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Kurbonov A.K.

# COLLECTION OF TOPICS AND TASKS

(FOR THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS)





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

BUKHARA ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

*Kurbonov A.K.*

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OF TOPICS AND TASKS

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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 father 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 Seriy. 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'rmoq
- 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

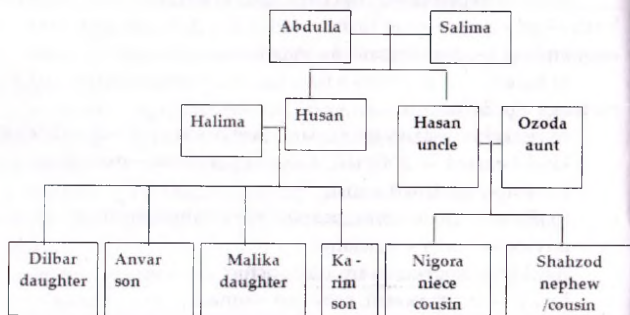
to trick — обманывать, надуть — aldamoq, yolg'on gapirmoq  
 to kid — обманывать, надуть; высмеивать  
 in spite of — вопреки  
 to keep (past kept, p.p. kept) secret — хранить секрет  
 to let (past let, p.p. let) smb. down — подводить кого-л.  
 offence — обида

**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 Engineering Technological Institute. 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 your family.**

1. Do you have a large or small family?
2. How much time do you spend with your family?
3. What do you like to do together as a family?
4. Do you get along well with your family?
5. Is yours a typical family?
6. Are there many different types of family in your country?
7. Who are you closest to in your family?

**Task 8. Student family survey.**

Write five questions about family in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
Question 1			
Question 2			
Question 3			
Question 4			
Question 5			

**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 Engineering Technological Institute, at the faculty of "Mechanics and Architecture". 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 – различный – 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. Let's speak about your future job.**

**Part 1: Questions.**

- What's your daily routine on a weekday?  
 What job are you going to apply for in the future?  
 What qualifications are required for this job?  
 What is your ideal job?  
 Would you like to work full-time, part-time or flextime?  
 How many hours would you like to work each week?  
 Do you consider it important to have a career?

**Part 2: Describe a job that you consider highly important.**



You should say:

- what the job is;
- what qualification or training it requires;
- what this job involves;
- and why you consider it so important.

**Part 3:** Describe a successful small business that you know and admire. You should say:

- what the business is
- who runs the business
- what admires you in it
- and explain why you think it is successful

**Part 4:** Describe a small business that you would like to open. You should say:

- What this business would be
- Where it would be located
- What people you would hire as employees
- And explain why you'd like to have this small business

**Task 6. Write down about your friends future professions and why did they choose it.**

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

**Task 7. Continue given essay about the job. Write about profession you would like to have and why would you like it?**

In the past, people do not have many choices about their future job. They usually continue their fathers and grandfathers jobs and careers. Nowadays, there are multiple of choices about the future job and they are independent of the family career. Each child now has a dream of his own future job and can be clearly appeared in their choices of their toys. One wants to be a doctor, other wants to be an engineer, other wants to be a teacher and so on. I thing when ones gets older and moves on the levels of

education, it becomes not easy to choose the future job. More thinking comes about making the right choice and setting the criteria of choosing. I have thoughts about my future job, where I can express myself and become successful. I want in my future job to be able to use my initiative, feel freedom and independent, gain self satisfaction and get well-paid. Moreover, I want to have an excitement and continuance interest rather than routine job, which brings boredom and kills motivations and developments.

### 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 Artekt?
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.

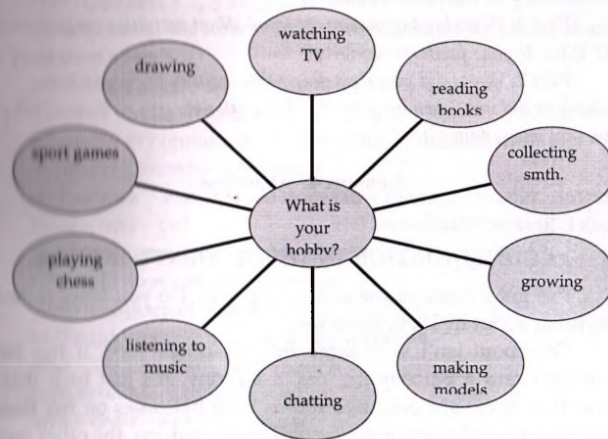
Ben: Ah, you want to become a historian, eh?

Nick: I didn't think of it yet.

0.5481 .....

Ziti: .....

**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)

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

a.

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

b.

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

c.

**Task 8. Write about you and your favourite activities. Answer these questions to give you ideas. Use some of the new vocabulary to describe yourself.**

**Part 1:** What kind of person are you? What activities are you good at? What is your favourite activity?

**Part 2:** When did you start doing this activity? Did you take lessons or did you learn by yourself? How often do you do it now? Why do you enjoy doing it?

#### Lesson 4. At home

**Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

##### ACCOMMODATION 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

its 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 – висичий шкаф – surma qutili javoncha  
 to switch on – включать – yondirmoq  
 bare – светлый – ochiq rang  
 bookcase – книжный шкаф – kitob javoni  
 rather – достаточно – yetarlicha

**Task 3. Answer the following questions.**

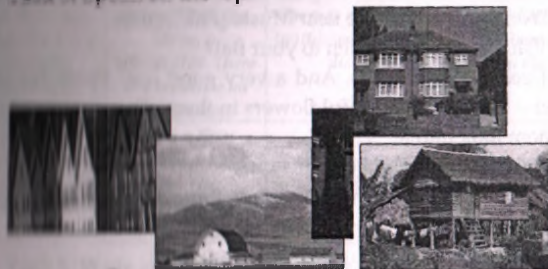
1. Who has got a room in the students' hostel?
2. How many rooms are there?
3. Is there a balcony?
4. Where does a small cabinet hung?
5. Is there a lot of furniture in the room?
6. What can you say about the walls of the room?
7. Where is the mirror?
8. Where do they keep their books?
9. Is there a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

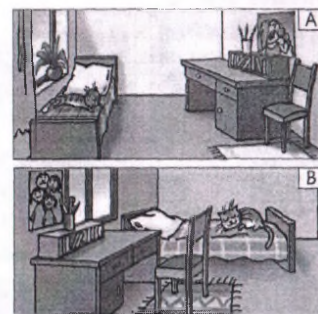


1. Where do you think you would see these houses?
2. Which house would you like to live in? Why?

**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 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.**

**Qod:** - Where do you live?

**Vali:** - I live in Chilanazar.

**Qod:** - 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	2. In this room you cook meals. There is a round	3. There is a toilet in the corner of the room. There is a	4. In this room there is a sofa, a television. There is

On the outside of the room there is a garden. There is a chest with clothes in it.	table and three chairs. There is a stove, a refrigerator. There is a teakettle on the counter.	sink, a mirror. There is a soap, a toothbrush, a soap dish.	an armchair, coffee table, and a floor lamp. There is a picture on the wall
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.	6. There is a wardrobe, a mirror, a coat-rack in this room. There are pictures on the wall.		

**Task 9. Write an essay about your house.**

Here are a few things you can use for writing:

- 1. What your home is like
- 2. Your favourite room or aspect of your home
- 3. What you'd like to change
- 4. Your ideal home
- 5. Someone else's home you've visited
- 6. The advantages/disadvantages of renting/buying
- 7. Environmentally friendly homes
- 8. Homes of the future

## 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 raincoat is necessary if we don't want to get wet through. Then you can hear the people say, "What bad weather! When is the 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's 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.**

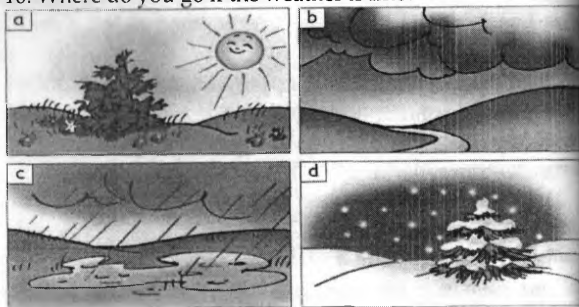
- air – воздух – havo
- at last – наконец – nihoyat
- to blow – дуть – esmoq
- to catch – ловить, поймать – ushlamoq
- to catch cold – простудиться – shamollamoq
- to change – изменять, менять(ся) – o'zgartirmoq
- climate – климат – iqlim
- cloud – облако – bulut
- to cover – покрывать – qoplamoq
- to 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 – ayoq
- a game – игра – o'yin
- outdoor game – игра на открытом воздухе – ochiq havoda o'yin
- grass – трава – mayza
- heat – жара, теплота – issiq, jazirama
- heavy – тяжёлый – og'ir
- heavy rain – сильный дождь – qattiq yomg'ir, jala
- salt – соль – erimoq
- snow – снежный – 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 – тёплый – 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 collect 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. Speaking practice.

Part 1:

1. What's the weather in your country?
2. Does the weather affect your mood?
3. Do you like rainy days?
4. What is your favourite season?



5. Do you like winters?

**Part 2:** Describe your favourite weather. You should say:

- What the weather is like
- Why do you like it
- Where you can experience such weather conditions.

**Part 3. Say:**

Does air pollution affect the weather?

Do you think that weather affects people's behaviour?

**Task 8.** Draw a picture of your favorite weather and write about it. Describe your favorite weather, why you like it, and what you like to do during this weather.

## 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, 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 the "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 fail in tests – провалить экзамены – imtihondan o'tmaslik

for lack of – из – за отсутствия, из – за недостатка – etishmovchilikdan

necessary – нужный, необходимый – kerakli  
 bulk – большая часть – katta qismi  
 to establish – установить – oʻrnatmoq  
 rich – богатый – boy  
 high – высокий – baland  
 so – called – так называемый – shunday nomlangan  
 to pay – платить – toʻlamoq  
 for instance – например – masalan  
 expensive – дорогой – qimmatbaho  
 poor – бедный – kambagʻal  
 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 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:



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

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

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

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.

**Work in groups. Read and answer the pupils' letters.**

22. 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.

B: How do you do Aziza? Where do you study?

A: I entered Bukhara Engineering Technological Institute. 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.

B: Is it interesting to study at the Institute?

A: Of course, it is. The Bukhara Engineering Technological Institute 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?

B: 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!

Task 8. Describe a uniform you wear (at your school or company).

Part 1. You should say:

- When you wear it?
- Who bought it for you?
- What does it look like?
- How you feel about it?

Part 2. Follow up Questions:

Why should students wear uniforms?

On what occasion should people wear uniforms?

Should companies ask employees about the design of their uniforms?

Can people tell someone's personality by his or her clothes?

What color would catch people's attention most?

Task 9. Write your own essay about advantages and disadvantages of wearing uniform.

## 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 board 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 18 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 quite 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, unutmoq  
 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'yxat  
 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'priq  
 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  
 a suitcase – чемодан – jomadon  
 a bunk – спальное место (в поезде или каюте парохода) –  
 yotadigan joy (poyezd yoki kemada)  
 a cabin – каюта – yo'lovchilar uchun kemadagi 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.

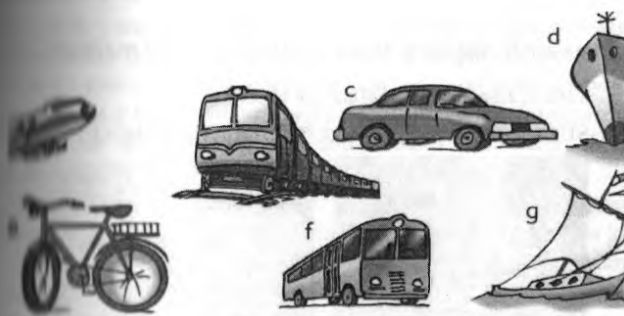
b) Read the texts again. Say what advice the travel writer gives for the situation in 4 a.

Task 5. Read and write.

How many kinds of transport can you find?

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. Speaking practice.

### Part 1.

1. Do you like to travel?
2. What kind of places have you visited in your life?
3. Which place would you really like to visit?
4. What's the best place you've ever visited?
5. How do you prefer to travel on long journeys?

### Part 2. Describe an interesting journey you have been on.

You should say:

- where you went
  - how you travelled there
  - who you went with
- and say how it affected your life at the time

### Part 3.

1. Which method of travel do you consider safest?
2. Has travel become safer in recent years?
3. What are the pros and cons of low-cost air travel?



## 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 – nafratlanmog
- obediently – послушно – quloq solib
- to wheel – катить – dumatmog, 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 – nonvoyxona  
 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?

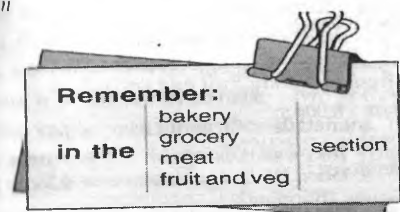
7. Did Mum suggest seeing a dress – maker?
8. What did the dress – maker say?
9. Was she awfully upset?
10. What were they doing on the way home from the market?

### 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

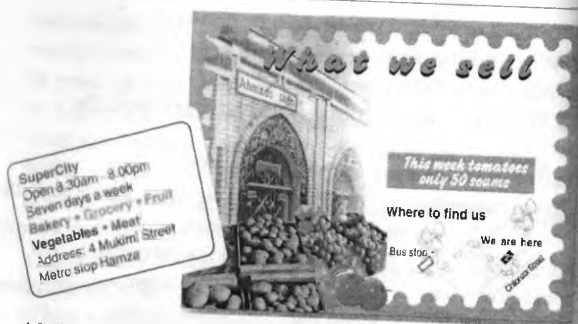


### Task 5. Copy and complete the dialogues.

- 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?

4 When is it open?

*We nav-e fresh and tasty fruit and vegetables*

Open 9.30am - 8.00pm

**Task 7. Speaking practice.**

**Part 1. Questions:**

1. Do you enjoy shopping?

2. What things do you like shopping for?

3. Do you prefer to shop alone or with other people?

**Part 2. Describe a shop you like going to say:**

- where the shop is
- what things it sells
- how often you go there
- and why you like shopping there

**Part 3. Case study.**

1. Some people think women shop more than men. Do you think this is true?

2. How is shopping different now compared to how it was in the past?

3. How do you think shopping will change in the future?

**Task 8. Write about the following topic:**

In the past, shopping was a routine domestic task. Many people nowadays regard it as a hobby. You should give reasons for your answer using your own ideas and experience.

### 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 went 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.**

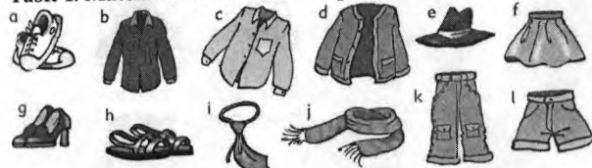
to choose – выбирать – tanlamoq  
 style – стиль – uslub  
 to think – думать – fikrlamoq, o'ylamoq  
 occasion – случай – hodisa  
 various – различный – turli xil  
 to make – делать, мастерить – qilmoq, yasamoq  
 a skirt – юбка – yubka  
 woolen – шерстяной – jundan tayyorlangan  
 knitted – вязанный – 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 – внимание – diqqat, e'tibor  
 combination – комбинация – birikma  
 colour – цвет – rang  
 blue – синий – ko'k  
 stockings – носки – paupoq  
 shoes – туфли – po'yafzal  
 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 – yoqa  
 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) 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.

**Task 8. Give your own**

**opinion.**

a) In the past, there were strict guidelines about how people should dress for work, but in recent times dress codes seem to have been relaxed.

Is this a positive or negative development?

b) Buying fashionable clothes is wasteful because people don't need new clothes all the time. Clothing should be bought and used more wisely.

Do you agree or disagree?

c) Fashion trends are difficult to follow these days and it's widely believed that they primarily exist just to sell clothes. Some people believe that we shouldn't follow them and that we should dress in what we like and feel comfortable in.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

d) Write about the following topic:

In the past, people wore their traditional clothes and followed their culture. These days, most people wear similar clothes and therefore look very similar to one another. Do you think this is a positive or a negative development?

**Lesson 10. English speaking countries.**

**Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

**English-Speaking Countries**

English is the language of the people of England. At the same time it is the language of the people of many other countries, called English-speaking countries. About three hundred million people speak English as their mother tongue and hundreds of millions more speak English as their second language..

Many centuries ago English was spoken in England only. Then English was brought to other lands in different parts of the world, lands which were British colonies. There were British colonies in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. The English language was first brought to the North American continent by English people in 1607.

Today the largest English-speaking country by land area is Canada, but by far the most English speakers in North America live in the United States. Many islands in the Caribbean, south of the United States, also speak English. On the other side of the world, Australia and New Zealand speak English as a native language. English is also spoken in India and South Africa, as well as in many other African countries.

**Great Britain**



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the U.K.) has been the official name of the British Kingdom since 1922. It includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands. Other names for the U.K. are Great Britain and the British Isles. A poetic name for Britain is Albion. It is an ancient name given to Britain by the Romans. The Romans

associated this term with albus, which means white, and identified it with the Dover chalk cliffs.

The flag of Britain is called the "Union Jack". It has the red cross of St. George of England, the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland and the red cross of St. Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background.

"God save the Queen/King" is the British national anthem. The words and tune probably date to the 16th century. The tune has also been used for patriotic songs in the USA and Germany.

The British currency is the pound sterling. One pound consists of 100 pence.

The British Isles lie off the northwest coast of the continent of Europe. They include Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Independent Irish Republic) and some 5000 smaller islands. The biggest island is Great Britain, which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the European continent by the English Channel. To the west the Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland.

The weather changes so frequently that it is a favorite topic of conversation in Britain. When people are planning to do anything they will often say "...if it's fine," or "...if it's nice weather."

There are a lot of jokes and stories about the British climate. British people say, "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." A good example of English humour is the following story. A Londoner, who was going to the west of England for a holiday, arrived by train at a town and found that it was Pouring rain. He called a porter carry his bags to a taxi. On the way out of the station, partly to make conversation and partly to get a local opinion about the weather prospects for the holiday, he asked the porter, "How long has it been raining like this?" "I don't know, sir. I have only been here for 15 years," was the reply.

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

Language – тил – язык

India – Ҳиндистон – Индия

Australia – Австралия – Австралия

Brought – олиб келинган – принесенный

Continent – минтақа – континент

Largest – энг катта – самый большой

Native – маҳаллий – местный

South – Жануб – юг

The United Kingdom – Буюк Британия – Великобритания

Official – расмий, лавозим – официальный

Empire – империя – империя

Under – тагида – под

Governor – губернатор – губернатор

Anthem – мадҳия – гимн

Currency – валюта – валюта

Climate – иқлим – климат

Coal – кўмир – уголь

Steel – пўлат – сталь

Lands – ерлар – земля

the influence – таъсир – влияние

holiday – байрам – праздник

**Task 3. What do you know about these countries?**

### English-speaking countries:

• Great Britain



• USA



• Canada



• Australia



• New Zealand



**Task 4. Complete the sentences according to the text "English-Speaking Countries".**

1. .... is the language of the people of England. 2. There were ..... in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. 3. Today the largest English-speaking country by land area is ....., but by far the most English speakers in ..... live in the United States. 4. English is also spoken in ..... and ....., as well as in many other African countries.

**Task 5. Give the synonyms to the following words and make up sentences.**

language, speak, different, the largest, include, home country, general, cold, say, holiday, well-developed, beautiful, necessary, favorable conditions.

**Task 6. Speaking practice.**

**Part 1.**

1. Do you like learning languages?
2. What languages do you speak?
3. Do you learn any foreign language?
4. Do you think learning languages is important?
5. How did you learn the languages that you know?
6. Can you learn more than one language at a time?
7. Do you want to become a foreign language teacher in the future? Why?
8. Do you think that English is difficult to learn?
9. Do you think foreigners should learn your country's language when they arrive there?

**Part 2. Describe the first time you used a foreign language to communicate.**

You should say :  
what the situation was  
where you were  
who you communicated with  
and explain why you used a foreign language to communicate on this occasion.

**Or**

Talk about an instance when you spoke with someone in a foreign language for the first time.

You should say :

when it was  
with whom you spoke  
what language you used  
and say how you felt about it.

**Task 7. Write your own essay.**

*a) Studying the English language in an English-speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn a language.*

**To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

*b) Millions of people every year move to English-speaking countries such as Australia, Britain or America, in order to study at school, college or university.*

**Why do so many people want to study in English? Why is English such an important international language?**

**Lesson 11. Great People of Uzbekistan**

**Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

**Great people of Uzbekistan.**

There are many famous people in Uzbekistan. They are famous scientists, writers, poets. It is the place where such famous people as Ibn Sino, Naqshbandi, al-Bukhari, A. Navoi and many others lived and created many centuries ago.

**Khoja Ahmad Yassawiy.**

Ahmad Yassawiy is the first great representative of Turkish mystical literature and the founder of the oldest Turkic order of Yassawiyya in Turkistan, which then influenced the Naqshbandiyya and Bek-tashiyya among





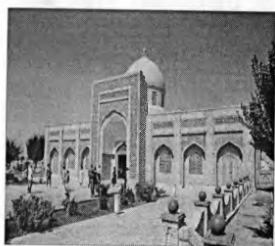
the Turks.

Ahmad Yassawi's Hikmat (Divan-i Hikmat or Book of Wisdom) is the first known work of mystical wisdom written in the Turkic language of the area of Yassi, near the present town of Turkistan in Kazakhstan. In his poems, he was the first to warn the Turkistanis away from sin. For centuries, different versions of Yassawi's "Divan-i Hikmat" were written out and amended or revised by many hands. It was often recopied and finally lithographed and reprinted in numerous places inside and outside Central Asia. As late as the twentieth century, it remained accessible to believers in oral and written form. His shrine in Yassi is one of the most respected places of Turkistan. In the 1390s Timur had this shrine built in honour of Yassawi, who is popularly known as the Turkistani saint and addressed as "hazrat". Restoration of his shrine has recently been undertaken.

According to a legend famous among the people of Turkistan, out of respect for the Prophet Muhammad's death at the age of 63, Yassawi, at the same age, built a cave under the earth where he spent the rest of his life.

Ahmad Yassawi is still very popular among Central Asians as being the spiritual father of the Turkistan nation. At the Second Congress of Turk Republics Ministers of Culture held in Baku, the year 1993 was declared "Ahmad Yassawi Year," in honour of the 900th anniversary of his birth.

#### **Bahouddin Naqshband.**



known religious people of the time, like Muhammad Amir Jaid

Bahouddin Muhammad was born in 1318 in the village Qasri Hinduvon near Bukhara. Bahouddin means the ray, shine and clarity of religion. Naqshband was his family's nickname. Muhammad was a craftsman by profession, as was his father. His father was a weaver and craftsman. He was taught by well

Kulol, from whom he got secular education, and Mavlono Orif Pekklroni, Qusam Shaikh and Halil Ota.

Bahouddin Muhammad Naqshband devoted his life to the study of the Sufi branch of Islam and its development. He wrote many works but they were not kept.

Naqshband developed the ideas of Abdulholiq Gijduvoni and Ahmad Yassawi, but he had his own ideas. His ideas were named "Naqshbandiya." Many scholars of the time from other countries were interested in Naqshbandiya and studied it. He refused any kind of riches. He preferred to be poor and to live a simple life. One of his famous ideas was "to be with God in the heart and to keep work in the hands."

During his life he twice made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He died in 1389 at the age of 73 and was buried in the village where he was born.

#### **Fitrat.**

He was educated at Istanbul Madrasah and University. As he knew Arabic, Farsi and Turkish, he could read the famous books of Asia. Because his father was a man of trade, they stayed in Kashkar until 1918. Fitrat went to Turkey in 1909 and studied at the university until 1913. His first literary works were published there.



The professors of the university were astonished by his capacity and poetic talent. He was given the pen-name Fitrat, which means "wise". Later he worked as an editor at an editorial office.

He wrote a lot of poems, novels and plays. He wrote the textbooks "Uzbek Literature" and "Uzbek Language". He wanted his people to be educated. He called on his people to become educated. In 1937 Fitrat was accused of being an enemy of the people and was arrested. After this date the fate of the writer is unknown.

The destiny of his works was equally tragic.

Like the writer, the work was subjected to the same accusations and was used as a propaganda tool. In addition, the alphabet change contributed to the tragic destiny of his work. Books and source materials written in Arabic script became completely foreign and unknown to the generations born after 1920. But some materials were kept by intellectuals. In 1991 on September 25 he was posthumously given an Alisher Navoi Republic State Award for his great contribution to Uzbek literature.

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

famous people – машхур (таниқли) кишилар – знаменитые люди

famous scientists – машхур (таниқли) олимлар – знаменитые ученые

place – жой – место

create – ижод қилмоқ – творить

many centuries ago – кўп асрлар илгари – много век тому назад

most of all – энг кўп – больше всего

statesman – давлат арбоби – государственный деятель

founder – асосчи – основатель

Uzbek literature – ўзбек адабиёти – узбекская литература

popular – таниқли – популярный

born – туғилган – рожденный

poets – шоирлар – поэты

poem – шеър, тўртлик – стихотворение

skilled – маҳоратли – опытный

Khamisa – Хамса – Хамса

Verses – шеърлар – стихи

Collections – коллекциялар – коллекции

stage-name – тахаллус – псевдоним

**Task 3. Read the following words and words combinations and make up sentences with them.**

a great poet, famous people, famous scientists, version, Uzbek literature, town, work, built, craftsman, profession, poems, novel, foreign.

**Task 4. Complete the sentences according to the text "Great people of Uzbekistan".**

1. .... is the first great representative of Turkish mystical literature. 2. For centuries, different versions of Yassawi's "....." were written out and amended or revised by many hands. 3. .... was born in 1318 in the village Qasri Hinduvon near Bukhara. 4. One of his famous ideas was ".....". 5. .... went to Turkey in 1909 and studied at the university until 1913. 6. He wrote the textbooks "Uzbek Literature" and .....

**Task 5. Translate the following passage.**

**Amir Temur**

In the middle of the 14th century, a fight for independence against the Mongol empire which had begun in Horoson reached Movorounnahr. The main reason for the fate of the Mongol Empire was the Central Asian people's fight for their freedom.



In this fight the great leader and military strategist Amir Temur made his contribution. He spent his whole life fighting against oppression, ending the battles between the Khans and Beks and establishing a strong centralized state. His name was known not only in Turon but all over the world. He became a famous statesman and great military leader of the Uzbek people.

Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336, in the village of Hojailgor near Shahrisabz. His father was an authoritative rich man whose name was Amir Taragay. His mother Teguna was a noble woman. So he was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome.

As his father was a rich man, he had many servants. When he was 12 years old he began to rule over them. He knew how to protect the property and how to oversee it. In his early years he was interested in state affairs and military activities. He spent much time in military training and getting a secular education.

When he was a young man, he took part in wars between various land owners. He was a courageous horseman and he knew military affairs very well during one of the battles his leg and hand were injured. His hand soon fully recovered but his leg remained lame.

In Europe he was called Tamer lane. His knowledge of geography, medicine, history and astronomy always astonished scholars.

#### **Task 6. Speaking practice.**

##### **Part 1. Follow – up questions.**

1. Who is your favourite celebrity in your country?
2. Do you like any foreign celebrities?
3. Would you like to be a celebrity? Why?
4. Do you think we should protect famous people's privacy?
5. How do celebrities influence their fans in your country?

##### **Part 2. Describe a famous person you know who is from your country.**

You should say:

who the person is

why he/she is famous

what makes you mention specifically him/her

and describe what positive changes this person has brought to your country.

##### **Task 7. Write your own essay.**

Your city has decided to build a statue or monument to honour a famous person in your country. Who would you choose? Use reasons and specific examples to support your choice.

## **Lesson 12. Microsoft company**

### **Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

#### **Microsoft Company**

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$ 25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.



Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 per cent of the worlds IBM and IBM – clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

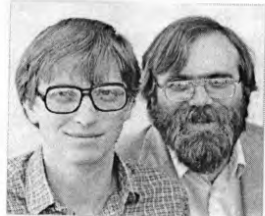
Firstly, Microsoft released Windows'95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows'98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing ), Access (data bases) and Outlook Express (e-mail). There were releases in 1997,2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia



and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry.



The company has hundreds of products and thousands employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry

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

to found – основать – asos solmoq

to involve – касаться, затрагивать – tegib ketmoq, to'xtalib o'tmoq

software – программное обеспечение, программы – dasturli ta'minot, dasturlar

wealth – стоимость – qiymat

pc market – рынок ПК персональных компьютеров – maxsus kompyuterlar shk bozori

ms-dos operating system – операционная система мс-дос – ms-dos operativ tizimi

to carry out – выполнять – bajarmoq

extend – расширяться, увеличиваться – kengaytirmoq

to release – выпускать – ishlab chiqarmoq

graphics interface – графический интерфейс – grafik interfeys

application – приложение – ilova

spreadsheets – программа табличных вычислений – grafik hisoblash dasturi

word processing – текстовый редактор – matn muharriri

networking – организация/ создание сетей; объединение в сеть; подключение к сети – tashkilot/tarmoqlar yaratilishi; tarmoqqa birlashish; tarmoqqa ulanish

multimedia – мультимедиа (использующий различные средства информации) – multemediya (turli xil axborot vositalaridan foydalanuvchi)

virtually – виртуально – virtual

entire – целый, весь – butun

employee – служащий – xizmatchi

shareholder – акционер, пайщик, владелец / держатель

акции – aksioner, aksiyalar egasi/saqlovchi

doubt – сомнение – shubha

**Task 2. Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. Who founded the Company?

2. When was Microsoft founded?

3. What does the company produce?

4. What was the first Microsoft operating system that dominated the PC market?

5. How many Windows operating systems did Microsoft release?

6. Is it a rich company?

7. Does the Company dominate PC market?

**Task 3. Put questions to the underlined words.**

1. Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

2. Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications.

3. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years.

4. Firstly, Microsoft released Windows'95 in 1995.

5. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires.

6. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books.

7. The company has hundreds of products and thousands employees, making it one of the largest companies.

8. Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most important and popular operating system in the World.

**Task 4. Use the proper form of adjectives according to the text.**

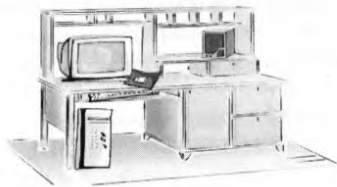
1. Microsoft is no doubt the .... growing company in the PC software industry. (fast)

2. The company has hundreds of products and thousands employees, making it one of the ..... companies. (large)

3. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the ..... and ..... operating system in the World. (important, popular)

4. Microsoft is .... known American company involved in software production. (good)

**Task 5. Find these items on this computer**



desk:-computer(s), cupboard(s), disc drive(s), drawer(s), filing cabinet(s), keyboard(s), monitor(s), mouse(s), mousemat(s), pigeonhole(s), speaker(s), screen(s)

**Task 6. Read and retell. Computer of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**



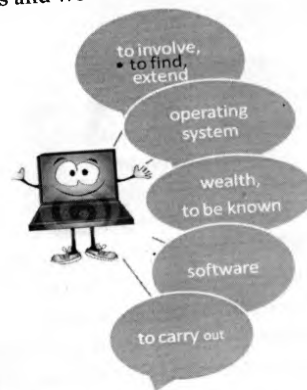
The computer has been another life – transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage was born in 1791 in London. He invented the first calculating machine which is named nowadays a computer.

Charles Babbage worked out the project of universal digital calculating machine of modern Electronic Calculating Machine (ECM) in 1833. He also designed a

form of computer in the mid -1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put in practice.

Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, compute games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

**Task 7. Make up sentences of your own using the following words and word – combinations.**



**Task 8. Speaking practice.**

Describe a successful company you know.

You should say:

what it is about

where it is located

what it does

**Task 8. Write your own essay.**

*Companies should encourage employees who work in a high position to leave at the age of 55 in order to give opportunities to the new generation.*

**To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?**

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

## Lesson 13. Internet and modern life

### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

#### Internet and modern life.

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and help us to communicate with each other.



The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because when and where of this, any two computers on the will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for the millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundred of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the Internet – clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated servers, telnet, FTR servers, etc. In many countries, Internet could provide businessman with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is the first step and is not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the Internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Notwithstanding, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words – an anarchist's dream.



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

- to embrace – охватывать, окружать – qamrab olmoq  
 user – пользователь – foydalanuvchi  
 to design – придумывать, разрабатывать – ishlab chiqmoq  
 to survive – выжить – tirik qolmoq  
 nuclear war – ядерная война – yadro urushi  
 to pollute – загрязнять – iflos qilmoq  
 dangerous – опасный – xavfli  
 path – путь, маршрут – yoʻl, yoʻnalish  
 available – доступный, наличный – kirish mumkin boʻlgan, mavjud boʻlgan  
 the net – интернет, сеть – internet, tarmoq  
 packet switching – пакетное переключение – paketli qayta yoqish  
 invention – изобретение – kashfiyot  
 accurate – точный – aniq  
 to count – считать, сосчитать – hisoblamq  
 approximately – приблизительно, примерно – taxminan  
 to receive – получать – qabul qilib olmoq  
 message – послание – xat  
 reliable – надежный – ishonchli  
 alternative – альтернативный – alternativ  
 provider – провайдер, поставщик – taʼminotchi  
 security – безопасность – xavfsizlik  
 router – маршрутизатор – yoʻnaltiruvchi  
 to intercept – перехватить (сигнал и т.д.) – olmoq (signal va h.k.)  
 to encode – кодировать, шифровать – kodlashtirmoq  
 notwithstanding – тем не менее, однако, все же – garchi, biroq  
 to crack – взломать – sindirmoq

to circulate – двигаться в пределах чего – то – ... da harakat qilmoq

tremendous – огромный, потрясающий – ulkan

**Task 3. Answer the following questions according to the text.**

1. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
2. Why was the Internet designed?
3. What is modem?
4. Where are most of the Internet host computers?
5. What is the accurate number of Internet users?
6. What is the most popular Internet service today?
7. What are other popular services available on the Internet?
8. What is the most important problem of the Internet?
9. Why there is no effective control in the Internet today?

**Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Biz kelganimizda, ular hali oʻz ishlarini tamom qilmagan edilar. 2. Kecha siz institutda kimni uchratdingiz? 3. Mening akam bu yerga kela olmaydi. U juda band. 4. Uning lektsiyasini zoʻr qiziqish bilan tinglashdi. 5. Bu ish ham qiziqarli, ham foydalidir. 6. Bu soʻzlarga kelsak, siz ularni yodlab olishingiz kerak. 7. Axborot nima? 8. Talabalar konferentsiyasida mening doʻstim maʼruzasi bilan chiqdi. 9. Bizning eʼtiborimiz aynan shu muammoga qaratilgan. 10. Sizning shaxsiy komputeringiz bormi?

1. Когда мы пришли они еще не закончили свою работу. 2. Кого вы вчера встретили в институте? 3. Мой брат не может прийти сюда. Он очень занят. 4. Его лекция была прослушана с большим интересом. 5. Эта работа и интересная, и полезная. 6. Что касается этих слов, вы должны выучить их наизусть. 7. Что такое информация? 8. Мой друг выступил со своим докладом на студенческой конференции. 9. Наше внимание обращено именно на эту проблему. 10. У вас есть персональный компьютер?

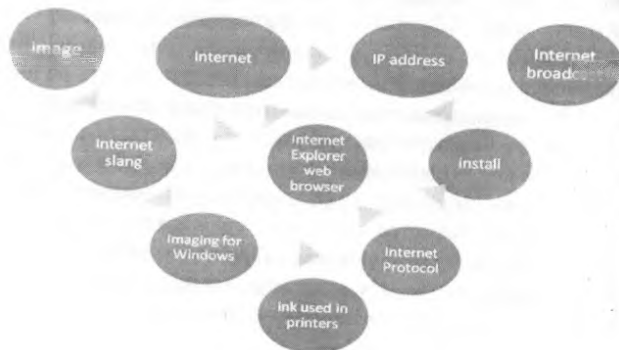
**Task 5. Make up sentences of your own using the words and expressions from the text.**

ordinary life, global computer network, military experiment, e-mail, unreliable telecommunications, destination, constantly, drastically increasing, local service providers, anarchist's dream.

**Task 6. Put questions to the following sentences.**

1. Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America.
2. Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail.
3. Another big and serious problem of the net is control.
4. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and help us to communicate with each other.
5. The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969.
6. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing.
7. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers.

**Task 7. Translate into your native language.**



**Task 8. Fill in prepositions where it is necessary according to the text.**

1. ... many countries, Internet could provide businessman with a reliable, alternative ... the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system ... communications.
2. Because .... this, it is possible to get ... any ... the computers ... the route, intercept and even change the data being sent ... the Internet.
3. Most ... the Internet host computers are ... the United States ... America.
4. Yes, there is no effective control ... the Internet, because a huge amount ... information circulating .... the net.
5. The history ... Internet began ... the United States ... 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive ... a nuclear war, when everything might be polluted .... radiation and it would be dangerous to get out ... any living being to get some information ... anywhere.
6. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination ... special computers called routers.
7. When they send e-mail messages they only have to pay ... phone calls ... their local service providers, not ... international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal .... money.

**Task 9. Speaking practice.**

**Part 1.**

1. Do you use any gadgets on a daily basis?
2. How much time do you spend using a computer at work or at home?
3. Have you ever bought anything online?
4. Has the Internet made your job/studies easier?
5. Do you like working online or in the office?

**Part 2. Talk about some technology that you have started using fairly recently. You should say:**  
What it is and what it does

How it makes life better or easier  
How it is different to other similar technology  
And say whether you think you will still be using it in ten years' time or not, and why

**Task 10. Present a written argument to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic:**

a)

*Some people say that computers have made life easier and more convenient. Other people say that computers have made life more complex and stressful.*

What is your opinion? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

b)

*The internet allows us to stay connected with each other no matter where we are. On the other hand, it also isolates us and encourages people not to socialise.*

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

#### **Lesson 14. A few facts from the history of science and experimental research.**

**Task 1. Read and translate the text.**

**A few facts from the history of science and experimental research.**

The word "science" seems to possess miraculous power. "if you are told "science", than agree without any objections", this is the statement of a well-known French physicist L. Brillouin describing the role of science in the life of society today, the faith in the ability of science to provide an answer to any question and to solve the most complicated problem. Constant production of

new extension of our knowledge of nature, and rejection of established ideas are part of the normal development of science.

I. Newton (1642-1727), the great English scientist, performed many experiments in his early years. According to Newton himself, his first physical experiment was carried out in 1658 when he was sixteen years old. Newton performed many experiments with light and found that white light was made up of rays of different colours and that each particular kind of coloured ray was differently bent when it fell on glass surface at the angle. By the time he was 25, Newton had formed all his main thoughts on gravitation and the main ideas of his "Optics".

B. Franklin (1706-1790) is acknowledged to be the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity. At the time when theories to explain electricity were neither complete nor well founded he began to experiment, and proved the lightning rod-means of protection against the disastrous effects of lightning.

T. Edison (1847-1931), well known throughout the world, began to experiment when he was ten or eleven years of age, his inclination being towards chemistry. As he had no laboratory he used for his chemical experiments the ordinary cellar of the house. Many years had passed before he could dispose of laboratories and workshop of his own, that were to become huge research centres employing hundreds of people and maintain contacts with world-known scientists and inventors.

N. Bohr (1885-1962), the great Danish physicist, went to work at Rutherford's laboratory in Manchester in 1912. Working at this laboratory he created his model of the atom. His model gave the impetus to the development of quantum mechanics.

In the second electrical engineering P. Yablochkov and A. Lodygin carried out a series of experiments. Yablochkov realized the advantages of the alternating current and since that practical application of alternating current transformers has begun. Lodygin's experiments resulted in the invention of tungsten filament lamps that gave rise to a real advance in the field of electric lighting.

The outstanding scientist Academician N. Semyonov, one of the founders of chemical physics, discovered exceptionally important events within chemical reactions. To explain them he introduced the theory of chain reactions which has to a large extent determined the development of chemical kinetics. Modern industry uses the chain reaction concept to obtain most important chemical products.

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

to possess – қулга киритмоқ – получить  
 miraculous – афсонавий, ажойиб – легендарный  
 power – куч – сила  
 faith – ишонч – вера  
 to solve – ечмоқ, хал қилмоқ – решать  
 complicated – чигал – сложный  
 constant – доимий – постоянный  
 extension – қузилиш, кенгайиш – расширение  
 rejection – қолдириш, пайсалга солиш – отказ  
 kind – хил, тур – тип  
 surface – юза – поверхность  
 angle – бурчак, қармоқ – угол  
 acknowledge – тан олмоқ – сознавать  
 disastrous – офатли, бахтсиз – катастрофический  
 inclination – букилиш – склонность  
 cellar – ўра – подвал, погреб  
 dispose – жойлашмоқ – располагаться  
 impetus – импульс – толчок, импульс  
 filament – қатим – нить  
 extent – ўлчаш – мерить, степень  
 chain – занжир – цепь  
 concept – маъно, тушуниш – понятие

**Task 3. Translate the international words without a dictionary.**

electric, element, lamp, role, problem, production, idea, normal, experiments, physical, theory, atmospheric, electricity,

phenomenon, effect, chemistry, laboratory, centre, contact, model, important.

**Task 4. Complete the sentences according to the text "A few facts from the history of science and experimental research".**

1. "If you are told "science", then agree without any objections", is the statement of a well-known ..... 2. Constant production of new ideas is part of ..... 3. I. Newton performed experiments with ..... 4. Academic N. Semyonov is the founder of .....

**Task 5. Answer the following questions according to the text "A few facts from the history of science and experimental research".**

1. When did Newton carry his first physical experiment? 2. What did he perform? 3. In what age had he formed all his main thoughts on gravitation? 4. Who was the founder of the theory of atmospheric electricity? 5. What did Franklin begin to experiment? 6. What did he event? 7. Who was T. Edison? 8. Where did he work of his chemical experiments? 9. Where did W. Bohr? 10. What did he create? 11. Who were the pioneers in Russian electrical engineering? 12. What did they experiment? 13. What did academician Semyonov discover? 14. What did he introduce?

**Task 6. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text.**

1. Constant ..... of new ideas are part of the normal development of science. 2. Newton the great ..... scientist, performed many ..... in his early years. 3. Newton has formed all his ..... on gravitation and the main ideas of his "Optics". 4. Franklin began ..... and proved the ..... to be an electrical phenomenon. 5. He finally invented ..... 6. N. Bohr worked at ..... laboratory. 7. His model gave the ..... to the development of ..... mechanics. 8. Lodygin's experiments resulted in the invention of ..... lamps. 9.



Academic Semyonov discovered exceptionally ..... events.

10. He introduced ..... of chain .....

### Task 7. Speaking practice.

#### Part 1. Describe an Area of Science that Interests You

You should include:

What is it/Introduction?

When did you develop it?

What experiments have you performed?

Conclusion

#### Part 2. Describe a Prize you Received.

You should include:

What is it? And for what

When was it?

What were your emotions like?

Conclusion

#### Part 3. Discuss.

It has been more than 30 years since man first landed on the moon.

Some people think that space research is a waste of money.

#### Task 8. Write a short essay.

a)

*What discovery in the last 100 years has been most beneficial for people in your country?*

Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

b)

*The 21st century has begun. What changes do you think this new century will bring?*

Use examples and details in your answer.

c)

*Some people say history is one the most important school subjects. Other people think that, in today's world, subjects like science and technology are more important than history.*

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

## Lesson 15. Preservation of environment.

### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

#### Preservation of the Environment

The 20th century is a century of great achievements in all fields. But at present there are many problems that must be solved. One of them is protection of the environment. Many countries all over the world face this problem.

The Uzbek Republic is rich in various natural resources, but they are not always used in the proper ways. We must protect our environment from destruction. That is why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas. We must preserve our forests and our rare animal. Being a developed industrial state, Uzbekistan has a lot of plants and factories in various cities. Their production is very important, but their smoke is harmful to people's health and pollutes the air. Now the suggestion is to build industrial enterprises outside cities, in their suburbs. This will help to keep the air of the cities clear and fresh, but may begin polluting the cleaner areas of Uzbekistan.

The protection of the environment is an international problem too. Scientists and people all over the world must preserve the earth for future generations.

People need the environment more than they often know. They need trees and plants to provide the oxygen that humans need to breathe. They need clean water to drink and to grow the food they eat. They need clean land without chemicals and trash so that their food will be safe to eat. Whatever we put into our



environment, into the air, into the water or into the ground, changes how safe that air, water or ground will be for humans to use later. The land, the water and the air belong to everyone, so it is important that everyone treat the environment well, because even one bad person can affect the health of everyone everywhere. , We must preserve Earth for future generations.

We must remember that the power of man to conquer nature is unlimited indeed. We must preserve our environment because it is nature that provides us with everything we need for our existence.

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

achievement – муваффақият – достижение  
 problems – муаммолар – проблемы  
 solve – ечмоқ – решать  
 various – ҳар хил – разный  
 protect – химоя қилмоқ – защищать  
 pollution – заҳарланиш – загрязнение  
 important – муҳим – важный  
 harmful – зарарли – опасный  
 outside – ташқари – за пределами  
 remember – эсламоқ – вспоминать  
 nature – табиат – природа  
 need – муҳтож бўлмоқ – нуждаться  
 existence – мавжудлик – существовать  
 generation – авлод – поколение  
 affect – натижа – результат  
 chemical – кимёвий – химический  
 trash – сифатсиз – не качественный  
 food – овқат, озуқа – еда  
 water – сув – вода  
 oxygen – кислород – кислород  
 provide – таъминламоқ – обеспечить  
 lakes – қўллар – озёра  
 rivers – дарёлар – реки

seas – денгизлар – моря  
 plants – заводлар – заводы  
 factories – фабрикалар – фабрики  
 industrial – саноатлашган – промышленный  
 build – қурмоқ – строить

**Task 3. Read the following words and words combinations and make up sentences with them.**

20th century, achievement, many problems, protection of the environment, natural resources, the proper ways, environment, rivers, lakes, seas, developed industrial state, important, international problem, water, ground.

**Task 4. Translate the passage.**

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat, or light. Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants. Pollution is often classed as point source or nonpoint source pollution. In 2015, pollution killed 9 million people worldwide.

Major forms of pollution include air pollution, light pollution, litter, noise pollution, plastic pollution, soil contamination, radioactive contamination, thermal pollution, visual pollution, and water pollution.

**Task 5. Give the synonyms to the following words and make up sentences.**

Animal, always, many, world, problem, keep, plants, industrial, ground, air, provide.

**Task 6. Speaking practice.**

**Part 1. Questions**

Do you think pollution is a big problem nowadays?  
What do you do to prevent our environment from pollution?  
Have you ever participated in any environmental events?  
Are there any environmental problems in your country?  
Do you take an interest in nature?  
Do you or your family take steps to help the environment?

Do you recycle? What kinds of things do you recycle?  
Apart from recycling, what can each of us do to help protect the environment?

Do you ever litter?

Is there a big litter problem in your area?

Is pollution a big problem where you live?

Are you concerned about protecting the environment?

Is it really possible for one person to make a difference in terms of helping protect the environment?

Why should we try to protect the environment – why is it important?

Is pollution a problem in your area?

What do you do to help protect your local environment?

What kinds of things do you recycle?

How often do you recycle?

Do you ever throw rubbish on the ground?

**Part 2. Describe an environmental problem which is present in the city where you live.**

You should say:

- what has caused this problem

- what effect it has on the city

- what solutions have been provided to it  
and suggest some more measures to solve it

**Task 7. Write your own essay.**

a)

*Some people say that protecting the environment is the government's responsibility. Others believe that every individual should be responsible for it. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

b)

*The best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the cost of fuel.*

Do you agree or disagree?

### 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 my 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

**2. 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?

**3. 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 class 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'yxat / 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) Past 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

№	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

№	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

№	Misol	Izoh
1	We are pupils.	Otlar ko'plikda bo'lsa,
2	I like tea.	Sanalmaydigan otlar umumiy ma'noda kelsa,
3	Mary is my best friend.	Atoqli otlarda (qoida bo'yicha),
4	Good morning, sweet child!	Murojaat ma'nosida kelgan otlar
5	Summer is my favourite season.	Yil fasllarida
6	When do you come from school?	Jamoat idoralarida (maktab, kasalxona)
7	Mr. West. Dr. Brown.	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	we	sen	you	he she it	they ular
	Obyekt kelishik	me meni, menga	us bizni, bizga	senga seni, yours	you sizni, sizga	him her it	them ularni, ularga
Egalik	fove shakli (ot bilan)	my mening	our bizning	sening	your sizning	his hers	their ularning
	To'be bo'l- magan shakli (outsiz)	mine meniki	ours bizniki	seniki	yours sizniki	his hers its	theirs ularniki
O'zlik		myself o'zim	ourselves o'zimiz	yourself o'zing	yourselves o'zingiz	himself herself itself (u) o'zi	them- selves (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
<b>Ismlar, familiyalar, hayvonlarning laqablari</b>  John, Brown	<b>Alohida buyumlar</b> books 
<b>Geografik nomlar</b> Paris 	<b>Jamlovchi</b> team 
<b>Astronomik nomlar</b>  The Earth	<b>Har xil moddalar</b> water 
<b>Ko'cha, maydonlarning nomlari</b> The Registan Square 	<b>Mavhum tushunchalar</b> time 
<b>Kemalar, mehmonxonalarning nomlari</b>  The Titanic	
<b>Ro'znomalar va jurnal-larning nomlari</b> The Times 	
<b>Oylar va hafta kun-larining nomlari</b>  September	
<b>Millatlarning nomlari</b> English 	

## THE NOUN

OT

Birlik son		Ko'plik son	
stul	 chair	chairs	 stullar
erkak	 man	men	 erkaklar
ayol	 woman	women	 ayollar
oyoq	 foot	feet	 oyoqlar
tish	 tooth	teeth	 tishlar
g'oz	 goose	geese	 g'ozlar
sichqon	 mouse	mice	 sichqonlar
bola	 child	children	 bolalar
ho'kiz	 ox	oxen	 ho'kizlar

Qoidadan istesnolar

## THE NOUN

Qaratqich kelishigi






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

Otlarning qo'llanilishi

N	Gap	Otning grammatik vazifasi
1	The table is new.	Ega
2	Jane is a student.	Tarkibli ot kesimning ot qismi
3	I'm throwing a ball.	To'ldiruvchi
4	It is a silk dress.	Aniqlovchi
5	The wish of all people 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 	wooden 
black 	rural 
large 	mathematical $\sqrt[3]{dx^2}$

### Asliy sifatlarning qiyoslash darajasi

Bir bo'g'inli	Oddiy	Qiyosiy	Orttirma
	green	greener <sup>^</sup>	(the) greenest <sup>^</sup>
	hard	harder <sup>^</sup>	(the) hardest <sup>^</sup>
Ikki bo'g'inli 2 bo'g'inida y.-ow.-er, ee larda tugay- digan	polite	politer <sup>^</sup>	(the) politest <sup>^</sup>
	easy clever	easier <sup>^</sup> cleverer <sup>^</sup>	(the) easiest <sup>^</sup> (the) cleverest <sup>^</sup>
Ikki va undan ortiq bo'g'inli	beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most beautiful
	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting

## THE ADJECTIVE

### Sifat darajalari

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

### Sifatlarning ishlatilishi

№	Gap	Sifatning grammatik shakli vazifasi
1	London is a beautiful city. London chiroyli shahar	Aniqlovchi
2	London is beautiful. 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

Umumiy so'roq I ← OR → Umumiy so'roq II = ?

*Is it a girl OR (Is it) a boy ?*

??? Tasdiq so'roq gap

Darak gap + Umumiy xildagi qisqa savol = ?

*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

So'roq so'z + Kesim = ?

Who

is speaking?

②

So'roq egaga emas

So'roq so'z + Yordamchi fe'l + Ega + Mustaqil (ma'noli) fe'l = ?

Where

do

you

live?

So'roq so'z + Modal fe'l + Ega + Mustaqil (ma'noli) fe'l = ?

What

can

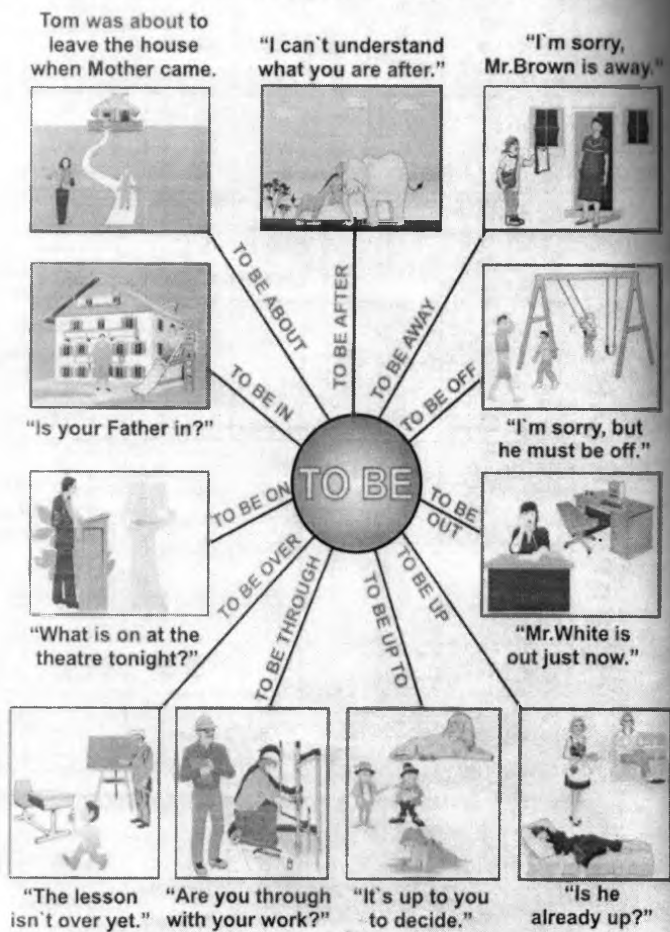
I

do?

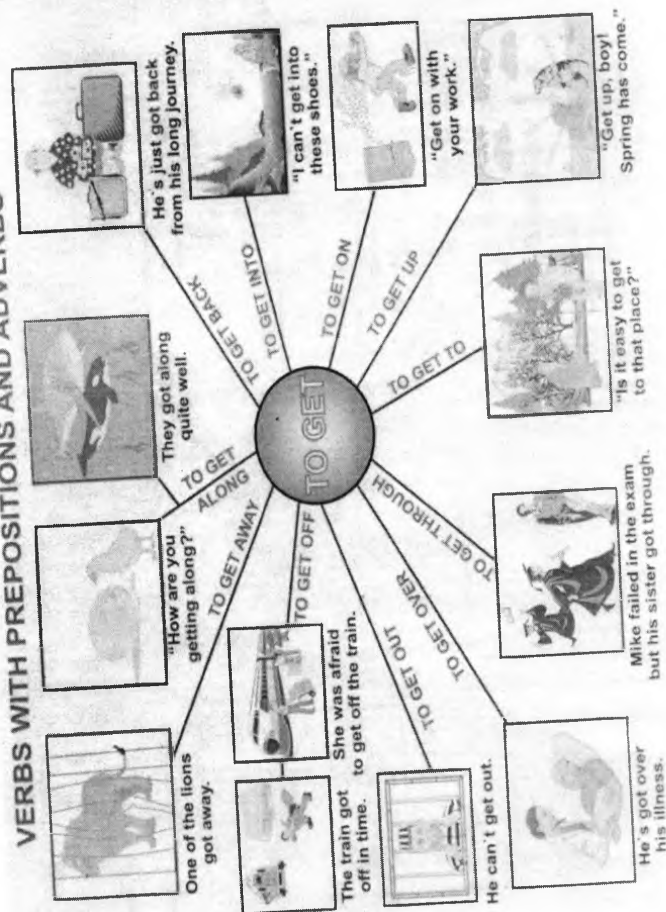
## PREDLOGLAR

	ON	USTIDA		ACROSS	ORQALI	AT 6 o'clock	Soat 6 da	AFTER	SOPONG
	IN	ICHIDA		THROUGH	ORASIDA	ON Friday	Juma kunida	BY	BILAN, YONIDA
	AT NEAR BY	YONIDA		INTO	ICHIGA	IN 3 days, summer	3 kundan keyin, yozda	BECAUSE OF	TUFAYLI
	UNDER	OSTIDA		OUT OF	...DAN	DURING the holidays	bayram davomida	FROM	DAN
	BEHIND	ORQASIDA		FROM	...DAN	FOR 2 weeks	2 hafta davomida	WITH	BILAN
	ABOVE OVER	USTIDA		UP	TEPAGA	BEFORE the weekend	Dam olish kunidan oldin	WITHOUT	...SIZ
	IN FRONT OF	OLDIDA		DOWN	PASTGA	FROM 5 to 6	5 dan 6 gacha	FOR the teacher	O'QITUVCHI UCHUN
	BETWEEN	O'RTASIDA		ALONG	BO'YLAR	SINCE 4 o'clock	soat 4 dan beri	BUT EXCEPT	DAN TASHQARI
	AMONG	ORASIDA		AROUND	ATROFIDA	TILL UNTIL midnight	gacha... yarim tun gacha	ABOUT	YAQINIDA, HAQIDA

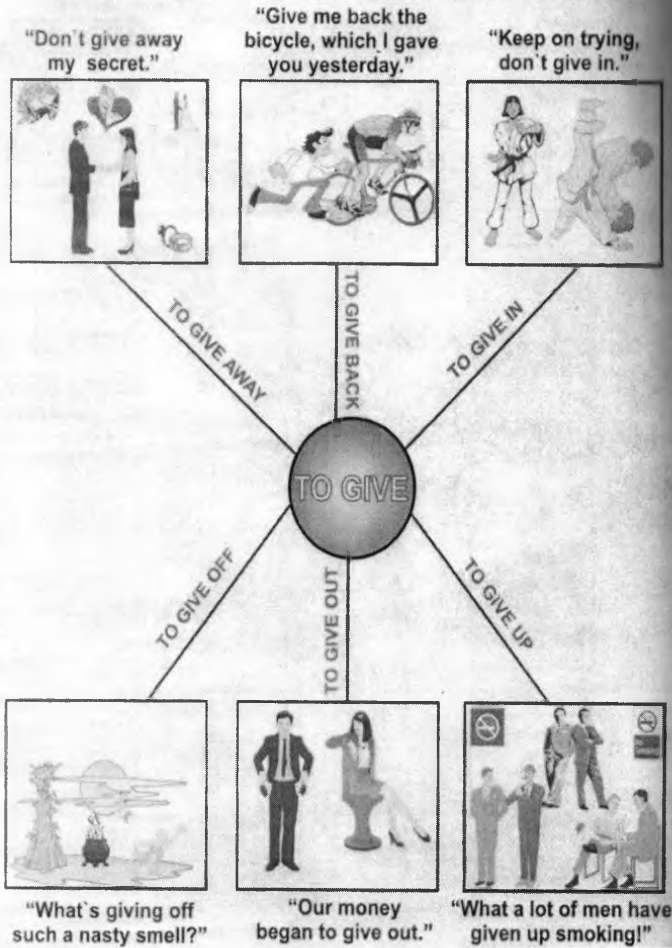
## VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



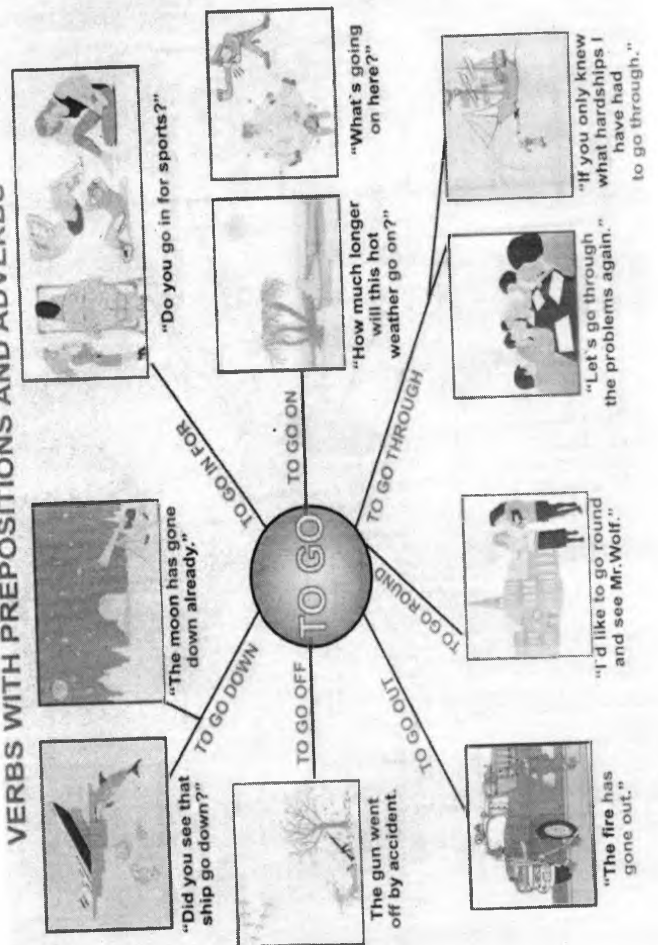
## VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



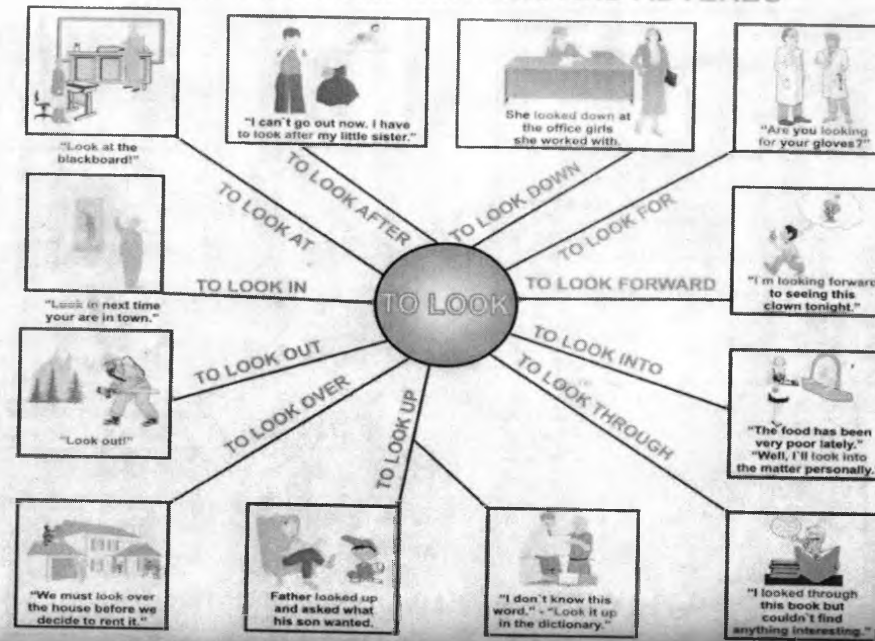
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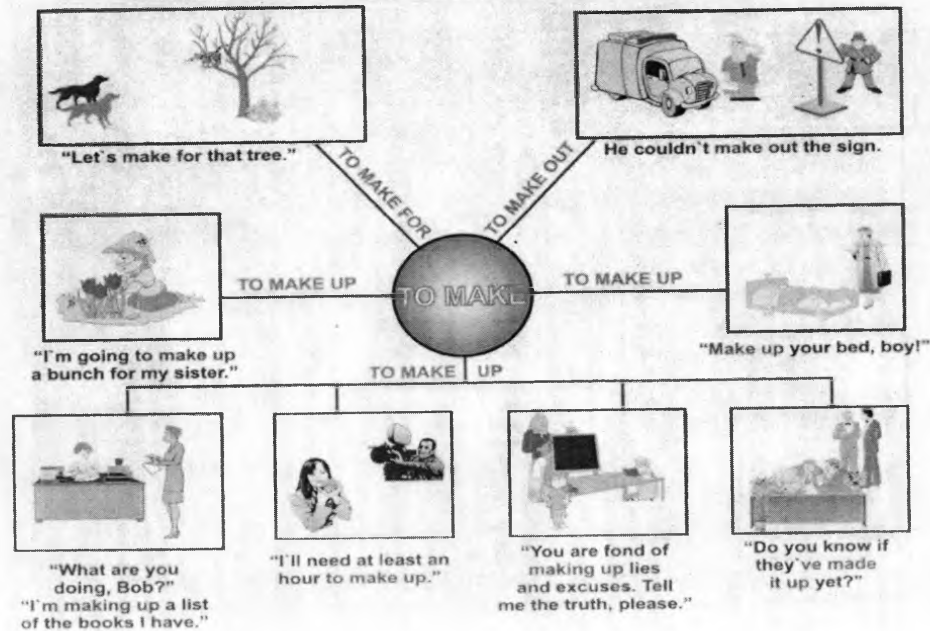
## VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS



# VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS

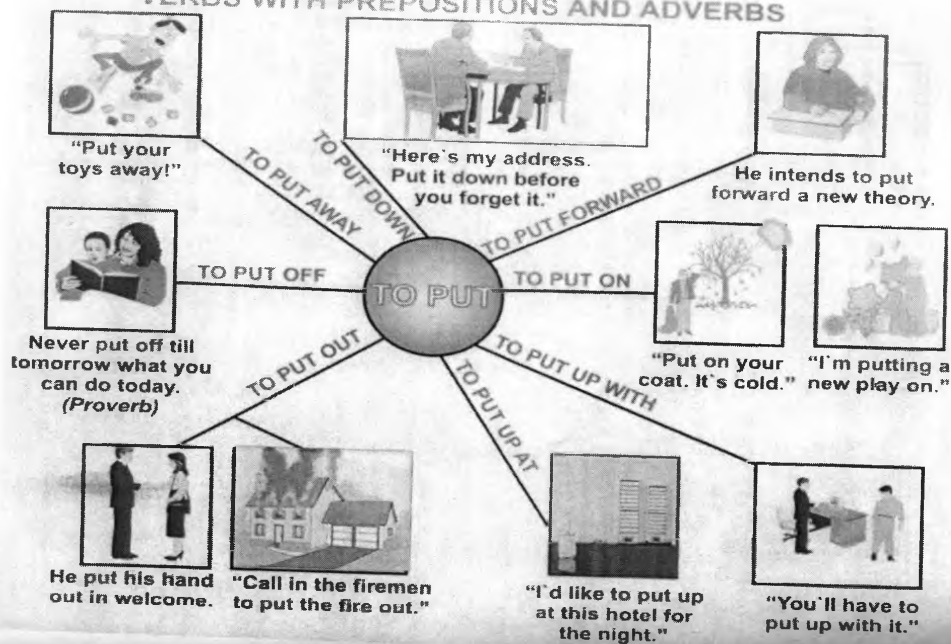


# VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS





# VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS






## SIMPLE TENSES

### Simple Present

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




## SIMPLE TENSES

### Simple Past




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

## SIMPLE TENSES




### Simple Future

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




## THE MODAL VERB "CAN"

Mazmuni	O'zbek tilidagi tarjima varianti	Ishlatilishi
1. Physical or mental ability	Bajara olmoq, layoqatga ega, qobiliyatga ega bo'lmoq	Ann is dancing. She can dance very well. 
2. Possibility a) due to circumstances  b) due to the existing law	Imkoniyatga, sharoitga ega bo'lmoq  Haqli bo'lmoq, 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 xoli, nahotki	  Can he have said that?

## THE MODAL VERB "MAY" AND "MIGHT"

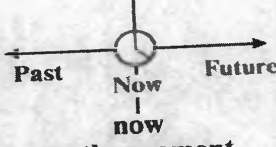
Mazmuni	O'zbek tilidagi tarjima varianti	Ishlatilishi
1. Permission	Mumkinmi? Ruxsat eting.	May I use your phone? May I help you? 
2. Uncertainty	Mumkin, ehtimol,	She may be at her friends'. 
3. Possibility due to circumstances	Mumkinlik, imkoniyati bor	In this museum you may see some interesting things.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

## THE MODAL VERB "MUST"

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



## CONTINUOUS TENSES

### Present Continuous

	Zamon shakli	Chizmati izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I	am writing	 <p>Past      Now      Future</p> <p>at the moment</p>	<p>Aniq muddatda, vaqtning bir qismida bo'layotgan 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>
We	are working		
You			
They			
He	is doing		
She			
It			



## CONTINUOUS TENSES

### Past Continuous

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




## CONTINUOUS TENSES

### Future Continuous

	Zamon shakli	Chizmati izoh	Qo'llanilishi
I We You They He She It	Will be studying	 <p>at 5 o'clock tomorrow</p>	<p>Kelasi, zamonda aniq bir muddatda bo'layotgan ish harakati.</p> <p>He will be playing golf at 5 o'clock.</p>  <p>Birovga xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida so'roq gaplarda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will you be passing the post office when you're out?</li> <li>- Probably. Why?</li> <li>- Could you get some stamps for me?</li> </ul>



# THE WAYS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE

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

## THE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

### NOTO'G'RI FE'LLAR JADVALI

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Tarjimasi
Arise	arose	arisen	Vujudga kelmoq
Awake	awoke	awoke	Uyg'otmoq
	awaked	awake	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	Muzlammoq, 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	yozmoq (dasturxon) joyiga qo'y moq
Learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	O'qimoq, o'rganmoq
Leave	left	left	qol(dir)moq, ketmoq
Let	let	let	Ruxsat bermoq
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	Quy moq, solmoq
Read	read	read	O'qimoq
Ride	rode	ridden	(otda) yurmoq, bormoq
Ring	rang	rung	Qo'ng'iroq chalmoq, chalinmoq
Rise	rose	risen	Ko'tarilmoq, turmoq
Run	ran	run	Yugurmoq, chopmoq, yurmoq
Saw	sawed	sawn	arralamoq
Say	said	said	Aytmoq, gapirmoq
See	saw	seen	Ko'rmoq
Sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
Send	sent	sent	vubormoq
Set	set	set	Joylashtirmoq, 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 tashlamoq,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	tashlamoq
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	yozmoq

## WORDLIST

English - Russian - Uzbek

### A

aborigine - абориген - aborigen  
adjust - регулировать - to'g'rilamoq, moslammoq  
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 bermmoq  
antique - антикварный - qadimiy, noyob  
anyway - во всяком случае - baribir  
anywhere - где-нибудь - biror istalgan joyda  
apartment - квартира - xonadon  
apple pie - яблочный пирог - olmalı 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 – krovat  
 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'prik

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 – sotib 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 – dori-xona  
 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 – готовить 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 – amnavachcha, 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 – qadri, aziz  
 decide – решать – qaror qilmoq  
 decorate – украшать – bezatmoq  
 decrease – уменьшаться – kamaymoq  
 deep – глубокий – chuqur  
 delicious – вкусный – mazali  
 describe – описывать – tasvirlab bermok  
 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)

# E

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 – tadqiqotchi

# F

Fabric – материал – mato  
 factory – фабрика – fabrika  
 fall – падать – yiqilmoq  
 (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 – varrak 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, ayoz  
 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 rifi  
 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 breakfast – 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 turmoq  
 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 – atrofda 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

## M

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

#### P

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 – pitsa  
 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

quater – 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 – televiktovina  
 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 – arzimmas (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'ylagi  
 shoes – туфли – po'yafzal  
 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-то – 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 – yuvinoq  
 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 – тост – qovurilgan non, grenka  
 toga – тога – qadimiy rim erkaklari ko'ylagi  
 toilet – туалет – hojatxona  
 tomb – могила – qabr, g'or  
 toothpaste – зубная паста – tish pastasi  
 top – верх – yuqori, cho'qqi  
 tortilla – мексиканская плоская маисовая лепёшка – Meksika

# yuqqa 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 – xohlammoq  
 wardrobe – шкаф – shifoner  
 warm – теплый – iliq  
 wash – мыть – yuvmoq  
 washing machine – стиральная машина – kir yuvish mashinasi  
 watch – наблюдать – kuzatmoq  
 water – поливать – sug'ormoq  
 waterfalls – водопад – sharshara  
 wear – носить – kiymoq  
 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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*Kurbonov A.K.*

# COLLECTION

## OF TOPICS AND TASKS

(FOR THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS)

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