

"Collection of topics and tasks" is a textbook intended for the second language learners who wish to learn English but have a less environment in conversing with others in English. To make them face the competitive world, each lesson of this book is clearly structured with a strategic approach to learn the target language through all the skill areas from the basic level. English is, in fact, a world language now. So, the objective of this text is to provide crucial support for English language learners in enhancing and equipping them with the basic communication skills which in turn will help them to converse effectively in the target language and be employable. The book includes a lot of exercises which enables precious language practice; of course an immense help for the learners in learning English.



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Anvar Kurbonov

COLLECTION OF TOPICS AND TASKS

Study guide



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**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY
SPECIAL EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN**

**BUKHARA ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE**

“Foreign languages” department
Kurbonov A.K.

COLLECTION
OF TOPICS AND
TASKS

(FOR THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS)



BUKHARA – 2021

"Collection of topics and tasks" is a textbook intended for the second language learners who wish to learn English but have a less environment in conversing with others in English. To make them face the competitive world, each lesson of this book is clearly structured with a strategic approach to learn the target language through all the skill areas from the basic level. English is, in fact, a world language now. So, the objective of this text is to provide crucial support for English language learners in enhancing and equipping them with the basic communication skills which in turn will help them to converse effectively in the target language and be employable. The book includes a lot of exercises which enables precious language practice; of course an immense help for the learners in learning English.

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INTRODUCTION.

Attention to the foreign languages has greatly changed in the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan. There appeared a chance for studying in the foreign countries, our youth must have a possibility to do their works in foreign languages, as they do it in their mother tongue. Taking this fact into consideration the authors of this collection of topics and tasks for additional reading are worked out for the further improving the first year students' oral speech and writing skills, studying at higher educational technical establishments. This collection of topics and tasks is intended for the first term and it consists of 9 lessons and revision. It includes texts, dialogues, illustrations, pictures, exercises on the given texts, tables, crosswords and games. Besides a wordlist in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, appendix of Grammar rules and the list of irregular verbs is also attached to the collection. We think that every theme and task of this collection gives a possibility to students for studying hard and developing their world – view and helps to extend their thinking ability.

Author.

Lesson 1. Introducing myself.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

INTRODUCING MYSELF



There is a saying that if you want something to be done well, do it yourself. So, I am following this wise saying and would like to introduce myself. My first name is Sergey, my family name is Kravtsov and my second name is Yurievich. But in the beginning, I would like to represent my family and parents. Actually my family isn't large. My family consists of my father,

mother, sister and cat Boris. My father's name is Yuri. He is 41 years, but he looks much younger. He is a businessman. My dad is a well-educated and well-read person; he has experiences in many fields. That is why it is always interesting to communicate with him, he usually tells many exciting stories, of course, if he has free time. And my mother is 37. Her name is Natalia. She is a good-looking, blond woman. She has large green eyes. I admire her character. She is an optimist; she is full of energy and enthusiasm. I really adore her sense of humour. She is a housewife. It takes her much time and power to take care of our home. But I can assure, she copes with her job very well. Besides, both my farther and I help her with the housework. For example, I wash dishes, plates, sometimes go shopping and so on. I enjoy spending time with my family very much. We often go for walks. I enjoy strolling along streets because my parents usually tell me a lot of interesting details of the history of our city. That is also the reason I'm fond of travelling with my parents. My mother spends much time in the kitchen — she is keen on cooking. We always find out new recipes, try them. When I was a child, my father involved me in stamp collecting. Since that time, stamps and ancient coins have become my hobby. We have a huge collection of stamps and coins. I would like to see my father's parents. But they were gone before my birth. According to my parents' words, they were wonderful and outstanding people. But to my mind, my dad inherited their best features. My parents are remarkable people: kind-hearted, honest, they have moral values and don't break promises. They understand me completely. They allow me almost everything, they always give me good advice and, frankly speaking, I don't know what I will do without them.

I am very lucky that I have got such wonderful parents and, of course, I love them very much. Now, I think, it is time to speak about myself. My name is Sergey, but my friends call me Seryi. I am 15. I am

tall and not bad built. I have an oval face and large green eyes. Speaking about my character, I can say that I'm friendly, kind, generous and honest. I do not like falsehood. I have my own likes and dislikes. I am modest and sometimes shy, but do not advise someone tricking or kidding me. But in spite of all these characters, I can keep secrets; I never let my friends down. I usually say, what I think, that is why people around me often take offence. For me it is very difficult to cope with people who have such features of character as egoism and dishonesty.

(See Appendix § 1, § 3, § 12)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

to stroll — прогуливаться, бродить — sayr qilmoq
 to be fond of — очень сильно что-л. любить, увлекаться — yoqtirmoq
 to cook — готовить пищу, стряпать — pishirmoq
 to involve — включать в себя, заниматься чем-л — o'z ichiga olmoq
 ancient — древний, античный, старый — qadimiy
 coin — монета — tanga
 huge — огромный, очень большой — ulkan
 to praise — хвалить, превозносить — maqtamoq
 saying — поговорка, пословица — maqol
 wisdom — мудрость, мудрый — donishmandlik
 to introduce — представить — tanishtirmoq
 first name — имя — ism
 family name — фамилия — familiya
 second name — второе имя, отчество — otasining ismi
 to represent — представить — taqdim etmoq
 actually — вообще, фактически — aslida
 to consist of — состоять из — ...dan iborat bo'lmoq
 experiences — опыт — tajriba
 to communicate — общаться — muloqotda bo'lmoq
 exciting — волнующий — hayajonli
 blond — блондинка — malla
 to admire — восхищаться, любоваться — zavqlanmoq, maftun bo'lmoq
 to adore — обожать — juda yaxshi ko'rmok
 sense — чувство — sezgi
 to assure — уверять, заверять — ishontirmoq
 to cope — справляться — uddalamoq
 to wash — мыть — yuvmoq
 dish — тарелка, блюдо — idish
 plate — тарелка — likopcha
 birth — рождение — tug'ilish
 outstanding — выдающийся — mashhur
 to inherit — получить в наследство, унаследовать — merosga ega bo'lmoq
 remarkable — замечательный, удивительный — ajoyib, nodir

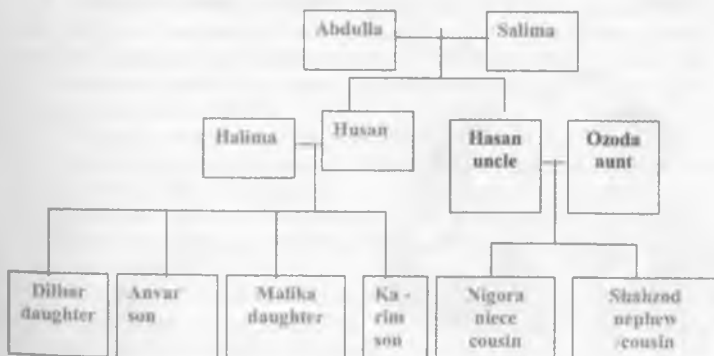
kind-hearted — добрый, добросердечный — mehribon
honest — честный — rostgo'y
to allow — позволять, разрешать — ruhsat bermoq
advice — совет — maslahat
frankly — честно — samimiy, ochiq
lucky — счастливый, везучий — omadly
generous — нежадный, великодушный — sahiy
falsehood — ложь, неправда — yolg'on
modest — скромный, сдержанный — soda
shy — застенчивый, робкий, нерешительный — uyalchan
to trick — обманывать, надувать — aldamoq, yolg'on gapirmoq
to kid — обманывать, надувать; высмеивать
in spite of — вопреки
to keep (past kept, p.p. kept) secret — хранить секрет
to let (past let, p.p. let) smb. down — подводить кого-л.
offence — обида

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is my first name?
2. What is my second name?
3. What is my family name?
4. Is my family large?
5. What are my father's and my mother's names?
6. How old is my father?
7. How old is my mother?
8. What is my father by profession?

Task 4. Look, listen and make up your own table of your family.

MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY.



Task 5. Read and translate the following dialogue.

Now Olim Sultanov is a student. He studies at the Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry. His friend Pete asks him to tell about his family.

Pete: Olim! Tell me about your family, please.

Olim: With pleasure. Our family is large. I have a father, a mother, two sisters and a brother.

Pete: Do you all live together?

Olim: Yes, we do. We all live together. We live in Mustakillik street.

Pete: Do you live in an old house?

Olim: No, we do not. We live in a new house. Our house is big.

Pete: Do your sisters work?

Olim: No, they do not work. They go to school. They are little girls. My brother is a little boy. He is four. He goes to the kindergarten.

Pete: Does your father work?

Olim: Yes, he does. My father works at a plant, but my mother does not work. She is a housewife.

Pete: Thank you!

Task 6. Look at the picture and speak about your friend's family.

Hello Lucy. How many people are there in your family?

Hello Anvar. There are four in my family: my mum, my dad, my brother John and me, Lucy. And what about you?



Task 7. Speak about the members of your family.



Lesson 2. What is your line?

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS YOUR LINE?

School! Lessons, games, clubs, homework. A bell rings. You go to a classroom. A bell rings. You have a lunch. A bell rings. You go home. But one day you will be at school for the last time. What will you do after that?

Every day you meet people with different jobs. The postman comes. You pay your bus fare to the conductor. You buy a book from a shop assistant. You meet your teachers at school. The house you live in was built by bricklayers. How did all these people choose their jobs – out of the hundreds that there are?

Before you can choose, you must ask yourself quite a lot of questions. What do you know you are good at? What do you enjoy doing? Perhaps you enjoy working with your hands. Or you may prefer using your head – your brains! Are you interested in machines? Or do you like meeting people? Do you mind where you work? In a large or small office, at a factory, or on a construction site?

There are jobs indoors and jobs in the open air. There are jobs where you have to stand up and jobs where you have to sit down. You can be a teacher, a doctor, a lawyer; or you can be a builder, a turner, a lorry – driver, a cattle breeder or shorthand typist. Which job will you choose, or haven't you decided yet?

It is difficult to know all the answers to these questions until you have left school and actually begin to work.

Many teen - agers are inclined to choose a "popular" trade and having done so they are sure this is just what they want. But soon afterwards they realize they have made a mistake which is sometimes difficult to correct.

Not all the youngsters make the right choice straight off. I can cite my experience, for example. First, I was eager to become a sailor. I even tried to enter a Marine School. Luckily, I failed to pass exams and went to work on a construction site. The job was interesting and well - paid. I soon became a qualified bricklayer and was promoted team - leader. But the main thing about my job was that I enjoyed it. I felt it was my calling. I began to study at Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry, at the faculty of "Architecture - building". Now I consider the profession of builder the most important and romantic trade out of all there are. Choosing your future profession, my young friends, is a difficult choice, but an important one, and nobody else can make it for you!

(See Appendix § 7, § 19, § 22)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

a bell - звонок - qo'ng'iroq
to meet - встречать - uchrashmoq
different - разный - turli xil
a shop assistant - продавец - sotuvchi
to be interested in - быть заинтересованным в ч - л - qiziqmoq
a builder - строитель - quruvchi
a lorry - driver - водитель грузовика - yuk mashinasi haydovchisi
well - paid - хорошо оплачиваемый - yaxshi to'lanadigan
qualified - квалифицированный - malakali
bricklayer - каменщик - g'isht teruvchi
teen - ager - подросток - o'spirin
to promote - повышать в должности - lavozimni oshirmoq
youngster - молодой человек - o'spirin, yosh odam
a lawyer - юрист - huquqshunos
to choose - выбирать - tanlamoq
yet - ещё - hali
to begin - начинать - boshlamoq
to be sure - быть уверенным - amin bo'lmoq
a sailor - моряк - dengizchi
a choice - выбор - tanlov
to promise - обещать - va'da bermoq
a reason - причина - sabab
to pass exams - сдать экзамены - imtihonlarni topshirmoq
main - основной - asosiy

a turner – токарь – chilangar
 to correct – исправлять – tuzatmoq
 cattle – breeder – скотовод – chorvador
 nobody – никто – hech kim
 to spend – проводить – o'tkazmoq, sarf qilmoq
 to decide – решать – qaror qilmoq
 a job – работа, профессия – ish
 a game – игра – o'yin
 to enter – поступать – kirmoq
 to become – становиться – bo'lmoq
 even – даже – hatto

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you pay your bus fare to the conductor?
2. Who sells books?
3. What do the bricklayers do?
4. Are you interested in machines?
5. Do you want to work on a construction site?
6. Are you eager to become a sailor?
7. What kind of a job is the profession of a builder?
8. What are you now?
9. What is your father?
10. Who teaches you at school?

Task 4. Read and translate the following dialogue.

Shahzod: What will you do after leaving school, Nodir?

Nodir: I think I'll go to work as a turner, I learnt that trade at school.

Shahzod: But why not enter Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry and become an engineer? You are good at maths and physics.

Nodir: I agree with you, but before that I'd like to gain a good knowledge of the industry.

Task 5. Ask your friend what does he (she) want to be.

What do you want to be?



I want to be an economist.

I want to be a doctor.

And what about you?



Task 6. Work in groups of 5/6. Say and write what you want to be and why.

What do you want to be? I want to be a ...
I because



Task 7. Write down about your friends future professions and why did they choose it.

Name	Job	Why
Lucy	doctor	help sick people
.....
.....
.....

Lesson 3. Favourite occupation.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

HOW I BECAME A COLLECTOR.

In fact I haven't got the patience to engage myself in any regular and continuous activities. At least I thought so until Well, I'll tell you from the very beginning.

Three years ago our class went on a tour of old Russian towns. We took along with us a great deal of souvenirs for the local schoolchildren to present them with. As to me, I had bought about thirty or forty various badges and postcards with the view of our city.

Well, we enjoy our journey very much. We saw many interesting things and tried to remember every place we visited. In those towns we were warmly

received by our friends who gave us all sorts of things in memory of our acquaintance and stay there.

By the end of our tour I had found myself a possessor of quite a number of different badges and each of those little pieces of iron could tell me a lot about the places I visited. On returning home I went to see my friend who had been ill and couldn't join us in our travel. Telling him the story of our journey I showed the badges and explained them. When my friend saw the badges I brought his eyes sparkled. He took each of them and scrutinized it for a long time. We spent the whole evening talking about the badges. I understood that if I had presented him with the badges, that would have been a great consolation for the fact that he didn't go with us and I said, "Alec, what if I give you all those things for good? ". "Oh no," said he, "You hardly realize what a valuable collection of badges you have! I would be very nice of you to go on collecting them. I am sure none of the boys can boast of such a collection".

I followed his advice. Last year I added to my collection a hundred of badges which I exchanged with the British, French, German and Polish schoolboys who had a rest in Artek. Several Italian and Swedish badges were presented to me by elder sister after her tour of foreign countries. Thus I became a regular collector. Collecting badges has become my hobby. I did not know it was such a fascinating business.

(See Appendix § 1, § 13, § 20, § 24)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

to collect – коллектировать – jamlamoq
collection – коллекция – to'plam, kolleksiya
badge – значок – nishon
to use – использовать – qo'llamoq
to scrutinize – пристально рассматривать – diqqat bilan tomosha qilmoq
consolation – утешение – tinchlantirmoq
to boast – хвалить – maqtamoq
to follow – последовать – itoat qilmoq, kuzatmoq
regular activities – регулярная (постоянная) работа (деятельность) –
doimiy ravishda qilinadigan (bajariladigan) ish (faoliyat)
to present – дарить – sovg'a qilmoq
patience – терпение – toqat, qanoat, sabr
to engage – быть занятым – band bo'lmoq
a great deal of – в большом количестве – katta miqdorda
as to me – что касается меня – menga kelsak
various – разный – turli xil
a post card – открытка – otkritka
view – вид – ko'rinish
to try – стараться – harakat qilmoq
to remember – запомнить – yodda tutmoq

to visit – посещать – tashrif buyurmoq
 a place – место – o'rin, joy
 to receive – получать – qabul qilmoq
 acquaintance – знакомство – tanishuv
 to stay – оставаться – qolmoq
 by the end of – к концу – oxirida
 to find – находить – topmoq
 a possessor – владелец – ega, egalik qiluvchi
 each – каждый – har bir
 a piece – кусок – bo'lak
 iron – металл – temir
 a lot of – много – ko'plab
 to return home – возвращаться домой – uyga qaytmoq
 to joint – присоединяться – birlashmoq
 to be ill – заболеть – kasal bo'lmoq
 hardly – едва – zo'rg'a
 to realize – обнаружить – anglamoq
 valuable – ценный – qimmatbaho
 to understand – понимать – tushunmoq
 to add – добавлять – qo'shmoq
 to have a rest – отдыхать – dam olmoq
 to exchange – обмениваться – almashmoq

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did our class go three years ago?
2. What did we take with us?
3. How many badges did I buy?
4. Did we like our journey?
5. Whose advice did I follow?
6. What kind of badges were presented to me by my elder sister?
7. Collecting badges has become my hobby, hasn't it?
8. Who had a rest in Artek?
9. When did I go to see my friend and why?
10. What did we talk about?

Task 4. Look at the pictures, speak about your favourite occupation and tell what do you use for it. Use the new words of the lesson.





Task 5. Read, translate and continue the following dialogue.

Kate: I wonder why are you so keen on collecting old coins? What's the use of it?

Nick: Well, from the financial point of view it isn't of much use, really. I don't get any richer. But old coins tell much of the history of human society.

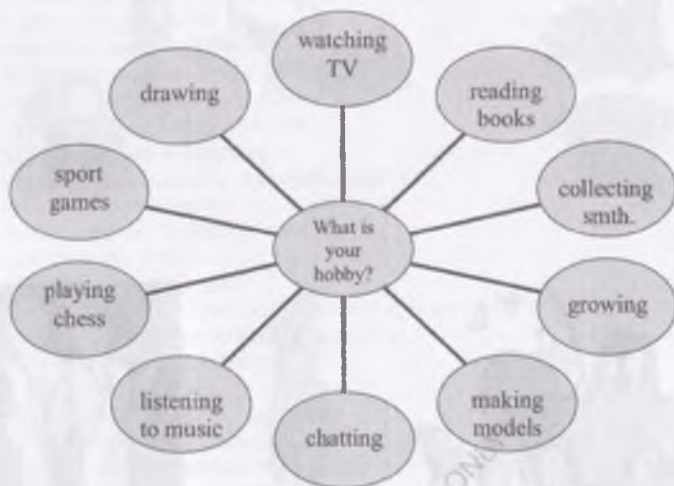
Kate: Ah, you want to become a historian, eh?

Nick: I didn't think of it yet.

Kate:

Nick:

Task 6. Work in groups. Ask and answer.



Task 7. Read.
What is the hobby?

1. My hobby is very interesting. I go out into fields and woods.

2. Lots of children have this hobby. When I get home from school I sit down on my desk.

3. It is a bit of a messy hobby and my mother often helps me.

Now match the first half of the text (1 – 3) with the second half (a – c)

a. I switch on my computer and choose a disc. I can play for hours.

b. The best thing about my hobby is that I can eat what I make.

c. There I look for insects. I have about a hundred different beetles.

Lesson 4. At home

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

ACCOMMADATION IN THE STUDENT'S HOSTEL.

I've got a room in the student's hostel. Do you want to hear anything about it? Well, listen then.

The room isn't very large but it's rather nice. It has two windows and a balcony... Yes, a balcony. It's just luck that I have it as there are only two rooms with balconies on my floor. The balcony and one window overlook the garden, the other faces the street.

The furniture is very simple: two beds, a pullout table in the middle of the room, a wardrobe, a shelf and two bedside tables. There are also three chairs and one arm – chair. The arm – chair is very comfortable and you will like to sit in it when you come.

A small cabinet which hangs on the wall will be used for plates and cups. On the balcony I found a cane chair. I think it will be used, too. The walls of the room are actually bare, though on one of them there is a picture of a town and on the other a small mirror. When it's dark you may switch on a wall lamp or the lamp which hangs down from the ceiling. There is a rug on the floor.

In one of these corners of the room there is a bookcase where we keep our books. I said "we". Well, I forgot to tell you that I share the room with a fellow student who is in the same year with me. He is a nice chap and I think he will be a good room – mate. That is all.

Come and see how I've settled. Will you?

(See Appendix § 7, § 17, § 21)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

accommodation – место проживания – turar joy

a corner – угол – burchak

a hostel – студенческое общежитие – talabalar turar joyi

to hear – слышать – eshitmoq

it's just luck – мне просто повезло – mening omadim chopdi

floor – пол – pol

to hang – повесить – osmoq, ilmoq

furniture – мебель – uy jihozlari

simple – простой – oddiy

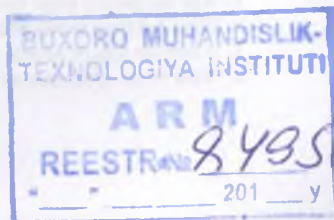
in the middle of – посередине – o'rtasida

also – также – ham, shuningdek

comfortable – удобный – qulay

arm – chair – кресло – kursi

to come – приходить – kelmoq



how – как, каким образом? – qanday
 a mirror – зеркало – ko'zgu
 a cane chair – соломённое кресло – shakarqamishdan tayyorlangan kursi
 shelf – полка – tokcha
 to overlook – выглядывать – ... ga qaramoq
 a bedside table – тумбочка – karavot yaqinidagi stol
 to think – думать – o'ylamoq
 a roommate – сосед по комнате – xonadosh
 ceiling – потолок – ship
 a lamp – лампа – lampa
 a chap – парень – o'spirin yigit
 to settle – устроиться – joylashmoq
 a cabinet – висячий шкаф – surma qutuli javoncha
 to switch on – включать – yondirmoq
 bare – светлый – ochiq rang
 bookcase – книжный шкаф – kitob javoni
 rather – достаточно – yetarlicha

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Who has got a room in the students' hostel?
2. How many rooms are there?
3. Is there a balcony?
4. Where does a small cabinet hung?
5. Is there a lot of furniture in the room?
6. What can you say about the walls of the room?
7. Where is the mirror?
8. Where do they keep their books?
9. Is there a picture on the wall?
10. What do they do if it is dark?

Task 4. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

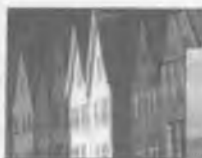
People build different houses in different places around the world. There are three main reasons for this: climate, building materials and tradition. In hot places, people want to stay outside a lot of the time. In cold places, people build thick walls and steep roofs so that snow goes down easily. In places with forests, people use wood to build homes. In places with little rain, people build clay houses. In Asia, many people live on boats. Apartment buildings are very common in many cities around the world now.


1. Why do people build houses from wood?
2. What building material do people often use when there is little rain?
3. Where do lots of people live on lakes and rivers?
4. What types of houses are typical in cities?

5. What are houses made of in your country? Why?

Task 5. Speak on the topic "Homes around the world".

1. Where do you think you would see these houses?



2. Listen 

2. Which house would you like to live in? Why?

Task 6. Guess which is John's room?

John's room.

Under the window there is a desk. In front of the desk there is a chair and next to the chair there is a colourful rug. next to the desk is my bed. You can usually see my cat on the bed, she likes to sleep there. On the desk there is a bookshelf. On the bookshelf is a container and in the container there are some pens. Behind the pens there is a photo of my family.



Task 7. Read and translate the following dialogue.

DIALOGUE.

Ozod: - Where do you live ?

Vali: - I live in Chilanzar.

Ozod: - Oh, I have a new flat. Tell me about it.

Vali: - Our flat is like Karim's flat. It has the same modern conveniences, that is central heating, gas and running water. Come and see it.

Ozod: - Certainly. With pleasure. As to our flat, it is not quite new. You know that I live near Mustaqillik Square.

Vali: - Is there a garden to your flat?

Ozod: - Yes, there is. And a very good one. There are some flower - beds with beautiful flowers in them. The windows of my bedroom look into it.

Vali: - What about your furniture?

Ozod: - We do not need much as there are two cupboards in the sitting - room.

Vali: - Where do you keep your clothing?

Ozod: - We keep our clothing in a wardrobe like you, but in our bedroom there is also a wall - closet where we keep a chest for clothing with quilts and narrow quilts on it.

Task 8. Read the text A-F quickly and match them to the pictures 1-6



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. In this room there is a bed and a night table. In the middle of the room there is a red rug. There is a closet with clothes in it.

2. In this room you cook meals. There is a round table and three chairs. There is a stove, a refrigerator. There is a teakettle on the counter.

5. There is a desk, a chair, a floor lamp. There is a lamp, a pen, a book and copy-book on the table. There is an end table, a sofa, two armchairs in this room.

3. There is a toilet in the corner of the room. There is a sink, a mirror. There is a soap, a toothbrush, a soap dish.

4. In this room there is a sofa, a television. There is an armchair, coffee table, and a floor lamp. There is a picture on the wall.

6. There is a wardrobe, a mirror, a coat-rack in this room. There are pictures on the wall.

Lesson 5. Climate and weather.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

WEATHER.

The weather is a subject we can always talk about. It often changes and brings cold and heat, sunshine and rain, frost and snow. One day is often unlike the next. In summer the sun shines, often there is no wind and there are no clouds in the sky which is blue and beautiful. We can see the stars and moon at night and people like walks, outdoor games and sports in the fresh air.

When autumn comes, the days become shorter and colder. It gets dark earlier and often heavy clouds cover the sky bringing rain with them.

Sometimes there is heavy rain, so that an umbrella or a raincoat is necessary if we don't want to get wet through. Then you can hear the people say, "What bad weather! When is this rain going to stop?". Many people then catch cold and must go to bed. Then a fire at home is so pleasant. At last frost and snow come.

Fields, forests and houses are covered with snow and rivers and lakes with ice. But spring again brings sunshine and warm winds. Sometimes it snows but snow will not remain long, it will melt in the warm sun. Spring will bring bright sunshine, green grass and flowers.

We usually say: "A nice day", "Not a bad day" or "It's nice weather for the time of the year" if the weather is fine.

We can say: "It looks like rain", "It looks like snow" or "It is bad weather" when the weather is bad.

(See Appendix § 12, § 17, § 20)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

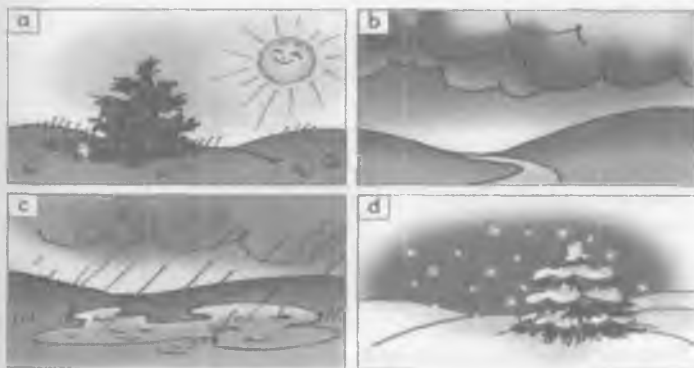
air – воздух – havo
 at last – наконец – nihoyat
 to blow – дуть – esmoq
 to catch – ловить, поймать – ushlamoq
 to catch cold – простудиться – shamollamoq
 to change – изменять, менять(ся) – o'zgartirmoq, o'zgarmoq
 climate – климат – iqlim
 cloud – облако – bulut
 to cover – покрывать – qoplamoq
 to be covered – быть покрытым – qoplangan bo'lmoq
 dark – тёмный – qorong'i
 to fall – падать – tushmoq, yiqilmoq
 a fire – огонь, камин, очаг – yong'in, olov
 a fog – туман – tuman
 fresh – свежий – sof, toza
 frost – мороз – ayoz
 a game – игра – o'yin
 outdoor game – игра на открытом воздухе – ochiq havoda o'yin
 grass – трава – maysa
 heat – жара, теплота – issiq, jazirama
 heavy – тяжёлый – og'ir
 heavy rain – сильный дождь – qattiq yomg'ir, jala
 melt – таять – erimoq
 mild – мягкий – yumshoq
 moon – луна – oy
 north – север – shimol
 outside – на улице, вне дома – ko'chada, uydan tashqarida
 to remain – оставаться – qolmoq

south – юг – janub
 star – звезда – yulduz
 wet – сырой, мокрый – nam, ho'l
 to get wet through – промокнуть насквозь – ho'l bo'lmoq
 wind – ветер – shamol
 to bring – приносить – keltirmoq, olib kelmoq
 umbrella – зонт(ик) – soyabon
 next – следующий – keyingi
 warm – теплый – iliq
 a ground – земля – yer

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What do people like to talk about?
2. When do we like walks, outdoor games and sports in the fresh air?
3. What do people do if they don't want to get wet through?
4. Why doesn't snow remain long on the ground?
5. When do we say "Nice day"?
6. When can we say "It is bad weather"?
7. When do we say "It looks like rain"?
8. What are four seasons of the year?
9. What season do you like best and why?
10. Where do you go if the weather is fine?

Task 4. Match the words and pictures and make up your own sentences.



cloudy

rainy

snowy

sunny

Task 5. Read and translate the following dialogue.

Comrade C. meets a foreign student John Smith at Tashkent University.

Comrade C: - Are you in Uzbekistan for the first time?

S: - Yes, I am.

Comrade C: - So you are lucky to come here in the best season.

S: - Is autumn the best season in Uzbekistan?

Comrade C: - Yes, it is.

S: - Why do you think so?

Comrade C: - The weather is warm. There is no rain. It is not so hot in September and October as it is in summer.

S: - And when it will become colder?

Comrade C: - It will become colder only in November.

S: - When do you begin to pick cotton in Uzbekistan?

Comrade C: - We begin to pick cotton in September. You can see many cotton - picking machines in the fields.

S: - Do the students go to the fields to pick cotton?

Comrade C: - Yes, they do. They help to collective farmers with their works in the fields.

S: - And is the winter in Uzbekistan cold?

Comrade C: - No, it is not. You can often see the sun in the sky in winter.

S: - And what about spring and summer?

Comrade C: - Spring is warm and summer is a very hot season in Uzbekistan.

S: - Thank you very much.

Comrade C: - Don't mention it.

Task 6. Read and learn the poem.

WEATHER.

January comes with frost and snow,
February brings us winds that blow.
March has winds and happy hours,
April brings us sun and showers,
Pretty is the month of May,
June has flowers sweet and gay,
July begins our holiday,
August bears us all away,
September takes us back to school,
October days begin to cool,
November brings the leaves to earth,
December - winter with its mirth.

Task 7. Speak.

Ask and answer your friend about his (her) lovely weather.

Do you like rainy weather?

Yes, I do.

Why?

Because ...

FOR AUTHOR USE ONLY

Lesson 6. Talk on learning and uniform.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Oleg Bobrov has read interesting article about education in Britain and he is telling its contents to his classmate.

Reading a paper the other day I come across an article about English school. Goodness gracious! What a complicated system it is, I should say. I never realized that after primary school at the age of 11 schoolchildren have to sit for a special exam to test their "intelligence" and according to the test results they enter different secondary schools: grammar, technical and modern. But the fact is that only grammar and technical schools lead to the university or college. At modern school children get a most general education till the age of 15 when they leave school and start work. And do you know how many children usually pass that "intelligence" exam? Only 20 per cent. Those go to grammar and technical schools. The other 80 per cent, the "less intelligent", who fall in the intelligence test, go to modern schools and actually can't get to University or college for lack of necessary education.

It is a well established fact, says the article, that the bulk of the pupils in modern schools are the working – class children. You may ask "Why?". Well, because most of the children of rich study at special secondary boarding – schools with very high fees. The pupils of the so – called public schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and others, have to pay, for instance, 600 pounds a year. That's really very expensive in England and keeps the poor away from these schools.

Now, I suppose, you can see for whom this school system works and why it is so complicated.

(See Appendix § 10, §14, § 22)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

an article – статья – maqola

complicated – сложный – murakkab

system – система – tizim

a primary school – начальная школа – boshlang'ich maktab

age – возраст – yosh

schoolchildren – учащиеся – maktab o'quvchilari

intelligence – интеллигенция – ziyolilik, o'qimishlilik

a result – результат – natija

a secondary school – средняя школа – o'rta maktab

to lead – вести – olib bormoq

modern – современный – zamonaviy

education – образование – ta'lim

general education – общее образование – umumiy ta'lim

to leave school – окончить школу – maktabni tugatmoq

to start – начинать – boshlamoq
 per cent – процент – foiz
 to fall in tests – провалить экзамены – imtihondan o'tmaslik
 for lack of – из – за отсутствия, из – за недостатка – yetishmovchilikdan
 necessary – нужный, необходимый – kerakli
 bulk – большая часть – katta qismi
 to establish – установить – o'rnatmoq
 rich – богатый – boy
 high – высокий – baland
 so – called – так называемый – shunday nomlangan
 to pay – платить – to'lamoq
 for instance – например – masalan
 expensive – дорогой – qimmatbaho
 poor – бедный – kambag'al
 to suppose – предполагать – faraz qilmoq, taxmin qilmoq
 a public school – государственная школа – davlat maktabi
 uniform – форма (одежда) – forma (kiyim)
 to wear – одеваться, носить – kiyinmoq
 to decide – решать – qaror qilmoq
 to believe – верить – ishonmoq
 money – деньги – pul

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What do British schoolchildren do after primary school?
2. Can children enter different secondary schools according to the test results?
3. What kinds of secondary schools are there in Britain?
4. What kind of schools lead to the university or college?
5. Where do they get a most general education?
6. When do they start to work?
7. Do you know how many children usually pass that "intelligence" exam?
8. Is the payment of the so – called public schools high in England?
9. For whom this school system work?
10. Why pupils can't get to the university or college?

Task 4. Let's speak about school uniform

1. a) Look and say whose uniform it is and who wears uniform in Uzbekistan.
e.g. It's a nurse's uniform. Nurses wear uniform in Uzbekistan.

b) Listen and answer the questions.

1. Which countries are the pupils from?
2. Do they wear uniform?



Task 5. a) Copy and complete the table.

Country	Boys	Girls
UK	e.g. White shirt and dark blue trousers
USA
Uzbekistan

b) Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like to wear a school uniform? ●
- 2 Which country's uniform do you like best?

3 Did your parents wear school uniform?

Task 6. We think that...

1. a) Write about the clothes you are wearing today.

e.g. I'm wearing ...

b) Find Someone Who's Wearing

e.g. Malika's wearing ...

2. a) Look at the pictures and compare.

e.g. Dilshod's wearing a school uniform.

b) Read the letters and answer the question.

Do you agree with Shahzod Malikovich's or Nodir Ulugbekovich's pupils?

Dear Shahzod Malikovich!

We pupils of your school decided to write this letter because we want school uniforms. The pupils of the next school are against it. But we **think that** pupils should wear school uniform when they go to school. It is nice if pupils wear the same uniform. We **know that** many families have little money. For this reason school uniforms must be made of cheap but nice materials. Boys should wear suits, white shirts and ties. Girls should wear skirts (not very short and not very long) and a white blouse or some other colour blouse. In Great Britain many schools have their own school uniform. We want a uniform too. We **believe that** you can help us. Thank you
Your pupils.



Dear Nodir Ulugbekovich!

We do not want school uniforms. We are against it because:

1 Some uniforms are very expensive. Some pupils can't buy them.

2 If we have a uniform some pupils are not going to wear it. It is sad for us to wear uniform when other pupils are not wearing it.

3 Wearing a uniform is not going to make us better pupils. A pupil can be the best learner in the class without a uniform.

4 At the moment everybody wears what *he/she* can find. Is it bad if we wear what we want to? Please do not introduce school uniform in our school. Thank you. Your pupils.

c) Work in groups. Read and answer the pupils' letters.

e.g. Group A: You are Shahzod Malikovich.

Group B: You are Nodir Ulugbekovich.

Task 7. Read and translate the following dialogue.

Two girls meet and talk about their study.

A: - How do you do Feruza? I haven't seen you for ages.

F: - How do you do Aziza? Where do you study?

A: - I entered Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry this year. And now I am a first – year student of the Vocational training faculty. I want to be a programmer. It is my dream of my childhood.

F: - Is it interesting to study at the Institute?

A: - Of course, it is. The Bukhara Technological Institute of Food and Light Industry was founded in 1977 and we have all need for our studies. I have English lessons twice a week. And what Institute do you study at?

F: - I study at the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. Now I am in the third year at the chemical faculty. I like my profession very much. We make many interesting experiments in our laboratories. This year we shall have practical training at a large plant.

A: - I think it will be very interesting. Come to see us. Mother will be glad to see you, too.

F: - Thank you, I'll come to see you with pleasure when my practical work is over. Then I'll tell you all about it. Give my best regard to your mother.

A: - I wish you good luck. Good – bye!

Lesson 7. Ways of travelling.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

SIXTEEN DAYS CRUISE.

A London schoolgirl, Kate Parker, describes here some of her impressions when she went on a sixteen day cruise last July to Stockholm, Leningrad, Helsinki and Copenhagen.

Two days before our cruise started, I had already packed my suit – case. I kept wondering whether I had forgotten anything. I could hardly sleep the night before, but at last the morning came. I left the house, I received a card from my cousin wishing me a good trip. Then I took my suit – case and went, with my mother, to the school where we had to meet the rest of our party.

The coaches which were to take us to the sea station were already waiting at the school. Mr. Richardson and the other teachers who were coming with us were checking our names on list and handing out labels for our luggage.

When we got to our ship, S.S. Devonian, everyone looked at her with excitement. We couldn't wait to get on boat and see the cabins where we were to sleep. After the ship's officers had checked our passports, we were shown to our cabins. There were 15 bunks in each of them. The bunks were in threes, I slept in the top one. At first I was afraid I would fall off, but after a while I got used to it. We unpacked our things and went on deck to watch the ship sail away from the port.

The first day on the ship was very interesting. Everyone wanted to explore the ship. It was quit big and had a marvelous swimming pool. Later we were allowed to go on the captain's bridge. But only the boys could go to the engine room.

Every morning we had lectures or films about the next port we were to call at. Then we wrote down what we had done on the previous day in a diary. There was a prize for the best one at the end of the trip. We also had two lessons in the morning (History and Geography) and in the afternoon we played games or went swimming.

Nearly every night there was dancing. We had to go to bed at eight – and get up at eight.

There were many shore excursions at the four ports which the ship visited. What I liked about Stockholm were its modern roads. Three days were spent in Leningrad. Russian schoolchildren had been invited to come on board the ship and we were impressed by how good their English was. The next port of call was Helsinki. I loved the cobbled streets and the fish market, where they were selling fish straight from the fishing – boats. It was lovely in Copenhagen, too. And, of course, we took hundreds of photographs of its streets and monuments.

(See Appendix § 8, § 11, § 20)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

cruise – морское путешествие – dengiz orqali sayohat

already – уже – allaqachon

to forget – забыть – sedan chiqarmoq, unutmok

hardly – едва – zo'rg'a

to wish – желать, пожелать – tilamoq

cousin – двоюродная сестра (брат) – ammakvachcha

the rest of – остальные – qolganlar

to wait for – ждать, ожидать – kutmoq

lists – список – ro'uxat

to check – проверять – tekshirmoq

luggage – груз – yuk

a ship – корабль – kema

everyone – каждый – har bir

to show – показывать – ko'rsatmoq

to be afraid of – испугаться, бояться чего – либо – nimadandir qo'rqmoq

to be used to – привыкать – ko'nikmoq
 a swimming pool – бассейн – suzish havzasi
 to be allowed to – разрешать – ruxsat bermoq
 a bridge – мост – ko'prik
 previous – предыдущий – oldingi
 at the end of – в конце – nihoyasida, oxirida
 a trip – не продолжительное путешествие (на любом виде транспорта) – uzoq davom etmaydigan sayohat (barcha turdagi transport vositasida)
 to dance – танцевать – raqsga tushmoq
 to visit – посещать – tashrif buyurmoq
 an excursion – экскурсия – sayohat
 a road – дорога, путь – yo'l
 to spend time – проводить время – vaqtni o'tkazmoq
 fish – рыба – baliq
 a market – рынок, ярмарка – bozor
 to sell – продавать – sotmoq
 of course – конечно – albatta
 suit – case – чемодан – jomadon
 a bunk – спальное место (в поезде или каюте парохода) – yotadigan joy (poyezd yoki kemada)
 a cabin – каюта – yo'lovchilar uchun kema-dagi alohida xona
 rack – багажная полка – yuk uchun tokcha

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. When did our cruise start?
2. What did I receive from my cousin?
3. Where were the coaches waiting for us?
4. Who checked our names on lists?
5. Who checked our passports?
6. How many bunks were there in each cabins?
7. What did we do when we unpacked our things?
8. Was there a marvellous swimming – pool in the ship?
9. What did we do in the morning (in the afternoon)?
10. Were we impressed by how good Russian schoolchildren's English was?

Task 4. a) Match the texts and the topics.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 you pack your things | 3 you are planning your trip |
| 2 you are lost | 4 you want to find something special |

How to make your trip enjoyable

(a) You should think where and why you want to travel. It is very important to choose the place you want to go to carefully. You should think what you want to see or learn about it.

(b) You should always try to organise a holiday in a city so that you can walk everywhere you want to go. This helps you to get to know the place. Local people can show and tell you many interesting things which are not in the tourist guide, and this information is free.

(c) You should take comfortable clothes. You should not take many things because we always buy some souvenirs on a holiday. Remember that at the end of a trip your suitcase is usually full. You should learn the address of the

(d) place you are staying in and you should take the phone number of the hotel with you. If you get lost do not panic - find a policeman.

b) Read the texts again. Say what advice the travel writer gives for the situation in 4 a.

Task 5. Read and write.

How many kinds of transport can you find?

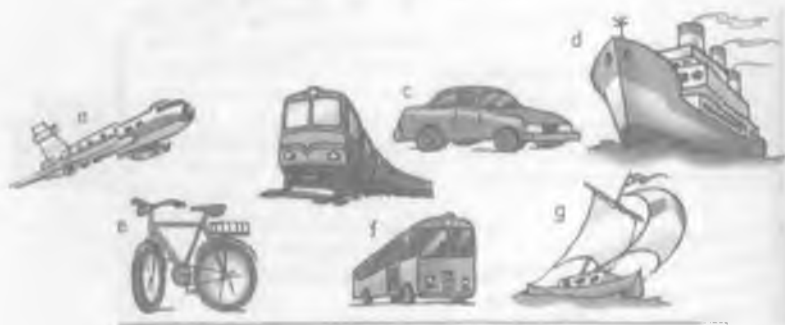
Y	A	C	H	T	A
A	S	Y	E	R	X
W	H	U	R	A	D
S	I	M	C	I	P
T	P	L	A	N	E
B	U	S	R	W	J

look

How do you usually travel?

I usually travel by | plane.
car.
bus.

Task 6. Match the words and pictures and speak about the ways of travelling.



a bicycle a bus a car a plane a ship a train a yacht

Task 7. Ask and answer.

Do you like travelling?

Yes, I do.

How do you usually travel?

I usually travel by ...



Lesson 8. Supermarkets, small shops and markets.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

SUPERMARKETS, SMALL SHOPS AND MARKETS.



In Britain people buy food in supermarkets, small shops and markets. Supermarkets sell fruit, vegetables and all kinds of food and TVs, books and other things too. Some are open all night. Small shops sell food and other things too. For example, people can buy pens there. Some shops are open every day. Others are not open on Sundays. Shops usually open at 9.00 am. They usually close at 5.30 or 6.00 pm. Some shops close at 9.00 or 10.00 pm and some supermarkets are open 24 hours. Markets do not open after 5.30 pm or on Sundays.

How mother does her shopping.

Mother took me on a usual shopping round. First we bought some pork and veal at the butcher's shop, then we dropped in at the grocery and greengrocery (mother wanted potatoes, cabbage, onions, etc.) then we bought some bread at the baker's and so on. In fact I hate going to the grocer's, butcher's and other shops of this sort. But Mum always says we

shall finish the "purchasing round" at the confectioner's and since I am crazy about chocolates obediently follow her and wheel the shopping cart

To cut the story short, on our way home from the market we were discussing the problem whether I must have a new dress for my birthday party. Certainly I said I should have one. Then Mum suggested seeing our dress-maker and having a talk with her.

Coming out of the fishmonger's (where they had sold us a gigantic live carp) we soon found ourselves in Newton Street. But the dress-maker said she was not sure she would manage to make a dress for me by the time that suited us. Besides, she hadn't got a wide choice of fabrics we wanted.

You can't imagine how awfully upset I was when I heard all that I nearly wept.

(See Appendix § 13, § 14, § 15, § 22)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

to hate – ненавидеть – nafratlanmoq

obediently – послушно – quloq solib

to wheel – катить – dumalatmoq, g'ildiratmoq

to cut the story short – короче говоря – qisqasi

live – tirik, jonli

to weep – плакать – yig'lamoq

sort – сорт, вид – tur

cart – тележка – aravacha

gigantic – огромный – juda katta, bahayvat

to suit – подходить – shinam bo'lmoq

to imagine – представлять – faraz qilmoq, tasarruf qilmoq

awful – ужасный – dahshatli

upset – сердитый – jahli chiqmoq, xafa bo'lmoq

fishmonger – рыбный магазин – baliq do'koni

nearly – почти – deyarli

to wrap up – заворачивать – o'ramoq

to deliver – доставлять – yetkazmoq

to try on – примерять – o'lchab ko'rmoq, kiyib olmoq

scales – весы – tarozi

grocery shop – бакалейно-гастрономический магазин – boqqollik do'koni

greengrocery – овощной и фруктовый магазин – meva va sabzavotlar do'koni

to buy something – покупать что-либо – biror narsani sotib olmoq

pork – свинина – to'ng'iz go'shti

bread – хлеб – bulka non
 fish – рыба – baliq
 meat – мясо – go'sht
 tinned meat – мясные консервы – konservalangan go'sht
 beef – говядина – mol go'shti
 a bun – булочка – bulkacha
 cake – пирожное, торт – pirojniy, tort
 rice – рис – guruch
 sugar – сахар – shakar
 confectioner's – кондитерский магазин – qandolatchilik do'koni
 bakery – булочная, пекарня – nonvoxona
 goods – товар – mahsulot

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

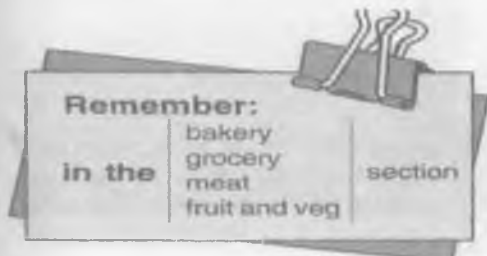
1. Who took me on a usual shopping round?
2. What did they buy first?
3. What did they buy at the butcher's shop?
4. What can they buy at the greengrocery?
5. Where did they buy some bread?
6. What did she hate to do?
7. Did Mum suggest seeing a dress – maker?
8. What did the dress – maker say?
9. Was she awfully upset?
10. What were they doing on the way home from the market?

Task 4. Read and put in the right section.

Anvar, remember our relatives are coming today. Please go to the market and buy these things:

a lot of rice	some oil	a few bananas
some green tea	a lot of meat	some sugar
a lot of carrots	some salt	some sweets
a few lemons	a few sausages	a chocolate cake
a few tomatoes	a lot of peaches	

Thanks Mum



Task 5. Copy and complete the dialogues.

a)

Dilbar : We want (1) _____

Anvar : How (2) _____ do we want? This (3) _____?

Dilbar : We want (4) _____.

b)

Dilbar : (1) _____.

Anvar : (2) _____? (3) _____?

Dilbar : (4) _____.

Task 6. Look at the leaflets, Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the name of the shop?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 What does it sell?
- 4 When does it close?
- 5 When is it open?



Task 7. How much are they?

a) Listen and repeat.

- 1 plum
- 2 pear
- 3 cherry
- 4 one hundred and thirty
- 5 melon



- 6 watermelon
- 7 half a kilo
- 8 grape
- 9 apple
- 10 pay

b) Listen and repeat.

Customer: A kilo of plums, please.

Sales assistant: That's one hundred soums.

c) Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

1 kg of pears - 100 soums

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg of plums - 25 soums

5 kg of grapes - 500 soums

$4\frac{1}{2}$ of cherries - 320 soums

2 melons - 200 soums

2 water melons - 260 soums

6 c Work in groups. Play Customers and Sales Assistants

d) Listen and answer.

How much does the customer pay?

Customer: Have you got any apricots?

Sales assistant: Yes, over there.

Customer: How much are they?

Sales assistant: They're 200 soums a kilo.

Customer: Half a kilo, please.

Sales assistant: That's 100 soums, please.

Customer: Here you are.

Sales assistant: Thank you.



Remember:

they are – they're

260 – two hundred and sixty

$4\frac{1}{2}$ – four and a half kilos

Lesson 9. Talk on clothes.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

TALK ON CLOTHES.

It is a lesson of housekeeping at school. The teacher Miss Smith is showing the fashion magazine for teen – agers to the schoolchildren and telling them how to cut and sew garments.

Dear girls, here is a fashion plate for you where you can choose any style you wish for winter, spring and autumn wear. When you choose a style, you have to think about the occasion when you are going to wear the dress and since this occasions may various, it is very handy to make a two or three – pieces suit, because then you have all kinds of combinations. You may wear a skirt with some woolen things such as a pull – over or a sweater or knitted blouse.

It is stylish to change collars in your blouses or jackets if the style of the jacket permits it, of course. If the skirt is a narrow tailored skirt you can certainly change nothing in it. But if it is a wide full skirt you can change belts or pockets to match it. Here is a fine style for such wear. You can have it both for everyday wear and for dress occasions. As you see, here very much attention is given to the combination of colours. If your skirt is in blue, your stockings, shoes and other accessories must be either in grey or in red, though nowadays they suggest green as a matching colour for blue. If you want to have an evening dress, black is the most popular colour. Here is a fine black dress made of velvet, very exclusively decorated with embroidered cuffs and a ribbon bent. What is good in this fashion magazine, it is the cuts. The dress consists as the utmost of four cuts, it is ever so easy to sew. If I can sew, you can sew. Thank you!

(See Appendix § 1, § 17, § 19, § 20)

Task 2. Learn the new words of the text and try to use them in your own speech.

to choose – выбирать – tanlamoq

style – стиль – uslub

to think – думать – fikrlamoq, o'ylamoq

occasion – случай – hodisa

various – различный – turli xil

to make – делать, мастерить – qilmoq, yasamoq

a skirt – юбка – yubka

woolen – шерстяной – jundan tayyorlangan

knitted – вязаный – to'qilgan

a jacket – куртка, пиджак, жакет – erkaklar nimchasi

to permit – разрешать – ruxsat bermoq, ijozat bermoq

narrow – узкий – tor

nothing – ничто – hech narsa

wide – широкий – keng
 a belt – ремень – kamar
 a pocket – карман – cho'ntak
 to match – отмечать – belgilamoq
 here – здесь – shu yerda
 everyday – ежедневный – kundalik
 attention – вниманис – diqqat, e'tibor
 combination – комбинация – birikma
 colour – цвет – rang
 blue – синий – ko'k
 stockings – носки – paupoq
 shoes – туфли – poyafzal
 either ... or – или ... или – yoki ... yoki
 grey – серый – kul rang
 to suggest – предлагать – taklif qilmoq
 evening dress – вечернее платье – kechki ko'ylak
 to be made of – сделанный из ... – ... dan tayyorlangan
 to decorate – разукрасить – bezamoq
 accessories – принадлежности – anjomlar
 easy – легко – oson, yengil
 ribbon – лента – tasma
 to sew – шить – tikmoq
 a cuff – манжет – qadama yeng
 collar – воротник – yuqa
 cut – фасон – fason
 a button – пуговица – tugma
 a tailor – портной – tikuvchi

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think about when you choose a style?
2. Is it stylish to change collars in your blouses if the style permits it?
3. What do you do if it is a wide full skirt?
4. Is very much attention given to the combination of colours?
5. What colour must be your shoes and stocking if your skirt is in blue?
6. What is the most popular colour of an evening dress?
7. Is a fine black dress made of velvet?
8. What is your evening dress decorated with?
9. How many cuts does the dress consist of?
10. Can you sew?

Task 4. Match the words and the pictures.



a blouse trainers shorts a hat a jacket sandals
a scarf a shirt jeans shoes a skirt a tie

Task 5. a) Answer and complete the conversation.



1. What does Feruza like?
2. What colour is it?
3. How much does it cost?

b) Complete the conversation.

Customer: (a) is this necklace?

Shop assistant: (b) \$25.

Customer: And (c) are these earrings?

Shop assistant: (d) \$15.

Customer: I'll (e) the earrings, please.



Task 6. Write.

All these words are clothes. What is the word?



Example: tha = hat

1. trish 3. oshes 5. jetkac 7. rainset
2. esblou 4. ite 6. farsc 8. trisk

Task 7. a) Look, listen and repeat.

b) Point and say.

c) Chain Drill.

e.g. A: (Points to his sweater.) A yellow sweater.

B: White socks.

d) Play Line Up.

e.g. A: What size shoes do you take?

B: I take a size 36.

e) Read and answer the questions.

Anvar: Mum I'm going to wear my jeans tonight. Where are they?

Mum: No, you aren't. You're going to wear trousers not jeans.

1. Is 'jeans' singular or plural?

How do you know?

2 How many jeans does Anvar want?

3 Look in activity 1a. Find more words like 'jeans'.

f) Look and answer the questions.

1 Where is it?

2 Who do you see in the picture?



- 3 What season is it?
- 4 What kind of clothes can you see?
- 5 What are they talking about?
- 6 What do you think they are going to do?

g) Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Malika and her mother want to buy?
- 2 What did they ask about first?
- 3 Was a size 40 Malika's size?
- 4 Why didn't they buy a size 38?

Remember:

to try something on:

Can I try it on?
Jeans, please.
I take a size 36.



Lesson 10. Revision.

Task 1. Find the words.



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



Task 2. Speak.

Ask and answer.

Where did you go on your last holiday?

I went to....

Ikrom,

Here's a postcard from Paris. This city is wonderful. There are lots of beautiful buildings. Yesterday I went to the Louvre with my mother and sister. It is a famous museum full of pictures by famous artists. I saw the Mona Lisa, a famous picture painted by Leonardo di Vinci. We went to the museum by metro.

See you soon.

Regards,

Karim



1. Where did Karim go yesterday?
2. How did he go there?
3. What did he see there?
4. Who did he go with?

Task 3. Read and answer.

Which is the odd one out?

1. trousers, milk, eggs, butter
2. aspirin, apples, a bandage, vitamin C
3. an umbrella, socks, a shirt, a stamp
4. an envelope, a postcard, rice, a stamp
5. a football, a tennis racket, shorts, an umbrella

Task 4. Read and write.

Answer the questions.

1. Where do you buy envelopes?
2. Where do you buy apples?
3. Where do you buy trousers?
4. Where do you buy a bandage?



chemist's clothes shop grocery shop post office

Task 5. Decide how to describe your uniform. Use the words in the cloud to help you.

e.g. Our skirts are made of blue polyester. We like them because they are cheap and beautiful, and blue is the national colour. We can wash them easily.

Cheap, expensive, wash, easily, cool, warm, light, dark, modern, comfortable, attractive, plastic, wool, badge, motto.

Task 6. Work in groups.

You are going to take part in a debate. The motion is "School uniform is an expensive way of making all pupils the same. This school does not want a school uniform".

1. Group A: You agree with the motion.
Write reasons why school uniform is bad.
2. Group B: You are against the motion.
Write reasons why school uniform is good.

Task 7. Do this task with your groupmates.

**Design your own school uniform.
Draw it on a poster.**



Use the questions to help you design your uniform.

1. Is it for teachers/pupils?
2. Is it a school/sports/club uniform?
3. Is it for summer/winter?
4. Is it for girls/boys/men/women?
5. What does it include: clothes/shoes/school bags/hats?
6. What is each part of it made of? What colour is each part?



Task 8. Read the letter and write a letter of your own describing the national costume which people wear in Great Britain.

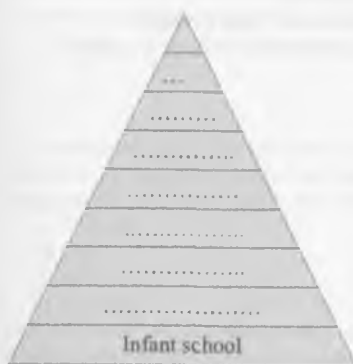
Dear Lucy!

How are you? I hope you and your family are well.

Yesterday I went to my cousin Karim's wedding party with my grandmother. We wore national costume. My grandmother wore mahsi and kavush (sometimes she wears kalish), a grey dress and a big shawl on her head. I wore my atlas dress, and an embroidered duppi. There were many guests from all parts of Uzbekistan. Karim's uncle came from Karshi. He wore kalish and mahsi, and a brightly coloured embroidered duppi. But men in the Fergana valley don't wear a brightly coloured embroidered duppi. Theirs are only embroidered in white and our Tashkent style duppi is dark green or blue. I love our national costume. Do you have a national costume in Britain? I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Love, Dilbar.

Task 9. Write stages of education in Great Britain and Uzbekistan. Speak about differences between them.



Task 10. Work in groups.



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

Test yourself.

1. Choose the correct form of the construction "there + be".

.... is a saying that if you want something to be done well, do it yourself.

- a) there will be
- b) there were
- c) there are
- d) there is

2. Choose the appropriate preposition.

I really adore her sense ... humour.

- a) of
- b) for
- c) by
- d) on

3. Choose the correct form of the verb.

They Me almost everything, they always ... me good advice, and frankly speaking, I don't know what I will do without them.

- a) allowed / to give
- b) allow / give
- c) was allowed / given
- d) were allowed / given

4. Choose the right answer to the given question.

What is your mother your mother and father?

- a) They are old
- b) My father is older than mu mother.
- c) My father is an engineer and my mother is a teacher.
- d) My mother and father are in the garden.

5. Choose the right translation of the given word.

huge

- a) ulkan / огромный
- b) muhim / важный
- c) mashhur / выдающийся
- d) kichik / маленький

6. Put special question to the given sentence.

I even tried enter a Marine school.

- a) Did you even try to enter a Marine school?
- b) I even tried to enter a Marine school, didn't I?
- c) Where did you even try to enter?
- d) Did you even try to enter a Marine school or to the University?

7. Choose the correct answer.

Are you interested in machines?

- a) Yes, I am.
- b) I was interested in machines.
- c) It is my hobby.
- d) Yes, I do.

8. Choose the appropriate pronoun to the underlined word.

The house my friend lives in was built by bricklayers.

- a) them
- b) they
- c) his
- d) he

9. Choose the appropriate synonym to the underlined word.

Choosing your future profession, my young friend, is difficult choice, but an important one, and nobody else can make it for you.

- a) different
- b) easy
- c) interesting
- d) necessary

10. Choose the appropriate antonym to the underlined word.

We saw many interesting things and tried to remember every place we visited.

- a) fascinating
- b) dull
- c) essential
- d) various.

11. Choose the correct form of the verb "to be".

I did know it ... such a fascinating business.

- a) will be
- b) were
- c) was
- d) am

12. Choose the appropriate article.

I am sure none of ... boys can boast of such ... collection.

- a) the / the
- b) - / a
- c) the / -
- d) the / a

13. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

But old coins ... much of the history of human society.

- a) told
- b) become
- c) tell
- d) was told

14. Choose the correct answer.

Where did our class go three years ago?

- a) Three years ago our class went on a tour of old Russian towns.
- b) Our clas didn't go anywhere.
- c) Three years ago our class went to the cinema.
- d) Three years ago our class wanted to go on a tour of old Russian towns.

15. Choose the appropriate preposition.

... returning home I went to see my friend who had been ill and couldn't join us ...
our travel/

- a) on / in
- b) by / in
- c) in / on
- d) on / for

16. Choose the appropriate form of the adjective.

The room isn't very, but it is rather ...

- a) the best / nice
- b) the largest / nice
- c) largest / beautiful
- d) large / nice

17. Choose the right translation of the given word.

accommodation

- a) turar joy / место проживания
- b) burchak / угол
- c) qulay / удобный
- d) talabalar turar joyi / студенческое общежитие

18. Choose the correct answer to the given question.

Where do you keep your clothing?

- a) We keep our clothing in a wardrobe.
- b) We keep our clothing at home.
- c) We didn't keep our clothing anywhere.
- d) We keep our clothing in a briefcase.

19. Choose the appropriate article.

... walls of ... room are actually bare though on one of them there is ... picture of

... town and on the other ... small mirror.

- a) the / the / a / the / -
- b) a / the / a / a / a
- c) the / the / a / a / a
- d) - / the / a / - / a

20. Define the tense form of the given sentence.

When it is dark you may switch on a wall lamp or the lamp which hangs down from the ceiling.

- a) Present Indefinite Tense
- b) Past Indefinite Tense
- c) Present Continuous Tense
- d) Future Indefinite Tense

21. Choose the right answer to the given question.

What brings spring?

- a) sunshine
- b) snow
- c) storm
- d) sunshine and warm winds

22. Put general question to the given sentence.

The weather is a subject we can always talk about.

- a) What do people like to talk about?
- b) Is the weather a subject we can always talk about?
- c) The weather is a subject we can always talk about, isn't it?
- d) Is the weather a subject we can talk about or the meal?

23. Choose the proper form of the adjective.

Autumn is the season in Uzbekistan.

- a) best
- b) good
- c) better
- d) dry

24. Choose the appropriate form the modal verb.

Now, I suppose, you ... see for whom this school system works and why it is so complicated.

- a) must
- b) may
- c) need
- d) can

25. Give the antonym to the underlined word.

Because most of children of rich study at special secondary boarding schools with very high fees.

- a) expensive
- b) poor
- c) the richest
- d) the poorest

26. Choose the correct form of the verb.

In Great Britain many schools ... their own school uniform.

- a) have
- b) had
- c) has
- d) will have

27. Choose the appropriate word.

Two days before our ... started, I had already packed my suit – case.

- a) lesson
- b) rest
- c) cruise
- d) exam

28. Choose the correct translation of the word.

Luggage

- a) katta / большой
- b) yuk / груз
- c) oxirgi / последний
- d) ro'yhat / список

29. Choose the correct form of the verb.

We also ... two lessons in the morning and in the afternoon we ... games or
swimmimng.

- a) had / played / went
- b) had / play / go
- c) have to / play / went
- d) have / playing / going

30. Choose the appropriate article.

... next port of call was Helsinki.

- a) a
- b) -
- c) the
- d) an

31. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

You not take many things because we always buy some souvenirs on a holiday.

- a) can
- b) may
- c) to be able to
- d) should

32. Choose the correct answer.

Where do people buy food in Britain?

- a) In Britain people buy food in supermarkets, small shops and market.
- b) They can buy food in the markets
- c) They can buy at the butcher's shop
- d) In Britain people don't buy food

33. Choose the right translation of the given word.

konservalangan go'sht (мясные консервы)

- a) meat
- b) beef
- c) bakery
- d) tinned meat

34. Define the tense form of the given sentence.

To cut the story short on our way home from the market we were discussing the problem.

- a) Present Indefinite Tense
- b) Peast Continuous Tense
- c) Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- d) Past Indefinite Tense

35. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

You ... imagine how awfully upset I was when I heard all that I nearly wept.

- a) must
- b) can't
- c) could
- d) may

36. Choose the correct form of the Construction "there + be".

.... many shore excursions at four ports which the ship visited.

- a) there will be
- b) there is
- c) there are
- d) there were

37. Choose the appropriate preposition.

You may have it both ... everyday wear and ... dress occasion.

- a) of / for
- b) under / of
- c) for / by
- d) for / for

38. Choose the appropriate word.

The dress ... as the utmost of four cuts, it is ever so easy to sew.

- a) consists
- b) is consisting
- c) included
- d) divided

39. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

Later we ... go on captain's bridge.

- a) must
- b) was allowed
- c) can
- d) were allowed to

40. Define tense form of the given sentence.

On the balcony I found a cane chair.

- a) Future Indefinite Tense
- b) Past Indefinite Tense
- c) Present Indefinite Tense
- d) Future Indefinite in the Past.

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THE ARTICLE

Aniq artiklning atoqli otlar bilan ishlatilishi

No	Misol	Izoh
1	The North Pole.	Geografik nomlar, dunyo mamlakatlari nomlari
2	The Aral Sea. The Ontario.	Daryo, ko'llar (agar lake so'zisiz ishlatilsa) nomlari
3	The Black Sea.	Dengiz va okeanlar nomlari
4	The Urals.	Tog' tizmalarining nomlari
5	The Karakum.	Cho'llarning nomlari
6	The English Channel.	Kanallarning nomlari
7	The USA. The Ukraine.	Davlatlar va Respublikalarning nomlari
8	The Times.	Ko'pchilik gazeta (ro'znomalarining nomlari)
9	The Browns.	Familiyalar (ko'plik sonda) butun oila to'grisida. Butun oila nazarda tutilsa

THE ARTICLE

Turdosh otlar oldidan aniq artiklning ishlatilishi

No	Misol	Izoh
1	If you happen to be in the center, drop in at one of the big stores.	Aniq shaxs va predmet nazarda tutilsa,
2	The man who is crossing the street is my brother.	Aniq shaxs yoki predmetni boshqalari ichida aniqlab ko'rsatilsa,
3	Have you understood the story?	Shaxs va predmet aniqlab ko'rsatilsa,
4	He lives in the Far East.	Dunyoda yagona bo'lgan narsalar,
5	The horse is a useful domestic animal	Shaxs (predmetlarni) turini umumlashtirganda
6	The other day. The day after tomorrow. The day before yesterday. In the morning In the afternoon. In the evening. In the past. In the present. On the whole. On the one hand. On the other hand. Just the same. By the way. To tell the truth.	Barqaror (turg'un) so'z birikmalarida

THE ARTICLE

Artiklning ishlatilmasligi

No	Misol	Izoh
1	We are <u>pupils</u> .	Otlar ko'plikda bo'lsa,
2	I like <u>tea</u> .	Sanalmaydigan otlar umumiy ma'noda kelsa,
3	<u>Mary</u> is my best friend.	Atoqli otlarda (qoida bo'yicha),
4	Good morning, <u>sweet child</u> !	Murojaat ma'nosida kelgan otlar
5	<u>Summer</u> is my favourite season.	Yil fasllarida
6	When do you come from <u>school</u> ?	Jamoat idoralarida (maktab, kasalxona)
7	<u>Mr West. Dr Brown.</u>	Aniq shaxsning unvoni
8	at breakfast (dinner, lunch, supper) at first at first sight at table by heart by mistake in team at home by chance by name by means of	Barqaror so'z birikmalarida

THE PRONOUN

Olmosh	Shakli	I shaxs		II shaxs		III shaxs	
		Birlik	Ko'plik	Birlik	Ko'plik	Birlik	Ko'plik
Kishilik	Bosh kelishik	I men	we biz	you sen	siz	he she it } u	they ular
	Obyekt kelishik	me meni, menga	us bizni, bizga	you seni, senga	sizni, sizga	him her it } uning uninga	them ularni, ularga
Egalik	Tobe shakli (ot hilan)	my mening	our bizning	your sening	sizing	his her } uning	their ularning
	Tobe bo'l-magan shakli (otmiz)	mine meniki	ours bizniki	yours seniki	sizniki	his hers its } uniki	theirs ularniki
O'zlik		myself o'zim	ourselves o'zimiz	yourself o'zing	yourselves o'zingiz	himself herself itself } (u) o'zi	themselves (ular) o'zlari

WORD ORDER

THE DIRECT WORD ORDER

attribute













attribute

1 the subject	2 the predicate	3 object	4 adverbial modifier
She	sees	him	every day.
My sister	saw	a wonderful film	at the cinema.
Mrs. Winter	sent	the little boy with a message	to the village on Friday.

Adverbs of frequency (always, often, never, etc.,) come before the notional verb.
He often meets her in the street.

THE NOUN

OT

Atoqli	Turdosh
Ismlar, familiyalar, hayvonlarning laqablari  John, Brown	Alohida buyumlar books 
Geografik nomlar  Paris	Jamlovchi team 
Astronomik nomlar  The Earth	Har xil moddalar water 
Ko'cha, maydonlarning nomlari The Registan Square 	Mavhum tushunchalar time 
Kemalar, mehmonxonalarning nomlari  The Titanic	
Ro'znomalar va jurnallarning nomlari The Times 	
Oylar va hafta kunlarining nomlari  September	
Milliatlarning nomlari English 	

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THE NOUN

OT

Birlilik son	Ko'plik son
stul 	chairs 
erkak 	men 
ayol 	women 
oyoq 	feet 
tish 	teeth 
g'oz 	geese 
sichqon 	mouse 
bola 	children 
ho'kiz 	oxen 
	ho'kizlar 

Qoidadan istesnolar

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THE NOUN

Qaratqich kelishigi

Birlik son	Ko'plik son
The boy's dog	Boys' dogs
	

Otlarning qo'llanilishi

No	Gap	Otning grammatik vazifasi
1	<u>The table</u> is new.	Ega
2	Jane is <u>a student</u> .	Tarkibli ot kesimning ot qismi
3	I'm throwing <u>a ball</u> .	To'ldiruvchi
4	It is <u>a silk dress</u> .	Aniqlovchi
5	<u>The wish of all people</u> is a peace.	Aniqlovchi
6	The book is on the shelf.	Hol
7	I met her by chance.	Harakat tarzi holi

THE ADJECTIVE

Sifatning mohiyati

Asliy	Nisbiy
round  large 	wooden 
black 	rural  mathematical $\sqrt[3]{dx^2}$

Asliy sifatlarning qiyoslash darajasi

Bir bo'g'ini		Oddiy	Qiyosiy	Orttirma
		green hard	greener harder	(the) greenest (the) hardest
Ikki bo'g'ini	2 bo'g'ini	polite	politer	(the) politest
	3 bo'g'ini	easy clever	easier cleverer	(the) easiest (the) cleverest
Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'ini		beautiful interesting	more beautiful more interesting	(the) most beautiful (the) most interesting

THE ADJECTIVE

Sifat darajalari

Alohida shakllari	Oddiy	Qiyosiy	Orttirma
	good	better	(the) best
	bad	worse	(the) worst
	much	more	(the) most
	little	less	(the) least
	old	older elder	(the) oldest (the) eldest
	far	farther further	(the) farthest (the) furthest
	near	nearer	(the) nearest (the) next
	late	later latter	(the) latest (the) last

Sifatlarning ishlatilishi

№	Gap	Sifatning grammatik shakli vazifasi
1	London is a beautiful city. London chiroyli shahar	Aniqlovchi
2	London <u>is beautiful</u> . London chiroyli	Kesimning ot qismi

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

? UMUMIY SO'ROQ GAP

① Yordamchi fe'l + Ega + Mustaqil
(ma'noli) fe'l = ?
Does she sing ?

② Bog'lovchi fe'l + Ega + Kesimning ot
qismi = ?
Is she happy ?

③ Modal fe'li + Ega + Mustaqil
(ma'noli) fe'l = ?
Can she swim ?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

???

TANLOV (ALTERNATIV) SO'ROQ GAP



Is it a girl

OR

(Is it) a boy ?

???

Tasdiq so'roq gap



Nick is a nice boy,

isn't he ?

Nick does not play tennis,

does he ?

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

??

Maxsus so'roq gap

① Egaga so'roq



Who

is speaking?

② So'roq egaga emas



Where

do

you

live?



What

can

I

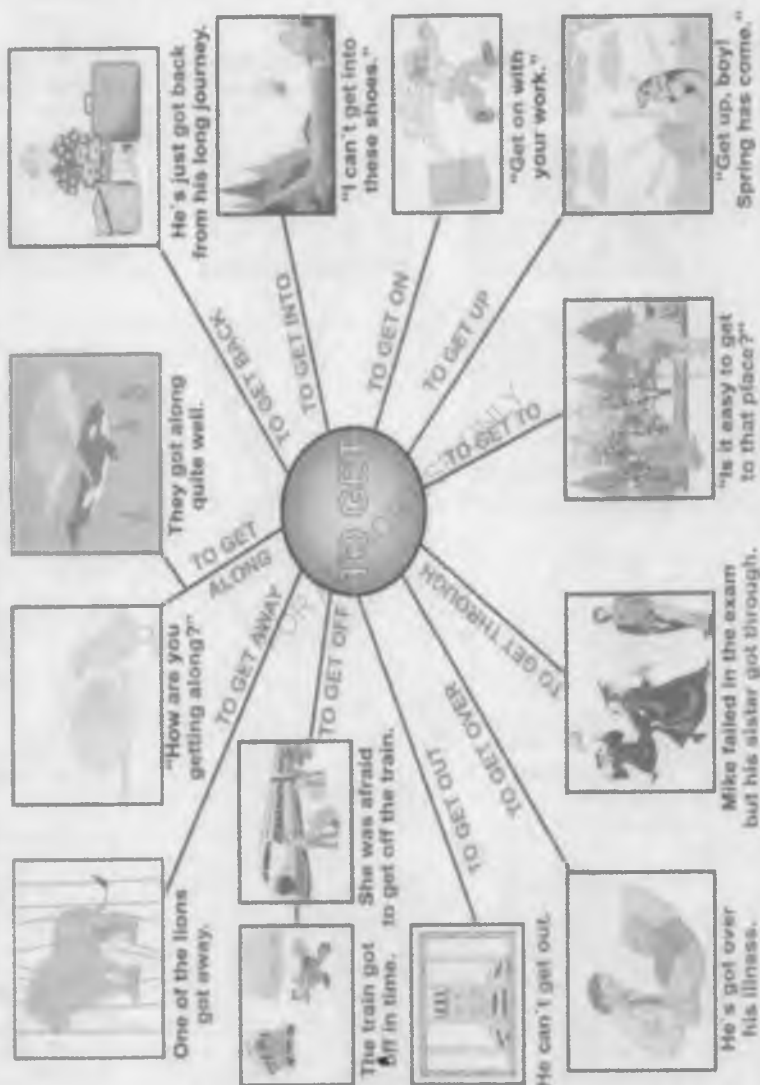
do?

	ON	USTIDA		ACROSS	ORQALI
	IN	ICHIDA		THROUGH	ORASTAN
	A NEAR BY	YONIDA		INTO	ICHIGA
	UNDER	OSTIDA		BUT OF	...DAN
	BEHIND	ORQASIDA		FROM	DAN
	ABOVE OVER	USTIDA		UP	TEKKA
	IN FRONT OF	OLDIDA		DOWN	PASTGA
	BEFORE	O'RTASIDA		ALONG	RUYGA
	AMONG	ORASIDA		(A)ROUND	ATROFIDA

VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS

"Don't give away my secret."



"Give me back the bicycle, which I gave you yesterday."



"Keep on trying, don't give in."



TO GIVE AWAY

TO GIVE BACK

TO GIVE IN

TO GIVE

TO GIVE OFF

TO GIVE OUT

TO GIVE UP



"What's giving off such a nasty smell?"

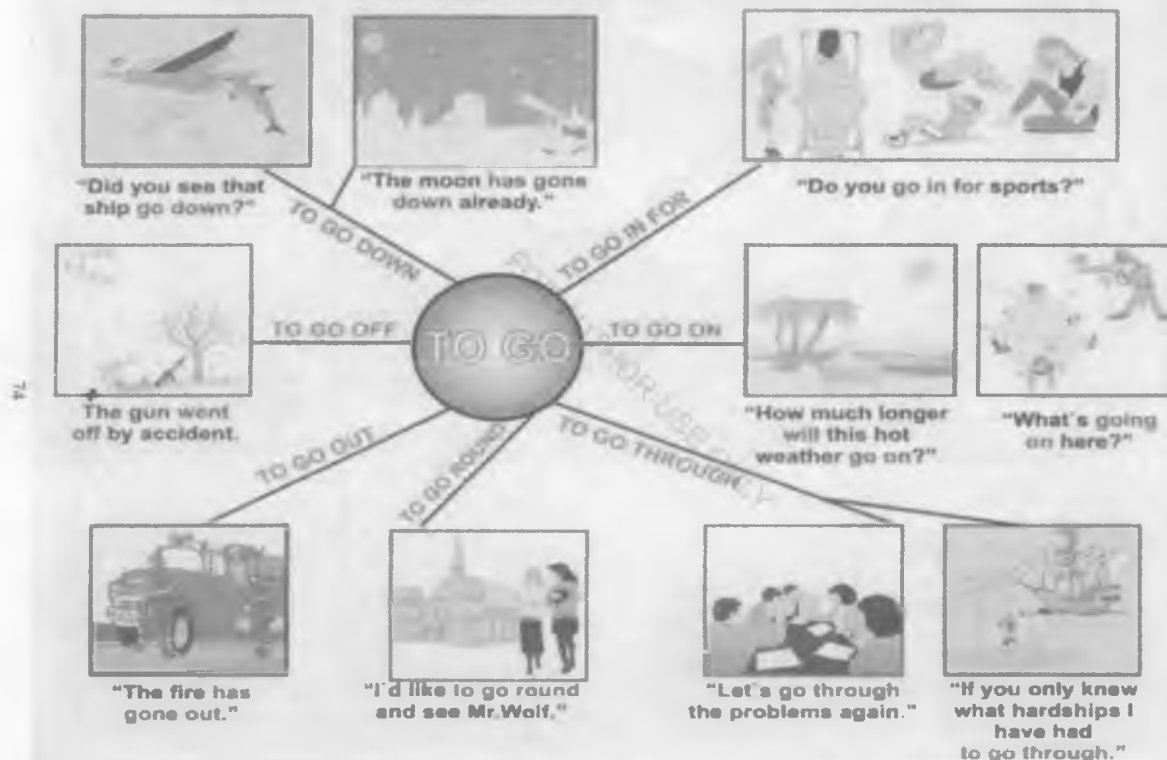


"Our money began to give out."

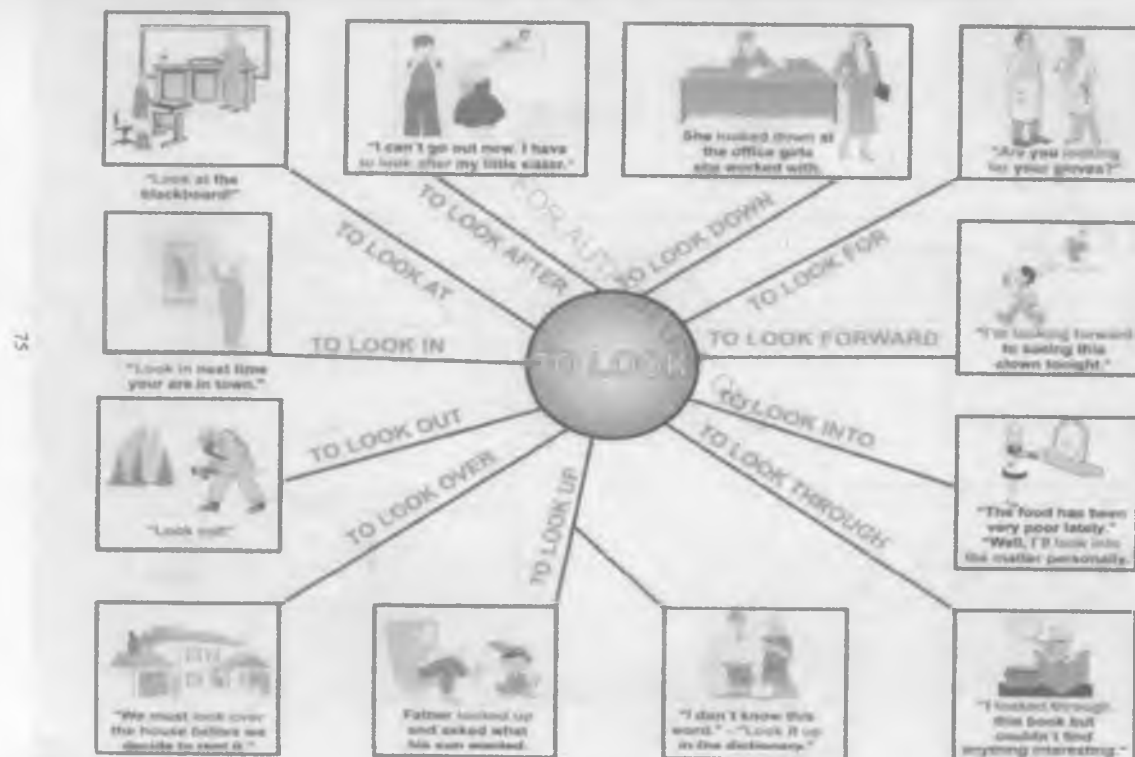


"What a lot of men have given up smoking!"

VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



"Let's make for that tree."



He couldn't make out the sign.



"I'm going to make up a bunch for my sister."



"Make up your bed, boy!"

TO MAKE

TO MAKE FOR

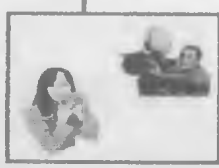
TO MAKE OUT

TO MAKE UP

TO MAKE UP



"What are you doing, Bob?"
"I'm making up a list of the books I have."



"I'll need at least an hour to make up."



"You are fond of making up lies and excuses. Tell me the truth, please."



"Do you know if they've made it up yet?"

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VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



"Put your toys away!"



"Here's my address. Put it down before you forget it."



He intends to put forward a new theory.



Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
(Proverb)

TO PUT OFF

TO PUT

TO PUT ON



"Put on your coat. It's cold."



"I'm putting a new play on."

TO PUT OUT

TO PUT UP

TO PUT UP WITH



He put his hand out in welcome.



"Call in the firemen to put the fire out."



"I'd like to put up at this hotel for the night."


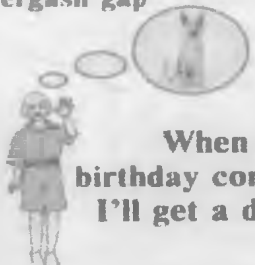


"You'll have to put up with it."

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SIMPLE TENSES

Simple Present

	Zamon shakli	Chizmalı izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They	work (do)	 <p>every day every week every night sometimes often usually seldom always from time to time on Mondays</p>	<p>Odatiy, takrorlanadigan ish harakati He cooks something delicious every day.</p> <p>Hammaga ma'lum haqiqat Water freezes at zero. Payt ergash gap, shart ergash gap</p>
He She It	works (does)	<p>When my birthday comes I'll get a dog.</p> 	



SIMPLE TENSES

Simple Past

	Zamon shakli	Chizmalı izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They He She It	played Wrote, (write ning II formasi) (did)	 <p>yesterday, last week (month, year), a week (two weeks) ago, (not) long ago, on Sunday, in 1986, the after day</p>	<p>O'tgan zamondagi doimiy ish-harakati</p>  <p>I often played football when I was young.</p>




SIMPLE TENSES

Simple Future

	Zamon shakli	Chizmati izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They He She It	will work write	 <p>tomorrow, in a day (week, month, year), next month (year, week) soon, one of these days, some day</p>	Kelasi zamon ish- harakati  <p>She will become a teacher</p>

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THE MODAL VERB "CAN"


Mazmuni	O'zbek tilidagi tarjima varianti	Ishlatilishi
1. Physical or mental ability	Hajjara olmoq, hayratga ega, qobiliyatga ega bo'lmog'	Ann is dancing. She can dance very well. 
2. Possibility a) due to circumstances b) due to the existing law	Imkoniyatga, sharoitga ega bo'lmog' Haqiqi bo'lmog', qila olmoq	I could not go to the cinema yesterday because I was busy. You cannot play football in the street. 
3. Incredulity doubt astonishment	Bo'lishi mumkin emas, ehtimoldan xoi, nahotki	Can he have said that? 

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THE MODAL VERB “MAY” AND “MIGHT”

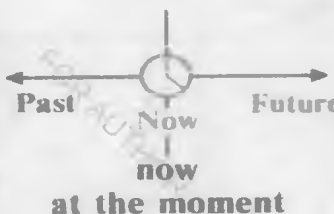

Mazmuni	O'zbek tilidagi tarjima varianti	Ishlatilishi
1. Permission	Mumkinmi? Ruxsat eting.	<p>May I use your phone? May I help you?</p> 
2. Uncertainty	Mumkin, ehtimol,	<p>She may be at her friends.</p> 
3. Possibility due to circumstances	Mumkinlik, imkoniyati bor	<p>In this museum you may see some interesting things.</p> 
4. Reproach only “might” is used	Uddalay olmoq, Bajara olmoq (o'tgan zamonada)	<p>You might have prepared better!</p> 

THE MODAL VERB "MUST"

Mazmuni	O'zbek tilidagi tarjima varianti	Ishlatilishi
1. Obligation necessity	Shart, majbur	 <p>You must know the rule very well.</p>
2. A command, an urgent request a prohibition	Mumkin emas, shart	 <p>You must not cross the street at the red light.</p>
3. Probability supposition	Bo'lsa kerak, ehtimol	 <p>It must be very expensive.</p>

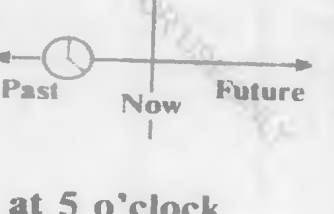

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Present Continuous

	Zamon shakli	Chizmalı izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They He She It	am writing are working is doing	 now at the moment	<p>Aniq muddatda, vaqtning bir qis-mida bo'layot-gan ish harakati</p> <p>I am reading a newspaper now.</p> <p>Shu daqiqada bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar</p> <p>The population of the world is rising very fast.</p> <p>Rejalashtirilgan ish-harakati.</p> <p>-What are you doing next Tuesday?</p> <p>-I am having a party.</p> 



CONTINUOUS TENSES

Past Continuous

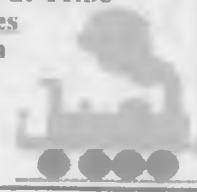


	Zamon shakli	Chizmalı izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I He She It We You They	was working were doing	 at 5 o'clock yesterday	<p>O'tgan zamonning aniq muddatida sodir bo'layotgan ish- harakati</p> <p>At 5 o'clock yesterday Ann was waiting for Robert.</p> 

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Future Continuous

	Zamon shakli	Chizmati izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They He She It	Will be studying	 at 5 o'clock tomorrow	Kelasi, zamonda anig bir muddatda bo'layotgan ish harakati. He will be playing golf at 5 o'clock.  Birovga xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida so'roq gaplarda. - Will you be passing the post office when you're out? - Probably. Why? - Could you get some stamps for me?

THE WAYS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE

1. Present Simple	Jadval, programma	The train leaves Plymouth at 11:30 and arrives in London at 14:45. 
2. Present Continuous	Suhbatdoshlar masalani allaqachon kelishib olishdi. Allaqachon rejalashtirilgan holat.	-What are you doing on Monday at 2 P.M. -I'm playing tennis with Tom. 
3. (I am) going to do	Kelasi zamonda rejalashtirilgan ish harakati	Look at those black clouds! It is going to rain. 

THE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR JADVALI

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Tarjimai
Arise	arose	arisen	Vujudga kelmoq
Awake	awoke awaked	awoke awake	Uyg'otmoq Uyg'onmoq
Be	was, were	been	Bo'lmoq, joylashmoq
Bear	bore	born	Tug'il'moq
Bear	bore	borne	Bor bo'lmoq
Beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
Become	became	become	Bo'lmoq, o'zgarmoq
Begin	began	begun	Boshlamoq, boshlanmoq
Bend	bent	bent	Egmoq, egilmoq
Bind	bound	bound	Bog'lamoq
Bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
Blow	blew	blown	puflamoq
Break	broke	broken	Sinmoq, sindirmoq
Breed	bred	bred	Ko'paytirmoq
Bring	brought	brought	Olib kelmoq, keltirmoq
Burst	burst	burst	Portlamoq, yorilmoq
Buy	bought	bought	Sotib olmoq
Build	built	built	Ko'rmoq
Burn	burnt	burnt	Yonmoq, yondirmoq
Cast	cast	cast	Tashlamoq, otib yubormoq
Catch	caught	caught	Tutib olmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
Cling	clung	clung	Yopishib qolmoq
Come	came	come	kelmoq
Cost	cost	cost	Turmoq (bahoga oid)
Creep	crept	crept	O'rmlamoq, chirmashmoq
Cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
Deal	dealt	dealt	Shug'ullanmoq, aloqador bo'lmoq
Dig	dug	dug	Qazimoq, kovlamoq
do	did	done	Qilmoq, bajarmoq
Draw	drew	drawn	Rasm solmoq, chizmoq
Drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
Eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
Fall	fell	fallen	yiqlamoq
Feed	fed	fed	Boqmoq, boqilmoq
Feel	felt	felt	sezmoq

Fight	fought	fought	Kurashmoq, urushmoq
Find	found	found	topmoq
Fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
Forbid	forbade	forbidden	Man qilmoq
Forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
Freeze	froze	frozen	Muzlamog, muzlatmoq
Get	got	got	Olmoq, yetib olmoq
Give	gave	given	bermoq
Go	went	gone	bormoq
Grow	grew	grown	O'smoq, o'stirmoq
Hang	hung hanged	hung hanged	Osmoq, osilib turmoq
Have	had	had	Bor bo'lmoq
Hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
Hide	hid	hid hidden	Yashirmoq, yashirinmoq
Hit	hit	hit	(nishonga) urmoq
Hold	held	held	ushlamoq
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Shikast yetkazmoq
Keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
Know	knew	known	bilmoq
Lay	laid	laid	yozmog (dasturxon) joyiga qo'ymoq
Learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	O'qimoq, o'rganmoq
Leave	left	left	qol(dir)moq, ketmoq
Let	let	let	Ruxsat bermog
Lie	lay	lain	yotmoq
Light	lit lighted	lit lighted	Yoritmoq, nur sochmoq, yoqmoq
Lose	lost	lost	Yo'qotmoq
Make	made	made	Qilmoq, yasamoq, majbur etmoq
Mean	meant	meant	Nazarda tutmoq
Meet	met	met	uchratmoq
Pay	paid	paid	To'lamoq
Put	put	put	Quymoq, solmoq
Read	read	read	O'qimoq
Ride	rode	ridden	(otda) yurmoq, bormog
Ring	rang	rung	Qo'ng'iroq chalmoq, chalinmoq
Rise	rose	risen	Ko'tarilmoq, turmoq
Run	ran	run	Yugurmoq, chopmoq, yurmoq
Saw	sawed	sawn	arralamog
Say	said	said	Aytmoq, gapirmog
See	saw	seen	Ko'rmoq
Sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
Send	sent	sent	yubormog
Set	set	set	Joylashtirmog, botmoq (kun)

Shake	shook	shaken	Silkitmoq, qo'l siqib ko'rishmoq
Shine	shone	shone	Nur sochmoq
Shoot	shot	shot	otmoq
Show	showed	shown	Ko'rsatmoq
Shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
Sing	sang	sung	Qo'shiq aytmoq
Sink	sank	sunk	Cho'kmoq, cho'ktirmoq
Sit	sat	sat	O'tirmoq
Sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
Slide	slid	slid	Sirg'anmoq
Smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	Hidlammoq, hidi kelmoq
Sow	sowed	sown	ekmoq
Speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
Speed	sped	sped	tezlashtirmoq
Spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	So'zni harfma-harf aytmoq yoki yozmoq
Spend	spent	spent	O'tkazmoq, sarf qilmoq
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	To'kmoq, quymoq
Spin	span, spun	spun	yigirmoq
Split	split	split	Qizib ketmoq, qizitmoq
Spoil	spoilt spoiled	spoilt spoiled	Buzmoq, buzilmoq
spread	spread	spread	targalmoq
Stand	stood	stood	turmoq
Stick	stuck	stuck	Yopishmoq, yopishtirmoq
Sting	stung	stung	Chaqib olmoq
Strike	struck	struck	Ish tashlammoq, urmoq
Strive	strove	striven	Tirishib harakat qilmoq
sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
Swell	swelled	swollen	shishmoq
Swim	swam	swum	suzmoq (suvda)
Swing	swung	swung	tebranmoq
Take	took	taken	olmoq
Teach	taught	taught	O'qitmoq
Tear	tore	torn	yirtmoq
Tell	told	told	aytmoq
Think	thought	thought	O'ylamoq
Throw	threw	thrown	tashlammoq
understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
Wake	woke waked	woken waked	Uyg'otmoq, uyg'onmoq
Wear	wore	Worn	kiymoq
Win	won	Won	Yutmoq, g'olib chiqmoq
Wind	wound	wound	buramoq (soatni) buralmoq
Write	wrote	written	yoymoq

WORDLIST

English – Russian - Uzbek

A

aborigine	–	абориген	–	aborigen
adjust	–	регулировать	–	to'g'rilamoq, moslamog
alone	–	один, в одиночку	–	yolg'iz
along	–	вдоль	–	bo'ylab
also	–	также	–	ham
always	–	всегда	–	doim
amazing	–	изумительный	–	hayratlanarli
ancient	–	древний	–	qadimiy
angel	–	ангел	–	farishta
animal	–	животное, зверь	–	hayvon, jonivor
answer	–	ответить	–	javob bermoq
antique	–	антикварный	–	qadimiy, noyob
anyway	–	во всяком случае	–	baribir
anywhere	–	где-нибудь	–	biror istalgan joyda
apartment	–	квартира	–	xonadon
apple pie	–	яблочный пирог	–	olmali pirog
architecture	–	архитектура	–	me'morchilik
artist	–	художник	–	rassom
at the moment	–	в данный момент	–	ayni vaqtda
attractive	–	привлекательный	–	chiroyli
aunt	–	тетя	–	xola, amma
available	–	доступный, есть	–	mavjud

B

backpack	–	рюкзак	–	rukzak
bandage	–	бинт, перевязка	–	bog'ich
(river) bank	–	берег	–	sohil
bargain	–	торговаться	–	savdolashmoq
bath	–	ванна	–	vanna
bathroom	–	ванная	–	vannaxona, hammom
be afraid	–	бояться	–	qo'rqmoq
be born	–	родиться	–	tug'ilmoq
be excited	–	быть взволнованным	–	hayajonlamoq
be proud	–	гордиться	–	faxrlanmoq
be ready	–	быть готовым	–	tayyor bo'lmoq

beach	—	взморье, пляж	—	qirg'oq bo'yi
beautiful	—	красивый	—	chiroyli
because	—	потому что	—	chunki
bed	—	кровать	—	kpovat
bedside table	—	тумбочка	—	tumba
beetle	—	жук	—	qo'ng'iz
beetroot	—	свекла	—	lavlagi
behind	—	позади	—	orqasida
bell	—	колокол	—	qo'ng'iroq
below	—	ниже	—	quyida
best	—	самый лучший	—	eng yaxshi
between	—	между	—	o'rtasida, orasida
bicycle	—	велосипед	—	velosiped
big	—	большой	—	katta
bill	—	счет	—	to'lov qog'ozi
birthday	—	день рождения	—	tug'ilgan kun
block of flats	—	многоэтажный дом	—	ko'p qavatli uy
blond	—	белокурый(ая)	—	malla, oqsoch
blouse	—	блузка	—	bluzka
blow	—	дуть	—	esmoq
boat	—	лодка	—	qayiq
boil	—	варить	—	qaynatmoq
bone	—	кость	—	suyak
boomerang	—	бумеранг	—	bumerang
border	—	граница	—	chegara
bore	—	скучный	—	zerikarli
borsch	—	борщ	—	karam
bottle	—	бутылка	—	shisha
bottom	—	дно	—	tub
bowl	—	чаша	—	kosa, idish
box jellyfish	—	медуза	—	meduza
break	—	ломать	—	sindirmoq
breakfast	—	завтрак	—	nonushta
breath	—	дыхание	—	nafas
brick	—	кирпич	—	g'isht
bridge	—	мост	—	ko'priki
bright	—	яркий	—	yorqin, yorug'
bring	—	приносить	—	olib kelmoq
bucket	—	ведро	—	chelak
build	—	строить	—	qurmoq
building	—	здание	—	bino
bury	—	хоронить	—	ko'mmoq
bus	—	автобус	—	avtobus
busy	—	занятой	—	band
buy	—	покупать	—	otib olmoq

С

call	—	называть, звать	—	tamoq, chaqirmoq
camera	—	фотоаппарат	—	fotoapparat
can	—	мочь	—	qila olmoq
candle	—	свеча	—	sham
capital	—	столица	—	poytaxt
car	—	автомобиль	—	avtomobil
carpenter	—	плотник	—	duradgor
carrot	—	морковь	—	sabzi
carry	—	носить	—	olib yurmoq
carry on	—	продолжать	—	davom ettirmoq
cashier	—	кассир	—	kassir, xazinachi
catch	—	хватать	—	tutmoq
cave	—	пещера	—	g'or
central heating	—	центральное отопление	—	markaziy isitgich
cereal	—	каша	—	bo'tqa
certainly	—	конечно	—	albatta
certificate	—	удостоверение	—	guvohnoma
chariot	—	колесница	—	qadimiy Rim aravasi
chart	—	таблица, морская карта	—	jadval, dengiz xaritasi
chat	—	непринужденно болтать	—	gap sotmoq
chauffeur	—	шофёр	—	haydovchi
cheap	—	дешевый	—	arzon
cheetah	—	гепард	—	gepard
chef	—	шеф-повар	—	bosh oshpaz
chemist's	—	аптека	—	dorixona
chest of drawers	—	комод	—	komot
childhood	—	детство	—	bolalik
choose	—	выбирать	—	tanlamoq
chop	—	рубить	—	chopmoq
circus	—	цирк	—	sirk
city	—	город	—	shahar
clay	—	глина	—	loy
clean	—	чистить	—	tozalamoq
clean	—	чистый	—	toza
climate	—	климат	—	iqlim
climb	—	взбираться	—	chiqmoq (daraxtga)
clock	—	часы	—	soat
clothes	—	одежда	—	kiyimlar
cloud	—	облако	—	bulut
clown	—	клоун	—	masxaraboz
coast	—	берег (моря, озера)	—	qirg'oq, sohil
coat	—	пальто	—	palto

collecting coins	–	собирать монеты	–	tanga yig'moq
collection	–	коллекция	–	kolleksiya, to'plam
colour	–	цвет	–	rang
comfortable	–	удобный	–	qulay
common	–	общий	–	umumiy
competition	–	соревнование	–	musobaqa
complete	–	завершать	–	tugallamoq
completely	–	совершенно полностью	–	umuman, to'laligicha
concert	–	концерт	–	konsert
congratulate	–	поздравлять	–	qutlamoq
conqueror	–	завоеватель	–	bosqinchi
container	–	сосуд	–	idish, qutti
conversation	–	разговор, беседа	–	suhbat, muloqot
cook	–	приготавливать пищу	–	taom pishirmoq
cooker	–	печка, плита	–	plita, pechka
cool	–	прохладный	–	salqin
cost	–	стоимость	–	narxi
cosy	–	удобный	–	qulay
country	–	страна	–	mamlakat
countryside	–	сельская местность	–	shahar chekasi
court	–	суд	–	sud
cousin	–	кузен/кузина	–	ammavachcha, xolavachcha
cream	–	сливки	–	qaymoq
cuisine	–	кухня (питание)	–	oshxona, milliy taomlar
cupboard	–	шкаф	–	shkaf
curly	–	кудрявый	–	qo'ng'iroq
cut	–	резать	–	kesmoq, qirqmoq

D

Dance	–	танцевать	–	raqsga tushmoq
dangerous	–	опасный	–	qo'rqinchli, xavfli
dark	–	темный	–	qorong'i
daughter	–	дочь	–	qiz (farzand)
dear	–	дорогой	–	qadrli, aziz
decide	–	решать	–	qaror qilmoq
decorate	–	украшать	–	bezatmoq
decrease	–	уменьшаться	–	kamaymoq
deep	–	глубокий	–	chuqur
delicious	–	вкусный	–	mazali
describe	–	описывать	–	tasvirlab bermoq
description	–	описание	–	tasvir
dessert	–	десерт	–	shirinlik
destroy	–	уничтожить	–	buzmoq

dialogue	—	диалог	—	dialog
diary	—	дневник (личный)	—	kundalik
die	—	умереть	—	vafot etmoq
difference	—	разница	—	farq
different	—	различный	—	turli
dinner	—	ужин	—	kechki ovqat
disappear	—	исчезать	—	g'oyib bo'lmoq
dish	—	посуда, блюдо	—	idish, ovqat
dishwasher	—	посудомоечная машина	—	idish yuvish mashinasi
disc	—	диск	—	disk
dive	—	нырять	—	sho'ng'imoq
do the drying	—	сушить	—	quritmoq
do the laundry	—	стирать	—	kir yuvish
dolphin	—	дельфин	—	delfin
downstairs	—	расположенный на нижнем этаже	—	pastki qavat
draw	—	рисовать	—	rasm chizmoq
drawer	—	выдвижной ящик	—	tortma
dream	—	мечтать	—	orzu qilmoq
dream	—	мечта	—	orzu
dress	—	платье	—	ayollar ko'ylagi
dress	—	одеваться	—	kiyinmoq
drink	—	напиток	—	ichimlik
drink	—	пить	—	ichmoq
drive	—	ехать	—	haydamoq (avtomobil)

Е

each	—	каждый	—	har bir
earrings	—	серьги	—	sirg'a, baldoq
earthquake	—	землетрясение	—	zilzila
easy	—	легко	—	oson
easily	—	лёгкий	—	osongina
eat	—	кушать	—	yemoq
electric equipment	—	электрические приборы	—	elektr jihozlari
elephant	—	слон	—	fil
else	—	ещё	—	yana
engine	—	мотор	—	motor
engineer	—	инженер	—	injener
enjoy	—	наслаждаться	—	rohatlanmoq
enough	—	достаточно	—	yetarli
entertain	—	развлекать	—	ko'ngil ochish
envelop	—	конверт	—	konvert
equipment	—	оборудование	—	anjom

exciting	-	волнующий	-	hayajonli
exhibit	-	экспонат	-	ko'rgazma
expensive	-	дорогой (о цене)	-	qimmat
explore	-	исследователь	-	tadqiqotch

F

fabric	-	материал	-	mato
factory	-	фабрика	-	fabrika
fall	-	падать	-	yi qilmoq
(water) falls	-	водопад	-	sharshara
false	-	фальшивый	-	yolg'on
famous	-	знаменитый	-	taniqli
far	-	далеко	-	uzoq
farmer	-	фермер	-	fermer
fashion	-	мода	-	moda
fast	-	быстрый	-	tez
favourite	-	любимый	-	sevimli
feel	-	чувствовать	-	sezmoq
fetch	-	приносить	-	olib kelmoq
few	-	немного	-	bir nechta
field	-	поле	-	dala
find	-	находить	-	topmoq
find out	-	разузнать	-	bilib olmoq
fine	-	прекрасный	-	yaxshi
fireman	-	пожарник	-	o't o'chiruvchi
fish	-	рыба	-	baliq
fix	-	устанавливать	-	o'rnatmoq
flat	-	квартира	-	xonadon
flavouring	-	приправа для придания вкуса	-	maza beruvchi
floor	-	пол	-	pol
flower	-	цветок	-	gul
fly a kite	-	воздушный змей	-	vartak uchirish
follow	-	следовать	-	amal qilish
food	-	пища, еда	-	taom
footballer	-	футболист	-	futbolchi

for sale - для продажи - sotish uchun

forest - лес - o'rmon

forget - забывать - sedan chiqarmoq

fork - вилка - vilka, sanchqi

frame - рама - rom

free - свободный - erkin

freezer - морозильник - muzlatgich

fridge - холодильник - muzlatgich

fried eggs – яичница – qovurilgan tuxum
frighten – пугать – qo'rqitmoq
frost – мороз – sovuq, ayoq
fry – жарить – qovurmoq
fun – веселье – xursandchilik
funny – забавный – kulgili
furniture – мебель – mebel
future – будущее – kelajak

G

game – игра – o'yin
gap – пробел – bo'shliq
gardening – садоводство – bog'dorchilik
get – получить – olmoq
get dressed – одеваться – kiyinmoq
get undressed – раздеваться – yechinmoq
get up – вставать – uyg'onmoq
gladiator – гладиатор – qadimiy Rim askari
glass – стакан – stakan
gloves – перчатки – qo'lqop
glow – пылать – cho'g'lanmoq
go down – спускаться, опускаться – pastga tushmoq
go out – выходить на прогулку – sayrga chiqish
good luck – удачи – omad
grab – хватать, захватывать – tutmoq
grandparent – бабушка, дедушка – buvi, buva
great – большой, великий – buyuk
Great Barrier Reef – большой барьерный риф – katta to'siq nifi
grocery – бакалейная лавка – oziq ovqatlar
guess – отгадывать – o'ylab topmoq
guest – гость – mehmon

H

haggis – шотландское мясное блюдо – go'shtli shotland ovqati
hair – волосы – soch
hang – вешать – osmoq
happy – счастливый – baxtli
hard – твердый, трудный – qattiq, mushkul
hat – шляпа – shlyapa
hate – ненавидеть – hafratlanmoq
have break fast – завтракать – nonushta qilmoq
have dinner – ужинать – tushlik qilmoq

have a shower – принимать душ – dush qabul qilmoq
 have to – необходимо, нужно – to'g'ri kelmoq
 healthy – здоровый – sog'lom
 hear – слышать – eshitmoq
 heart – сердце – yurak
 heat – нагревать – isitmoq
 heavy – тяжёлый – og'ir
 height – высота – balandlik
 help – помогать – yordam bermoq
 here – здесь – bu yerda
 here is ... – вот ... – mana
 here you are – пожалуйста – marhamat
 high – высокий – baland
 hold – держать – ushlab tutmoq
 holiday – отпуск, праздник – ta'til, bayram
 hope – надеяться – umid qilmoq
 hopscotch – классики (детская игра) o'yin turi (katakchalardan sakrash)
 horror – ужас qo'rqinch
 hospitable – гостеприимный – mehmondo'st
 hospital – больница – kasalxona
 hot – жаркий – issiq
 hot dogs – сосиски – sosiskalar
 hour – час – soat (vaqt)
 house boat – плавучий дом – qayiqli uy
 how – как – qanday qilib
 how many ...? – сколько (с исчисляемыми сущ.) – qancha, nechta (sanaladigan)
 how much? – сколько (с неисчисляемыми сущ.) – qancha, nechta (sanalmaydigan otlarga)
 hut – хижина – kulba

I

ice – лёд – muz
 ice cream – мороженое – muzqaymoq
 igloo – иглу (эскимосская хижина) – iglu
 ill – больной – kasal
 important – важный, значительный – muhim
 improvement – улучшение – rivojlanish
 in front of – впереди – oldida
 independence – независимость – mustaqillik
 indoor – находящийся в помещении – ichki
 ingredient – ингредиент – tarkibi
 insect – насекомое – hasharot
 inside – внутри – ichida

instruction – инструкция – ko'rsatma
interesting – интересный – qiziqarli
into – в – ichida
iron – гладить – dazmollamoq
Italy – Италия – Italiya
item – отдельный предмет – narsa

J

jacket – куртка – kurtka, pidjak
jaguar – ягуар – arslon
Japan – Япония – Yaponiya
jeans – джинсы – jinsi
job – работа – kasb, hunar
join – соединять, присоединять – qo'shilmoq, birlashmoq
joke – шутка – hazil
journalist – журналист – jurnalist
jump – прыгать – sakramoq
jumper – джемпер – jemfer
jungle – джунгли – changalzor
just – только что – endigina

K

keep – хранить, продолжать – davom ettirmoq, saqlamoq
key – ключ – kalit
kick – ударять ногой – tepmoq
kid – ребенок – bola
kind – сорт – tur, nav
kitchen – кухня – oshxona
kitten – котёнок – mushuk bolasi
knife – нож – pichoq
knitting – вязание – to'qish
know – знать – bilmoq

L

lake – озеро – ko'l
landscape – пейзаж – atrofdagi joylar
language – язык – til
last – прошлый – o'tgan
laundry – бельё для стирки (из стирки) – yuviladigan kiyimlar
lay the table – накрывать на стол – dasturxon tuzatmoq

lead – вести, приводить – olib bormoq
 learn – учить – o'rganmoq
 leather – кожаный – teridan qilingan
 let's – давайте – keeling ...
 letter – письмо – xat
 library – библиотека – kutubxona
 lie – лежать – yotmoq
 life – жизнь – hayot
 lighthouse – маяк – yog'du
 like – подобный, похожий – xuddi
 limited – ограниченный – chegaralangan
 lion – лев – sher
 listen – слушать – tinglamoq
 local – местный – mahalliy
 log – бревно – to'nka
 long – длинный – uzun
 look – смотреть – qaramoq
 loud – громкий – baland ovoz
 lovely – отличный, восхитительный – yoqimli
 low – низкий – past
 lunch – обед – tushlik
 lynx – рысь – sirtlon

М

made of – сделано из – (biror narsadan) tayyorlangan
 magazine – журнал – jurnal
 make – делать – qilmoq, bajarmoq
 make models – делать модели – model yasash
 make one's bed – застилать постель – joyni to'g'rilamoq
 many – многие – ko'p (sanaladigan)
 market – базар – bozor
 marry – жениться – turmush qurmoq
 massive – массивный – yirik
 match – спичка – gugurt
 meal – принятие пищи; еда – taom
 mean – значить – anglatmoq
 meaning – значение – ma'no
 meat – мясо – go'sht
 melt – таять – erimoq
 member – член – a'zo
 mend – чинить – yamoq solmoq
 menu – меню – taomnoma
 messy – беспорядочный – tatibsiz

metal – металлический – metal
 Mexico – Мексика – Meksika
 microwave oven – микроволновая печь – mikroto'lqinli pechka
 midday – полдень – tush payti
 milk – молоко – sut
 milk – доить – sut sog'moq
 mirror – зеркало – ko'zgu
 mix – смешивать – aralashtirmoq
 mixture – смесь – aralashma
 mobile home – жилой фургон, дом на колесах – ko'chma uy
 model – модель – model
 modern – современный – zamonaviy
 money – деньги – pul
 monsoon – дождливый сезон – yomg'irli mavsum
 month – месяц – oy
 mountain – гора – tog'
 movie – кинофильм – kinofilm
 mow – косить (газон) – chim kesmoq
 much – обильный – ko'p
 muscles – мускулы – mushaklar
 museum – музей – muzey
 mushroom – гриб – qo'ziqorin

N

near – рядом, близка – yaqinida
 necklace – ожерелье – bo'yinga taqiladigan taqinchoq
 net – сеть – tarmoq, to'r
 never – никогда – hech qachon
 new – новый – yangi
 newspaper – газета – gazeta, ro'znoma
 next – следующий – keyingi
 next to – рядом – yonidagi
 nice – красивый, хороший – yaxshi, chiroyli
 now – теперь – hozir
 nurse – медсестра – hamshira

O

odd – лишний – ortiqcha
 of course – конечно – albatta
 often – часто – tez – tez
 oil – масло – yog'
 old – старый – eski, qari

omelette – омлет – quymoq
 on stilts – на палках – yog'ochlarda
 onion – лук piyoz
 only – только, единственный – faqat
 orange juice – апельсиновый сок – apelsin sharbati
 order – заказ – tartib
 order – заказывать – buyurtma bermoq
 other – другой – boshqa
 outdoor – на открытом воздухе – ochiq havoda
 outside – снаружи – tashqarida
 own – собственный – shaxsiy

Р

paint – красить, писать маслом – bo'yamoq
 painting – живопись, картина – rasm
 palace – дворец – saroy
 palov – плов – palov
 pancake – блин – chalpak
 parents – родители – ota – ona
 part – часть – qism
 particular – особенный – asosan, ayniqsa
 partner – партнёр – sherik
 path – тропинка – yo'lak
 patient – пациент – bemor
 pearl – жемчуг – dur
 people – люди – odamlar
 pepper – перец – qalampir
 perfect – совершенный – tugallangan
 perform – выступать, исполнять – namoyish qilmoq
 pet – домашнее любимое животное – uy hayvoni
 picnic – пикник – piknik
 piece – кусок – qism, parcha
 pilot – лётчик – uchuvchi
 pizza – пицца – pita
 place – место – joy
 plane – самолёт – samolyot
 plastic – пластмассовый – plastmassali
 play – играть – o'ynamoq
 pocket – карман – cho'ntak
 poet – поэт – shoir
 point – указывать – ko'rsatmoq
 popular – популярный – ommabop
 post office – почта – pochta

postcard – открытка – otkritka
 poster – плакат – afisha, plakat
 potato chips – жаренная ломтиками картошка – chips (qovurilgan kartoshka)
 pour – наливать – quymoq
 present – подарок – sovg'a
 price tag – бирка со стоимостью – harx ko'rsatkichi
 prince – принц – shahzoda
 prison – тюрьма – qamoq
 problem – проблема – muammo
 project – проект – loyiha
 put – положить, класть – qo'ymoq
 put away – убирать, прятать

Q

quarter – четверть – chorak
 queen – королева – qirolicha
 question – вопрос – savol
 quick – быстрый – tez
 quickly – быстро – tezda, tez
 quite – вполне – butunlay
 quiz – викторина – so'rovnoma
 quiz show – телевикторина – televiktocina
 railroad station – железнодорожный вокзал – temiryo'l vokzali

R

ranch – ранчо – rancho (dala hovli)
 read out – читать вслух – ovoz chiqarib o'qish
 really – искренно – haqiqatdan, rostdan
 reason – причина – sabab
 reasonable – приемлемый – sababli
 recipe – рецепт – retsept
 relax – отдыхать, успокаиваться – dam olmoq
 remember – помнить – eslamoq
 rescue – спасать – qutqarmoq
 rescuer – спасатель – qutqaruvchi
 rest – отдыхать – dam olmoq
 restaurant – ресторан – restoran
 review – обзор – takrorlash
 rice – рис – guruch
 rinse – промывать – chaymoq, yuvmoq

river – река – daryo
 roast – жареная курица – qovurilgan jo'ja
 rock – скала – tosh, qoya
 rod – удочка – qarmoq
 roller – skater – роликовые коньки – g'ildirakli konki
 Romans – римляне – rimliklar
 Roof – крыша – tom
 Round – круглый – dumaloq
 Rubbish – хлам, мусор – arziyas (keraksiz) narsa
 Rubbish bin – мусорная корзина – ahlat chelak
 Rug – коврик – yo'lakcha (gilamcha)
 Run – бежать – yugurmoq
 Running water – водопроводная вода – vadaprovod suvi

S

sailor – моряк – dengizchi
 sale – продажа – sotuv
 salesperson – продавец – sotuvchi
 salt – соль – tuz
 same – одинаковый – aynan, ayni
 sandals – сандалии – sandallar
 sandwich – бутерброд, сэндвич – sandwich
 saucepan – кастрюля – kastrulka
 scarf – шарф – sharf
 school – школа – maktab
 science – наука – fan
 Scotland – Шотландия – Shotlandiya
 scrambled eggs – яичница-болтунья – aralashtirib qovurilgan tuxum
 sea – море – dengiz
 search – искать – qidirmoq
 seaside – морское побережье – dengiz bo'yi
 season – сезон, времена года – fasl
 second – второй – ikkinchi
 sell – продавать – sotmoq
 semi – detached – дом из двух особняков, имеющих одну общую стену – devorlari umumiy uy
 sentence – предложение – gap
 serve – обслуживать – xizmat ko'rsatmoq, dasturxonga tortmoq
 shine – светить – charaqlamoq
 ship – корабль – kema
 shirt – рубашка – erkaklar ko'yagi
 shoes – туфли – po'ya'zal
 shop – делать покупки – xarid qilmoq

shopping – покупки – xarid
 shopping list – список необходимых покупок – sotib olinadigan narsalar ro'yxati
 short – короткий – qisqa
 shorts – шорты – shortik
 shout – кричать – qichqirmoq
 show – показывать, представлять – ko'rsatmoq
 show – представление – tomosha
 shower – душ – dush
 sight – вид, зрелище – ko'rinish
 sightseeing – знакомство с достопримечательностями – diqqatga sazovor joy
 silver – серебряный – kumush
 similar – похожий – o'xshash
 simmer – кипеть на медленном огне – qaynatmoq
 singer – певец, певица – qo'shiqchi
 sink – раковина – rakovina
 sit – сидеть – o'tirmoq
 size – размер – kiyim bosh o'lchami, razmer
 skate boarding – катание на скейтборде – skeytbordda uchish
 skirt – юбка – yubka
 sleep – спать – uxlamoq
 slice – резать ломтиками – yupqa qilib kesmoq
 small – маленький – kichik
 snap – хлопнуть – taqillatmoq
 sneeze – чихать – aksa urmoq
 snow – снег – qor
 snow leopard – снежный барс – qor barsi
 so – так, таким образом – shunday qilib
 soak – погружать(ся) в жидкость – ivitmoq
 socks – носки – paymoq
 soft – мягкий – yumshoq
 some – несколько – birqancha, biroz
 someone – кто – to – kimdir
 sometimes – иногда – ba'zan
 sound – звук – ovoz, eshitilmoq
 sound – звучать – jaranglamoq, eshitilmoq
 soup – суп – sho'rva
 spaghetti – спагетти – lag'mon
 spectacular – эффектный – ajoyib
 spend – проводить – vaqt o'tkazmoq
 spoon – ложка – qoshiq
 spring – весна – bahor
 square – квадрат, сквер – xiyobon
 stairs – лестница – zinapoya
 stamp – марка – marka
 star – звезда – yulduz

start – начинать – boshlamoq
 statue – статуя – haykal
 steep – крутой – tikka
 stepmother – мачеха – o'gay ona
 still – ещё – hanuz
 storey – этаж – qavat
 story – рассказ – hikoya
 straight – прямой, прямо – to'g'ri
 strange – странный – g'alati
 strength – сила – kuch
 stripe – полоса – yo'lak
 strong – сильный – kuchli, baquvvat
 student – студент – talaba, o'quvchi
 study – учиться o'qimoq
 stunt man – каскадёр – kaskadyor
 suddenly – внезапно, вдруг – tasodifan
 sugar – сахар – shaker
 summer – лето – yoz
 summit – вершина – cho'qqi
 sun – солнце – quyosh
 sunbathe – принимать солнечную ванну – quyoshda toblamoq
 sunglasses – солнечные очки – ko'zoynak
 sure – безошибочный – amin bo'lmoq, albatta
 surrounded – окружённый – qurshab olingan
 sushi – суши (японское блюдо) – sishi (yapon taomi)
 sweep – подметать – supurmoq
 swimming – плавание – suzish
 swimming pool – бассейн – suzish havzasi

T

take a bath – принимать ванну – yuvinmoq
 take part in – принимать участие – ... da qatnashmoq
 take photos – фотографировать – rasmga olmoq
 talk – разговор – so'zlashmoq
 tasty – вкусный – mazali
 teacher – учитель (-ница) – o'qituvchi
 team – команда – komanda
 tent – палатка – chodir
 themselves – себя, сами – o'zlari
 then – затем – keyin, so'ng
 thing – вещь – narsa
 think – думать o'ylamoq
 tick – ставить галочки – belgida belgilang

ticket – билет
 tidy up – приводить в порядок – tozalamoq
 tie – галстук – bo'yinboq
 tiger – тигр – yo'lbars
 tip – чаевые, наконечник – qo'lhaqi, poynak
 tiring – изнурительный, утомительный – charchadigan
 toast – гренок – qovurilgan non, grenka
toga – tora – qadimiy rim erkaklari ko'ylagi
 toilet – туалет – hojatxona
 tomb – могила – qabr, g'or
 toothpaster – зубная паста – tish pastasi
 top – верх – yuqori, cho'qqi
 tortilla – мексиканская плоская маисовая лепёшка – Meksika yupqa noni
 towards – по направлению к – tomon
 tradition – традиция – urf – odat
 train – поезд – poyezd
 trainers – кроссовки – sport poyafzali
 travel – путешествовать – sayohat qilmoq
 tree – дерево – daraxt
 trip – путешествие – sayohat
 trousers – брюки – shim
 truck – грузовик yuk mashinasi
 truly – искренне – chin dildan
 T – shirt – футболка – futbolka
 tunic – туника – qadimgi rimliklar ko'ylagi
 typical – типичный – odatiy
 ugly – безобразный – xunuk

U

umbrella – зонтик – soyabon
 umbrella stand – стойка для зонтиков – soyabon qo'yadigan joy
 uncle – дядя – amaki, tog'a
 under – под – tagida
 underneath – ниже – pastda
 understand – понимать – tushunmoq
 unicycle – одноколёсный велосипед – bir g'ildirakli velosiped
 until – до тех пор, пока – toki
 unusual – необычный – g'ayrioddiy, g'alati
 upstairs – на верхнем этаже – yuqori qavat
 use – использовать – foydalanmoq
 usually – обычно – odatda

V

vegetable – овощ – sabzavot
view – вид – manzara, ko'rinish
village – деревня – qishloq
visit – посещать – tashrif buyurmoq

W

wait – ждать – kutmoq
waiter, waitress – официант, официантка – ofisiant
walk – идти пешком – piyoda yurmoq
walkman – плеер – audio pleyer
wall – стена – devor
want – хотеть – xohlamog
wardrobe – шкаф – shifoner
warm – теплый – iliq
wash – мыть – yuvmoq
washing machine – стиральная машина – kir yuvish mashinasi
watch – наблюдать – kuzatmoq
water – поливать – sug'ormog
waterfalls – водопад – sharshara
wear – носить – kiymog
weather – погода – ob - havo
week – неделя – hafta
weekend – конец недели (суббота-воскресенье) – hafta so'ngi (shanba - yakshanba)
well – ну хорошо – xo'sh
well – колодец – quduq
well – paid – хорошо оплачиваемый – yaxshi maoshli
wet – мокрый – nam
what – что – nima
wheel – колесо – g'ildirak
when – когда – qachon
which – который – qaysi
wide – широкий – keng
win – побеждать – yutmoq
wind – ветер – shamol
winter – зима – qish
wish – желание – tilak
with – с – bilan
within – в пределах – ichida

wonderful – чудесный – ajoyib
wood – лес, дрова – o'rmon, o'tin
wooden – деревянный – yog'ochli
word – слово – so'z
world – мир – dunyo, jahon
wrap – заворачивать – o'ramoq
wrist – запястье – bilak
writer – писатель – yozuvchi
wrong – ошибочный – noto'g'ri

Y

yacht – яхта – yaxta
year – год – yil
yellow – жёлтый – sariq
yesterday – вчера – kecha
young – молодой – yosh

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"Collection of topics and tasks" is a textbook intended for the second language learners who wish to learn English but have a less environment in conversing with others in English. To make them face the competitive world, each lesson of this book is clearly structured with a strategic approach to learn the target language through all the skill areas from the basic level. English is, in fact, a world language now. So, the objective of this text is to provide crucial support for English language learners in enhancing and equipping them with the basic communication skills which in turn will help them to converse effectively in the target language and be employable. The book includes a lot of exercises which enables precious language practice; of course an immense help for the learners in learning English.

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