

Г.Ш. Мухитдинова

# English

ТЕХНИКА ОЛИЙ ЎҚУВ ЮРТЛАРИ  
I КУРС ТАЛАБАЛАРИ УЧУН



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ТОШКЕНТ  
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Мазкур дарслик техника олий ўқув юртларида инглиз тилини ўрганишга киришган талабаларга мўлжалланган. Дарслик Олий таълим вазирлигининг ихтисоси тил бўлмаган олий ўқув юртлари инглиз тили дастури талаблари асосида ёзилган бўлиб, ўз олдига мураккаб бўлмаган умумтаълим ва илмий-техник матиларни ўқиш ва таржима қилишни, шунингдек ўтилган мавзулар доирасида озгаки пўтқ малакаларини ривожлантиришни мақсад қилиб қўяди.

Дарслик ҳар бири 3—4 аудитория машғулотига мўлжалланган 10 дарс, кўшимча ўқиш учун турли мавзулардан иборат бўлган матилар, нотўғри феъллар жадвали, ўтилган матиларнинг мураккаб сўзларини қамраб олган инглизча-ўзбекча луғатдан ташкил топган.

Ҳар бир дарс фонетика ва ўқиш қоидалари, грамматик изоҳ, сўз бирикмалари, А ва Б матнлар, матндан олдин ва кейин бериладиган машқ ҳамда топшириқлар ва шу қабиларни қамраб олган.

Дастлабки 5 дарс ижтимоий-маиший тусдаги умумтаълимий матиларни, қолган дарслар тили ўргатилаётган ва ўз мамлакатимиз ҳақидаги мамлакатшунослик тусидаги матиларни қамраб олади. Бу матилар турли йилларда **нашр этилган адабиёт**, дарслик ҳамда қўлланмалардан ўқув мақсадларига мослаб содалаштириб, қисқартиб олинди.

Дарслик ўқитишнинг техника воситаларидан кенг фойдаланишни назарда тутди ва бу мақсадда ҳар бир дарсда 15—20 минут ишлашга мўлжалланган машқлар берилган.

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Л. Т. БОБОХОНОВА

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## LESSON ONE

**Фонетика:** *a, e, i, o, u* унлилари ва *c* ундошининг ўқилиши

**Грамматика:** 1. *to be* феъли + *полн*

2. Артикль

3. Кишилик олмошлари

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Диктор талаффузига эътибор бериб, инглиз алфавитини диктордан кейин такрорланг:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Инглиз тилида 44 та товуш бўлиб (24 унли ва 20 ундош), улар ёзувда 26 ҳарф билан ифодаланади. Инглиз унли товушлари мураккаб (дифтонг) ва оддий (монофтонг) товушларга, унли товушлар эса ўз навбатида чўзиқ ва қисқа товушларга ажратилади.

**Эслатма.** Товуш ва ҳарфларни аралаштириб юбормаслик учун товушлар квадрат қавс [ ] ичига ёзилади. Товушларнинг чўзиқлиги икки нуқта [:] билан ифодаланади.

Инглиз алфавитида 20 ундош ва 6 унли ҳарф бор. Олтита унли ҳарф 20 та товушни беради. Шунинг учун айни бир унли ҳарф турли товушларни ифодалашади, яъни турлича ўқилиши мумкин.

Унли ҳарфнинг ўқилиши унинг урғули ёки урғусиз, очиқ ёки ёпиқ бўғинда келишига, шунингдек бу унлидан кейин қайси ҳарфлар келишига, айрим ҳолатларда ундан олдин қайси ҳарфлар келишига боғлиқ бўлади.

### Инглиз тилидаги бўғин турлари

Инглиз тилида бўғиннинг тўртта тури мавжуд. Булар ундош (г ундошидан ташқари) + унлига тугайдиган очиқ (I тур), ундошга (г ундошидан ташқари) тугайдиган ёпиқ

(II тур), г (ёки г + ундош) га тугайдиган (III тур) ҳамда г + унлига тугайдиган (IV тур) бўғинлардир. Инглиз унли ҳарфларининг ўқилиши мана шу бўғин турларидан қайси бирида келишига боғлиқ. Инглиз унли ҳарфлари II тур ёпиқ бўғинда қисқа бошқа бўғинларда чўзиқроқ талаффуз этилади.

### а, е, і, о, и, у унли ҳарфларининг ўқилиши

I		II		III		IV	
очиқ бўғин		ёпиқ бўғин		г ёки г + ундош		г + унли	
а [ei]		[əe]		[ɑ:]		[ɛə]	
mate	make	fat	bad	far	bar	fare	rare
fate	tale	battle	pat	car	start	care	ware
date	name	matter	tap	cart	farm	glare	mary
е [i:]		[e]		[ə:]		[iə]	
me	he	met	bet	her	term	here	ere
fete	Pete	pencil	men	verb	tern	mere	pere
be	repay	ten	ben	concern	serf	fire	period
і/у [ai]		[i]		[ə:]		[aiə]	
fine	my	pin	myth	fir	Byrd	fire	tyre
pine	type	sit	gyms	first	Smyrna	lire	syren
kite	by	kit	pygmy	bird		tired	pyre
u [ju:]		[ʌ]		[ɔ:]		[juə]	
tube	tune	tub	nut	fur	burn	cure	ture
cute	mute	cup	run	curb	churn	pure	ture
due	dupe	but	duck	turn	nurse	ture	bureau

### Сўз урғуси

Ҳозирги инглиз тилида бир бўғинли сўзлар кўп. Икки бўғинли сўзларда урғу одатда биринчи бўғинга (агарда у сўз ўзаги бўлса) тушади. Олд қўшимчалар айрим истисно ҳоллар эътиборга олинмаса, урғу олмайди ва олд қўшимча қўшилган ҳолларда урғу иккинчи бўғин, сўз ўзагига тушади.

Унли ҳарфнинг ўқилиши у қандай бўғин (очиқ ёки ёпиқ, урғули ёки урғусиз бўғин) да келаётганлигига боғлиқ бўлади.

Урғу урғули бўғин тепасига қўйиладиган ['] белги билан ифодаланади: а 'table, а 'doctor, be'gin.

Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан кейин такрорланг:

name, came, back, got, tube, up, time, then, in, table, able, little, bugle, bubble, gun, rifle

## С ҳарфининг ўқилиши

С ҳарфи  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i, u, e \text{ уиллиларидан олдин } [s]: \text{ pencil, cil-} \\ \text{ling, cycle, circuit, centre, cyclist, cylinder;} \\ a, o, u \text{ унлилари ва ундошлардан олдин} \\ \text{coal, car, cut, cat, custom, calendar, catlet;} \\ i \text{ билан бошланувчи суффикслардан ол-} \\ \text{дин } [ʃ]; \text{ physician, special, academician} \end{array} \right.$

## Грамматика

**am, is, are** феъллари **to be** феълининг ҳозирги замон Present Indefinite tense даги бирлик ва кўплик шакли бўлиб, **бор, бор бўлмақ** деган маъноларни англатади. **To be** феъли иштирок этган Present Indefinite даги гапларнинг инкор шакли **not** инкор юклагасини шу феълдан кейин қўйиш орқали, сўроқ шакли эса **to be** феълини эгадан олдин қўйиш орқали ясалади.

Дарак шакли	Сўроқ шакли	Инкор шакли
I am a student He (she) is a student It is a toy	Am I a student Is he (she) a student? Is it a toy?	I am not a student. He (she) is not a student It is not a toy
We You They } are students	Are { we you they } students?	We You They } are not students

1-топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни инкор гапларга айлантириб ёзинг:

1. I am twenty. 2. He is a student. 3. They are engincers.  
4. Olim and Bahtiyar are my friends. 5. A pen and a pencil are on the desk.

2-топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига *are, am, is* феълларидан мосини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. My name ... Ann. 2. I ... twenty. 3. We ... students:  
4. He ... a student. 5. My friend ... Olga. 6. My friends ...  
Boris and Pete.

3-топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни сўроқ гапларга айлантириб ёзинг ва ўқинг.

1. He is twenty one. 2. I am an economist. 3 We are stu-  
dents. 4. His name is Karim. 5. They are in the street.

## Артикль

Артикль отни ифодаловчи белги бўлиб, у бевосита от олдида ёки шу отни аниқлаб келган сифат олдидан қўйилади. Инглиз тилида артиклининг ноаниқ ва аниқ турлари мавжуд.

Ноаниқ артиклининг ундошлардан олдин ишлатиладиган **a** [ə] унлилардан олдин ишлатиладиган **an** [ən] кўриниши мавжуд. Ноаниқ артикль *битта* (one) деган маънони англатиб, бирликдаги отлар билан ишлатилади: **a pen, a table, an apple**.

Аниқ артикль **the** контекстда *шу, мазкур* деган маънони англатади: The device is quite new. The problem is very important.

Аниқ артикль **the** ундош ҳарф билан бошланувчи сўз олдида [fə] (деб (the pen, the table), унли ҳарф билан [fɪ] деб (the apple, the egg) деб талаффуз қилинади.

## Олмош

1. **I** кишилик олмоши доимо бош ҳарф билан ёзилади.

2. Бошқа тиллардан фарқ қилиб, инглиз тилида 2-шахс кишилик олмоши бирлик ва кўпликда битта **you** кўринишига эга бўлади ва бу кишилик олмоши гапда англатадиган маъносига кўра *сен, сиз* деб таржима қилинади.

3. **He (she)** кишилик олмоши одамларга нисбатан, **it** олмоши эса жонсиз предмет ва жониворларга нисбатан ишлатилади.

*Эслатма.* **You** олмоши 2-шахс бирликда қўлланмайди.

Бирлик	Кўплик
1- шахс I — мен	We — биз
2-шахс	You — сиз
3- шахс He (she, it) — у	They — улар

*Эслатма.* **He** олмоши эркакларга нисбатан, **she** хотин-қизларга нисбатан ишлатилади.

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз ва гапларни диктордан сўнг такрорланг ва таржима қилинг.

1. my — менинг

2. name — исм

My name is ...

3. a student — студент

He is a student.

4. an engineer [ən'endʒɪnlə] — инженер

My friend is an engineer.

5. a friend — дўст/дугона  
Olga is my friend.
6. an economist — ИҚТИСОДЧИ  
I am not an economist.
7. too — ҳам  
Pete is a student too.

2- топшириқ. Чап устундаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг устундан топинг.

a student	менинг, меники
a friend	дўст/дугона
too	инженер
an engineer	иқтисодчи
name	исм
my	ҳам
an economist	студент

Намунадан фойдаланиб, саволларга жавоб беринг.

### 1- намуна

What are you?	I am an engineer
What is she?	She is a student
	an economist
	a teacher

### 2- намуна

How old are you?	I am twenty
How old is she?	He is twenty-one
How old is your sister?	My sister ...
How old is his brother?	His brother ...
How old is this student?	This student ...

### Text

1. An arm and a hand, a car and a bench, a bed and a bench, a bed and a table, a bench and a desk, a desk and a table, a lamp and a shelf, a pen and a pad, a map and a plan, a match and pen, a lamp and match.

and the bench, the park and the car, the table and the bed, the plan and the map.

3. My name is... I am twenty. I am a student. I am not an engineer. My friend is Boris. He is eighteen. He is not an economist. He is a student too.

3- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйидаги сўзлардан мосини қўйиб:  
1) ўзингиз ҳақингизда:

a) a student; b) an engineer; c) an economist.



2) дўстингиз ҳақида гапириб беринг.

My friend is ... too.

a) an economist; b) a doctor; c) a student

4- топшириқ. Инглиз тилидаги гапнинг эквивалентини топинг:

I am not an engineer (1. Мен инженерман. 2. Мен ўқитувчиман. 3. Мен инженер эмасман.)

My friend is eighteen (1. Мен 21 ёшдаман. 2. Дўстим 18 ёшда. 3. Дўстим 19 ёшда.)

He is not an economist (1. У инженер эмас. 2. Мен иқтисодчиман. 3. У иқтисодчи эмас.)

5- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли артикли қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

I am ... good student. 2. My friend is ... good student too. 3. Ben is ... doctor. 4. Is Ben ... doctor? 5. Ann is ... good student in ... group. 6. Jane gives me ... interesting book. 7. My book is on ... table. 8. Is your book on ... table?

### Dialogue

(between two friends)

T: Is your friend a student?

S: No, he is not. He is an economist?

T: How old is he (she)?

S: He (she) is twenty three.

T: Are you an economist too?

S: No, I am not. I am not an economist.

## LESSON TWO

Фонетика: oo, ou, sh, th — ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

Интонация ҳақида тушунча.

Грамматика: „to have“ феъли. Text.

Эгалик олмошлари.

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### Ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиш қондаси

oo ҳарф бирикмаси k ҳарфидан олдин қисқа [u] товушини ифодалайди:

book, took, look

brook, nook, crook

Агарда бўғин **oo** ҳарф бирикмасига тугаса ёки ундан кейин **k** дан бошқа исталган ундош ҳарф келса, **oo** ҳарф бирикмаси [u:] товушини ифодалайди:

zoo	school
too	tool
moon	soon

**foot, good** — каби бир қатор сўзларда **oo** ҳарф бирикмасидан кейин **k** ҳарфи келмаса ҳам у мустасно тарзда қисқа [u] товуши билан ўқилаверади.

**ch** ҳарф бирикмаси [tʃ] товушларини ифодалайди:

children	chese
chalk	cherch
chip	chain

**sh** ҳарф бирикмаси [ʃ] товушини ифодалайди:

shall	shaft
she	dish
shut	shat

**th** ҳарф бирикмаси [θ], [ð] товушини ифодалайди:

[θ]  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{а) кўрсатиш олмошлари:} \\ \text{this} \quad \text{these} \quad \text{than} \\ \text{that} \quad \text{those} \quad \text{there} \end{array} \right.$

б) икки унли ҳарф ўртасида: father      neither  
mother      rather  
brother      other

[θ]  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{а) сўз бошида:} \\ \text{thin} \quad \text{thesis} \\ \text{think} \quad \text{thing} \\ \text{thick} \quad \text{third} \end{array} \right.$

б) сўз ёки бўғин охирида: bath      bath      path  
thruth      youth      north

### Интонация ҳақида тушунча

Инглиз тилидаги нутқ оҳангларининг асосийси пасаяувчи ва кўтарилувчи оҳанглardир. Пасаяувчи оҳанг пастга йўналган ( \ ) кўтарилувчи оҳанг юқорига йўналган ( / ) стрелка билан кўрсатилади.

#### Пасаяувчи оҳанг:

1) дарак ва икор гапларда:

I am a \ student

We are not \ teachers.

2) **what, who** каби сўроқ сўзлари билан бошланадиган ва «ҳа» ёки «йўқ» қисқа жавобларини талаб қилмайдиган сўроқ гапларда:

What are \ you?

Who is \ he?

3) Буйруқ гапларда ишлатилади.

Go to the \ blackboard.

### Кўтарилувчи оҳанг:

1) ҳа ёки йўқ қисқа жавобларини талаб қилувчи сўроқ гапларда:

Are you ↑ students?

Do you study ↑ English?

2) Ёйиқ гапнинг маъно гуруҳлари охирида:

The apples that are on the table are ↗ red.

3) Гапнинг уюшиқ бўлаклари санаб ўтилганда.

↑ Men ↑ women and ↑ students are in the ↓ garden.

### To have феъли ✓

**To have** — бор, эга бўлмоқ феъли ҳозирги замонда 3-шахс бирлик учун **has** ва қолган барча шахслар учун бирлик ва кўпликда **have** кўринишига эгадир.

**To have** феълининг инкор шакли **no ёки not any** (тўлиқ инкор) юкламаси воситасида ясалади. Сўроқ гапда **have** феъли эгадан олдин қўйилади.

He has no book.

Унинг китоби йўқ.

He has not any book.

Унинг ҳеч қандай китоби йўқ.

**not** юкламаси қисман инкорни ҳам англатади.

He has not much free time.

Унинг бўш вақти кўп эмас.

Унинг бир оз бўш вақти бор.

Дарак шакли	Сўроқ шакли	Инкор шакли
I have a book. He (she, it) has a book	Have I a book? Has he (she, it) a book?	I have no (not) book. He (she, it) has no (not) book.
We } You } have a book They }	Have { we } { you } a book? { they }	We } You } have no (not) book. They }

1- машқ. Қуйидаги гапларни инкор гапларга айлантириб ёзинг.

1. I have many friends. 2. We have a red car. 3. My mother has two children. 4. They have a big house in Tashkent. 5. My friend has a dog.

2- машқ. Куйидаги гапларни сўроқ гапларга айлантириб ёзинг.

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

3- машқ. Нуқталар ўрнига to have феълининг тегишли шаклини қўлаб, гапларни ўқинг ва ёзинг.

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

### Эгалик олмошлари

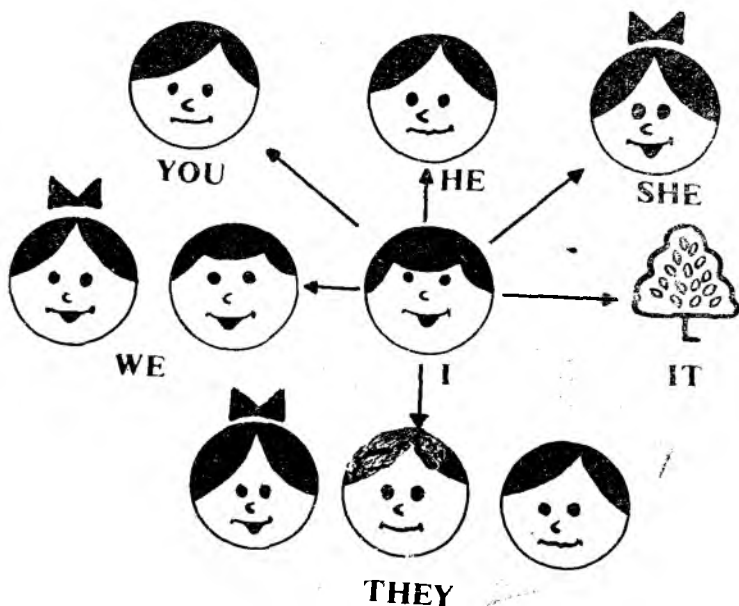
Ҳар бир кишилик олмошига биттадан эгалик олмоши тўғри келади. Эгалик олмошлари эгалиликни, тааллуқлилиқни ифодалайди.

Кишилик олмоши	Эгалик олмоши	
	оддий шакли	абсолют шакли
I	my	mine
she	your	yours
he	her	hers
you	his	his
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

Гапда эга вазифасини бажаради

Гапда аниқловчи вазифасини бажаради

Гапда эга, тўлдирувчи; кесимнинг от қисми бўлиб келади



I have not got the English book, give him yours (тўлдирувчи)  
She is a friend of mine (аниқловчи)  
This pen is ours (кесимнинг от қисми)  
My name is Lola, hers is Nodira (эга)

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз ва гапларни диктордан кейин такрорланг ва таржима қилинг.

1. large, big — катта

2. family — оила

Our family is large.

3. mother — она

father — ота

brother — ака/ука

sister — опа/сингил

I have a father (a sister, a brother, a mother).

4. parents — ота/она

My parents are doctors.

5. house — уй

a housewife — уй бекаси

My mother is a housewife

6. a car — машина

My brother's car is red.

7. a driver — ҳайдовчи

Ann's brother is a driver.

8. a school — мактаб

schoolchildren — ўқувчи

to go to school — мактабга бормоқ

Children go to school.

9. but — аммо

I am a student but my sister is an economist.

10. to study — ўқимоқ

I study at the Institute.

II. to be a first-year student — биринчи курс студенти  
бўлмоқ

to be a third-year student — учинчи курс студенти бўлмоқ

I am a first-year student.

I am a third-year student.

12. a week — ҳафта

week-day — иш кунлари

13. to like — ёқтирмақ, яхши кўрмақ  
to be married — уйланган (турмушга чиққан) бўлмақ
14. to graduate from — тугатмоқ, битирмоқ (институтни)  
My brother graduated from the medical Institute.

2- топшириқ. Чап устундаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг устундан топинг.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. катта             | 1. a car           |
| 2. мактаб            | 2. a family        |
| 3. болалар,          | 3. to go to school |
| 4. машина            | 4. a housewife     |
| 5. ҳайдовчи          | 5. a doctor        |
| 6. ота-она           | 6. large           |
| 7. оила              | 7. a school        |
| 8. мактабга қатнамоқ | 8. children        |
| 9. уй бекаси         | 9. a driver        |
| 10. врач             | 10. parents        |

Намунадан фойдаланиб, саволларга жавоб беринг.

Намуна: a) What have you? I have a family.  
... .. a house.

... .. a car.

b) What house have you? I have a big house.

We have a big house.

*Туғилма = оила-си*  
Text My Family

My family is not large. I have parents, a sister and a brother. My sister's name is Nodira and brother's name is Alisher. Alisher studies at the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. This year he will graduate from the Institute. My parents live in Samarkand. We have a house in Samarkand. Our father has a car. But he is not a driver. He is a doctor. I am a student. I am a first year student. I go to the Institute on week-days. I do not go to the Institute on Sundays. I have many friends. Karim and Olim are my friends. They often come to see me. My friends live in the hostel of our Institute. My friends and I like sports. My mother is a housewife. My sister is a schoolgirl. She goes to school.

3- топшириқ. Матндан тегишли инглизча гапларни топинг.

1. Менинг онам — уй бекаси.
2. У мактабга қатнайди.
3. Отамда машина бор.
4. Бизни Самарқандда катта уйимиз бор.
5. У ҳайдовчи эмас.

4- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига маъно жиҳатдан тегишли сўзларни қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. My mother is ... at a hospital.  
a) a housewife; b) a student; c) a doctor.
2. I am a student. My sister is a ... too.  
a) a driver; b) an engineer; c) a student.
3. Our father has ... .  
a) a bag; b) a car; c) a house.

5- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига are, is, am, have ёрдамчи феъллардан мосини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. My family ... not large.
  2. My parents ... not in Tashkent.
  3. My father ... not a driver.
  4. He ... a doctor.
  5. My sister and my brother ... schoolchildren.
  6. I ... a student.
  7. I ... a first-year student.
  8. I ... many friends.
- 1 — are; 2 — is; 3 — am; 4 — have.

6- топшириқ. Саволларнинг жавобларини ўнг томондаги устундан топинг:

- |                                      |                                                           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Is your family large?             | 1. <sup>2</sup> We have a big house in Samarkand.         |
| 2. Have you parents?                 | 2. <sup>5</sup> My sister and brother are schoolchildren. |
| 3. What house have you in Samarkand? | 3. <sup>1</sup> No, it is not. My family is not large.    |
| 4. Has your father a car?            | 4. <sup>2</sup> Yes, I have parents.                      |
| 5. Who are your brother and sister?  | 5. <sup>1</sup> Yes, he has. My father has a car.         |

## Dialogue

(Two friends talk about their family)

Ann: Have you a family?

Pete: Yes, I have. I have a family.

P: Is your family large?

P: No, it isn't. I have a father, a mother and a little sister.

A: Are they in Tashkent?

P: No, they are not. They are in Samarkand.

A: Have they a big or a little house?

P: They have a little house.

A: Where is this house?

P: It is in the centre of Samarkand.

# LESSON THREE

**Фонетика:** *ee, ng* ҳарф бирикмалари ва қўш *tt, ll* ҳарфларининг ўқилиши.

*a* ҳарфининг *ll, ss* дан олдин ўқилиши.

**Грамматика:** 1. Гапда сўз тартиби. 2. **There+be** обороти. 3. Отларда кўплик. 4. Сон. 5. Ўрин-жой предлоглари. Text.

## Гапда сўз тартиби

Инглиз тилидаги гапда сўз тартиби қатъийдир.

Гапда биринчи эга, иккинчи кесим, учинчи тўлдирувчи келади. Хол гап боши ва охирида келиши мумкин.

## Ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

**ee** ҳарф бирикмаси урғули бўғинда чўзиқ [i:] товушини ифодалайди: tree, ice, green, sleep, street, three.

**ng** ҳарф бирикмаси [ŋ] бурун товушини ифодалайди: morning, spring, evening.

**k** ҳарфидан олдин келган **n** ҳарфи ҳам [ŋ] деб ўқилади: rink, ink, sink.

Қўш **tt, ll** товушлари битта товуш, яъни [t] ва [l] товушини ифодалайди.

[l] all, wall, small; [t] little, battle, letter

Қўш **ss** ҳарфи (ёки **s** + **ундош**) дан олдин келган **a** ҳарфи [a:] деб ўқилади: grass, class, glass.

Қўш **ll** ҳарфи (ёки **l** + **ундош**) дан олдин келган **a** ҳарфи [ɔ:] деб ўқилади: football, tall, fall.

## Грамматика

**There + be** обороти *бор бўлмоқ, мавжуд бўлмоқ* деган маъноларни англатади. Бу оборот ишлатилган гапларда ҳол (ўрин ёки пайт ҳоли) бўлса, гапнинг таржимаси мана шу ҳолдан бошланади.

Дарак шакли	Ҳиндор шакли	Сўроқ шакли
There is a car in the street There are some cars in the street	There is no car in the street There are no (not any) cars in the street	Is there a car in the street? Yes, there are No there aren't Are there any cars in the street?



Дарак шакли	Инкор шакли	Суроқ шакли
		Yes, there is No, there isn't (No, there are not)

1- топшириқ. Уқинг, таржима қилинг, инкор ва суроқ шаклларини ясанг.

1. There are three rooms in our flat.
2. There are many parks in our city.
3. There are many towns in our Republic.
4. There is a kitchen in our flat.
5. There are many new cars in the street.

2- топшириқ. There + be га эътибор бериб, гапларни таржима қилинг.

### Our bedroom

Our bedroom is not large. There are two beds at the window and a small table between them. There is a radio-set and a lamp on the table.

### Отларда кўплик

Отларнинг кўплиги қайси ҳарф ёки ҳарф бирикмасига қўшилишига кўра [s], [z] ва [iz] деб ўқилувчи -s (-es) суффикси воситасида ясалади.

1. Отларнинг кўплик ясовчи суффикси -s унли ва жарангли ундошлардан сўнг [z], жарангсиз ундошлардан сўнг [s] деб ўқилади: [z] ties, hands, cars;

2. Сирпанувчи ва шовқинли товушларга туговчи отларнинг кўплиги -es суффикси воситасида ясашиб, у [iz] деб ўқилади:

bench — benches  
dress — dresses

3. Бирлиги [f] товушига тугайдиган отларнинг кўплигини яшашда [f] товуши [v] га айланиб, унга -es суффикси қўшилади ва у [z] тарзида талаффуз этилади:

bookshelf — bookshelves  
knife — knives  
leaf — leaves

4. Бир неча отларда кўплик ўзига хос усулларда ясалади, бу отларни эслаб қолган маъқул:  
man — men, woman — women, child — children.

5. у га туганган отларга кўплик суффикси -es қўшилганда у ҳарфи i га айланади:

city — cities, party — parties, dictionary — dictionaries.

### Сон. Саноқ сонлар

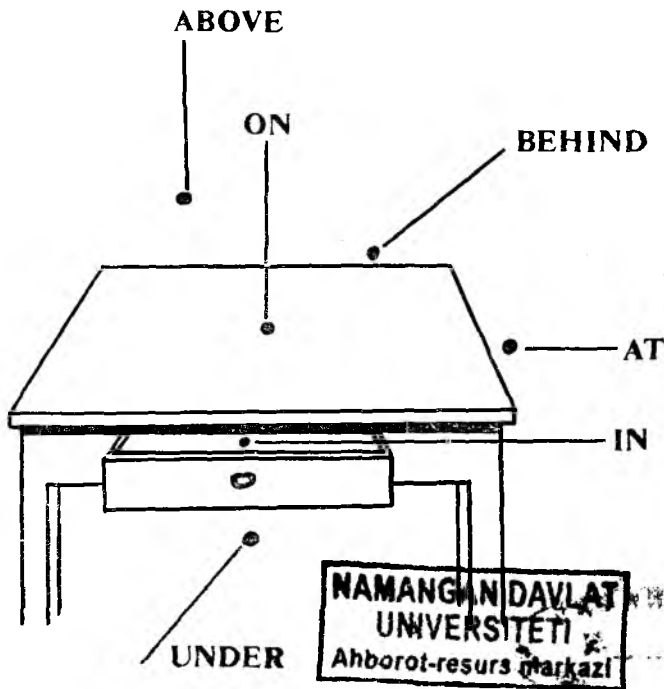
Саноқ сон миқдорни ифодаловчи қанча? сўроғига жавоб беради. Барча саноқ сонлар, оне дан ташқари, отлар билан кўпликда мослашиб, от олдидан келади. Агарда отдан олдин саноқ сон келса, артикль ишлатилмайди.

1—12

1 — one	7 — seven
2 — two	8 — eight
3 — three	9 — nine
4 — four	10 — ten
5 — five	11 — eleven
6 — six	12 — twelve

13—19 + teen суффикси

13 — thirteen
14 — fourteen
15 — fifteen
16 — sixteen
17 — seventeen
18 — eighteen
19 — nineteen
20 — twenty



### Урин-жой предлоглари

In предлоги шахс ёки предметнинг бирор нарсани ичидалигини кўрсатади: in the room — хонада — хонанинг ичида.

он предлоги шахс ёки предметнинг бирор нарсани устида-  
лигини ифодалайди: on the table — столда — столнинг устида.

1- топшириқ. Сўз ва гапларни диктордан сўнг такрорланг ва таржима қилинг.

1. a room — хона

We have three rooms.

2. a dining-room, a kitchen, a bedroom and a study —  
овқатланиш хонаси, ошхона, ухлайдиган хона, дархона.

3. a chair, a sofa, a TV-set — стул, диван, телевизор.

a) There is a dining-room, a kitchen and a bedroom in  
our house. There is no study in it.

b) There is a sofa, six chairs and a TV-set in the dining-  
room.

4. a looking-glass — кўзгу

The looking-glass is big.

5. small (little) — кичик, кичкина

The house is small

6. Comfortable — қулай

7. a city — шаҳар

Tashkent is a big city.

8. in — ичида, on — устида (предлог)

There is a table in the kitchen.

There are books on the table.

9. in the centre — ўртасида, марказида

In the centre of the room.

In the centre of the city.

10. many — кўп

I have many friends.

11. some — бир неча

There are some children in the room.

12. a shelf—shelves — токча — токчалар

There is a bookshelf in the study.

2- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз бирикмаларини инглиз тилига таржима қилинг.

менинг китобларим; янги автомобиллар; ям-яшил боғлар;  
катта уйлар; янги шаҳарлар; кичкина болалар; эркаклар ва  
аёллар; дарслар кам; кўп кишилар.

3- топшириқ. Қуйидаги отларнинг кўплик шаклини ясаш ва эслаб қо-  
линг:

family, shelf, city, study, book, TV-set, man, woman, child.

4- топшириқ. Намунадан фойдаланиб, қуйидаги саволларга жавоб  
беринг.

Намуна: Where? — қаерда? сўроқ сўзи.  
Where is your house? My house is in Tashkent  
My house is in . . . .

1. Where is your school? My school is in . . . .
2. Where is your family? My family is in . . . .
3. Where is your room? My room is in . . . .

5- топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни сўроқ гапларга айлантириб ёзинг.

1. There are many people in the park.
2. There is a village near the station.
3. There are many students in the room.
4. There is a picture on the wall.
5. There is a power station near our village.

6- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига *there + be* нинг тегишли шаклини қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. . . . many museums in Tashkent.
2. . . . a factory not far from my house.
3. . . . many new towns in Central Asia.
4. . . . a window in the room.
5. . . . some mistakes (хато) in your work.

7- топшириқ. Инглиз тилига таржима қилинг.

1. Шаҳримизда истироҳат боғлари (park) кўп.
2. Унинг хонасида иккита дераза бор.
3. Музейда студентлар кўп.
4. Тошкентда институтлар кўп.
5. Ҳовлида иккита гараж (garage) бор.

8- топшириқ. Чап томондаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг томондаги устундан топинг.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. марказида          | 1. a shelf          |
| 2. ошхона             | 2. a study          |
| 3. қулай              | 3. a city           |
| 4. стул               | 4. a mirror         |
| 5. овқатланиш хонаси  | 5. some             |
| 6. дарсхона (кабинет) | 6. kitchen          |
| 7. диван              | 7. comfortable      |
| 8. кичкина            | 8. a chair          |
| 9. тоқча              | 9. in the centre of |
| 10. шаҳар             | 10. little          |
| 11. телевизор         | 11. a dining-room   |
| 12. кўп               | 12. a sofa          |
| 13. бир нечта         | 13. many            |
| 14. кўзгу             | 14. a TV-set        |
| 15. расм              | 15. a closet        |
| 16. девор шкафи       | 16. a picture       |

## Our House

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

9- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўзларни қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. There are ... in the kitchen.  
a) many books; b) two beds; c) three chairs.
2. There are ... houses in Tashkent.  
a) some; b) many; c) no.
3. There is a ... in the centre of the room.  
a) a TV-set; b) a table; c) a looking-glass.

10- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига ўнг томондаги сўзлардан тегишлисини қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. We have ...            | 21. a small room                    |
| 2. The study is ...       | 32. there is a table and six chairs |
| 3. In the dining-room ... | 33. on the shelves.                 |
| 4. There are two beds ... | 34. a comfortable kitchen           |
| 5. The books are ...      | 45. in the bedroom.                 |

11- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига to be феълининг мос шаклини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. There ... big houses in Tashkent.
2. There ... a looking-glass in the bedroom.
3. There ... two beds in the bedroom.
4. There ... some shelves in the study.
5. There ... a table and TV-set in the dining-room.

12- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўзлардан фойдаланиб, ўзингиз яшайдиган кўча ҳақида гапириб беринг.

houses, new, blocks, a bus, a bus-stop, shops, a street, many, trams.

- 1) little —  
a) comfortable; b) big; c) small.
- 2) a room —  
a) house; b) a study; c) a car
- 3) big —  
a) little; b) many; c) large.

**Қуйидаги мақолларни ёдланг.**

1. There is no place like home.
2. There is no smoke without fire.
3. There is no rose without a thorn (ТИКОН).

**Dialogue**

A: Is your house in the centre of Tashkent?

B: Yes, it is. Is your house in Tashkent too?  
Where is your house?

A: My house is in Samarkand.

B: Is your house comfortable?

A: Yes, it is. It is very comfortable and big. We have four rooms.

B: Is there a kitchen in your house?

A: Yes, there is. And what rooms are there in your house.

B: There is a dining-room, a bedroom and a study in our house.

A: What is there in your dining-room?

B: There is a table, some chairs, a sofa and a TV-set in our dining-room.

A: Where is the TV-set?

B: It is in the corner (бурчак) of the room.

**1 умумлаштирувчи дарс**

I. 1—3 дарслар учун умумий луғат-минимум. Сиз бу сўзларни ўзлаштириб олган бўлишингиз керак. Уқинг ва таржимасини хотирланг.

1. to be; 2. a bedroom; 3. big; 4. a book; 5. a brother;
6. but; 7. a car; 8. centre; 9. a chair; 10. children; 11. city;
12. comfortable; 13. a dining-room; 14. a driver; 15. an engineer;
16. an economist; 17. a family; 18. a father; 19. to go;
20. a friend; 21. to have; 22. he; 23. a house; 24. a housewife;
25. I; 26. in; 27. it; 28. a kitchen; 29. large; 30. little; 31. a looking-glass;
32. many; 33. a mother; 34. my; 35. name; 36. an;
37. parents; 38. a room; 39. a school; 40. schoolchildren; 41. she;
42. a shelf; 43. a sister; 44. small; 45. a sofa; 46. some;
47. a study; 48. a table; 49. they; 50. too; 51. TV-set; 52. you.

II. 1 дан 20 гача инглизча сананг.

III. Матни ўқинг, мазмунини тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг. Матни тар- жима қилинг.

### Mr. Brown's Family :

1. Mr Brown is a lawyer (адвокат). 2. Mrs. Brown is his wife. 3. They have two children: a boy and a girl. 4. Jane Brown is twelve Bill is only eight. 5. Every morning children go to school by bus. 6. Mr Brown has a red car. 7. Sometimes (баъзан) the father takes the children to their school in his car. 8. The Browns have a good house in the centre of London. 9. There is a garden around (атрофида) the house. 10. Bill and Jane have many friends. 11. They are all schoolchildren.

1. a bus — автобус
2. to take (smb) to — олиб бормоқ
3. the Browns — Браунлар (оиласи)

I. топшириқ. Матнинг қайси гаплари қуйидаги саволларга жавоб бўлади?

1. What is there around the house?
2. How old is Jane?
3. What has Mr. Brown?

II топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўзларни текст мазмунига асосланиб қўйинг.

1. Mr. Brown has . . . .  
1) a new car; 2) a red car; 3) a black car.
2. Bill and Jane have . . . .  
1) only one friend; 2) no friends; 3) a little dog.
3. Mr. Brown is . . . .  
1) an economist; 2) a teacher at school; 3) a lawyer.

III топшириқ. Энди грамматикани эслаймиз. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйида берилган феъллардан мосини қўйинг.

1. There . . . some books on the shelf.
2. We . . . a little house.
3. We . . . a big room.
4. We . . . schoolchildren, we . . . students.
5. My friend . . . two little sisters and one brother.
6. There . . . a table in the centre of a dining-room.  
is not; are; has; have; is; are not; am; have no; am not.

# LESSON FOUR

**Фонетика:** **ou, qu** ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

**Грамматика:** 1. Present Indefinite Tense.

2. Ўзлик олмошлари.

3. **this** ва **that** кўрсатиш олмошлари

4. Пайт предлоглари. Text.

5. Сўз яшаш.

## Ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиш қондаси

Унлилардан олдин келган **qu** ҳарф бирикмаси [kw] деб ўқилади: quality, equip, quarter, question, quite.

**ou** ҳарф бирикмаси қуйидагича ўқилади:

ou	{	[ʌ]	— double, country, young
		[u:]	— you, group, soup
		[ɔ:]	— four, course, dour
		[ɔ:]	— thought, brought — бунда <b>gh</b> ўқилмайди.
		[au]	— noun, sound, south

southern [ˈsʌəən] нинг ўқилиши мустасно.

## Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан кейин такрорланг.

[kw]	[au]	[ʌ]	[u:]	[ɔ:]
quick	house	trouble	route	course
queen	mount	country	group	four
quantity	noun	young	soup	brought
question	sound	double	you	thought
quite	found	courage	through	bought

## Грамматика. The Present Indefinite Tense

### (Ҳозирги ноаниқ замон)

The Present Indefinite Tense доимий, одатда бўлиб турадиган, гапда эга вазифасини бажарувчи шахс ёки предмет учун одатий ҳаракатларни ифодалаш учун ишлатилади.

**Present Indefinite** нинг дарак шакли барча шахслар учун **to** юкламасисиз инфинитивдан ясалади. 3- шахс бирликда феълга **-s (-es)** қўшимчаси қўшилади.

We live in Tashkent.

She lives in Tashkent.

**Present Indefinite** нинг сўроқ шакли 3- шахс бирликдан ташқари бошқа барча шахслар учун **do** кўмакчи феъли воситасида ясалади. 3- шахс бирликда **does** кўмакчи феъли ишлатилади.



I go to the Institute. (дарак шакли)  
 Do you go to the Institute? (сўроқ шакли)  
 He goes to the Institute. (дарак шакли)  
 Does he go to the Institute? (сўроқ шакли)  
 Инкор шакли **not** инкори кўмагида ясалади.  
 We **do not** attend our classes on Sunday.  
 This student **does not** attend classes.

Дарак шакли	Сўроқ шакли	Инкор шакли
I ask He (she, it) asks	Do I ask? Yes, I do Does he (she, it) ask? Yes, he does	I do not ask He (she, it) does not ask
We } ask You } They }	Do { We } ask? { you } { they }	We } do not ask You } They }

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги феълларнинг Present Indefinite Tense 3- шахс бирлик шаклини ясанг ва ўқинг.

to have, to work, to live, to study, to do, to go, to be, to attend, begin.

2- топшириқ. Қавсдаги феълларни Present Indefinite қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. My friend (to live) at a hostel.
2. I (to study) at the Institute.
3. Many students (to go) after their lessons to the library or to the reading-room.
4. Our studies (to begin) at 9.
5. My working day (to begin) at 8.

3- топшириқ. Юқоридаги жадвалдан фойдаланиб, қуйидаги гапларни ўзгартиринг.

**Намуна:** They study at the Institute.  
 Do they study at the Institute?  
 — Yes, they do  
 — No, they do not.

1. They work here.
2. We study English.
3. My father goes to the factory.
4. Our classes begin at 9 o'clock.
5. His friend lives in a hostel.

### Ўзлик олмошлари

Ўзлик олмошлари тегишлиликни ифодалаб **whose?** — **ким-ники?** сўроғига жавоб бўлади. Ўзлик олмоши гапда аниқловчи вазифасини бажариб, от билан бирикмада ишлатилади:

my book, his friends. Ўзлик олмоши гапда мустақил маънога эга бўлиб, гапда эга, кесимнинг от қисми ёки тўлдирувчи вазифасини бажариши мумкин.

This is your bag, but where is mine?

Бу сенинг сумканг, аммо меники қани?

**This** ва **that** кўрсатиш олмошлари.

**This** кўрсатиш олмоши яқин турган, **that** эса узоқда турган нарса, шахсларни ифодалашда ишлатилади.

This is a book and that is a notebook.

Бу китоб, униси дафтардир.

**This** нинг кўплиги **these**, **that** ники **those** дир.

### Пайт предлоглари

In — ой ва йил фасллари номлари олдидан ишлатилади  
— in summer.

in — кун қисмларини ифодалашда ишлатилади: — in the morning.

on — ҳафта кунлари номи олдидан ишлатилади: on Tuesday.

at — вақтни ифодалашда ишлатилади — at 5 o'clock.

Қуйидаги бирикмалар олдидан предлог ишлатилмайди:

last }  
this } week, month, year.  
next }

1- топшириқ. Йил фасллари, ой ва кунлар номини диктордан кейин такрорланг ва эслаб қолинг.

A year (йил) has 365 or 366 days.

A month (ой). There are twelve months in a year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

A week (ҳафта): There are seven days in a week: The names of the days are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

A day (кун). The parts of the day are: morning, afternoon, evening and night. Every day has twenty four hours.

2- топшириқ. Қуйидаги инглиз мақолларини ёдланг ва уларни ўзбек тилидаги ўхшашларига қийсланг.

1. An hour in the morning is worth (афзал) two in the evening.

2. Everything is good in its season.

3- топшириқ. Қуйидаги шеърни ўқинг ва ёд олинг.

Spring is green	green — яшил
Summer is bright	bright — ёруғ
Autumn is yellow	yellow — сариқ
Winter is white	white — оқ

4- топшириқ. Сўз ҳамда гапларни такрорланг ва уларни таржима қилинг.

1. Institute — at the Institute — институтда

2. a road — йўл

3. construction — қурилиш; road construction — йўл қурилиши.

4. the Tashkent Automobile and Road Construction Institute — Тошкент автомобиль-йўл қурилиши институти.

5. young — ёш. My parents are young.

6. faculty — факультет. I study at the Automobile-Transport faculty.

7. a year — йил

8. to begin — бошламоқ

9. a month — ой

10. to last — давом эт(тир)моқ

11. to end — тугатмоқ, туғамоқ The academic year ends in June.

12. term — семестр

13. to attend — қатнашмоқ. His brother attends evening (кечки) school

14. practical hours — амалий машғулот (соатлари)

15. a classroom — аудитория; classes — машғулотлар

16. well-equipped — яхши жиҳозланган

well-equipped laboratory; a well-equipped classroom

17. a library — кутубхона There is a library at our street

18. a reading-room — қироатхона, ўқув зали

19. a workshop — устахона

There are many well-equipped workshops at the Institute

20. to come — келмоқ; to come from — ...дан келмоқ

21. different — ҳар хил, турли

22. part — қисм; different parts — турли қисмлар

23. to live — яшамоқ; He lives in Samarkand

24. a hostel — ётоқхона. My friend lives in a hostel

25. good — яхши. I have many good friends.

26. condition (s) — шароит(лар); good conditions

We have good conditions for our study

27. rest — дам, хордиқ; to have a rest — дам олмоқ

In the evening we have a good rest.

**5- топшириқ. Чап устундаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг томондаги устундан топинг.**

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to begin        | 1. машғулот              |
| 2. construction    | 2. ой                    |
| 3. young           | 3. давом этмоқ           |
| 4. to attend       | 4. яшамоқ                |
| 5. a month         | 5. бошла (н) моқ         |
| 6. well-equipped   | 6. дам, хордиқ           |
| 7. to live         | 7. келмоқ                |
| 8. a library       | 8. яхши                  |
| 9. a workshop      | 9. қироатхона, ўқув зали |
| 10. good           | 10. қурилиш              |
| 11. to end         | 11. турли, ҳар хил       |
| 12. rest           | 12. йил                  |
| 13. different      | 13. ёш                   |
| 14. to last        | 14. тугамоқ              |
| 15. to come from   | 15. устахона             |
| 16. a year         | 16. ётоқхона             |
| 17. a hostel       | 17. қатнашмоқ            |
| 18. part           | 18. яхши жиҳозланган     |
| 19. classes        | 19. кутубхона            |
| 20. a reading-room | 20. қисм                 |

**6- топшириқ. Саволларга намунадан фойдаланиб жавоб беринг.**

**1-намуна:** Where do you study? I study at the Moscow Medical Institute.  
Айтингчи, сиз қаерда ўқийсиз?

I . . . . .

**2-намуна:** Where does your friend study? My friend studies at the Polytechnical Institute.

a) Айтингчи, дўстингиз қаерда ўқийди? — — My friend ..

b) Қуйидаги саволларга жавоб беринг.

1) Where does your sister study? — My sister ...

2) Where does his little brother study? — His little brother.

3) Where does she study? — She ...

**7- топшириқ. How many — қанча? сўроқ сўзи билан бошланадиган саволларга жавоб беринг.**

a) How many lectures have you every day? — We have two lectures every day.

b) How many lectures has he? — He has three lectures.

1) How many sisters and brothers have you? — I (we) ...

2) How many friends have you? — I (we) ...

- 3) How many children has she? — She ...  
 4) How many exams have they in summer? — They ...  
 5) How many books has this student? — This student ...

8- топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзлар талаффузига эътибор беринг ва улар англатадиган маънони тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

transport, automobile, faculty, institute, machines, modern, economic, academic, a lecture, a seminar, practice, practical, a laboratory, a garage, republic, special, special practice.

### Text

## The Tashkent Automobile and Road Construction Institute

I study at the Tashkent Automobile and Road Construction Institute. I am a first-year student of the Automobile Transport faculty. There are three faculties at our Institute. They are: the Automobile Transport faculty, the Road Construction faculty, the Road Construction Machines and Economic faculty. Our Institute has morning, evening and extramural departments.



The academic year begins in September. It lasts ten months and ends in June. There are two terms in the academic year. We study for five years at the Institute. The students of the Institute attend lectures, seminars, and practical hours. There are modern and well-equipped laboratories, a big library, a

reading-room, many classrooms, workshops and Assemble Hall at the Institute. Sometimes senior students have their practical hours at workshops or at garages. In summer senior students have special practice.

Many foreign students and students from different parts of our Republic come to study there. They live in hostels. Our students have good conditions for their studies and rest. After graduating from the Institute we shall become mechanical engineer in sphere of automative or road construction industries.

9- топшириқ. Гапларни ўқинг ва уларни матндаги изчилликда жойлаш-  
гиринг.

1. Where do you study?
2. Our students have good conditions for their studies.
3. It is in the centre of Tashkent.
4. Many students come from different parts of our Republic.
5. Our Institute is young.

10- топшириқ. Матннинг қайси гаплари қуйидаги саволларга жавоб  
булади.

1. Where do you study?
2. How many faculties are there at the Institute?
3. What do students do at the Institute?
4. Where do senior students have their practical hours?
5. What faculties are there at the Institute?
6. Where do many students come from?
7. Where do many students live?

11- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўзларни қўйиб, гапларни  
ўқинг.

- 1) The academic year ends in ...  
a) January; b) October; c) June.
- 2) We study five years at the ...  
a) school; b) Institute; c) kindergarten.
- 3) Students have their practical hours ...  
a) in the library; b) at a workshop; c) in the dining-  
room.

12- топшириқ. Саволларнинг жавобларини ўнг устундан топинг.

1. What laboratories have you? 1. My friend live in a hostel.
2. Where is your Institute? 2. Our studies begin in Sep-  
tember.
3. Have you many friends? 3. Our Institute is in the cen-  
tre of Tashkent.

4. Where do your friends live? 4. We have well-equipped laboratories.  
 5. When do your studies begin? 5. Yes, I have. I have many friends.

### Сўз яшаш

1- намуна:

феъл + tion = от

to construct	construction
қурмоқ	қурилиш
to translate	translation
to generate	generation

2- намуна:

феъл + ent = сифат

to differ	different
фарқламоқ	фарқли

3- намуна:

от + al = сифат

practice	practical
амалиёт	амалий
centre	central

### Лексик ва грамматик материални мустаҳкамлаш учун машқлар

1- машқ. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйида берилган феъллардан мосини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. They ... evening school four days a week.
2. This student ... in a hostel.
3. We ... in a modern house.
4. Every term ... lasts four months.
5. Our lectures and seminars ... at 2 o'clock.  
(lives, live, attend, end, lasts).

2- машқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли кишилик ва ўзлик олмошларини қўйинг.

1. ... study at the Tashkent Medical Institute. 2. Olim is a friend of ... . 3. ... comes from Samarkand. 4. Olim lives at a hostel of ... Institute. 5. In June ... students have ... summer. ... practice. 6. ... have ... practice at hospitals of Tashkent. (their, he, our, I, mine, they, he)

3- машқ. Ой ва йил фасллари номини эсланг. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйдаги сўزلардан мосини қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

## Seasons of the Year

1. There are four seasons and twelve months in ... 2. Winter months are: ..., ..., ... 3. Spring ...: three months — ..., ..., ... 4. Schoolchildren and students like ... 5. Autumn is very beautiful (чиройли) in our Republic. 6. It begins in ... and ends in ...

(May, June, September, December, summer, January, November, lasts, year, February, April, March)

Қуйдаги саволларга матндан фойдаланиб жавоб топинг.

### Dialogue

- Where do you study?  
— I study ...  
— What faculty do you study at?  
— ...  
Where is your Institute?  
— ...  
— What do you attend every day?  
— ...  
— Where have you practical hours?  
— ...  
— Where do many students live in?  
— ...  
— What have you for your studies and rest?  
— ...

## LESSON FIVE

**Фонетика:** ea + r + l ҳарф бирикмалари ҳамда и ҳарфининг ўқилиши.

**Грамматика:** 1. Indefinite Tense замон гуруҳи;  
2. Сифатнинг қиёсий даражалари  
Сўз яеаш  
Text A, B.

### Ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

ea ҳарф бирикмаси қуйдаги товушларни ифодалайди.

ea / [i:] leave, seat, meat  
— [e] bread, ready, dead  
\ [iə] real, rear, near



Қуйидаги сўзларни тингланг ва диктордан кейин такрорланг.

[i:]		[e]		[iə]	
read	peace	death	head	dear	deer
meal	beast	measure	heavy	real	ear
mean	beacan	health	weather	theatre	realise
deal	reach	wealth	weapon	wearly	really

**e + a + u** ҳарф бирикмаси [ju:] товушини ифодалайди:  
beautiful [bju: təfəl].

**e + a + r** ҳарф бирикмаси [ə:] товушини ифодалайди:  
early, earn, heard, earth, learn.

\* Мустасно: bear [biə] ташимоқ; чидамоқ

**a + r** ҳарф бирикмаси [ɑ:] товушини ифодалайди:

hard	arm	farm	market	article	barth
bar	army	large	car	art	barber
dark	carbon	mark	garden	argument	carpet

**U** ҳарфни сўзда келиш ўрнига кўра қуйидаги товушларни ифодалайди:

<b>u</b>	[ju]	July, cubic, suit
	[u:]	rule, fruit, brutal
	[juə]	plural, pure, spurious
	[ʌ]	cut, Sunday, bus
	[ə]	curtain, turn, turner

1. Урғули очиқ бўғинда [ju:]: tube, nuclear, duty.

2. Ёпиқ урғули бўғинда [ʌ]: run, number, muddy.

3. **e, r, j** лардан сўнг **ue, ui** тарзидаги бирикмаларда [u:]:  
fruit, cruise, true.

4. Урғусиз бўғинда **ur** ҳолатида [ə:]: surface, urgent, turn.

5. **r + унли** олдида [juə]: furor, jurist, during, dure.

Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан кейин такрорланг.

[ju:]	[u:]	[ʌ]	[juə]	[ə:]
use	wound	run	pure	burn
unite	rule	rubber	cure	furthen
tune	ruler	public	curious	murder
student	fruit	subject	during	surface
usual	true	such	durable	turn

\* Мустасно: [u] put, pull, push, bush; sure [ʃuə]; mercury [mə:kjʊri].

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги товушларни талаффуз қилинг ва уларни ифода-  
далайдиган ҳарф ҳамда ҳарф бирикмаларини ёзинг:

[u:], [iə], [ju:], [ʌ], [ə:], [i:], [e], [juə].

2- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўзларни ва улардаги унли ҳарф ҳамда ҳарф  
бирикмалари ифодадайдиغان товушларни устун қилиб ёзинг.

dean, student, lead, large, useful, mark, mean, clean, fur-  
ther, pupil, cup, arc, club, teacher, heard, farm, suddenly, gar-  
den, hunt, break, burn, head, harvest, wealth, hear, sun, mur-  
der, real.

## Грамматика

### Past Indefinite Tense (Ўтган ноаниқ замон)

**Past Indefinite** ни содда замон дейиш мумкин, чунки унинг  
дарак шакли ёрдамчи феъл иштирокисиз ясалади.

Инглиз тилида феълнинг тўғри ва нотўғри шакллари мав-  
жуд. Past Indefinite tense да тўғри феълларга **-ed** қўшимчаси  
қўшилади, нотўғри феъллар эса ўзининг махсус шаклига  
эгадир. Инглиз тилидаги барча феъллар уч хил шаклга эга  
бўлади. Масалан:

**to move** — ҳаракат қилмоқ кўч (ир) моқ (тўғри феъл)

**moved** — ҳаракат қилган, кўч (ир) ган

**moving** — ҳаракат қилган, кўч (ир) ган

**-ed** суффикси қуйидагича ўқилади: а) жарангсиз ундош-  
лардан кейин [t]: **worked** [wə:kt], **asked** [ɑ:skt]; б) бошқа  
ундошлардан кейин [d]: **planned** [plænd], **remained** [ri'meind];  
в) [t] ва [d] товушларидан сўнг [ɪd]: **wanted** [ˈwɒntɪd], **at-  
tended** [ə'tendɪd].

Нотўғри феълларнинг **Past Indefinite** шакли ўзига хос  
шаклга эга эканлигини юқорида айтиб ўтилганди. Уларни ях-  
ши ўзлаштириб олиш учун луғат ҳамда нотўғри феъллар рўй-  
хатидан фойдаланишни тавсия этамиз. Қуйида нотўғри феъл-  
лардан айрим намуналар келтирамыз.

**to take** — олмоқ **took** — taken

**to run** — югурмоқ **ran** — run ва шу кабилар.

1. Қуйидаги феълларни — *ed* қўшимчасининг ўқилишига  
кўра ([d], [t], [ɪd]) уч устунга ажратиб ёзинг.

Worked, walked, stayed, studied, attended, arrived, publi-  
shed, continued, divided, stretched, depended, loved, hoped,  
dressed, suffered, asked, occupied, expected, started, placed,  
extended, watched, changed.

II. Қуйидаги нотўғри феълларнинг учала шаклини луғат-  
дан фойдаланиб ёзинг.

stand, become, read, leave, write, understand, go, have,  
come, be, do, speak, make.

**Past Indefinite tense** нинг сўроқ ва инкор шаклларини ясашда

**to do** феълининг **did** шакли ҳамда **not** инкор юкламасидан фойдаланилади.

Did you study at the Institute?

You did not study at the Institute.

Did ёрдамида тузилган сўроқ гапларга қисқа жавоб берилади.

Did I study at the Institute?

Yes, I did. No, I did not.

### Future Indefinite Tense (Келаси ноаниқ замон)

**Future Indefinite tense** замони **shall, will** ёрдамчи феъллари ва асосий феълнинг **to** юкламасиз шаклидан ясалади. **Shall** ёрдамчи феъли I- шахс бирлик ва кўпликда, **will** ёрдамчи феъли эса қолган шахслар бирлик ва кўпликда ишлатилади.

I shall work	Мен ишлайман.
He will work	У ишлайди.
We shall work	Биз ишлаймиз.
They will work	Улар ишлайдилар.

**Future Indefinite tense** нинг сўроқ шакли **shall, will** ёрдамчи феълнинг эгадан олдин келтириш, инкор шакли эса **not** инкор юкламасини ёрдамчи феълдан кейин келтириш орқали ясалади.

Shall I go there?

I shall not go there.

Will he go there?

He will not go there.

### Grammar notes

#### Indefinite Active замон гуруҳи

Indefinite	Plan	Present	Past	Future
to send to work	I you she he it we you they	send, work  sends, works  send, work	sent, worked	shall send, work  will send, work shall send, work will send, work
		1- шахс, бирликда	sent- нотўғри -ed тўғри феъллар учун	1- шахс бир. shall + Inf. қолган шахсларда will + Inf.

Суроқ шакли. Умумий суроқ	Do you send? Yes, I do. No, I do not. Does he send? Yes, he does No, he does not.	Did you send? Yes, I did. No, I did not	Will you send? Yes, I shall send. No I shall not send.
------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

1- топшириқ. Гапларни Past ва Future Indefinite tense га айлантириб ёзинг.

1. We study French and English. 2. What languages do you study? 3. We do not study French? 4. Does Karim do this work? 5. How many exams have they this season?

2- топшириқ. Куйидаги гапларни тасдиқ гапларга айлантириб ёзинг.

1. Olim did not go to Omsk last year. 2. Shahlo did not begin to work that evening. 3. She did not send that letter. 4. Bokhodir did not study French last year. 5. We did not like that book. 6. My parents did not live in Tashkent. 7. Our mother does not work. 8. We did not live in a house. 9. My brother does not go to school.

3- топшириқ. Куйидаги гапларга умумий ва махсус саволлар беринг. Умумий саволларга қисқа тасдиқ ва инкор жавоб қайтаринг.

1. Olim's father and mother were teachers. 2. Sharif began to work when he was 19 years old. 3. We studied many subjects last year.

Сифат даражалари:

Оддий даража	Қиёсий даража	Орттирма даража
young — ёш big — катта early — эрта interesting — қизиқ	younger — ёшроқ bigger — каттароқ earlier — эртароқ more interesting — қизиқроқ	the youngest — энг ёш the biggest — энг катта the earliest — жуда эрта the most interesting — энг қизиқ

Айрим сифат ҳамда равишларнинг қиёсий ва ортторма даражалари бошқа ўзакка эга бўлади, улар қуйидагилардир:

good well	} better, (the) best
bad badly	
little	less, (the) least
much many	} more, (the) most

**Эслатма.** Сифат жиҳатдан ёки кўриниши бир хил предметлар қиёсланганда **as ... as** оборотидан фойдаланилади.

His flat is as comfortable as yours.

Унинг квартираси сизникидек қулай.

Сифати, кўриниши тенг бўлмаган предметлар қиёсланганда **not so ... as** дан фойдаланилади.

His flat is not so comfortable as yours.

Унинг квартираси сизникидек қулай эмас.

Бундай ҳолатларда **the ... the ...** конструкциясидан ҳам фойдаланиш мумкин.

The more we read the more we know.

Қанча кўп ўқисак, шунча кўп биламиз.

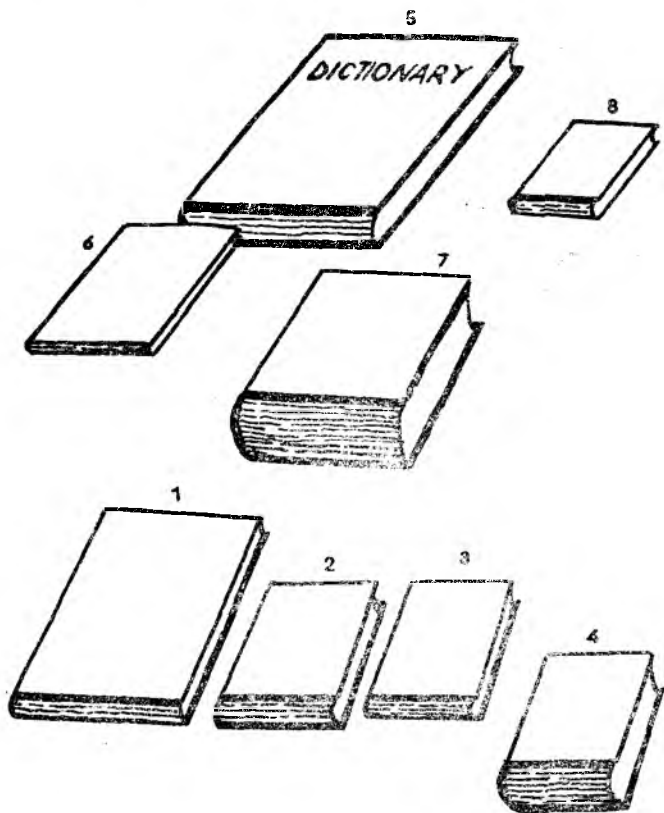
The sooner you come the better.

Қанчалик тез келсанг, шунчалик яхши.

Exercise 1. Қуйидаги машқларни бажаришда **long** (узун), **wide** (кенг), **short** (қисқа), **small** (кичкина), **narrow** (тор), **tall** (баланд), **thick** (қалин, йўгон, семиз), **thin** (юққа, ингичка), **high** (баланд), **low** (паст), **large** (катта), **beautiful** (чиroyли), **nice** (яхши), **interesting** (қизиқарли) сифатларидан фойдаланинг.

а) кутубхонада турли китоб (луғат)ларни кўргансиз. Қайси китоб катта, қалин, қизик, чиройлироқ эканлигини айтинг.

б) 1 ва 2 расмдаги луғат ва китобларни бир-бирига қиёсланг.



Model:

1. The second dictionary is thicker than the first one.
2. The book 6 is thinner than the dictionary 5.
3. The book 4 is the thickest.
4. The book 2 is as thick as the book 3.
5. The book I is the most beautiful.
6. The book 7 is the most interesting.

Exercise 2. Дўстингиз (дугонангиз)никига меҳмонга борганда унинг отаси ва бобоси билан танишдингиз. Уларнинг ташқи кўринишини қуйидагилардан фойдаланиб қиёсланг.



old (қари), elder (катта), young (ёш), younger (ёшроқ), tall (баланд), taller (баландроқ), thick (семиз), thicker (семизроқ).

Exercise 3. New (янги), old (эски), long (узун), short (қисқа, қалта), red (қизил), black (қора), green (яшил), yellow (сарик), white (оқ) сифатларидан фойдаланиб, қўшнилариғизнинг машиналарини қиёсланг.

Exercise 4. Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

1. The more I know him, the more I like him. 2. The longer I stay here, the more I like the place. 3. The louder she speaks, the worse I understand her. 4. The more we read about the history of our city, the more we like it. 5. The more I look at this picture, the less I like it. 6. The slower you speak, the better I understand you.

Сўз яшаш

Model 1

сифат + 1y = равиш

usual одатий — usually — одатда  
 quick — тез — quickly — тезда  
 rich — бой — richly — бой  
 simple — оддий — simply — оддий  
 calm — жим — calmly — жимгина  
 natural — табиий — naturally — табиий

✓ **1- топшириқ.** Куйдаги сўз ҳамда гапларни диктордан кейин такрорланг ва таржима қилинг.

1. to get (got) up — турмоқ. Every day I get up at 7 o'clock.
2. yesterday — кеча. I went to the park yesterday.
3. early |'ə:li| — эрта. He gets up early.
4. to jump out (of) — сакраб турмоқ. He jumped out of bed.
5. a bathroom — ваннахона — There is no bathroom in our house.
6. to brush one's teeth — тишни тозаламоқ. I brush my teeth in the morning.
7. to wash oneself — ювинмоқ — I wash myself in the bathroom.
8. to put up clothes — кийинмоқ. She put on her red dress today.
9. to hurry up — шошилмоқ. We hurry up to the meeting.
10. to be ready (was were) — тайёр бўлмоқ Are you ready now?
11. breakfast — нонушта to have breakfast — нонушта қилмоқ. He has his breakfast at 8 o'clock.
12. porridge — бўтқа
13. an egg — тухум. We have usually porridge and eggs for breakfast.
14. toast [toust] қовурилган нон бурдаси. Pass me a toast of white bread.
15. to leave (left) кетмоқ. I left home at 10 o'clock.
16. to be far — узоқда бўлмоқ. My house is far from the Institute.
17. to change — алмаштирмоқ, бу ерда бошқасига (бир транспорт туридан бошқасига) ўтирмоқ. When I go to the Institute I change a bus for a tram.
18. usually } одатда As usual he goes to the Institute by  
 as usual } одатда metro.
19. interesting қизиқарли. This book is very interesting.
20. hard — қийин, оғир. It was a hard day.

**2- топшириқ.** Чап томондаги сўзлар таржимасини ўнг томондан топинг

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a bathroom | 1. юрмоқ         |
| 2. to love    | 2. узоқда бўлмоқ |
| 3. to get up  | 3. тозаламоқ     |
| 4. porridge   | 4. кийинмоқ      |

5. to change	5. тайёр бўлмоқ
6. as usual	6. нонушта қилмоқ
7. interesting	7. кеча
8. to wash oneself	8. бўтқа
9. early	9. шошилмоқ
10. to put up clothes	10. тухум
11. to be ready	11. сакраб турмоқ
12. yesterday	12. ваннахона
13. an egg	13. қийин, оғир
14. to be far	14. одатда
15. hard	15. ювинмоқ
16. to hurry up	16. алмаштирмоқ, бошқасига ўтирмоқ
17. to go	17. қизиқарли
18. to have breakfast	18. кетмоқ
19. to jump out	19. эрта, вақтли
20. to brush	20. турмоқ

3- топшириқ. (Present Indefinite Tense) нинг ясалиши билан таниш-дингиз. Қуйидаги феълларни тўғри ва нотўғри феълларга ажратинг. Нотўғри феълларнинг иккинчи шаклини хотирланг. Барча феълларни таржима қилинг. Агарда уларнинг таржимаси хотирангиздан кўтарилган бўлса, қўлланма иловасидаги нотўғри феъллар жадвалидан фойдаланинг.

to get up; to be far; to brush; to say; to come; to jump out; to have breakfast; to be ready; to leave; to wash; to begin; to put; to change; to attend; to hurry up.

4- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз бирикмаларини таржима қилинг:

every day; practical hours; at the service station; to go to the bathroom; in the bathroom; put on one's clothes; to be ready for breakfast; to the bus stop; is far from the house; to change a bus for a Metro; as usual; an interesting and hard day.

5-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўзларни эслаб қолинг. Улар машқни яхшироқ тушунишингизда ёрдам беради:

so — шунинг учун, soon — тезда; already — аллақачон, after — кейин, сўнгра; again — яна.

Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

### Text 5 A. My Working Day ✓

Every day I **get up** at 7 o'clock. But yesterday I got up **earlier**. Our group had practical hours at the **service station**. So I got up at 6.30 (half past six), **jumped out** of bed, did my morning exercises and went to the **bathroom** to wash. Then I went back to my bedroom and **put on my clothes**. Soon my mother came and **told me to hurry up**. I was already ready for breakfast. In the kitchen my mother and my father were at the table. I said "Good morning" to them and had breakfast. We had **porridge** first. After the porridge we had eggs and coffee. Some times I have **toasts** and tea for breakfast.



At 7<sup>30</sup> my father and I left home. We went to the bus-stop. The service station is far from our house. So I **changed** a bus for the metro. At 8.30 (a quarter past seven) I come to service station. **As usual** our classes begin at 8.30. It was our first practical study (lesson) and a working day. It was an interesting and hard day. On Monday we shall go to service station again.

**6- топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни матндаги тартибда жойлаштиринг.**

1. At 8.15 my father and I left home.
2. On Monday we shall go to the service station again.
3. I got up at 6.30
- 4 So I changed a bus for the Metro.
5. My mother told me to hurry up.
6. It was an interesting and hard day.

**7- топшириқ. а) Қуйидаги саволларга матнинг қайси гаплари тўғри келади.**

1. When do you get up every day?
2. When did you get up yesterday?
3. Why did you get up earlier yesterday?
4. What did you do in the bathroom?
5. What did you say to your parents in the morning?
6. What did you do in the kitchen?
7. What did you have for breakfast?

**в) Ўз иш кунингиз қандай бошланиши ҳақида 6—7 гапдан иборат бўлган ҳикоя тузинг. Ҳикояни ҳозирги ноаниқ замон (Present Indefinite Tense) да баён қилинг.**

**8- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўзларни қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.**

1. Our group had practical hours . . . .  
a) in the street; b) at the cinema; c) at the service station.
2. I left home and went to . . .  
a) . . . the Metro station; b) the bus stop; c) to the service station.
3. On Monday we shall go to . . . again.  
a) the service station; b) the Metro station; c) the Institute.

**9- топшириқ. Ой номлари сизга маълум. Энди ҳафта кунларининг номларини эслаб қолинг.**

Sunday — якшанба	Thursday — пайшанба
Monday — душанба	Friday — жума
Tuesday — сешанба	Saturday — шанба
Wednesday — чоршанба	

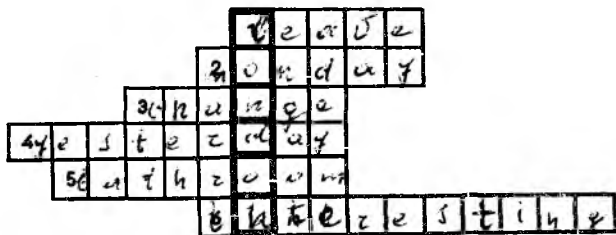
**Қуйидаги саволларга жавоб беринг.**

1. What month of the year is it now? It is . . .
2. What day of the week is it today? It is . . .

3. When does Friday come?  
Friday comes after ... but before ...
4. What day was it yesterday? It was ...
5. What day will it be tomorrow? It will be ...
6. What day comes after Monday?
7. What day comes after Wednesday?

### Learn English and play.

Қуйидаги сўзларни инглиз тилида ёзиб кроссвордни тўлдилинг.



1. кетмоқ; 2. душанба; 3. алмаштирмоқ; 4. кеча; 5. ванна-хона; 6. қизиқарли.

Матрни ўқинг ва унинг мазмунини лугатдан фойдаланмай тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

### Text 5 B

#### My Day off

Sunday is a day when I don't hurry. It's my day off. On my day off I get up later than as usual. As soon as I get up, I switch on the radio. I like music. Sometimes I like to do my morning exercises by music. I open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom. On Sundays we have our breakfast in the dining-room. In the morning the whole family gets together for breakfast. We switch on the TV and watch Sunday programme.

On my day off I often go to the mountains. In winter I go skiing or skating. In summer I usually swim in a river with my friends. In the evenings we go to concerts or to the cinema. I am fond of pop music. Sometimes my friends and I listen to modern recordings of jazz-bands and pop singers.

#### Notes

**Winter sports:** skating, skiing — коньки, чанги учиш

**summer sports:** swimming — сувда сузиш

to swim — сузмоқ

to be fond of — to like

recording — ёзувлар

**Test 1.** а) ҳар бир қатордан чап томондаги сўз маъносига зид маъно англатувчи сўзни топинг.

- 1) morning — a) young; b) new; c) evening; d) friend;
- 2) week-day: a) day off; b) year; c) week; d) month;
- 3) modern — a) new; b) nice; c) usual; d) old.

б) ҳар бир қатордан ўзбекча сўзнинг эквивалентини топинг.

- 1) тоғ a) river; b) mountain; c) window
- 2) қўшиқчи a) an actor; a teacher; c) a singer
- 3) баъзан a) sometimes; b) often; c) usually.

**Test 2.** Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўз бирикмасини қўйинг.

1. On my day off I ...  
wake up early; get up early; get up later.
2. I do my morning exercises ...  
with the window open; in the dining-room, with the door open.
3. My friends and I ... in the evening.  
listen to lectures; swim in a river; listen to modern recordings.

**Test 3.** 5 В — матнини ўқиб чиқдингиз. Энди чап томондаги саволларни ўқиб, уларнинг жавобини ўнг томондан топинг.

- |                                                 |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you hurry on Sunday?                      | We switch on the TV                              |
| 2. Where do you have breakfast on Sundays?      | I am fond of music.                              |
| 3. Where do you often go on your days off?      | On Sundays we have breakfast in the dining room. |
| 4. What are you fond of?                        | No, I don't.                                     |
| 5. What do you switch on during your breakfast? | On my days off I often go to the mountains.      |

### Гапириш учун мавзулар

1. Дам олиш кунингизни қандай ўтказишингиз ҳақида гапириб беринг.
2. Фейлларни ўтган замонда қўллаб ўз дам олиш кунингиз ҳақида гапириб беринг.
3. Фейлларни келаси замонда қўллаб ўз дам олиш кунингиз ҳақида гапириб беринг: нима қилмоқчисиз; қаерга, ким билан бормоқчисиз ва бошқалар.

### Joke

Teacher: Why don't you answer? Is the question difficult?  
Student: No, the question is not difficult. It is the answer that is difficult.

### Dialogue

- A: Where did you go on Sunday?  
B: I went to the mountains on Friday evening.

A: And when did you come back then?

B: On Sunday evening.

A: Did you go skiing or skating?

B: Yes, of course. I did. I am fond of all winter sports. Especially (айниқса) I am fond of skiing.

A: Will you go to the country\* again?

B: Certainly, I shall. Let's go together.

A: With pleasure.

## LESSON SIX

**Фонетика:** i, а ҳарфлари igh, ight, oa ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

**Грамматика:** 1. Модал феъллар (Modal Verbs)

2. Сифатдош (Participle I)

3. Continuous замон гуруҳи

Texts: Text A. I. A City. II In the street. Text B. My Native Town

### Ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

I ҳарфи очиқ урғули бўғинда [ai] товушини, ёпиқ урғули бўғинда эса [i] қисқа товушини ифодалайди.

Мустасно wild [waild] ёввойи

{ [ai] tie, die, lie  
[i] still, Nick, sit.

[ai] ва [i] товушлари талаффузини машқ қилинг.

	[ai]		[i]
wide	silent	will	single
wise	sign	win	sister
wife	side	wind	six
white	smile	wish	since
time	rise	swim	ring
ride	price	ticket	rich

**а** ҳарфи **ss, sk, st, ft, th** ҳарф бирикмаларидан олдин [ɑ:] товушини ифодалайди.

**а** ҳарфи ёпиқ бўғинда **w** ҳарфидан кейин [ɜ:] товушини ифодалайди:

wash, wand, want, was

**igh, ight** ҳарф бирикмалари [ei], [ai] товушларини ифодалайди: weigh, weight, straight, tight, sight, right.

\* **country** 1) мамлакат; 2) қишлоқ, қишлоқ жой; **go to the country** — шаҳар ташқарисига чиқмоқ.

Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан сўнг такрорланг.

[ɑ:]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ei]	[ai]
mask	want	walk	straight	flight
mast	wash	warm	neighbour	tight
craft	wad	wall	weight	sight
grass	was	war		right
brass	wallet	ward		might
bath	wan	wardrobe		light
fast	wander	warfare		high
glass	wasp	warlike		bright
last	watch			

## Grammar Notes

Модал феъллар (Modal verbs)

	Must	Can	May
Ҳозирги замон	керак, мажбур	қўлидан келмоқ, қурби етмоқ	мумкин, ижозат берилган
Утган замон	—	could	might
Келаси замон	—	—	—

Модал феъллар ҳаракатнинг ўзини эмас, балки шу ҳаракатни амалга ошириш **мумкинлиги**, **эҳтимоллиги**, **зарурлигини** ифодалайди.

**Can** [kæn] модал феъли (**қўлидан келмоқ**, **қурби етмоқ**) кишининг жисмоний кўрсаткичлари, унинг билим, қобилиятларига боғлиқ ҳаракатни ифодалайди.

**May** [meɪ] модал феъли ҳаракатни **амалга оширилиши мумкинлиги**, **руҳсат берилганлигини** ифодалайди.

**Must** [mʌst] ҳаракатни **амалга ошириш зарурлиги**, **шартлиги**, **келишилганлигини** ифодалайди.

Модал феъллар мустақил ҳолда ишлатилмайди, балки инфинитив шаклидаги мустақил феъл бирикмасида у билан бирга қўшма феъл кесимни ҳосил қилиб келади.

I can read English.

Мен инглизча ўқий оламан.

You may take my book.

Менинг китобимни олишингиз мумкин.

She must learn new words.

У янги сўзларни ёдлаши керак.

Модал феъллар асосий феълдан қуйидагилари билан фарқланади:

1) улар Present Indefinite да 3 шахс бирликда **-s (-es)** қўшимчасини олмайди;

- 2) сўроқ ва инкор шакли ёрдамчи феълсиз ясалди;  
 3) инфинитив ва сифатдош шаклига эга эмас;  
 4) барча шахслар учун бирлик ва кўplikда бир хил кў-  
 ринишга эга;  
 5) улардан кейин келаётган феъл **to** юкламасисиз иш-  
 латилади.

Дарак	Сўроқ	Инкор
He can translate.	Can he translate?	He cannot translate. У таржима қила олади.
You may use the dic- tionary?	May you use the dic- tionary?	You may not use the dictionary. Сиз лўғатдан фойда- лашишигиз мумкин.
We must do this.	Must we do this?	We must not do this. Биз буни бажариши- миз керак.
No, I cannot.	Yes, I can.	Қисқа жавоблар Can you speak French?
No, you may not.	Yes, you may.	May I speak French?
No, you must not.	Yes, you must.	Must I speak French?

**1-топшириқ.** Моддал феъллардан фойдаланиб қуйидаги саволларга жа-  
 воб беринг.

1. Can you read English newspapers? 2. May I take your  
 pen for a minute? 3. Who can speak French in your family?  
 4. Must we go to the meeting? 5. Can you play the piano?  
 6. What must we read for the lesson?

**2-топшириқ.** Қуйидаги гапларни модал феълларга эътибор бериб  
 таржима қилинг.

1. We must listen to the radio today. 2. We couldn't find  
 a newspaper there. 3. You may use my pencil. 4. How many  
 people can you see in the classroom? 5. May I leave the  
 room? 6. Can you tell me the way to the Beruni Square?

**3-топшириқ.** Намунадан фойдаланиб қуйидаги сўз бериқмаларидан  
 гаплар тузинг.

a) **Model:** I couldn't speak English last year but I can do  
 it now.

to speak French, to write German, to write poems, to trans-  
 late English texts, to play tennis, to visit Kiev.

b) **Model:** May I come in? Yes, you may.

No, you may not!

to answer the letter tomorrow, to finish the work last week,  
 to go to the cinema today.

**4-топшириқ.** Уртоғингиздан илтимос қилинг.

**Model:** — Could you tell me the way to metro station?  
 — Certainly (Of course! With great pleasure. I'm afraid not)

to close the window, to open the door, to translate the text, to help me, to visit them, to play the guitar, to drive a car.

**5-топшириқ. а) таржима қилиб айтинг.**

Қирсам мумкинми?

Чиқсам мумкинми?

Олишим (китобни) мумкинми?

б) қуйидагиларни шарҳланг.

1. May I take a dictionary?

2. May I leave the room?

3. May I come in?

4. May I open the text book?

5. May I take a book?

6. May I ask you a question?

### Сифатдош

Сифатдош I асосий феълга — ing қўшимчасини қўшиш орқали ясалади.

to stand турмоқ — standing — турган

to run югурмоқ — running — югурувчи

### Сифатдош I нинг гапдаги вазифалари

Гапдаги ўрни	Вазифаси	Таржимаси
1. Аниқланмиш олдидо Boiling water	аниқловчи	Қайнаётган сув
2. Аниқланмишдан кейин The girl reading a book is our student	аниқловчи	Китобни ўқийётган қиз бизнинг студент
3. Гап бошида ёки охирида. Looking through the book she came across the description of this process	ҳол	Китобни varaқлар экан у мазкур жарабанинг тавсифига дуч келди
4. to be кўмакчи феълдан кейин She is reading an interesting book	Сифатдош замон тўрухи тарбияга келади	У қизиқарли китобни ўқияпти

## Continuous замон гуруҳи

**Continuous** замон гуруҳи ҳаракатнинг ривожланиш жараёнини ифодалаш учун қўлланиб, бу ҳаракат ҳозир, ўтган ёки келасидаги маълум белгиланган муддатда содир бўлаётган, содир бўлган ёки содир бўлган бўлиши мумкин.

**Present, Past, Future Continuous to be** кўмакчи феъл ёрдамида ясалади, бу феъл ҳозирги замонда **am, is, are** ўтган замонда **was, were**, келаси замонда **shall be, will be** кўринишига эга бўлади.

### to be + Participle I

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I am reading	I	I shall be reading
He } is reading	He } was reading	He } will be reading
She } is reading	She } was reading	She } will be reading
It } is reading	It } was reading	It } will be reading
We } are reading	We } were reading	We shall be reading
You } are reading	You } were reading	You } will be reading
They } are reading	They } were reading	They } will be reading

Continuous замон гуруҳида феълларнинг сўроқ ва инкор кўринишлари.

Дарак	Сўроқ	Инкор
I am working	Am I working?	I am not working.
I was working	Was I working?	I was not working.
I shall be working	Shall I be working?	I shall not be working.

**1-топшириқ.** Қуйидаги феълларнинг Participle I шаклини айтиш.

to see, to think, to carry, to send, to lead, to read, to translate, to study, to run, to live, to smoke, to eat, to come, to talk, to stop.

**2-топшириқ.** Матндан Continuous замон гуруҳидаги феълли гапларни кўчириб ёзинг. Феълнинг замонини аниқлаш ва таржима қилинг.

**3-топшириқ.** Қавс ичидаги феълли тегинли Continuous замонда кўйинг ва таржима қилинг.

1. He (to test) a new machine when they entered the laboratory. 2. Our Institute (to work) on this problem during the past two years. 3. My friend (to live) in Kokand now. 4. At the English lesson students (to learn) new words. 5. I (to read) an interesting book. 6. The little boy (to eat) his cake. 7. The woman (to sell) ice-cream. 8. They (to look) at the picture.



9. I (to talk) to my old friend. 10. They (to build) a new school. 11. Usually (одатда) we (to rest) in summer. 12. We (to look) at the blackboard.

4-топшириқ. Қуйидаги феъл ва бирикмаларни Continuous замон гуруҳининг ҳозирги замонидаги гапларда қўлланг.

to make a report, to look at, to speak about, to listen to, to smoke, to play chess (шахмат) to read a book, to go to school, to work at, to write a letter.

5-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз ва бирикмаларни таржима қилинг.

а) сўраётган, бераётган, ёрдамлашаётган, бажараётган, хато қилаётган, (сувда) сузаётган, имтиҳон топшираётган, тинглаётган, ухлаётган;

б) гапираётган киши, жилмаяётган қиз, ўйнаётган болалар.

6-топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни тугалланг.

а) 1. I'm sorry, I cannot speak to you now because . . . . 2. I don't want to come up to the child because . . . . 3. I am leaving for Sochi tomorrow, so I must . . . . 4. We have much time, we shall not be late, so . . . . 5. The child is smiling because . . . . 6. In the evening some friends will come to see us, so . . . .

б) 1. We shall go to the restaurant as soon as . . . . 2. Will you go shopping when . . . 3. Will they wait for us until . . . . 4. My son will go to his native town after . . . . 5. Will you pack your things before . . . .

7-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз, бирикма ҳамда гапларни диктордан кейин такрорланг ва таржима қилинг.

1. a road — йўл. This road is longer than that one.

2. square [skwɛə] — хиёбон. There are many squares in Tashkent.

3. a bus, a trolley-bus — автобус, троллейбус.

4. to drive (drove) — ҳайдамоқ, бошқармоқ (машина ва шу кабиларни)

I can drive a car, but my friend can't.

5. traffic — ҳаракат; транспорт

traffic light — светофор

6. left — чап, right — ўнг

7. corner — бурчак

8. on both sides — иккала томон

9. to take to a place — бирор жойга олиб бормоқ

10. to want — хоҳламоқ

11. another — бошқа, for another — бошқаси

12. metro, tube, underground, subway — метро, underground — ер ости

13. to call — атамоқ

In large cities there is Metro, which we call Tube or Underground in London and Subway in New York.

14. travel — саёҳат, юрмоқ

15. the first — биринчи

16. world — дунё, жаҳон

London Underground was the first in the world.

17. strange — ғалати, ноодатий

18. way — йўл; усул

1) I know this way to this house. 2) It was a new and strange way to travel.

19. to go (went) into operation — фойдаланишга топширилмоқ, ишга туширилмоқ

The Tashkent Metro went into operation in 1977.

20. reliable — ишончли

21. safe — хавфсиз

22. means of transport — транспорт воситалари

The underground is the most reliable and safest means of transport

23. to be on a short visit to — қисқа муддатга келмоқ

In summer I was on a short visit to Samarkand.

24. time — 1) вақт; 2) марта; for the first time — биринчи марта

25. to be interested in — қизиқмоқ

I am interested in your plans for summer.

26. wide — кенг. There are many wide streets in our city.

27. beautiful — чиройли She is a beautiful girl.

28. many-storeyed — кўп қаватли I live in a many-storeyed house.

29. on each side — ҳар бир томонида, иккала томонида; on each side of the street; on each side of the road.

30. to walk; to walk along — пиёда юрмоқ

I often walk to the Institute.

31. General Post office — Бош почтахона

32. a lot of — many — кўп

33. in the middle; — in the centre — ўртасида

34. to cross — кесишмоқ; кесиб ўтмоқ (йўлни)

crossing — чорраҳа

35. to look at — қарамоқ (. . .га)

Look at the traffic light when you are crossing the street

36. to be heavy — бу ерда тиғиз, жадал (транспорт ҳаракати ҳақида).

The traffic is heavy in this street

37. high — баланд

38. busy — 1) банд; 2) жўшқин

1) I am busy now. 2) This is a busy street.

39. International film festival — халқаро кино анжуман  
International film festival was held in Tashkent.

40. symbol — рамз

It was a symbol of our friendship.

8-топшириқ. Чап устундаги сўзлар англатилган маънони ўнг устундан топинг.

I. 1. travel	1 сафар, бориш
2. reliable	5 бурчак
3. the first	9 чап
4. way	7 автобус
5. corner	8 ноадатий
6. to drive	12 восита
7. a bus	12 майдон, хиёбон
8. strange	2 ишончли
9. left	6 машинани бошқармоқ
10. means	4 йўл, усул
11. right	3 биринчи
12. square	11 ўнг
II. 1. to cross	кўп қаватли
2. wide	ҳаракат, транспорт
3. high	8 чиройли
4. a lot of	жўшқин
5. many-storeyed	2 кенг
6. to be interested in	ўртасида
7. side	1 кесишмоқ, кесиб ўтмоқ
8. traffic	марта
9. again	қарамоқ
10. beautiful	3 балад
11. time	туфайли
12. in the middle	яна, қайта
13. to look at	қизиқмоқ
14. busy	томон
15. because of	кўп

9-топшириқ. Саволларга намунадан фойдаланиб жавоб беринг.

**Намуна:** — Excuse me. How can I get to the Navoi Theatre?

1) — Very sorry, but I can't tell you the way. Кечирасиз, мен билмайман.

2) — I am sorry. I don't know. Кечирасиз билмайман.

3) You can take the Metro (a bus, a tram, etc).

4) You can take a bus first (бошидан) and then change it for the Metro (a tram, a trolley-bus).

1. How can I get to the railway station?

2. How can I get to the Tashkent University?

3. How can I get to the Palace of Arts?

4. How can I get to the Square of Revolution Metro station?

**Намуна:** — Pardon me, which is the shortest way to the hospital?

- 1) Very sorry, but I can't tell you.
- 2) I am sorry. I don't know.
- 3) I think you'd better take a bus (the Metro, etc).
- 4) A tram No 25 (the Metro, a bus) will take you to the hospital.

- 1) Which is the shortest way to the Liberty Square?
- 2) Which is the shortest way to the Navoi Library?
- 3) Which is the shortest way to the Mukimi Theatre?
- 4) Which is the shortest way the General Post Office?

10-топшириқ. Ҳар иккала намунадан фойдаланиб кичик диалоглар тузинг.

### *Joke*

Woman: Be careful, it's the first time I ride in a taxi.

Driver: That's all right, ma'am. It is the first time I ever drove a taxi.

11-топшириқ. 1) Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларни тингланг ва уларнинг маъносини тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

Trams, taxis, lamps, the Metro, line, fast, transport, visit; a militiaman, a militiawoman; to stop, a stop, speed, speed limit, to start.

2) тингланг ва эслаб қолинг.

Moscow [ˈmɒskou]; London [ˈlʌnd n]; New York [ˈnjuːjɔːk]  
a man—men; a woman—women [wimin]

### TEXT 6A

Ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.

#### I. A CITY

In a town or city there are many houses, streets, roads and squares. Trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis and other motor — cars go or run along the streets. A man who drives them is a driver. There is much traffic in some streets.

In Great Britain the traffic drives on the left and in Uzbekistan it drives on the right. In every town at the corners of the streets you can see traffic lights. On both sides of the streets there are many street lights (or lamps).

Sometimes a tram or a bus cannot take you to the place where you want to go. Then you must change one tram for another.

In many large cities such as Moscow, London, New York, Kiev, Tashkent there is the Metro which they call Tube or Underground in London and Subway in New York.

The first underground travel in the world was made<sup>2</sup> in London in 1863. It was a new and strange way of travel. The construction of Moscow Metro began in 1932. Its first line went into operation in May 1935. Now Metro is a safe, fast and reliable means of transport. In the Metro you may change for other lines too. You can go to all parts of the city by Metro.

## II. In the Street

My friend Ann came to Tashkent some days ago. She is on a short visit to my city. Ann is here for the first time. She is interested in everything.

We are in Navoi street now. It is a wide and beautiful street in the centre of Tashkent. There are many-storeyed houses on each side of it. We are walking along the street to the General Post Office. A lot of buses, trams and motor cars are running in the middle of the road.

We are coming up to a crossing. A crossing is a place where two streets cross. A militiaman or a militiawoman are often standing in the middle of the street. He or she stops all the traffic. Men, women and children must look at a militiaman and then cross the street. Now we are crossing the street. I can say that the traffic is heavy here but the speed of the cars is not high. There is a speed limit in busy streets. Here is another crossing. But there is no militiaman here. We can see *only a traffic light* with its three lights: red, yellow and green. It is in the middle of the crossing. We are not stopping because of the green light for us and the red one for the drivers. But when the red light changes to green the drivers start their cars again.

### Notes

the traffic drives on the left (right) — чап (ўнг) томонлама  
харакат  
was made — бўлганди, қилинганди

12-топшириқ. Матндан қуйидаги саволларга мувофиқ келувчи гапларни топиб ўқинг.

1. What means of transport run along the streets? 2. In what country is the traffic driven on the left? 3. What can you see at the corners of the streets? 4. How do they call the Metro in London, in New York? 5. When did the construction of the Moscow Metro begin? 6. Why is Ann interested in everything? 7. What street is Navoi street in Tashkent? 8. Where is all the traffic running? 9. What is a crossing? 10. Where is a militiaman often standing? 11. Is the traffic heavy in Navoi street? In what streets of Tashkent is traffic also heavy? Call them. 12. How many lights has the traffic

light? What are they? 13. When must a driver stop his car and when does he start it? 14. Is there a speed limit in busy streets?

13-топшириқ. 6 А-Матнидан олинган ахборот асосида қуйидаги фикрларга ўз муносабатингизни билдиринг. Муносабатингиз ижобий бўлса, гапингизни That's right ... , салбий бўлса That's wrong ... сўзлари билан бошланг.

**Намуна:** 1) A man who drives a car is a driver.

That's right, according to the text a man who drives a car is a driver.

2) Now Metro is not a fast means of transport.

That's wrong, according to the text now Metro is a first and reliable means of transport.

1. In Uzbekiston the traffic drives on the left.

2. On both sides of the streets there are many street lights (lamps)

3. The first underground travel in the world was made in Moscow.

4. In the Metro you may change for other lines too.

5. You can go only to the centre of the city by the Metro.

6. Ann is on a long visit to our city.

7. There are no many-storied houses in Navoi Street.

8. A militiaman can stop and start all the traffic.

9. The speed of the cars is not high in busy streets.

10. When we see the green light we can cross the street.

14-топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига тегишли сўزلарни қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. The first underground travel was ...

1) ... not a strange way of travel

2) ... an old but interesting way of travel.

3) ... a new and strange ways of travel.

2. People must look at ... and then cross the street.

1) ... a militiaman or at the traffic lights ...

2) ... each other ...

3) ... a driver who is driving a car ...

3. The drivers start their car again ...

1) ... when they wants,

2) ... when the red light changes to green.

3) ... when the green light changes to red.

15-топшириқ. Ўзбекча эквивалентларини топинг.

A. 1) a city; 2. in the centre; 3. a car; 4. underground;  
5. big; 6. a lot of

B. 1) large; 2. many; 3. a town; 4. in the middle; 5. an automobile; 6. tube

15-топшириқ. А қатордаги сўзларнинг энд маъносини В қатордан топинг.

A. 1) right; 2) short; 3) to stop; 4) a man; 5) a lot of; 6) up; 7) to begin; 8) new.

B. 1) a woman, 2) down, 3) old, 4) left, 5) to start, 6) long, 7) little, 8) to end.

16-топшириқ. Ҳаракат воситаларини қуйидаги сўзлардан фойдаланиб таърифланг.

**Намуна:** The underground is the safest.

The tram, the bus, the trolley-bus, the underground, the car, the airplane the bicycle	is	the oldest, the fastest, the most reliable, the most modern, the most comfor- table, the most used the most popular, the least comfor- table
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17-топшириқ. Уқинг ва лугатсиз тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

## Т Е Х Т 6 В

### MY NATIVE TOWN

My name is Akmal Alimov. I am living in Tashkent in A Kahlor Street together with my family. Tashkent. is my native city. I am proud of **(Фахрланаман)** my native city.

Tashkent is the capital of the Uzbek Republic. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Uzbekiston. Its population (аҳоли) is more than two million people.

Tashkent is one of the biggest industrial centres of the country. There are many factories and plants (заводлар), institutes and Universities, a lot of museums and monuments there. Tashkent is a modern city with high buildings (бино), wide streets and green parks.

Traffic is heavy in our city. In 1977 Underground went into operation in Tashkent. Every two years International Film Festival is held here. Tashkent has become the symbol of peace and friendship all over the world.

18-топшириқ. Диалогни икки киши бўлиб ўқинг ва унинг асосида ўз шаҳрингиз ҳақида диалог тузиб айтинг.

### Short Conversation (Dialogue)

A: What is your native city (town)?

B: My native city (town) is ...

A: Which are the best places of interest in your city (town)?

B: There are many beautiful places of interest in my city (town). They are ...

A: I'd like to go sightseeing the city (town) today.

B: That's a good idea. Join a group of tourists.

A: Oh, thank you for your advice.

B: Not at all.

### Notes

I'd like — мен ҳохлардим

to go sightseeing — диққатга сазовор жойларни кўрмоқ

to join — қўшилмоқ

advice — маслаҳат

Not at all — арзимайди

## LESSON SEVEN

Фонетика: ai, ay, oi, oy ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

Грамматика: 1. Participle II

2. The Passive Voice

3. It олмоши ва унинг вазифалари

It is...that қурилмаси

4. Тартиб сон

Text A. Great Britain. B. Dialogue. At Dover

Ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

ai, ay ҳарф бирикмалари (ei) деб ўқилади: aim, day.

oi, oy ҳарф бирикмалари (oi) деб ўқилади: boy, soil

Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан кейин такрорланг.

oi, oy	boy	hoi	soil	hoist
	toy	joy	coil	join
	employ	loyal	noise	oil
	deploy	soy	voice	point
	enjoy	voyage	doit	foil
	foyer		peise	roily
	ai, ay	aim	say	day
main		gain	May	fay
brain		paint	say	hay
fail		railway	today	lay
raise		rain	decay	pay
train		sail	daytime	
declaim		waistcoat	holiday	
	daily			

### Грамматика. Participle II

Participle II одатда нарсага тааллуқли бўлган иш-ҳаракатнинг натижасини ифодалайди ва бу иш-ҳаракат ўзбек тилига мажҳул нисбатда таржима қилинади.



Тўғри феълларнинг **Participle II** шакли феълга -ed қўшимчасини қўшиш орқали ясалади.

to end—ended тугалламоқ — тугалланган

to learn—learned ёдламоқ—ёдланган

Нотўғри феълларнинг **Participle II** шакли алоҳида кўринишга эга бўлиб, турли феълларда турлича ясалади.

### Infinitive Past Indefinite Participle

to write	wrote	written
to make	made	made
to build	built	built
to stand	stood	stood

Айтиб ўтилганидек **Participle II** шакли алоҳида кўринишга эга бўлиб, буни ўзбек тилига таржимада яққол кўриш мумкин.

a broken cup — — синган пиёла

discussed question — муҳокама қилинган масала

### The Passive Voice (Мажҳул нисбат)

Инглиз тилида мажҳул нисбат қўйидагича ясалади:

**to be + Participle II**

Мажҳул нисбатдаги феъл шахс ёки предметнинг бирор таъсирга туҳмат келаётганлигини ифодалайди. Мажҳул нисбатда ёрдамчи феъл тегишли замонда қўйилиб, асосий феъл доимо **Participle II** шаклида бўлади.

**to ask** феълнинг **Present, Past** ва **Future Indefinite Passive Voice** да тусланиши.

Present Ind.	Past Ind.	Future Ind.
I am asked He (she, it) is asked	I (he, she, it) was asked	I shall be asked. He (she, it) will be asked
We (you, they) are asked.	We (you, they) were asked	We shall be asked. You (they) will be asked.

**To ask** феълнинг **Passive Voice** даги дарак, сўроқ ва инкор шакли

I am asked	Am I asked?	I am not asked
I was asked	Was I asked?	I was not asked
I shall be asked	Shall I be asked?	I shall not be asked.

Агар гапда ҳаракатнинг шахс ёки нарса томонидан бажарилганлиги кўрсатилган бўлса, **by** ёки **with** предлоглари ишлатилади.

The hall was decorated by our students.

Зални студентларимиз безатишганди.

The hall was decorated with flowers.

Зал гуллар билан безатилганди.

**1-машқ.** Нуқталар ўрнига **by** ёки **with** предлогини қўйинг.

1. The students were not at the station ... Comrade Abdullaev. 2. The delegation will be met ... flowers. 3. This book was left ... me. 4. The text was translated ... the help of a dictionary. 5. The boy is washed... his mother ... cold water. 6. The little girl will be dressed (кийинтирмоқ) ... her sister. 7. Is the car driven ... a good driver? 8. The boy was helped ... his parents.

**2-машқ.** Қуйидаги феълларнинг учала шаклини ёзинг.

to make, to study, to drive, to write, to listen, to see, to know, to built, to do, to hear, to dream, to bring.

**3-машқ.** Феъл нисбатини аниқланг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. I read the book in two days. The book was read by me in two days. 2. The teacher greeted (қаршиламоқ) the students. The students were greeted by the teacher. 3. Salima saw us yesterday. We were seen by Salima yesterday. 4. This plant produced many cars. Many cars were produced by this plant. 5. The teacher asked him many questions. He was asked many questions by the teachers. 6. The workers built many buildings in our town. Many buildings were built by workers in our town.

**4-машқ.** Қуйидаги гапларни сўроқ гапларга айлантинг ва таржима қилинг.

1. This railway was built more than a hundred years ago. 2. Many various (турли) machines were produced at the plant last year. 3. We shall be invited to the opening of the exhibition (кўргазма). 4. The problem is solved.

**5-машқ.** Қуйидаги гапларни мажҳул нисбатга айлантинг.

1. I took the book from the library. 2. He will make a report in the club. 3. We read many articles in the class. 4. She will show us the experiment tomorrow. 5. We understood the test well. 6. Our students often ask such questions.

**6-машқ.** Инглиз тилига таржима қилинг.

1. Хатолар ўқитувчи томонидан тўғриланади. 2. Китоб дўкондан харид қилинганди. 3. Бу уй ўтган йили қурилган.

ди. 4. Хат эртага ёзилади. 5. Институтимизда учта хорижий тил ўргатилади.

7-машқ. 7 А-матнидан Passive Voice даги гапларни топиб ўқинг.

8-машқ. Қуйидаги гапларни инкор гапларга айлантиринг ва таржима қилинг.

1. Samarkand was visited by many foreign tourists. 2. The book was returned to the library. 3. The report will be made tomorrow. 4. This method is used at our factory. 5. This book was discussed by students yesterday. 6. The letter was written in English.

### It олмоши, унинг гапдаги вазифалари ва таржима усуллари

Вазифаси	Мисол	Таржима
1. Эга	I see a cat. It is in the garden.	Мен мушукни кўряпман У боғда.
2. Тўлдирувчи		
а) воситасиз	The book is interesting. You must read it.	Китоб қизиқ. Уни ўқиб чиқишнинг керак.
б) воситали	You were in Khiva, tell me about it.	Сиз Хивада бўлгансиз, менга у ҳақида гапириб беринг.
3. Расмий эга		
а) шахссиз	It is November. It is hot.	Ноябрь Иссиқ
б) it is ... that эмфатик конструкциясида	It is the book that lies on the shelf.	Айнаи ўша китоб тоқчада ётибди.

### Тартиб сонлар

Тартиб сонлар саноқ сонларга **th** суффиксини қўшиш орқали ясалади. 1, 2, 3 саноқ сонлардан тартиб сонлар бошқача, яъни бошқа ўзакдан ясалади: first, second, third.

first	thirteenth	seventieth
second	fourteenth	eightieth
third	fifteenth	ninetieth
fourth	sixteenth	hundredth
fifth	seventeenth	thousandth
sixth	eighteenth	
seventh	nineteenth	
eighth	twentieth	
ninth	twenty-first	
tenth	thirtieth	
eleventh	fiftieth	
twelfth	sixtieth	

Тартиб сонлар билан одатда аниқ артикль ишлатилади.  
English is the third lesson today.

Йиллар одатда иккитадан рақам билан ўқилади.

1917 nineteen seventeen

1900 nineteen hundred

9-машқ. Қуйидагиларни намунадан фойдаланиб ўқинг.

It is the twentieth of April

It is April, the twentieth

1/III; 7/XII; 1/V; 21/II; 23/II; 8/III; 31/XII;

1/I; 28/IV; 5/VII.

10-машқ. Йилларни инглизча ўқинг.

1950; 1984; 1941; 1945; 1645; 1917; 1800, 1790

11-машқ. 10 та тартиб сонни ёзинг ва улар билан гаплар тузинг.

1-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз, бирикма, гапларни диктордан кейин так-  
рорланг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. to call — аталмоқ to be called — аталган

to situate — жойлашмоқ

Our Institute is situated in the centre of Tashkent.

2. island — орол

a group of islands

3. to lie — ётмоқ

The cat lies on the sofa

4. to consist of — ... дан ташкил топган

Uzbekiston consists of 12 regions.

5. self-governed — ўзини-ўзи бошқарадиган

All its parts are self-governed.

6. population — аҳоли

The population of Tashkent is two million people.

7. to cover — қопла(н)моқ

8. forest — ўрмон

This part of the country is covered with forests.

9. a tree — дарахт; greenery — кўкат, ўсимлик

There are many trees and greenery in Tashkent.

10. to make — қилмоқ; ишлаб чиқармоқ; ясамоқ

This dress makes you beautiful.

11. to freeze — музламоқ

The Neva freezes in winter.

12. to join — бириктирмоқ, қўшилмоқ

Many rivers are joined by canals

13. to consider — ҳисобламоқ

14. mild — юмшоқ; wet — нам; warm — илиқ

The climate in Britain is mild and wet.

15. rain — ёмғир; fog — туман

There is much rain and fog in London.

16. main — асосий, бош  
main centres, main cities.
17. powerful — кучли; қудратли  
The USA is one of the most powerful countries in the world.
18. a ship, an aircraft — кема, самолет
19. a vehicle [ˈvi:kl], a motor vehicle, a motor car —  
автомобиль, машина
20. equipment — ускуна  
textile equipment; electrical equipment; modern equipment
21. machinery — машиналар ва ускуналар
22. iron and steel industry — металлургия саноати
23. engine — двигатель; steam engine — буғ двигатели
24. to manufacture — ишлаб чиқармоқ
25. rails and nails — темир из (рельс) ва мих  
This iron and steel factory makes everything from rails to nails.
26. cotton — пахта; cotton industry, a cotton dress
27. wool — жун; woollen — жунли, жундан қилинган  
woollen industry, a woollen dress
28. to know (knew, known) — билмоқ
29. famous, known — маълум, машҳур
30. to pass through — ўтмоқ (ёнидан)
31. oil — 1) нефть, 2) ёғ
32. fabric (s) — 1) тўқима, 2) тола
33. chemical(s) — химикатлар

2-топшириқ. Чап устундаги сўзлар таржимасини ўнг устундан топинг.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. population     | қудратли              |
| 2. to join        | ўтмоқ                 |
| 3. to cover       | двигатель             |
| 4. powerful       | асосий, бош           |
| 5. a vehicle      | жойлашмоқ             |
| 6. iron and steel | ётмоқ                 |
| 7. engine         | ... дан ташкил топмоқ |
| 8. famous         | темир из (рельс)лар   |
| 9. oil            | юмшоқ                 |
| 10. main          | 1 аҳоли               |
| 11. to make       | ёмғир                 |
| 12. to lie        | жун                   |
| 13. to freeze     | металлургия           |
| 14. rain          | бириктирмоқ           |
| 15. to consist of | нефть                 |
| 16. to situate    | музламоқ              |
| 17. mild          | автомобиль            |

18. rails	қилмоқ, ишлаб чиқармоқ
19. wool	қопламоқ
20. to pass through	маълум, машхур

3-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўзларга маънодош сўзларни топинг ва иккаласини ўқинг.

- A. 1) equipment; 2) to pass; 3) famous; 4) a vehicle; 5) to manufacture.  
 B. 1) to go, 2) to make; 3) machinery; 4) known, 5) a car

### Сўз яшаш

от + ial(al) = сифат
----------------------

4-топшириқ. Қуйидаги ясама сўзларни ўқинг ва эслаб қолинг.

industry — саноат industrial  
 commerce — савдо-сотиқ, тижорат commercial  
 policy — сиёсат political  
 centre — марказ central  
 nation — миллат national

5-топшириқ. Қуйидаги ясама сўзларни таржима қилинг, уларнинг қайси сўз, сўз туркумидан ясалганлигини аниқланг. Билимиңизни луғатдан фойдаланиб текширинг.

economic, population, practically, industrial, specially,  
 central, usually, highly, political, really, national

6-топшириқ. Уқинг ва эслаб қолинг.

North — шимол	Northern — шимолий
South — жануб	Southern — жанубий
East — шарқ	Eastern — шарқий
West — ғарб	Western — ғарбий

The United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Буюк Британия Бирлашган Қироллиги.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 'aɪələnd],  
 Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс ва Шимолий Ирландия,  
 the Thames — Темза, the Severn — Северн  
 the Gulf Stream — Гольф Стрим (илиқ оқим),  
 Europe — Европа,  
 London — Лондон, Liverpool — Ливерпул,  
 Birmingham — Бирмингем, Leeds — Лидс,  
 Manchester — Манчестер, Sheffield — Шеффилд.

7- топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларнинг тўғри талаффузини тингланг ва маъносини англашга ҳаракат қилинг.

Position, a group — groups, million, canal, industry — industrial, capitalist, part, export, import, gas, pop-groups, metal

## TEXT 7 A

Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### I. Position and Climate

Great Britain is also called the United Kingdom of Great Britain. It is situated on a group of islands lying to the West of Europe. The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. All its parts are self-governed. The population of Great Britain is about 56 million people.

Long ago the greater part of the country was covered with forests. Now there are practically no forests there. But there are many trees and greenery which make the country really beautiful. There are a lot of rivers, lakes, hills and mountains there. The rivers of Britain are not long, they never freeze in winter. Many of them are joined by canals. So people can travel by water from one end of the country to the other. The longest rivers are considered the Thames and the Severn. London, the capital of the United Kingdom, stands on the river Thames.

The climate in Britain is mainly mild and wet because of the warm Gulf Stream. In England there is much rain and fog.

#### II. Industrial centres and main cities

Great Britain is one of the most powerful capitalist countries in Europe. There are many big industrial cities here, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield and others.

London, its capital, is one of the biggest commercial centres and ports of the world. 9 million people live in London.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's largest exporters of ships, aircraft, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, textiles and most types of machinery.

Birmingham and Sheffield are known as the centres of iron and steel industry. Steam engines and gas motor-cars and bicycles, rails, and nails are manufactured in the factories of the Black Country. It is Birmingham that is called so.

Manchester is the centre of cotton industry and Leeds is the main centre of woolen industry in England. You know that the famous pop-group, the Beatles, came from Liverpool. But Liverpool is also known as the largest port of Western England. It is the first in Great Britain in exports and it comes the second after London in imports. Imports passing through Liverpool consist of cotton, wool, non-ferrous metals and oil. Exports consist of fabrics, textile machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals.

**8-топшириқ. Қуйидаги саволларга матннинг қайси гаплари жавоб бұлади?**

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain situated?
2. What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
3. What is the population of Great Britain?
4. What can you say about the landscape of the country?
5. What are the longest rivers of the United Kingdom?
6. How are most of the rivers joined?
7. Describe (таъсирламоқ) the climate of Great Britain?
8. What country is Great Britain?
9. What are the main industrial cities of the United Kingdom?
10. What can you say about London?
11. What does the United Kingdom export?
12. What cities are known as the centres of iron and steel industry?
13. Where are steam engines, motor cars, rails and nails manufactured?
14. What cities are the centre of cotton industry?
15. Where did the famous pop-group Beatles come from?

**9-топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнини матн мазмунига мувофиқ тўлдириңг.**

1. The climate in Britain is mainly ...
  - 1) ...mild and dry
  - 2) mild and wet.
  - 3) ... cold and snowy
2. It is ... that is called the Black Country.
  - 1) Sheffield; 2) Liverpool; 3) Birmingham.
3. Leeds is the main centre of ... in England.
  - 1) ... woolen industry; 2) ... cotton industry; 3) ... iron and steel industry.
4. Imports passing through Liverpool consist of ...
  - 1) ... electrical equipment; 2) metals and oil; 3) ... textile machinery



(That's right ... That's wrong ...)

1. The greater part of Great Britain is covered with forests.

2. There are many rivers, lakes, hills and mountains in the country.

3. London stands of the Michigan River.

4. It is the warm Gulf Stream that makes the climate of Russia mild and wet.

5. In England there is much rain and fog.

6. There are no industrial cities in Great Britain.

7. Liverpool is one of the largest ports of Western England.

### *Dialogue. At Dover*

#### С ўз ва бирикмалар

to feel well ҳис қилмоқ; to feel bad — ўзини ёмон ҳис қилмоқ;

to feel — — ўзини яхши ҳис қилмоқ

to be glad — қониқмоқ; to be over — to end to finish

So am I — мен ҳам; harbour [hɑ:bə] кўрфаз;

castle — қаср; key [ki:] калит

Two friends went to the port of Dover by ship.

A: Here we are in England. How nice to feel the land under your feet!

B: I don't feel very well, you know.

A: It is because of the travelling you feel so bad.

B: I can't say the crossing was too bad.

A: And I am really glad it is over.

B: So I am, I could say.

A: What a beautiful castle stands right above the harbour!

B: It is the Dover Castle. People call it "The Key to England".

A: Have we any time to visit it before the London train is in?

B: Oh, yes. I think so.

A: Let's go then. (Looks at his watch) We have only two hours.

## Notes

Dover — Британиядаги қадимий порт. Бу ерга ҳар куни дунёнинг турли қисмларидан кемалар келиб лангар ташлайди.

### Матн ва диалог юзасидан топшириқлар:

а) саёҳат ҳақида диалоглар тузинг;

б) Қуйидаги сўзлардан фойдаланиб "My friend (I) visited Great Britain last year", "My visit to industrial centres of Great Britain" мавзуларида 10—15 гапдан иборат ҳикоялар тузинг.

to cover	trees, greenery
to be situated	wooded (grassy) shore
to the West (North, etc)	
to consist of	beautiful
to lie	countryside, in the country
forest	to travel by water, by air, by
industrial centre	car, to rain, rainy weather
hills, mountains	

Ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.

It's interesting to know

### Everybody can swim

Some people can swim in the river or in the sea and some can't, but everybody can swim in the Dead Sea. The water in the Dead Sea contains very much salt (25 %) and people do not drown in it.

## LESSON EIGHT

**Фонетика:** *x, wh, ph* ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

**Грамматика:** 1. Perfect Active Tense. 2. Конверсия. 3. Сўроқ гап

**Сўз яшаш:** *ful* суффикси

**Text 8. A. Everyday Talk. Text 8. B. English Greetings and Congratulations.**

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### Ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиш қондаси

**x** ҳарфи барча ҳолатларда ҳам [ks] товушини ифодалайди: box, maximum. Агарда **x** ҳарфи ургули бўғин олдида унлилар ўртасида келса [gr] деб ўқилади: examination, example.

**ph** ҳарф бирикмаси [i] деб ўқилади: photo, physical, philosophy

**wh** ҳарф бирикмаси **o** ҳарфи олдидан [h] деб who [hu] whom [hu:m] қолган ҳолатларда [w] деб what [wət], which [witʃ] ўқилади.

**wh**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [h] \text{ whose, whole} \\ [w] \text{ when, where} \end{array} \right.$

Куйидаги сўзларни ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилишига эътибор бериб, диктордан сўнг такрорланг.

1. wheel, whatever, wherever, while, whole, which, who, what, whisk, whip, whom, whose, whit, whisky, why, white, when;

2. example, exat, exalt, excavate, exceed, excel, except, excess, excise, excite, exclaim, exclude, excursion, excuse, exemplar, exert, exhaust, axe, dexterity;

3. amphibian, emphases, decipher, metaphor, metaphysical, philologist, phase, phantasy, phone, phonetic, phrenetic, physics, physiology.

## Грамматика

### Perfect замон группаси (Perfect Active Tenses)

#### Model 1. to have + Participle II

Перфект (тугалланган) замон группаси шу вақтга, ўтган замонда маълум вақтда тугалланган (содир бўлган) ёки келажакда маълум вақтга тугалланадиган (содир бўладиган) иш-ҳаракатни ифодалайди. Бу группа уч замон: **Present Perfect Past Perfect, Future Perfect**'ни ўз ичига олади. **Perfect** замон группаси тегишли шахс, сон ва замондаги **to have** ёрдамчи феъли ва асосий феълнинг **Participle II** шаклидан ясалади. **Perfect** группасининг ҳозирги замони шу вақтга тугалланган иш-ҳаракатни ифодалайди ва ўтган замон феъли кўмагида таржима қилинади.

She has written a letter. У хат ёзди.

They have built a new house. Улар янги бинони қуришди.

**Past Indefinite** ва **Past Perfect** кўп ҳолларда бир хил таржима қилинишига эътибор беринг.

My friend sent me two letters.

My friend has sent me two letters.

Дўстим менга иккита хат юборди.

Present Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Tense	Future Perfect Tense
I have seen he she } had seen it  we you } have seen they	I had seen he she } had seen it  we you } had seen they	I shall have seen he she } will have seen it  we you } shall have seen they } will have seen

I have not seen	I had seen	I shall not have seen
Have I seen him? Yes, I have Yes, I have seen him No, I have not seen him	Had I seen him? Yes, I had seen him. No, I had not / hadn't seen him.	Shall I have seen him? Yes, I shall have seen him. No, I shall not have seen him.

**Perfect** замон группаси **Passive Voice** да. **Perfect** замон группаси мажхул нисбатда қуйидаги шаклга эга бўлади. **to have + been + асосий феълнинг Participle II** шакли

Present Perfect Passive	Past Perfect Passive	Future Perfect Passive
I have been told She (he, it) has been told We (you they) have been told	I had been told He (she, it) had been told We (you, they) had been told	I shall have been told He (she, it) will have been told We shall have been told You (they) will have been told
Have I been told? Yes, I had been told No, I have not	Had I have been told? Yes, I shall have been told No, I had not been told	Shall I have been told? Yes, I shall have been told No, I shall not have been told

1- машқ. Қавс ичидаги феълни Past Indefinite ёки Present Perfect да қўллаб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. Yesterday I ... a letter to my sister (write). 2. Last month we ... on an excursion to the Zoological Garden

(go). 3. Margarita ... never to the Zoological Garden (be). 4. I ... your daughter a minute ago (meet). 5. I ... this film when I was a child (see). 6. She ... already ... her work (finish). 7. He ... his pencil (lose). 8. Father ... just ... home (come) 9. We ... already ... to him (speak). 10. They often ... in that park (walk). When ... you to bed? I ... to bed at 10 o'clock (go). 12. Two years ago they ... in the small town of Chirchik (live). 13. My little brother ... to study history (begun + not yet). 14. She ... already ... (return). 15. I ... my translation (finish + not yet).

**2- машқ. Қавс ичидаги феълларни тегишли Perfect замонда қўлланг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.**

1. We never (to be) to Tashkent. 2. The engineers (to complete) their experiment by the end of the last week. 3. Our discoveries (to bring) great changes in the life of our people. 4. The workers (to build) many houses in our town yast year. 5. She (to be) to Dushanbe this summer. 6. They to receive) this magazine this week.

**3- машқ. Қуйидаги гапларни тугалланг ва таржима қилинг.**

**Намуна:** { seen this man — Мен бу кишини ҳеч қачон кўрмаганман.  
I have never { spoken to you about it — Мен бу ҳақда сенга ҳеч қачон гапирмаганман.

1. I have never ... 2. He has just ... 3. They haven't yet ... 4. Has she ever ... 5. We have often ...

**4- машқ. Гапларни Past Perfect (Passive) га айлантинг.**

1. We had finished our work by the end of the month. 2. I had not finished my work by 6 o'clock. 3. She had made this experiment by the beginning of the month.

### Конверсия

Конверсия инглиз тилига хос бўлган сўз ясаш усулидир. Бу усулда сўз ясовчи қўшимчалар кўмагисиз отдан феъл ва сифат ёки феълдан от ясалади.

Сифат	От	Феъл
round—думалоқ	round — доира	to round — думалоқ-ламоқ
light — ёруғ	light — ёруғлик	to light — ёритмоқ
dry — қуруқ	dry — қургоқчиллик	to dry — қуритмоқ
wet — нам	wet — намлик	to wet — намламоқ

## Сўроқ гап

Инглиз тилида сўроқ гапнинг 4 тури мавжуд:

1. **Умумий сўроқ.** Do you go to the cinema on Sundays? Yes, I do.
2. **Махсус сўроқ.** Бу сўроқ бутун гап ёки унинг бирор бўлагига берилади. Махсус сўроқ қуйидагилар билан бошланади.

who — ким?	how many — қанча? (саналадиган предметлар учун)
what — нима?	
whose — кимнинг?	how much — қанча? (саналмайдиган предметлар учун)
which — қайси?	
where — қаерда?	whom — кимга?
when — қачон?	

What books do you read? I read English books.

Where do you live? I live in Khiva.

3. **Танлов (альтернатив) сўроқ.** Бу сўроқ гап таркибида албатта **or** боғловчиси бўлади ва бу сўроқ исталган гап бўлагига берилиши мумкин.

Do you or does your brother skate well? He does.

4. **Ажратувчи сўроқ.** Бу сўроқ икки қисмдан иборат бўлиб, ўзбек тилидаги «шундай эмасми» ибораси қўшилган сўроқ гапга тўғри келади.

He did not read this book, did he?

You are a student, aren't you?

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги ажратувчи сўроқ гапларни тугалланг.

1. He is not a captain, ...? 2. She sings well ...? 3. He was dismissed, ...? 4. You can do it yourself, ...? 5. We shall invite him too, ...? 6. You have not seen her, ...?

2- топшириқ. Саволларга жавоб беринг.

1. Do you live in Moscow? 2. Where do you live? 3. In what street do you live? 4. Do you study at the Institute? 5. Where is your Institute? 6. Have you a sister? 7. Have you a brother? 8. When do you go to the cinema? 9. What subjects do you study? 10. What do you do on Sundays? 11. What books do you read? 12. Do you study at the Institute or at the University? 13. Do you live with your parent's or in the hostel. 14. Does your sister work or does she study? 15. Are you a worker?

3- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўзлардан сўроқ гаплар тузинг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. You, streets, cars, many, do, see, in the? 2. That, street, is, where? 3. Those are, boxes, where? 4. Have many, they, sisters? 5. Do, live, they, now, where? 6. Do, what, see, you, that, on shelf? 7. Why, like, you, do, book, this? 8. There, why, do, her, live daughters?

4- топшириқ. Ажратиб кўрсатилган сўзларга савол беринг.

1. **She** studies well. 2. Bohodir studies three **subjects**. 3. Ulugbek **studies** French literature at the University. My sister studies literature at the **Institute**.

5- топшириқ. Таржима қилинг.

1. Who is this man? 2. Who is that girl? 3. What is this woman? 4. Where is your brother? 5. Where do you go in summer? 6. When do you go to the Institute? 7. Where does he study? 8. Does he work or does he study? 9. How many meals have you a day? 10. What do you know about this film?

6- топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапга саволнинг 4 турини беринг.

Nodira goes to the dining-room to have dinner.

## Сўз яшаш

**Model 1.** от + ful = сифат

-ful суффикси отга қўшилиб сифат ясайди:

use—фойда, useful — фойдали  
beauty—чирай, beautiful — чиройли  
power—қудрат, —powerful — қудратли  
harm—зарар, harmful — зарарли

Инглиз тилида қўшимчалар қўшиб сўз яшашдан ташқари бир сўз туркумининг иккинчи сўз туркумига ўтиши орқали ҳам сўз ясалади. Бу конверсия усулидир. Масалан, saw (арраламоқ) феъли а saw (арра) сўзидан, а burn (куйиш) сўзи to burn сўзидан ясалган. Бу усулдаги сўз яшаш натижа-сида ёзилиши бир хил, ammo турлича маъно англатувчи сўз-лар—омонимлар юзага келади:

a saw — to saw, to burn — to burn

a round (от) — раунд (бокседа), to round (феъл) — айлашиб ўтмоқ, round (сифат) думалоқ, round (предлог) — атрофида.

1- топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз, бирикма ва гапларни диктордан кейин такрорланг. Гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. to meet (met, met) — учратмоқ

They met him at the Metro station.

2. talk — n I. суҳбат, сўзлашиш; talk, friendly talk.

Mother was talking with my brother when I came.

3. holiday — байрам, дам олиш кунн

holiday, vacations — таътил

4. evening — кечкурун

in the evening; Good evening

5. be away—йўқ бўлиш (уйда, муассасада), сафарда бўл-  
моқ

How long were you away?

6. just — ҳозиргина

7. to arrive — келмоқ

She has just arrived from Moscow.

8. to spend (spent, spent) — ўтказмоқ

9. sea-side — денгиз қирғоғи

at the sea — side, to the sea — side

10. several — бир нечта

several times. I met him several times

11. place — ўрин, жой

It's a nice place, isn't it?

12. to hope — умид қилмоқ

Hope you're well today

13. alone — ёлғиз

Does your grandmother live alone?

14. to remember — эсламоқ

Do you remember my sister?

15. to graduate from — тугалламоқ (олий ўқув юртини)

16. last — 1) сўнгги; 2) олдинги

1) He graduated from the Institute last year.

2) to be in one's last year at the Institute (college)

17. to stay — қолмоқ

18. to return, to come back — қайтмоқ, қайтиб келмоқ

19. to make (made) a tour (of) — саёҳат қилмоқ

a tour — саёҳат

20. wonderful — ажойиб

21. ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — қадимий

This ancient monument is wonderful.

22. past — олдинги, ўтган

in the past, the Past Perfect Tense.

23. to take — олмоқ (вақт ҳақида)

It takes me ten minutes to go to the Institute.



The tour took me a week.

24. a couple [kʌpəl]—жуфт, икки

a couple of weeks; a couple of shoes

25. a historian [his'tɔ:riən]—тарихчи

26. get to know — билмоқ, билиб олмоқ

When you get to know this place, you will like it.

27. tale — эртақ

English tales; Uzbek tales, “the tales of Arabian Nights”.

28. some day — бирор кун

29. to come (came, come) — келмоқ

30. to see (saw, seen) — кўрмоқ

I have never seen her before

31. to show — кўрсатмоқ

Will you show me the way to the hospital?

32. fascinating — ажойиб, ром қиладиган

Your new dress is fascinating.

**2- топшириқ.** Кундалик нутқда ишлатиладиган қуйидаги сўзлашув ибораларини эслаб қолинг.

1) Haven't seen you for ages — Сени юз йилдан бери кўрганим йўқ.

Haven't seen you for ages, Hope you're (you are) well иборалари одатда оғзаки нутқда эллиптик гаплар—бирор сўз туркуми (эга, кесим) тушиб қолган гапларда ишлатилади. Юқоридаги икки иборада эга — I тушиб қолган.

Fine, thanks ибораси I am fine, thank you нинг оғзаки нутқда қўлланиладиган эллиптик шаклидир.

2) to enjoy oneself — to have a good time — вақтни яхши ўтказдик.

3) a friend of mine — my friend — дўстим

4) sure—бу ерда албатта, шубҳасиз. Америкаликлар нутқида кўп учрайди. Yes, certainly ибораси ҳам шу маънони англатади.

5) I'll be delighted [di'laitid] So long. Мен шод бўламан. Ҳозирча.

6) See you soon — кўришгунча

7) Bye, good-bye, bye-bye — хайр

**3- топшириқ.** Чап устундаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг устундан топинг.

1. to arrive

1. ишонмоқ, умид қилмоқ

2. to stay

2. қадимий, эски

3. get to know

3. олдинги, ўтган

4. to come

4. кўчмоқ

5. to show

5. эсламоқ, ёдда сақламоқ

6. to return

6. тугатмоқ

7. to remember

7. ўтказмоқ

8. to hope	8. кўрсатмоқ
9. to graduate from	9. қолмоқ
10. to see	10. ажойиб
11. to spend	11. кўрмоқ
12. last	12. охирги, олдинги
13. wonderful	13. билмоқ, билиб олмоқ
14. past	14. қайтиб келмоқ
15. ancient	15. келмоқ

**4- топшириқ.** Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзлар ва географик номларни диктордан кейин тингланг ва маъносини мустақил топинг.

English; college; Central Asia [ˈsəntərəlˈeɪʃə] Central Asian republics; Samarkand, Bukhara architecture — architectural monument; Arab — Arab poets; slide — slides, photo — photos.

**Ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.**

### Text 8 A. Everyday Talk

Alec and Mary, two English students. The friends met in the street in the evening. They are talking about their summer vacations.

Alec: Hello, Mary. How do you do?

Mary: How do you do? Good evening, Alec.

Alec: How are you? Haven't seen you for ages.

Mary: I am well, thank you. Hope you're well too.

Alec: Fine, thanks. Have you been away?

Mary: Yes, I have just arrived from Brighton\* I was spending my summer holidays at the sea-side. Have you ever been there?

Alec: Yes, I have been there several times. It's a nice place, isn't it? I hope you have enjoyed yourself greatly.

Mary: Oh, yes. I have had a very nice time.

Alec: Did you go there alone?

Mary: No, together with my brother John and with Jane, an old friend of mine. You remember her, don't you?

Alec: Sure. Has she graduated from college?

Mary: No, not yet. She is in last year. And what about you? Where have you been during your vacations? Did you stay at home?

Alec: I've returned from my vacations too. I made a tour of the Central Asian republics.

Mary: What an interesting tour you have made! Have you been to Samarkand and Bukhara?

Alec: Yes, certainly. The architectural monuments of these two cities are wonderful and beautiful. In the past

Arab poets called Samarkand the Eden of the ancient East.\*\*

Mary: I wonder how long it took you.

Alec: It took me about a couple of weeks. As a historian I wanted to really get to know about Samarkand and Bukhara. I can call these cities "the tales of Arabian Nights". Come and see me some day. I'll show you many slides and photos of these fascinating places.

Mary: Thanks a lot. I'll be delighted. So long.

Alec: See you soon. Bye!

### Notes

**\*Brighton** [braɪt(ə)n] Брайтон (Англия жанубидаги курорт шаҳар)

**\*\*the Eden of the ancient East** — Қадимий шарқ Эдеми (жаннати)

5-топшириқ. Чап томондаги ибора ва гаплар маъносини ўнг томондан топинг.

- |                                         |                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Мен вақтни яхши ўтказдим.            | 1. How are you?                               |
| 2. Ишонаманки, тан-жонингиз соғ.        | 2. Haven't seen you for ages.                 |
| 3. Аҳволлар қалай?                      | 3. Has she graduated from college?            |
| 4. Сиз уни унутмагансиз, шундай эмасми? | 4. Sure.                                      |
| 5. Сизни юз йилдан бери кўрганим йўқ.   | 5. Where have you been during your vacations? |
| 6. Албатта.                             | 6. I have had a very nice time.               |
| 7. У коллежни тугатдимиз?               | 7. He is an old friend of mine.               |
| 8. Таътилда қаерда бўлдингиз?           | 8. Have you ever been there?                  |
| 9. У менинг қадрдон дўстим.             | 9. Hope you're well.                          |
| 10. Сиз ҳеч қачон у ерда бўлганмисиз?   | 10. You remember her, don't you?              |

6- топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйида берилган сўзларнинг мосини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.

1. I was spending my summer vacations ...
  2. I have been there ...
  3. Did you ... at home during your summer holidays?
  4. I made ... of the Central Asian republics.
  5. The architectural monuments of Samarkand are ...
  6. The tour ... me a couple of weeks.
  7. Come and see me ...
  8. I'll show you many slides of these fascinating ...
- several times; places; some day;**  
at the sea-side; took; stay a tour; wonderful.

7-топшириқ. Ажратиб кўрсатилган сўз бирикмаларининг синонимларини диалогдан топиб қўйинг ва гапларни ўқинг.

1. I haven't seen you for a long time.
2. I have just come from Brighton.
3. I hope you have had a very good time.
4. It is the last year that she (Jane) studies at college.
5. Do you remember your school-teachers? — Sure.

8-топшириқ. а) Қўйидаги саволларга матннинг қайси гаплари жавоб бўла олади? Матнга қарамай жавоб беришга ҳаракат қилинг.

1. How are you?
2. Have you been away?
3. Have you been there?
4. It's a nice place, isn't it?
5. Did you go there alone?
6. Have you been to Samarkand and Bukhara?
7. How did Arab poets call Samarkand?
8. How did Alec call these two cities?
9. What did Alec say to Mary? (He invited...).
10. What did Mary answer?

б) Юқоридаги саволларга таътил давридаги таассуротларингиз асосида жавоб беринг.

з) "My summer vacations" мавзусида кичик ахборот тузинг

г) «Таътидан кейинги дўстингиз билан учрашув» мавзусида диалог тузинг.

## Text 8 B

1-топшириқ. Матни ўқинг ва луғат ёрдамида таржима қилинг. Нотаниш сўзларни ёзиб олинг ва уларни эслаб қолишга ҳаракат қилинг, учрайдиган байналмилал сўзларни луғатсиз англаб олинг.

## English Greetings and Congratulations

### Part 1.

1. Many things that are easy to English people in everyday life and talk are very difficult for those who studies English. So we'll explain some<sup>1</sup> of them. When you meet somebody you ought<sup>2</sup> to say "How do you do?" and the answer is the same<sup>1</sup> "How do you do?" That seems nonsense, but it's just a greeting. You must remember and know it.

2. If you want to know about your friend's health you ought to say "How are you?" The answer will be "Very well, thank you. How are you?" or "I am fine (or well), thanks and how are you?" If you are not well, then the answer is "Not very well", "Not too well" or "I am bad".

3. Everybody knows that Englishmen like to talk about the weather. They usually use such phrases speaking on the wea-

ther "A nice day, isn't it?", "A fine day, isn't it?" "It's cold today, isn't it?" or "Terrible weather we are having today, isn't it?" Remember that these phrases are not greetings.

4. An English person generally says "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening". But he never says "Good night" in the evening. "Good night" is used only when a person is leaving some place or going to bed.

(continued)

### Notes

1. **Some** [sʌm] — бир нечта, айрим; қандайдир, same худди ўша, худди шундай.

Some ҳеч қачон артикль олмайди, same эса одатда аниқ артикль билан ишлатилади.

2. **ought to** [ɔ:t] — must модал феълнинг эквиваленти бўлиб *керак*, *мажбур* тарзида таржима қилинади.

2-топшириқ. Мазкур саволларнинг жавоблари қайси абзацларда эканлигини айтинг. Уларга матнга қарамай жавоб беришга ҳаракат қилинг.

1. What does an English person generally say in the evening? in the morning?

2. What will you answer on the greeting "How are you" if you are not well?

3. What ought you to say when you meet anybody?

4. What do Englishmen like to talk about?

5. When does an English person say "Good night"?

**Test I:** Биринчи қатордаги сўзларнинг акс маъносини иккинчи қатордан топинг.

1) easy, 2) bad, 3) answer, 4) cold, 5) morning;

1) fine, 2) evening, 3) difficult, 4) question, 5) hot

**Test II.** Биринчи қатордаги сўзларнинг синонимини иккинчи қатордан топинг.

1) talk, 2) a person 3) generally 4) ought to 5) nice

1) usually 2) must 3) fine 4) speak 5) a man

**Test III.** Матн мазмунига мос тасдиқни топиб қўйинг.

I. That seems nonsense, but it's...

1) a congratulation; 2) just a greeting; 3) not a greeting

II. If you are well the answer is ...

1) I am bad 2) Not very well 3) Very well, thank you

III. There are many things in English which are difficult for those who ...

1) studies English 2) studies French 3) reads English books

### Jokes

Teacher: How could one person make so many mistakes?  
Student: It wasn't one person, sir. Father helped me.

Two young men were going together by Metro in the rush hour. One of them was sitting with closed eyes.

"What's the matter?" asked his friend. "Are you bad?"

"No, I've closed my eyes because I can't see so many ladies standing", answered the young man.

## LESSON NINE

**Фонетика:** -ion, -ian, -ure ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

**Сўз яшаш:** -er, -or, -ist, -ic, -al, -ent, -ant -ive, -ful, -less суффикслари

**Грамматика:** Gerund

**Text 9. A.** At the Map of Uzbekistan

**B.** Some Facts from the History of Samarkand

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### Ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши

1. **-ion** ҳарф бирикмасидан олдин одатда **ss** ёки **t** келиб, улар биргаликда [ʃ(ə)n], деб ўқилади: examination [ig'zæm ineiʃn], dictation [dik'teiʃn]

Агарда **-ion** дан олдин унли **-s** келса, унда **s+ian** [zn] деб ўқилади: decision [di'si:z(ə)n]

2. **-ion** ҳарф бирикмаси **ss** ёки **s** билан бирикиб **ssion**, **cian** тарзида келса, у [ʃn] деб ўқилади: Russian ['rʌʃ(ə)n] politician ['rəli'tiʃ(ə)n]

3. **-ure** ҳарф бирикмасидан олдин **s** келса у [z] деб (pleasure ['plezə], **t** келса [tʃ] деб picture ['pɪktʃə] ўқилади.

**-ian, -ion, -ure** суффиксли сўзларнинг ўқилишини машқ қилинг.

lecture, tradition, session, pleasure, musician, registration, position, creature, aggression, culture, collision, pressure, pleasure, future, posture, reservation, Russian, structure, regression, signature

Қуйдаги сўзлардан фойдаланиб гаплар тузинг

picture, literature, Russian, tradition, session, pleasure

## Сўз яшаш

**-ive -ent, -ant, -ic, -al** сифат ясовчи суффикслар:

1. **-ive** суффикси феъл ва отдан сифат ясайди: collect тўпламоқ, collective — коллектив, act — ҳаракат қилмоқ, active — фаол

2. **-ent, -ant** суффикслари ҳам феъл ва отдан сифат ясайди: excel — устун бўлмоқ, excellent — ажойиб, distance — масофа, distant — узоқ

3. **-ic** суффикси одатда отдан сифат ясайди: patriot — ватанпарвар, patriotic — ватанпарварона

4. **-al** суффикси отдан сифат ясайди: navy [ˈneivɪ] флот. naval [ˈneivl] флотга оид

5. **-er, -or, -est, -ist** суффикслари бирор ҳаракат, маълум касб соҳибини ифодаловчи от ясайди: to drive — ҳайдамоқ, driver — ҳайдовчи

**-er, -or, -est, -ic, -ive, -ent, -ont** суффиксларининг ўқи-лиши учун машқ

form—formal, norm—normal, logic—logical, practice—practical, accident—accidental, ascend,—ascendant, expect—expectant, observance—observant, drive—driver, speak—speaker, er, exhibit — exhibitor, devise — deviser, farm — farmer, geology — geologist, imperialism — imperialist, dictate — dictator, compute — computer, continent, component, assistant, consultant, effective, collective, extensive, intensive, productive, payment, progressive, correspondent, different, writer. doctor, continent

от + = **ful**, = **less** = сифат

**-ful** ва **-less** суффикслари отдан сифат ясайди:

hope — умид	hopeful — умидвор
	hopeless — умидсиз
care — ғамхўрлик	careful — ғамхўр
	careless — бепарво
success — муваффақият	successful — муваффақиятлар
	successless — муваффақиятсиз
thought — фикр	thoughtful — ўйчан
	thoughtless — ўйланмаган
need — муҳтожлик	needful — керакли, муҳтож
	needless — кераксиз
purpose — мақсад	purposeful — мақсадга интилган
	purposeless — мақсадсиз
use — фойда	useful — фойдали
	useless — фойдасиз

*Эслатма.* у ҳарфига тугайдиган отларга **-ful** суффикси қўшилганда у ҳарфи **i** га айланади: beauty — beautiful

## Герундий (Gerund)

Герундий феълнинг шахссиз шаклидир. Герундий белгиси **-ing** қўшимчасидир. Герундий феъллашган от ёки феълнинг ноаниқ замони шакли — инфинитив воситасида таржима қилинади.

measuring — ўлчаш, ўлчамоқ  
transmitting — узатиш, узатмоқ

Агарда герундий предлогсиз бўлса у от ва феълнинг ноаниқ шаклида таржима қилинади.

Testing a new device is important for us.  
Янги асбобни синаш биз учун муҳимдир.

Агарда герундий олдида предлог йўқ бўлса, у эга вазифасини бажаради:

Testing a new device is important for us.

Герундий **finish, start, begin** феълларидан кейин воситасиз тўлдирувчи бўлиб келади.

At the Institute he started studying electronic computers.  
Электрон ҳисоблаш машиналарини ўрганишни у институтда бошлади.

Герундий қўшма кесимнинг от қисми бўлиб келади.

Our aim was measuring the amount of ionization.  
Мақсадимиз ионлашув миқдорини аниқлаш эди.

Герундий гапда бошқа вазифаларни бажарганда унинг олдида предлог келади. Бу предлоглар: **of, by, in, before, on, for, after, without** 'дир.

There are two ways of conducting a test.  
Синовни ўтказишнинг икки усули мавжуд (аниқловчи).

Important results on the ionization were obtained by measuring those particles.

Бу зарраларни ўлчаш йўли билан гаплашувга алоқадор муҳим натижалар олинганди (ҳол).

By using this system we improved communication.  
Бу тизимдан фойдаланиб алоқани яхшиладик.



Предлог билан келган герундий воситали тўлдирувчи ва-  
зифасини бажаради.

We succeed in collecting all the necessary data.

Биз барча зарур маълумотларни тўплашга муваффақ  
бўлдик.

1- топшириқ. а) Қуйидаги ясама сўзларнинг қайси сўз туркумига  
тааллуқлигини аниқланг ва сўзларни таржима қилинг.

1. to collide — collision; 2. to present — presentation; 3. to  
equip—equipment; 4. to perfect — perfection; 5. to eliminate—  
elimination; 6. to convert — convertor — conversion — conver-  
tible — convertibility. 7. to consume — consumer — consump-  
tion. 8. to read — reader, to work — worker.

б) Қуйидаги гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. Working with that man will be very interesting. 2. Wor-  
king with that man I began to know him better. 3. Your chan-  
ces of working with that man are very small: he likes to work  
alone. 4. Driving my car is not easy. 5. The woman driving the  
car is my mother. 6. Everybody liked the idea of driving to the  
river on Sunday. 7. Swimming in the river will give you much  
pleasure. 8. The best kind of sport for me is swimming. 9. You,  
can get to that stone by swimming. 10. Swimming in this river  
for a long time I finally became tired. 11. The signal was gi-  
ven and the swimmers started swimming. 12. Do you see a  
swimming girl there? She is our best swimmer, and the girl  
swimming a little farther there is our skier.

2- топшириқ. а) Уқинг ва бир устунга от, иккинчисига феълларни  
ажратиб ёзинг.

enter, invite, carriage, speak, translation, punishment, en-  
trance, punish, die, speech, death, carry, invitation, movement,  
government, driver, director, literature, come, meeting, nature,  
division.

б) Уқинг. Герундийни қандай вазифани бажараётганлигини аниқланг  
ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. Reading those books will require much time. 2. I have al-  
ready finished reading the novel. 3. She likes seeing new films.  
4. After reading the text we usually translate it. 5. I did not  
know about his reading such books. 6. This is a new way of  
writing poetry. 7. These materials are used for building houses.  
8. She left the room without saying another word.

3- топшириқ. Қуйидагиларни диктордан кейин такрорланг ва гапларни  
таржима қилинг.

1) to be situated — жойлашмоқ; бор бўлмоқ  
Termez is situated in the South of Uzbekistan

2) flatland — текислик

3) desert(s) [ˈdezət] — чўл, сахро

It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts.

4) square kilometre [skwɛə] — квадрат километр

5) to border on — ... билан чегараланмоқ

Uzbekistan borders on four Republics of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

6) a settlement of urban [ˈʊ:bən] type — шаҳар типидаги посёлка

7) a number of — бир қатор, a great number of — кўп миқдорда

A great number of new buses run along the roads of Tashkent.

8) sun [sʌn] — қуёш, sunny — қуёшли

There are about 260 bright sunny days a year in our Republic.

9) to grow (grew, grown) — 1) ўстирмоқ, экмоқ; 2) ўсмоқ

Our climate is very good for growing cotton

10) important — муҳим

Tashkent is an important centre of industry of Central Asia.

11) to produce [prəˈdʒʊs] — ишлаб чиқармоқ, яратмоқ; production [prəˈdʌkʃən] — ишлаб чиқариш, тайёрлаш, product [prədʌkt] — маҳсулот, буюм

12) silk — ипак

Our Republic is the main producer of silk of the Central Asia.

13) resources — запас, ресурс, бойлик

There are large resources of coal, oil and natural gas here.

14) marble — мәрмар

15) gold — олтин

16) deposits — қатлам

We have many deposits of marble and different metals including gold.

17) include — қамраб олмақ

18) non-ferrous metals — рангли металлар

19) according to — ... га кўра

According to the text ... ; according to this book.

20) data — (кўплик) маълумотлар

According to these data the population of Uzbekistan is 20 million people.

21) to represent — вакили бўлмоқ

Who will represent our Republic at the Congress?

22) to develop — ривожлантирмоқ

Electronic industry is rapidly developing now in our country.

23) in particular — жумладан

This student is good in mathematics in particular.

24) a plane — тайёра, самолёт

25) cotton harvester — пахта териш машинаси

26) enterprise — |'e: tər:ə z корхона

There are many industrial enterprises in Tashkent.

27) all-round — ҳар томонлама

28) to complete — тугалламоқ

29) to maintain — қўллаб-қувватламоқ

30) broad — кенг

31) item — |'a: təm| 1) предмет, маҳсулот тури, 2) хабар

32) heavy and light industries — оғир ва енгил саноат

Heavy and light industries produce thousand items of products.

33) hospitable — меҳмондўст

A great number of visitors come to our hospitable Republic every year.

34) to be proud — фахрланмоқ

Uzbek people are proud of their cotton and silk.

35) spirit — руҳ “the spirit of Tashkent”.

36) star — юлдуз

There were singing many pop-stars at the concert.

**4- топшириқ.** Қуйидаги сўз гуруҳларини соннинг ўқилишига эътибор бериб ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.

one of the four Republics, 4474 thousand square kilometres, 86 settlements of urban type, 20 million people, 70 per cent of the whole population; more than 100 industries, to almost 70 countries; was born in 1958; thousands of tourists.

**5- топшириқ.** Чап устундаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг устундан топинг.

important	корхона
to produce	пахта
to be proud	юлдуз
broad	ўсмоқ, ўстирмоқ
hospitable	тугатмоқ, тугалламоқ
deposits	муҳим
to develop	ҳар томонлама
to complete	запаслар, ресурслар
to grow	қатлам
desert	вакили бўлмоқ

silk	ишлаб чиқармоқ
enterprise	кенг
all-round	меҳмондўст
to maintain	руҳ
to represent	қамраб олмоқ
spirit	ривожлантирмоқ
star	фахрланмоқ
to include	ипак
resources	қўллаб-қувватламоқ
cotton	чўл, саҳро

6- топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларни ўқинг ва уларнинг маъносини фаҳмлашга ҳаракат қилинг.

Republic, region — territory, Afghanistan, climate, bases, gas natural, nations — nationalities; titanic; sector, économy — économic; a tractor; industry — industrial; electrification; to export, conferences and festivals, symbol, a tourist.

### Text 9 B

Текстни ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.

At the Map of Uzbekistan

#### I

Uzbekistan Republic is one of the four Republics of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, the greatest Asian rivers. It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the Republic covers 447.4 thousand square kilometres and is larger than Great Britain or Italy. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghisia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia. In the South Uzbekistan borders on Afghanistan. The Republic consists of 12 regions and the Karakalpak Republic. There are about 80 towns and 86 settlements of urban type here.

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

According to the last data the population of Uzbekistan is 20 million people. About 120 nations and nationalities live on its territory. Uzbeks represent more than 70 % (per cent) of the whole population.

11. Titanic work to develop all sectors of the economy, of industry in particular, has been done in Uzbekistan. Once there was no industry there; today the Republic has more than

100 industries. Now planes, tractors, cotton harvesters, technical equipment for the textile and chemical industries are being manufactured in Uzbekistan. 1,300 large industrial enterprises have been developed during the last years. All-round electrification has been completed in the Republic long ago.

Uzbekistan maintains broad economic ties with other countries. More than one hundred items of heavy and light industry products are exported to almost 70 countries.

The hospitable land of Uzbekistan has become the place for international meetings, conferences, and festivals. The Republic is proud of its capital Tashkent which has become the symbol of peace and friendship. "The spirit of Tashkent" was born in 1958 on the first Conference of writers of Asian and African countries. Tashkent is called "the star of the East" and is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

### Notes

**Industry** сўзи умуман саноат, яъни сўзнинг том маъносида иқтисодийнинг маълум бир соҳасини ифодалаганда аниқ артикلسиз ишлатилади.

У аниқ артикл билан ишлатилганда гап саноатнинг маълум бир соҳаси ҳақида бораётганлигини ифодалайди: the textile and chemical industries.

7- топшириқ. Саволларга матндан фойдаланиб жавоб беринг.

1. How many Republics are there in Central Asia?
2. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
3. What is the territory of the Republic?
4. Why is the climate of Uzbekistan good for growing cotton?
5. What natural resources and deposits are there in Uzbekistan?
6. What is population of the Republic?
7. How many industries have been developed in Uzbekistan?
8. What are the main items of industrial production?
9. How many industrial enterprises have been developed in the Republic?
10. What can you say about the hospitable land of Uzbekistan?
11. What city is the capital of Uzbek Republic? Do you know what is its population?
12. Why are Uzbek people proud of Tashkent?
13. When was "the spirit of Tashkent" born?
14. How is Tashkent called?
15. Do any tourists visit Tashkent?
16. What well-known festival is regularly held in Tashkent?

8- топшириқ. 9 А матнидан фойдаланиб қуйидаги гапларга ўз муносабатингизни билдириңг. Маъқулласангиз гапни That's right деб, маъқул-ламасангиз That's wrong. According to the text деб бошланг.

1. It is the region of forests and lakes.
2. The territory of the Republic is larger than Great Britain or Italy.
3. In the South Uzbekistan borders on Japan.
4. Cotton is not grown in our Republic.
5. Uzbekistan is not rich (бой) resources in natural and deposits of metals.
6. About 120 nations and nationalities live on its territory.
7. A great number of products are being manufactured in Uzbekistan.
8. Uzbekistan maintains broad economic ties with other countries.
9. The capital of the Republic is Samarkand.
10. "The spirit of Tashkent" was born at the Tashkent International Film Festival of Asian and African countries.

9- топшириқ. Қуйидаги мавзулар бўйича 5—6 гапли ахборотлар тузинг.

1. Geographic position of Uzbekistan.
2. Economy and industries of Uzbekistan.
3. Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is a hospitable city.
4. My native city or the city I came from.

### Мустақил иш учун топшириқлар

Test I. Ўзбекча сўзнинг мос таржимасини топинг.

1. шаҳарга оид а) main b) sunny c) urban d) natural
2. аҳоли а) people b) population c) coal d) map
3. ёрқин а) red b) light c) heavy d) bright
4. ускуна а) equipment b) cotton c) plane d) sector
5. меҳмондўст а) industrial b) proud c) hospitable d) large

Test II. Унг томонда берилган сўз бирикмаларидан фойдаланиб гапларни тугалланг.

- |                                             |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Uzbekistan is situated ...               | 2. ... has been completed in the Republic.   |
| 2. Our climate is good for ...              | 2. ... in the South-West of the Central Asia |
| 3. Uzbeks represent more than ...           | 3. ... every year.                           |
| 4. All-round electrification ...            | 4. ... growing cotton.                       |
| 5. Thousands of tourists visit Tashkent ... | 5. ... 70% of the whole population           |

Test III. Чап томондаги сўзлар маъносига мос келадиган сўзларни ўнг томондан топинг.

- |                   |                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. to produce     | 1. to maintain; 2. product; 3. to        |
| 2. to be situated | export; 4. to manufacture; 5. a tractor; |
| 3. a town         | 6. an aircraft; 7. to lie;               |
| 4. a plane        | 8. industry; 9. a city                   |
| 5. item           |                                          |

Test IV. Қуйидаги саволга аниқроқ жавоб бўладиган гапни топиб ўқинг.

How many items are exported by Uzbekistan?

1. A great number of items are exported by Uzbekistan.
2. More than one hundred items of heavy and light industry are exported by Uzbekistan.
3. More than thousands of tractors are exported to other countries by Uzbekistan.

1- топшириқ. 9 В матнидаги байналмилал сўзларнинг ўқилишини машқ қилинг, буларнинг маъносини англаб олишингизни осонлаштиради.

fact, culture [ˈkʌltʃə], civilization [ˌsɪvɪˈlaɪzeɪʃən], archaeologist [ɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst], primitive, a group [gruːp], irrigation canal, monuments of architecture [ˈɑːkɪtektʃə], ensemble [ɑːnsəːmbəl] madrasah [mɑːdˈrɑːsɑː] mathematics astronomy, observatory [əbˈzɜːvətɹi] necropolis [nekɹəpəlɪs].

2- топшириқ. Матни ўқишдан олдин айрим сўзлар таржимасини эслаб қолинг.

- 1) to build (built) — қурмоқ  
to be built — қурилган бўлмоқ
- 2) to remain — сақланмоқ
- 3) scientist [ˈsaɪntɪst] — олим

3- топшириқ. Матни диққат бериб ўқинг. Ажратиб кўрсатилган сўзларнинг қавс ичидаги таржимаси матни яхшироқ тушунишингизга ёрдам беради.

### Text 9 A

## SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF SAMARKAND

What has remained in Samarkand region up today?

1. Central Asia is a land of ancient culture, the centre of earliest civilisation.

Archeologists have discovered (топишди) a settlement of primitive men in Samarkand region. It dates back to (...га тааллуқли) over a hundred thousand years. Those first men came to the shores (қирғоқ) of the Amu-darya and

build houses for the groups of one hundred or a hundred and twenty five people. Traces (из, қолдиқ) or irrigation canals built at the end of the 2nd millennium (минг йиллик) B.C. have remained in this region.

What cities represent the history of Central Asia?

2. There are many ancient cities which represent the history of Central Asia, such as Samarkand, Khiva, Bukhara. Many tourists come here every year and wonder these pearls (дурдона) of ancient civilisation, their monuments of architecture.

Where did the "silk route" begin?

3. Samarkand is one of the most famous cities of Central Asia. In the 4th century B.C. the city was known as Marakand. It was situated on the "silk route" which began in China and went to the Middle East and Europe.

What is the most well-known monument of Samarkand?

4. Many monuments have remained in Samarkand up to day. The most well-known of them is the Reghistan Square ensemble. It consists of three madrasahs, the oldest of which was built in 1417—1420 and called Ulugbek. In the madrasahs, besides theology (дин), students also studied secular (дунёвий) subjects — mathematics and astronomy, in which Ulugbek was well ahead his contemporaries (ўз замондошларидан илгарилаб кетмоқ).

When was the museum to the great scientist opened?

5. The Ulugbek Observatory built in 1428 is a testimony (шоҳид) of great knowledge of its creator (яратувчи).

Five centuries later the museum to the great scientist was opened here.

Among the famous monuments there are Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shoh-i-Zindah necropolis, Shir-Dor Madrasah etc.

### Note:

B.C. — before Christ — эрамиздан олдин

Test I. Матн мазмунига мос сўз бирикмасини топиб қўйинг ва гапни ўқинг.

1. A settlement of primitive man in Samarkand dates back to...

- 1) ... over five hundred years.
- 2) ... more than a millennium.
- 3) ... over a hundred thousand years.

2. Tourists from different countries wonder...

- 1) ... these modern cities of Central Asia.
- 2) ... these pearls of ancient civilisation.
- 3) ... ancient cities of Greek civilisation.



3. In the Ulugbek madrasah students studied ...

1) ... mathematics and astronomy besides theology.

2) ... secular subjects — mathematics and astronomy.

3) ... many secular subjects.

**Test II. Матн мазмунига мос гаплар рақамини айтинг.**

1. Those first men came to the shores of the Volga.

2. Traces of irrigation canals built at the end of the 2nd millennium have remained in this region.

3. In the 4th century B.C. Samarkand was known as Marakand.

4. The "silk route" began in Japan and went to America.

5. The Reghistan Square ensemble consists of three madrasahs.

6. The Ulugbek Observatory was built in the 15th century.

7. The famous monument Bibi-Khanum Mosque is situated in Bukhara.

4- топшириқ. Қуйидаги рақамларни шарҳланг.

1417 — 1420; the 4th century; 3; 3rd millennium; 100—125.

5- топшириқ. Қуйидаги мавзуларда қисқа ахборот тузинг.

1. The land of ancient civilisation.

2. The monuments and sightseeings of Samarkand.

3. Samarkand as a pearl of Central Asia.

4. The Reghistan Square ensemble.

### Joke

Boy: Can you see everything with your telescope in the sky.

Astronomer: Yes, my boy.

Boy: Then do you see my balloon I've lost this morning?

## LESSON TEN

Фонетика: **wa, war, wh, wr** бирикмалари

Сўз яшаш: **in-, in-, dis-, miss-, инкор префикслари**

Грамматика: **Модал феъллар эквивалентлари.**

Text 10 A. Thinking machines

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1. **wa** ҳарф бирикмаси ёпиқ бўғинда [wə] деб (a watch [wɒtʃ]), **m** ва **r** дан олдин [wɔː] деб (warm [nɔːm] ўқилади.

2. **wh** ҳарф бирикмасида **h** ҳарфи ўқилмайди: where [wɛə] who сўзи бундан мустасно [huː]

**w** ҳарф бирикмасида, шунингдек two [tu:] answer [ˈɑ:nsə], write [raɪt], wrong [rɒŋ] сўзларида **w** ҳарфи ўқилмайди.  
Қуйидаги сўзларни диктордан кейин такрорланг:

wash	what	who	write	war
want	where	whose	wrist	warm
watch	when	whom	wreck	warn
watt	white	whole	wrest	swarm
was	wheat	whore	wreath	ward
wasp	whole	whoever	wrong	warship
water		wholesome	wrinkle	warmth

## Машқлар

1. **wa** ҳарф бирикмасининг турли ҳолатларда турлича ўқилишига эътибор беринг.

wad	war—ware	want—wane	wash—wall
wade	warm—wave	wand—wade	watch—wake

2. Уқинг ва ўқилмайдиган ундошга эътибор беринг:

answer, two, would, who, whose, when, where, why, while, what, write, wrong, wheel, know, walk

## Сўз яшаш

**ver-, im-, in-, mis-, dis-**, олд қўшимчалари инкор маънони англатувчи сўзларни ясайди:

married — уйлانган, unmarried — уйланмаган, to like — ёқтирмақ, to dislike — ёқтирмаслик, appearance — пайдо бўлиш, disappearance — йўқолиш, possible — мумкин бўлган, impossible — мумкин бўлмаган

1. Қуйидаги сўзларни ўқинг ва эслаб қолинг.

а) approval — маъқуллаш, disapproval — маъқулламалик, argument — қуролланиш, disarmament — қуролсизланиш, agree — келишиш, disagree — келишмаслик, obey — қулоқ солиш, disobey — қулоқ солмаслик

б) moral — ахлоқий, immoral — ахлоқсиз, polite — мулойим, impolite — қўпол, дағал, provident — эҳтиёткор, improvident — эҳтиётсиз, definite — аниқ, indefinite — ноаниқ

в) ability — қобилият, inability — қобилиятсиз, assygasu — аниқлик, inassygasu — ноаниқлик, action — ҳаракат, inaction — ҳаракатсиз, correct — тўғри, incorrect — нотўғри, convenient — қулай, inconvenient — ноқулай

г) understand — тушунмоқ, misunderstand — нотўғри



2- машқ. Гапдаги модал феълни қавс ичида берилган унинг тегишли эквивалентлари билан алмаштиринг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. The scientists must separate these fissions (парчаланиш) products (are able to, have to). 2. The designer can change the demension of this cell (is able to, is to). 3. The students can obtain interesting data on waves travelling (are able to, are to). 4. This cell could convert nuclear energy directly into electricity (was to, was able to). 5. This plant must produce 4 million TV sets (is to, is able to). 6. The cell can work for long periods using the heat of a nuclear reactor (has to, is able to).

3- машқ. Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

1. The designers can always improve the operation of these receivers. 2. He could use any transmitter for this system. 3. The designer was able to construct a new device by using semiconductors. 4. The engineers must test a new receiver for using it in this system. 5. For improving the system operation the designer was to use low weight equipment. 6. The engineers were to investigate new means of radio communication. 7. After finishing the experiment the scientists will have to discuss the results. 8. They didn't have to analyse these data. 9. The students might use all the laboratory equipment. 10. The students will be allowed to conduct this experiment in the laboratory.

4- машқ. Қуйидаги гапларни Present, Past ва Future Indefinite да ёзинг. Модал феълларнинг эквивалентларини қўллашни унутманг.

1. She can speak English very well. 2. He must go to the library to prepare his lessons. 3. You may take my dictionary. 4. We must stay in Omsk. 5. I can get the information at 7 o'clock. 6. You can say it at the meeting. 7. You may ask your friend about it. 8. She must help her mother. 9. I must wait for him in the library. 10. He may ski during the winter vacation.

Узлаштирганларингизни машқ қилинг.

1. Қуйидаги гапларни барча шахс ва замонларда (Present, Past ва Future Indefinite) ёзинг.

1. I may come at nine. 2. I must go now. 3. I can speak English a little.

2. Қуйидаги гапларни инкор гапларга айлантиринг ва таржима қилинг.

1. You may begin your work now. 2. She must ask such questions. 3. Tom can skate well.

3. Қуйидаги гапларни сўроқ гапларга айлантириб ёзинг. Уларга қисқа ва тўлиқ жавоб беринг. Намунадан фойдаланинг.

She may begin her work now. May she begin her work now? Yes, she may; Yes, she may begin her work now. No, she may not (mayn't); no, she may not begin her work now.

1. He may go to the museum after lessons. 2. At the exhibition you can see different machine — tools. 3. I must be at home at three. 4. The people can help you. 5. You must have English lessons three times a week.

4. Ажратиб кўрсатилган гап бўлакларига саволлар қўйинг.

1. You can meet him at the plant after work. 2. On Sunday the students of our group must go to the exhibition. 3. In summer she may go to Minsk to see her father and mother.

5. Қуйидаги гапда тегишли модал феъл ёки унинг эквивалентини қўлланг. "They ... to make this work tomorrow".

1. must; 2. will be able; 3. had.

6. Қайси гапдаги модал феъл рухсат маъносига эга.

1. You may go to the cinema.  
2. You must study hard.

7. Қайси гапларда «to be» феъли модал маъносини англатади.

1. We are in the room. 2. We are to be in the room.

8. Инглиз тилига таржима қилинг.

1. Шу ерда ишласам бўладими? 2. Инглиз тили дарсларида ўзбекча гапирмаслигингиз керак. 3. Бу расмни кўргазмада кўришингиз мумкин. 4. Бу саволга ким жавоб бера олади? 5. Китобингизни олсам майлими? 6. У бу ерга қачон келиши керак?

9. Инглиз тилига таржима қилинг.

1. Китоб ўқиётган қиз менинг опам. 2. Эшикни очаётган киши бизнинг география ўқитувчимиз. 3. У расмга қараб турар экан «Бу расм менга ёқади» деди. 4. Мен хонага кирдим ва ухлаётган болани кўрдим. 5. Дарсларини тайёрлар экан, у доимо онасидан ёрдам сўрайди.

10. Ўзбек тилига таржима қилинг.

1. a) Working with that man will be very interesting. b) Working with that man I began to know him better. c) Your changes of working with that man are very small: he likes to work alone.

2. a) Driving my car is not easy, b) The woman driving the car is my mother. c) Everybody liked the idea of driving to the river on Sunday.

3. a) Swimming in the river will give you much pleasure. b) The best kind of sport for me is swimming. c) You can get to that big stone (гашт) by swimming.

11. Герундий қандай вазифани бажараётганлигига эътибор бериб, гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. During the last hundred years many new methods of building have been discovered. 2. Men of long ago made their homes in trees, using the leaves for keeping off rain and sun. 3. The builder began constructing a new hospital in our street. 4. They use pillars partly for supporting roofs and partly for decorating. 5. After Newton's discovering the law of universal gravitation, many people became interested in mathematics.

12. Сифатдош I нинг гаптаги вазифаларини ўзлаштириб олинг.

1. Қайси гапта Сифатдош I аниқловчи вазифасида келган?

The speaking man is our teacher. 2. Going to the Institute I met our director.

2. Қайси гапта Сифатдош I ҳол вазифасида келган.

1. The woman going along the street is his mother. 2. Being in Moscow she visited us.

3. Инглиз тилига таржима қилинганда Сифатдош I ни аниқловчи вазифасида ишлатиш керак.

1. Матнни таржима қилар эканмиз, биз кўп қизиқарли нарсаларни билиб олдик. 2. Матнни таржима қилаётган студент, менинг дўстим.

4. Қайси гапта сифатдош равишдош орқали таржима қилинади?

1. Translating the text I didn't look up words in the dictionary. 2. The man reading at the window is my friend from Fergana.

13. Сифатдош I га эътибор бериб гапларни тўлдириб ўқинг.

1. The student translating the text is ... 2. The translating student ... 3. Translating the text the student ... 4. The student is translating the text ... 5. Going along the street I ... 6. He is going along the street ... 7. The man going along the street ...

1- топшириқ. Қуйидагиларни диктордан кейин такрорланг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

I. to think (thought, thought) — ўйламоқ

thinking machines; a thinking man

2. naturally — табиий

3. a dream — орзу

My dream is, naturally, to be a good engineer (doctor, teacher, etc).

4. to create [kri:'eit] яратмоқ

to create a new mechanism; to create a beautiful monument

5. to do (did, done) — қилмоқ, бажармоқ

done — Participle II: the work done by this student.

6. human — инсоний

7. brain — мия, human, brain

8. to expect—кутган expected—кутилган, тахмин қилинган  
unexpected — кутилмаган

His visit was unexpected for us.

9. to play chess — шахмат ўйнамоқ

chess — board — шахмат тахтаси

I can play chess well, but my friend can't.

10. amazing partner — ажойиб шерик

II. to defeat — [di'fi:t] ютмоқ

Soviet Army defeated fascists during the 2nd World War.

12. to be out — маълум бўлмоқ

13. to operate — 1) ишламоқ, 2) бошқармоқ

operation work—1) иш, ҳаракат; 2) бошқариш

14. to exist — мавжуд бўлмоқ

15. to appear [ə'piə] — пайдо бўлмоқ

First taxis appeared in London in 1903.

16. science [saɪəns] фан

a scientist ['saɪəntɪst] олим

Scientists from different countries came to the conference.

16. to learn [lɜ:n] ўқимоқ, ўрганмоқ

17. to solve — ҳал қилмоқ. to solve problems

18. to help — ёрдам бермоқ; help — ёрдам

Scientists solved the problem with the help of computers.

10. to find (found, found) — тономқ

Did you find the book?

20. computing — ҳисоблаш

Computing machines, computing centre.

21. equation [i'kweɪʃən] — математик тенглама

differential equation — дифференциал тенглама

to solve equations — тенгламани ейтиш

He couldn't solve this equation and asked for help.

22. unknown — матем. номаълум

Students were solving equations with some unknowns.

23. to mean (meant, meant) — 1) билдирмоқ, 2) назарда тутмоқ

What do you mean?

What does it mean?

24. fast — тез

This computer works two times faster than the old one.

25. thought — фикр

26. to release — [riːliːz] 1) халос қилмоқ, 2) енгиллатмоқ

Computers release a man from a mechanical work

27. mind — 1) ақл, 2) фикр

28. to belong — тааллуқли, тегишли бўлмоқ

Future belongs to our children.

29. approach — ёндошув

This is a new approach to the problem.

30. train — поезд

31. device [diˈvaɪs] мослама, қурилма  
a company device; a modern device

32. to pick up — тўпламоқ, йиғмоқ, термоқ

This harvester picks up cotton.

33. movement — ҳаракат

34. on schedule — [ˈʃedjuːl] аниқ, ўз вақтида

35. to run strictly on schedule — дарҳол йўлламоқ (ахборотни)

36. to select — танламоқ

What information did you select?

37. to brake — тормоз бермоқ braking — тормозланиш

This is a new device for braking a car.

38. acceleration — тезланиш

39. to ensure — таъминламоқ

40. consumption [kənˈsʌmpʃən] сарф

41. power — қувват, қудратли, ҳокимият, куч  
economic consumption of electric power

42. to supervise — [ˈsjuːpəvaɪz] қарамоқ, кузатмоқ

Who has to supervise the operation of the device?

2- топшириқ. Қуйидаги боғловчи ва боғловчи сўзларни эслаб қолинг.  
Улар маттни яхшироқ тушунишингизга ёрдам беради.

that — 1) нима; 2) қайси; which — қайсики;

in spite of — ... га қарамай; who — қайси; as — чунки

3- топшириқ. Чап томондаги сўзлар маъносини ўнг томондан топинг.

to operate ўйнамоқ

to create танламоқ



brain	тез
science	термоқ
to find	тааллуқли бўлмоқ
to mean	ҳал қилмоқ
to select	яратмоқ
consumption	уйламоқ
device	орзу
to solve	топмоқ
to help	мия
fast	сарф
power	поезд
to think	ёрдам бермоқ
to pick up	бошқармоқ
a dream	номаълум
to play	англатмоқ, билдирмоқ
to belong	қувват
train	фан
unknown	мослама, қурилма

4- топшириқ. а) -ation, -tion -ion, -ment суффикслари кўмагида отлар ясанг ва уларни таржима қилинг.

to operate, to equip, to develop, to select, to collect, to move, to produce, to settle, to populate, to inform

б) Қуйидагиларни ёзинг ва сўз ясовчи суффикслар тагига чизинг.

wonderful, beautiful, practical, historical, powerful, natural, mechanical

5- топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларни ўқинг ва уларнинг маъносини тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

electronic — electronic machines [mə'ʃi:nz]; a mechanism—mechanical result [ri'zʌlt]; a secret America; the Moscow Institute of Automatization and Telemechanics; a laboratory; a system; a computer; physics, mechanics, astronomy, automatic; a robot; function [ˈfʌŋkʃən] information; cabin.

## Text 10 A

Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

### 1. THINKING MACHINES

One hundred and fifty years ago there were, naturally, no electronic machines. There was only a dream of creating a mechanism that could do the work usually done by the human brain. Sometimes this dream produced some unexpected sults.

There is a story which tells us that once Napoleon played chess with an amazing partner — a mechanical chess — player. In spite of all efforts of the great general the machine defeated him on the chess-board. Soon the secret of the mechanical chess-player was out. A man who operated the machine was in it between the parts of the mechanism.

In our days chess-playing machines really exist. The first electronic machines appeared in 1945 in America. In the course of 20 years scientists learned to solve complex problems with the help of these machines. In the Moscow Institute of Automatization and Telemechanics you will be able to see a laboratory for the development of thinking machines.

You can also find there computing machines which can solve equations with many unknowns. Every schoolboy should know that it takes two or three minutes to solve an equation with two unknowns. But it must take a million times long for solving a system of 200 unknowns. This means that a person who is to do it will have to spend 12 years working at this problem. A machine can solve such a system in less than an hour.

As computers work many times faster than a human thought, they will be able soon to release the human mind from mechanical work. Future belongs to these wonderful machines which will be able to open a new approach to physics, mechanics, astronomy and other sciences.

## 11. ROBOT-DRIVERS

Many electric trains are operated now by automatic drivers, robots. Almost all functions of the driver are done by a computing device.

First, the machine picks up the information of the track, speed and time. Then it uses this information for solving differential equations of the train's movement and runs it strictly on schedule. The device selects the best conditions for acceleration, running and braking; it ensures the most economic consumption of electric power.

The robot driver can tell about stops and the names of stations. A man in the cabin has only to supervise the operation of the automatic driver.

6- топшириқ. Саволларга жавоб беринг.

1. What mechanism was only a dream for people one hundred and fifty years ago?
2. Why was Napoleon defeated playing chess?
3. **When** and where did the first electronic machines appear?
4. What operations can computing machines do?

5. How long must it take to solve equations with computers?
6. What does future belong to in many sciences?
7. How are many electric trains operated now?
8. What does the machine pick up first?
9. What does the device select?
10. Who tells the passenger about stops and the names of stations?
11. What is the function of an operator in the cabin?

7- топшириқ. Матн мазмунига мос тасдиқни топиб қўшинг ва гапларни ўқинг.

I. Sometimes this dream produced ...

1) wonderful results; 2) unexpected results; 3) revolution in science.

II. Scientists learned to solve complex problems ...

- 1) without these machines;
- 2) with the help of devices;
- 3) with the help of these machines.

III. The device ensures the most economic ...

- 1) consumption of electric power;
- 2) production of electric power;
- 3) consumption of information.

8- топшириқ. а) Нима учун Наполеон шахматда ютқазганлигини тушутиринг. б) Электр поездни бошқарувчи машина-робот иш жараёнини тушутиринг.

### Мустақил иш учун топшириқлар

Test I. Ҳар бир қатордан қатор бошидаги сўзга мазмунан яқин сўзни топинг.

1. to work: a) to do, b) to use, c) to operate, d) to be
2. a man: a) house, b) a person, c) a friend, d) a girl
3. a device: a) a mechanism, b) a system, c) a car, d) a driver
4. power: a) robot, b) science, c) approach, d) electricity
5. to pick up: a) to spend, b) to collect, c) to open, d) to solve

Test II. Унг томондаги сўзлардан қайси бири чап томондаги сўзлар аниқловчиси бўла олади?

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. conditions  | 1. automatic |
| 2. consumption | 2. thinking  |
| 3. drivers     | 3. electric  |
| 4. trains      | 4. human     |
| 5. machines    | 5. best      |
| 6. brain       | 6. complex   |
| 7. problem     | 7. economic  |

Test III. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйидаги рақамлардан мосини қўйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1) 1945, 2) 2—3, 3) 1812, 4) 200, 5) 150, 6) 12

1. It must take a million times long for solving a system of ... unknowns.

2. The first electronic machines appeared in ...

3. ... years ago there were, naturally, no electronic machines.

## LESSON ELEVEN

**Фонетика:** **i, y, u** ҳарфлари ва **ai, ay, oa, oi** ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилиши.

**Сўз ясаш:** **-(i)ty, -ous** суффикси

**Грамматика:** Infinitive ва унинг гапдаги ўрни.

Text II A. Road Safety and Automobile Association Patrol in Great Britain. Text B. Twinned Towns

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**i, y, u** ҳарфларининг очиқ ва ёпиқ бўғинларда ўқилишини диктордан кейин такрорланг.

i/y		u	
[ai]	[i]	[ju:]	[ʌ]
pipe	pin	use	us
pipeline	implement	refuse	bus
idea	river	duke	dumper
Crimea	distance	student	function
fine	engine	duty	construct
life	lorry	produce	production
supply	reality	introduce	supply

**ai, ay, oa, oi** ҳарф бирикмаларининг ўқилишини диктордан кейин такрорланг.

ai/ay	oa	oi
[ci]	[ou]	[ɔi]
main	load	oil
remain	<i>oak</i>	boil
nail	goal	coil
again	coach	foist
train	road	moist
container	coal	coincide
Ukrain	float	point
railway	loan	coin

## Сифат + (i)y→от

real — реал  
safe — хавфсиз  
difficult — қийин  
simple — оддий  
possible — мумкин  
active — фаол

reality — реаллик  
safety — хавфсизлик  
simplicity — оддийлик  
difficulty — қийинлик  
possibility — мумкинлик  
activity — фаолият

## От + ois→сифат

glory — шараф  
conscience — виждон  
curiosity — қизиқини  
danger — хавф  
desire — истак  
nerve — асабли

glorious — шарафли  
conscientious — виждонли  
curious — қизиқувчан  
dangerous — хавфли  
desirous — истовчи  
nervous — асабий

## Грамматика Infinitive (инфинитив)

Феълнинг шахсиз шакли бўлган инфинитив *отлик* ва *феъллик* хусусиятларига эгадир. Инфинитив гапда **эга, тўлдирувчи, ҳол, аниқловчи, шунингдек қўшма кесимнинг от қисми** бўлиб келиши мумкин.

1. To read is useful (эга)

Уқиш — фойдали.

2. She likes to dance (тўлдирувчи)

У рақсга тунишни яхши кўради.

3. Their task was to obtain a new alloy (кесимнинг от қисми)

Уларнинг вазифаси янги қотишма олишдан иборат эди.

4. To know English well you must learn many words

(мақсад ҳоли).

Инглиз тилини яхши билиш учун кўп сўзларни ёдлаб олини керак.

Мақсад ҳоли вазифасини бажарадиган инфинитив гап бошида ёки охирида келади ва уларнинг олдида **in order, so as** сўзлари туради.

To understand the importance of this event you should know all the facts.

Бу воқеанинг муҳимлигини англаш учун сиз барча далилларни билишингиз керак.

They went there in order to help you.

Улар сизга ёрдам бериш учун у ерга кетдилар.

Агарда аниқловчи инфинитив билан ифодаланган бўлса (одатда мажхул нисбатда) у мажбурий ёки мумкин деб ўйланган иш-ҳаракатни англатади.

Инфинитивнинг ишлатилиши:

1. Indefinite Infinitive (Active and Passive) феъл-кесими

орқали ифодаланган иш-ҳаракат билан бир вақтда содир бўладиган иш-ҳаракатни англатади.

She wants to give you a new information (active).

У сизга янги маълумот бермоқчи.

2. Continuous Infinitive (active) феъл-кесим ифодаланган иш-ҳаракат билан бир вақтда ривожланадиган иш-ҳаракатни ифодалайди.

I know her to be translating an English article.

Мен биламан, у инглизча мақолани таржима қияпти.

3. Perfect Infinitive (Active ва Passive) феъл-кесим ифодалаган иш-ҳаракатдан олдин бўлиб ўтган иш-ҳаракатни англатади.

He knows her to have read an interesting book.

У унинг қизиқарли китоб ўқиганини биларди.

4. Perfect Continuous Infinitive ҳозирги вақтгача муайян давр давом этган иш-ҳаракатни ифодалаб, ҳозирги замон феъли орқали таржима қилинади.

I know her to have been living in Tashkent for many years.

Мен уни Тошкентда кўп йиллардан бери яшаб келаётганлигини биламан.

Tense	Active	Passive
Indefinite	He is glad to help his friend. У дўстига ёрдам беришдан хурсанд.	He is glad to be helped. У ёрдам беришаётганлигидан хурсанд.
Continuous	He is glad to be helping his friend. У дўстига ёрдам бераётганлигидан хурсанд.	—
Perfect	He is glad to have helped his friend. У дўстига ёрдам берганлигидан хурсанд.	He is glad to have been helped. У ўзига ёрдам беришганидан хурсанд.

**1-машқ.** Инфинитивни гапда бажараётган вазифаларини аниқланг ва гапларни таржима қилинг.

1. He knows English well enough to read newspaper. 2. They began to discuss the question. 3. I am always ready to join you. 4. My agent wish was to help you. 5. He was saving money to travel about the country. 6. People made many efforts to find a new source of energy. 7. The road surface to be repaired was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles.

8. We have come here to talk to the foreman. 9. For him to live means to create. 10. It is a text to be read at the next lesson.

**2-машқ. Инфинитивга эътибор бериб, гапларни таржима қилинг.**

1. We want to invite you to the concert. 2. She wants to be invited to our conference. 3. They have a number of important problems to solve. 4. We study English to read English books on our speciality. 5. She is glad to have been invited by you. 6. We had to translate this article. 7. Dickens is known to have written many novels. 8. The Earth's first satellite is known to have been launched in the former Soviet Union. 9. We heard her sing. 10. This student is known to be working at his diploma project. 11. We have come there to help them.

**3-машқ. Таржима қилинг.**

1. He was the first to support me. 2. We were reading the article to be translated for the next time. 3. We were however the last to learn the news. 4. We had a number of important problems to solve. 5. You are the first man to tell me such a thing. 6. The new method to be discussed by our engineers was worked out only recently.

**4-машқ. Таржима қилинг, инфинитивнинг қандай вазифада келаётганлигини айтинг.**

1. Her wish was to help you. 2. The students have come here to speak to the teacher. 3. He liked to play a football very much. 4. For them to live means to create. 5. She knows French well enough to read magazines. 6. It is a text to be read at the next lesson. 7. He was the last to come, as usual. 8. The students began to discuss their problems. 9. We want to invite you to the performance.

**5-машқ. Қавсда берилган феълларни герундий шаклида қўллаб гапларни таржима қилинг.**

1. Stop (talk), please. 2. We have begun (work). 3. When will you finish (do) your homework? 4. I like (read) English books. 5. Continue (read) please. 6. They are not afraid of (go) there. 7. Go on (translate) the text. 8. The girls started (discuss).

**1-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз, бирикма ва гапларни ўқинг, диктордан кейин такрорланг ҳамда гапларни таржима қилинг.**

1) to hold (held) — 1) ушлаб турмоқ; 2) банд қилмоқ (жой ва б.)

to hold back, (held back) — тўхтатмоқ

Uzbekistan hold the leading position in the world in the growing of cotton.

2) possibility — имконият

3) advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] — афзаллик, устуңлик

What are the possibilities and advantages of this model or car?

4) branch — тармоқ, соҳа

Electronic branch of industry is rapidly developing now.

5) to use — қўлламоқ; 2) фойдаланмоқ

Where is this new method used?

6) malfunction — 1) ёмон фойдаланиш, 2) суинстеъмол қилиш

7) to affect — таъсир қилмоқ

8) performance — (техн.) — 1) иш; 2) унумдорлик

What affects the performance of this enterprise?

9) to remain — қолмоқ

10) scientific — [saɪə'nɪfɪk] — илмий

scientific problems, scientific concept, scientific development, scientific and technological progress.

11) functioning — иш, ҳаракат

12) to implement — { 'impliment } бажармоқ;

2) амалга оширмоқ

13) case — ҳодиса, иш

the case of reality, an interesting case in this case

14) railway — темир йўл

How can I get to the railway station?

15) overloaded — тизиз, ортиқча юклаган

In summer all types of transport are overloaded.

16) highway [ 'haiwei ] — йўл, автомобиль йўли

waterway — сув йўли

17) capacity — бу ерда таъминлаш (ташиш, ўтказиш) қобилияти

over capacity, below capacity

18) facilities — воситалар, advanced facilities — (такомиллаштирилган) воситалар

19) containers and pallets — контейнерлар ва юк ташини платформалари

20) up-to-date — замонавий

21) loading and unloading — ортиш ва тушириш

They used up-to-date loading and unloading mechanisms.

22) harmful — зарарли

23) to increase, to decrease — кўпайтирмоқ, камайитирмоқ

It is necessary to increase safety on the roads. We must decrease harmful effect of transport.



24) environment [in'vatəɾənt] — атропо муҳит

25) pipeline — трубопровод

oil pipelines, gas pipelines

26) overhead — ер устки

27) to introduce — киритмоқ (қўлланишга)

Modern equipment will be introduced to decrease harmful effect of transport

28) mass - scale — йирик қўламдаги, кенг қўламда

mass - scale transportation, mass - scale help

29) cargo — юк

30) to transport [træns'pɔ:t] ташимоқ

transport [træns'pɔ:t] 1) транспорт, 2) ташиш

transportation — 1) ташиш; 2) транспорт

31) to account for — тушунтирмоқ

32) to total — тенглашмоқ

Railways total 145.00 kilometres in the former Soviet Union.

33) paved roads — тош кўча

34) network — тармоқ

network of roads, network of communications.

35) quality ['kwɔ:liti] — сифат

quality of roads; quality of production

36) requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] талаб

modern requirements

37) motor works — автомобиль заводи

38) a lorry — юк машинаси a low - capacity lorry — кам қувватли юк машина; a heavy-duty lorry — кўп қувватли юк машина

The KAMAZ motor works produced all types of lorries: from low - capacity to heavy - duty lorries.

39) a dumper — ағдарма машина

40) to expand — кенгайтирмоқ

The production of dumper is expanding at this motor works.

41) fleet — парк (автомобиль, автобус ва бошқалар)

bus fleet, automobile fleet, motor fleet, ship fleet.

42) to supply — таъминламоқ

43) vehicle — {vi:kɪ} — автомобиль; 2) автотранспорт воситалари

1) The bus fleet of our city was supplied with new vehicles.

2) I saw a beautiful model of vehicle in the street.

44) construction — қурилиш

to be under construction — қурилмоқ

The railway station is being under construction since 1988.

45) to convert — айлантирмоқ

The military industry is now being converted for production of consumer goods (кенг истеъмол моллари).

**2-топшириқ. Чап томондаги сўзлар таржимасини ўнг томондан топинг.**

1. branch	1. юк
2. railway	2. сифат
3. capacity	3. трубопровод
4. environment	4. илмий
5. cargo	5. замонавий
6. highway	6. тармоқ
7. possibility	7. иш, унумдорлик
8. pipeline	8. парк
9. a lorry	9. йирик кўламли
10. quality	10. ер устки
11. fleet	11. воситалар
12. up-to-date	12. атроф муҳит
13. a dumper	13. юк машина
14. facilities	14. темир йўл
15. harmful	15. автомобиль йўли
16. overhead	16. автомобиль
17. mass - scale	17. ўтказиш қобилияти
18. scientific	18. зарарли
19. performance	19. имконият
20. a vehicle	20. ағдарма машина

**3-топшириқ. Ўнг томонда берилган феълларнинг эквивалентини чап томондан топинг.**

1. қўлламоқ, фойдаланмоқ	1. to remain
2. таъсир қилмоқ	2. to increase
3. ушламоқ, банд қилмоқ (жой-ни)	3. to be under construction
4. қолмоқ	4. to total
5. киритмоқ	5. to effect
6. ташимоқ	6. to decrease
7. кўлайтирмоқ	7. to introduce
8. ўз ичига олмоқ	8. to use
9. камайтирмоқ	9. to transport
10. қурилмоқ	10. to hold

**4-топшириқ. Матни тўғри таржима қилишда ёрдамчи сўзларнинг аҳамияти катта. Қуйида берилган ёрдамчи сўзлар ва уларнинг таржимасини эслаб қолинг.**

A. 1) still; 2) not just; 3) while; 4) below; 5) such as; 6) over; 7) as a whole.

B. 1) ҳали ҳам; 2) фақат ... гина эмас; 3) ҳозирча; 4) қуйида; 5) сингари; 6) устида, кўпроқ; 7) умуман.

5-топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларни диктор талаффузига эътибор бериб такрорланг, уларнинг маъносини мустақил тушунишга ҳаракат қилинг.

problem, position, aspect, factors, idea, concept, individual— individual types of transport, reality, mechanization, specialized— specialized types of transport, pneumatic— pneumatic containers, hydraulic, cable— cable transport, diesel— diesel engine factory, compressed— compressed natural gas.

6-топшириқ. Қуйидаги географик номларни диктор талаффузига эътибор бериб такрорланг.

The Baltic [ˈbɑːltɪk] area; the Western Ukraine [juːˈkreɪn] Transcaucasia [ˈtrænsˈkəːkeɪzjə], the Crimea [kraɪmˈiə]

Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

## Text 11 A

### ROAD SAFETY AND AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION PATROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Every year several thousand people are killed on the roads in Great Britain. Every year between one and two hundred thousand people are injured. These people are killed and injured in road accidents.

If you are in England and if you listen to the eight o'clock news from the BBC, you will often hear news of road accidents. You may hear something like this.

“On Monday evening last, at about twenty minutes to ten, a motorcyclist was knocked down by a motor-van at the junction of Oak Road and High Street in Croydon, Surrey. The cyclist has since died from his injuries. Will anyone who saw the accident, please, communicate with New Scotland Yard, telephone number Whitehall one, two, one, two.”

In 1903 nobody was allowed to drive faster than 20 miles an hour, even on wide open roads. The police were anxious to catch all motorists who went too fast. So a group of “scouts” was formed to warn motorists when there was a policeman waiting on the road in front of them.

From this beginning, the Automobile Association started in 1905. Then it had less than 100 members; today it has more than 3,000,000.

The picture is quite different: now the A.A. patrols cooperate with the police and are on the road to help motorists who who need them.

It may be a puncture, engine trouble, or an accident. The yellow uniform of the A.A. man, with his yellow motor-cycle or van, is a familiar sight throughout Britain.

Accidents are often caused by carelessness. There are rules that help to make the roads safe, but people do not always obey the rules. They are careless. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer.

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motorcars, Motorvans, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right.

Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Look right, look left, look right again. Then, if you are sure that the road is clear, that there is nothing coming, it is safe to cross the road.

## DO YOU KNOW THAT ...

The museum of British Transport in south London tells the story of public transport in Britain.

The first bus-service in London was started in 1829. The bus was drawn by three horses and looked very much like a large carriage. The first double-decker bus was built in 1851, but the upper deck did not have a roof until 1930. The passengers were given raincoats to put on if it started to rain.

The first trains, like the first buses, were drawn by horses, but they were not passenger-trains. They were used in mines and factories to carry materials from place to place.

The first passenger railway in England—and in the world—was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In 1829, this company offered a prize of 5000 for the best steam train. The prize was won by George Stephenson, with his famous train, the "Rocket 2. It could travel at 29 miles per hour, which was very fast at that time.

Do you know the world record speed for a steam train? The recordbreaking train, "Mallard", which is now in this museum, was built in 1938, travelled at 126 miles per hour!

1) How many people are killed and injured in Great Britain every year?

2) What news from BBC can you listen if you are in En-

3) Was anybody allowed to drive faster?

4) When the Automobile Association has started?

5) How do the Automobile Association cooperate with the police?

6) What are reasons of road accidents;

7) When was the first bus-service in London started?

8) Where were the first buses used?

9) What can you tell about the first passenger railway in England?

7-топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйида қавс ичида берилган сўзларнинг мосини қуйиб гапларни ўқинг.

1. Possibilities and advantages of transport have not been fully ... in our country.

2. The economic effectiveness of transport is planned to be ... thanks to advanced transportation facilities.

3. Motor transport is used mostly over short ... .

4. Motor transport ... .. over 90 per cent of all passenger traffic.

5. Our motor works are starting the ... of new models.

6. The bus ... is being supplied with larger and more comfortable vehicles.

7. More lorries are being ... to compressed natural gas and liquefied gas.

(production, accounts for, used, fleet, growing, converted, distances)

8-топшириқ. Чап томондаги сўзларнинг акс маъносини ўнг томондан топинг ва ҳар иккала сўзни ўқинг.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. modern       | 1. never         |
| 2. over         | 2. operation     |
| 3. to increase  | 3. unloading     |
| 4. harmful      | 4. up-to-date    |
| 5. always       | 5. useful        |
| 6. low capacity | 6. long          |
| 7. loading      | 7. below         |
| 8. performance  | 8. minus         |
| 9. short        | 9. high capacity |
| 10. plus        | 10. to decrease  |

9-топшириқ. Ҳар бир қатордан қатор бошида турган сўзга маънодош сўзни топиб, ҳар иккала сўзни ўқинг.

- 1) a vehicle, a) train, b) a tram; c) a bus, d) an automobile;
- 2) concept; a) system, b) idea, c) plan, d) model;
- 3) to produce: a) to go, b) to build, c) to manufacture, d) to grow;
- 4) up-to-date: a) modern, b) old, c) comfortable, d) large;
- 5) road: a) race, b) line, c) highway, d) design;
- 6) to start: a) to read, b) to begin, c) to make, d) to have;
- 7) growth: a) increase, b) case, c) capacity, d) reality.

## Text 11 B. Twinned Towns

**Матни лугатдан фойдаланиб, оғзаки ва IV қисмини ёзма таржима қилинг.**

I. The words "twinned towns" or sister towns are seen more and more often in the world press. There are fifty countries on several continents affiliated to the United Towns Organization. The movement originated in the war. Moscow, Leningrad, which survived a siege of 900 days; Stalingrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kiev, Minsk, Novorossiisk and Brest, whose defenders earned glory by their staunch defence, won the title Hero — City.

II. In the war hero-cities made friends with towns in allied countries, which was the beginning of this democratic movement. Over the years the movement has grown, until today there are twinned towns in many places well beyond the bounds of Europe. In April, United Towns Day is being celebrated. Many towns are active in the United Towns Organization—Tashkent, Alma—Ata, Tbilisi, Riga, Dushanbe, Volgograd, Rostov, Sochi, Yalta, etc.

III. In all Sovereign governments more than 120 towns have ties of friendship with foreign towns. Their people learn more about the lives of people in their twinned towns, maintain cultural exchanges. The twinned towns movement helps to develop international friendship and understanding.

IV. Not long ago Manchester saw an exhibition of drawings sent by the Hermitage<sup>1</sup> and the Sant Petersburg Russian Museum with great interest. A hundred drawings and water colours by English masters arrived at the Hermitage from the Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester. Both exhibitions were very well received in Sant Petersburg and Manchester and became great events in cultural lives of these cities.

### Notes

1. Hermitage [ˈhə: mitidʒ] — Эрмитаж

1-топшириқ. 11 В — матнинг ҳар бир абзацига сарлавҳа қўйинг.  
2 топшириқ. Қуйидаги саволларга оғзаки жавоб бериинг.

1. How many countries affiliate to the United Towns Organization?

2. What cities have the title of Hero-City?

3. When is the United Towns Day being celebrated?

4. What cities and towns are active in the United Towns Organization?

5. What city is Tashkent twinned with?

6. How many towns have ties of friendship with foreign towns?

7. What can you say about the twinned towns movement?
8. What exhibition was held in Manchester?

3-топшириқ. 11-В матндан фойдаланиб гапларни тугалланг.

1. The words "twinned towns" can be seen often ...
2. The city of Leningrad has survived a siege of ...
3. Over the years the twinned town movement ...
4. People learn more about the lives of people in their twinned towns and ...
5. Both exhibitions were very well received in ...

4-топшириқ. Қуйидаги мавзуларда қисқа ахборотлар тайёрланг.

- 1) Tashkent and Seattle are twinned cities.
- 2) Twinned towns of Uzbekistan.

### Мустақил иш учун топшириқлар

**Test I.** Биринчи турган сўзнинг таржимасини шу қатордан топинг ва ҳар иккала сўзни ўқинг.

- 1) кўрғазма: a) exchange; b) explain, c) exhibition;
- 2) алоқалар: a) train, b) ties, c) twinned, d) title
- 3) тушуниш: a) understanding, b) drawing, c) event
- 4) байрам қилмоқ: a) to arrive, b) to become, c) to celebrate
- 5) ҳаракат: a) day, b) movement, c) culture, d) place

**Test II.** Чап томондаги сўзга маънодош сўзни ўнг томондан топиб, ҳар иккала сўзни ўқинг.

- |               |          |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. title      | 1. show  | 2. place | 3. start |
| 2. beginning  | 4. town  | 5. state | 6. name  |
| 3. several    | 7. year  | 8. some  | 9. state |
| 4. country    | 10. many |          |          |
| 5. exhibition |          |          |          |

**Test III.** II В — матни мазмунига мувофиқ келувчи гап номерларини айтинг.

1. There are fifty countries affiliated to the United Towns Organizations.
2. The twinned towns movement originated after the October Revolution.
3. Russian towns are passive in the United Towns Organization.
4. Sant Petersburg's twinned town is Manchester.
5. The twinned town movement helps to develop international friendship and understanding.

## Jokes

### In the Company of Children

- What's your father, Bobby?
- My father's a school teacher.
- That's a good profession. Does he like it?
- Oh, yes, but he has only one thing to complain about
- What's that?
- Oh, the children.

\* \* \*

A son at college wrote his father:

"No mon,<sup>1</sup> no fun, your son".

The father answered: "How sad, very bad, your dad".

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<sup>1</sup>mon — money

## LESSON TWELVE

**Фонетика:** **а** ҳарфининг барча бўғинларда ўқилишини такрорлаш.

Text 12 A. Communication Text 12 B. The Great Silk Road

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**А** ҳарфининг барча бўғинларда ўқилишини такрорлаш.

а

[ci]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[eə]
age	satellite	car	care
enable	carry	far	fare
came	began	art	dare
radio	valve	hard	hare
data	rapid	darling	welfare
space	valuable	smart	declare
same	hat	arm	area
name	cat	are	bare
frame	aback	mark	share

**Диктор талаффузига эътибор бериб ўқинг.**

farm, fat, flat, large, spate, sparrow, spark, practise, hare  
dart, hare, dame dare, pare wake, understand, basis, artist,  
traffic, valley, scare

1-топшириқ. Қуйидаги сўз, сўз бирикмаларини диктордан кейин  
тишлан ва гапларни таржима қилинг.



1) people — 1) одамлар, 2) халқ; peoples — халқлар  
Uzbek people, foreign peoples; peoples all over the world.

2) community — жамоа, ҳамжамият

3) necessary [ˈnesisəri] — зарур, керакли

It was necessary to send him a telegramme.

4) message — хабарнома, 2) ахборот

He has already sent a message on his trip.

5) society — жамият, жамоа

6) fire — ўт, олов

Don't use fire!

7) courier [ˈkuriə] — хат ташувчи, чопар

8) to ride (rode, ridden) — юрмоқ (отда)

9) to carry — ташимоқ, олиб бормоқ; to carry on — бажармоқ, ўтказмоқ

Horses are used to carry loads from ancient times.

10) rapid — тез

11) to put ... to work — фойдаланмоқ (бирор нарсадан)  
*бу ерда қўлламоқ*

12) to establish — асос солмоқ, ташкил қилмоқ

When was the Tashkent University established?

13) to invent — кашф (ихтиро) қилмоқ; invention —  
ихтиро

Who invented the telephone? (the lamp, the telegraph)

14) to follow — кетидан келмоқ

A lecture was followed by a concert.

15) wireless — симсиз

a wireless — транзистор

16) speech — нутқ

17) to lead (led) — 1) олиб бормоқ, 2) раҳбарлик қилмоқ

Rapid development of automotive transport will lead to the development to the whole economy.

18) broadcasting — радиоэшиштириш

It is impossible now to live without broadcasting and television.

19) essential [iˈsenʃəl] — муҳим, ажралмас

Television plays essential role in our daily life.

20) device — қурилма, мослама

Who invented this device?

21) to enable — имкон бермоқ

Microscope enables us to see very small things or invisible particles (зарра).

22) art — санъат

The Museum of Arts is not far from our Institute.

23) space — космос, фазо; space age — космос даври/эраси

24) satellite [ˈsætəlaɪt] — йўлдош

The first space satellite was put into orbit around the Earth on the 4th of October, 1957.

The satellite is a small space laboratory.

25) level — даража

26) to advance — илгариламоқ

Electronics has advanced in our country during last years.

27) to move — ҳаракат қилмоқ, айланмоқ

The Earth is moving around the Sun.

28) surface — сатҳ

29) valuable — қимматли

30) to transmit — бермоқ

What programmes will be transmitted in the evening?

**2-топшириқ. Чап томондаги сўзларнинг маъносини ўнг томондан топинг.**

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) to invent     | 1) тез                    |
| 2) to follow     | 2) жамият                 |
| 3) necessary     | 3) муҳим                  |
| 4) to carry      | 4) ихтирочи               |
| 5) to establish  | 5) нутқ                   |
| 6) rapid         | 6) илгариламоқ            |
| 7) to lead       | 7) имкон бермоқ           |
| 8) essential     | 8) радиоэшиттириш         |
| 9) device        | 9) кетидан бормоқ/бўлмоқ  |
| 10) to advance   | 10) одамлар, халқ         |
| 11) to transmit  | 11) олиб бормоқ           |
| 12) speech       | 12) раҳбарлик қилмоқ      |
| 13) art          | 13) зарур                 |
| 14) society      | 14) мослама, қурилма      |
| 15) people       | 15) хабар, ахборот        |
| 16) community    | 16) қимматли              |
| 17) broadcasting | 17) бермоқ                |
| 18) message      | 18) асос солмоқ, ўрнатмоқ |
| 19) to enable    | 19) жамоа, ҳамжамият      |
| 20) valuable     | 20) санъат                |

**3-топшириқ. Аниқловчи қандай сўз туркуми (сифат, от, сифатдош, сон) билан ифодаланганлигини аниқланг.**

small communities, several different ways; fire and smoke signals; rapid communications, the eighteenth century, wireless telegraph, vision signals, essential part, new kind, space age, long distances; earth satellites; valuable information; electric signals.

4-топшириқ. Қуйидаги байналмилал сўзларни диктордан кейин так-  
торланг ва уларнинг маъносини мустақил англашга ҳаракат қилинг.

signals — electric signals; electricity — experiments with  
electricity; telegraph — telegraph systems; telephone; radio;  
music; vision signals — television — TV programmes; decades;  
orbits; information, atmosphere.

### Text 12 A.

#### Уқинг ва таржима қилинг.

#### COMMUNICATION

When people began to live together in small communities, they saw that it was necessary to find ways of sending messages from one community to another.

There were several different ways of communication in ancient time. Some societies used fire and smoke signals. One of the most common way was to use couriers. A courier was a man to run or ride very quickly between towns and villages and to carry the news.

Really rapid communication became possible after putting electricity to work. Experiments with electricity were carried on during the eighteenth century. After constructing the first electric telegraph in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, telegraph systems were established in many countries of the world. The invention of the telegraph system was followed by inventing the telephone. The wireless telegraph and the radio came after the telegraph and the telephone.

When the radio valve having been invented, it became possible to transmit speech, music and vision signals. This led to the development of broadcasting and television. The broadcasting of news is now an essential part of modern life. The word "television" — the TV — now means not only a device that enables us to see at a distance, but a new kind of art.

Now when Man has stepped into space age rapid communication over long distances is becoming more important than before. Earth satellites are the examples of the level to which communication has advanced in recent decades. These satellites are moving in their orbits hundreds of miles above the surface of the earth, broadcasting TV-programmes to our houses. The valuable information about the earth, its atmosphere and different other data are collected by the satellites and transmitted back to the earth by means of electric signals.

5-топшириқ. А. Қуйидаги саволларга матннинг қайси гаплари жавоб бўлади?

Б. Саволларга матнга қарамай жавоб беринг.

1. When did people begin to find ways of sending messages from one community to another?

2. What were the ways of communication in ancient time?
3. What was a courier?
4. When were telegraph systems established in many countries of the world?
5. What was the first — the telephone television, broadcasting or the telegraph?
6. What does radio transmit?
7. What has become an essential part of our life?
8. What does the word "television" mean?
9. How are satellites moving?
10. What functions do satellites carry on?

6-топшириқ. А. Матнга асосланиб, қуйидаги гапларни тугалланг.

Б. Гапларни матндаги тартибда жойлаштиринг.

1. When the radio valve having been invented ...?
2. Satellites collect different data and valuable information about ...
3. There were several ways of communication ...
4. Experiments with electricity were carried on ...
5. Living in small communities people found ways of ...
6. When Man has stepped into the space age rapid communication over long distances...?
7. The wireless telegraph and the radio came ...
8. Some societies used ...

### Мустақил ишлар учун топшириқлар

7-топшириқ. Қавс ичидаги сўзлардан мосини танлаб, гапларни тўлдириб ўқинг ва таржима қилинг.

1. Ancient people saw that it was necessary to find ways of sending (signals, letters, messages) from one community to another.

2. Really rapid communication became (important, possible, valuable) after putting electricity to work.

3. The (development, invention, information) of the telegraph system was followed by inventing the telephone.

4. Earth satellites are the examples of the (level, life, speech) to which communication has advanced in recent (months, years, decades).

5. All the data and information, being collected by earth satellites is (transformed, transmitted, translated) back to the earth by means of electric (devices, programmes, signals).

8-топшириқ. а) Биринчи турган сўзнинг маъносини шу қатордаги сўзлар орасидан топинг ва иккала сўзни ўқинг.

1. ancient: a) old, b) electric, c) modern, d) black
2. to work: a) to rest, b) to smoke, c) to live, d) to see
3. quickly: a) quietly, b) slowly, c) fast, d) loudly
4. new: a) nice, b) long, c) dark, d) old

5. to move: a) to collect, b) to become, c) to stop, d) to ride

б) Биринчи турган сўзга маънодош сўзни шу қатордан топинг ва ҳар иккала сўзни ўқинг.

1. recent: a) hot, b) small, c) young, d) last

2. to establish: a) to found, b) to do, c) to build, d) to step

3. information: a) signal, b) data, c) earth, d) mile

4. equipment: a) house, b) satellite, c) orbit, d) device

5. to send: a) to transmit, b) to collect, c) to begin

9-топшириқ. Қуйидаги гапларни тезап сўзининг маъноларига эътибор бериб таржима қилинг.

1) "to mean" — англатмоқ

2) "means" — восита, усул

3) by means of — ёрдамида, воситасида

1) Underground railway has become one of the most popular means of communication during last two decades.

2) Heavy loads were carried by means of 3 or 5 ton lorries (юк машиналари).

3) What does this news mean?

Text 12 B.

Матнини луғат ёрдамида ўқинг.

## THE GREAT SILK ROAD

The Great Silk Road comprised thousands of caravan trails and paths crossing the enormous Asian continent. These routes passed through Central Asia and Asia Minor to the Eastern Mediterranean ports and further on to the West. There was a great demand for silk in Europe and at that time it was worth its weight in gold.

One of the most difficult and, poorly studied sections of the Great Silk Road ran through the territory of what today are the sovereign Central Asian republics. It was a time of rapid development of cities, the arts and artistic schools, the time for the construction of book depositories, temples, palaces, caravan-serais. Missionaries and pilgrims followed caravans from East to West and from West to East bringing with them their religion, their customs, rites, and their culture. This facilitated lively exchange of material and cultural values.

Many foreign tourist companies display great interest in ancient cultural centres located along the Great Silk Road. The Republic's Culture Fund has drawn up a long-term program "The Great Silk Road" which is aimed at re-creating the cultural and historical heritage resulting from centuries—old contacts along the road and in regions adjoining it. This year,

the Academies of Sciences of the Uzbek, Kirghiz, Kazakh, and Turkmen republics will undertake a joint expedition along the major routes of the Great Silk Road.

UNESCO has also set up an international program for the comprehensive study of the Great Silk Road. It has been endorsed by Greece, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Mongolia, Oman, Portugal, Sri Lanka, and others. Along the entire route of ancient caravan trails on the territory of our country it is planned to build tourist centres within the framework of a single system of international tourist contacts. These will be ethnic settlements reconstructing the everyday life and spirit of past centuries, veritable museums in the open.

The tourist routes will pass through Ashkhabad (formerly Nissa), the capital of ancient Parthia, Mari (ancient Merv), Chardjou (ancient Amul), Bukhara, Samarkand, Pyandjikent (Zarafshan valley), Ura-Tyube (ancient Ustrushanna). The route then splits into two branches. One goes through Ferghana valley, the city of Osh and further to Kashgar (in China). The other runs from Samarkand to Tashkent (ancient Shash), then through Djambul (ancient Taraz), the Chu river valley, Frunze, Issik-Kul (ancient Berekhan), Przhvalsk to Kashgar.

**I. топшириқ. Қуйидаги саволларга матн асосида жавоб бering.**

1. What does the Great Silk Road comprise?
2. Who followed caravans from East to West and from West to East?
3. What do many tourist companies display?
4. What program has UNESCO set up?
5. Where is it planned to build tourist centers?
6. What regions and cities will the tourist routes pass through.

**II. топшириқ. Нуқталар ўрнига қуйидаги берилган сўزلардан мосини қўйиб, гапларни ўқинг.**

1. There was a great demand ... .. in Europe.
2. The Great Silk Road ... .. the territory of that today are the Central Asian republics.
3. There are many ... cultural centres located along the Great Silk Road.
4. These will be ethnic settlements reconstructing the everyday life and ... of past centuries.
5. One of two routes ... .. Ferghana valley, the city of Osh and further to Kashgar (in China)  
(spirit, for silk, goes through, ancient, ran through)

**III. топшириқ. 1) Буюк ипак йўли ўтган шаҳар ва районларнинг географик номларини ёзиб олинг ва уларни харитадан кўрсатинг.**

**2) Буюк ипак йўлини ҳар томонлама тадқиқ қилиш программасини таъсис этган ва уни амалга оширишда иштирок этган мамлакатларни айтинг.**

# ҚҰШИМЧА ҰҚИШ УЧУН МАТНЛАР

## Part I

### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### Something About the British Parliament

Under the British Constitution. Parliament is the supreme governing authority. It consists of three elements: the sovereign<sup>1</sup> (the King or Queen), the House of Lords<sup>2</sup> and the House of Commons<sup>3</sup>. The two Houses are not equal in authority<sup>4</sup>. There are no joint<sup>5</sup> sessions of the two Houses. A member of one House cannot address the other. The House of Lords including about 1000 members is not elective. It consists of peers<sup>6</sup>.

The House of Commons numbers<sup>7</sup> 635 members elected for districts<sup>8</sup> in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is elected for five years, but may be dissolved<sup>9</sup> before the expiry of the term<sup>10</sup>; in that case a general election is held<sup>11</sup>.

The chairman<sup>12</sup> of the Commons is the Speaker and that of the Lords is the Lord Chancellor.

Every year in November the Queen opens the new session of Parliament and reads her "Speech from the Throne" in the House of Lords before the members of both Houses.

#### Notes

1. sovereign [ˈsɒvrɪn] — монарх
2. the House of Lords — лордлар палатаси
3. the House of Commons — умумпалата
4. equal in authority — бу ерда ҳуқуқи тенг
5. joint — бирлашган
6. peers (nobles) — пэрлар
7. to number — ташкил этмоқ
8. districts — бу ерда сайлов округлари
9. to dissolve — тарқатиб юбормоқ
10. expiry of the term [ɪksˈpaɪəri] — муддатидан ўтиши
11. to hold (held) a general election — умумий сайлов ўтказмоқ
12. chairman — раис

"Speech from the Throne" — «тантанали нутқ»

## GREAT PEOPLE IN LONDON

London has been the home of many famous Englishmen. Some were born there. Some lived there all their lives. Others lived in London only for a short time but all gave something to the great city.

One of the first names of importance is that of William Shakespeare. He lived in London for more than twenty years. The famous writer wrote many of his plays in London. He was a great actor as well and acted at the Globe Theatre.

Sir Christopher Wren, the greatest architect, spent most of his life in London. He designed many beautiful churches, including St. Paul's Cathedral. He also designed palaces and fine houses.

Music is represented by a very interesting person. This is George Frederick Handel. He came to London from Hanover in 1710. After some success and failure he at last became famous. Like many other great artists, Handel is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Another famous London figure is one of England's greatest seamen, Admiral Lord Nelson. He has a very special monument in Trafalgar Square. The monument consists of a very tall column. It is called the Nelson Column. On top of it the figure of Nelson stands. Equally famous was the Duke of Wellington. Like Admiral Nelson, the Duke of Wellington is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

## THE BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

When people speak about higher education in Britain they are generally speaking of university education. The two oldest Universities are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. The education at classic British Universities is centered more on general culture than on professional training or specialization. With the rapid advance of industrialization more technicians and scientists were needed. Therefore, science classes were set up in industrial centres and they developed into either technical colleges or the "Modern Universities", such as the University of London.

In Oxford and Cambridge there are a number of separate colleges, each with their own regulations and courses of study. As for the new universities they are divided into various faculties. In each faculty there may be a number of departments teaching separate subjects, though often these departments may have the status of faculties because of their high reputation. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, giving instructions by means of lectures which are attended by day students.

The students work under the direction of a tutor who carries



on his own research work and directs a group of 10—15 students.

## SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Sport is an important part of the Englishman's life. But the greatest popularity have football in winter and golf in summer. One can also mention rugby, a form of English football. In rugby the players use their hands for carrying the ball. This game is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball. Other sports such as tennis, cricket, boxing are also very popular in England. Young people go in for\* traditional athletics — swimming, rowing, running, jumping. But people who are fond of motoring, hunting or fishing continue with their sports even in middle age. Most people in England don't go in for much winter sports. Skiing in England isn't so popular as it is in other countries. But in Scotland where there are good conditions for winter sports skiing attracts thousands of fans.\*\*

Probably the most popular sport in England is simply walking. People would go out into the country at the weekend, whole families, and spend their time walking.

A lot of ice-skating is done when younger people skate at various ice-rinks. In all big cities there is at least one skating rink.

Britain has the reputation of a sporting nation, that's why most of sport terms are English.

### *Notes*

\* to go in for (sports) — шуғулланмоқ (спорт билан)

\*\* fan — ишқибоз

## FROM THE HISTORY OF BRITAIN. THE LANDING OF JULIUS CAESAR

### Before the Romans

In the First Century BC Julius Caesar was seeking new lands for the Roman Empire which had world-wide rule as its ultimate aim. Tribes known as the Belgae living in Britain and Gaul (now known as Northern France) were a constant source trouble to Caesar. His reason for invading Britain was that "the people of Britain had assisted the Gauls in all their wars against Rome".

He was probably attracted by Britain's wealth particularly in corn and minerals.

### The First Invasion

It was about 9 am on 26th August 55 BC when Julius Caesar arrived off Dover where the cliffs, were lined with a vast number of fully armed natives. He decided to find a more

suitable landing place and at about 3.30 pm with a favourable tide and wind, proceeded along the coast for 7 miles and came to a stop off an open and level shore.

From the set of the tides, the direction of the prevailing wind and other factors, historians, archaeologists and astronomers have, after investigation and exhaustive research, fixed upon Deals the likely landing place described by Caesar in his Commentaries.

The steeply shelving beach made landing impossible and forced the heavily armed Romans to jump down into deep water and struggle ashore. Whilst a few lighter warships supported them the troops gathered on the beach, fighting their way in-land. Eventually the disciplined Romans wore down the Britons who asked for Peace terms.

### The Following Days

Four nights later there was a full moon and the spring tides combined with a violent storm led to the wrecking of many galleys and transports. This was a Roman disaster which the British chiefs tried to turn to their own advantage even though they had sued for peace, leaving hostages as a guarantee of good faith. The men of the Seventh Legion were ambushed whilst bringing in the corn from a field not far from the camp — probably at Walmer — and only saved by the timely arrival of Caesar.

## *Part II.* ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

### **USA. July the 4th — Independence Day.**

On July 4, 1776, a group of rebels representing the thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America signed a document stating that these colonies have the right to be free and independent. This document is known as the Declaration of Independence. July 4 is celebrated by Americans as a national holiday — Independence Day.

There is a building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is called Independence Hall. Here the Declaration was signed. On the building is the famous Liberty Bell which rang to tell the happy people in the streets that a new country had been born. But Britain did not agree with this fact until 1783, when the American colonists were victorious in the War of Independence with Britain.

June 14 is the Flag Day in the USA. On that day in 1777, the Americans adopted their own flag.

No one really knows who sewed the first American flag but many Americans believe that it was made by Betsy Ross in her own home. You can see Betsy Ross sewing the flag on an American stamp.

## THE FLAG OF THE USA

Americans think about and treat their flag with respect. Nobody is allowed to use the Stars and Stripes (as it is often called) in such things as advertisements, and in American schools the day begins with the solemn ceremony of raising the flag.

The horizontal red and white stripes represent the original thirteen American states that declared they would no longer be colonies of Great Britain. The stars in the flag — white on a deep blue background — represent the number of states making up the United States.

From 1912 until 1958 the number of stars was forty-eight. Then Alaska was joined to the United States and a forty-ninth star appeared on the flag. In the next year, 1959, Hawaii became the fiftieth state of America, and there are now fifty stars on the flag.

During the civil war which began in 1861 between the states of the North and the South, the soldiers of the South states had their own flag. The North won the war, and so once again the country had only one flag — the Stars and Strips.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America were founded on July 4th, 1776, when thirteen English colonies, which had been established during the previous century and a half, decided that they could no longer regard themselves as subjects of the British Crown. The colonists had many genuine grievances, and finally, when King George III and his Government in London ordered them to pay heavy taxes on tea and paper, they revolted and declared themselves independent.

Since 1783, when the War of Independence ended in favor of the colonists, the USA has steadily increased its power, and the original thirteen States have now grown to fifty. The development of the US was hindered by a civil war between the Northern and Southern States in the 1860s. If this war, which was won by the Northerners (or "Yankees", as they were called), had lasted longer, its results might have been more serious and the unity of the nation might have been permanently impaired. The civil war ended in 1865, and since that time the USA has become more and more important.

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 and the Gulf of 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". It was first applied to Brazil.

Americus Vesputius made several voyages to the New World and gave spirited accounts of his discoveries. The country was called "Amarigen" — that is, the land of Americus, or America from Americus. As there was no other name for the New World, this came gradually into general use.

The United States 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.

The USA is a country of great differences. At the same time it has surprising similarities when one considers its size. The differences are partly a result of the geography. One cannot generalize about the weather, the landscape, or even the way of living because the nation occupies nearly half of a continent. In it can be found high mountains and the flattest of prairies, tropical heat and arctic cold, fertile valleys and deserts. There is a variety of natural resources. All sorts of products are raised, and there are industries of every kind. Some of the most densely and most sparsely populated areas of the world are found in the United States.

## MICHIGAN. THE "AUTO STATE"

Detroit, Michigan, is the city dedicated to automobile. At the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant in suburban Dearborn one can observe the entire automanufacturing process from raw steel to finished car, and near-by Henry Ford Museum is jammed with a collection of old cars, locomotives, aeroplanes and other products of American industry. Michigan is the world's largest producer of automobiles and among the most populous of the states (9,000,000). Detroit is the largest city in Michigan and the fifth largest in the USA, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac established a French fort and settlement on the site in 1701. The settlement took the name "Detroit" from the French word for "strait", because it was on the water link between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. It became an important commercial centre after an opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. "The Motor City" has been Detroit's nickname since early days of the country, when the men whose names are used now for the types and models of American cars — among them Ford, Chrysler, and Chevrolet — gathered here to massproduce the horseless carriage. Though there are other important industries in Detroit, the manufacture of automobiles still dominates the area.

## HOW WE GOT THE NAME CANADA

There have been many theories about the origin of the name Canada but there can be little doubt that the word is

Indian in origin. When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1534 to the Indian village of Stadacona, now Quebec, he heard the village called "kanata" and took that to be the name of the country. However, in some Huron dialects, "kanata" means a settlement or a village. In the Mohawk language, a similar word means simply "a place".

In Cartier's map of the St. Lawrence, he put the name Canada on the area between the Saguenay River and what is now Quebec City. The area upstream from that was called Hochelaga. Below the Saguenay the area was called by the Indian name Saquenay.

The 16th century mapmaker, Mercator, used the name New France for the French colony along the St. Lawrence, but Dutch and English mapmakers gave that name a much broader meaning, extending it to all French colonies in the New World. After the English conquest of the French colony of Acadia in 1713, the name Canada started to be applied to the whole St. Lawrence colony and not just to a part of it.

After the British victory on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the name Quebec started to be used for the entire French territory along the St. Lawrence, and this name remained in use until the Canada Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1791. This Act created a new colony called Upper Canada (now Ontario) and gave the name Lower Canada to what is now known as Quebec.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT

Australia is the fifth and smallest of the continents, three quarters the size of Europe, a quarter the size of Africa and a sixth the size of Asia or the America. On the other hand, it is by far the largest island in the world, with a coastline of 12,200 miles and an overall area of almost three million square miles, which makes it slightly smaller than the United States and about twenty-four times the size of the British Isles.

Geologically, Australia dates back at least 2,000 million years, and the poet who described it as "a land as old as time" was not far wrong. Some people believe it was once part of the Antarctic continent. There is also a theory that until a few million years ago it was part of a great land which reached north to Asia and east as far as New Zealand. Skeletal remains indicate that at one time Australia was inhabited by giant land fauna, for example kangaroos and emus up to three times their present size, and lizards up to twenty feet long. The country's vegetation in those days was very much as it is now.

In its present shape, which will no doubt change greatly

In the next few million years, more than a third of Australia lies within the tropics.

### *Part III.*

## AROUND THE WORLD AND UZBEKISTAN

### **The Oceans Mustn't die**

Rivers ... Lakes ... Seas ... Oceans ... They cover more than 70 per cent of our planet. The scientists say: man will die if the oceans die. The oceans can die if we don't stop polluting them. Thur Heyrdahl, the famous scientist and explorer, crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Thur Heyrdahl and his companions made a four thousand kilometres' journey. They saw four thousand kilometres of the polluted ocean.

This was what Thur Heyrdahl and his companions saw all the way across the Atlantic. Over five million tons of oil products pollute the oceans each year. About two million tons of these products come from cars.

First the oil products go into the atmosphere and pollute it.

Traffic policemen in Tokyo have to wear a gas-mask.

Housewives in the United States have to do the same thing.

From the atmosphere the oil products go into the oceans.

About one million tons of oil products coming from tankers pollute the world ocean each year.

Big rivers carry into the oceans large parts of waste from industry and agriculture.

Pollution means death to the ocean life. Pollution kills whales (кит). It kills fish, plants and birds.

Experts believe life in the oceans will be destroyed within 25 years.

Remember: if the oceans die, man will die

The United Nations is discussing this most important problem.

We strongly support every step which protects man's future.

## ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND THEIR PROTECTION IN UZBEKISTAN

At present 7056 monuments of art, archaeology and nature are under state protection in Uzbekistan, 1503 of which are architectural monuments. The Ichan-Kala complex in Khiva, the site of the ancient town of Afrasiap in Samarkand, and centre of ancient Bukhara are declared state reserves. They were erected centuries ago and are relics of oriental architecture. The Government's decree, of 1918, was of major

significance for protecting this cultural heritage. As far back as the 1920s restoration was begun on the Registan ensemble in Samarkand. Now this complex is fully restored thanks to the efforts of several generations of restorers. The Bibi-Khanym mosque, a major monument of medieval architecture, is being restored. In Bukhara the Lyabikhauz ensemble has been recovered from decay along with the ancient caravan-serai. Many monuments in Khiva have been returned to their original appearance. More than 240 relics of the past were restored in the last.

A research design institute dealing with preserving and restoring architectural monuments as well as ten restoration workshops exist in Uzbekistan. Every year approximately six million roubles are spent on restoring monuments.

## ELECTRIC CAR

A group of enthusiasts at Institute of Technology led by the rector of the Institute developed an electric car. In appearance, it is like an ordinary "Moskvitch" but has no gearbox, no accelerator, no fuel tank and no internal combustion engine. Instead of the engine the car has an electric motor.

The idea of the electric car is not new but the main obstacle was the absence of a reliable power source. Experimental battery cars made at most 100 km without recharging their batteries. The electric car went 150 km on its first trial run and still had reserves for another 150 km.

The engineers who conducted the trials all agreed that the electromobile has a smooth run, is easy to drive, has good acceleration and makes no noise. Another important fact — the new generator has an efficiency factor of 60 per cent compared to 40 per cent of the petrol engine.

## ON RAILWAYS

On railways operate sleeping-cars on international routes over a total length of more than 185,000 km.

No matter where you begin your journey—in foggy London, bustling Paris, ancient Rome or some other city — you can reach Moscow, and other cities and towns of Sovereign Republics, by train. Seventy international routes extending far to the South and east connect Moscow with practically all the European capitals. Our railways maintain through passenger communication with 26 European and Asian countries.

International passenger trains travel across Soviet territory at speeds reaching 160 km per hour. At any time of the

day and in any weather trains arrive and depart strictly on schedule, regardless of rain, snow or scorching heat.

Parallel with total increases in speeds in passenger international routes, the Moscow—Peterburg line has been equipped to operate passenger trains at maximum speeds of 200 km/h. On this line tests are now in progress with the prototype of the ER-200 electric train produced by the Riga Carriage Building Works, with an automatic pilot system, also with the "Russkaya Troika", highspeed passenger express formed of special type passenger coaches. Presumably traction of the latter train will be provided by the CS-200 electric locomotive produced in Czechoslovakia, with a design speed of 200 km/h. To ensure safety of train operation, the line will be equipped with a specially developed automatic cab-signaling system.

British Railways (BR) gave pressmen their first information of the experimental Advanced Passenger Train (APT). It is a four-car train with two aerodynamically power-driven cars which are fitted with four 300 h.p. gas turbine engines and two similar lightweight passenger cars.

Work on the APT project began some years ago. Its designers predict that with a new rail vehicle suspension system developed at BR's laboratory at Derby the train will give the latest, quickest and smoothest ride in the world over existing track at speeds of up to 250 km/h.

After extensive laboratory testing, the experimental train emerged for a programme of running trials on a 21 km test track near Melton Mowbray.

There is already strong interest from abroad in the APT concept. Some countries have discussed with BR the possibility of putting the APT to work over the proposed new high-speed railway lines, which are being constructed.

## UZBEKISTAN: HIGHLY DEVELOPED INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Today the republic has more than 1,300 big factories and plants belonging in a hundred different industries. In 1913 heavy industry accounted for only 2 per cent of industrial output, by 1990 it was 46 per cent.

In the fraternal family of Soviet Republics Uzbekistan is mainly specialised in the production of cotton-cleaning equipment, cotton fibre, karakul, in the extraction and processing of non-ferrous metals, production of natural gas, electrically powered bridge cranes, vegetable oils, excavators, mineral fertilizers, cement, silk and cotton fabrics.

The longest transcontinental gas pipeline in the world, the Bukhara-Urals-Centre starts in Uzbekistan. One of the biggest textile mills in the Central Asia is in Tashkent, and the



Uzbek power system is the first fully automatic remote controlled power system in the Central Asia.

Uzbekistan has the best cotton yields per hectare in the world and the second largest output of cotton. Uzbek industry manufactures cotton picking machines, bolly cotton harvesters, heap cleaners, tractor drawn cotton seeders, i. e. the entire complex of machines and equipment which make it possible to mechanise the cultivation cycle for cotton.

More than 200 factories and other industries of the republic manufacture goods for export to seventy odd countries. The export products include 130 items — farm machinery, complete sets of equipment for cotton processing, road building machinery, chemical, oil, electrical engineering and electronic equipment, products of the chemical, light and food industries, raw materials, and of course, the famous Bukhara karakul.

All the socialist countries in Europe, and capitalist countries like Italy, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Canada, Sweden and Denmark have been buying Uzbek cotton in increasing quantities, and the cotton growing countries — Uzbek cotton cultivating machinery and equipment. The spinning, roving and spinning-and-twisting frames put out by the Tashtekstil mash works have given trouble — free service at textile mills in the ARE, France, Turkey and Japan. On orders from foreign firms the Tashkent electrical engineering works, manufactures electric switchboards. The Kinap works in Samarkand has established a good reputation, both in country and abroad, with the motion picture equipment it makes. In the last five years the sales of excavators from Tashkent have gone up by 70 per cent.

Uzbek products have invariably aroused interest among businessmen at international fairs and exhibitions.

At present three very large water reservoirs are under construction in Uzbekistan. Their total capacity will be 11,600 million cubic metres. The Karshinski trunk canal, 165 kilometres long with six large capacity pump stations, will help to raise water from the Amu-Darya River by some 132 metres.

We have great confidence in the future Uzbek goods on the international market.

## TRADE UNION TRAVEL VOUCHERS

Foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan are interested not only in the minarets of Bukhara, the madrasahs of Samarkand, or the beautiful mountain scenery. They also turn an inquisitive eye on the life and work of the Soviet people and try to understand their thoughts and aspirations.

The foreign visitors are given every opportunity to satisfy their curiosity. Thousands of foreign tourists visit various

Industrial enterprises and farms, research centres and educational establishments. Many of the guests attend meetings with our people, discuss topics which are of equal interest to all: life, children, the arts, employment, peace... It is indeed difficult to overestimate the importance of such get-togethers because whenever people get down to talking and listening to each other there is mutual understanding.

We like to receive guests and we also like to travel ourselves. People from Uzbekistan often go out abroad and these trips are organized by the "Intourist" Society, the "Sputnik" International Youth Tourism Bureau and the trade unions. The trade unions are the biggest public organizations in the country and one of their numerous functions is to organize recreation for the working people. Most of the workers, farmers, medical workers, agronomists, teachers and creative intellectuals go on tours abroad on easy terms. There is a 70 per cent discount under a decision of the administration and the local trade union committee. The best workers receive their travel vouchers free of charge.

Last year alone, the trade unions of Uzbekistan issued travel vouchers to about 17,000 tourists who visited 50 countries in all continents.

Our people give preference tours to the Bulgarian Black Sea resorts of "Golden Sands" and "Sunny Shore", to lake Balaton in Hungary. Equally popular are cruises in the Mediterranean, around Europe, along the Danube, through South-East Asia and also trips to such tourist centres as Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, India, and Cuba.

### "TANOVAR" — AN UZBEK DANCE

The centuries-old traditions of Uzbek dances have survived to our time. More — they have been further developed. Vivid illustration of this is "Tanovar", a lyrical Uzbek song which is accompanied by dancing. In the past, "Tanovar" (which appeared in Ferghana valley) was intended for chamber rendition for a small and mainly female audience. In present time there has appeared the scenic form of "Tanovar".

"Tanovar" has various texts and these were often selected from folk-lore. However, all the alternatives of "Tanovar" share one common feature — they blend harmoniously with the emotional structure of the melody. The men used to sing "Tanovar" with the lyrics borrowed from Mukimi, a classic of Uzbek poetry of the turn of this century. His verses express noble feelings, rich comparisons figurative speech addressed to the loved one, sadness. The women used to select folk-lore for the lyrics in accordance with their mood.

The dance plastics of "Tanovar" were born from the blend of the music and the lyrics and reflect the philosophy of the

song. The contents of the song therefore produced the form and content of the dance.

There are different explanations for the origin of the word "Tanovar". Some say it means "beautiful movements of the body" or "graceful posture". Others interpret it as "confession".

"Tanovar" came into being as a stage dance in 1943 through the performance of Mukarram Turghunbayeva. It gained great popularity with the public. Today, "Tanovar" is sung and danced by all — both professionals and amateurs, at big festivals and in the family.

The folk minstrels Djurakhon Sultanov and Mamurdjan Uzakov performed "Tanovar" with the lyrics by Mukimi. They were extremely enthusiastic performers and each time it was like a competition between two masters with great improvisation, free play of words and sound which revealed the philosophy of "Tanovar".

"Tanovar" is always a highlight of any concert program or wedding ceremony. It has aroused considerable interest abroad. The American choreographer Laurel Grey set up an Uzbek dance ensemble which she called "Tanovar". It is not only the Eastern flavour of the dance that fires the imagination, but also the amazing harmony of colour, poetry and philosophy.

## THE SEA GATES OF ST. PETERSBURG

The history of the Port of St. Petersburg began on the day in 1703 when the first foreign vessel, a Dutch schooner, arrived in the harbour of St. Petersburg on the Neva. Conscious of the importance of the event, Peter the Great, the Czar of Russia, received the Dutch sailors with full honours, himself personally piloted the schooner, and gave the skipper 500 pieces of gold. Ten years later, when a number of foreign ships had already brought cargoes to the Neva, a medal was stuck on Peter's order with the inscription "Navigation on the Baltic Sea is Open". This was the famous opening of a "window into Europe". The port subsequently played an immense role in the development of Russian foreign trade. Peter the Great dreamed of the time when, as Pushkin put it, "All flags will visit us". That dream has come true today. All the year round ships from all over the world enter the Port of Leningrad.

The line of the docks seems to run on endlessly into the distance. The vast port leads an intensive life. But before we make closer acquaintance with it, let us first look at Baltic Shipping Lines, which operates from the port, in order to learn what cargoes pass through Leningrad.

St. Petersburg is linked by regular lines with Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Great Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Uruguay, Venezuela, and other countries.

Many of the trades are traditional for Baltic seamen. The line linking St. Petersburg with its twinned port Le Havre, for example. The French ship "Borodin" regularly brings equipment for the huge motor works being built on the Kama. The growing volume of mutual cargoes indicates how successfully business links between the Russia and West Germany are developing. The flow of goods in both directions on the Australian line has noticeably increased. And it is quite possible that a new line will be started in the near future in connection with the market quickening of Russia—American trade relations. Today, in fact, we can carry cargo to any spot on the globe".

## A GREAT MECHANISED PORT

The first thing that strikes one about the Port of St. Petersburg is the size of the ships, both Russian and foreign, in the docks. The depth of water enables it to receive vessels drawing 9.8 metres. Ships over 200 metres long are common. The day we toured the Port we saw several handsome vessels with dazzling white superstructures. There towered the huge shape of the Soviet liner "Stretensk" loading equipment and pig iron for customers in South America. The age of ships is not more than five years. Russian ships are in increasing demand by foreign charterers. Many consigners know from experience that they deliver the goods exactly to time and in excellent condition. Baltic Shipping Lines has longterm agreements with many shipowners, brokers, and agents. Ships are working on time charter for Swedish, German, and French charterers. Baltic timber carriers are bringing cargoes to Europe from Canada, and Finnish and Swedish timber exporters are widely employing ships reinforced against ice.

Vessels are carrying more and more machinery and equipment from St. Petersburg made to foreign order in the country. This is another feature of the Port. A further factor of importance is that it is equipped with first-class handling facilities. The mechanised sheds and warehouses include stores with self-closing roofs. There are grain elevators, and large cold stores for perishable goods. The docks have a large number of mechanisms for loading and discharging ships. We saw powerful portal cranes, floating cranes, means for handling heavy cargoes, and motor loaders fitted with various forks and lifting devices.

The steadily rising volume of freights keeps Baltic Shipping Lines constantly concerned for the future of the Port. The reconstruction plan of the Port of St. Petersburg calls for deepening of channels and fairways over the next few years and the building of reinforced concrete berths 170 to 200 metres long to take loads weighing up to ten tons per square metre. These berths will have widened approaches and a net-

work of railway tracks. There will be more and more powerful mechanisms for working ships; cranes with booms 30 metres long have already been installed. And a special terminal will be built to develop container traffic.

#### **Part IV. INFORMATIONS, INNOVATIONS SCIENTIFIC POPULAR TEXTS.**

### ENGINEERING

Engineering is a science which deals with design, construction and operation of structures, machines, engines and other devices used in industry and everyday life.

The term "engineering" is a modern one. However, the art of building houses, palaces, temples, pyramids and other structures was known as far back as many thousand years ago. Now we call it "civil engineering". It may be of interest for the students to learn that at the time of the Roman Empire there were already two branches of engineering: civil engineering and military engineering. The former included the building of houses, roads, bridges, etc., the latter<sup>1</sup> the building of fort fortifications and military devices. It is still possible to find the remains of Roman structures not only in Italy but also in some other countries, the ones that were occupied by the Roman legions. Among those countries one may mention the territory of modern England which remained under Roman rule for about four centuries.

As time went on,<sup>2</sup> the art of civil engineering was enriched with new achievements of science. It grew into a profession that required college training. Nowadays, civil engineering may be spoken of as<sup>3</sup> an important branch of national economy. It deals not only with the building of houses, bridges, roads, tunnels, dams, water systems, etc., but also with the construction of railroads, underground railways, industrial structures, land, water and air transport, etc.

It is well known that with the invention of the steam engine and the growth of factories a number of civil engineers became interested in the practical application of the science of mechanics and thermodynamics to the design of machines. The result was that they separated themselves from civil engineering and called themselves "mechanical engineers". It was that trend that laid the foundation for a new branch of engineering, the one that was called mechanical engineering.

At present mechanical engineering occupies a prominent position among modern production processes. It is mechanical engineering that deals with the design and construction of steam engines, turbines, airconditioning and refrigeration devices. Conveyors, escalators and elevators are also designed

by mechanical engineers. And again, it is the mechanical engineer that designs machine tools for various operations and it is he who applies these machine-tools in various production processes.

One must know, too, that aeronautics is also one of the many branches of mechanical engineering, the one that deals with the mechanics of moving bodies in fluid or air.

Turning back to history, it is well to recollect that in the 19th century, with the development of the science of electricity, there appeared<sup>4</sup> another branch of engineering — electrical engineering. Now the latter is divided into two main branches: communication engineering and power engineering. The former deals with minute quantities of electricity which are used for all kinds of communications, the latter — with the means for producing power. Thus, the electrical engineer is the one that designs radio, television and telephone equipment. The power engineer designs generators, switches, transformers, etc.

In the middle of the 20th century there appeared<sup>4</sup> other new branches of engineering — nuclear engineering and space engineering. The former is based on atomic physics, the latter — on all the achievements of modern science and engineering.

It is impossible, however, to speak of present-day engineering without mentioning chemical engineering. This deals with processes and equipment which make it possible to change the state, energy content, chemical or physical composition of various materials.

At present there are hundreds of subdivisions of engineering, but they all, at one time or another, branched off from civil, mechanical, electrical or chemical engineering.

### Notes to the Text

1. The former ... the latter ... — биринчиси (айтилган иккитадан) ...  
охиригиси (айтилган иккитадан)
2. As time went on — вақт ўтиши билан
3. civil engineering may be spoken of as — граждан қурилишини... дейиш (ҳисоблаш) мумкин
4. there appeared — пайдо бўлди

### COMPUTERS

Can you imagine what our world be like if there were no computers to assist calculations? There would hardly be controlled space flights, distant-controlled production processes.

etc. For a long time scientists have been looking for ways of increasing the speed of computations. Their attempts have resulted in the development of computing machines which since their invention have been transforming the whole course of scientific achievements. One of the first attempts is credited to a French mathematician,<sup>1</sup> Pascal by name, who in 1642 designed an elementary adding machine which was to assist in the computation of taxes. Yet, it was only 200 years later that computing machines began to be used on a larger scale.

In succeeding years, due to the invention of electricity and the development of electronics, there appeared various kinds of computing machines. If you looked at the machines people had been using up to 1946, you would certainly notice at a glance that they were rather crude and imperfect as compared to the ones available to-day.

A modern electronic computer is a device in which electronic components, such as transistors, are arranged so as to perform various calculations.

It is a matter of common knowledge now<sup>2</sup> that the operations a computer is able to perform are really those of rather elementary arithmetic. But owing to the great speed of performing operations, the computer is capable of, elementary arithmetic takes on a new meaning which may be described as transition of quantity into quality.

There are two general types of computers: analogue and digital. An analogue computer relates physical changes and variable, such as changes of shaft position, changes of voltage, etc., in the form of mathematical equations. It is used in industrial automatic processes, guided missiles, radar and in various other systems where the effects of physical variables must be mathematically coordinated.

The digital computer deals with numbers, or coded alphabetic characters, and performs with them required calculations. The electronic digital computer can be compared to the adding machine in its functional aspects, except that the electronic device will solve problems of a much more complex nature than the desk-type adding machine. In the digital computer the method of representing numbers and all other information is based on the use of binary digits (abbreviated as "bits") which are represented by electronic signals.

A typical electronic computer consists of: the input-output section, the storage section, the arithmetic section, and the control section.

The input-output section is the transducer through which the system communicates with the external world. In one direction it processes some physical medium, such as paper or magnetic tape, punched cards, etc., which has been prepared in a language intelligible to the machine. In the possible direction it provides information, which has been prepared by

the machine system, in a form that is intelligible to the operator.

Storage, or memory, is the nerve centre of the machine. It is the section in which initial data, intermediate results, final results, and the statement of the problem are stored. The latter appears as a list of instructions which make the system perform the appropriate manipulations of the data it has been given. It also accepts the results that have been computed by the arithmetic section.

The function of the arithmetic section is to perform the arithmetic operations the system is capable of, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square rooting, etc., as well as certain logical operations which are required in the manipulation of information. It is there that the actual solution of the problem is done.

Control is the section that interprets the instructions the machine has been given, and causes the other parts to perform the appropriate functions at the appropriate time. Control is the master-mind of the machine.

Let's follow the sequence of operations of a digital computer which has been given to add two numbers. The first coded instruction moves from the memory to the control unit which analyses it to determine what operation is called for and where in the memory to locate the first number. Then, the control unit sends out signals to the appropriate units, and causes the specified number to move to one of the arithmetic registers in preparation for the operation. The second instruction is similarly interpreted and the control unit calls for the second number to move from the memory to the arithmetic unit and be added to the first number. The third instruction sends the sum back to the memory, etc. This goes on until the problem is solved. Finally, the sum is written on an output device.

As the electronic computer has opened great prospects for further development of science and technology, it may be spoken of as one of the most important inventions of our time.

### Notes to the Text

One of the first attempts is credited to a French mathematician—дастлабки уринишлардан бири (ҳисоблаш машинасини яратишда) француз математиги томонидан қилинган дейилади. It is a matter of common knowledge now — ҳозир ҳамма билади

### SEATTLE'S NEW UNDERGROUND...

Seattle has always been a pioneer city. The innovative spirit of the city's founders created a thriving seaport. In the



process, hills were leveled, and tide flats became streets. The frontier town rapidly became a major city. Today Seattle continues to grow, and the pioneer spirit remains.

Metro and the City of Seattle have responded to the changing transportation needs of a growing city by building a bus tunnel through the heart of the Emerald City. The project has three components: tunnel, enhanced downtown bus-circulation system, and street and sidewalk enhancements to improve traffic flow above the tunnel.

The L-shaped tunnel under Third Avenue and Pine Street will be functional, yet attractive. Each of five stations will complement the downtown neighborhood it serves. Stations will be welllighted open spaces enhanced by a \$ 1.5 million public arts program.

The tunnel will be a regional gateway, providing fast, reliable and convenient service.

## DRINK AND THE DRIVER

### The Facts

More than 1,000 people are killed and over 40,000 injured every year in the UK as a result of drinking and driving.

A third of all drivers and motorcyclists who die in UK road accidents have alcohol levels above the legal limit.

Young drivers are particularly at risk because of their inexperience both in handling a car and in handling drink.

Even small quantities of alcohol can impair reaction time, blur vision and reduce ability to judge speed and distance.

Well over 100,000 motorists are convicted of drinking and driving each year.

## THE LAW

It sets a maximum level of alcohol at which you may legally drive. This is the level at which there is no doubt that you are impaired.

You can still be prosecuted if drinking has impaired your ability to drive, even if you are below that limit.

The police are able to stop a vehicle at random, without specific reason, at any time.

You can be required by the police to undergo a roadside breath test if you commit a traffic offence, if you are involved in an accident, or if a police officer suspects that you have alcohol in your body.

## THE PENALTIES

If you are convicted of drinking and driving you will be disqualified for at least twelve months. The higher your alcohol level, the longer the ban.

Fines can be as high as 2,000 pound sterling. Imprisonment can be ordered.

You may lose your job if it requires you to drive.

Your motor insurance premium could double or even treble after you have served a driving ban.

## WHAT TO DO

There is only one sure way to avoid the consequences of drinking and driving:

If you Drink, Don't Drive

If you Drive, Don't Drink

## HELP THE DRIVER

Remember: the nominated driver holds the lives of everyone in the car in his hands. A drunk driver is at least five times more likely to have an accident than as obeyed one. So don't encourage the driver to have even one for the road — the risk just isn't worth it.

## MOTORWAY DRIVING

Motorways are dual carriageway roads which may not be used by certain kinds of road user; for example, pedestrians, bicycles, small motorcycles and agricultural vehicles.

Traffic travels faster on motorways than on ordinary roads, and you will need to sum up traffic situations more quickly. Using your mirror and concentrating all the time are doubly important on motorways.

Make sure your vehicle is fit to cruise at speed, has correct tyre pressures, and enough petrol, oil and water to take you to the next service area.

## JOINING THE MOTORWAY

When you join a motorway other than at its start, you will approach from a road on the left (a slip road). Give way to traffic already on the motorway. Watch for a safe gap in the traffic in the inside lane on the motorway, and then accelerate in the extra lane (the acceleration lane) so that when you join the inside lane you are already travelling at the same speed as the traffic on it.

Never reverse or turn in the road, or cross the central reserve, or drive against the traffic.

If you find that you are heading away from where you want to go, you must carry on until you reach the next exit.

On the motorway

Drive at a steady cruising speed within the limits of your

vehicle, and do not break the speed limits for the motorways or for your vehicle. On wet or icy roads, or in fog, keep your speed down.

Driving for long distances may make you feel sleepy. To help prevent this, make sure there is plenty of fresh air in your vehicle, or stop at a service area, or turn off at an exit, and walk around for a while.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN UZBEKISTAN

— Uzbekistan has a national Academy of Sciences and several hundred research institutions that are staffed with 38,000 scientific workers. Uzbek scientists do research in many branches of modern science: — nuclear physics, cybernetics, molecular biology, chemistry, seismology, solar power engineering and gene-engineering. Preference is given to some of the trends.

Selectionists work at raising new cotton growths that are to be notable for the better quality of their fibre, fast-ripening and stability as to diseases. Designers are engaged in perfecting the cotton—picking machines.

The problem of water for irrigation is exceptionally acute in our conditions. Scientists are seeking methods for more thrifty use of water and perfecting irrigation techniques. In particular, a method has been elaborated for automatically controlled subsoil watering that reduces consumption several times; mobile pump units and wide-span sprinklers were designed.

Uzbekistan is situated in a seismic zone. The Institute of Seismology, attached to the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, carries out research in predicting earthquakes. Much has been done in quake-proof construction. Buildings, dwellings and dams are put up with due account for their seismicity.

## THE SECRETS OF STARS

Researchers at the Institute of Astronomy of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences have obtained new data on the nature of pulsating stars. Observations have been conducted with two 60-cm telescopes installed on Maidanak mountain in the Uzbek Republic. A special telescope sent up into space on board an artificial satellite studied the ultraviolet emission of the same stars. The results of observations are currently analysed.

The region of Maidanak mountain has almost ideal conditions for astronomical observations due to the transparency of the atmosphere, absence of any atmospheric turbulence and a high number of cloudless nights. The astronomical

complex comprises a tower for a one-metre diameter telescope, an electronic computer and other auxiliary services.

In conjunction with the Physic Institute of the Russia Academy of Sciences and the Central Designing Bureau of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences the Institute of Astronomy is developing a gamma-telescope. It will allow for observations to be conducted in the range of ultra-high energies (something like several trillion electronvolts). Two such telescopes installed on Maidanak mountain and at the Tienshan station outside Alma-Ata (capital of Kazakhstan) will provide additional information on the pulsars—these enigmatic object in the Universe.

## TASHKENT-MADE DIESEL MOTORS

For a number of decades now, Tashkent has been a major centre of farm machine building, particularly sets of machinery used in cotton growing and harvesting. The diesel motors for the cotton harvester combines and tractors made in Tashkent had to be brought in from afar—from the Minsk Motor Works in Byelorussia. The situation will be changing soon. The 75 and 100 h.p. tractor diesel engines will be manufactured at the Tashkent Motor Works currently under construction here. This is the country's seventh enterprise and the only enterprise of its kind in Central Asia.

The construction site sprawls over a vast territory in the Chirchik river floodland, just outside the Tashkent circular highway. The project is planned for a number of years but the equipment already installed is in operation and the plant puts out 5,000 diesel motors per annum. This is only the beginning, because with the completion of the project the enterprise will have an annual output of 45,00 motors. Two-third of this produce will be used locally by the machine-building enterprises of Tashkent while the balance will be delivered to the repair works of the agro-industrial complex of the cotton growing republics of the country.

The Tashkent Diesel Motor Works is furnished with highly-efficient digital program controlled machine tools and robotized complexes. All control of production processes and designing work will be fully automated. For this purpose it is planned to organize a big computer centre at the plant.

Farid Fatkhislamov

## FUEL — SAVING ENGINE

The Tashkent Automobile and Highway Engineering Institute has developed an automobile engine capable of running on both petrol and natural gas. Dual-fuel "Zhiguli", "Mos-

kvitch" and "Latvia" cars are now being tested in the city.

The transfer of car engines to natural gas makes it possible to save a lot of expensive petrol, to reduce toxicity of exhaust to one fourth, to save on lubricant (up to 50 per cent) and also to prolong the life-span of engines.

The Tashkent Automobile and Highway Engineering Institute is one of the youngest education establishments in the country but it has already won recognition as an important research centre. It has ten sectoral laboratories which perform extensive studies. Among the customers placing orders with the research facilities of the Institute are the leading car manufacturers of the country — the Moscow, Volga, Gorky, Zaporozhie and other automobile works. The researchers of the Tashkent Institute have also taken part in transferring "Volga" taxis in the city to natural gas. Tashkent taxi depot No. 3 has fully turned to gas as fuel.

A number of laboratories at the Institute have set themselves the goal of drawing also students into research activities, at creating a local school of designing new engines. The main trend in studies is in raising the efficiency of the engines, saving fuel consumption and developing new types of fuel.

### JAMES CLERK MAXWELL (1831—1879)

James Clerk Maxwell, the great physicist and mathematician, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on November 13, 1831.

After school he entered the University of that city. Then he attended the University of Cambridge and graduated from it in 1854. When at the University Maxwell took great interest in mathematics and optics.

For two years after the University he lectured, made experiments in optics at Trinity College and studied much himself.

In 1856 he became professor of natural philosophy and in 1860 professor of physics and astronomy at King's College, London. In London he lived for 5 years. Here he saw Faraday for the first time.

In 1871 Maxwell became professor of experimental physics at Cambridge. At that time students could not even have such subjects as electricity or magnetism as there was no laboratory for the study of these subjects. Maxwell organized such a laboratory which made Cambridge world-known.

This was a very fruitful period of Maxwell's life. He studied the problems of electromagnetism, molecular physics, optics, mechanics and others.

Maxwell wrote his first scientific work when he was fifteen. Since that time he wrote a great number of works which were the results of his experiments and calculations.

His most outstanding investigations, however, are in the field of the kinetic theory of gases and electricity. Maxwell is the founder of the electromagnetic field (side by side with

Faraday) and the electromagnetic theory of light. In 1873 he published his famous work on electricity and magnetism. During these years he also wrote his classic "Matter and Motion", a small book on a great subject, and many articles on various subjects ("Atoms", "Attraction", "Faraday" and others).

Maxwell's works on the kinetic theory of gases, the theory of electricity and magnetism are monuments to his great genius.

## НОТУҒРИ ФЕЪЛЛАР ЖАДВАЛИ

*С. А. Н. Н. А. М.*

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Таржимасы
a	arise awake	arose awoke awaked	arisen awoke awake	вужудга келмоқ, уйғотмоқ, уйғонмоқ
b	be bear bear beat become begin bend <b>bind</b> bite blow break breed bring burst buy build burn	was, were bore bore beat became began bent bound bit blew broke bred brought burst bought built burnt	been born borne beaten become begun bent bound bitten blown broken bred brought burst bought built burnt	бўлмоқ, жойлашмоқ туғмоқ бор бўлмоқ урмоқ бўлмоқ, ўзгармоқ бошламоқ; бошланмоқ эгмоқ, эгилмоқ боғламоқ тишламоқ пүфламоқ синмоқ, синдирмоқ кўпайтирмоқ олиб келмоқ, келтирмоқ портламоқ, ёрилмоқ сотиб олмоқ қурмоқ ёнмоқ, ёндирмоқ
c	cast catch choose cling come cost creep cut	cast caught chose clung came cost crept cut	cast caught chosen clung come cost crept cut	ташламоқ, отиб юбормоқ тутиб олмоқ танламоқ ёпишиб қолмоқ келмоқ турмоқ (баҳога оид) ўрмаламоқ, чирмашмоқ кесмоқ
d	deal dig do draw drink	dealt dug did drew drank	dealt dug done drawn drunk	шуғулланмоқ; алоқадор бўлмоқ қазимоқ; кавламоқ қилмоқ; бажармоқ расм солмоқ чизмоқ ичмоқ

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Таржимаси
e	eat	ate	eaten	емоқ
f	fall feed feel fight find fly forbid forget freeze	fell fed felt fought found flew forbade forgot froze	fallen fed felt fought found flown forbidden forgotten frozen	йиқилмоқ боқмоқ; боқилмоқ сезмоқ курашмоқ; урушмоқ топмоқ учмоқ ман қилмоқ унутмоқ музламоқ; музлатмоқ
g	get give go grow	got gave went grew	got given gone grown	олмоқ, етиб олмоқ бермоқ бормоқ ўсмоқ, ўстирмоқ
h	hang have hear hide hit hold hurt	hung, hanged had heard hid hit held hurt	hung, hanged had heard hid, hidden hit held hurt	осмоқ; ослиб турмоқ бор бўлмоқ эшитмоқ яширмоқ; яширинмоқ (нишонга) урмоқ ушламоқ шикаст етказмоқ
k	keep know	kept knew	kept known	сақламоқ билмоқ
l	lay learn leave let lie light lose	laid learnt, learned left let lay lit, lighted lost	laid learnt, learned left let lain lit, lighted lost	ёзмоқ (дастурхон); жойнга қўймоқ ўқимоқ, ўрганмоқ қол (дир)моқ; кетмоқ рухсат бермоқ ётмоқ ёритмоқ, нур сочмоқ; ёқмоқ йўқотмоқ
m	make mean meet	made meant met	made meant met	қилмоқ, ясамоқ; мажбур этмоқ назарда тутмоқ учратмоқ
p	pay put	paid put	paid put	туламоқ қўймоқ, солмоқ
r	read ride ring rise run	read rode rang rose ran	read ridden rung risen run	ўқимоқ (отда) юрмоқ, бормоқ қўнғироқ чалмоқ, чалинмоқ аугарилмоқ, турмоқ югурмоқ, чонмоқ, юрмоқ



	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Таржимаси
s	saw say see sell send set shake  shine shoot show shut sing sink sit sleep slide smell  sow speak speed spell  spend spill spin split spoil  spread stand stick sting strike strive sweep swell swim swing	sawed said saw sold sent set shook  shone shot showed shut sang sank sat slept slid smelt smelled sowed spoke sped spelt, spelled spent spilt, spilled span, spun split spoil, spoiled spread stood stuck stung struck strove swept swelled swam swung	sawn said seen sold sent set shaken  shone shot shown shut sung sunk sat slept slid smelt, smelled sown spoken sped spelt, spelled spent spilt, spiled spun split spoil, spoiled spread spood stuck stung struck striven swept swollen swum swung	арраламоқ айтмоқ, гапирмоқ кўрмоқ сотмоқ юбормоқ жойлаштирмоқ; ботмоқ (кун) силкитмоқ, қўл сиқиб кўриш- моқ нур сочмоқ отмоқ кўрсатмоқ ёпмоқ ашула айтмоқ чўкмоқ; чўктирмоқ ўтирмоқ ухламоқ сирғанмоқ  ҳидламоқ; ҳиди келмоқ экмоқ гапирмоқ тезлаштирмоқ сўзни ҳарфма-ҳарф айтмоқ ёки ёзмоқ ўтказмоқ, сарф қилмоқ тўкмоқ, қуймоқ йигирмоқ қизиб кетмоқ, қизитмоқ  бузмоқ, бузилмоқ тарқалмоқ турмоқ ёпишмоқ, ёпиштирмоқ чақиб олмоқ иш ташламоқ, урмоқ тиришиб ҳаракат қилмоқ супурмоқ шишмоқ сузмоқ (сувда) тебранимоқ
t	take teach tear tell think throw	took taught lore told thought threw	taken taught torn told thought thrown	оламоқ ўқитмоқ йиртмоқ айтмоқ ўйламоқ ташламоқ
u	understand	understood	understood	тушунмоқ
w	wake  wear win wind write	woke, waked wore won wound wrote	woken, waked won won wound written	уйғотмоқ, уйғонмоқ  киймоқ ютмоқ, ролинб чиқмоқ бурамоқ (соатни), буралмоқ ёзмоқ

## ИНГЛИЗЧА-ЎЗБЕКЧА ЛУҒАТ

### А

**ability** — қобилият  
**able** — уста, қобилиятли  
**to be able (to)** — қўлидан келмоқ  
**above** — юқорида, устида  
**abroad** — хорижда  
**absence** — 1) йўқ бўлиш;  
 2) етишмовчилик  
**absent** — 1) йўқ бўлган;  
 2) хаёлпаршон  
**to be absent** — йўқ бўлмоқ  
**academy** — академия;  
**~ of Sciences** — Фанлар академияси  
**accelerate** — тезлатмоқ  
**acceleration** — тезлатиш;  
**~ of gravity** — оғирлик кучининг тезланиши  
**accident** — 1) тасодиף, ҳодиса;  
 2) бахтсиз ҳодиса  
**according to** — биноан, ...га кўра/мувофиқ  
**to accompany** — ҳамроҳ бўлмоқ, йўлдош бўлмоқ  
**act** — 1) ҳаракат қилмоқ;  
 2) ишламоқ; 3) ўйнамоқ  
**active** — фаол, амалий  
**activity** — фаолният  
**actor** — актёр  
**acute** — 1) ўткир; 2) зеҳили, сезгир  
**add** — қўшмоқ, бириктирмоқ  
**additional** — қўшимча, ёрдамчи  
**address** — мурожаат қилмоқ, сўзга чиқмоқ  
**adopt** — қабул қилмоқ (*ғоя, қонун ва б. ларни*)  
**advance** — илгариламоқ  
**advanced (P II)** — илғор, илгариллаган  
**advantage** — афзаллик  
**advertisement** — эълон  
**affect** — таъсир қилмоқ

**again** — яна  
**against** — 1) қарши; 2) рўпарасида  
**agriculture** — қишлоқ хўжалиги  
**agricultural** — қишлоқ хўжалигига-онд  
**agro-industrial complex** — агро-саноат комплекси  
**ahead** — олдинга, олдинда  
**to be ahead** — илгариламоқ  
**aim** — мақсад, ният  
**air** — ҳаво  
**aircraft** — самолёт  
**allow** — 1) имкон, рухсат бермоқ;  
 2) йўл қўймоқ; 3) ҳисобга олмоқ  
**all-round** — кўп/ҳар томонлама  
**almost** — деярли  
**already** — аллақачон  
**alone** — ёлғиз, кимсасиз  
**along** — бўйлаб, ёқалаб  
**alternative** — 1) танлаш; 2) бир-бирини истисно қилувчи;  
 3) ўзгарувчан  
**amazing** — ажойиб  
**amateur** — ишқибоз  
**ambush** — пистирмадан ҳужум қилмоқ  
**among** — орасида  
**analyse** — таҳлил қилмоқ; фарқламоқ  
**ancient** — қадимий  
**annual** — йиллик, ҳар йилги  
**another** — бошқа  
**appear** — пайдо бўлмоқ, кўринмоқ  
**appearance** — пайдо бўлиш; кўриниш  
**apply** — 1) қўлламоқ, ишлатмоқ;  
 2) мурожаат қилмоқ (*бирор нарса учун*)  
**application** — 1) қўллаш, ишлатиш;  
 2) ариза  
**approach** — яқинлашмоқ, келмоқ  
**approximately** — тахминан, деярли  
**architect** — меъмор

architecture — меъморлик  
area — 1) майдон; 2) район  
arrive — келмоқ  
arrival — келиш  
art — санъат; кўникма  
artificial — сунъий  
armed — қуролланган, мустаҳкам-  
ланган  
army — армия  
armament — қуролланиш  
arouse — 1) уйғотмоқ, 2) уйғонмоқ  
as — I 1) қайси; II 1) ...ган  
вақтда, 2) чунки  
as ... as — сингар;   
as well — шунингдек;  
as far back ... as — ... даёқ  
ask — сўрамоқ, илтимос қилмоқ  
assist — ёрдам бермоқ;  
assistance — ёрдам  
aspiration — нитилиш, иштиёқ

at — ... да;  
at least — камида  
at last — ниҳоят;  
at all — умуман  
at first — биринчидан, аввал  
attach — мустаҳкамламоқ,  
бириктирмоқ  
allain — эришмоқ  
attend — қатнашмоқ  
attract — жалб қилмоқ  
attractive — жалб қиладиган;  
~ force — тортиш кучи  
audience [ˈɔ:ɪjəns] — 1) иштирок-  
чилар; 2) томошабинлар  
autumn — куз  
authority [ˈɔ:θɔ:ɡrɪti] — ҳокимият,  
ваколат  
auxiliary [ɔ:ɡɪzɪjəri] — ёрдамчи,  
қўшимча  
authorities — маъмурият

## В

balance n — мувозанат  
ban — тақиқ  
to be (was, were, been) — бўлмоқ,  
бор бўлмоқ  
to be away — уйда (ва шу каби  
жонларда) бўлмаслик  
to be born — туғилмоқ  
to be buried — дафи этилган  
to be ready — тайёр бўлмоқ  
beach — денгиз қирғоғи, чўмилиш  
жойи  
beautiful — чиройли, гўзал  
because of — туфайли  
bedroom — ухлаш хонаси  
before — I 1) ... гача, 2) олдин;  
II 1) олдинда, 2) илгари, аввал  
B. C. — before Christ — эрамиздан  
олдин  
begin (began, begun) — бошла(ш)  
моқ  
the beginning — боиланиш  
belong — тааллуқли бўлмоқ  
believe — ишонмоқ  
bicycle — велосинед  
big — катта, йирик  
bird — қуш, парранда  
blend n — аралашма;  
аралаштирмоқ, бирикмоқ  
blur — 1) доғ; 2) кўриниш;  
3) нуқсон

board — 1) тахта; 2) борт  
(кемада);  
on board — бортда  
body — тана, гавда  
to borrow — қарз олмоқ;  
borrowed (P II) — ўзлаштирилган  
border (on) — чегарадош  
brain — мия  
branch — тармоқ, соҳа  
to break (broke, broken) — синмоқ,  
бузилмоқ, бузмоқ  
broad — кенг;  
broadcasting — радиоэшиттириш  
brother — ака/ука  
to brush — тозаламоқ,  
to brush one's teeth — тишни  
тозалаш  
build (built, built) — қурмоқ  
building — 1) бино; 2) қурилиш  
building-engineer — қурилиш  
муҳандиси  
busy — 1) банд; 2) жўшқин  
bustling — шовқинли  
but — I ... дан ташқари;  
II — аммо, бироқ  
by — яқинида, ёнида  
by bus — автобусда  
by the way — айтмоқчи

## С

call — атамоқ, чақирмоқ; кўргани  
кирмоқ  
capacity — 1) сифм; 2) қувват;  
ўтказиш қобилияти  
carable — қобилиятли

capital — пойтахт  
car — 1) машина; 2) вагон  
cargo — юк  
carriage — 1) экипаж; 2) пассажир  
вағони

**carriage-way** — йўлнинг машина кирадиган қисми  
**carry** — олиб бормоқ, ташимоқ  
**carry on** — олиб бормоқ (*илмий иш*);  
**to carry out** — бажармоқ, ўтказмоқ  
2) шарафламоқ  
**case** — иш, ҳодиса  
**cathedral** — собор  
**celebrate** — 1) нишонламоқ;  
**centre** — марказ  
**century** — аср, юз йиллик  
**certain** — маълум, муайян  
**chamber** — 1) палата (*парламент-да*); 2) *техн.* камера  
**change** — алмаштирмақ  
**chemical (s)** — кимёвий  
**chemistry** — кимё  
**chief** — 1) бош; 2) асосий  
**child** — бола  
**children** — болалар  
**church** — черковга оид  
**circular** — 1) айлана йўл;  
2) думалоқ  
**classes** — машғулот  
**chiff** — қоя  
**coach** — 1) пассажир вағони;  
2) карета; 3) автобус  
**coal** — кўмир  
**coast** — денгиз қирғоғи  
**column** — 1) *мемор.* устун;  
2) таянч  
**to come (came, come)** — келмоқ  
**comfortable** — қулай, шинам  
**combine** — бириштирмақ;  
бириктирмақ  
**combined with** — ... билан қў-  
шилган, аралаштирилган  
**commit a traffic offence** — йўл-  
транспорт қондасини бузмақ  
**communication** — 1) алоқа;  
2) алоқа воситалари  
**community** — 1) жамоа; 2) жамият;  
3) умумий

**companion** — ўртоқ, йўлдош  
**comparison** — 1) қиёслаш;  
2) ўхшашлик  
**competition** — мусобақа, рақобат  
**complete** — тугалламоқ  
**concentrate** — тўпла(н)моқ  
**concept** — тушунча, ғоя, умумий тасаввур  
**condition (s)** — 1) шарт-шароит;  
2) ҳолат  
**conduct** — олиб бормоқ, раҳбарлик қилмоқ, бошқармоқ  
**confidence** — 1) ишониш; 2) ишонч  
**connect** — бириктирмақ, боғламоқ  
**conquest** — ғолиб /устун келмоқ  
**consider** — кўриб чиқмоқ ... деб ҳисобламоқ  
**considerable** — сезиларли, муҳим  
**consist of** — ... дан иборат  
**construct** — қурмоқ  
**construction** — қурилиш  
~ **site** — қурилиш майдони  
**content (s)** — таркиб; сифим  
**to continue** — давом этмоқ  
**control of production processes** — ишлаб чиқариш жараёнини бошқариш  
**corn** — дон  
**corner** — бурчак  
**convenient** — қулай, яроқли  
**country** — мамлакат, кишлоқ жой  
**courier** [ˈkʊriə] — хат ташувчи, чопар  
**cover** — қопламоқ, ёпмоқ  
**create** — 1) яратмоқ; 2) бунёд этмоқ  
**cross** — кесишмоқ, кесиб ўтмоқ (*йўлни*)  
**crossing** — чорраҳа  
**crude** — хом, ишлов берилмаган, тозаланмаган  
**crude iron** — чўян  
**cruise** — денгиз саёҳати  
**culture** — маданият  
**curiosity** — қизиқувчанлик

## D

**dam n** — тўғон, тўсиқ  
**dance** — рақс  
**data** — маълумотлар  
**to date (from)** — ... га тегишли;  
... дан бошлаб  
**to deal with (delt)** — ... га алоқа-  
дор  
**decay** — парчаланиш; тушкунлик;  
бузилиш  
**decide** — ҳал қилмоқ; қарор қил-  
моқ  
**declare** — эълон қилмоқ  
**decrease** — камайтирмақ

**to dedicate** — бағишламоқ  
**deep** — чуқур  
**defeat** — мағлуб этмоқ  
**deliver** — етказиб бермоқ  
**densely and sparsely populated** — аҳоли зич (спйрак) жойлашган  
**depart** — кетмоқ  
**department** — бўлим, бўлинма, факультет  
**deposits** — қатлам, фойдали қазилма  
**to describe** — тасвирламоқ

**desert** — чўл  
**to design** — лойиҳаламоқ, чизмоқ  
**designer** — конструктор, чизмачи, лойиҳачи  
**to destroy** — бузмоқ, йўқ қилмоқ  
**to develop** — ривожлантирмоқ, ишлаб чиқармоқ  
**development** — ривожланиш  
**developed (p II)** — ривожланган;  
**highly** — юқори даражада (ривожланган)  
**especially** — махсус ишлаб чиқилган  
**device** — қурилма, мослама  
**difference** — фарқ, тафовут  
**different** — турли, фарқли  
**dinner** — тушлик;  
**to have dinner** — тушлик қилмоқ  
**direct** — 1) бошқармоқ; 2) ... га йулламоқ  
**direction** — раҳбарлик; under ~ бошчилигида  
**disaster** — бахтсизлик, ночорлик  
**disciplined** — интизомли, тартибли

**discover v** — очмоқ, кашф этмоқ  
**discovery** — кашфиёт  
**disease** — касаллик  
**distance** — масофа, оралик  
**divide** — бўлмоқ  
**do (did, done)** — қилмоқ, бажармоқ  
**doubly** — иккиланган  
**to draw (drew, drawn)** — тортмоқ, жалб қилмоқ  
**dream** — орзу  
**dress** — кўйлак  
**drink** — ичмоқ  
**drive (drove, driven)** — бошқармоқ (машинани)  
**driving** — бошқариш (машинани)  
**dry** — қуруқ  
**dual** — икки қисмдан иборат  
**dual carriageway** — икки қатор юрадиган йўл  
**dumper** — ағдарма машина  
**dwelling** — турар жой, уй

## Е

**each** — ҳар бир, ҳаммаси  
**early** — эрта, эрталаб  
**earth** — 1) ер, ер қурраси; 2) қуруқлик  
**earthquake** — zilzila, ер қимирлаш  
**East** — шарқ; **Eastern** — шарққа оид  
**education** — маориф, маълумот; ўқитиш, тарбиялаш  
**education establishment** — ўқув юрти  
**higher education** — олий таълим  
**egg** — тухум  
**either** — ёки ... ёки  
**elaborate** — пухта ишлаб чиқмоқ  
**emerge** — пайдо бўлмоқ; юзага келмоқ (савол ва б. лар)  
**emission** — ажратиш, тарқалиш  
**employ** — ёлламоқ;  
**to be employed** — ишламоқ, хизмат қилмоқ  
**employment** — 1) иш, хизмат; 2) фойдаланиш  
**enable** — имкон бермоқ  
**encourage** — маъқулламоқ, қўлламоқ, рағбатлантирмоқ  
**end** — тугамоқ  
**engage** — банд қилмоқ, жалб қилмоқ;  
**to be engaged** ~ шуғулланмоқ  
**engine** — двигатель; **steam** ~ буг двигатели  
**gas turbine** — газ турбина двигатели

**engineer** — муҳандис, инженер  
**engineering** — 1) техника; 2) машинасозлик  
**enigmatic objects** — сирли объектлар  
**enough** — етарли, кифоя  
**to ensure** — таъминламоқ, кафили бўлмоқ  
**enterprise** — 1) корхона; 2) тадбиркорлик  
**entire** — 1) тўлиқ; 2) бутун; 3) мукамал  
**enthusiastic** — тантанали; завқшавқ билан  
**equal** — тенг, бир хил  
**equation** — тенглама  
**equip** — ускуналаш, жиҳозлаш  
**equipment** — ускуна, жиҳоз  
**essential** — муҳим, ажралмас  
**establish** — асос солмоқ, яратмоқ, ўрнатмоқ, таъсис этмоқ  
**establishment** — 1) муассаса; 2) асос, замин  
**evening** — кеч, кечқурун  
**eventually** — ниҳоят оқибатда, пировардида  
**exceed** — 1) ошмоқ; 2) устун бўлмоқ  
**exist** — 1) мавжуд бўлмоқ; 2) бор бўлмоқ  
**existing** — мавжуд, бор бўлган  
**exit** — чиқиш  
**expect** — 1) кутмоқ, 2) назарда тутмоқ

**expensive** — қиммат, қимматбаҳо  
**to explore** — ўрганмоқ, тадқиқ қилмоқ

**extend** — чўзилмоқ, ёйилмоқ  
**extensive** — кенг, бепоён  
**extraction** — кавлаб олиш

## F

**fabric(s)** — 1) газлама; 2) тола  
**facilities** — воситалар  
**failure** — 1) муваффақиятсизлик;  
2) авария, шикастланиш  
**fair** — ярмарка  
**faith** — 1) содиқлик, садоқат,  
2) ишонч  
**family** — оила  
**famous** — машҳур  
**far** — узоқ; **to be far** ~ узоқда бўлмоқ  
**fast** — тез; **fast-ripening** ~ тезпишар  
**fascinating** — ажойиб, гўзал, кўзни қамаштира диган  
**favour** — мойиллик  
**favourable** — қулай; ~ **tride** — қулай оқим  
**feature** — хусусият;  
**feel (felt)** — хос бўлмоқ;  
**feeling** — ҳиссиёт  
**female** — аёл, аёлларга оид  
**fertile** — ҳосилдор;  
**fertilizer** — ўғит  
**fibre** — тола, ип  
**fight (fought)** — жанг қилмоқ, курашмоқ  
**figure** — 1) расм; 2) шахс, 3) қиёфа  
**find (found)** — топмоқ  
**fine a** — яхши, ажойиб  
**fine(s)** п — жарима  
**fire** — ўт, олов  
**first** — биринчи  
**fish** — балиқ;  
**fishing** — балиқчилик

**fit** — 1) ўрнатмоқ; 2) мос келмоқ; 3) мосламоқ  
**flatland** — текислик, жой  
**flavour** — 1) ҳид; 2) зиравор; 3) ёқимли таъм  
**floating** — 1) сузувчан; 2) сузаётган  
**flow** — оқмоқ, қуйилмоқ;  
**floodland** — сув босган ерлар  
**fog** — туман; **foggy** — туманли  
**follow** — кетидан, изидан бормоқ  
**folk-lore** — фольклор  
**following** — кейинги, навбатдаги  
**fond a** — нозик, меҳрли;  
**to be fond of** — бирор нарсани яхши кўрмоқ  
**for** — 1) учун, туфайли; 2) давомида  
**for a while** — бирмунча вақтга  
**forest** — ўрмон  
**foreign** — хоринжий  
**found** — асос солмоқ  
**fraternal** — қардош  
**free** — озод, эркин  
**free of charge** — бепул  
**to freeze** — музлатмоқ  
**fresh** — янги  
**friend** — дўст, ўртоқ  
**fuel** — ёнилғи  
**fuel-saving engine** — ёнилғини тежовчи двигатель  
**fuel consumption** — ёнилғи сарфи  
**further** — кейинги  
**furnish** — таъминламоқ, жиҳозламоқ  
**gain** — 1) олмоқ; 2) фойда кўрмоқ

## G

**gallery** — галерея  
**gas-mask** — противогаз  
**gather** — тўпла(н)моқ  
**gateway** — дарвоза, кириш  
**to generalize** — умумлаштирмоқ  
**generation** — I авлод; II *тех.* ҳосил қилиш (буғ)  
**get (got)** — 1) олмоқ, 2) харид қилмоқ  
**to get up** — ўрнидан турмоқ  
**give (gave, given)** — бермоқ  
**to give instruction** — кўрсатма бермоқ  
**to go (went gone)** — бормоқ, юрмоқ

**to go into operation** — фойдаланишга (ишга) топширилмоқ  
**to go in for** — шуғуланмоқ (*спорт ва б. лар*)  
**goal** — мақсад, вазифа, белгиланган жой  
**gold** — олтин  
**good a** — яхши  
**goods** — товарлар, юк, нарсалар  
**govern** — бошқармоқ  
**government** — ҳукумат  
**gradual** — аста-секин, изчил  
**to graduate from** — тугатмоқ (олий ўқув юртини)  
**great** — 1) буюк; 2) катта, улкан

green — кўк, greenery — кўкат,  
ўсимлик  
grievance — 1) озор, рашк;  
2) шикоят; 3) норозилик  
group — гуруҳ  
grow (grew, grown) — 1) ўстирмақ,

2) ўсмақ  
growth — ўсиш  
guarantee — 1) кафолат бермақ;  
2) таъминламақ  
guest — меҳмон  
gulf — денгиз бўғози

## H

half — ярим  
hand — қўл  
handle — бошқармақ;  
handling a car — машинани  
бошқармақ  
hard — 1) қаттиқ, мустақкам;  
2) қийин  
harmony — уйғунлик;  
harmoniously — уйғун  
harvest — ҳосилни йиғиштириш  
to have (had) — эга бўлмақ, бор  
бўлмақ  
heart — юрак; by heart — ёддан  
билмақ  
heat n — илқ  
heavy — оғир  
to help — ёрдам бермақ  
high — баланд

highly-efficient digital program  
— юқори самарали рақамли  
программа  
highway — автомобиль йўли  
highlight — ёрқин ёритмақ, асосий  
далил  
to hinder — халақит бермақ,  
тўсқинлик қилмақ  
to hire — ёлламақ  
to hold (held) — ушлаб турмақ,  
эга бўлмақ  
holiday — байрам, дам олиш  
куни, таътил  
holidays — таътил  
horse — от; horse power — h.p.  
— HP — от кучи  
hospitale — меҳмондўст  
hostel — ётоқхона  
hostage — гаров, гаровга олинган  
hunting — ов

## I

ice — муз; музқаймақ; ice-rink,  
rink-skating — яхмалак  
illustration — 1) иллюстрация,  
расм; 2) мисол, тушунириш  
to imagine — 1) тасаввур қилмақ;  
2) тахмин қилмақ  
to impair — 1) заифлаштирмақ;  
камайтирмақ; 2) ёмошлаштирмақ  
(сифатни)  
implement — бажармақ, амалга  
оширмақ  
important — муҳим;  
importance — муҳимлик  
impossible — мумкин бўлмаган  
imprison — қамамақ  
improvisation — импровизация  
include — ичига олмақ, қамраб  
олмақ  
increase v — катталашмақ, ўсмақ;  
n — ўсиш, кўпайиш  
indeed — аслида, ҳақиқатан  
independence — мустақил;  
independent a — мустақиллик  
to indicate — 1) кўрсатмақ;  
2) аңлатмақ  
inexperience — тажрибасизлик

injury n — шикаст, жараҳат;  
to injure — шикастламақ,  
жараҳатламақ  
innovative spirit — янгилик руҳи  
inquisitive — синчков, қизиқувчан  
install — жойлаштирмақ, ўрнатмақ,  
ўтказмақ (электр)  
insurance — 1) сугурта;  
2) таъминлан  
intend — мўлжалламақ, назарда  
тутмақ  
interesting a — қизиқарли; to be  
interested in — қизиқмақ  
introduce v — 1) киритмақ;  
2) таништирмақ  
introduction — кириш  
invade — босиб олмақ  
investigation — текшириш  
involve — қамраб олмақ, жалб  
қилмақ  
iron and steel — металлургияга оид  
island [aɪlənd] — орол  
issue — 1) чиқмақ; 2) содир  
бўлмақ; 3) нашр этмақ  
item — 1) пункт, параграф, модда;  
2) нарса, 3) масала

Ж

**job** — иш, меҳнат  
**join** — қўшилмоқ, бириктирмоқ  
**journey** — сафар, саёҳат  
**judge** — суд қилмоқ, ҳукм қилмоқ

К

**keep (kept)** — 1) ушламоқ;  
 2) сақламоқ  
**to keep down one's speed**  
 — тезликни сақламоқ  
**kill** — 1) ўлдирмоқ; 2) йўқ  
 қилмоқ

**jump** — сакрамоқ;  
**jumping** — сакраш  
**jump out (of)** — сакраб турмоқ

Л

**laboratory** — лаборатория;  
**sectoral** ~ тармоқ лабораторияси  
**lake** — кўл  
**land** — 1) келиб тушмоқ  
 (қирғоққа); 2) қўнмоқ  
**landing** — қўниш, қўниш жойи  
**landscape** — ландшафт, пейзаж  
**lane** — 1) тор йўл; 2) ўтиш жойи  
**language** — тил; **foreign** ~  
 — чет тил  
**large** — катта, йирик  
**last** — 1) сўнги, охири;  
 2) олдинги; **at last** — ниҳоят  
**'ate** — кечки; **to be late** — кечик-  
 моқ; **later** — кейинроқ  
**lead (led)** — 1) олиб бормоқ;  
 2) раҳбарлик қилмоқ; **leading pl**  
 — етакчи  
**leave (left)** — кетмоқ  
**left a** — чап; чапга; **left side**  
 — чап томон  
**library** — кутубхона  
**to lie (lay, lain)** — ётмоқ, жой-  
 лашган бўлмоқ

**kind** — 1) уруғ, оила; 2) нав, тур  
**kitchen** — ошхона  
**to know (knew, known)** — бил-  
 моқ  
**known p II** — маълум, машҳур

**light a I** — I енгил, II ёруғ; нур  
**like** — яхши кўрмоқ, ёқтирмоқ  
**like a—I.** — I. ўхшаш; **to look like**  
 — ... га ўхшаш  
**line** — 1) чизик; 2) чегара;  
 3) қатор; **assembly line** — кон-  
 вейер.  
**listen (to)** — қулоқ солмоқ, эшит-  
 моқ  
**lizard** — калтакесак  
**load** — юкламоқ  
**load carrying capacity** — юк  
 кўтариш қобилияти  
**to locate** — жойлашмоқ, бор  
 бўлмоқ  
**look** — қарамоқ; **to look at** — ...  
 га қарамоқ  
**lose (lost)** — йўқотмоқ, маҳрум  
 бўлмоқ  
**love** — 1) севмоқ, яхши кўрмоқ;  
**loved** — севимли  
**lubricant** — мойлаш материали  
**lyric (s) n** — лирика, а лирик

М

**machinery** — ускуна, машина,  
 механизм  
**main** — бош, асосий; **mainly** —  
 асосан  
**maintain** — 1) қўллаб-қувватла-  
 моқ; 2) хизмат кўрсатмоқ, фой-  
 даланмоқ (*транспорт ҳақида*)  
**major** — муҳим, асосий  
**make (made)** — қилмоқ, ясамоқ;  
 ишлаб чиқармоқ  
**many** — кўп; анча; **a great** — кўп  
 миқдорда ~ **storeyed** — кўп  
 қаватли.  
**to manufacture** — ишлаб чиқармоқ  
**mass-scale** — йирик кўламли  
**market** — бозор, сотиш  
**marble** — мрамар

**matter** — модда, моҳият, масала,  
 иш  
**mean (meant)** — англамоқ, на-  
 зарда тутмоқ  
**means** — воситалар; **by means of**  
 — воситасида  
**medieval** — ўрта асрга оид  
**meet (met)** — учратмоқ  
**meeting** — 1) мажлис; 2) учрашув  
**mention** — эслатмоқ  
**message** — хабар, хабарнома,  
 топшириқ  
**middle p** — ўртаси; ўрта; ~ **aged**  
 — ўрта яшар  
**mild** — юмшоқ  
**mirror** — 1) кўзгу; 2) акс этиш  
**monument** — ёдгорлик  
**moon** — ой  
**mosque** — мечит



motorway — автомобиль йўли  
mountain — тоғ  
move — ҳаракат қилмоқ, кўчмоқ;

nails — миҳ  
name — ном, исм  
naturally — албатта  
nature — 1) табиат; 2) моҳият,  
асосий хусусият  
necessary — зарур, керакли  
need — муҳтож бўлмоқ  
neighbour — қўшни, яқин  
never — ҳеч қачон  
nickname — тахаллус, лақаб  
night — тун

observation — кузатиш, кузатув-  
чанлик  
to observe — кузатмоқ, назорат  
қилмоқ  
obtain — олмоқ, эришмоқ  
ocean — океан  
often — тез-тез  
occupation — касб, машғулот  
occur — эгалламоқ, босиб олмоқ  
oil — 1) нефть; 2) ёғ  
open — очмоқ; opening — бош-  
ланиш  
operate — 1) ишламоқ; 2) бош-  
қармоқ  
operation — иш, ҳаракат, бош-  
қариш

palace — сарой, қаср  
parents — ота-она  
part — қисм; parts — деталлар  
particularly — 1) айниқса; 2) му-  
фассал  
pass (through) — ўтмоқ  
past — олдинги, ўтган; in the past  
— ўтмишда  
rave — тош термоқ, ётқизмоқ  
pavement — йўлка  
paved (P II) — тош ётқизилган;  
~ roads — тош йўл  
pay (paid) — тўламоқ; (for); п  
— тўлов, маош, иш ҳақи  
pedestrian — пиёда  
penalty — тозалаш, жарима  
per annual — ҳар йили  
per cent — фоиз  
perfect — мукамал, аниқ  
perfectly — тўлиқ  
perform — ижро этмоқ, бажармоқ  
permanent — доимий  
petrol — бензин

movement — ҳаракат  
mutual understanding — ўзаро  
тушуниш

## N

noble — олижаноб, қимматли  
non-ferrous — рангли металлар  
to notice — 1) сезмоқ, эътибор  
бермоқ; 2) эслатмоқ  
notable — 1) машҳур; 2) сезиларли  
nuclear — ядрога оид  
number — рақам, миқдор. сон  
a ~ of — бир қатор; a great ~ of  
— кўп миқдорда  
numerous — кўп сонли

## O

opportunity — 1) қулай вазият;  
2) имконият  
order — 1) тартибга келтирмоқ;  
2) буюрмоқ  
origin — 1) келиб чиқиш;  
2) манба, асос  
output — 1) маҳсулот чиқарув;  
2) ишлаб чиқариш қуввати  
outside adv — ташқарида, ҳавода,  
overall — тўлиқ, умумий  
overestimate — қайта баҳоламоқ  
overloaded (P II) — ортиқча  
юкланган  
own — ўзиники

## P

pipeline — трубопровод, нефте-  
провод  
place — ўрин, жой  
plant п — 1) ўсимлик; 2) завод,  
фабрика, 3) ускуна  
plenty — мўллик, сероблик; plenty  
of — кўплаб  
poetry — шеърят  
pollute — ифлосламоқ  
pollution — ифлослаш  
popular — 1) машҳур; 2) халққа  
оид  
populate — яшамоқ;  
population — аҳоли  
porridge — бўтқа  
possible — мумкин бўлган  
possibility — мумкинлик  
power — 1) ҳокимият; 2) қувват,  
куч, энергия  
powerful — кучли, қудратли  
predict — олдиндан айтмоқ  
preference — афзаллик

**premium** — 1) мукофот; 2) тўлов  
(*ўқши учун*)  
**insurance premium** — суғурта  
мукофоти  
**pressman** — журналист, репортёр  
**pressure** — босим  
**previous** — олдинги, аввалги  
**probably** — балким  
**probe** — тадқиқ қилмоқ, синамоқ;  
**probing** — текшириш  
**proceed** — давом этмоқ, қайта  
бошламоқ  
**processing** — ишлов бериш, қайта  
ишлаш  
**produce** [prədju:s] — ишлаб  
чиқармоқ  
**product** [prədʌkt] — маҳсулот  
**production** [prədʌkʃən] — ишлаб  
чиқариш, маҳсулот, унумдорлик

## Q

**quake** — ер ости зарбаси, ер қи-  
мирлаши; **quake-proof** — зил-  
зилага чидамли  
**quality** — сифатли

**professional** — касбга оид  
**project** — лойиҳа, режа  
**prolong** — чўзмоқ, давом эттирмоқ  
**propose** — тахмин қилмоқ, мўл-  
жалламоқ  
**prosecute** — ўтказмоқ (*текшириш  
ва б. ларни*)  
**protect** — ҳимоя қилмоқ, тўсмоқ  
**provide** — таъминламоқ  
**public** а — ижтимоий  
**pulsating** — ўзгарувчи, липилловчи  
**pump units** — насос қурилма-  
лари  
**purchase** — олмақ, харид қилмоқ  
**purpose** — мўлжал, мақсад  
**put** (put) — қўймоқ; ~ **on**  
(**clothes**) — киймоқ; ~ **out** —  
олиб қўймоқ, бартараф этмоқ.

**quantity** — миқдор  
**quarter** — чорак  
**quick** — тез

## R

**rails** — из; **railway** — темир йўл  
**rain** — ёмғир  
**to raise** — 1) кўтармоқ; 2) тик-  
ламоқ; 3) ўстирмоқ  
**random: at random** — тахминан,  
таваккал  
**rapid** — қатор, занжир  
**reach** — тез  
**range** — эришмоқ, олмақ; ... гача  
бормоқ  
**reason** — 1) сабаб, важ; 2) му-  
лоҳазалилик  
**rebel** — қўзғолмоқ; п қўзғолончи  
**receive** — олмақ, қабул қилмоқ  
**recreation** — 1) тиклаш (*кучни  
ва б. ларни*); 2) кўнгил очиш  
**reduce** — камайтирмоқ, пасайтир-  
моқ, бўшаштирмоқ  
**reflect** — акс эттирмоқ  
**regard (oneself)** — 1) тааллуқли  
бўлмоқ; 2) қарамоқ, ҳисобламоқ  
**relation(s)** — муносабат, алоқа,  
боғлиқлик  
**reliable** — ишончли  
**remain** — қолмоқ  
**remember** — эсламоқ  
**regulation** — қоида  
**rendition** — 1) эшиттириш, тас-

вирлаш (образ); 2) хизмат кўр-  
сатиш  
**repair** — тузатиш, таъмирлаш  
**represent** — 1) вакил бўлмоқ;  
2) тасвирламоқ  
**require** — талаб қилмоқ  
**research** — тадқиқот; ~ **work** —  
тадқиқотчилик иши  
**reserve** — тўпламоқ, сақламоқ  
**resources** — запаслар, қўрлар,  
бойлик  
**respect** — ҳурмат, муносабат  
**rest** — дам  
**to respond to** — фикр билдирмоқ  
**result** п — натижа, оқибат  
**return** — қайтиш  
**reveal** — очмоқ, фош этмоқ, топ-  
моқ  
**reverse** — айлантирмоқ, ўрини  
алмаштирмоқ  
**rich** — бой  
**ride (rode, ridden)** — юрмоқ (от,  
*транспортда*)  
**right** — I тўғри, ҳақ, II ўнг  
**rowing** — эшкак  
**to run (ran, run)** — югурмоқ, ҳа-  
ракат қилмоқ  
**running** — югуриш, иш, ҳаракат

**sad** — ҳафа, ғамгин  
**Sadness** — қайғу  
**safe** — шикастланмаган, хавфсиз, ишончли  
**safety** — хавфсиз, сақланганлик  
**sale(s)** — сотиш; **to be for sale** сотувда бўлмоқ  
**satisfy** — қониқтирмақ, мувофиқ келмоқ  
**save** — 1) қутқармоқ, асрамоқ; 2) рия қилмоқ (*бирор нарсага*); халос этмоқ.  
**scene** — 1) ҳаракат ўрни; 2) саҳна; 3) манзара, расм, томоша  
**scenery** — манзара, безатиш  
**scenic** — саҳнага оид, театрланштирилган  
**science** — фан  
**scientific** — илмий; **scientist** — олим  
**secret** — сир; **secrets of stars** — юлдузлар сир  
**to see (saw, seen)** — кўрмақ, қарамоқ  
**seek (sought)** — қидирмоқ, изламоқ  
**to select** — танламоқ, ажратмо  
**self** — ўзи; **self-governed** — ўзини ўзи бошқарадиган  
**to sell (sold)** — сотилмоқ, сотмоқ  
**to send (sent)** — йўлламоқ; **to send up into space** — фазога йўлламоқ  
**to set (set)** — қўймоқ, ўрнатмоқ  
**to settle** — жойлашмоқ, ўрнашмоқ  
**settlement** — аҳоли яшайдиган жой  
**several** — бир нечта  
**to sew (sewed, sewn)** — тикмоқ  
**ship** — кема  
**to sign** — имзо қўймоқ  
**shore** — қирроқ; **sea** ~ денгиз қирғоғи  
**short** — қисқа, калта  
**to show (showed, shown)** — кўрсатмоқ  
**side** — томон; **on both** ~ иккала томон  
**significance** — сезиларли, муҳим  
**to sing (sang, sung)** — қўшиқ айтмоқ  
**to be situated** — жойлашган бўлмоқ  
**skating** — коньки учиш; ~ **rink** — яхмалак

**skiing** — чанги учмоқ  
**slip** — сирпаниш  
**so adv** — шундай, шундай қилиб, шунинг учун  
**society** — жамият, жамоа  
**solar** — қуёшли; ~ **power engineering** — қуёш энергияси  
**to solve** — ҳал қилмоқ  
**some** — 1) кимдир; 2) айрим; 3) бир нечта  
**soon** — тезда, яқин орада  
**source** — манба, сабаб  
**space** — 1) фазо; 2) бўшлиқ; 3) жой, майдон  
**speed** — тезлик; **at ~ of** — ... тезликда, **design** ~ лойиҳа тезлиги  
**spent (spent)** — сарфламоқ, ўтказмоқ (*вақтни*)  
**spirit** — руҳ, кайфият  
**spot** — доғ; **on the ~** жойида  
**spread (spread)** — ёйилмоқ, тарқалмоқ  
**sprinkler** — чанглатгич, пуркагич  
**subsoil n** — 1) майдон; 2) квадрат  
**to stand (stood)** — 1) турмоқ; 2) қўймоқ, жойлаштирмақ  
**star** — юлдуз  
**stay** — қолмоқ, тўхтамоқ  
**steady** — барқарор, доимий  
**steel** — пўлат  
**step** — қадам, из, даража, босқич  
**strange** — бегона, нотаниш, ғалати  
**strong** — кучли, соғлом, пишиқ, мустаҳкам  
**struggle** — курашмоқ, ҳаракат қилмоқ  
**subject** — фан, мавзу, субъект, одам  
**subsoil n** — тупроқ ости  
**suburb (s)** — шаҳар атрофи  
**subway** — метро  
**success** — муваффақият  
**sue** — изма-из бормоқ, иш қўзғамоқ  
**suitable** — яроқли, муносиб  
**sum (up)** — жамламоқ, яқин чиқармоқ  
**to support** — қўлламоқ, ёрдам бермоқ  
**surface** — сатҳ, устки қисми  
**surprising** — ажойиб  
**suspect** — гумонсирмамоқ

**T**

**take (took, taken)** — олмақ  
**to ~ to place** — жойига олиб  
 бормоқ; **to ~ part** — ишти-  
 рок этмоқ;  
**it ~ ... minutes** — ... минут  
 кетади  
**talk** п — суҳбат  
**tall** — баланд  
**to teach (taught)** — ўқитмоқ  
**team** — команда, бригада, экипаж  
**term** — 1) семестр; 2) муддат,  
 давр; 3) атама  
**tertiary** — учламчи  
**test** п — синов  
**thank** — миннатдорчилик билдирмоқ  
**think (thought, thought)** — ўйла-  
 моқ, назарда тутмоқ  
**thrilling** — тўлқинлантирувчи,  
 жалб қилувчи  
**time** — вақт  
**timely** — ўз вақтидаги долзарб  
**too** — шунингдек  
**topic** — мавзу  
**total** п — яхлит, якун

**U**

**ultimate** — 1) энг узоқ; 2) сўнги;  
 3) сўнги  
**under** — тагида  
**undergo (underwent, undergone)**  
 — синамоқ  
**underground** — метрополитен  
**understand (understood)** — тушун-  
 моқ

**V**

**vacations** — таътил  
**valley** — vodiй  
**valuable** — 1) қимматли; 2) фойдали  
**variety** — 1) хилма-хиллик  
 2) кўп томонлама  
**variable** — хилма-хил  
**various** — ҳар хил, фарқли  
**to vary** — ўзгармоқ  
**vast** — кенг, улкан  
**vegetation** — ўсимлик  
**vehicle** — автотранспорт восита-  
 лари

**W**

**walk** — юрмоқ, пиёда юрмоқ  
**want** — истамоқ, хоҳламоқ, талаб  
 қилмоқ  
**war** — уруш; **civil ~** гражданлар  
 уруши  
**warm** — илиқ  
**warship** — ҳарбий кема  
**waste** п — чиқиндилар, йўқотиш-  
 лар  
**to waste** — исроф қилмоқ  
**watch** — кузатмоқ

**tower** — минора, таянч  
**trade** — машғулот, ҳунар  
 ~ **union** — қасаба уюшмаси;  
**trade relations** — савдо муно-  
 сабатлари  
**traffic** — ҳаракат, транспорт  
**traffic light** — светофор  
**train** — I. поезд, состав; II. тар-  
 бияламоқ, машқ қилдирмоқ  
**transfer** — кўчирмоқ, алмаштирмоқ  
**transmit** — бермоқ, жўнатмоқ  
**transparency** — 1) шаффофлик;  
 2) аниқлик, равшанлик  
**travel** v — саёҳат қилмоқ  
**travel, travelling** — саёҳат  
**treat** — бермоқ, жўнатмоқ  
**trend** — йўналиш  
**truck** — юк машинаси  
**tube** — 1) метро; 2) қувур  
**turn** — айлантирмоқ; **to ~ to**  
 ... га бурмоқ  
**type** — тур, памина, хил, синф,  
 гуруҳ, шрифт  
**tyre** — шина

**unit** — *техн.* агрегат, элемент,  
 қурилма  
**the Universe** — дунё, фазо  
**unknown** — номаълум  
**up-to-date** — замонавий  
**to use** — фойдаланмоқ.  
**usually** — одатда

**veritable** — ҳақиқат  
**verses** — шеър, шеърнат  
**village** — қишлоқ  
**violent** — қаҳрли; ~ **storm**  
 — кучли бўрон  
**vision** — кўриш, кўрипиш  
**visit** — бормоқ, ташриф буюрмоқ  
**vivid** — ёрқин, тушунарли  
**voucher** — тилхат  
**voyage** — саёҳат (деңгизда)

**way** — йўл, усул  
**wealth** — бойлик  
**wet** — 1) нам, ҳўл; 2) ёмғирли  
**wide** — кенг  
**to win** — (**won**) — ютмоқ, ғолиб  
 келмоқ  
**wireless a** — симсиз  
**wonder** — ажабланмоқ, қизиқмоқ  
**wonderful** — қизиқарли, ажайиб  
**work (s)** — иш, меҳнат, завод  
**wrong a** — нотўғри, хато, бузилган

X

x-ray (s) — рентген нурлари

Y

yield — ишлаб чиқармоқ, ҳосил  
бермоқ

yield (s) — ҳосил

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*На английском и узбекском языках*

*Мухитдинова Гульбахор Шахобовна*

УЧЕБНИК АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
Для технических вузов

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Муҳаррир *Г. Жўраев*  
Бадий муҳаррир *А. Деҳқонхўжаев*  
Тех. муҳаррир *А. Бахтиёр*  
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