoqlar)
ox (ho'kiz) – oxen (ho'kizlar)

OTLARDA EGALIK (QARATQICH) KELISHIGI (s', 's, of predlogi)

Egalik kelishigidagi otlar biror narsaga ega ekanlikni yoki munosabatdalikni anglatadi.

Egalik kelishigi 's (apostrofi s') suffiksi yordamida yasaladi.

Naufal's bag – Naufalning sumkasi.

My brother's son – akamning o'g'li.

Ko'plik sondagi ot egalik kelishigida kelsa, unda otning ko'plik qo'shimchasi -s (-es) dan so'ng faqat (') apostrof qo'yiladi.

student's book – talabanning kitobi.

students' book – talabalarning kitobi.

of old ko'makchi ot oldida ishlatilib, o'zbek tiliga qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchasi orqali tarjima qilinadi. Bu old ko'makchi 's funksiyasiga mos keladi. of otdan oldin, 's esa otdan keyin qo'yiladi.

A map of Uzbekistan – Uzbekistan's map.

A book of Karim – Karim's book.

HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMON (PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE)

Hozirgi noaniq zamonning darak shakli I shaxsda **to** yuklamasisiz kelgan fe'l, III shaxsda esa fe'l o'zagiga -s yoki -es qo'shimchasini qo'shish orqali yasaladi.

I work at a plant.

Karim works at the oil refinery.

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

Do you work at a plant? – Yes, I do.

– No, I don't.

Does Karim work at the office? – Yes, he does.

– No, he doesn't.

Eslatma: **to be** va modal fe'llar bu qoidadan mustasno.

Hozirgi noaniq zamondagi gaplarning bo'lishsiz shakli asosiy fe'ldan oldinga **do not** yoki **does not** yordamchi fe'lini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I don't work at a plant.

Karim doesn't work at the office.

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAP (GENERAL QUESTION)

Ha yoki **yo'q** degan qisqa javobni talab qiladigan so'roq gaplarga *umumiy so'roq gap* deyiladi.

Umumiy so'roq gap har doim yordamchi yoki modal fe'l bilan boshlanadi. Umumiy so'roq gaplarda ko'tariluvchi ohang ishlatiladi.

Do you study at the Institute? – Yes, I do.

Is Karima at the Institute? – No, she is not.

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPDA SO'Z TARTIBI (WORD ORDER IN THE GENERAL QUESTION)

Yordamchi fe'l+ega+asosiy
fe'l+aniqlovchi+to'ldiruvchi+hol

Do you read English texts every day?

– Yes, I do.

– No, I do not.

UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAPNING OHANGI

Umumiy so'roq gapda ohang ko'tariluvchan bo'ladi.

Is Uzbekistan an Independent Republic?

– Yes, it is.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Independent Uzbekistan».

Great holiday – buyuk bayram
Independence day – mustaqillik kuni
widely – keng
celebrate – nishonlamoq
anniversary – yilligi (yubiley)
declare – e’lon qilmoq
independent state – mustaqil davlat
changes – o’zgarishlar
undergo – sodir bo’lmoq
foreign politics – tashqi siyosat
home politics – ichki siyosat
Constitution – konstitutsiya
anthem – madhiya, gimn
flag – bayroq
emblem – gerb
United Nations Organization – Birlashgan Millatlar
Tashkiloti
major principles – asosiy prinsip
developed countries – rivojlangan mamlakatlar
admit – tan olmoq
maintain – qo’llab-quvvatlamoq
economic and – iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalar
cultural relations
joint-ventures – qo’shma korxonalar
embassy – elchixona

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

The Great holiday of our people is the Independence day. This holiday is widely celebrated on the 1st of

September every year. As we know the Independence of Uzbekistan was declared on August 31, 1991. After Uzbekistan had become an independent state many changes underwent in its foreign and home politics.

Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, anthem, flag and emblem.

Uzbekistan became the member of the United Nations Organization on March 2, 1992.

Uzbekistan has its own major principles of foreign and home politics.

More than 130 developed countries of the world admitted Uzbekistan as an Independent state.

Uzbekistan maintains economic and cultural relations with the USA, Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Turkey and many others. From year to year the number of joint-ventures, new plants, factories, embassies is increasing in our Republic.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

The Great holiday, independence day, celebrate, every year, anniversary of independence, know, to be declared, become, an independent state, many changes, foreign and home politics, own, member, major principles, developed countries, maintain, relations, joint-ventures.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Independent Uzbekistan».

1. When is the Independence day celebrated?
2. When was the Independence of Uzbekistan declared?
3. Has Uzbekistan its own Constitution, anthem, flag and emblem?
4. When did Uzbekistan become the member of the United Nations Organization?
5. What kind of

principles of foreign and home politics has Uzbekistan?
6. How many developed countries of the world admitted Uzbekistan as an Independent state? 7. What countries does Uzbekistan maintain economic and cultural relations with? 8. What is increasing from year to year in our Republic?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «The History of Uzbekistan».

former – sobiq

declare – e'lon qilmoq

still – ... gacha

exist – mavjud bo'lmoq

institute – ta'sis etmoq

post – lavozim

session – sessiya

Supreme Soviet – Oliy Kengash

elect – saylamoq

head of the state – davlat boshlig'i

brave – jasur

decisive – hal qiluvchi

step – qadam

struggle – kurash

on the basis – asosida

universal – umumiy

equal – teng

direct – to'g'ridan to'g'ri

suffrage – saylash huquqi

secrete ballot – yashirin ovoz berish

election – saylov

national-wide – umumxalq

presidential election – prezidentlikka saylov

conduct – o'tkazmoq

receive – olmoq, qabul qilmoq
absolute – mutlaq
majority of votes – ko‘pchilik ovoz
in accordance with – ... ga binoan
decree – qaror
prolong – uzaytirmoq
term of office – vakolat muddati
adopt – qabul qilmoq
confirm – tasdiqlamoq
order – orden
title – unvon
currency – pul birligi
put into circulation – muomalaga kiritmoq
Armed Forces – Qurolli Kuchlar
Criminal Police – Jinoiy Politsiya

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text: THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

The former Uzbekistan was founded in 1924. It has been one of the fifteen Republics of the former USSR for 67 years, that's till 1991.

On March 24, 1990, Uzbekistan, the first of Republics of the USSR, which was still existing in that time, instituted a post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and on the session of the Supreme Soviet Islam A. Karimov was elected into the head of the state. It has been a brave and decisive step in the struggle for independence.

On August 31, 1991, the independence of Uzbekistan was declared.

On December 29, 1991, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for elections,

national-wide presidential election was conducted. Islam A. Karimov received the absolute majority of votes and was elected into that high post.

On March 26, 1995, in accordance with a decree of Oliy Majlis, national-wide referendum prolonged the term of office of the President Islam A. Karimov till 2000.

On November 18, 1991, the VIII th session of the Supreme Council adopted the Law on State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On July 2, 1992, the session of the Supreme Council confirmed a new State Emblem of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

On December 8, 1992, the session of the Supreme Council, after national-wide discussions, confirmed «The Law on Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

On December 10, 1992, the Law on State Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was passed.

On January 14, 1992, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was organized.

Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

On July 1, 1994, the national currency (soum) was put into circulation.

On October 14, 1994, on the 63-d session of the General Assembly of Interpol, Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Organization of the Criminal Police.

On May 7, 1993, May 5, 1994, August 30, 1995, April 26, 1996, August 29, 1996 orders, medals and titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan were instituted.

On January 6, 2000 Islam A. Karimov was reelected into the head of the state.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Presidential election, session, conduct, Supreme Soviet, receive, elect, absolute, head of the state, majority of votes, brave, in accordance with, decisive, decree, step, currency, secret ballot, put into circulation, Armed Forces, Criminal Police, prolong, struggle, term of office, on the basis, adopt, universal, confirm, equal, order, direct, title, suffrage.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The history of Uzbekistan».

1. When was the former Uzbekistan founded?
2. How long has the former Uzbekistan existed?
3. When was a post of the President of Uzbekistan instituted?
4. Who was elected into the head of the state?
5. When was the independence of Uzbekistan declared?
6. What kind of election was conducted on December 29, 1991?
7. When was the term of office of the President Islam A. Karimov prolonged till 2000?
8. What law was adopted on November 18, 1991?
9. When was a new State Emblem of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan confirmed?
10. What was adopted on December 8, 1992?
11. When was the Law on State Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan passed?
12. What was organized on January 14, 1992?
13. What corporation was Uzbekistan admitted to?
14. When was the national currency (soum) put into circulation?
15. Where was Uzbekistan admitted on October 14, 1994, on the 63rd session of the General Assembly of Interpol?
16. When were orders, medals and titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan instituted?
17. Who was reelected into the head of the state on January 6, 2000?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

A foreign student and a student from Uzbekistan are having a talk about Uzbekistan.

Jane: Barno, let us speak about your country.

Barno: OK. What are you interested in?

Jane: When is the Independence Day of Uzbekistan celebrated?

Barno: It is celebrated on the 1 st of September every year.

Jane: When was the Independence of Uzbekistan declared?

Barno: It was declared on August 31, 1991.

Jane: Has Uzbekistan its own Constitution, anthem, flag and emblem?

Barno: Of course, it has.

Jane: Is Uzbekistan the member of the United Nations Organization?

Barno: Yes, it is. Uzbekistan became the member of the UNO on March 2, 1992.

Jane: What countries does Uzbekistan maintain economic and cultural relations with?

Barno: Uzbekistan maintains economic and cultural relations with the USA, Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Turkey and many others.

Jane: Thank you for your information, Barno.

Barno: You are welcome.

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Some, somebody, front, rasp, other, love, ask, fast, mask, craft, brass, path, glass, some, basket-ball, after, somebody, afternoon, basket, front, govern, government, grass, lasting, peace, pass, someone, sometimes, son, glove, something.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bu sizning qalamingizmi? 2. Yo'q, bu mening qalamim emas. 3. Bu Salimning soati. 4. Singlimning sumkasi oq, meniki esa qora. 5. Menda soat yo'q. 6. Sizning soatingiz qani? 7. O'zbekistonning kelajagi buyuk. 8. Bizning uyimiz shahar markazida joylashgan.

Exercise 12. Translate the following phrases into English.

Dugonamning oyisi, ukamning qalami, xolamning uyi, opamning qizi, fakultetning a'lochi talabasi, institutning faxri, kompyuter xotirasi, O'zbekiston tarixi.

Exercise 13. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

1. His father works at the office. 2. He knows English better than his brother. 3. They have practical lessons every day. 4. We usually speak Uzbek. 5. Our lessons begin at 8.30 a.m. 6. Many students study at our Institute. 7. She always does her lessons in the evening. 8. Mike speaks English very fluently.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men har kuni kollejga boraman. 2. Ular, odatda, tajriba-amaliyotlarini korxonalarda o'tkazishadi.

3. Bizning kollejimizga chet ellik mehmonlar tez-tez kelib turadi. 4. U hech qachon darslarni qoldirmaydi. 5. U sport bilan shug'ullanadi. 6. Tom ingliz tilini yaxshi biladi. 7. Men uni tez-tez valuta almashtirish shoxobchasi oldida ko'raman. 8. U hech qayerda ishlamaydi.

Exercise 15. Speak about your town's history using the text «The history of Uzbekistan».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «Independent Uzbekistan» and «The history of Uzbekistan».

LESSON 7 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) Ba'zi bir undoshlarning o'qilmaslik holatlari.

Grammar: a) **can** modal fe'li.

b) **as** bog'lovchisining ishlatilishi.


Text: a) THE ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE IN THE MARKET ECONOMY.

b) THE USA

Dialogue.

Ayrim undoshlarning o'qilmaslik holatlari

wh harf birikmasidan keyin «o» harfi kelsa, bu harf birikmasi [h] deb o'qiladi. Agar **wh** harf birikmasidan keyin «o» dan boshqa unlilar kelsa, bu harf birikmasi [w] deb o'qiladi.

wh  [h] who, whom, whose
[w] what, when, where, which, why

gh harf birikmasi ko'p hollarda o'qilmaydi, ba'zi bir hollarda [f] tovushini beradi.

i+gh – high, sigh,
i+ght – night, right, fight
enough, laugh, rough

wr harf birikmasi [r] deb o'qiladi.

write, wrote, wrist, wry

kn harf birikmasi [n] deb o'qiladi.

know, knee, knew

ft harf birikmasi [f] deb o'qiladi.

often, soften

mn harf birikmasi [m] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: autumn

st harf birikmasi [s] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: listen

sw harf birikmasi [s] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: answer.

CAN MODAL FE'LINING HOZIRGI NOANIQ ZAMONDA TUSLANISHI

Can modal fe'li jismoniy va aqliy qobiliyatni ifodalaydi va o'zbek tiliga *qila olmoq, bajara olmoq* deb tarjima qilinadi.

I can translate this text myself.

You can translate this text yourself.

He can translate this text himself.

She can translate this text herself.

We can translate this text ourselves.

You can translate this text yourselves.

They can translate this text themselves.

Can modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning so'roq shakli **can** modal fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shaklini egadan oldinga qo'yish orqali yasaladi. *Masalan:*

Can I translate this text myself?

– Yes, I can.

– No, I cannot.

Can you translate this text yourself?

– Yes, I can.

– No, I cannot.

Can he translate this text himself?

– Yes, he can.

– No, he cannot.

Can she translate this text herself?

– Yes, she can.

– No, she cannot.

Can we translate this text ourselves?	– Yes, we can.
	– No, we cannot.
Can you translate this text yourselves?	– Yes, we can.
	– No, we cannot.
Can they translate this text themselves?	– Yes, they can.
	– No, they cannot.

Can modal fe'li ishtirok etgan gaplarning inkor shakli san modal fe'lining hozirgi zamondagi shaklidan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

I cannot translate this text myself.
 You cannot translate this text yourself.
 He cannot translate this text himself.
 She cannot translate this text herself.
 We cannot translate this text ourselves.
 You cannot translate this text yourselves.
 They cannot translate this text themselves.

Can modal fe'li imkoniyatni ham ifodalaydi.

You can see many beautiful pictures on the walls.

AS BOG'LOVCHISINING ISHLATILISHI

As bog'lovchisi ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchi bo'lib, u bosh gap bilan ergash gapni bir-biri bilan bog'laydi. U quyidagi ergash gaplar tarkibida ishlatiladi.

1. Holat ergash gapli qo'shma gap tarkibida:

a) payt: **as** – vaqtda, qachonki

As I was coming here, I met your brother.

b) sabab: **as** – sababli

As I have not read the book, I cannot tell you anything about it.

c) holat holi: **as** – qanday (... dek)
I'll do it **as** you told me.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «The activity of people in the market economy».

market economy – bozor iqtisodiyoti
be based on – ...ga asoslangan
monetary-goods circulation – pul-tovar
munosabatlari

feature – o'ziga xos xususiyat

variety – turli-tumanlik

forms of property – mulkchilik shakllari

conducting the economy – xo'jalik yuritish

freely – erkin

side-by-side – yonma-yon

unlimitedly – chegaralanmagan holda

property owners – mulk egalari

producer – ishlab chiqaruvchi

consumer – iste'molchi

apply – ishlatmoq

relation – aloqa

arrange – o'ratmoq

plan – ko'zlamoq

benefit – manfaat

price – narx-navo

social justice – ijtimoiy adolat

adaptable – moslashuvchan

science – fan

technology – texnika

confusion – tarqoqlik

egoism – xudbinlik

entrepreneurship – tadbirkorlik

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. THE ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE IN
THE MARKET ECONOMY

Market economy is a type of economy which is based on the monetary-goods circulations and is managed on the base of economic laws which are characteristic for them.

The main features of market economy are the following:

1. Economic pluralism. It is a variety of the forms of property and conducting the economy. Here different forms of property are developed freely, side-by-side and unlimitedly.

2. Market economy is a free economy. Here the absolute independence of property owners is understood.

The producer and consumer can apply their goods and money as they know.

3. In the market economy the relations are arranged planning the benefit.

4. Another feature of market economy is a liberalization of prices, that is a free organization of prices.

5. Market economy has typical rules of social justice.

Market economy is an adaptable system. It can answer the changes of condition immediately and accepts the news of the science and technology easily.

As the market is an activity of million producers and consumers confusion and egoism are also characteristic for it.

Realizing the creational and labour possibilities of people, market economy opens the way to the entrepreneurship and business.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

On the base of economic laws, feature, free economy, absolute independence of property owners, plan the benefit, liberalization of prices, typical rules, adaptable system, answer the changes of condition, news of the science, activity of million producers and consumers, creational and labour possibilities of people.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «The activity of people in the market economy» .

1. What type of economy is market economy? 2. What is economic pluralism? 3. What is understood by «a free economy»? 4. What is a libarelization of prices? 5. Why is market economy considered to be an adaptable system? 6. Why are confusion and egoism characteristic for market economy? 7. How does market economy open the way to the entrepreneurship and business?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «The United States of America».

the United States of America	– Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari
to be founded	– tashkil topmoq
struggle for Independence	– Mustaqillik uchun kurash
end	– tugamoq
in favour of the colonists	– kolonistlar foydasiga
steadily increase	– keskin rivojlan
original	– dastlabki
central part	– markaziy qism
continent	– qit‘a
come from	– kelib chiqmoq

spread	– tarqalmoq
through Europe	– Yevropa bo‘ylab
soften	– o‘girmoq
seat of the national government	– milliy hukumat o‘rni

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America were founded on July 4, 1776.

Since 1783, when the struggle for Independence ended in favour of the colonists, the USA has steadily increased its power, and the original thirteen States have now grown to fifty.

The United States lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific to the west, the Dominion of Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south.

The name America comes from «amalric» or «emmerich», an old – German word spread through Europe by the Goths, and softened in Latin to «Americus» and in Italian to «Amerigo».

The USA covers an area of 3,022,387 square miles, and is divided into fifty states and the District of Columbia, the seat of the national government.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Central part, to be founded, continent, struggle for Independence, come from, spread, through Europe, soften, over, United States of America, seat of the national government, end, in favour of the colonists, steadily increase.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «The United States of America».

1. When was the United States of America founded?
2. Where are the United States situated?
3. What is the origin of the name America?
4. What is the territory of the USA?
5. What is the USA divided into?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

On the first day of his stay in Tashkent Bill went out and decided to go to the National Bank.

Bill: Excuse me, can I have you for a minute?

Passer-by: Of course, what can I do for you?

Bill: Could you tell me the way to the National Bank?

Passer-by: First go straight ahead for about 500 metres, then turn to the right... .

Bill: Excuse me, can I go there by bus or trolley-bus?

Passer-by: Yes, you can. Take bus N 6 and get off after two stops. Then walk a little and in three minutes you will be there.

Bill: Thanks a lot for your help.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. I can't speak English.
2. Can she take your book? — Yes, she can.
3. Karim can't translate this text.
4. He can repair his tape-recorder himself.
5. We can do this work in time.
6. Can I take your pen? — Yes, you can.
7. Lola can help her mother.
8. It can rain today.

Exercise 11. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Know, knowledge, soften, wrap, wrong, wry, wrack (halokatga yuz tutish), knock, knot (tugun), knoll (tepalik), knout (qamchi), fight, frighten, eight, night, knig (qirol), white, whine (irillamoq), whole, column, answerable.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U ingliz tilida ravon gapira oladi. 2. Siz u yerda ko'rkam binolar va so'lim bog'larni ko'rishingiz mumkin. 3. Siz qaysi tillarda gapira olasiz? 4. Men gitara chalolmayman. 5. Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi? – Ha. 6. Mening o'rtog'im uch tilda gapira oladi. 7. Ular bu matnni lug'atsiz tarjima qila olmaydilar. 8. Men har qanday ishni o'zim bajara olaman.

Exercise 13. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

Found, struggle for Independence, in favour of, steadily, increase, power, grow, lie, central part of, continent, to the south, come from, old, spread through, cover, square miles, is divided into, the District of Columbia, the seat of the national government.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek paying attention to the meaning of the conjunction «as».

1. As I didn't know about market economy, I could not answer the questions. 2. You may do it as you like. 3. As I was reading the book, I made notes. 4. As he knows English well, he passed the tests easily. 5. Act as you want. 6. As she was answering the questions, the teacher interrupted her. 7. As my friend did not ask me, I did not help him. 8. As the professor was reading a lecture, the students took notes.

Exercise 15. Speak about your country using the text «The United States of America» and give your opinion about the text «The activity of people in the market economy».

Exercise 16. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 17. Retell the texts «The United States of America» and «The activity of people in the market economy».

LESSON 8 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) **wa-, war-, wor-** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) **Who (whom)** ishtirokidagi murakkab gaplar.

Text: a) GREAT BRITAIN.

b) TYPES OF EXPENSES IN THE MARKET
ECONOMY.

Dialogue.

wa-, war-, wor- – harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

wa harf birikmasi [o] deb o'qiladi: water, want, was, watch

war harf birikmasi [wo] deb o'qiladi: war, warm, ward, warn

wor harf birikmasi [we] deb o'qiladi: word, work, worth, worse.

Who (whom) ishtirokidagi murakkab gaplar

who (whom) olmoshlari murakkab gaplarda bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradi. Bunday hollarda ular **qaysiki, kim, kimni** ma'nolarini anglatadi. **who (whom)** bog'lovchilari quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

Ega: I know the man who wrote this article.

To'ldiruvchi: I don't know whom he sent there.

Kesimning bir qismi: The question is who will go there.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Great Britain».

British Kingdom – Britaniya Qirolligi
large historical areas – katta tarixiy maydonlar
England – Angliya
Scotland – Shotlandiya
Wales – Uels
Northern Ireland – Shimoliy Irlandiya
a number of – ko‘p sonli
island – orol
Briton – britaniyalik (millat)
native inhabitant – tub aholisi
anthem – madhiya
God Save the Queen/King – O‘zing Qirolichani/
Qirolni asra
currency – pul birligi
pound – funt
regions – regionlar
chief regional administ- – bosh mintaqaviy
rative units ma‘muriy birliklar
call – chaqirish (telefonda chaqirish)
district – tuman
official language – davlat tili
predominant language – ko‘p ishlatiladigan til
part – qism

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. GREAT BRITAIN

The British Kingdom includes 4 large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands.

Briton is a native inhabitant of Great Britain.

Flag. Known as the Union Jack.

Anthem. «God Save the Queen / King» is the British National Anthem.

Currency. Pound.

Regions. The chief regional administrative units are called countries in England and Wales, regions in Scotland, and districts in Northern Ireland.

Languages. English is the official and predominant language. Gaelic is spoken in parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland and so on.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Large historical areas, a number of, island, native inhabitant, anthem, currency, pound, regions, chief regional administrative units, call, district, official language, predominant language, part.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Great Britain».

1. What kind of historical areas does the British Kingdom include? 2. What is a native inhabitant of Great Britain? 3. What is the flag and anthem of Great Britain? 4. What is the currency of Great Britain? 5. What regions does British Kingdom consist of? 6. What languages are spoken in Great Britain?

Exercise 5. Learn the new words of the text «Types of expenses in the market economy».

firm – firma

buy – sotib olmoq

resource – resurs

use – foydalanmoq

paid services – pulli xizmatlar
to run activity – faoliyat yuritmoq
employ – ishlatmoq
formerly bought resources – oldin sotib olingan
resurslar

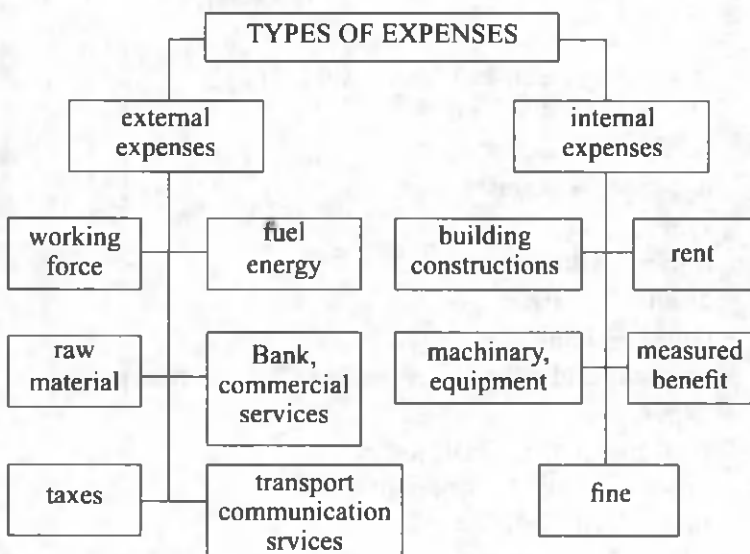
building – bino
machinery – mashina, mexanizm
machine-tool – dastgoh
equipment – asbob-uskuna
expense – xarajat
rent – ijara haqi
fine – ustama
credit – qarz
bank – bank
external and internal – tashqi va ichki xarajatlar
expenses
working-force – ish kuchi
raw materials – xomashyo
fuel – yonilg'i
energy – energiya
payment – to'lov
transport – transport
communication – aloqa

Exercise 6. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. TYPES OF EXPENSES IN
THE MARKET ECONOMY

A firm buys resources and uses paid services to run its activity. Firm also employs such formerly bought resources as buildings, machinery, machine-tool, equipments, expenses had been done for these resources before too. Besides that, firm pays rent and fine for credits gotten from banks. According to this, expenses are divided into external and internal expenses.

Buying working-force, raw materials, fuel, energy, payment for transport, communication and other services, as well as, taxes belong to external expenses. Buildings, equipments, rent and others are internal expenses.



Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Raw materials, equipment, fuel, energy, rent, payment, fine, transport, credit, communication, bank, as well as, external and internal taxes, expenses, working-force.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions according to the text «Types of expenses in the market economy».

1. Why does a firm buy resources and use paid services?
2. What do firms also employ?
3. How are expenses divided?
4. What belongs to external expenses?
5. What belongs to internal expenses?

Exercise 9. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

A student is answering to his ticket at the examination. The question of the ticket is about Great Britain.

Teacher: What is your question?

Student: About Great Britain.

Teacher: Well, what do you know about Great Britain?

Student: The British Kingdom includes 4 large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands.

Teacher: What is a native inhabitant of Great Britain?

Student: Briton is.

Teacher: What do you know about flag, anthem and currency of Great Britain?

Student: Flag. Known as the Union Jack. Anthem. «God Save the Queen/King» is the British National Anthem. Currency. Pound.

Teacher: All right, you are free.

Student: Good bye!

Exercise 10. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Wardrobe, wan, ward, was, warn, walk, wallet, wall, wall-newspaper, world, worm, wallpaper, worth, war, wort (yeyiladigan o't), worship (sig'inish), warmly, wash, washing-machine, Washington, wasp, watch, watch-maker, watchman, water-colours, waterfall, watering-can, water-melon, waterproof, water-way.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with «who» or «whom».

1. Roger is a man ... I know very well. 2. Roger is a man ... knows me very well. 3. She did not know ... she had given her book. 4. I did not see ... had brought the letter. 5. It is not known ... he invited to the party. 6. The problem is ... will show him the road. 7. I don't know ... he loves. 8. I don't know ... loves him.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men bu matnni kim tarjima qilganligini bilmayman. 2. U bo'lib o'tgan voqeani kimga gapirib berishni bilmasdi. 3. Biz ulardan kimni kutayotganliklarini so'radik. 4. Rodjer bu savolga javob topa oladigan biror kishini ham uchratmadi. 5. Janob Smit kim haqida o'ylayotganligini ular bilishmas edi. 6. U guruhda ingliz tilini eng yaxshi biladigan talaba. 7. Firma boshlig'i ertaga Toshkentga kim tashrif buyurishini bilmaydi. 8. U o'zining eng yaxshi ko'rgan kishisini uchratdi.

Exercise 13. Speak about your native town using the text «Great Britain» and give your own opinion about types of expenses in the market economy.

Exercise 14. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 15. Retell the texts «Great Britain» and «Types of expenses in the market economy».

LESSON 9 (8 hours)

Phonetics: a) **tt, ll, ss** – harf birikmalarining o‘qilish qoidalari.

Grammar: a) **it is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti.**

Text: ABOUT BUSINESS.

Dialogue.

tt, ll, ss – harf birikmalarining o‘qilishi

tt harf birikmasi [t] deb o‘qiladi.

Masalan: battle (to‘polon), kettle, little

ll harf birikmasi [l] deb o‘qiladi.

Masalan: tall, hall, call

ss harf birikmasi [s] deb o‘qiladi.

Masalan: glossary, class

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti.

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti biror ish harakatning sifatini ajratib ko‘rsatish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Bu oborotdan keyin har doim infinitiv ishlatiladi.

It is difficult to translate this text for me.

It is important to discuss this problem.

It is necessary to be in time for the lessons.

It is easy (difficult, ...) to oboroti ishlatilgan gaplarning so‘roq shakli **is** ni egadan oldinga qo‘yish orqali yasaladi. Bunday gaplar shaxsi topilmas gaplar bo‘lganligi sababli ingliz tilida ularning egasi **it** hisoblanadi.

Is it difficult to translate this text for me?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

Is it important to discuss this problem?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

Is it necessary to be in time for the lessons?

– Yes, it is.

– No, it is not.

Bo'lishsiz shakli esa **is** dan keyin **not** inkor yuklamasini qo'yish orqali yasaladi.

It is not difficult to translate this text for me.

It is not important to discuss this problem.

It is not necessary to finish this work today.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «About business».

business – biznes

mean – anglatmoq

economic activity – xo'jalik faoliyati

bring profit – foyda keltirmoq

function – faoliyat ko'rsatmoq

production of goods – tovar ishlab chiqarish

sell – sotmoq

servicing – xizmat ko'rsatish

transport – transport

other fields of life – hayotning boshqa jabhalari

according to – ... ga binoan

sphere of conducting – xo'jalik yuritish sohasi

economy

divide into – ... ga bo'linmoq

large-scale – yirik

average (medium) – o‘rta
small – kichik

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. ABOUT BUSINESS

«Business» is an English word. It means «delo» in Russian, «faoliyat» in Uzbek. Business is an economic activity which brings profit. Business is an activity which functions in the production of goods and selling them, servicing, transport and in the other fields of life.

According to the sphere of conducting economy business is divided into large-scale, average (medium) and small.

Activity of business is people’s being engaged with a public labour which is usefull for themselves and society. People can perform this activity in the sphere of production, services, transport and etc.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Business, economic activity, bring profit, function, production of goods, sell, servicing, transport, other fields of life, according to, sphere of conducting, economy, divide into, large-scale, average (medium), small.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «About business».

1. What word is «Business»?
2. What does the word «business» mean in Russian and Uzbek?
3. What kind of activity is business?
4. Where does business function?
5. What types is business divided into according to the

sphere of conducting economy? 6. What is activity of business?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Mr. Blake has come to the Uzbek Trade Delegation. He has an appointment with Mr. Nazarov.

Blake: Good morning! My name is Blake. I'm from Blake and Co. I've got an appointment with Mr. Nazarov at 10.15.

Receptionist: Good morning, Mr. Blake. Mr. Nazarov is waiting for you. Will you take a seat, please?

(In a few minutes Nazarov comes downstairs to meet him.)

Nazarov: Oh, Mr Blake, nice to see you here. How are you?

Blake: Fine, thanks! And you?

Nazarov: Pretty well too, thank you. This way, please.

Blake: Now, Mr Nazarov, how about our quotation and catalogues? Have you looked them through?

Nazarov: Sure! We've studied them closely. The new model is certainly good.

Blake: Yes, it's of high quality. We've just started producing the model and we've already received a lot of orders.

Nazarov: Your machines meet our requirements and we are interested in buying them. Mr Blake, have you seen our contract form?

Blake: Not yet.

Nazarov: Would you like to look it through?

Blake: I certainly would.

Nazarov: Here you are, Mr Blake. Please study our terms and let's meet again next Tuesday.

Blake: All right, Mr Nazarov. Good-bye for now.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Settle, dull, rattle, little, class, pussy, fatty, grass, glass, battle, kettle, roll, will, well, mettle, cell, pottage (quyuq sho'rva), pottery.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bu masalani bugun hal qilish zarur. 2. Kompyuterda ishlash qiyinmi? 3. Bitimni darhol imzolash kerak. 4. Bu matnni tarjima qilish qiyin emas. 5. Uning uyiga olib boradigan yo'lni topish juda oson. 6. Siz uni kutib olishingiz zarur. 7. Bu so'zlarni transkripsiya qilish juda qiyin. 8. Ularga yordam berish kerak.

Exercise 8. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

To sign the contract, to meet a businessman, next week, contract form, to make an appointment, to have an appointment, to thank, to phone, to meet the requirements, to help, to mean, on business, for pleasure.

Exercise 9. Give your own opinion about business.

Exercise 10. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 11. Retell the texts «About business» and «The activity of business».

LESSON 10 (4 hours)

Phonetics: a) **ew, aw, ow** harf birikmalarining o'qilishi.

Grammar: a) **than** so'zining qiyoslash maqsadida ishlatilishi.

Text: LARGE-SCALE AND SMALL BUSINESS.

Dialogue.

ew, aw, ow harf birikmalarining o'qilishi

ew harf birikmasi [ju:] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: new, few, mews (otxona)

aw harf birikmasi [ɔ:] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: awful, saw, paw, raw,

ow harf birikmasi [au] deb o'qiladi.

Masalan: now, how, down, town.

THAN SO'ZINING QIYOSLASH MAQSADIDA ISHLATILISHI

than so'zi sifat va ravishlarning qiyosiy darajasida ishlatiladi.

than so'zi ikkita narsa yoki ish harakatini cho'g'ishtirishda qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tiliga *qaraganda...*, *-roq* deb tarjima qilinadi.

Sifat:

I am bigger than you are.

He is bigger than his brother.

She is bigger than her sister.

We are bigger than they are.

You are bigger than he is.

They are bigger than we are.

Ravish:

I speak English more fluently than you do.

He speaks English more fluently than she does.

She speaks English more fluently than I do.

We speak English more fluently than they do.

You speak English more fluently than he does.

They speak English more fluently than we do.

Exercise 1. Learn the new words of the text «Large-scale and small business».

small business – kichik biznes

perform – amalga oshirmoq

individual person – yakka shaxs

microfirm – mikrofirma

firm – firma

include – o‘z ichiga olmoq

enterprise – korxonona

stand out – ajralib turmoq

adapt to – ... ga moslashmoq

condition – sharoit

easily – osonlik bilan

on the level of – mamlakatlar darajasida

countries

manufacture – ishlab chiqarish

mainly – asosan

big industry – yirik ishlab chiqarish

mechanized – mexanizatsiyalashgan

automated branches – avtomatlashgan sohalar

Exercise 2. Read the text and discuss it.

Text. LARGE-SCALE and SMALL BUSINESS

According to the sphere of conducting economy business is divided into large-scale, average (medium) and small.

Small business is performed on the level of an individual person, microfirms and firms. Small business includes enterprises where about 10-20 people work. Small business stands out for its being adapted to the condition easily.

Large-scale business is performed on the level of countries. More than 500 people are usually busy with large-scale business in the manufacture. Large-scale business mainly includes big industry, mechanized and automated branches.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

Small business, perform, individual person, microfirm, include, enterprise, stand out, adapt to, condition, easily, manufacture, mainly, big, industry, mechanized, automated branches.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according to the text «Large-scale and small business».

1. Where is small business performed? 2. What kind of enterprises does small business include? 3. What does small business stand out for? 4. Where is large-scale business performed? 5. How many people are usually busy with large-scale business in the manufacture? 6. What does large-scale business mainly include?

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue and remember useful expressions.

DIALOGUE

Aliev and his friend Bell are talking about their work.

Aliev: I know your company is very large, Mr Bell.

Bell: Yes we've got offices in different cities. I meet our customers everyday.

Aliev: Oh, really? And when do you usually come to the office?

Bell: At 9 in the morning.

Aliev: Do you stay in the office all day?

Bell: I often do. I read cables and telexes and write letters.

Aliev: I do that in my office in Tashkent too.

Bell: Are you always very busy?

Aliev: Yes, very busy till 6 o'clock.

Bell: I finish my work at 6 p.m. too and come home at 7 p.m.

Aliev: Do you always stay at home in the evening?

Bell: Not always. Sometimes we go out, but sometimes we stay at home and read books or watch television.

Aliev: That sounds nice.

Exercise 6. Repeat the following words after the announcer and try to read them correctly.

Crew, brown, mow (o'rmoq), down, dawn, raw, few, throw, grow, saw, law, tower, scow (jahldor), pawn, row, shrewd (ayyor), stew, low, town, caw, unstow, down, awl, now.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Bu korxonada ana unisiga qaraganda kattaroq. 2. Mana bu korxonada boshlig'i ana u korxonada boshlig'iga qaraganda tajribaliroq. 3. U ingliz tilida ukasiga qaraganda tezroq gapiradi. 4. Men o'zbek tilini ingliz tiliga qaraganda yaxshiroq bilaman. 5. Ular kechagiga qaraganda ko'proq ishlashdi. 6. Mana bu talaba ana unisiga qaraganda kuchliroq. 7. Rus tili qozoq tiliga qaraganda qiyinroq. 8. Bu matn ana unisiga qaraganda osonroq.

Exercise 8. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions using the grammar of the lesson.

Small business, condition, individual person, microfirm, manufacture, firm, big industry, enterprise, mechanized, stand out, automated branches.

Exercise 9. Give your own opinion about the large-scale and small business.

Exercise 10. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Exercise 11. Retell the text «Large-scale and small business».

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR
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