

Shaxzod Jo'raqulov

PRIME

BASIC GRAMMAR

Clear explanations

Mini texts

Exercises

Control work



BUXORO - 2020

“Til vositayi robitayi olamiyondur”

Avaz O‘tar

SHAXZOD JO‘RAQULOV

PRIME GRAMMAR

Mustaqil o‘rganuvchilar, maktab o‘quvchilari, litsey, kollej va oliy o‘quv yurtlari talabalari, shuningdek, abituriyentlar uchun mo‘ljallangan maxsus uslubiy qo‘llanma

SO‘Z BOSHI

Chet tillari va ularni o‘rganish hamisha jamiyatning asosiy ehtiyojlaridan biri bo‘lib kelgan. Dunyo madaniyatlarini tadqiq etishda, sir-sinoatlarini yanada mufassal o‘rganishda chet tillarini bilish bevosita kalit vazifasini o‘taydi. Xususan, yurtimizda ham yoshlar orasida chet tili bilimdonligini oshirish borasida keng islohotlar va tashabbuslar amalga oshirilmoqda. Zero, jahon tillarida muloqot qila olish va ish yurita olish allaqachon zamon talabiga aylanib ulgurgan.

“Prime” nomi ostidagi ushbu qo‘llanma ingliz tili grammatikasining dastlabki bosqichiga asoslangan bo‘lib, asosan murakkablashtirilmagan mavzular bilan boyitilgan. Mavzularda eng asosiy qoidalar va ko‘p uchraydigan tushunchalar sodda va ravon tilda ifoda etilgan.

O‘qituvchi tomonidan o‘tilayotgan har bir mavzu o‘rganuvchiga tushunarli bo‘lishi hamda amaliy qiymatga ega bo‘lishi uchun deyarli har bir bo‘limda kichik hajmli matnlar keltirilgan. O‘quvchilar ushbu kichik hajmli matnlar orqali o‘zlari ko‘rib o‘tgan mavzuni yana bir bor (bevosita dars jarayonining o‘zida) mustahkamlab olish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘la oladilar. Matnlar o‘zlari tegishli bo‘lgan mavzuning asosiy tushunchalarni aks ettiruvchi gaplardan tashkil topgan. Foydalanuvchilarga bir qator qulaylik yaratish maqsadida har bir bo‘lim oxirida yangi so‘zlar ustuni ham tashkil qilingan bo‘lib, bu dars tayyorlash jarayonidagi ortiqcha noqulayliklarni oldini olishga imkon yaratadi. O‘rganuvchilar o‘zlashtirgan bilimlarini ayni shu paytning o‘zida baholashlari uchun mavzu yakunida turli mashqlarni o‘zida jamlagan bo‘lim ham kiritilgan.

Ushbu qo‘llanmaning yana bir o‘ziga xos jihati katta hajmli ikkita nazorat ishi bo‘limiga ega ekanligidir. 75 ta turli ko‘rinishdagi topshiriqlarga ega bo‘lgan birinchi hamda 50 ta topshiriqli ikkinchi nazorat ishi bo‘limi foydalanuvchilarga o‘z bilimlarini xolisona baholashlariga ko‘maklashadi.

Yuqorida qayd etilganidek ushbu qo‘llanmada jamlangan mavzular bir muncha soddalashtirilgan va qisqa muddat ichida o‘zlashtirish imkonini beradi. Kiritilgan mavzularni puxta o‘zlashtirgach maxsus chuqurlashtirilgan kitoblardan foydalangan holda davlat imtihonlari, IELTS yoki CEFR kabi xalqaro tizimlar tomonidan o‘tkaziladigan imtihonlarga bimalol tayyorgarlik ko‘rish mumkin. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda, mazkur qo‘llanma foydalanuvchilar uchun eng maqbul beminnat ko‘prik vazifasini o‘tay oladi.

Kitob asosan maktab bosqichidagi, aniqrog‘i, bitiruvchi sinf o‘quvchilari, ingliz tili ikkinchi mutaxassisligi bo‘lgan oliy va o‘rta-maxsus ta‘lim muassasalarida tahsil oluvchi talabalar, qolaversa, abituriyentlar uchun mo‘ljallangan.

Ma‘lumotlar ishonchliligini ta‘minlash maqsadida bir qator manbalarga murojaat qilindi, jumladan:

- “Essential Grammar in Use” (*Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University Press, 1994*)
- “Advanced Grammar in Use” (*Martin Hewings, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 2005*)
- “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” (*M. G‘apporov, R. Qosimova, Toshkent, “Turon Iqbol” 2010*)
- “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” (*S. Hafizov, O. Abdullayev, “Target Education”, 2018*)

va shuningdek bir qator ta‘limiy veb-saytlar.

Garchi mazkur kitob ushbu holatga kelguniga qadar juda ko‘pchilikning mehnati, sayi-harakatlari singan bo‘lsada, albatta, bir qator kamchilik va nuqsonlardan holi emas. Ayni shu sababdan, qo‘llanma muallifi foydalanuvchilarning fikr-mulohazalari, takliflari hamda tanqidiga hamisha muhtoj va har qanday fikr va takliflar ushbu qo‘llanmaning kelgusidagi ravnaqi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

MUNDARIJA – TABLE OF CONTENTS

| N | UNIT | PAGE |
|----------|--|------|
| 1. | Basics | 6 |
| 2. | Noun | 7 |
| 3. | Article | 10 |
| 4. | Pronoun + to be | 12 |
| 5. | Basics | 16 |
| 6. | Present simple tense | 21 |
| 7. | Present continuous tense | 28 |
| 8. | Present perfect tense | 35 |
| 9. | Past simple tense | 40 |
| 10. | Past continuous tense | 46 |
| 11. | Past perfect tense | 50 |
| 12. | Future simple tense | 54 |
| A | to be going to | 60 |
| 13. | Future continuous tense | 62 |
| CW | Control work 1 | 66 |
| A | Although; Though; Even though | 70 |
| 14. | Adjective | 72 |
| A | enough, too, as ... as, as ... as possible, the more ... the more | 81 |
| A | interesting – interested; boring – bored; exciting - excited | 83 |
| 15. | Adverb | 84 |
| 16. | If | 88 |
| 17. | Modal verbs | 94 |
| A | It is possible to do! | 105 |
| CW | Control work 2 | 107 |
| 18. | Elements | 110 |
| 19. | Passive voice | 114 |
| 20. | Relative clauses | 117 |
| 21. | Infinitive and Gerund | 122 |
| 22. | Prepositions | 127 |
| 23. | Numerals | 138 |
| L | List of irregular verbs | 139 |
| A | Answers | 143 |
| F | Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar va manbalar ro‘yxati | 148 |

1

BASICS

My brother's car. Door of my room. A lot of money. Many people

1. 's (apostrof +s). Ingliz tilidagi 's (apostrof + s) o'zbek tilidagi –ning qaratqich kelishigiga mos keladi.

- my brother's bag
- Jack's sister
- government's decision
- England's population
- car's speed

2. of ham o'zbek tiliga –ning deb tarjima qilinadi va ikki so'z o'rtasida qo'llaniladi.

- the population of England
- the decision of government
- speed of the car

3. of hamda 's ma'noviy jihatdan farq qilmaydi. Ammo foydalanishda asosan 's dan foydalaniladi. Chunki 's nutqda va yozuvda aniqlik va tejamlilik bo'lishiga imkon yaratadi.

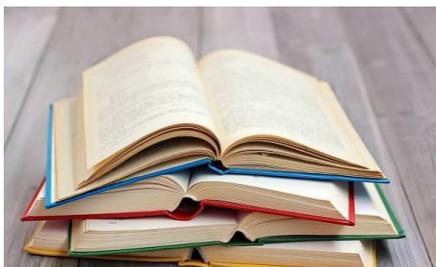
- car of police – police's car
- website of company – company's website

4. Ingliz tilida sof fe'l ya'ni hech qanday qo'shimcha olmagan fe'l gap boshida kelsa, u buyruq, iltimos ma'nolarini anglatadi.

- Open the door, please. Close your book! Translate the text. Please, give me your pen.

5. much va many ko'p deb tarjima qilinadi va much sanalmaydigan otlar bilan; many esa sanaladigan otlar bilan qo'llaniladi. little hamda few esa kam, oz deb tarjima qilinadi va little sanalmaydigan otlar bilan; few esa sanaladigan otlar bilan qo'llaniladi.

- much money; many students; little money; few students; little(much) doubt; many (few) people



1. book's pages=pages of the book
2. Please, open the page 23!



3. car's design = design of a car
4. a lot of fuel – many tires



5. phone's functions – functions of a phone

2

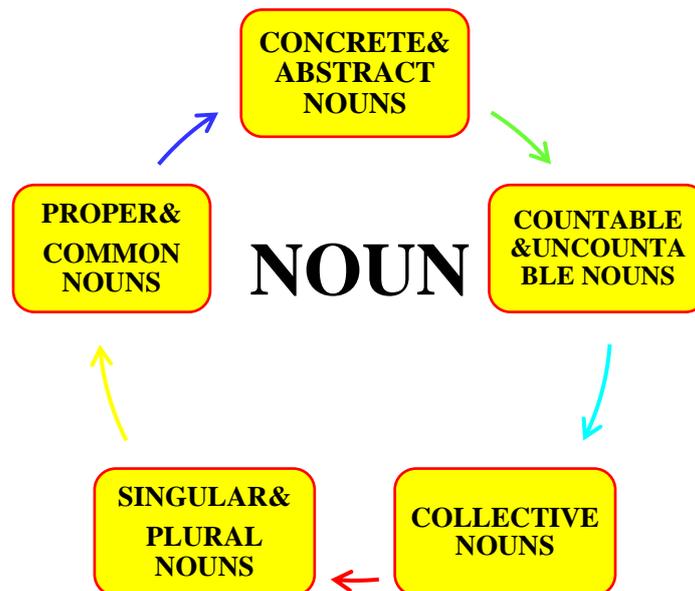
NOUN

problem-problems; mouse-mice; a class of students; informations



Noun – ot. Ot bu – kim?, nima? So‘roqlariga javob bo‘luvchi so‘z turkumi hisoblanadi. Ushbu bo‘limda ot so‘z turkumi, uning turlari va bir qator muhim jihatlari ko‘rib o‘tiladi.

Quyida otlarning bir qator turlari haqida ma‘lumot berilgan.



1. *Concrete nouns* – Aniq otlar. Aniq otlar deb ushlab ko‘rish, his etish mumkin bo‘lgan otlarga aytiladi. Aniq otlarga odamlar, hayvonlar, o‘simliklar, narsa-predmetlar va shu kabi otlar misol bo‘la oladi. Misol uchun: *whale* = kit (hayvon); *coffee* = qahva (mahsulot); *wallet* = hamyon (narsa-predmet); *teacher* = o‘qituvchi (odam).
2. *Abstract nouns* – mavhum otlar esa his etish, ko‘rish mumkin bo‘lmagan otlardir. Bu turdagi otlarga his-tuyg‘u, jarayon, idrok etiladigan tushuncha nomlari va shu kabilar yorqin misol bo‘la oladi. Masalan: *friendship* = do‘stlik; *education* = ta‘lim; *happiness* = baxt; *skill* = mahorat; *failure* = mag‘lubiyat; *freedom* = ozodlik; *sleep* = uyqu.
3. *Proper nouns* – Atoqli otlar. Atoqli otlar kishi, narsa yoki joyga atab qo‘yilgan otlardir. Ular gapning qaysi qismida kelishidan qat‘i nazar bosh harf bilan yoziladi. *Neptune* (planet); *The United States of America* (country); *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart* (person); *Atlantic Ocean* (place).
4. *Common nouns* – Turdosh otlar. Turdosh otlar bir turga mansub otlarni umumlashtiruvchi otlar hisoblanadi.
5. Otlar ko‘plik yoki birlikda ekanligiga ko‘ra ikkiga bo‘linadi: birlikdagi otlar – *singular nouns*; ko‘plikdagi (2 va undan ortiq) otlar – *plural nouns*. Odatda ingliz tilidagi aksariyat otlarni ko‘plikka aylantirishda *-s* dan foydalaniladi. Biroq ba‘zi bir otlar ko‘plikda o‘z shaklini o‘zgartiradi: *man* (erkak kishi) – *men* (erkaklar), *woman* (ayol kishi) – *women* (ayollar); *child* (bola) – *children* (bolalar).

| SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| book – kitob | books - kitoblar |
| boy – bola | boys - bolalar |
| problem - muammo | problems - muammolar |
| man - erkak | men - erkaklar |
| woman - ayol | women - ayollar |
| child - bola | children - bolalar |
| person - odam | people - odamlar |
| mouse - sichqon | mice - sichqonlar |
| ox – buqa | oxen – buqalar |
| goose – g'oz | geese – g'ozlar |
| city – shahar | cities - shaharlar |
| baby - chaqaloq | babies - chaqaloqlar |
| hero - qahramon | heroes - qahramonlar |
| sandwich - sendvich | sandwiches - sendvichlar |
| class – dars | classes - darslar |
| wolf – bo'ri | wolves – bo'rilar |
| knife - pichoq | knives - pichoqlar |
| calf - buzoq | calves - buzoqlar |

E'TIBOR BERING! Agarda birlikda turgan ot –y, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -f kabi harflar bilan tugasa, ularni ko'plikka aylantirishda bir qator o'zgarishlar yuzaga keladi. (Jadvalga qarang)

6. *Collective nouns* – Jamlovchi otlar. Jamlovchi otlar ko'p sonli otlar, jumladan odamlar, hayvonlar, narsa-buyumlar va shu kabilarni jamlab ko'rsatuvchi otlardir. Masalan: *band* = guruh (odamlarga nisbatan), *gang* = to'da (odamlarga nisbatan); *colony* = to'da (asosan qush va boshqa turdagi hayvonlarga nisbatan); *piece* = bo'lak; *packet* = paket, qadoq.

Quyida esa bir qator turdosh otlar qatnashgan birikmalardan misollar keltirilgan:

- **band**
- a **band** of singers – bir guruh qo'shiqchilar
- **gang**
- a **gang** of thieves – bezorilar to'dasi
- **class**
- a **class** of students – bir guruh talabalar
- **army**
- an **army** of ants – chumolilar to'dasi
- **herd**
- a **herd** of cattle – chorva to'dasi
- **flock**
- a **flock** of birds – qushlar to'dasi
- **cup**
- a **cup** of tea – bir finjon choy

Bu kabi jamlovchi otlar ingliz tilida katta miqdorni tashkil etadi.

7. Ingliz tilidagi otlar sanalish va sanalmaslik xususiyatiga ko'ra ikkiga bo'linadi: *countable nouns* – sanaladigan otlar; *uncountable nouns* – sanalmaydigan otlar. Quyidagi jadvalda sanaladigan hamda sanalmaydigan otlarga bir qator misollar keltirilgan. Ba'zi bir sanalmaydigan otlarga maxsus belgi qo'yilishining sababi shundaki, ko'plab o'rganuvchilar ularni ko'plikda qo'llab jiddiy xatoga yo'l qo'yishadi.

| COUNTABLE NOUNS | COUNTABLE NOUNS | UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS | UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| person | week | advice* | hair |
| apple | day | air | happiness |
| egg | year | blood | history |
| car | month | bread* | information* |
| book | knife | butter | jewellery |
| child | leaf | cheese | knowledge* |
| house | reason | coffee | literature |
| girl | example | education | meat |
| boy | cactus | electricity | money* |
| shelf | doctor | experience* | news* |
| room | essay | food | sand |
| photo | examination | geography | silver |
| church | laptop | furniture | tea |



a band of singers



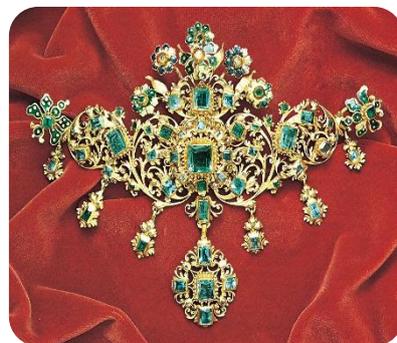
wolf - wolves



Advice is uncountable.
Suggestion is countable



Don't say '**informations**'.
Information is uncountable!



jewellery - ~~jewelleries~~



a couple of birds



a cup of coffee



cactus – cacti



a circle of friends

3

ARTICLE

A book. The book. Books. The books. The Eiffel tower. The UAE.



Article – Artikl. Artikl bu ot oldidan qo‘llaniluvchi, tarjima qilinmaydigan, juda muhim ahamiyatga ega so‘zlardir. Ingliz tilida ikki xil: aniq (*definite*) hamda noaniq (*indefinite*) artikl mavjud. O‘zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Quyida esa artikldan foydalanish shartlari ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.

- Ingliz tilida ikkita noaniq artikl bor: “a” hamda “an”. Agarda so‘zlovchi sanaladigan, birlikdagi, unli bilan boshlanuvchi ot haqida gapirsa, unda “an” artikli qo‘llaniladi; agarda ot undosh bilan boshlanib, sanaladigan otlar sirasiga kirsam bunda “a” artikli qo‘llaniladi.**
 - **I have a cat.** – Mening mushugim bor. **She is an accountant.** – U hisobchi.
 - **I am a student.** – Men talabaman. **We have an idea.** – Bizda bir fikr bor.
- Lekin ba’zi hollarda “h” bilan boshlanuvchi otlarga “an” artikli, ba’zida esa “u” bilan boshlanuvchi otlarga “a” qo‘llaniladi. Chunki bunday otlarda “h” talaffuz qilinmaydi, “u” esa undosh sifatida talaffuz qilinadi.**
 - **I have an hour!** – Bir soat vaqtim bor.
 - **a university; a union**
- Aniq artikl esa bitta – the. Agar kontekstda biror biror narsa ikkinchi marotaba ta’kidlansa “the” artikli ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi uchun aniq bo‘lgan, vaziyatda yagona bo‘lgan narsalarga ham aniq artikl qo‘llaniladi.**
 - **Yesterday, I bought a new car. The car is very modern.** – Men kecha yangi mashina xarid qildim. Mashina juda ham zamonaviy.
 - **Can you open the window, please?** – Iltimos, derazani ochib yuborsangiz. (deraza vaziyatda aniq predmet ekanligi uchun uning oldida aniq artikl qo‘llanilgan)
- Agar sanaladigan birlikdagi ot oldidan sifat kelsa, bu holatda noaniq artikl qo‘llaniladi. Bunda sifatning qaysi harf bilan boshlanishi muhim ahamiyatga ega: unli bilan boshlangan sifat oldida “an”; undosh bilan boshlangan sifat oldida “a”.**
 - **an old person; a big problem; a beautiful house; an interesting book**
- “the” artikli ingliz tilida juda keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, tartib sonlar va orttirma darajadagi sifatlar aniq artiklni talab qiladi.**
 - **the best player** – eng yaxshi o‘yinchi; **the biggest animal** – eng katta hayvon;
 - **the first champion** – birinchi chempion; **the Second World War** – Ikkinchi jahon urushi



The Pacific ocean; Madagascar; The Canaries; The Swan; Swan Lake; Everest; The Alps...

Quyidagi jadvalda “the” artikli qo‘llaniladigan holatlar ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

| Holat | Misol | Holat | Misol |
|---|--|--|---|
| Vaziyatda yoki butun dunyoda yagona bo‘lgan narsalar | <i>the sun; the moon; the sky; the world</i> | Til nomlari “ <i>language</i> ” so‘zi bilan qo‘llanganda (faqatgina shu holatda tillar oldidan <i>the</i> qo‘llash mumkin) | <i>the English language, the Spanish language</i> |
| Ba’zida bir qator sifatlar bilan <i>the</i> artikli qo‘llaniladi, bunda jamiyatning qaysidir sinfi nazarda tutiladi | <i>the rich (boylar), the poor (nochorlar), the unemployed (ishchilar), the handicapped (nogironlar)</i> | Zamon, davr va era nomlari oldidan | <i>The Middle Ages, The Cristian Era</i> |
| Bir qator birliklar bilan | <i>the same (bir xil), the next (keyingi), the previous (oldingi), the following (quyidagi), the only (yagona), the last (oxirgi).</i> | Kema nomlari, suv havzalari, tashkilotlar, siyosiy partiyalar | <i>The Titanic (kema), the Pacific ocean (suv havzasi), the Liberal party (siyosiy partiya)</i> |
| Agar shaxs nomi yoki familiya ko‘plikda kelib bir butun oilani ifodalasa aniq artikl qo‘llaniladi | <i>The Thompsons (Tompsonlar oilasi)</i> | Ko‘llar nomi oldidan <i>the</i> artikli qo‘llaniladi. Agarda “ <i>lake</i> ” so‘zi kelsa artikl qo‘yilmaydi. | <i>The Ontario Lake Ontario</i> |
| Yakka orol nomi oldidan artikl kelmaydi; orol guruhleri oldida esa <i>the</i> ishlatiladi | <i>Madagascar (yakka orol) The Canaries (orol guruhi)</i> | Tog‘ cho‘qqilari oldidan artikl qo‘llanilmaydi; tog‘ tizmalari “ <i>the</i> ” bilan keladi | <i>Everest (tog‘ cho‘qqisi) The Alps (tog‘ tizmalari)</i> |



Puka Shell beach



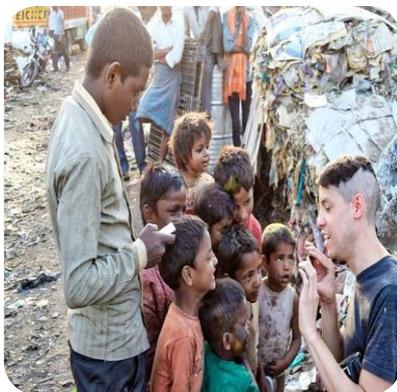
The State Hermitage Museum



Makalu



Lake Baikal



the poor



Brand names

4

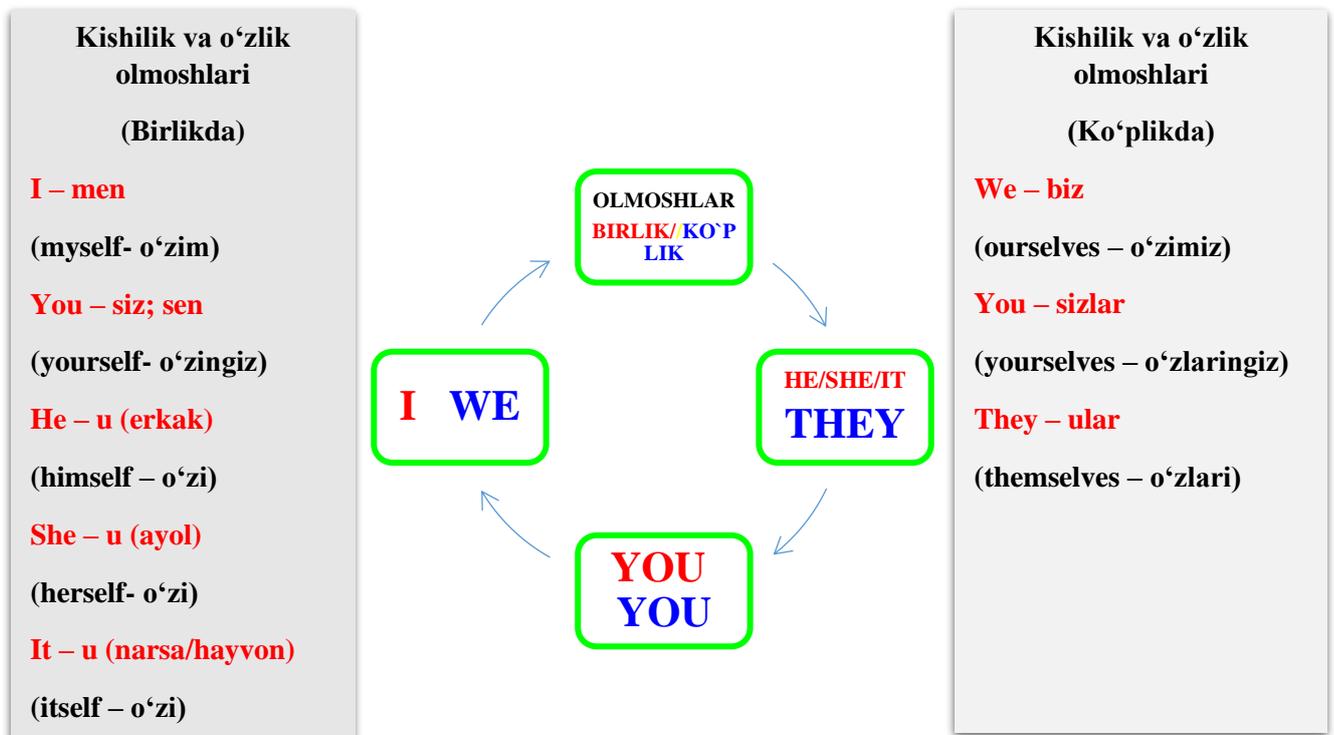
PRONOUN + TO BE

Are you Jack? – Yes, I am? Who are you? – I am Mark! I am your brother’s classmate!



Article – Artikl. Artikl bu ot oldidan qo‘llaniluvchi, tarjima qilinmaydigan, juda muhim ahamiyatga ega so‘zlardir. Ingliz tilida ikki xil: aniq (*definite*) hamda noaniq (*indefinite*) artikl mavjud. O‘zbek tilida artikl mavjud emas. Quyida esa artikldan foydalanish shartlari ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.

1. Ingliz tilini o‘rganishni olmoshlardan boshlash muhim hisoblanadi! Mazkur darsda “*Personal pronouns*” ya’ni kishilik olmoshlari ko‘rib o‘tiladi.



2. Kishilik olmoshlari bilan tanishib chiqqach, “*to be*” ko‘makchi fe‘li tanishtiriladi. “*to be*” ko‘makchi fe‘lini o‘zbek tilidagi *-man* (Men shifokorman), *-siz* (Siz a’lochisiz), *-miz* (Biz ketyapmiz) *-dir* kesimlik shakli (Bu qalam(dir) va boshqa shu kabi qo‘shimchalarga qiyoslash mumkin. Quyida *to be* ning zamonlarda tuslangan shakllari keltirilgan:

TO BE – HOZIRGI ZAMONDA

| BIRLIK | | | KO`PLIK | | |
|-------------|---|-----|---------|---|-----|
| I | + | am | we | + | are |
| you | + | are | you | + | are |
| he/ she/ it | + | is | they | + | are |

“to be” ning yuqoridagi shakllari hozirgi zamoni ifodalaydi.

Misol uchun:

- **We are together** - Biz birgamiz.
- **You are very active** - Siz juda faolsiz.
- **Jack is a student** - Jek talaba(dir).



CONVERSATION:

- **You are very famous singer!**
- **Oh! You are a talented reporter!**
- **It is very nice to talk with you.**
- **I am very glad. Thank you.**

3. “to be” o‘tgan zamonda faqatgina ikkita shaklga ega: *was* hamda *were*. Birlikda turgan shaxs yoki narsalarga *was*, ko‘plikda turgan shaxs va narsalar, shuningdek, *you* olmoshi bilan *were* qo‘llaniladi.

- **We were together.** - Biz birga edik.
- **You were very active.** - Siz juda faol edingiz.
- **Jack was a student.** - Jek talaba edi.

CONVERSATION:

- **I was very lazy at school so my parents were very sad!**
- **Really, but, you are not so now.**
- **Yes! I have many fans.**
- **I know it!**



4. “to be” kelasi zamonda “will/shall” kabi ko‘makchilar orqali qo‘llaniladi. Bu paytda “to be” asosiy fe‘l sifatida ishlatiladi. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida barcha shaxslar bilan “will” ni qo‘llash mumkin. Qiyoslang: **We are together. We will be together.**

- **We will be together** - Biz birga bo‘lamiz.
- **Sara will be glad** - Sara xursand bo‘ladi.
- **It will be a great party!** - Bu ajoyib bazm bo‘ladi!



CONVERSATION:

- Next week I will release my new song!
- Really? It will be great news!
- Yeah, I hope my fans will be glad.
- Sure!

5. “to be” ning bo‘lishsiz formasini yasash uchun undan keyin *not* ko‘makchisini qo‘yish kifoya. So‘roq shaklida esa “to be” egadan oldinga chiqadi.

- We are not together.
- Are you a doctor?
- Sara is not a student
- Were you ill yesterday?
- I am not playing
- Is it working well?
- It will be a great party!
- Are they active students?

“to be” mavzusini kelgusi darslarda ham mustahkamlab borish mumkin!
Chunki barcha mavzular bir-biriga chambarchas bog‘liq.

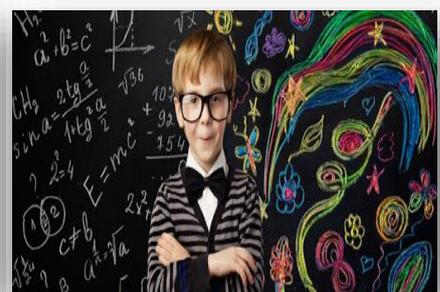
GOOD LUCK!

Try to make up sentences. Use the pictures. – Gaplar tuzishga harakat qiling. Rasmlardan foydalaning.



NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **active** (adjective) – faol
- **famous** (adjective) – mashhur
- **fan** (noun) – muxlis, fanat
- **glad** (adjective) – xursand; mamnun
- **good** (adjective) – yaxshi; xayrli
- **Good luck!** – Omad!
- **great** (adjective) – katta, buyuk; zo ‘r
- **he** (pronoun) – u (erkak kishi uchun)
- **hope** (verb) – umid qilmoq
- **I** (pronoun) – men
- **know** (verb) – bilmoq
- **lazy** (adjective) – dangasa
- **lot** >> **a lot of** – ko‘p, bir talay
- **luck** (noun) – omad
- **myself** (pronoun) – o‘zim
- **next** (adjective) – kelgusi
- **nice** (adjective) – yaxshi; ajoyib
- **now** (adverb) – hozir
- **our** (pronoun) – bizning
- **ourselves** (pronoun) – o‘zimiz
- **parents** (noun) – ota-ona
- **pronoun** (noun) – olmosh
- **really** (adverb) 1. haqiqatan, rostan
- **really** (adverb) - juda
- **release** (verb) taqdim qilmoq
- **she** (pronoun) u (ayol kishiga nisbatan)
- **singer** (noun) – qo ‘shiqchi
- **so** (adverb) shuning uchun
- **student** (noun) – talaba
- **sure** (adverb) albatta
- **sure** (adjective) aniq, ishonchi komil
- **talented** (adjective) – qobilyatli, talantli
- **talk** (to/with) (verb) – suhbatlashmoq
- **them** (pronoun) – ularni, ularga
- **themselves** (pronoun) – o‘zlari
- **they** (pronoun) – ular
- **together** (adverb) – birgalikda
- **very** (adverb) – juda
- **we** (pronoun) - biz
- **week** (noun) – hafta
- **you** (pronoun) – sen, siz
- **yourself** (pronoun) – o‘zingiz
- **yourselves** (pronoun) – o‘zlaringiz



5

BASICS

There is a big museum in my city? – What about cinema? – There was one 2 years ago.

THERE IS/ THERE ARE

THERE WAS/ THERE WERE

1. Ushbu soʻzlar oʻzbek tilida “bu yerda bor; bor; mavjud; turibdi” deb tarjima qilinadi. *to be* mavzusida koʻrib oʻtilganidek hozirgi zamonda koʻplik bilan *are*, birlik bilan esa *is* qoʻllaniladi. Quyidagi misollar orqali mavzu yoritiladi:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • There are 3 rooms in this house. | Bu uyda 3ta xona bor. |
| • There is nobody here. | Bu yerda hech kim yoʻq. |
| • There was a crime in the bank. | Bankda jinoyat boʻlgan. |
| • There were children at the concert. | Konsertda bolalar bor edi |

2. Ushbu birikmalar bilan boʻlishsiz shakldagi gap tuzishda “*to be*” dan soʻng *no* ni qoʻyish kifoya. Soʻroq shaklida esa “*to be*” koʻmakchi feʼli *there* dan oldinga chiqadi.

- Is there anyone here?
- How many rooms are there in your house?
- Was there a red car at the street?
- Were there many snakes in the desert?
- There is no anyone here.
- There is no any library in my region.

ADVERTISEMENT!

It is a very comfortable house near the city centre.

There are 4 rooms. There is a pond for your children!

HURRY!





EXERCISES

- 1 Translate the text.
- 2 Find new words.



MY UNIVERSITY

My name is John. I study at the University of Economy. This university is very famous. There are about 30 classrooms and 2 libraries in our university. It is very modern. We always have different interesting lessons. Our teachers are very polite and intelligent. There are 20 students in our class. They are always ready to help us. Students in our group are clever. Our headmaster is Dr. Smith. He is very serious and clever person.

- 3 Fill in the gaps.



My family ... very big. There ... five people in it. My father, mother, two brothers and me. We live very happily. My father ... Mr. Thompson. He works in a hospital. His hospital ... very close to our house. My mother ... Mrs. Jane. She works as a teacher at a local school. She teaches pupils of 5th grade. There are 20 pupils in her class. All the pupils ... very clever and love my mother. My brothers ... twins and they have different characters. They go to kindergarten every morning. My father takes them to the kindergarten. Our family ... very amazing!

MY FAMILY



- 4 Translate the text and find 4 mistakes.

Marvelous Party

Hi, Mark! How are you?

I went to a marvelous party last night! It were very amazing. There I am very glad. There are many guests. Everything was perfect but the hosts is somehow nervous. There was a big cake in the middle of the room. It was very strange cake. All the guests were glad like me!

Yours sincerely!

5 Convert the sentences into a negative or/and interrogative form.

There is a library in my city.

They are many famous singers in my country.

They were the workers of our company. *(your company)*

Students are ready for the exams.

Our company is big. *(your)*

Our math classes are very interesting. *(your)*

There is a big lion at the street.

We were in the same group with our friends.

DESCRIBE THE THINGS AND PEOPLE ON THE PICTURES



NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **advertisement** (noun) - reklama
- **all** (pronoun) - hamma, barchasi
- **always** (adverb) - doimo, hamisha
- **amazing** (adjective) - ajoyib, zo`r
- **bank** (noun) - bank
- **big** (adjective) - katta
- **boring** (adjective) - zerikarli
- **brother** (noun) - aka/uka
- **but** (conjunction) - ammo, biroq
- **cake** (noun) - tort
- **car** (noun) - mashina
- **character** (noun) - xarakter
- **children** (noun) - bolalar
- **classroom** (noun) - sinf xonasi
- **clever** (adjective) - aqli
- **comfortable** (adjective) - qulay
- **concert** (noun) - konsert
- **country** (noun) - mamlakat; yurt
- **crime** (noun) - jinoyat
- **desert** (noun) - cho`l; sahro
- **different** (adjective) - har xil; farqli
- **economy** (noun) - iqtisod
- **every** (determiner) - har ...
- **everything** (pronoun) - hamma narsa
- **exam** (noun) - imtixon
- **family** (noun) - oila
- **famous** (adjective) - mashhur
- **math** (noun) - matematika
- **middle** (noun/adjective) o`rta, markaz
- **mistake** (noun) - xato
- **modern** (adjective) - zamonaviy
- **morning** (noun) - ertalab
- **mother** (noun) - ona
- **name** (noun) - ism, nom
- **nervous** (adjective) - asabiy
- **new** (adjective) - yangi
- **night** (noun) - tun
- **no one** (pronoun) - hech kim
- **father** (noun) - ota
- **find** (verb) - topmoq
- **for** (preposition) - uchun, -ga
- **friend** (noun) - do`st
- **go** (verb) - bormoq
- **grade** (noun) - sinf
- **group** (noun) - guruh
- **guest** (noun) - mehmon
- **have** (verb) - ega bo`lmoq, bor
- **host** (noun) - mezbon
- **house** (noun) - uy
- **hurry** (verb) - shoshilmoq
- **in** (preposition) - -da; ichida
- **interesting** (adjective) - qiziqarli
- **kindergarten** (noun) - bog`cha
- **last** (adjective) - so`ngi; avvalgi
- **last night** (adverb) - o`tgan oqshom
- **lesson** (noun) - dars
- **library** (noun) - kutubxona
- **lion** (noun) - sher
- **like** (verb) - yoqtirmoq
- **like** (preposition) - kabi, -dek
- **local** (adjective) - mahalliy
- **love** (verb) - sevmoq
- **many** (pronoun) - ko`p
- **marvelous** (adjective) - ajoyib, zo`r
- **our** (pronoun) - bizning
- **party** (noun) - bazm
- **perfect** (adjective) - mukammal
- **pool** (noun) - suv havzasi
- **pupil** (noun) - o`quvchi
- **ready** (adjective) - tayyor
- **red** (adjective) - qizil
- **room** (noun) - xona
- **same** >> the same - bir xil
- **school** (noun) - maktab

6

PRESENT SIMPLE

Every year I learn 2 foreign languages! She always plays with children! I want to be a policeman!



Ingliz tilidagi Present simple zamoni har kuni, doimiy takrorlanuvchi hodisalarga, tabiiy faktlarga, o'zgarimas voqeilik va shu kabilarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.

1. Ushbu zamon ingliz tilidagi eng faol va tez o'zlashtiriladigan zamonlardan biridir. Bu zamondan foydalanish tartibi quyida ko'rib o'tiladi.

DARAK SHAKLIDA

EGA + FE'LNING BIRINCHI SHAKLI+ IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

2. Ega (*subject*) o'rniga turli shaxs va predmetlardan foydalanish ham mumkin. Fe'l o'rniga esa to'g'ri fe'llar va noto'g'ri fe'llarning birinchi shaklini qo'llaymiz.

- We always sell natural products. - Biz doim tabiiy mahsulotlar sotamiz.
- My parents never understand me. - Ota - onam meni hech qachon tushunishmaydi.
- I usually watch horror films. - Men odatda qo'rqinchli filmlar tomosha qilaman.
- Jack spends too much money every week. - Jek har hafta juda ko'p pul sarflaydi.

3. Yuqoridagi misollarda, sezganingizdek, doim sodir bo'ladigan hamda takrorlanadigan ish harakatlar ifodalangan. Shu sababdan gapda *always, usually, every week (year, month...)* kabi ravishlar qo'llangan. Quyida esa yana boshqa ko'p qo'llaniluvchi (*Present simple* ga tegishli) ravishlar keltirilgan.

often
sometimes

regularly
always

frequently
seldom

on Mondays
in the evenings



Dear parents!

Our camp is very famous throughout our country. We offer your children funny things! Children always do useful things in our camp!

In the mornings, our cook prepares a special breakfast!

Our library is very large and there are a lot of books!

4. **E'TIBOR BERING!** Agar gapdagi fe'l 3- shaxs birlikda bo'lsa unda unga - s yoki - es qo'shimchalarini qo'shish talab etiladi. Agar fe'l -(undosh +) y, - x, - s, - ss, - o, - ch, - sh ko'rinishida tugasa ularga - es qo'shiladi.

Quyidagi misollarni tarjima qiling:

- Their father fixes (fix) broken cars.
- Ularning otasi buzilgan mashinalarni tuzatadi.
- This train goes (go) to Samarkand.
- My sister studies (study) at university.
- This shop opens at 8 o'clock.
- Bu do'kon soat 8 da ochiladi.
- This horse runs very fast.
- Bu ot juda tez yuguradi.
- I always play computer games.
- She always talks about her house.
- In this film, a big truck crashes (crash) with a bus.*
- Bu filmda katta yuk mashinasi avtobus bilan to'qnashib ketadi.
- In the evenings, he reads a newspaper.

*NOTE:

Shuningdek, kino, spektakl, hikoya yohud asar kabilardagi voqealar rivojini tasvirlashda ham Present simple zamonidan foydalaniladi.

5. *Present simple* zamonining bo'lishsiz shaklini tuzishda *do not* va *does not* dan foydalaniladi. 3-shaxsdagi fe'lga *does not* qo'shiladi.

BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLIDA

EGA + do/does + not+ FE'L + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO`LAKLAR

- | | |
|---|--|
| • My phone does not work well. | My parents do not allow me to work. |
| • Telefonim yaxshi ishlamaydi. | Ota-onam menga ishlashga ruxsat berishmaydi. |
| • They don't want to study. | The government does not care about it. |
| • We don't celebrate foreign festivals. | University does not allow us to use phones. |

6. *do not* hamda *does not* birikmalarini qisqartirilgan holda ham qo'llash mumkin. Bunda hech qanday farq yoki xatolik yuzaga kelmaydi.

do not = don't

does not = doesn't

SO'ROQ SHAKLI

Do/does + EGA + FE`L + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO`LAKLAR + ?

So'roq shaklni qanday tuzishni yuqoridagi jadval orqali o'rganishingiz mumkin!

- Does this TV-set work well?
- Bu televizor yaxshi ishlaydimi?
- Do you work abroad?
- Siz chet elda ishlaysizmi?
- Do you know that woman?
- Do they go to the courses?
- Does your father teach students?
- Does your government care about orphanages?

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **abroad** (adverb) - xorijda
- **after** (adverb) - keyin, -dan keyin
- **allow** (verb) - imkon bermoq; ruxsat bermoq
- **always** (adverb) - doimo, hamisha
- **book** (noun) - kitob
- **breakfast** (noun) - nonushta
- **broken** (adjective) - buzuq, nosoz
- **bus** (noun) - avtobus
- **camp** (noun) - lager
- **care about** (verb) - qayg'urmoq
- **celebrate** (verb) - nishonlamoq
- **cook** (noun) - oshpaz
- **cook** (verb) - pishirmoq
- **course** (noun) - kurs, qo'shimcha dars
- **crash** (verb) - to'qnashmoq
- **dear** (adjective) - qadrli, qadrdon
- **evening** (noun) - oqshom
- **example** (noun) - misol, na'muna
- **fast** (adjective) - tezkor
- **fast** (adverb) - tezda
- **fix** (verb) - tuzatmoq
- **frequently** (adverb) - tez-tez
- **funny** (adjective) - qiziqarli; kulguli
- **foreign** (adjective) - xorijiy, chet ellik
- **game** (noun) - o'yin
- **government** (noun) - hokimiyat
- **horror** (noun) - kuchli qo'rquv
- **horror film** - qo'rqinchli film
- **horse** (noun) - ot
- **know** (verb) - bilmoq
- **large** (adjective) - katta, ulkan
- **me** (pronoun) - meni; menga
- **money** (noun) - pul
- **much** (adverb) - ko'p
- **natural** (adjective) - tabiiy
- **never** (adverb) - hech qachon
- **newspaper** (noun) - gazeta
- **offer** (verb) - taklif qilmoq
- **often** (adverb) - tez-tez
- **open** (adjective) - ochiq
- **open** (verb) - ochmoq
- **orphanage** (noun) - mehribonlik uyi
- **play** (verb) - o'ynamoq
- **product** (noun) - mahsulot
- **read** (verb) - o'qimoq
- **regularly** (adverb) - muntazam
- **run** (verb) - yugurmoq
- **seldom** (adverb) - onda-sonda, ba'zi-ba'zida
- **sell** (verb) - sotmoq
- **shop** (noun) - do'kon
- **sister** (noun) - opa-singil
- **sometimes** (adverb) - ba'zida
- **special** (adjective) - maxsus
- **throughout** (adverb) - bo'ylab
- **too** (adverb) - juda, o'ta
- **train** (noun) - poyezd
- **train** (verb) - shug'ullan(tir)moq
- **understand** (verb) - tushunmoq
- **use** (verb) - foydalanmoq
- **useful** (adjective) - foydali
- **usually** (adverb) - odatda
- **watch** (verb) - tomosha qilmoq
- **want** (verb) - xohlamoq
- **well** (adverb) - yaxshi
- **with** (preposition) - bilan
- **woman** (noun) - ayol



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

go spend bring paint celebrate give ask

- We always *bring* fresh vegetables and fruits for our children.
- If we go to travel, we usually ___ a lot of money.
- Their children ___ to a very expensive school.
- Every summer, we ___ our walls.
- Nowadays, most people ___ their old clothes to poor people.
- Asian people ___ Navruz in the spring.
- Students often ___ difficult questions from their teachers.

2 PRESENT SIMPLE zamonining so'raq shakli bilan why, what, when, who, where, kabi so'raq olmoshlarini qo'llash mumkin, quyidagicha:

- She teaches students at university.
- Where does she teach students?
- We play tennis every mornings.
- When do you play tennis?

Convert the sentences into an interrogative form with these pronouns.

My father goes to work at 8. (*when/your*) _____

They start their work at 10. (*when*) _____

We always meet at the café. (*where/you*) _____

He does his home tasks quickly. _____

My brother brings books every day. _____



3 Translate the text.



MY DAY!

I am John. I am an accountant in bank. I always go to work at 8 am. Our bank is not far from my house. Bank opens at 8.30 am. At the beginning of working day, our workers drink some coffee. My boss comes to work very early. He tells about events and changes. He is always polite to others. We start working. We don't listen to music at work. Firstly, I prepare my documents. Then I check new documents. The documents come from our central bank. A special worker brings new documents. After work, I come home. My family waits for me.

I take my family to the park every night! My children love the park very much. My daughter plays with other girls. I love my job and my family. They are my life!

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **accountant** (noun) - hisobchi
- **Asian** (adjective) - osiyolik
- **ask** (verb) - so'ramoq
- **beginning** (noun) - boshlanish
- **at the beginning of** - -ning boshlanishida
- **bookshop** (noun) - kitob do'koni
- **boss** (noun) - boshliq
- **bring** (verb) - olib kelmoq
- **celebrate** (verb) - nishonlamoq
- **central** (adjective) - markaziy
- **change** (noun) - o'zgarish
- **check** (verb) - tekshirmoq
- **children** (noun) - bolalar
- **come** (verb) - kelmoq
- **daughter** (noun) - qiz farzand
- **difficult** (adjective) - qiyin
- **document** (noun) - hujjat
- **drink** (verb) - ichmoq
- **during** (preposition) - davomida
- **early** (adverb) - barvaqt
- **essay** (noun) - insho
- **event** (noun) - hodisa
- **expensive** (adjective) - qimmat
- **far** (adverb) - uzoqda
- **fast** (adverb) - tez, tezda
- **fast** (adjective) - tezkor
- **firstly** (adverb) - birinchidan; dastavval
- **for** (preposition) - uchun, -ga
- **free** (adjective) - bepul
- **free** (adjective) - erkin, ozod
- **fresh** (adjective) - toza, yangi
- **from** (preposition) - -dan
- **fruit** (noun) - meva
- **gate** (noun) - darvoza
- **get** (verb) - olmoq
- **give** (verb) - bermoq
- **home task** (noun) - uyga vazifa
- **two** (number) - ikki
- **horse** (noun) - ot
- **if** (conjunction) - agar
- **interesting** (adjective) - qiziqarli
- **language** (noun) - til
- **life** (noun) - hayot
- **listen to** (verb) - tinglamoq
- **lot >> a lot of** - ko'p, bir talay
- **love** (verb) - sevmoq
- **mark** (noun) - baho
- **money** (noun) - pul
- **meet** (verb) - uchrashmoq; uchratmoq
- **night** (noun) - tun
- **often** (adverb) - tez-tez
- **open** (verb) - ochmoq; ochilmoq
- **our** (pronoun) - bizning
- **paint** (verb) - bo'yamoq
- **people** (noun) - odamlar
- **polite** (adjective) - xushmuomala
- **prepare** (verb) - tayyorlamoq; tayyorlanmoq
- **question** (noun) - savol
- **quickly** (adverb) - tezda, darhol
- **run** (verb) - yugurmoq
- **school** (noun) - maktab
- **sentence** (noun) - gap
- **some** (pronoun) - bir oz
- **special** (adjective) - maxsus
- **spring** (noun) - bahor
- **staff** (noun) - ishchi hodimlar
- **start** (verb) - boshlamoq
- **summer** (noun) - yoz
- **take** (verb) olmoq; olib bormoq
- **teach** (verb) - o'rgatmoq, o'qitmoq
- **tell** (verb) - so'zlam, aytib bermoq
- **their** (pronoun) - ularning
- **translate** (verb) - tarjima qilmoq
- **travel** (verb/noun) - sayohat; sayohat qilmoq

7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Please, close the door! I am working. Nowadays she is teaching foreign students. Look, he is going!



Ushbu zamon “ayni vaqtda, ayni kunlarda, hozirda, ikki vaqt oralig’ida” sodir bo’layotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Ya’ni, mavzu nomidan ayon bo’lganidek, bunda hali hanuz davom etayotgan, tugamagan ish harakatni ifodalash mumkin.

1. Birinchi navbatda ushbu zamondan qanday qilib foydalanishni o’rganish zarur. *Present continuous* zamonini tuzishda “to be” ko‘makchi fe’liga murojaat etiladi. Fe’llarga esa – *ing* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shiladi.

BO‘LISHLI SHAKLI

EGA + to be + FE`L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO`LAKLAR

2. Oldingi mavzularda ko‘rib o‘tilganidek, har bir shaxs yoki olmoshning o‘ziga tegishli bo‘lgan “to be” ning maxsus shakllari bor.

- I am having breakfast.
- Men nonushta qilyapman.
- They are using our car.
- Ular bizning mashinamizdan foydalanishyapti.
- Now, I am doing my hometasks.
- These days, students are having exams.
- My family is preparing for a holiday.
- You are walking on the grass.

NOTE*

Shuningdek, *Present continuous* zamoni yaqin kelajakda sodir bo‘ladigan, rejalashtirilgan ish-harakatni ham ifodalaydi:

- We are leaving for Italy next week.
- Biz kelasi hafta Italiyaga ketyapmiz.
- Tomorrow they are having a big party.
- Ertaga ular katta bazm o‘tkazishyapti.

Ko‘rinib turganidek, ushbu gaplarda signal (ravish) muhim ahamiyatga ega.

3. Boshqa zamonlar kabi *Present continuous* da ham maxsus signallar mavjud.

now

at present

nowadays

currently

these days



Conversation

- Hi Jane! How are you?
- Nice!
- I think you are going to an English course now.
- Yes, you are right! I am preparing for university examination.
- That's great!!! I am going in for tennis these days. It is very enjoying for me.

BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + to be + not + FE'L+ ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

4. *Present continuous* zamonining bo'lishsiz shaklini tuzishda *not* dan foydalaniladi. Struktura bilan esa yuqoridagi formula orqali tanishishingiz mumkin.

- **She is not working.**
- U ishlamayapti.
- **Your students aren't studying hard.**
- Talabalaringiz qattiq o'qishmayapti.
- **We are not working together these days.**
- **Nowadays, paper books are becoming expensive.**
- **My favourite website is not working well.**
- **Your shoppers are not worrying about buyers.**
- **Government isn't restricting harmful products.**

ATTENTION

Ingliz tilida *Present continuous* zamonida qo'llanilmaydigan bir qator fe'llar mavjud. Quyidagi jadvalda ulardan ba'zilari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| agree (razi bo'lmoq) | depend (on) (bog'liq bo'lmoq) | hate (nafratlanmoq) | mean (anglatmoq) |
| apologize (uzr so'ramoq) | dislike (yomon ko'rmoq) | hear (eshitmoq) | need (muhtaj bo'lmoq) |
| appear (ko'rinmoq!) | envy (hasad qilmoq) | hope (umid qilmoq) | owe (qarzdor bo'lmoq) |
| appreciate (qadrlamoq) | exist (mavjud bo'lmoq) | imagine (tasavvur qilmoq) | please (mamnun qilmoq) |
| believe (ishonmoq) | forget (unutmoq) | know (bilmoq) | prefer (afzal ko'rmoq) |
| consider (hisoblamoq) | forgive (kechirmoq) | look (ko'rinmoq!) | realize (anglab yetmoq) |

- **Shuningdek:** recognize; recommend; refuse; regret; remember; see; smell (hid taratmoq); suppose; surprise; taste (ta'm bermoq); think; understand; want; wish...



"LOVE OUR GREEN PLANET!"

OUR ORGANIZATION'S NAME IS "LOVE OUR GREEN PLANET". WE TRY TO SAVE THE EARTH. WE ALWAYS TRY TO CLEAN POLLUTED LOCATIONS. THIS YEAR, WE ARE WORKING IN AFRICA. WE ARE GIVING LECTURES AND WORKING TOGETHER WITH GOVERNMENT. LOCAL PEOPLE ARE HELPING US.

WE WANT TO ACHIEVE GOOD RESULTS. WE ARE WORKING VERY HARD. IT IS DIFFICULT TO CLEAN SOME PLACES, FOR EXAMPLE BEACHES, FORESTS... WE ARE PLANTING NEW TREES AND FLOWERS AROUND THE CITY. WE HOPE FOR GOOD RESULTS!

(not based on fact!)



SO‘ROQ SHAKLI

To be + EGA = FE‘L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO‘LAKLAR?

5. *Present continuous* zamonining so‘roq shaklini tuzish juda ham oson. Shunchaki *to be* shakllarini egadan oldinga chiqarish talab qilinadi. Yuqoridagi formula orqali bu tartibni o‘zingiz ko‘rishingiz mumkin.
- **Why are you crying?**
 - Nimaga yig‘layapsiz?
 - **Are you attending to English courses?**
 - Ingliz tili kurslariga qatnayapsizmi?
 - **How are you doing this difficult task?**
 - **Why is no one preparing for the lesson?**
 - **Is your father participating in the party?**
6. Yana bir muhim qoidani yoddan chiqarmaslik zarur. *Present continuous* zamonini ayni vaqtdagi ish harakat bilan birgalikda, ma‘lum bir vaqt oralig‘idagi yoki mavsum davomidagi ish harakatlarga nisbatan ham qo‘llaniladi. Misollar orqali qoida isboti ko‘rib o‘tiladi.
- **Nowadays, we are building a new house.** – Shu kunlarda yangi uy quryapmiz.
 - **Students are having exams these days.** – Shu kunlarda talabalar imtihon topshiryaptilar.
 - **This month, the Halimovs are having a big party.**

DESCRIBE THE PROCESSES ON THE PICTURES. – SURATLARDAGI JARAYONLARNI TASVIRLANG



NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **attend** (verb) - qatnamoq
- **achieve** (verb) - erishmoq
- **ban** (verb) - ta'qiqilamoq
- **based on** - -ga asoslangan
- **beach** (noun) - qirg'oq
- **become** (verb) - bo'lmoq
- **build** (verb) - qurmoq
- **buyer** (noun) - xaridor
- **car** (noun) - avtomobil
- **clean** (verb) - tozalamoq
- **conversation** (noun) - muloqot, suhbat
- **cry** (verb) - yig'lamoq
- **currently** (adverb) - hozirda
- **earth** (noun) - yer (sayyorasi)
- **enjoying** (adjective) - maroqli
- **exam** (noun) - imtixon
- **fact** (noun) - fakt
- **family** (noun) - oila
- **favourite** (adjective) - sevimli
- **flower** (noun) - gul
- **forest** (noun) - o'rmon
- **go in for** (verb) - qatnamoq
- **government** (noun) - hokimiyat
- **grass** (noun) - o't-o'lan
- **the grass** (noun) - o'tloq
- **green** (adjective) - yashil
- **hard** (adverb) - qattiq
- **harmful** (adjective) - zararli
- **help** (verb) - yordam bermoq
- **holiday** (noun) - ta'til; bayram
- **hope for** (verb) - umid qilmoq, kutmoq
- **how** (pronoun) - qanday
- **lecture** (noun) - ma'ruza
- **lesson** (noun) - dars
- **local** (adjective) - mahalliy
- **location** (noun) - joy; joylashuv
- **month** (noun) - oy (vaqt birligi)
- **new** (adjective) - yangi
- **nowadays** (adverb) - shu kunlarda
- **organization** (noun) - tashkilot
- **paper** (noun) - qog'oz
- **participate** (verb) - qatnashmoq
- **place** (noun) - joy
- **planet** (noun) - sayyora
- **plant** (verb) - (ko'chat, gul) o'tqazmoq
- **polluted** (adjective) - ifloslangan, iflos
- **product** (noun) - mahsulot
- **result** (noun) - natija
- **right** (adjective) - to'g'ri, haq
- **save** (verb) - asramoq
- **shopper** (noun) - do'kondor
- **study** (verb) - ta'lim olmoq, o'qimoq
- **task** (noun) - vazifa
- **these** (pronoun) - bu, bular (yaqindagi shaxslar yoki predmetlarga nisbatan)
- **these days** - shu kunlarda
- **think** (verb) - o'ylamoq
- **together** (adverb) - birgalikda
- **tree** (noun) - daraxt
- **try** (verb) - harakat qilmoq
- **use** (verb) - foydalanmoq
- **walk** (verb) - yurmoq
- **website** (noun) - veb sayt
- **worry about** (verb) - haqida qayg'urmoq



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-------------|--------|------|-------|----|
| build | buy | save | worry about | travel | read | write | do |
|-------|-----|------|-------------|--------|------|-------|----|

- My parents **are saving** some money for my education in London.
- American guests _____ in Bukhara this month.
- Our country _____ technologies from China.
- We _____ our domestic animals because they look sick today.
- John _____ a newspaper in the garden.
- What _____ you _____ here with your friends?
- _____ your brother _____ a new article?
- Government _____ a new theatre in the centre of the city.

2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS zamonining so'raq shakliga *why, what, when, who, where*, kabi so'raq olmoshlarini qo'llash mumkin, quyidagicha:

- What are you thinking about?
- Why are they running so fast?
- Where is the bus going?
- Who is going to travel with you?

Convert these sentences into an interrogative form with these pronouns.

- We are waiting for the next bus (*what/you*) _____
- Children are writing essays for their final exam. (*what*) _____
- She is thinking about her salary. (*what*) _____
- Foreigners are having a meeting at the office. (*where*) _____

3 Translate the text and retell.

CAMP!



We are spending our time in the camp near the river. It is fantastic. We are not worrying about our lessons, home tasks. Our teachers are controlling us. Some children go to the library of the camp. They are reading interesting books with other book-lovers.

Some children love swimming so they are swimming in the pool of the camp. They are improving their health.

There are many funny activities in our summer camp. All of them are very useful for our health and mind. Teachers in the camp allow us to use computers. The computers work very well. Because they are modern. These days we are competing with other boys in playing computer games.

We have painting activities. Everyone can go for these activities. Our girl friends are drawing very beautiful pictures. We help them every day.



NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **about** (preposition) - taxminan
- **amazing** (adjective) - ajoyib
- **animal** (noun) - hayvon, jonzod
- **article** (noun) - maqola
- **activity** (noun) - faoliyat, mashg'ulot
- **because** (conjunction) - chunki
- **birthday** (noun) - tug'ilgan kun
- **book-lover** (noun) - kitobsevar
- **bus** (noun) - avtobus
- **camp** (noun) - lager
- **centre** (noun) - markaz
- **China** (noun) - Xitoy
- **comfortable** (adjective) - qulay, shinam
- **compete with** (verb) - musobaqalashmoq
- **control** (verb) - nazorat qilmoq
- **copy** (verb) - nusxa ko'chirmoq
- **country** (noun) - mamlakat; vatan
- **cure for** (noun) - uchun davo
- **customer** (noun) - iste'molchi
- **develop** (verb) - rivojlantirmoq
- **disease** (noun) - kasallik
- **do** (verb) - bajarmoq
- **domestic** (adjective) - xonaki
- **draw** (verb) - chizmoq
- **eat** (verb) - yemoq
- **education** (noun) - ta'lim
- **fantastic** (adjective) - ajoyib, zo'r
- **final** (adjective) - so'ngi
- **foreigner** (noun) - xorijlik
- **garden** (noun) - bog'
- **guest** (noun) - mehmon
- **headache** (noun) - bosh og'rig'i
- **health** (noun) - salomatlik
- **here** (adverb) - shu yerda
- **hundred** (number) - yuz
- **hundreds of** - yuzlab
- **in** (preposition) - -da, ichida
- **improve** (verb) - mustahkamlamoq
- **library** (noun) - kutubxona
- **look** (verb) - ko'rmoq, qaramoq
- **look** (verb) - ko'rinmoq
- **look after** (verb) - g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
- **manager** (noun) - menejer, ish boshqaruvchi
- **mind** (noun) - aql, idrok
- **modern** (adjective) - zamonaviy
- **near** (adverb) - yaqin: yaqinida
- **newspaper** (noun) - gazeta
- **next** (adjective) - keyingi
- **pool** (noun) - suv havzasi
- **produce** (verb) - ishlab chiqarmoq
- **read** (verb) - o'qimoq
- **river** (noun) - daryo
- **room** (noun) - xona
- **save (money)** (verb) - yig'moq
- **search** (verb) - qidirmoq
- **serious** (adjective) - jiddiy
- **sell** (verb) - sotmoq
- **show** (verb) - ko'rsatmoq
- **sick** (adjective) - kasal, betob
- **so** (conjunction) - shuning uchun
- **special** (adjective) - maxsus
- **suffer from** (verb) - -dan aziyat chekmoq
- **supermarket** (noun) - supermarket
- **swim** (verb) - suzmoq
- **technology** (noun) - texnologiya
- **theatre** (noun) - teatr
- **today** (noun/adverb) - bugun
- **tomorrow** (adverb/noun) - erta; ertaga
- **visit** (verb) - tashrif buyurmoq
- **with** (preposition) - bilan
- **write** (verb) - yozmoq

8

PRESENT PERFECT

I have just finished my task! – But, I have done it already! – I think you have copied from somewhere!...



Present perfect ya'ni hozirgi tugallangan zamon – hozirgacha tugallangan ish harakatni va ushbu ish harakatning natijasini, boshlangan nuqtasini (muddat) va miqdorini bildiradigan zamondir. Hozirgi tugallangan zamondan foydalanishda have/has ko'makchi fe'llari va noto'g'ri fe'llar* jadvalining uchinchi ustunidan foydalaniladi.

1. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, hozirgi tugallangan zamonda noto'g'ri fe'llarning 3- shaklidan foydalaniladi yoki to'g'ri fe'llarga *-d, -ed* qo'shimchalari qo'shiladi.

BO'LISHLI SHAKLI

EGA + have/has + FE'L (3- shakl/ -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- I have watered our flowers – Men gullarimizni sug'orib bo'ldim.
 - She has cleaned all the dishes – U barcha idishlarni tozlab bo'ldi.
 - Japan has already become very famous for its colourful traditions.
 - They have announced the date and place of upcoming examination.
2. Hozirgi tugallangan zamon ko'p holatlarda faol qo'llaniladi. Misol tariqasida, shu vaqtga qadar bajarilgan ish harakatning miqdorini ifodalashda ushbu zamondan foydalaniladi.
 - I have read this book about three times.
 - Bu kitobni taxminan 3 marta o'qiganman.
 - Be careful, they have cleaned the floor twice.
 - Have you travelled in China four times?
 - It is the first time I have entered the examination room!
 - This is the forth time Lucy has criticized my work.

NOTE*

To'g'ri fe'llar bu o'tgan zamonda *-d, -ed* shakllarini oluvchi fe'llardir. Misol uchun: play+ed (We played football), study +ed (They studied in Moscow), celebrate+d (I celebrated my birthday yesterday). Noto'g'ri fe'llar esa o'tgan zamonda o'z shaklini o'zgartiruvchi fe'llardir. Masalan: come – came (They came to Uzbekistan yesterday), do – did (Children did their homework) va shu kabilar.



SELF-STUDY

So far, I have visited many course centres and examined their teaching styles. I have participated in group works. But, I decided to study independently. Results are surprising. I can constantly evaluate myself with online tests. My result are rising day by day. I have completely learned to write an essay. I have saved a lot of time and money!



3. Ushbu zamonda bir qator signallar mavjud bo'lib, ular hozirgi tugallangan zamonning turli jabhalarida foydalaniladi. Misol uchun:

already – allaqachon

- I have already watched this film. – Men allaqachon bu filmni ko'rganman.
- They have already sold (sell) half of their products.

- We have already introduced the topic to the audience.

recently; lately – yaqinda

- I have recently heard (hear) about this accident. – Bu ko'ngilsiz hodisa haqida yaqinda eshitdim.
- She has recently changed her accommodation.
- Have you been abroad lately?

just – hozirgina

- They have just informed us about the exam date.
- Ular bizni imtihon kuni haqida hozirgina ogohlantirishdi.
- Scientists have just found a solution.

never – hech qachon

- I have never thought (think) about leaving my school.
- Men hech qachon maktabimni tark etish haqida o'ylaganman
- She has never seen positives of my project.

yet – hali ham

- Terrible! They haven't finished it yet! – Ular hanuzgacha buni yakunlashmagan.
- I haven't decided yet.
- They haven't brought our products.

Hi, dears!

My name is David. I study at the state art college. I haven't graduated the college but now I am working at the local theater as an actor. I have played a role in three theater performances so far!...

BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + have/has + not + FE'L (3- shakl/ -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- I haven't completed my essay yet. – Men hali inshomni yakunlab bo'lmadim.
- This teacher has never upset his students.
- These acrobats have never astonished the people.
- Jack has his own business but he hasn't graduated from the university yet.

SO'ROQ SHAKLI

have/has + EGA + FE'L (3; -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR?

4. **ever** (biror marta) signali ham mavjud bo'lib, u asosan so'roq gaplarda qo'llaniladi.
 - Have you ever visited museum? – Biror marta muzeyga tashrif buyurganmisiz?
 - Has she ever invited you to her birthday?
 - Have you ever bought (buy) something online?
 - Have they understood (understand) the purpose of the project?
5. **for** hamda **since** signallari ikkalasi ham –dan beri deb tarjima qilinadi. Lekin **since** ish harakatning aniq boshlanish nuqtasini ifodalasa, **for** esa qancha muddatdan beri bajarilayotganini ifodalaydi.
 - I have lived in London for two years. – Men Londonda ikki yil yashaganman.
 - They have produced it since 1973. – Ular buni 1973- yildan beri ishlab chiqarishgan.
 - I have lived in London since 2018.
 - Since Monday, George has missed many lessons.
 - My dad has waited you for three hours.
 - Since my childhood, I have seen many mean and kind people.
 - We have investigated the place of crime since the last spring.
 - For two decades, this issue has troubled the scientists.

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **accommodation** (noun) – turar joy
- **acrobat** (noun) – akrobat
- **announce** (verb) – e’lon qilmoq
- **appearance** (noun) – ko’rinish
- **as** (preposition) - sifatida
- **astonish** (verb) – hayratda qoldirmoq
- **attractive** (adjective) – maftunkor
- **audience** (noun) – auditoriya
- **can** (modal verb) – qila olmoq
- **careful** (adjective) – ehtiyotkor
- **change** (verb) – o’zgaroq; o’zgartirmoq
- **childhood** (noun) - bolalik
- **colourful** (adjective) – rangli, turfa rangli
- **competition** (noun) – musobaqa, raqobat
- **completely** (adverb) – to’laqonli
- **constantly** = always
- **crime** (noun) - jinoyat
- **criticize** (verb) – tanqid qilmoq
- **date** (noun) – sana
- **day by day** (adverb) – kundan kun
- **decide** (verb) – qaror qilmoq
- **the dishes** (noun) - idishlar
- **enter** (verb) – kirmoq
- **evaluate** (verb) - baholamoq
- **everyone** (pronoun) – hamma
- **examine** (verb) – tekshirmoq , ko’zdan kechirmoq
- **finish** (verb) - yakunlamoq
- **future** (noun) – kelajak
- **graduate** (verb) – ta’lim muassasini bitirmoq
- **half** (adjective/pronoun) – yarmi
- **handsome** (adjective) – kelishgan, xushqomat
- **hero** (noun) – qahramon
- **historical** (adjective) – tarixiy
- **independently** (adverb) – mustaqil
- **inform** (verb) – xabar qilmoq
- **introduce** (verb) – tanishtirmoq
- **investigate** (verb) – tekshirmoq, o’rganmoq
- **invite** (verb) – taklif qilmoq
- **issue** (noun) – masala, muammo
- **Japan** (noun) – Yaponiya
- **kind** (adjective) – mehribon, oq ko’ngil
- **leave** (verb) – tark etmoq
- **lie** (verb) - aldamoq
- **look like** (verb) – o’xshamoq
- **mean** (adjective) – xasis, baxil
- **miss** (verb) – o’tkazib yubormoq
- **myself** (pronoun) – o’zim
- **own** (pronoun) – o’zining, o’ziniki (shaxsiy)
- **purpose** (noun) – maqsad
- **rise** (verb) – o’smoq, ko’tarilmoq
- **scientist** (noun) – olim
- **self-study** (noun) – musatqil o’rganish
- **so far** (adverb) – hozirga qadar
- **sophomore** (noun) – ikkinchi kurs talabasi
- **surprising** (adjective) – hayratlanarli
- **time** (noun) – vaqt; marta
- **topic** (noun) - mavzu
- **tradition** (noun) – urf-odat
- **trouble** (verb) – jumboqqa solmoq, qiynamoq
- **twice** (adverb) – ikki marta
- **understand** (verb) – tushunmoq
- **upset** (verb) – xafa qilmoq
- **upcoming** (adjective) – kelayotgan
- **voice** (noun) – ovoz
- **water** (verb) – sug’ormoq



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

~~replied~~ neglected given had kept forbidden cut chosen

- a. This office has never **replied** to our complaints.
- b. Lucy has _____ a diary since her childhood.
- c. It is the third time they have _____ our demands.
- d. Have you ever _____ your finger when cooking something?
- e. It is unfairness! They haven't _____ our salary yet.
- f. Children have _____ to live with their parents.
- g. For several years, Mr. Thompson has _____ a serious illness.
- h. Finally, the government has _____ to sell cigarettes to youngsters under 18.

2 **PRESENT PERFECT** zamonining so'roq shakliga *why, what, when, who, where* kabi so'roq olmoshlarini qo'llash mumkin, quyidagicha:

- Why have you done it?
- When have you seen John last time?
- What have they cooked for breakfast?
- Where have they gone?

Convert these sentences into an interrogative form with interrogative pronouns.

- They have already brought everything. (*when*)

- The company has hired 100 more workers. (*How many workers*)

- Today, I have finally completed my report. (*when/you*)

- The whole family has gone to Italy to travel. (*why*)

- Children have had low marks recently. (*why*)

3 Free Writing

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **choose** (verb) – tanlamoq
- **cut** (verb) – kesmoq; kesib olmoq
- **demand** (noun) – talab
- **diary** (noun) – shaxsiy kundalik
- **everything** (pronoun) – hamma narsa
- **finally** (adverb) – nihoyat
- **finger** (noun) – barmoq
- **forbid** (verb) – ta’qiqlamoq
- **hire** (verb) – yollamoq (ishchi)
- **illness** (noun) – kasallik
- **keep** (verb) – saqlamoq
- **keep** (verb) – davom ettirmoq
- **live** (verb) – yashamoq
- **low** (adjective) – past
- **neglect** (verb) – e’tiborga ilmaslik
- **reply** (verb) – javob bermoq
- **salary** (noun) – maosh
- **several** (pronoun) – bir nechta
- **something** (pronoun) – nimadir
- **third** (number) – uchinchi
- **under** (preposition) – ostida, pastida
- **unfairness** (noun) – adolatsizlik
- **whole** (adjective) – to’la, butun, yaxlit
- **youngster** (noun) – yosh

LOOK AT THE PICTURES. TRY TO MAKE UP SENTENCES. TRY TO USE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

RASMLARGA QARANG. GAPLAR TUZISHGA HARAKAT QILING. HOZIRGI TUGALLANGAN ZAMONDAN FOYDALANISHGA HARAKAT QILING



Have you deleted the messages?



to catch the criminal



to fix/ a new door



to receive/ an ambassador

9

PAST SIMPLE

I invited my friends. Last year we exported 2,500 cars to Europe. They made a big contract in 2002.



Past simple – ya'ni oddiy o'tgan zamon bu – ma'lum vaqt oldin, qaysidir o'tgan vaqtda, umuman olganda hozirgi vaqtdan ilgariroq bajarilgan ish harakatni anglatadi. Ingliz tilida ikki turdagi fe'llar mavjud: to'g'ri fe'llar va noto'g'ri fe'llar. Past simple mavzusini yaxshi o'zlashtirish uchun ushbu fe'llarning farqini ajratib olishimiz kerak.

1. To'g'ri fe'llar bu o'tgan zamonda *-d, -ed* shakllarini oluvchi fe'llardir. Misol uchun: **play+ed** (*We played football*), **study+ed** (*They studied in Moscow*), **celebrate+d** (*I celebrated my birthday yesterday*). Noto'g'ri fe'llar esa o'tgan zamonda o'z shaklini o'zgartiruvchi fe'llardir. Masalan: **come – came** (*They came to Uzbekistan yesterday*), **do – did** (*Children did their homework*) va shu kabilar.
2. Quyidagi jadvalda asosiy va eng keng tarqalgan noto'g'ri fe'llarning ba'zilarini keltirib o'tilgan:

| Number | Infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | do | did | done |
| 2 | come | came | come |
| 3 | have/has | had | had |
| 4 | take | took | taken |
| 5 | read | read | read |
| 6 | bring | brought | brought |
| 7 | become | became | become |
| 8 | break | broke | broken |
| 9 | cut | cut | cut |
| 10 | find | found | found |

3. Noto'g'ri fe'llarning 3 tadan shakli mavjud. *Past simple* mavzusida so'zlovchiga ikkinchi shaklda turgan fe'llar kerak bo'ladi. To'g'ri fe'llarga esa oddiygina *-d* yoki *-ed* qo'shimchalari qo'shiladi.

BO'LISHLI SHAKLI

EGA + FE'L (II; -ed, -d) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- I saw (see) him in the supermarket.
 - Men uni supermarketda ko'rdim.
 - The manager came (come) to the meeting very late.
 - Menejer majlisga juda kech keldi.
 - Lucy had (have) an exam and entered the university last month.
 - 2 years ago, she had two cars, but now she has only one.
 - My favourite sportsman played very well yesterday.
 - My parents took (take) us to park last week.
 - I found (find) an interesting book in the bookshop.
 - Government brought (bring) many modern technologies.
4. Ingliz tilidagi o'tgan zamonda ham bir qator signallar mavjud:

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| last week | last Monday | two days ago | in 1999 |
| last month | last summer | three years ago | in 2000 |
| last year | last season | a week ago | in 670 BC |

SUCCESS



My name is Liza and I am a popular basketball player. I have won many competitions in my hometown and in Europe so far. I started basketball in 2005. My family members helped me very much. They supported me when I had a problem. In 2007, I won the championship for the first time. It was great! In 2010, I went to Australia to the international competition. Sadly, I lost the game. My trainer helped me to continue. Now, I am preparing for next competition in China.



BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + did not + FE'LNING O'ZGARMAGAN SHAKLI + IKKINCHI D/B

- **Last year, we did not prepare well.** – O'tgan yil biz yaxshi tayyorlanmagan edik.
 - **She did not show her marks.** – U baholarini ko'rsatmadi.
 - **Teacher didn't want to see us.**
 - **They didn't participate in the competition.**
 - **Police didn't inform us about emergency.**
 - **Last year, company didnt help poor workers.**
5. **Ko'rinib turganidek, bo'lishsiz shaklda fe'lning o'zgarmagan shaklidan foydalaniladi. Chunki gapda did ko'makchisi mavjud bo'lib, u o'tgan zamon belgisini berib turadi.**

Letter of complaint

Dear Mr. Johnson

Yesterday, I ordered a TV set from your shop. Your worker brought that TV set. It was terrible. Your worker asked me for extra money for his service. I did not understand anything. There was no a manual in the box of TV set. I got very nervous at that time.

I want you and your company to give my money back!

Miss Lucy

SO'ROQ SHAKLI

Did + EGA + Fe`lning o'zgarmagan shakli + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- **Did you take everything for travel?**
- **Sayohat uchun barcha narsalarni oldingizmi?**
- **Did they win the championship finally?**
- **Nihoyat ular chempionatda g'alaba qozonishdimi?**
- **Did they support your opinion?**
- **Did the company continue using chemicals?**
- **Did she have an accident last week?**
- **Did you give your passport to the police?**

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **accident** (noun) – baxtsiz hodisa
- **box** (noun) – quti
- **continue** (verb) – davom ettirmoq
- **emergency** (noun) – favqulotda holat
- **Europe** (noun) – Yevropa
- **extra** (adjective) – ortiqcha
- **finally** (adverb) – nihoyat
- **hometown** (noun) – yurt, vatan
- **international** (adjective) – xalqaro
- **last** (adjective) – o‘tgan ; so‘nggi
- **late** (adverb) – kech
- **manual** (noun) – qo‘llanma
- **meeting** (noun) – majlis
- **modern** (adjective) – zamonaviy
- **nervous** (adjective) – asabiy
- **only** (adverb) – faqatgina, yolg‘iz
- **opinion** (noun) – fikr
- **order** (verb) – buyurtma bermoq
- **player** (noun) – o‘yinchi
- **poor** (adjective) – nochor, kambag‘al
- **popular** (adjective) – mashhur
- **problem** (noun) – muammo, problema
- **sadly** (adverb) – afsusli
- **service** (noun) – xizmat
- **support** (verb) – qo‘llab quvvatlamoq
- **terrible** (adjective) – rasvo, dahshatli
- **trainer** (noun) – murabbiy
- **yesterday** (noun/adverb) – kecha

LOOK AT THE PICTURES. TRY TO MAKE UP SENTENCES. TRY TO USE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

RASMLARGA QARANG. GAPLAR TUZISHGA HARAKAT QILING. O‘TGAN ZAMONDAN FOYDALANISHGA HARAKAT QILING.



Yesterday we signed a new contract.



to see/ burning forest



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

bring find ask answer see inform take spend

- Police _____ a murderer last night.
- In yesterday's exam, teachers _____ very difficult questions.
- I was not in the place of accident last week, but I _____ injured people.
- It was very exciting holiday. However, we **spent** too much money.
- Special agency _____ government about the event.
- We asked our father to go to the mountain but he _____ us to the park.
- Last spring, my uncle _____ very expensive technologies.
- I _____ all the questions of the examiner.

2 PAST SIMPLE zamonining so'roq shakliga *why, what, when, who, where* kabi so'roq olmoshlarini qo'llash mumkin, quyidagicha:

- Why did you open the door?
- When did you see John last time?
- What did they buy yesterday?
- Where did your family go last year for holiday?

Convert these sentences into an interrogative form.

- We went to the city yesterday. (*where/you*) _____
- Students discovered a new illness. (*what*) _____
- We prepared everything for trip. (*you*) _____
- They celebrated New Year party last night. (*what*) _____

3 Translate the text and retell.

BUSINESS IS NOT A GAME



I remember my rainy days very well. I didn't have money to buy clothes. I didn't have enough food to eat. Even I didn't want to live any more but I had enough time to think about my future. I thought all day long and I decided to go to a local hotel in my city. With my luck, I started working at that hotel. I worked 3 years there but I hated my boss because he was very rude and dishonest. I left the hotel. I had no work, no money again. Unfortunately, robbers stole all of my money from my house. The owner of my flat always asked me for the rent. It was very terrible. I was ashamed...



NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **be afraid of** – qo‘rqmoq
- **again** (adverb) – yana, tag‘in
- **agency** (noun) – agentlik
- **arrive** (verb) – yetib kelmoq
- **be ashamed of** – uyalmoq
- **attract** (verb) – jalb qilmoq, maftun qilmoq
- **avoid** (verb) – qochmoq
- **bit** >> **bite** (verb) – chaqmoq
- **cheap** (adjective) – arzon
- **chemist** (noun) – kimyogar
- **chemistry** (noun) – kimyo
- **clothes** (noun) – kiyim
- **delegation** (noun) – delegatsiya
- **discover** (verb) – kashf qilmoq
- **dishonest** (adjective) – vijdotsiz, insofsiz
- **enough** (pronoun) – yetarli(cha)
- **even** (adverb) – hatto
- **exciting** (adjective) – ajoyib, maroqli
- **experience** (noun) – tajriba
- **few** (pronoun) – oz, kam
- **flat** (noun) – kvartira
- **full** (adjective) – to‘la
- **game** (noun) – o‘yin
- **hate** (verb) – nafratlanmoq
- **hotel** (noun) – mehmonxona
- **idea** (noun) – g‘oya
- **injured** (adjective) – yarador, jarohatlangan
- **invent** (verb) – kashf qilmoq
- **inventor** (noun) – kashfiyotchi
- **millionaire** (noun) – millioner
- **mining** (noun) – konchilik
- **mountain** (noun) – tog‘
- **murderer** (noun) – qotil
- **numerous** (adjective) – ko‘p, mo‘l-ko‘l
- **only** >> **the only** (adjective) – yakka, yolg‘iz, yagona
- **owner** (noun) – rahbar, xo‘jayin
- **poisonous** (adjective) – zaharli
- **publicity** (noun) – jamoatchilik e‘tibori
- **rainy** (adjective) – yomg‘irli
- **rainy days** – qora kunlar
- **rent** (noun) – ijara haqi
- **remember** (verb) – eslamoq
- **rich** (adjective) – boy
- **robber** (noun) – o‘g‘ri

10

PAST CONTINUOUS

We were drinking coffee and children were playing. Suddenly a big black airplane flew over the sky!



Past continuous – ya’ni o’tgan davomli zamoni – ilgari ma’lum bir vaqtda sodir bo’layotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Ma’lum bir vaqtda yoki vaqtlar oralig’ida sodir bo’layotgan ish harakatni bildiradi. Present continuous dan farqi shundaki, bu zamon o’tgan zamondagi davomiylikni anglatadi. Bu zamonda to be ning was/were shakllaridan foydalaniladi.

1. Birinchi navbatda ushbu zamondan qanday qilib foydalanishni o’rganish zarur. *Past continuous* zamonini hosil qilishda “to be” ko’makchi fe’lidan foydalaniladi (*was, were*). Fe’llarga esa – *ing* qo’shimchasini qo’shish talab etiladi.

EGA + was/were + FE’L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO’LAKLAR

- They were celebrating their birthday.
- Ular tug’ilgan kunlarini nishonlayotgan edilar.
- We were working in the garden.
- Biz bog’da ishlayotgan edik.
- Ann was controlling the exam.
- Students were traveling in China.
- He was searching information about inventions.
- Post office was not working yesterday.

2. Ingliz tilidagi o’tgan davomli zamonda ham bir qator signallar mavjud:

at 6 yesterday (at) this time last week yesterday between 5 and 6
at 12 last night (at) this time yesterday last week on Monday
at that time at that moment

BO’LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + was/were + not FE’L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI

- I was not doing anything at that moment.
- O’sha vaqtda men hech narsa qilmayotgan edim.
- They were not doing their home tasks.
- Ular o’zlarining uyga vazifalarini bajarmayotgan edilar.
- Children weren’t watching TV.
- When I was going to school, it was not raining.
- They were not waiting for the bus. They were debating about something.

SO‘ROQ SHAKLI

Was/were + EGA + FE‘L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO‘LAKLAR

- **What were you doing yesterday at 2 o'clock?**
- Kecha soat ikkida nima qilayotgan eding?
- **Was he preparing his homework at this time yesterday?**
- Kecha ayni shu vaqtda u uyga vazifasini bajarayotgan edimi?
- **Was the strange person running towards the bank?**
- Notanish odam bank tomonga qarab yugurib ketayotgan edimi?
- **Were the builders working yesterday between 2 and 3?**
- **Were you working all day yesterday?**
- **Were they discussing the problem on Monday at 5 o'clock?**



ROBBERY

(telephone conversation between a policeman and John)

- *Ok, can you remember the appearance of that robber?*
- *No! I didn't see him at all. I was shopping in the supermarket!*
- *Was your car open?*
- *Sadly, yes! I saw my old friend in the supermarket. I was talking with him when the thief robbed my car!*
- *Ok, what's more???*
- *By the way, he was driving extremely fast when I saw him last time at the end of the street...*

When and While

3. Ingliz tilidagi *when* va *while* kabi bog‘lovchilar *Past continuous* mavzusida faol qo‘llaniladi. Ular ikkita gapni bir biriga bog‘lab qo‘shma gap hosil qiladi. Misol uchun:

- **My mother was cooking something when I entered the kitchen.**
- Men oshxonaga kirganimda oyim nimadir pishirayotgan edi.
- **My father was fixing his car when I was doing my home tasks.**
- Uy ishlarimni qilayotganimda dadam mashinani tuzatayotgan edilar.
- **Police was searching the murderers while they were going to Florida.**
- **I was cleaning my shoes while my sister was doing her hair.**
- **They were doing nothing when we were trying hard.**
- **When the police arrived, bandits were robbing the jewellery.**
- **While I was cleaning the windows, my father was working in the garden.**
- **When I saw Jane, she was whispering to a strange person.**
- **What were you doing when they saw you?**
- **Why were they so nervous when we were training at gym?**

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **at all** (adverb) – umuman
- **bandit** (noun) – o'g'ri, jinoyatchi
- **between** (preposition) – orasida
- **builder** (noun) – quruvchi
- **by the way** – aytgancha, darvoqe
- **debate** (verb) – bahslashmoq
- **discuss** (verb) – muhokama qilmoq
- **do (my/her...) hair** – sochni turmaklamoq
- **drove >> drive** (verb) – haydamoq
- **end** (noun) – yakun, oxir
- **at the end of** – -ning oxirida
- **invention** (noun) – ixtiro
- **jewellery** (noun) – taqinchoq
- **kitchen** (noun) – oshxona
- **moment** (noun) – lahza, vaqt
- **Monday** (noun) – dushanba
- **nothing** (pronoun) – hech narsa
- **post office** (noun) – pochta
- **remember** (verb) – eslamoq
- **rob** (verb) – o'g'irlamoq
- **robber** (noun) – o'g'ri
- **robbery** (noun) – o'g'rilik
- **shoes** (noun) – oyoq kiyim
- **strange** (adjective) – begona; g'alati
- **thief** (noun) – o'g'ri
- **towards** (preposition) – tomon, tomonga
- **whisper** (verb) – pichirlamoq
- **window** (noun) – deraza

MAKE UP A TEXT ABOUT A STRANGE EVENT IN EXAM. USE PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES.





EXERCISES

1 Choose an appropriate word and fill in the gaps.

paint decorate celebrate write study sleep talk clean

- Designers _____ the walls of a new restaurant.
- All the students **were writing** essays yesterday at this time.
- Special workers _____ the windows of a very high building.
- When I entered the room, my son _____ on his bed.
- While we were dancing in the party, they _____ on the phone.
- Last night the company _____ its 3rd birthday.
- While they were fixing some parts of the engine, we _____ the car.
- Last year this time, I _____ at Cambridge university.

2 **PAST CONTINUOUS** zamonining so'roq shakliga *why, what, when, who, where* kabi so'roq olmoshlarini qo'llash mumkin, quyidagicha:

- What were you doing at this time yesterday?
- Why weren't they working between 2 and 4 yesterday?
- When was he writing an essay?
- Who was knocking the door when you came back to house?

Convert the sentences into an interrogative form with the pronouns.

- They were playing football together. (*what*) _____
- My son was sleeping on his bed. (*where/your*) _____
- The students were answering the questions. (*what*) _____
- Our neighbours were going to a new shop. (*who*) _____

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- dance (verb) - raqsga tushmoq
- decorate (verb) - bezamoq
- designer (noun) - dizayner
- door (noun) - eshik
- engine (noun) - motor
- high (adjective) - baland
- knock (verb) - taqillatmoq
- sleep (verb) - uxlamog
- wall (noun) - devor

11

PAST PERFECT

Before you came I had already cleaned the room. By last summer they had finished the project.



Past perfect – o'tgan tugallangan zamon – o'tgan zamon (*past simple*)ga qadar tugallangan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Ya'ni o'tgan zamondagi ma'lum vaqtga qadar yakunlab bo'lingan ish harakatni *Past perfect* bilan ifodalash mumkin. Ushbu zamonda ham xuddi *Present perfect* da bo'lganidek noto'g'ri fe'ning uchinchi shaklidan foydalaniladi va to'g'ri fe'llarga *-d, -ed* qo'shimchalari qo'shiladi. Fe'l oldida *had* ko'makchi fe'li qo'llaniladi

BO'LISHLI SHAKLI

1. Ushbu zamondagi bo'lishli forma gaplarini tuzish quyidagicha.

EGA + had + FE'L (3; -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- **When we saw them, they had completed their tasks.**
 - Biz ularni ko'rganimizda ular vazifalarini bitirib bo'lishgan edi.
 - **At that time, there was no one at the theatre. Everyone had left (leave).**
 - U paytda teatrdagi hech kim yoq edi. Hamma ketib bo'lgan edi.
 - **When John came home, we had already had breakfast.**
 - **They had caught (catch) the criminals by the time we informed them.**
2. O'tgan tugallangan zamonning asosiy signali *by (-gacha)* bo'lib, u asosan o'tgan zamon va o'tgan tugallangan zamonlarni bir biriga bog'laydi.
 - **By the time we entered the room, they had taken everything with themselves.**
 - Biz xonaga kirganimizda ular hamma narsani o'zlari bilan olib ketib bo'lishgan edi.
 - **By the time the registration was over, Lucy had sent three applications.**
 - Registratsiya tugaguniga qadar, Lyusi 3 ta ariza jo'natgan edi.
 - **By the time I graduated from the university, I had learnt three foreign languages.**
 3. Shuningdek, *by* signali boshqa vaqt birliklari bilan ham birga qo'llanilishi mumkin.
 - **By last Monday, they had delivered all the goods.**
 - O'tgan dushanbagacha ular barcha tovarlarni yetkazib bo'lishdi.
 - **By the end of the week, my father had finished his project.**
 - Hafta oxirigacha dadam loyihasini yakunlab bo'ldi.
 - **By May, backpackers had traveled China.**
 - **By 2018, our charity organization had provided 10 orphanages with free clothes.**

BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + had + not + FE'L (3; -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- **Even by 2 o'clock at night, she hadn't written her report.**
- **All the workers were angry because they hadn't got their salary yet.**
- **When we wanted to know our results, we knew that they hadn't checked our control work yet.**
- **Everything was dirty because the cleaner hadn't come to work yesterday.**

- All the students were terribly tired. They had prepared for an examination.

SO‘ROQ SHAKLI

Had + EGA + FE‘L (3; -d, -ed) + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO‘LAKLAR?

- What had you done by the time we came?
- Had they arrived at Tashkent by last Monday?
- I think you didn't like the movie or had you seen it before?
- Had Lucy found her silver watch?



By the time I went to Italy...

In 2015, I went to Italy to study. At that time, I knew that studying abroad was very difficult. Therefore, by the time I went to Italy, I had done many important things: I had asked for some advice from experienced people; I had read many articles about traditions, policy and others. Before I went to Italy, I had visited a very good psychologist. He gave me important suggestions...

My friends helped me very much because they had traveled in many countries.



After and Before

Ingliz tilida *before* (-dan oldin) va *after* (-dan keyin) kabi ko‘makchilar mavjud bo‘lib, ular Past Perfect Tense da faol qo‘llaniladi. ular orqali qo‘shma gap hosil qilinganida gapning bir qismi o‘tgan zamonda bo‘lsa, qolgan qismi o‘tgan tugallangan zamonda bo‘ladi. Quyidagi gaplarni sinchkovlik bilan kuzatib, *after* va *before* dagi farqni aniqlang!

- Before I left my house, I had locked all the doors.
- After I had locked all the doors, I left the house.
- Before the delegates arrived, we had examined the place of meeting.
- After we had examined the place of meeting, the delegates arrived.
- They had had a big catastrophe before they lost the war.
- They lost the war after they had had a big catastrophe.

Ushbu ko‘makchilardan foydalana olish ingliz tilini bilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ular ishtirokida gaplar tuzishga ham harakat qiling.

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **angry** (adjective) – asabiylashgan, jahldor
- **application** (noun) – ariza
- **actress** (noun) – aktrisa
- **backpacker** (noun) – ma’lum manzilga oz miqdordagi pul hamda shaxsiy ryukzak bilan safar qiluvchi kishi
- **bled** >> **bleed** (verb) – qonamoq
- **catch** (verb) – ushlamoq
- **charity** (noun) – xayr-ehson
- **cleaner** (noun) – farrosh
- **countless** (adjective) – son-sanoqsiz
- **deliver** (verb) – yetkazib bermiq
- **dirty** (verb) – kir, iflos
- **experienced** (adjective) – tajribali
- **goods** (noun) – tovar
- **guide** (noun) – gid, yo’lboshlovchi
- **impolitely** (adverb) – odobsizlik bilan
- **important** (adjective) – muhim
- **movie** (noun) – film
- **orphanage** (noun) – mehribonlik uyi
- **be over** (verb) – tugamoq
- **policy** (noun) – siyosat
- **provide** (verb) – ta’minlamoq
- **recognize** (verb) – tanimoq
- **registration** (noun) – registratsiya
- **salary** (noun) – maosh
- **be shocked** (verb) – qattiq hayratlanmoq
- **silent** (adjective) – jim-jit
- **silver** (noun) – kumush
- **spot** (noun) – dog’
- **terribly** (adverb) – dahshatli, juda
- **be tired** (verb) – charchamoq
- **themselves** (pronoun) – o’zlari
- **therefore** (adverb) – shuning uchun
- **watch** (verb) – tomosha qilmoq

IMAGINE YOU ARE A HISTORIAN. YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT THE HISTORY (ECONOMY, WARS, CULTURE...) OF AN IMAGINARY COUNTRY. WRITE A BRIEF REPORT ABOUT IT. TRY TO USE PAST PERFECT TENSE.

12

FUTURE SIMPLE

I will certainly enter the university and become the best student!



Future simple tense – ya’ni kelasi oddiy zamon –kelgusida, yaqin orada, kelajakda yoki kelajakdagi belgilangan vaqtda sodir bo’luvchi ish harakatga nisbatan qo’llaniladi. Ushbu zamondan foydalanish uchun *shall* hamda *will* ko’makchilari kerak bo’ladi. Birinchi shaxs birlik hamda ko’plikda turgan egalarga *shall* ni qo’llash mumkin. Qolgan shaxslar bilan esa *will* kelaveradi. Ammo zamonaviy ingliz tilida barcha shaxslar bilan ham *will* ni qo’llash imkoniyati mavjud.

1. Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, *Future simple* kelgusi zamondagi ish harakatga ishora qiluvchi zamondir.

BO’LISHLI SHAKLI

EGA + will/shall + FE’LNING BIRINCHI SHAKLI + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO’LAKLAR

- I will do it immediately.
- Men buni darhol bajaraman.
- They will come very soon.
- Ular tez orada kelib qolishadi.
- We will help you tomorrow.
- She will bring enough food for us.
- Mrs. Ann will conduct a lesson tomorrow.
- The delegates will visit historical places tomorrow.
- John will apply for a local university next year.
- Teachers will spend their following holiday in Spain.
- It will be the best product of our company in the future.
- President will observe the constructions of a new museum next week.
- They will discuss this problem later.
- After 3 months, we will start producing a new product.

2. Ingliz tilidagi kelasi zamonda ham bir qator signallar mavjud:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| next week | following year | next year | in the future | in the upcoming game | next month |
| after 2 days | in 2 weeks | next spring | after a month | in 3 months | next Monday |
| after 3 years | soon/ later | in 2050 | in 2035 | | |



CONSTRUCTION

We are erecting a very big building for our city. We hope it will be a great supermarket. It will be a very modern, attractive and strong building. We have spent a lot of money. 150 workers are working here.

Builders will finish it at the end of this year. This supermarket will have 5 large sections. Section 1 will have daily products: bread, milk, sugar and others. You can find technological items in the second section. Section 3 will be for clothes. Section 4 will offer you numerous types of cosmetics. Finally, section 5 will serve for entertainment. We will hire many workers next year. They will work for a new supermarket. They will get a high salary...



BO'LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + will/shall + NOT + FE'LNING BIRINCHI SHGAKLI + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

3. **Ko'rinib turibdiki, kelasi zamonning bo'lishsiz shaklini tuzishda oddiygina *not* dan foydalaniladi. Bu o'rinda maxsus qisqartmalardan foydalanish mumkin:**

will not = won't ; shall not = shan't.

- **She will not come again.**
- U endi qaytib kelmaydi.
- **The company will not hire foreign workers any more.**
- Kompaniya endi xorijiy ishchilarni ishga yollamaydi.
- **They won't support our opinion.**
- **She won't come to the party tonight.**
- **This company will not care about your marks in the university.**
- **It won't help you abroad if you don't know a foreign language.**



"POWER OF YOUTH"

(INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE)

Introduction: *"POWER OF YOUTH" is a very popular conference. Every year this conference takes place (take place – sodir bo'lmoq, o'tkazilmoq) in different countries. This year, it will take place in Tashkent. We invite all of you to our conference. You will enjoy your visit.*

Advantages: *Our conference offers you numerous activities. For example, conversation with foreign students, meeting with professors, lectures from famous teachers. You will participate in debates. Special professors will conduct lessons. You must pay \$40 before coming to conference, then no one will ask you for money.*



SO'ROQ SHAKLI

will/shall + EGA + FE'LNING BIRINCHI SHAKLI + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR?

4. Ko'rinib turganidek, ingliz tilidagi kelasi zamonning so'roq shaklini tuzish uchun *will/shall* ko'makhilarini egadan oldinga chiqarish talab qilinadi.

- Will you go to the party with us?
- Biz bilan bazmga borasizmi?
- When will they come?
- Ular qachon kelishadi?
- Will you apply for our local universities?
- Will we visit historical places during the travel?
- Will the government give us houses to live?
- Will they announce the date of meeting?
- Shall we give our essays to the teacher?
- Shall I open the window? (*taklif ma'nosida*)
- Shall I bring you something to drink? (*taklif ma'nosida*)



CONVERSATION

- ANN: I will find some information about the benefits of Internet.
- JOHN: I will learn the history of it. I will make a presentation about its history. However, I won't speak about the bad effects of Internet.
- JACK: I have found enough information about the bad effects of Internet. I will speak about them.
- MARTIN: I am always interested in websites so I will speak about them.
- ANN: Will you speak about many web sites?
- MARTIN: No, I won't. I will give information about only two popular websites.
- JOHN: Ann, will you bring any pictures for your presentation?
- ANN: Yes, of course. I will bring many interesting pictures.

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND DESCRIBE THE UPCOMING EVENTS IN FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE. USE SOME SIGNALS.



airplane/ to take off



to consult with/ lawyer



to have/ an important exam



to discuss/ later

From this time on..., never, I hope ...,
I think ...

5. Ingliz tilida shunday holatlar mavjudki bunda asosan kelasi zamondan foydalaniladi. Ular bilan quyida tanishtiriladi.
- a.** *From this time on ... - bunday buyog'iga, hozirdan boshlab.* Ushbu birikma qatnashgan gaplar kelasi zamonda bo'ladi.
- **From this time on, I will never tell my secrets to others.**
 - Bundan buyog'iga hech kimga sirlarimni aytmayman.
 - **From this time on, this company will produce only computers.**
 - **From this time on, we will always care about our grandparents.**
 - **From this time on, I will not go shopping alone any more.**
- b.** *never – hech qachon, zinhor.* Ushbu ravish boshqa zamonlarda ham keng qo'llaniladi. Hozir esa *Future simple* zamonida qo'llanilishi ko'rib o'tiladi.
- **I will never believe him again.**
 - Men unga hech qachon qaytib ishonmayman.
 - **They will never let us go.**
 - **My family will never forgive me for this.**
 - **She will never arrive again.**
 - **Lucy and Jack will never meet with each other.**
- c.** *I think ... - o'ylaymanki ... (They think..., We think..., She thinks...)*
- **I think the project will be very successful.**
 - O'ylaymanki, loyiha muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.
 - **We think they will wait for us for a while.**
 - **They think they will enter the university.**
- d.** *I hope... - umid qilamanki ...*
- **Government hopes that it will not be dangerous.**
 - Hukumat bu xavfli bo'lmaydi deb umid qilmoqda.
 - **The company hopes the product will be popular.**
 - **Everyone hopes that the president will think about this problem.**
 - **They hope (that) everything will be ok.**

A

to be going to

I am going to open a new supermarket in the centre of my city!

1. *to be going to* birikmasi o'zbek tiliga –*moqchi* deb tarjima qilinadi va ehtimoliy ish harakatlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.

- I am going to learn Spanish.
- Men ispan tilini o'rganmoqchiman.
- They are going to migrate to another country.
- They are not going to stay at this hotel.
- The students are going to prepare for a new presentation.
- We are going to invite foreign delegates to our festival.
- Biz festivalimizga xorijiy delegatlarni taklif qilmoqchimiz.
- I'm not going to apply for this university.

ATTENTION

Oldingi mavzulardan ayonki, Present continuous zamoni orqali kelasi zamoni ifodalash mumkin edi. Bunda P.C. ning "to be going to" dan farqi quyidagicha:

P.C. dagi ish-harakat bajarilishi nisbatan aniq – "to be going to" da esa aksincha:

- Tomorrow we are leaving for Italy. We have bought tickets.
- I am going to apply for a local university.



TRAVELING WITH COLLEAGUES

Our work is very hard! We always receive hundreds of clients and listen to their complaints. We are always very tired...

This month came very arduous for everyone in our team, so we have decided to take a vacation. The ideal place for traveling is a beach. We are going to stay at hotel near the beach for 3 days. We are not going to take our children there because we truly want peace and solitude.

My colleagues know very good beaches and they are planning everything.



2. Shuningdek, *to be going to* birikmasi ehtimollikni ham anglatadi. Qandaydir ish-harakat sodir bo'lishi mumkin ekanligini ta'kidlashda foydalaniladi.

- There are many dark clouds in the sky. It is going to rain.
- Osmonda bir talay qora bulutlar bor. Yomg'ir yog'sa kerak
- There is no bus at the street. I am going to be late for the lesson.
- Ko'chada umuman avtobus yo'q. Darsga kech qolsam kerak.
- You must slow down the speed. Otherwise, you are going to crash with another car.
- The road is very slippery. She is going to fall down.
- Ko'cha juda ham sirpanchiq. U yiqilib ketga kerak.

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **be able** (verb) – qodir bo'lmoq
- **advantage** (noun) – afzallik
- **advertise** (verb) – reklama qilmoq
- **amount** (noun) – miqdor
- **among** (adverb) – orasida
- **apply for** (verb) – hujjat topshirmoq
- **arduous** (adjective) – mashaqqatli
- **believe** (verb) – ishonmoq
- **best** (adjective) – eng yaxshi
- **benefit** (noun) – foyda
- **bottle** (noun) – idish
- **bread** (noun) – non
- **cloud** (noun) – bulut
- **conduct** (verb) – rahbarlik qilmoq, olib bormoq
- **conference** (noun) – konferensiya
- **construction** (noun) – qurilish
- **contract** (noun) – shartnoma
- **daily** (adjective) – kundalik, har kungi
- **dangerous** (adjective) – xavfli
- **dish** (noun) – ovqat
- **distribute** (verb) – tarqatmoq
- **dream** (noun) – tush
- **drink** (noun) – ichimlik
- **effect** (noun) – ta'sir
- **entertainment** (noun) – o'yin-kulgu
- **erect** (verb) – qurmoq
- **following** (adjective) – kelgusi, kelayotgan
- **grandparents** (noun) – bobo-buvi
- **grapes** (noun) – uzum
- **hire** (verb) – yollamoq (ishchi)
- **immediately** (adverb) – darhol, tezda
- **introduction** (noun) – kirish, tanishtirish qismi
- **item** (noun) – narsa
- **juice** (noun) – sharbat
- **large** (adjective) – katta, ulkan
- **later** (adverb) – keyinroq
- **migrate** (verb) – ko'chib ketmoq
- **milk** (noun) – sut
- **observe** (verb) – kuzatmoq
- **otherwise** (adverb) – aks holda
- **peace** (noun) – tinchlik
- **picnic** (noun) – bog'dagi sayr
- **picture** (noun) – rasm
- **power** (noun) – kuch
- **presentation** (noun) – taqdimot
- **section** (noun) – qism
- **secret** (noun) – sir
- **serve** (verb) – xizmat qilmoq
- **sky** (noun) – osmon
- **slippery** (adjective) – sirpanchiq
- **slow down** (verb) – pasaytirmoq, sekinlashtirmoq
- **solitude** (noun) – yolg'izlik
- **soon** (adverb) – tez orada
- **splendid** (adjective) – ajoyib
- **strong** (adjective) – kuchli
- **successful** (adjective) – muvaffaqiyatli
- **sugar** (noun) – shakar
- **tonight** (adverb) – bu oqshom
- **toy** (noun) – o'yinchoq
- **type** (noun) – tur, tip
- **unnecessary** (adjective) – keraksiz
- **victory** (noun) – g'alaba
- **vacation** (noun) – ta'til
- **youth** (noun) – yoshlar

13

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Please, visit me on Monday because tomorrow I will be working.



Future continuous – kelasi davom zamon – kelasi zamondagi ma'lum vaqtda yoki ma'lum bir vaqtlar oralig'ida sodir bo'layotgan ish harakatni ifodalaydi. Kelasi zamondagi hali tugallanmagan, davom etayotgan ish harakatlari ushbu zamonda yasaladi. *Future continuous* – kelasi davom zamondan foydalanishda *to be* ning *be* (tuslanmagan) shaklidan hamda *will* va *shall* dan foydalaniladi.

1. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, *Future continuous* kelgusi zamondagi davomiy ish harakatga ishora qiluvchi zamondir. Dastavval ushbu zamon qurilishi bilan tanishib chiqamiz.

BO'LISHLI SHAKLI

EGA + will/shall + be + FE'L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO'LAKLAR

- This time tomorrow, I will be cleaning my room.
- They will be having a meeting tomorrow in the evening.
- Students will be having an exam at 12 next week.
- She will be working all day tomorrow.
- The group will be showing a presentation about nature.
- I will be examining my students (at) this time tomorrow.
- My father will be working in Italy next month (at) this time.
- Colin and Lucy will be writing an essay together.
- At 6 tomorrow I will be going to France by train.

2. Ingliz tilidagi kelasi davomiy zamonda ham bir qator signallar mavjud:

tomorrow at this time

tomorrow at 6

tomorrow all day long

next week at this time

tomorrow between 6 and 7

still



Upcoming Wedding Party

Tomorrow is my sister's wedding party. Everyone is doing something. Everyone is participating in preparations. I have just made a list of tasks for tomorrow. My brother Jack will be decorating the place for wedding party. My sister Alice will be cooking sweets. She will also be controlling the table clothes. Everyone will be doing something important. My uncle Smith will be controlling the lights and electricity the whole day. His wife will be preparing the special dress of bride. Eventually, I will be with my sister Ann, because she is a bride. She will be the princess of the wedding party. I will help her. We hope it will be marvelous wedding party!



BO‘LISHSIZ SHAKLI

EGA + will/shall + not + be + FE‘L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO‘LAKLAR

- Tomorrow at this time, I will not be doing anything.
- Ertaga shu vaqtda hech narsa qilmayotgan bo‘laman.
- He will not be doing his home tasks at 9 tomorrow.
- I shan’t be controlling the company this time next month.
- Next year this time, we will not be living here.
- Scientists won’t be working in the desert tomorrow between 5 and 7.
- They will not be working for that company.
- This time next year, we will not be working with you.

SO‘ROQ SHAKLI

Will/shall + EGA + be + FE‘L + ing + IKKINCHI DARAJALI BO‘LAKLAR

3. Ingliz tilidagi kelasi davom zamonning so‘roq shaklini hosil qilishda *will/shall* ni egadan oldinga chiqarish kerak (yuqoridagi ketma-ketlik asosida).
 - Will you be doing something at 8 tomorrow?
 - Ertaga 8 da nima qilayotgan bo‘lasiz?
 - Will they be working between 4 and 7 tomorrow?
 - Ular ertaga soat 4 dan 7 gacha ishlayotgan bo‘lishadimi?
 - Will you be studying abroad (at) this time next month?
 - Will he be having exams tomorrow between 8 and 9?
 - What will you be doing (at) this time tomorrow?
 - Will your father be working in the garden next Monday at 10?
4. *Future continuous* zamonining so‘roq shakliga *why, what, when, who, where* kabi so‘roq olmoshlarini qo‘llash mumkin, quyidagicha:
 - What will you be doing this time tomorrow? Ertaga shu vaqtda nima qilayotgan bo‘lasiz?
 - When will you be playing the piano? Qachon pianino chalayotgan bo‘lasiz?
 - How will they be controlling the class tomorrow?
 - When will we be having exam next month?
 - What will they be discussing in the meeting tomorrow between 8 and 10.
 - Who will be conducting a lesson (at) this time on Monday?

IMAGINE YOUR LIFE IN 10 YEARS AND PREPARE A SPEECH. RETELL.



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

deliver discuss prune teach spend read write

- This time tomorrow they _____ the goods to the destination.
- On Monday between 6 and 7, I _____ foreign students.
- The members of parliament _____ this problem next week this time.
- Tomorrow I won't go to work so in the morning I _____ a newspaper.
- Tomorrow the whole day my father _____ the trees in our house yard.
- We hope that our children **will be spending** their time very meaningfully next month.
- This time tomorrow the students _____ essays for their control work.

2 Convert the sentences into an interrogative form.

- We will be going to Spain (at) this time tomorrow.
- They will be cooking a special meal for visitors.
- On Friday at 9 o'clock my father will be taking tourists to the airport.
- Tomorrow between 5 and 8, we will be participating in debate.
- She will be having English lessons next week (at) this time.
- The company will be producing a new product next month.
- The workers will be working on a farm next week from Monday to Friday.
- They will be decorating the room of bride and bridegroom the whole day tomorrow.

3 Translate the text and retell.

WHAT WILL THE TECHNOLOGY DO IN THE FUTURE?



Technology has greatly changed our life. It has made everything easy. Nowadays, it helps us anywhere and any time. In the near future, the technologies will be doing even more difficult tasks. Scientists say that one day the cars will be flying in the sky, robots will be controlling our houses, robots will be working everywhere, airplanes will be carrying more and more passengers...Technologies have numerous advantages.

We must not forget its disadvantages. Very soon, the robots will be working in the supermarkets, but not people; robots will be working in the factories, but not people... Then how will we get job? How will we earn money?!





CONTROL WORK

The first control work section

Ushbu nazorat ishi (control work) shu vaqtgacha o'rganilgan mavzular yuzasidan tuzilgan topshiriqlar majmuasidir. Nazorat ishiga Perfect zamonlari kiritilmagan!

Choose the correct answer.

1. Yesterday designers _____ very nervous because it _____ a very important day for them.
A) was/was B) were/was C) were/were
2. Today Lucy and Tom _____ absent in the lesson because they _____ in an essay competition.
A) is/are B) are/are C) are/is
3. People in the accident _____ very frightened because the broken car _____ on fire.
A) were/was B) was/was C) was/were
4. I remember there _____ a big tree here last year.
A) was B) is C) are
5. I don't like this hotel because the workers _____ polite and the owner _____ a very nervous person.
A) isn't/is B) aren't/is C) isn't /is
6. I didn't like that hotel because the workers _____ polite and the owner _____ a nervous person.
A) weren't/was B) wasn't/were C) wasn't/was
7. This house has all conveniences: there _____ 4 rooms. Each room _____ air conditioning.
A) is/have B) are/is C) are/has
8. This _____ very famous lake. Every year millions of tourists visit and all of them _____ surprised!
A) was/are B) is/were C) is/are

Find 5 mistakes from the text and write them in the lines. (Present Simple)

There is many advantages and disadvantages of uniforms. People wears uniform in many places like school, college, office, banks. Some people think that uniform are useless. They do not want to wear any uniform. They say it is uncomfortable to wear always the same clothes. Actually, sometimes uniforms are very boring and unattractive. Even some schools and universities doesn't have their special uniforms in Europe.

If the teachers, bank workers or other workers don't wear special uniforms, it can be problem. The special workers looks like an ordinary person. Others can not distinguish them.

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps. (Present Simple)

obeys respect solves grow lives have offers helps try advertises

14. We always _____ Asian cultures and traditions.
15. My father usually _____ his job problems very effectively.
16. I am a stubborn boy so I often _____ a misunderstanding with my classmates.
17. My brother is a soldier so he _____ in different places around a year.
18. Our restaurant _____ you tasty meals and French salads.

19. These peasants _____ their crops without chemicals.
20. A good colleague always _____ you when you have a serious problem.
21. I believe in my son and he always _____ me.
22. This company _____ its new products only on TV.
23. When I am nervous I _____ to find a peaceful and attractive place.

Write these sentences in an interrogative form. (Present Continuous)

24. They are preparing for the exams very hard.
25. The police is investigating the place of yesterday's crime.
26. These days, we are selling our products very quickly. (+ you/your)
27. My new TV-set is working very well. (your)
28. The parliament is discussing a very serious problem.
29. Now, sportsmen are competing with Chinese players.
30. Our debts are increasing. (your)

Write these sentences in an interrogative form. Use 'when, who, where, how and why'. (Past Simple)

31. We brought many modern technologies. (when/you)
32. Yesterday, they went to the swimming pool. (when)
33. She celebrated her birthday at a restaurant. (where)
34. My brothers helped me to find a job. (how/your)
35. They hid the objects under the table. (where)
36. His parents went to Italy immediately. (why)

Choose a correct answer. (Past Continuous)

37. Students were _____ questions to the experts.
A) telling B) taking C) giving
38. They were _____ free tickets for the concert.
A) selling B) giving C) taking
39. This time yesterday I was _____ our plants in the garden.
A) watering B) cleaning C) taking
40. Yesterday between 8 and 12, they were _____ the roof of the house.
A) drawing B) writing C) painting
41. When I saw our post man, he was _____ the letters alone.
A) counting B) adding C) planning
42. We were cooking while they were _____ their car.
A) fixing B) preparing C) making

Match the parts of sentences. (Future Simple)

- I failed exams two times.
- Do not worry. They are not so fastidious.
- It is my mistake.
- I don't like studying abroad....
- You are not ready for trip.
- We have spent too much money on the constructions.

- 1 From this time on, I will be very careful.
- 2 It will be a very attractive building in the future.
- 3 I promise I will pass my next exam!
- 4 Will not you go with us?
- 5 ...so I will apply for our local university next year.
- 6 They won't give you many questions.

43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____

Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps. (Future Simple)

accept increase compete make send share like control

49. My father left the company and from this time, I will _____ everything.
50. You have enough knowledge and experience for this job. Company will _____ you.
51. We have found enough food. Don't worry! We will _____ with you.
52. Our athletes will _____ with Japanese players next month in London.
53. Economists say that taxes won't _____ next year.
54. This technology is completely new so it will _____ your life more comfortable!
55. There is no internet access in my place so I won't _____ the electron documents via Telegram.
56. We bought a very expensive gift for our classmates. I believe she will certainly _____ it.

Change these sentences into Future continuous form. Use special signals. (Future Continuous)

57. They will write an essay about technologies.
58. Delegation will have lunch at the restaurant near our hotel.
59. One day we will use flying cars.
60. One day, cars will fly over the sky!
61. Doctor will test a new drug tomorrow.
62. Two presidents will have a meeting tomorrow.
63. They will publish my book next month.
64. They will travel around the historical sites of Bukhara.

Choose the correct answer. (General)

65. Every Monday we _____ a control work at school.
A) had B) have C) having
66. Last year this time we _____ corn in our western fields.
A) will be growing B) was growing C) were growing
67. Two years later there _____ a big supermarket. About 100 workers _____ in it.
A) will/will work B) will be/will be working C) was/were working
68. We knew the film was not interesting so we _____ to the cinema.
A) didn't go B) went C) will not go
69. These days we _____ to find a solution to this serious problem.
A) try B) will try C) are trying
70. If you break the windows or doors, the police _____ immediately.
A) arrived B) is arriving C) will arrive
71. When she _____ a student she always _____ about her university.
A) was/complained B) is/complained C) is/complains
72. It was a fantastic event. I will _____ forget it.
A) always B) never C) ever
73. Tomorrow between 9 and 12, they _____ the wedding hall.
A) will be decorating B) will decorated C) were decorating
74. Yesterday when I entered the room Mr. Tom and Mrs. Lucy _____ something with their son.
A) discussing B) were discussing C) was discussing
75. I hope that next year I _____ a member of this party.
A) will B) will be C) am

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **add** (verb) – qo'shmoq
- **advantage** (noun) – afzallik; ustunlik
- **air conditioning** (noun) – konditsioner
- **alone** (adverb) – yolg'iz
- **boring** (adjective) – zerikarli
- **classmate** (noun) – sinfdosh
- **colleague** (noun) – hamkasb
- **convenience** (noun) – qulaylik
- **count** (verb) – sanamoq
- **crop** (noun) – hosil
- **chemical** (noun) – kimyoviy modda
- **disadvantage** (noun) – kamchilik
- **distinguish** (verb) – farqlamoq
- **each** (pronoun) – har bir
- **experience** (noun) – tajriba
- **fastidious** (adjective) – injiq
- **be frightened** (verb) – qo'rqmoq
- **grow** (verb) – o'smoq
- **hall** (noun) – zal
- **increase** (verb) – ko'paytirmoq
- **interrogative** (adjective) – so'roq
- **knowledge** (noun) – bilim
- **letter** (noun) – harf
- **letter** (noun) – xat
- **lake** (noun) – ko'l
- **meal** (noun) – ovqat
- **misunderstanding** (noun) – kelishmovchilik
- **obey** (verb) – bo'ysunmoq, itoat etmoq
- **ordinary** (adjective) – oddiy, doimiy
- **party** (noun) – partiya; bazm
- **peaceful** (adjective) – tinch, sokin
- **peasant** (noun) – dehqon
- **plant** (noun) – o'simlik
- **publish** (verb) – nashr qilmoq
- **respect** (verb) – hurmat qilmoq
- **roof** (noun) – tom (uy)
- **share** (verb) – ulashnoq
- **soldier** (noun) – askar
- **solve** (verb) – hal qilmoq
- **son** (noun) – o'g'il farzand
- **stubborn** (adjective) – qaysar
- **be surprised** (verb) – hayratga tushmoq
- **table** (noun) – stol
- **tasty** (adjective) – mazali
- **ticket** (noun) – chipta
- **unattractive** (adjective) – ko'rimsiz
- **uncomfortable** (adjective) – noqulay
- **uniform** (noun) – maxsus kiyim, forma
- **useless** (adjective) – foydasiz
- **via** (preposition) – orqali



ALTHOUGH, THOUGH, EVEN THOUGH

Although it was dangerous, we did do that!

IZOH. Ushbu bo'limni joriy etishdan asosiy maqsad bu – o'rganuvchilarni ingliz tilidagi eng asosiy strukturalar bilan tezroq tanishtirishdir. Aksariyat kitoblarda bu kabi mavzular asosiy mavzulardan so'ng taqdim etiladi. Biz esa ushbu mavzularni asosiy mavzular orasida joylashtirishga harakat qildik. Chunki yuqorida siz asosiy zamonlar bo'yicha kerakli bilmga ega bo'ldingiz va bu bog'lovchilarni (*although; though; even though*) qiyinchiliksiz o'rgana olasiz va ulardan nutqingizda ham qo'llay olasiz.



“*although, though, even though*” kabi bog'lovchilar ingliz tiliga “*garchi, garchand*” deb tarjima qilinadi va ular ikki gapni bir-biriga bog'laydi. Bu bog'lovchilar ingliz tilida juda keng qo'llaniladi. Quyida keltirilgan misollar orqali bu bog'lovchilar bilan yaqindan tanishib chiqasiz.

1. Present Simple + Present Simple:

- **Although I respect him, he never likes me.**
- Garchi men uni hurmat qilsam ham u meni yoqtirmaydi.
- **Although she is almost 50, she still wants to go for sports.**
- Garchand u deyarli 50da bo'lsa ham, hanuz sportga qatnashni xohlaydi.
- **Though I don't know Spanish, I want to go to Spain in the future.**
- **Even though no one supports me, I always try to do it.**
- **Even though they are neighbors, they don't visit each other.**
- **Though this company is not so popular, it has many clients.**
- **I know French very well although I don't go to the courses.**
- **Although my father is very angry, I can persuade him.**
- **Though it is expensive, they always spend their holiday in China.**
- Garchi qimmat bo'lsa ham, ular doim ta'tillarini Xitoyda o'tkazishadi.

2. Past Simple + Past Simple

- **Even though it was difficult, we did it eventually.**
- Garchi u qiyin bo'lsa ham, biz nihoyat bajardik.
- **Although I was not ready, I passed an exam with very high results.**
- Garchi tayyor bo'lmasam ham imtihondan yuqori natijalar bilan o'tdim.
- **Although they took a wrong way, they reached their destination.**
- **They visited to our party although they had many problems.**
- **Although my parents were against me, I got married to her.**
- **Even though I didn't know him well, he helped me very much.**
- **Although she had enough knowledge, she failed the exams of university.**

3. Ushbu bog'lovchilardan foydalanishda bir gapning o'zida turli zamonlarga murojaat qilish mumkin. Yuqorida faqatgina hozirgi hamda o'tgan zamonlar misolida mavzuni o'rganildi. Quyida esa ushbu bog'lovchilar ishtirok etgan hamda turli zamonlardan tashkil topgan qo'shma gaplar ko'rib o'tiladi.

- **Although I am not ready, I will go to the examine.**

- Tayyor emasligimga qaramasdan imtihonga boraman.
- **Although they will not accept us, we are preparing very hard.**
- Garchi ular bizni qabul qilishmasa ham biz qattiq tayyorlanayapmiz.
- **Even though they have rejected to come, we are still waiting for them.**
- **Though we are very tired, we will complete it until midnight.**
- **Even though it was extremely cold, the builders were still working.**
- **Although it was raining, we were spending our time amazingly.**
- **Although it is snowing, you must leave the house immediately.**
- Qor yog'ayotgan bo'lishiga qaramay uyni darhol tark etishingiz kerak.
- **Although he earned 2 million dollars last year, he is still working day and night.**
- **Even though I have many weaknesses, I will participate in this competition.**
- **My mother was quarreling with my teacher, although my teacher was right.**
- **Even though my car is very old, I will never sell it.**
- **Although I didn't know English well in my childhood, now I am a very good guide.**



EXERCISES

Match two parts of the sentences.

- 1 *Although you are very hungry,*
- 2 *Even though studying is very hard,*
- 3 *Though she complains about everything,*
- 4 *Although this program is for kids,*
- 5 *Even though I was the best player,*
- 6 *Although my native language is Spanish,*
- 7 *Although the weather was very cold,*

- a) I can easily speak in English.
- b) it is very interesting to watch.
- c) they didn't want to choose me.
- d) she is always right.
- e) you must wait for others.
- f) it is beneficial for your bright future.
- g) we didn't wear our coats.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **almost** (adverb) – deyarli
- **amazingly** (adverb) – ajoyib tarzda
- **bag** (noun) – sumka
- **beneficial** (adjective) – foydali
- **bright** (adjective) – yorqin
- **client** (noun) – mijoz
- **coat** (noun) – palto
- **cold** (adjective) – sovuq
- **complain** (noun) – shikoyat
- **difficulty** (noun) – qiyinchilik
- **heavy** (adjective) – og'ir
- **hungry** (adjective) – och
- **native** (adjective) – mahalliy
- **pass an exam** (verb) – imtihondan o'tmoq
- **persuade** (verb) – ko'ndirmoq
- **quarrel** (verb) – janjallashmoq
- **weather** (noun) – ob-havo

14

ADJECTIVE

Modern house. Big house. Important event



Adjective – Sifat soʻz turkumi shaxs yoki narsalarning belgisini bildiradi. Bu soʻz turkumining maʼlum bir darajalari mavjud: oddiy, qiyosiy, orttirma. Sifatning bu shakllari va ulardan qaysi holatlarda foydalanish mazkur darsda koʻrib oʻtiladi.

1. Dastavval quyidagi misollar orqali sifat soʻz turkumi boʻyicha dastlabki tushunchaga ega boʻlish lozim.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| free tickets | attractive building | rich people |
| cheap food | narrow streets | unique talent |
| instant tea | simple task | precious time |
| clever student | unusual answer | important decision |
| red house | interesting book | fatal disease |
| yellow flower | luxurious hotel | broad way |
| busy city | cheap hotel | different characters |
| difficult task | thick door | shy person |
| dirty clothes | final game | terrible crime |
| pleasant music | friendly people | dangerous game |

BIR BOʻGʻINLI SIFATLAR

2. Yuqorida koʻrib oʻtilganidek ingliz tilidagi sifatlarning 3 xil darajasi mavjud. Ingliz tilidagi bir boʻgʻinli sifatlarning qiyosiy (*comparative*) shakliga oʻtkazilganida ularga *-er* qoʻshimchasi qoʻshiladi va bu oʻzbek tilidagi *-roq* qoʻshimchasiga toʻgʻri keladi.

- long river – longer river
- cold weather – colder weather
- cheap food – cheaper food
- dirty clothes – dirtier clothes
- high results – higher results

3. Qachonki ikki shaxs yoki ikki buyum bir-biriga qiyoslansa, solishtirilsa, bu paytda sifatning (*comparative*) qiyosiy shaklidan foydalaniladi. Unutmang, birinchi obyekt ikkinchi obyekt bilan solishtirilayotganda *than* koʻmakchisidan foydalanamiz. Quyidagi misollar orqali qoidani yaxshiroq tushunishga harakat qiling.

- I got higher marks than my friend.
- Men doʻstimnikidan koʻra yuqoriroq baho oldim.
- Our workers are older than yours.

- Bizning ishchilarimiz siznikilardan ko'ra yoshi ulug'roq.
- **John is physically stronger than you.**
- **Our competitors are younger than us.**
- **This restaurant offers you a cheaper food than other restaurants.**
- **This company has greater problems than ours.**
- **He took larger piece of the cake than mine.**
- **Now it is warmer in England than other European countries.**



4. Bir bo'g'inli sifatlarda orttirma darajani hosil qilishda esa *-est* yoki *-iest* qo'shimchalaridan foydalaniladi va ular o'zbek tilidagi "eng" yuklamasiga to'g'ri keladi. Unutmang, orttirma darajadagi sifatlardan oldidan asosan *the* artikli ishlatiladi.

- long river – **the longest river**
- cold weather – **the coldest weather**
- cheap food – **the cheapest food**
- dirty clothes – **the dirtiest clothes**
- high results – **the highest results**

ATTENTION

Ingliz tilida shunday holatlar mavjudki, bunda orttirma darajadagi sifat oldidan *the* artikli qo'yilmaydi.

1 – holat: egalik olmoshlaridan so'ng

- My best friend. His biggest mistake; Our greatest success

5. Quyidagi jadvalda esa bir bo'g'inli sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajadagi shakllari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| big | bigger | the biggest |
| hard | harder | the hardest |
| small | smaller | the smallest |
| young | younger | the youngest |
| strong | stronger | the strongest |
| large | larger | the largest |
| great | greater | the greatest |



ARE PARENTS THE BEST TEACHERS?

Some people think parents are the first and best teachers. They have closer connections with their children than others. If the children are sad, parents can give them emotional help. Parents have a lot of experience. Parents have bigger contribution to their children's education than others. However, sometimes parents have misunderstanding with their children. Children may have serious problems with their education. Parents think their children are lazy. It makes the problems bigger! Some parents love economics or politics. These parents want their children to be a good politician or a good economist. However, children don't want it. Parents are the strongest constructors in our life. They always want good things for their children, although there are some troubles sometimes.

IKKI VA UN DAN ORTIQ BO‘G‘INLI SIFATLAR

6. Ikki va undan ortiq bo‘g‘indan tashkil topgan sifatlarning qiyosiy darajasini tuzishda “more” ko‘makchisidan foydalaniladi va u o‘zbek tilidagi “-roq” qo‘shimchasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

- important event – more important event
- interesting game – more interesting game
- beautiful city – more beautiful city
- attractive landscape – more attractive landscape
- pleasant smell – more pleasant smell

2- holat: tartib sondan keyin kelgan orttirma darajadagi sifat bilan *the* qo‘llanilmaydi:

- It is the third tallest building;
- You have the second fastest car.

7. Unutmang, birinchi obyektни ikkinchi obyekt bilan solishtirayotganda *than* ko‘makchisidan foydalaniladi. Quyidagi misollar orqali qoidani yaxshiroq tushunishga harakat qiling.

- This meeting is more important event than festivals or carnivals.
- Bu majlis festival yoki karnavaldan ko‘ra muhimroq hodisa.
- They say it will bring more dangerous effects than we expect.
- London has more attractive landscape than other cities.
- Rose has more pleasant smell than this flower on your hands.
- Which one is more beautiful city for you?

8. Ko‘p bo‘g‘inli sifatlarda orttirma darajani hosil qilishda esa “the most” yuklamasidan foydalaniladi va u o‘zbek tilidagi “eng” yuklamasiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Unutmang, orttirma darajadagi sifatlardan oldidan asosan *the* artikli ishlatiladi.

- important event – most important event
- interesting game – most interesting game
- beautiful city – most beautiful city
- attractive landscape – most attractive landscape

Orttirma sifatlardan asosan quyidagi hollarda ishlatiladi:

- biror bir predmet yoki shaxs eng zo‘r, eng katta, eng muhim kabi xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lsa;
- guruhda, jamoada, ma‘lum bir hududda yoki butun dunyoda yagona bo‘lsa, uni boshqalardan ustunligini ko‘rsatuvchi biror omil mavjud bo‘lsa.
 - This is the most attractive place in the world.
 - It was the most unpleasant situation in my life.
 - It was the most important examine for me.
 - My father is the most adventurous person in the world.
 - Your gift is the most surprising one in my birthday.

9. Quyidagi jadvalda esa ma‘lum bir bo‘g‘inli sifatlarning qiyosiy va orttirma darajadagi shakllari ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| adorable | more adorable | the most adorable |
| amazing | more amazing | the most amazing |
| boring | more boring | the most boring |
| charming | more charming | the most charming |
| delicious | more delicious | the most delicious |
| dynamic | more dynamic | the most dynamic |
| frightening | more frightening | the most frightening |

10. Ingliz tilida shunday sifatlar mavjudki, ular ko‘p bo‘g‘indan tashkil topgan bo‘lsada qiyosiy va orttirma darajalarning har ikkala ko‘rinishida ham qo‘llaniladi. Quyidagi jadval asosida ushbu izohning isbotini ko‘rib o‘tamiz.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| clever | cleverer/ more clever | the cleverest/the most clever |
| narrow | narrower/more narrow | the narrowest/the most narrow |
| gentle | gentler/more gentle | the gentlest/ the most gentle |
| simple | simpler/ more simple | the simplest/ the most simple |
| quiet | quieter/ more quiet | the quietest/the most quiet |
| shallow | shallower/ more shallow | the shallowest/ the most shallow |
| polite | politer/ more polite | the politest/ the most polite |
| common | commoner/ more common | the commonest/ the most common |



MY NEW SCHOOL - THE MOST AMAZING SCHOOL!

Last week, I changed my school because we moved to another city with my parents. The city is more attractive and more developed than our previous city. Everything is different here. Zoos are larger, supermarkets are more comfortable, streets are broader and people are more polite and gentler than other cities I have lived. Most importantly, I liked a new school at first sight (at first sight = bir ko‘rishdayoq). Teachers are very intelligent and kind. Pupils are supportive and they always respect me. Our math teacher is the strictest teacher in my new school but he is not rude. Our geography teacher is the youngest teacher and she is very intelligent. I will tell about my new school again later...



11. Darajalangan vaqtda o‘z shaklini o‘zgartiruvchi sifat va olmoshlar ham mavjud. Aniqroq qiladigan bo‘lsak, ba ‘zi bir sifat va olmoshlar darajalantirilsa ular o‘z shaklini yo‘qotadi.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| good | better | the best |
| bad | worse | the worst |
| much | more | the most |
| many | more | the most |
| little | less | the least |
| far (1) | farther | the farthest |
| far (2) | further | the furthest |
| well | better | the best |

- farther* va *the farthest* : ushbu sifatlar masofaga nisbatan “uzoqroq” hamda “eng uzoq” kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi.
- further* va *the furthest* : ushbu sifatlar esa vaqt, ma’lumot va shu kabilarga nisbatan nisbatan “qo‘shimcha”, “uzoqroq” va “eng uzoq” kabi ma’nolarni anglatadi.

SIFATLAR KETMA-KETLIGI

12. Bazida bir qancha sifatlar birga kelish holatlari ham kuzatiladi. Bu paytda sifatlarni quyidagi ketma-ketlikda joylashtirish qoidaga muvofiqdir.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| FIKR beautiful, nice attractive, good, , bad, fantastic, enjoyable | HAJM huge, big, large, tall, long, short, tiny, small, little, gigantic, enormous | SHAKL flat, round, square, triangular, rectangular, oval, circular | YOSH young, old, new, antique, youthful, 5-year-old |
| RANG red, black, pale, faded, orange, purple, shining, yellow, black | MILLAT Uzbek, English, Turkmen, Chinese, Greek, Canadian | MATERIAL metal, wooden, silk, copper, golden, cotton, silver, paper | |

- In the forest, I saw an old, yellow wooden house.
- Q'ramonda men eski sariq yog'och uyni ko'rdim.
- We always debate with cheerful, young, Spanish students in the university.
- My mother lost her pretty, small, new, shining silver watch yesterday.



GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS

Do you want to see the world's records? They are very exciting and unusual. The biggest house. The longest hair. The most skillful swimmer. The largest collection. The oldest tortoise. The strangest building... This book has only the most interesting facts. We will share some of them with you!

THE LONGEST HORN

There is the most famous Alabama in Texas. This animal is strange because it has the longest horn – 323.74 centimeters! No other animal has such a long horn!

THE OLDEST TORTOISE IN THE WORLD

This tortoise was born around 1832 and now he is 188 – 189 years old. He is the oldest animal on land. This tortoise belongs to the government of Saint Helena. On 5 December 2008, the *Daily Mail* published an article about Jonathan. This is the most famous animal in the world!

THE FASTEST CAPPUCCINO-MAKER

Liza Thomas is from Australia. Her name appeared in the Guinness World Records Book. Liza prepared 420 cappuccinos in one hour. It was surprising and unbelievable. Liza made her record on April 2019.



EXERCISES

1 Fill in the gaps with correct adjective.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----|-------|
| free | final | frightening | loyal | interesting | important | big | cheap |
|------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----|-------|

- Last night, we slept with our children because the thunderstorm was very _____.
- The special people distributed _____ tickets to the orphans.
- We must try hard because we have only a _____ stage of the competition.
- When we were very young, our granny told us very _____ stories about bravery.
- I want to make my company first so I need _____ workers.
- We must find a _____ hotel, because we have a long way to our destination.
- Be careful! Don't hurry! It is extremely _____ decision.
- There was a **big** and terrible accident in our street yesterday.

2 Translate the text.



Travel around China!

Are you worrying about your following holiday? China is the best place for you. Traveling in China is not expensive. You can spend your time amazingly.

Everything is attractive. There are numerous gardens around China. You should visit China in the season of blossoming. Chinese people are very hospitable. When you are traveling, there is no any disturbance. A special guide introduces everything clearly. You can get enough knowledge. In addition, Chinese meals are very delicious and you will never forget the taste of them.



3 Choose a correct answer.

- Lucy is _____ than Ann.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| A) more active | B) active | C) most active |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|
- It is very _____ exam.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A) more important | B) important | C) most important |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
- Their meals are _____ than yours.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) delicious | B) more delicious | C) most delicious |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
- Our house is the _____ house in our street.

| | | |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| A) biggest | B) big | C) bigger |
|------------|--------|-----------|
- There is a _____ river in our village.

| | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| A) longest | B) longer | C) long |
|------------|-----------|---------|
- This book has _____ exercises.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) difficult | B) most difficult | C) more difficult |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
- Yesterday we saw the _____ football player in the world.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| A) the best | B) better | C) best |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
- Please, don't worry! We will find very _____ house for you.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) comfortable | B) more comfortable | C) more comfortable |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
- I will get _____ result from the exam.

| | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| A) the highest | B) highest | C) high |
|----------------|------------|---------|
- This is _____ car in the world.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A) expensive | B) more expensive | C) the most expensive |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **adorable** (adjective) – sevimli
- **adventurous** (adjective) – sarguzashtsevar
- **antique** (adjective) – antik
- **appear** (verb) – paydo bo'lmoq
- **belong** (verb) – tegishli bo'lmoq
- **blossoming** (noun) – gullash
- **bravery** (noun) – jasurlik
- **broad** (adjective) – keng
- **cake** (noun) – tort
- **centimeters** (noun) – santimetr
- **charming** (adjective) = attractive
- **cheerful** (adjective) – xushmuomala
- **circular** (adjective) – aylana
- **clearly** (adverb) – aniq
- **clever** (adjective) – aqlli, dono
- **competitor** (noun) – raqobatchi
- **connection** (noun) – aloqa
- **contribution** (noun) – hissa
- **constructor** (noun) – quruvchi
- **collection** (noun) – kolleksiya
- **copper** (noun) – mis
- **cotton** (noun) – paxta
- **cub** (noun) – hayvon bolasi
- **decision** (noun) – qaror
- **delicious** (adjective) – mazali
- **disturbance** (noun) – bezovta qilish
- **dynamic** (adjective) – kuchli, shijoatli
- **education** (noun) – ta'lim
- **emotional** (adjective) – hissiy
- **energetic** (adjective) – kuchli, shijoatli
- **enormous** (adjective) – katta, ulkan
- **fatal** (adjective) – halokatli
- **foolish** (adjective) – ahmoqona
- **friendly** (adverb/adjective) – do'stona
- **frightening** (adjective) – qo'rqinchli
- **gigantic** (adjective) – juda katta, bahaybat
- **glorious** (adjective) – shonli
- **golden** (adjective) – tilla
- **hair** (noun) – soch
- **horn** (noun) – shox
- **hospitable** (adjective) – mehmondo'st
- **huge** (adjective) – katta
- **influential** (adjective) – ta'sir o'tkazuvchi
- **instant** (adjective) – tez; tez tayyor bo'luvchi
- **impressive** (adjective) – ta'sirli
- **kindness** (noun) – mehribonlik
- **loyal** (adjective) – sadoqatli
- **luxurious** (adjective) – hashamatli
- **metal** (adjective/noun) – metall
- **narrow** (adjective) – tor
- **orange** (noun) – apelsin
- **orange** (adjective) – to'q sariq
- **orange** (adjective) – zarg'aldoq
- **oval** (adjective) – oval shaklidagi
- **pet** (noun) – uy hayvoni
- **physically** (adverb) – jismonan
- **piece** (noun) – bo'lak, parcha
- **pleasant** (adjective) – yoqimli
- **politician** (noun) – siyosatchi
- **politics** (noun) – siyosat
- **precious** (adjective) – qimmatbaho
- **pretty** (adjective) – yoqimtoy
- **previous** (adjective) – oldingi, ilgari
- **purple** (adjective) – to'q qizil
- **rectangular** (adjective) – to'rtburchak
- **red** (noun) – qizil
- **responsible** (adjective) – mas'uliyatli
- **round** (adjective) – aylana
- **sad** (adjective) – tushkun, xafa
- **shallow** (adjective) – sayoz
- **shining** (adjective) – yorqin
- **shy** (adjective) – uyatchan
- **silk** (noun) – ipak
- **situation** (noun) – holat; hodisa
- **smell** (noun) – hid
- **square** (adjective) – kvadrat

- **strict** (adjective) – qattiqqo'l
- **supportive** (adjective) – madadkor
- **tall** (adjective) – baland bo'yli
- **taste** (noun) – maza, ta'm
- **thick** (adjective) – qalin, yo'g'on
- **thunderstorm** (noun) – momaqaldiroq
- **tiny** (adjective) – kichkina
- **tortoise** (noun) – toshbaqa
- **triangular** (adjective) – uchburchak
- **trouble** (noun) – muammo

- **unbelievable** (adjective) – ishonib bo'lmas
- **unique** (adjective) – yagona, tanho
- **unusual** (adjective) – noodatiy, g'alati
- **village** (noun) – qishloq
- **wooden** (adjective) – yog'ochdan qilingan
- **warm** (adjective) – iliq
- **yellow** (adjective) – sariq
- **youthful** (adjective) – yosh
- **zoo** (noun) – hayvonot bog'i

DESCRIBE A VERY BEAUTIFUL PLACE. TRY TO USE ADJECTIVES. LEARN YOUR SPEECH BY HEART





ENOUGH, TOO, AS ... AS,
AS ... AS POSSIBLE, THE MORE ... THE MORE

The more practice you do the more results you get!

Bugungi qo'shimcha qismda sifat hamda ravish mavzulariga aloqador bo'lgan bir qator birikmalar va so'zlar ko'rib o'tiladi.

ENOUGH

1. *enough* o'zbek tiliga *yetarli* deb tarjima qilinadi va bu so'z sifat, ravish hamda ot so'z turkumlari bilan qo'llanilishi mumkin. Faqat ushbu so'z ot bilan kelganda otdan oldin, ravish yoki sifat bilan kelganda ulardan keyin qo'llaniladi.
 - If you want to win, you must run fast enough.
 - G'alaba qozonishni xohlasang yetarlicha tez yugurishing kerak.
 - Fortunately, we have found enough money to continue our research.
 - Without enough financial support, our experiment was very difficult.
 - They have already brought enough ingredients to make a nutritious salad.
 - Everything is attractive enough. There are enough decorations.

Sezganingizdek, *enough* qatnashgan gaplarda *to* infinitiv shakli faol qo'llaniladi. Bu holat keyingi mavzularda mufassal tushuntiriladi

TOO

2. *too* o'zbek tiliga *nihoyatda, o'ta* kabi ma'nolarda tarjima qilinadi va asosan qandaydir bir belgini kuchaytirib ko'rsatish uchun qo'llaniladi.
 - My coffee is too hot to drink. – Mening qahvam ichishga juda qaynoqlik qiladi.
 - I will help you! Your luggage is too heavy to carry.
 - They said that the task was too easy to do in a group.
 - Even, it is too frightening to think about that accident.
 - You are too young to discuss this problem with us.

AS ... AS

3. *as ... as* strukturasi o'zbek tiliga *–dek, xuddi, –chalik* deb tarjima qilinadi. Ushbu birikma asosan ikki predmet yoki shaxs taqqoslanayotgan paytda qo'llaniladi.
 - My country is as ancient as yours. – Mening yurtim siznikichalik qadimiydir.
 - Your tasks are not as difficult as ours. – Sizning vazifalaringiz biznikichalik murakkab emas.
 - I cannot tolerate it as much as you do.
 - I don't know as many people as you know.
 - In Uzbekistan football is not as developed as in your country.
 - No tradition is as different as the Chinese traditions.
 - Last year, we exported as much cotton as in 2015.

AS ... AS POSSIBLE

4. Ushbu birikma *iloji boricha* deb tarjima qilinadi va shaxslarga ko'ra farqlanib turli xil shaklda foydalaniladi. Ikki *as* ning orasiga sifat hamda ravish so'z (va ba'zida ot) turkumidagi so'zlarni joylashtirish mumkin.
 - We need as many workers as possible.
 - Bizga iloji boricha ko'p ishchi kerak.

- They tried to save Jack as hard as they could.
- Jekni qutqarish uchun ular qo'llaridan kelguncha qattiq harakat qilishdi.
- I always tell you to be as much punctual as possible.
- Please, treat with foreigners as politely as possible.
- They struggled as hard as possible to break the door.
- Lucy often goes shopping and spends as much time as she can.
- This meeting must not attract people so we should invite as few people as possible.

THE MORE ... THE MORE

5. Ushbu struktura ham ingliz tilida juda faol qo'llaniladi. Struktura “qanchalik ... shunchalik ...” tariqasida tarjima qilinadi. Quyida esa undan foydalanish tartibi ko'rib o'tiladi.

- **The more you read, the more you understand.**
Qanchalik ko'p o'qisangiz, shunchalik ko'p tushunasiz.
- **The more effectively you work, the more salary you can get.**
Qanchalik samarali ishlasangiz, shunchalik ko'p ish haqi olasiz.
- **The older we grow, the wiser we become.**
- **The less you spend, the more you save.**
- **The faster we run, the earlier we go.**
- **The more you talk unnecessary, the more you can lose your reputation.**

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **ancient** (adjective) – qadimiy
- **continue** (verb) – davom ettirmoq
- **decoration** (noun) – bezak
- **export** (verb) – eksport qilmoq
- **financial** (adjective) – moliyaviy
- **fortunately** (adverb) – yaxshiyamki, baxtimga
- **hot** (adjective) – issiq, qaynoq
- **luggage** (noun) – yuk
- **need** (modal verb) – kerak; muhtoj bo'lmoq
- **nutritious** (adjective) – ozuqaviy, foydali
- **punctual** (adjective) – barcha ishni o'z vaqtida qiluvchi
- **reputation** (noun) – obro'
- **research** (noun) – tadqiqot
- **struggle** (verb) – harakat qilmoq
- **tolerate** (verb) – chidamoq
- **treat with** (verb) – muomila qilmoq
- **win** (verb) – g'olib bo'lmoq, yutmoq



INTERESTING – INTERESTED
BORING – BORED EXCITING - EXCITED

It is very exciting! I am deeply interested in it!

Ushbu mavzuni to'laqonli o'zlashtirish sizdan sinchkovlikni talab etadi. Chunki ayni shu mavzu doirasida o'quvchilar ko'pincha xatoga yo'l qo'yishadi.



Ma'lum bir fe'llar orqali kishilarning hissiy holatini yoki narsa-predmet va shu kabilarning sifatini ifodalovchi so'zlarni hosil qilish mumkin. Misol uchun, *interest* fe'li *qiziqtirmoq* degan manoni anglatadi. Agar bu fe'l *to be interested* shaklida qo'llanilsa, u qiziqmoq degan ma'no kasb etadi.

I am interested in boxing. – Men boksga qiziqaman.

Agarda *interesting* ko'rinishida foydalanilsa, *qiziqarli* degan ma'no kelib chiqadi. Quyida keltirilgan fe'llarda ham shu holat kuzatiladi.

bore – zeriktirmoq

- Doctor always bores us with long lectures.
- I was absolutely bored when he started the lesson.
- I hate his boring lessons.

excite – hayratga solmoq

- He excited everyone.
- It was an exciting event. Everyone was happy. Especially children were excited!

frighten – qo'rqitmoq

- The thunderstorm frightened everyone.
- It was the most frightening even in my life.
- I was badly frightened.

| VERB | ADJECTIVE | PERSONAL POSITION | VERB |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| amaze | It was an amazing party. | Why are you so amazed? | They amazed us! |
| astonish | I have achieved stonishing success | I was astonished by that. | You astonished me. |
| surprise | It is not as surprising as you predict. | Everyone was surprised! | The news surprised us. |
| terrify | Children heard terrifying voice. | They were really terrified. | The voice terrified them. |
| thrill | I love your thrilling talents. | I was thrilled to see her! | You always thrill kids. |
| inspire | She has a lot of inspiring articles. | Jack is inspired by actors. | The book inspired me. |
| fascinate | The nature of the village was fascinating. | We were all fascinated by the nature. | The nature fascinates me. |
| absorb | You always create absorbing activities! | I am absorbed in your job. | Your job absorbs me. |

15

ADVERB

Tell secretly. Criticise brutally. Draw beautifully.



Adverb – Ravish. Ravish soʻz turkumi ham sifat kabi belgini ifodalaydi, ammo bu belgi ish-harakatga tegishli. Yaʼni ravish ish-harakatning qay holda sodir boʻlishini belgilaydi. Qiyoslaydigan boʻlsak, sifat (*adjective*) – shaxs va otlarning belgisini bildiradi. Ravish (*adverb*) – ish-harakatning belgisini ifodalaydi.

1. Yuqorida aytib oʻtilganidek, ravish ish-harakatning qay holda bajarilishini bildiradi. Quyidagi misollar orqali izohga aniqlik kiritiladi.

Quickly – She works very quickly. *Slowly* – The door opened very slowly.

Carefully – I put it carefully. *Badly* – Our team played badly.

Suddenly – They came suddenly. *Angrily* – Mother answered angrily.

2. Quyida esa sifat hamda ravish oʻrtasidagi farqni koʻrib oʻtamiz.

| ADJECTIVE | ADVERB | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| easy | easily | quick | quickly |
| dangerous | dangerously | nice | nicely |
| quiet | quietly | meaningful | meaningfully |
| clear | clearly | beautiful | beautifully |
| careful | carefully | serious | seriously |
| slow | slowly | interesting | interestingly |

3. Quyida esa bir qator ravish turlari keltirilgan.

OʻRIN JOY RAVISHLARI

- Here (*bu yerda*) I always put my clothes here.
- There (*u yerda*) There we celebrated my birthday.
- Anywhere (*har qayerda*) You can easily find it anywhere.
- Backwards (*orqada*) Your car is backwards.
- Down (*pastda*) I saw my name down the list.
- Indoors (*ichkarida*) We had a meeting indoors.
- Outdoors (*tashqarida*) We had a meeting outdoors.
- Somewhere (*qayerdadir*) I saw that person somewhere.
- Nowhere (*hech qayerda*) You can sell your products nowhere.
- Above (*yuqorida*) I spoke about it above.
- Below (*quyida, pastda*) I will speak about it below.

va shu kabilar.



MODERN BUILDINGS EVERYWHERE

Nowadays, there are numerous modern buildings everywhere. You can find very high buildings anywhere. They are very beautiful and attractive. Even some of them are frightening with their height. In cities, modern buildings are very common and popular.

PAYT RAVISHLARI

- Always (*daim*)
- Never (*hech qachon*)
- Today (*bugun*)
- Tomorrow (*ertaga*)
- Yesterday (*kecha*)
- Already (*allaqachon*)
- Now (*hozir*)
- Usually (*daim*)
- Seldom (*kamdan kam*)
- Before (*ilgari*)
- After (*keyin*)

We always respect old people.
She never tells the truth to me.
Today we will have an exam.
Will you receive letters tomorrow?
There was an accident yesterday.
We have already read instructions.
Now we are celebrating the victory.
They usually have lunch at 13 a.m.
We export our products seldom.
Before the exam, try to keep calm!
After the flight, I was very scared.

HOLAT RAVISHLARI

- Gently (*muloyimlik bilan*)
 - Beautifully (*chiroyli*)
 - Politely (*xushmuomalalik bilan*)
 - Equally (*teng ravishda*)
 - Quickly (*tez, tezda*)
 - Slowly (*sekin-asta*)
 - Violently (*vahshylarcha*)
 - Fast (*tez, tezda*)
 - Regularly (*muntazam*)
 - Accidentally (*to'satdan*)
 - Strongly (*kuchli, juda ham*)
- va shu kabilar.

"You may go home" – she said gently.
Workers decorated the walls very beautifully.
Office workers should work very politely.
We care about all the children equally.
The shop brought my order quickly.
They are replying me very slowly.
This orphanage treats children violently.
Our cooks always work very fast.
We regularly control the quality of roads.
I accidentally saw that criminal at the street.
I strongly want to be a doctor in the future.



LOVE AND ATTENTION - THEY ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS FOR CHILDREN

Children want love and attention from their parents. Parents should follow some rules. Firstly, they should treat their children as politely and gently as possible. If children make mistake, parents should not punish them violently. Children are always very pure and innocent. Parents must provide a calm environment for children.

Secondly, parents must spend a lot of time with their children. Children want to listen to fairy tales from parents. Parents must take their children to the parks or gardens regularly.

The more parents and children are together, the more they can get close to each other.





EXERCISES

1 Fill in the gaps with correct adjective.

regularly strongly gently always beautifully violently anywhere never

- We **regularly** control the activity of foreign companies.
- She opened the door _____ and looked at us.
- I _____ want to enter this strange and dark room.
- You have a great talent. You sing very _____.
- It is terrible. They treat children very _____.
- Don't worry. It is not too expensive to buy. You can find this device _____.
- I dislike his character because he _____ complains about something.
- I believe my children because they _____ lie me.

2 Translate the text. Find the adverbs.

A VERY DIFFICULT JOB



I am a doctor at the hospital in the city centre. Although my job is very serious and difficult, I love it very much. I always try to save people's lives. Usually I must come to work very early. There are several strict rules for all doctors. Firstly, doctors must treat patients as politely as possible. Doctors must understand the patients clearly. Most patients are very angry and bad-tempered. They don't respect doctors and always disturb them.

Secondly, doctors must be tolerant. Sometimes doctors have a serious operation for 5 or 6 hours. They don't sleep at night. They always spend their time with patients under pressure.

If something happens, they must come to hospital immediately. Doctors are always very important for everyone in our society so we must strongly respect them anywhere and any time.



Ravishlar ham sifatlar kabi darajalanishi mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan ravishlar orqali ushbu qoidani mustaqil o'zlashtirishga harakat qiling.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| late | later | latest |
| fast | faster | fastest |
| much | more | most |
| soon | sooner | soonest |
| early | earlier | earliest |
| correctly | more correctly | most correctly |
| clearly | more clearly | most clearly |
| correctly | more correctly | most correctly |
| terribly | more terribly | most terribly |

Do the tests.

1. All of them work very _____ but I prefer Mr. James.
A) properly B) more properly C) most properly
2. Yesterday's earthquake destroyed many cities but it destroyed our city _____.
A) most terribly B) terrible C) terribly
3. Our teacher ordered us to come at 8 o'clock but I decided to come _____ than others.
A) very early B) earlier C) earliest
4. All the artists are very skillful and I respect all of them but I think Andrew paints _____ than others.
A) beautifully B) most beautifully C) more beautifully
5. Our teacher is very skillful and we like her lessons. She always explains the topic very _____.
A) clearly B) more clearly C) most clearly
6. This car has the strongest engine so it runs _____ than other cars.
A) fast B) fastest C) faster
7. Don't worry. They will come as _____ as possible.
A) sooner B) soonest C) soon
8. I strongly respect your workers. I saw many workers but your workers work _____.
A) most politely B) politer C) politely
9. My teacher was very angry because I came very _____.
A) later B) late C) latest
10. We have all facilities for guests. You can live _____ than in other hotels.
A) more comfortably B) comfortably C) most comfortable

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- attention (noun) - e'tibor
- bad-tempered (adjective) - tez asabiylashuvchi
- calm (adjective) - sokin, tinch
- dark (adjective) - qora; qorong'u
- device (noun) - moslama, qurilma
- dislike (verb) - yomon ko'rmoq
- disturb (verb) - bezovta qilmoq
- facility (noun) - qulaylik
- fairy tale (noun) - ertak
- follow (verb) - ergashmoq
- get close (verb) - yaqinlashmoq
- innocent (adjective) - aybsiz, begunoh, beg'ubor
- love (noun) - muhabbat
- must (modal verb) - zarur, shart
- operation (noun) - operatsiya
- pressure (noun) - bosim
- under pressure (adverb) - bosim ostida
- punish (verb) - jazolamoq
- pure (adjective) - sof, beg'ubor
- regularly (adverb) - muntazam
- rule (noun) - qoida
- secondly (adverb) - ikkinchidan
- tolerant (adjective) - sabr-toqatli
- violently (adverb) - vahshiylarcha

16

IF

If you show your card, they will let you enter.



If sentences – shart ergash gaplar. Bunday gaplar qo‘shma gap hisoblanadi. Chunki ular ikkita qismdan ya‘ni ikkita gapdan tashkil topgan. Ko‘rinib turganidek, bir qismda *If – agar* qo‘llaniladi. Bu turdagi gaplar ko‘pincha “shart ergash gaplar” yohud “*If ishtirokidagi gaplar*” deb ham yuritiladi.

- **If you work hard, you can achieve everything.**
 - Agar qattiq mehnat qilsangiz, hamma narsaga erisha olasiz
 - **If we enter the building, it will make a serious problem.**
 - Agar binoga kirsak, bu jiddiy muammo tug‘diradi.
1. Aslida *If ishtirokidagi gaplar* 3 turga bo‘linadi. Birinchi tur – real ish voqelik uchun qo‘llansa, ikkinchi va uchinchi turlar noreal voqeliklar uchun qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu mavzuda esa faqat birinchi va ikkinchi tiplar ko‘rib o‘tiladi.

BIRINCHI TIP

1. IF + EGA + KESIM, HOZIRGI ODDIY ZAMON

2. Yuqoridagi sxemadan ko‘rinib turganidek, 1- tipda gapning ikkinchi qismi hozirgi zamonda keladi. Bu birinchi tipning bir ko‘rinishidir.
- **If I make any mistake, my father always criticizes me brutally.**
 - **As usual if our players don’t play very well, government doesn’t help them financially.**
 - **If we innovate something new, our teachers always support us.**
 - **If someone enters the building, the police arrives quickly.**
 - **Normally if you show your talents, any company accepts you immediately.**
 - **If you work hard, you can be the strongest sportsman.**



TRAVELING

There are many types of traveling. Traveling with family and traveling alone are the most common types. What do you prefer? If you travel with your parents, you don’t think about money and safety. You don’t have any serious problem. If your parents are together with you, they always support you. If you travel with your children, it can be difficult for some reasons (for some reasons – ba‘zi sabablarga ko‘ra). Your children complain about something on the way. If you have children, you must only worry about them.





If you travel with your friends, it is more enjoyable. You can spend your time amazingly with them because you have the same interests with your friends. It is very pleasant. You can go to the same places. You can do the same things with your friends.

If you travel alone, it is slightly boring. You go everywhere alone and you do everything alone. If you have any serious problem, nobody can help you. It is very boring and sometimes very dangerous. That's why, if you want to travel, you must choose the best companion or companions beforehand.

2. IF + EGA + KESIM, KELASI ZAMON

3. Yuqoridagi sistema birinchi tipning ikkinchi ko‘rinishi hisoblanadi. Ko‘rinib turganidek qo‘shma gapning bir qismi kelasi zamonda (*Future simple*) turibdi.

- If they see us near their house, they will call the police.
- If you win the competition, I will buy you the most expensive car.
- If my father allows me to go, I will call you.
- If something happens, I will arrive immediately.
- If you tell something, they will kill you.
- If the company don't produce a new product, people will even forget about this company.
- If I enter the university, we will celebrate it in the most famous restaurant.
- If you buy our products every month, we will send you special gifts.

Hi Jane!

How are you?

I think you are not going to work in August so I invite you to our camp. If you can come, we will spend our time marvelously together. We will have a lot of fun and it will be the greatest holiday in your life. If you bring your friend with you, he will be very happy. There are numerous interesting activities in our camp. There is the most beautiful garden near our camp. If you visit our camp, I will take you to the garden.

See you my dear!

4. Yuqorida keltirib o‘tilgan qoidalar va misollar orqali *If* ishtirokidagi gaplarning birinchi tipini o‘rganib chiqqach, mavzuga doir savol kelib chiqishi mumkin: Birinchi tipdagi gaplar nega real gaplar deb ataladi? Asosiy sabab shuki, bunday gaplarda imkoniylik bor. Misol uchun: *If I see him, I will call you* – gapida imkoniylik mavjud.

IKKINCHI TIP

5. Aksincha esa, ikkinchi tipdagi gaplarda imkoniylik (amalga oshish imkoniyati) mavjud emas. Barchasi noreal ish harakatdan tashkil topgan. Quyidagi shakllar, qoidalar va misollar orqali izoh yoritib beriladi.

IF + O‘TGAN ZAMON, EGA + should/would/could + FE‘L

- If I knew the answer, I would win the contest
- Agar javobni bilganimda edi, musobaqada g‘olib bo‘lar edim. (Hozirgi zamon nazarda tutilyapti)

- **If we understood Spanish, we could solve the problem.**
- Agar ispan tilini bilsak edi, muammoni hal qilgan bo'lardik.
- **If we had a private car, we would travel around the city.**
- Agar shaxsiy mashinamiz bo'lganda edi, shahar bo'ylab sayohat qilardik.
- **If I had more time, I would stay with you longer.**
- **If you told a lie to your father, he would know it and punish us.**
- **If you worked anywhere, it would be beneficial for our family.**
- **If you explained me everything, it would be good for both of us.**
- **If they asked a help, we would support them immediately.**



SERIOUS SITUATION

This April came very unsuccessful for our company. We are not selling our products as quickly as we planned. People do not want our products. If we increased our clients, we could solve our problem. It is the most difficult problem now. We should find a new solution to save our company.

If the banks gave us money, we would advertise our products on TV. If we could do it, it would be beneficial for our future. If we advertised our products successfully, more and more people would start to buy them. If we do not do something helpful, we may lose everything!



6. **Ikkinchi tipdagi gaplarning farqli jihatlardan biri shundaki, bunday gaplarda *to be* ning asosan *were* shakli qo'llaniladi. Barcha shaxslar uchun *were* ni qo'llash mumkin. Ammo bu holat *was* dan umuman foydalanilmaydi degani emas.**

- **If I were a policeman, I would save people's lives.**
- Politsiyachi bo'lganimda edi, insonlarning hayotini saqlar edim.
- **If he were my brother, I would punish him for it.**
- **If we were a family, we would do everything together.**

7. **Sezganingizdek, *If* ishtirokidagi gaplarning ikkinchi tipida bir qancha o'ziga xosliklar bor (*would, could, should*). Ikkinchi tipning yana bir ko'rinishi mavjud:**

IF + O'TGAN ZAMON, EGA +should/would/could + be + FE`L + ing

- **If I were rich, I would buy this mansion.**
 - **If I were you, I would be spending my time on the beach.**
 - **If I knew English, now I would be studying in Europe.**
8. ***If* ishtirokidagi gaplar ikki qismdan iborat bo'ladi va ularning ketma-ketligi ixtiyoriydir. Ya'ni *If* ishtirokidagi gap ikkinchi qism sifatida ham qo'llanilishi mumkin.**
- **You will be the most powerful person, if you study hard.**
 - **I will share with you, if I find any information about it.**
 - **I would learn math, if I were you.**



EXERCISES

1 Match the parts of sentences.

1. If you use bad chalks,
2. If we ask,
3. If we don't understand anything,
4. If I cannot find the keys,
5. If you don't know how to use maps,
6. If the students can not find a computer,
7. If the weather is nice tomorrow,

- a. we will celebrate your birthday on the mountain.
- b. they will send some money.
- c. our teacher always explains everything clearly.
- d. you may lose your way.
- e. you can scratch the blackboard.
- f. I can enter the house by another gate.
- g. I will allow them to write by hand.

2 Translate the text.



STUDYING AT HOME

Some people prefer to study at home. They do not attend to college or university. There are many people studying at home. If you study at home, you can save a lot of money and time. You do not use transport. You do not pay for transport. If you study at home, you can be independent. You can study at any time and you can choose the books and resources yourself. Internet facilities are very cheap and helpful. If you have an internet access, you can download new books without difficulty.



3 Correct the sentences. (Type 2) (you may use could)

- a. If/ they/ support/ us/ we/ win/ the competition.
If they supported us, we would win the competition.
- b. If/ they/ understand/ our situation/ we/ solve/ this problem/ together.

- c. If/ the company/ advertise/ a new/ product/ it/ to be/ very effective.

- d. If/ the price/ to be/ lower/ we/ stay/ at this hotel.

- e. If/ I/ to be/ you/ I/ go abroad/ to study.

- f. If/ you/ know/ the Chinese language/ you/ not have/ any difficulty/ now.

- g. **If/ he/ know/ me/ closely/ he/ respect/ me more.**
-
- h. **If/ someone/ find my documents/ I / give/ him/ a million dollar!**
-
- i. **If/ my teacher/ to be/ not so rude/ all the students/ love him.**
-
- j. **If/ I/ to be/ a billionaire/ I/ support orphans/ financially.**
-
- k. **If/ I/ to be/ a billionaire/ I / open/ a new/ charity organization.**
-
- l. **If/ the shop/ to be not/ far/ we/ go/ there on foot.**

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **admiration** (noun) – hurmat; zavqlanish
- **beforehand** (adverb) – oldindan
- **blackboard** (noun) – doska
- **brutally** (adverb) – shafqatsizlarcha
- **call** (verb) 1. chaqirmoq; 2. qo'ng'iroq qilmoq
- **can** (modal verb) – qila olmoq
- **chalk** (noun) – bo'r
- **companion** (noun) – hamroh
- **contest** (noun) – musobaqa
- **deserve** (verb) – arziymoq, munosib bo'lmoq
- **financially** (adverb) – moliyaviy jihatdan
- **happen** (verb) – sodir bo'lmoq
- **have a lot of fun** – maza qilmoq
- **increase** (verb) – ko'paytirmoq
- **invite** (verb) – taklif qilmoq
- **innovate** (verb) – yangilik olib kirmoq
- **jealous** (adjective) – rashkchi; qizg'anchiq
- **kill** (verb) – o'ldirmoq
- **key** (noun) – kalit; yo'l
- **mansion** (noun) – koshona
- **motto** (noun) – shior
- **nobody** (pronoun) – hech kim
- **personal** (adjective) – shaxsiy
- **private** (adjective) – xususiy
- **resource** (noun) – manba
- **respect** (verb) – hurmat qilmoq
- **safety** (noun) – xavfsizlik
- **same** >> **the same** (adjective) – bir xil
- **scratch** (verb) – tirnamoq
- **scratch** (noun) – tirnalgan joy
- **sleepless** (adjective) – uyqusiz
- **stay** (verb) – turmoq, qolmoq
- **within** (preposition) – orasida, ichida

17

MODAL VERBS

You can do it, but I cant! – No you can! You must do it!



Modal fe'llar – asosiy fe'llarga qo'shimcha ma'no yuklovchi so'zlardir. Ular turli xil vazifalarni bajaradi: ish-harakat bajarilishining zarurligi, ish-harakat bajarilishining ehtimoliy ekanligi, ish-harakat bajarilishining imkoniyligi va shu kabilar. Quyida bir qator modallar haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

CAN

1. *can* – “qila olmoq”. Ushbu modal fe'l asosiy fe'llar bilan birga kelib, ish harakat bajarilishi imkoniyati bor ekanligini bildiradi.

I. I make twenty sandwiches in an hour –

Men bir soatda 20 ta sendvich tayyorlayman.

Ushbu gapda faqat asosiy fe'l majud (*make*) biroq modal fe'l qatnashmagan. Ikkinchi gapda esa “*can*” (*qila olmoq*) qatnashgan.

II. I can make twenty sandwiches in an hour –

Men bir soatda 20 ta sendvich tayyorlay olaman.

- I can easily learn Spanish.
- Men ispan tilini osongina o'rgana olaman.
- You can use our car today.
- I can swim very well even in this deep pool.
- If we hide it here, they can find it immediately.
- My father can speak very fluently in 4 languages.
- They can catch tons of fish every day.
- Although it is very difficult, she can solve it quickly.
- We can deliver your products to your home for free.
- School can invite famous singers to the party.

can+not = cannot = can't

- We can do it immediately.
- We cannot do it immediately.
- We can't do it immediately.

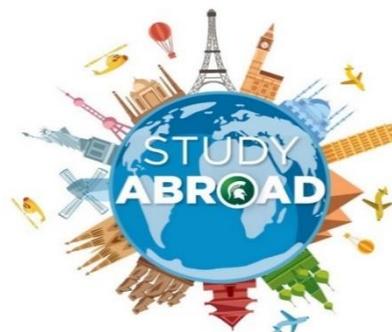
STUDYING ABROAD

There are many ways of studying. For example: studying at home, studying at a distance, studying in foreign countries.

If you study independently, you can evaluate yourself. You can use web sites. Although you are alone, you can spend your time efficiently.

If you study in a foreign country, you can meet different people. Different countries have different cultures. If you study in a foreign country, you can learn foreign languages very easily. There are many advantages of studying abroad:

- You can meet different people and different cultures;
- You can improve your knowledge;
- You can study in very popular universities or colleges.



2. *can* modal fe'lining o'tgan zamon shakli *could* ko'rinishida bo'lib, u ikki xil ma'noga ega.

I. could – qila oldi(m), bajara oldim.

- **Although the exam was very difficult, I could pass.**
- Imtihan juda qiyin bo'lishiga qaramay, undan o'ta oldim.
- **We could do it successfully.**
- **Company could sell all the products.**
- **They could persuade their teacher to go to mountains.**

II. could – qila olar edi(m)

- **When we were very young, we could read Russian magazines.**
- Yash bo'lganimizda ruscha jurnallarni o'qiy olar edik.
- **Before she could sing very well but now she is losing her voice.**
- **We could not live with them peacefully.**
- **When I was fifteen, I could swim very well.**



BEFORE TECHNOLOGY

Many years ago, we didn't have any technology. People couldn't send messages. People could only write letters. Now people can see each other by mobile phones. Before the technology, it was impossible. Many years ago, people could only use public telephones. Today almost everyone has mobile phones. Nowadays people even can travel in space. Before the technology, it was also impossible. We can control our households at a distance (= masofadan turib) but old people couldn't do it when they were young. Technology changed our lifestyle. Technology made everything easier and convenient...



can modal fe'li "qodir bo'lmoq, qila olmoq" ma'nosi bilan "to be able to" birikmasiga teng kelsa, *could* modal fe'li "was/were able to" ga to'g'ri keladi:

- He can astonish everyone with his voice.
- He is able to astonish everyone with his voice.
- Jack could speak in 5 foreign languages when he was 19.
- Jack was able to speak in 5 languages when he was 19.

3. *could* ishtirokidagi so'roq gaplar mulozamat, iltimos ma'nosida ham qo'llaniladi.

- **Could you give me some money today?**
- Bugun menga ozgina pul berib turalmaysizmi?
- **Could you send me the answers of the questions?**
- **Could you introduce yourself?**
- **Could you explain to me how to use it?**

4. *can* modal fe'lga so'roq olmoshlarini qo'shib so'roq gaplar tuzish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.

- **What** – What can we do with this problem? What can I do for you? What can you bring for breakfast?
- **Who** – Who can bring our orders? Who can check my essays?
- **Why** – Why can they do it without permission?
- **How** – How can I do it? How can you explain it to your students?
- **When** – When can we discuss it together? When can they show the results?

MAY

1. *may* – “*mumkin*”. Ushbu modal fe'l asosiy fe'llar bilan birga kelib, ish harakat bajarilishi imkoniyati bor ekanligini bildiradi. Ushbu modal fe'l ruxsat so‘rash, ruxsat berish, kuchsiz ehtimollik kabi ma’nolarda qo‘llaniladi.

I. Ruxsat so‘rash:

- **May I come in?**
- Kirsam maylimi?
- **May I visit your home tonight?**
- Kechqurun uyingizga tashrif buyursam maylimi?
- **May we call you for help?**
- **May I ask you for some advice?**
- **May I give you some questions?**

II. Ruxsat berish

- **You may use all the books.** – Siz barcha kitoblardan foydalanishingiz mumkin.
- **They may take my tools for today.** – Mening asboblaringizni olishingiz mumkin.
- **You may visit me tonight.**
- **You may call me at any time.**



FACILITIES OF OUR UNIVERSITY

Our university is very popular. Many youngsters want to study at our university because we offer numerous facilities. I will introduce some of them as clearly as I can. We have a large library. Students may use all the books at any time. The books are very expensive but student may take them to their dormitory for 2 days only. Students may stay at the library to read books. We have internet access. Everyone can use it freely. It is free. In addition, we offer sport activities like swimming competitions. Students may not participate in swimming competitions without registration.

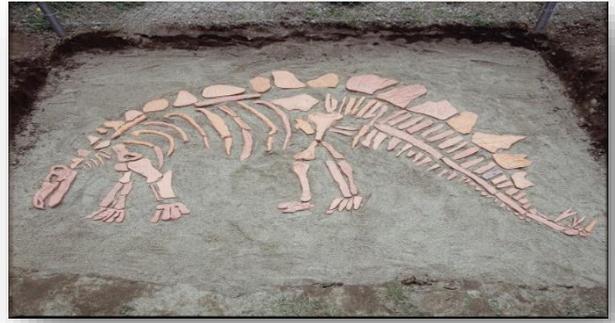


2. *may* modal fe'lining ikkinchi ma'nosi bu – kuchsiz ehtimollik.
 - **She is absent today. She may be ill.** – U bugun kelmagan. U kasal bo'lsa kerak.
 - **He is very serious person. He may be a policeman.**
 - **Lucy may come to our party tomorrow.**
 - **I am planning to study abroad. I may go to Spain.**
 - **At this time of a day, he doesn't sleep. He may be reading a newspaper.**



A new finding!

Archeologists found several bones of a strange animal. They think the bones may belong to dinosaurs. The bones may be 10.000 years old. These bones may help the scientists. Scientists say that they may discover a new type of dinosaurs. If archeologists can find all the bones, scientists may discover a new thing in science!



3. *may* modal fe'liga so'roq olmoshlarini qo'shib so'roq gaplar tuzish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.
- **What** – What may be the result of this disease? What may be solution for it?
 - **Who** – Who may help me to solve it? Who may be responsible?
 - **Why** – Why may they be leaders?
 - **How** – How may I do it?
 - **When** – When may we call you?

MUST

1. *must* – “zarur, shart”. Ushbu modal fe'l asosiy fe'llar bilan birga kelib, ish harakat bajarilishi zarur ekanligi yoki, aksincha, bajarilishi mumkin emasligini bildiradi. Shuningdek *must* modal fe'li kuchli taxminni ham ifodalaydi. Unutmang, *must* modal fe'li o'tgan zamonda qo'llanilmaydi!

I. *must* – zarur, shart

- It is very late. We must go.
- Juda kech bo'ldi. Ketishimiz shart.
- Your parents are alone. You must look after them.
- Students must follow our rules.
- The school director must wear a special uniform.
- I don't like irresponsible people. You must be punctual.

II. *must* – kuchli taxmin

- It is very strange. She must be joking!
 - They must be lying you because I know them very well.
 - Ular sizni aldayotgan bo'lsalar kerak. Chunki men ularni juda yaxshi bilaman.
 - I couldn't find you. You must be going on wrong direction.
2. *must* modal fe'li kerak, zarur ma'nosida keng qo'llaniladi. *must* modal fe'liga *not* qo'shilishi natijasida bajarilishi mumkin bo'lmagan ish harakat yuzaga keladi.
- We must call the police immediately! – Zudlik bilan politsiya chaqirishimiz kerak!
 - You must know the names of all directors.
 - Workers must complete it until 15th march.
 - They must not do it together with their friends.
 - A good boss must respect all the workers.
 - You mustn't wear informal clothes. – Bugun norasmiy kiyim kiyishingiz mumkin emas.
 - You mustn't change the place of equipment.

2. Yuqorida qayd etilganidek *should* modal fe'li kelajakdgi ehtimollikni ham ifodalashda foydalaniladi.
 - **John is the cleverest boy in the class. I think he should be a leader after an election.**
 - Jon sinfdagi eng bilimli yigit. Saylovdan keyin u sardor bo'lsa kerak.
 - **There is no cloud in the sky. The weather should be very pleasant today.**
 - Osmonda umuman bulutlar yo'q. Bugun ob-havo juda ajoyib bo'lsa kerak.
 - **We have enough experience. It shouldn't be difficult for us.**
 - Bizda katta tajriba bor. Bu biz uchun qiyin bo'lmasa kerak
3. *should* modal fe'liga so'roq olmoshlarini qo'shib so'roq gaplar tuzish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.
 - **What** – What should we prepare for the wedding party?
 - **Who** – Who should be a main chairperson in the competition?
 - **Why** – Why should we ignore it?
 - **How** – How should we control the students?
 - **When** – When should we inform you about news?

NEED

1. *need* – “ehtiyoj sezmoq, kerak, kerak bo'lmoq”. Ushbu modal fe'l asosiy fe'llar bilan birga kelib, ish harakat bajarilishiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj borligini yoki, aksincha, bajarilishiga ehtiyoj yo'q ekanligini bildiradi.
2. *need* modal fe'li o'zidan keyin ham ot so'z turkumini, ham fe'l so'z turkumini qatnashtiradi. Ot so'z turkumi *need* dan so'ng to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qo'yiladi. Fe'l so'z turkumi va *need* o'rtasida esa “to” qo'yiladi.

I. need + ot

- I need money. – I don't need money.
- We need more and more workers. (We don't need any workers)
- If you need anything, you can call us.

II. need + fe'l

- I need to study hard. (I don't need to study hard; I need not to study hard.)
- If you want to be successful, you need to take advice of old people.
- We need to visit our old friends. (We don't need to visit our old friends)
- We need to do it for our children's future. (We don't need to do this. We need not to do this)

3. *need* modal fe'lini o'tgan zamonga tushlash imkoni ham bor.

PAST SIMPLE

S + needed + to + fe'ning birinchi shakli; S + did not + need + to + fe'ning birinchi shakli

- I needed to buy a new mobile phone yesterday. (I didn't need to buy...)
- When my car broke down, I needed to call emergency service.
- When my mother heard about that accident, I needed to console her.
- They needed to persuade my father to visit the party.



Hard Work – Huge Success

Do you want to be a successful person? If you want, you need to work very hard. It can be very difficult and even dangerous. If you want to be successful person:

- you need to be tolerant;
- you need creative thinking
- you need patience;
- you need encouragement

If you want success, you may face many difficulties. You may face dangers. Then you need support and motivation. If no one can help you, you must continue the way independently. If you can combat the difficulties, you may be a successful person in the end.



A Lucky Day



Yesterday I needed some milk and went to the shop. I needed to take a taxi to the supermarket. Unfortunately, I left my wallet in the taxi. I had only some money. It was not enough to buy milk and I needed more money. Suddenly I saw a boy selling lotteries. I wanted to try once. I needed a little money to buy a lottery. After explanation, I rubbed the special surface. It was fantastic! I won exactly \$500. It

was enough for my monthly shopping! It was an unforgettable day for me!

4. *need* modal fe'liga so'roq olmoshlarini qo'shib so'roq gaplar tuzish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.
- **What** – What do you need to do? What do you need to buy?
 - **Who** – Who needs this old broken car?
 - **Why** – Why do you need to find him immediately? Why did you need to find him immediately?
 - **When** – When do they need to buy a new house? When did they need to buy a new house?
 - **How** – How do you need her support? How did you need her support?

HAVE TO

1. *have to* – modal fe'li ham “shart, zarur” ma'nolarida qo'llaniladi. Ushbu modal fe'l *must* bilan sinonim bo'lish bilan birga undan bir qancha farq qiluvchi jihatlari ham mavjud.

must = have to

- This place is very dangerous. You must go now! = You have to go now!
 - They are responsible for it. They must protect it. = They have to protect it.
 - If you want to win in the competition, you must work hard. = you have to work hard.
2. *have to* modal fe'lining *must* dan farqini ko'rib o'tamiz:
- It is midnight. There is no any bus at the street so I have to take a taxi.

- Yarim tun bo'ldi. Ko'chada avtobus yo'q. Shuning uchun taksi ushlashimga to'g'ri keladi.
 - **No one can help me. I have to call my brother.**
 - **They are waiting for me. I have to leave now.**
 - **My health is getting worse day by day. I have to consult with my doctor.**
3. Vaziyat taqozosi bilan qandaydir ish qilishga to'g'ri kelib qolsa, bunday vaziyatda *have to* dan foydalanamiz. *have to* ning bo'lishsiz shakli (*don't/doesn't have to*) “shart emas, zaruriyat yo‘q” kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi.
- **I don't have to wait for him because I have decided to go alone.**
 - **We don't have to bring food here because everything is ready.**
 - **You don't have to worry about it.**



BURNING FORESTS – A BIG DISASTER

One of the rescuers says:

Now, big forests are burning in Florida. It is a big natural disaster. We have to save the population. There are some dangerous missions. Firstly, we must persuade people to leave their houses. Secondly, we don't have enough vehicles. We have to find special airplanes and helicopters. There are many firemen and special vehicles in neighbouring regions. We have to inform them about fires.



4. *have to* modal fe'li o'tgan zamon hamda kelasi zamonda ham qo'llanilishi mumkin.

PAST SIMPLE

S + had to + fe'l; S + did not have to + fe'l; Did + S + have to + fe'l?

- **Last year we had no money so we had to sell our house.**
- **O'tgan yili pulimiz yo'q edi, shu tufayli uyimizni sotishimizga to'g'ri keldi.**
- **My school was very bad and I had to change my school.**
- **Everything had been prepared. I didn't have to bring anything to the party.**
- **Did you have to study with foreigners, when you were in China?**
- **We had to continue our travel because we had no another choice.**
- **Lucy didn't have to call the police because strange men helped her immediately.**

FUTURE SIMPLE

S + will/shall (not) + have to + fe'l; will/shall + S + have to + fe'l?

- **If you want to buy this car, you will have to order it beforehand.**
- **Agar ushbu mashinani sotib olmoqchi bo'lsangiz, oldindan buyurtma berishingizga to'g'ri keladi.**
- **“Garden” is very expensive hotel. You will have to find cheaper hotel during the travel.**
- **If they don't come on time, I will not have to call their parents.**
- **Next week, we will have to fly to France on business.**
- **Will they have to go shopping, if there is not anything to eat?**



We Won in the Competition!

Our group is "group A" at school. Last week we had to compete with "Group B" in the subject of history. It was a important competition. We had to find some information about historical places. Our teacher divided our group into pairs. Different pairs had different tasks. There were 10 pairs – 20 students. The first pair had to find interesting facts from the internet sources. The second pair had to make a short video about famous historical places. The third pair (me and my classmate) had to draw pictures about historical places. My teacher always orders me to draw because I have a good skill to draw. During the competition, teachers gave us different questions about the history. We could get 100 marks out of 120. It was fantastic. We won in the competition....



5. *have to* modal fe'liga so'roq olmoshlarini qo'shib so'roq gaplar tuzish quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi.
- **What** – What do I have to bring to the competition? What did you have to bring to the competition?
 - **Who** – Who had to look after these children?
 - **Why** – Why do we have to obey them always?
 - **When** – When do you have to cook them for the party?
 - **How** – How does Lucy always have to clean the windows?
 - **Where** – Where do you have to go?

MODAL + HAVE + DONE

1. Shuningdek ingliz tilidagi bir qator modallarga *have* ko'makchi fe'li hamda *done* (ya'ni o'tgan zamondagi fe'l: -d, -ed qo'shilgan to'g'ri fe'l; uchinchi ustundagi noto'g'ri fe'l) qo'shilsa ular yangi ma'no kasb etadi. Quyida esa ushbu izohga mos misollar keltirilgan:
2. *can 't have done* – "qilmagan bo'lsa kerak". O'tgan zamonda ma'lum bir voqea, ish-harakatning sodir bo'lmaganligi (!) haqidagi kuchli taxmin.
 - I know him very well. He can't have done it.
 - Men uni juda yaxshi bilaman. Buni u qilmagan bo'lsa kerak.
 - Ann was very sad yesterday. I think she can't have passed the exam.
 - Kecha Anna juda xafa edi. U imtihondan o'ta olmagan bo'lsa kerak.
3. *could have done* – o'tgan zamonda imkoniyat, sharoit mavjud bo'lsada biroq bajarilmagan ish harakatga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. "bajarish mumkin edi" deb tarjima qilinadi.
 - Everything was ready. You could have invited them.
 - Hamma narsa tayyor edi. Ularni taklif qilishing mumkin edi. (biroq taklif qilinmagan!)

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **abuse** (verb) – xo'rlamoq
- **adapt to** (verb) – moslashmoq
- **advisable** (adjective) – tavsiya etiladigan, tavsiya etilgan
- **bone** (noun) – suyak
- **brutality** (noun) – vahshiylik, yovuzlik
- **chairperson** (noun) – hakam, sudya
- **church** (noun) – cherkov
- **console** (verb) – yupatmoq
- **convenient** (adjective) – qulay, shinam
- **converse** (verb) – muloqot qilmoq, suhbatlashmoq
- **craziness** (noun) – ahmoqlik
- **creative** (adjective) – yaratuvchan
- **crucial** (adjective) – muhim, zaruriy
- **culture** (noun) – madaniyat
- **deep** (adverb/adjective) – chuqur
- **direction** (noun) – yo'nalish
- **discover** (verb) – kashf qilmoq
- **divide** (verb) – bo'lmoq
- **dormitory** (noun) – umumiy yotoqxona
- **environment** (noun) – atrof-muhit
- **evaluate** (verb) – baholamoq
- **explanation** (noun) – tushuntirish, izoh
- **face with** (verb) – duch kelmoq
- **fifteen** (number) – o'n besh
- **fluently** (adverb) – ravon
- **gun** (noun) – qurol
- **hide** (verb) – yashirmoq
- **hour** (noun) – soat (vaqt o'lchov birligi)
- **household** (noun) – uy-ro'zg'or
- **impossible** (adjective) – imkonsiz
- **introduce** (verb) – tanishtirmoq
- **irresponsible** (adjective) – mas'uliyatsiz
- **joke** (noun/verb) – hazil; hazillashmoq
- **leader** (noun) – yetakchi
- **manage** (verb) – uddalamoq; boshqarmoq
- **message** (noun) – xabar
- **monthly** (adjective) – oylik
- **mischievous** (adjective) – to'polonchi
- **population** (noun) – aholi
- **protect** (verb) – himoya qilmoq
- **psychologist** (noun) – psixolog
- **religious** (adjective) – diniy; taqvodor
- **rescuer** (noun) – qutqaruvchi
- **simultaneously** (adverb) – bir vaqtning o'zida
- **slightly** (adverb) – bir oz, andak
- **stress** (noun) – stress (ruhiy ezilish)
- **surface** (noun) – yuza, sirt
- **ton** (noun) – tonna
- **third** (number) – uchinchi
- **tip** (noun) – yo'l; maslahat
- **topic** (noun) – mavzu



IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO!

It is pleasant to talk with you.

1. Ushbu qo‘shimcha darsda ingliz tilida keng tarqalgan strukturalardan biri ko‘rib o‘tiladi.
 - **It is impossible to do it.** – Buni amalga oshirish imkonsiz.
 - **It is dangerous to travel alone** – Yolg‘iz sayohat qilish xavflidir.
 - **It is pleasant to talk with you.** – Siz bilan suhbatlashish yoqimli.
2. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, bu strukturada *it is* dan so‘ng sifat, *to* dan keyin esa fe‘l kelmoqda. Quyidagi sistema orqali ushbu struktura bo‘yicha mavzuni yanada kengroq yoritish mumkin.

It is (was; will be) + ADJECTIVE + to + FE‘L

- **It is fantastic to win the competitions.**
- **Is it interesting for you to become rich?**
- **Is it difficult for you to write an essay?**
- **It was unforgettable to take an award from the president!**
- **It will be slightly difficult to learn this language.**
- **It will be quite easy to persuade them.**

It is (was; will be) + not + ADJECTIVE + to + FE‘L

- **It is not pleasant to lose the game.**
 - **Is it interesting for you to become rich?**
 - **I suppose it isn't difficult for you to write an essay.**
 - **It was not usual to take an award from the president!**
 - **It will not be difficult to learn this language.**
 - **It won't be easy to persuade them.**
3. Sistemadagi sifat o‘rniga ba’zida ot so‘z turkumi ham qo‘llanilishi mumkin.
 - **It is kindness to help poor people.**
 - **It is bravery to fight with murderers without a gun!**
 - **It is crime to rob others' money.**
 - **It is our main rule to obey the directors.**
 - **It was brutality to abuse those poor children.**
 - **It is a big danger to go for extreme sports.**



EXERCISES

1 Fill in the gaps with adjectives or nouns. Answers are optional. Work with your teacher or classmates.

1. I think it is _____ to buy this house.
2. In the past, it was _____ to take photos.
3. For John it is _____ to watch the works of art.
4. It is very _____ to travel alone.
5. It is very _____ to travel with family members.
6. It is _____ to eat an apple a day.
7. It is _____ to discuss this problem with old people.
8. It is _____ for me to look after my pets.
9. It is always _____ to speak about nature.
10. It is _____ for government to protect the nature.
11. I think it will be _____ to persuade them.
12. It was very _____ to control all the children.
13. It was _____ to live in this house.
14. Is it _____ for you to learn math?
15. Is it _____ to work with foreigners?
16. It is very _____ to be a tour guide.
17. Will it be _____ to cut the trees?
18. Will it be _____ to fix this car?
19. Is it so _____ to stay in this hotel?
20. It is extremely _____ to go to smoke houses!

E'tibor bering: Ushbu mavzuga tegishli bo'lgan yana bir sistemani mustaqil o'zlashtirishingiz uchun taqdim etmoqdamiz!

It is + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + FOR SOMEBODY + TO + FE'L

It is important for government to protect the nature.

It is pleasant for us to inform it.

It is unpleasant for them to inform it.

Is it interesting for you to do it?

It will be difficult for students to adapt to this situation.

Will it be beneficial for company to do it?

2 Fill in the gaps with the following words.

parents school teachers sellers me company students

1. It is advisable for _____ to give awards to their pupils.
2. It is extremely important for _____ to be cheerfull all the time,
3. It is hard for _____ to criticize you.
4. It was a solution for _____ to borrow some money from another one.
5. It is very crucial thing for _____ to listen to their children 's opinion.
6. It is beneficial for _____ to be friends with foreigners.

18

ELEMENTS

Because of heavy rain, we had to stop the competition.



Bugungi bo'limda ingliz tilida ko'p uchraydigan, keng qo'llaniladigan elementlar ko'rib o'tiladi. Quyida ushbu elementlar va ulardan qanday foydalanish to'g'risida ma'lumot keltiriladi.

because of; thanks to; owing to; due to – tufayli; sharofati bilan

1. Ushbu 4 birikma bir xil ma'noni anglatadi va ulardan so'ng ot so'z turkumi yoki harakat nomi talab qilinadi. Biroq ular orasidagi yagona farq quyidagicha: *because of, owing to, due to* asosan neytral va negativ holatlarda qo'llansa, *thanks to* pozitiv hollarda qo'llaniladi.

- Because of heavy rain, we had to stop the competition.
- Because of his efforts, we could achieve it.
- Thanks to his help, we always solve our problems very easily.
- Thanks to her good skills, she always finds a good job.
- Owing to the disaster of yesterday, we lost a lot of money.
- Owing to the fog, we had to wait the flight for 2 hours.
- Due to his illness, he missed the lessons.
- Due to his absence, we lost the competition.

ESLATMA! *because* hamda *because of* yaqin ma'noli so'zlar bo'lishiga qaramay ulardan turlicha foydalaniladi. Ya'ni *because* dan so'ng gap (ega va kesim) kelsa, *because of* dan keyin so'z yoki so'z birikmasi keladi – gap emas!

- We postponed the competition because it was raining very heavily.
- Because of heavy rain, we postponed the competition.

in spite of; despite = -ga qaramasdan

2. Ushbu ikkala so'z birikmasi bir xil ma'noni anglatadi. Ular ma'no jihatidan *although, though, even though* ga o'xshab ketadi. Lekin, ma'lumki, *although, though, even though* dan so'ng bevosita gap qatnashishi taqozo etiladi. *in spite of, despite* dan so'ng so'z yoki so'z birikmasi keladi. Misollarga e'tibor qarating:

- In spite of many invitations, she didn't want to go to the party.
- Although we had given them many invitations, they didn't come to the party.
- In spite of many difficulties and dangers, they decided to travel.
- Even though they had many difficulties, they decided to travel.
- Despite his illness, he could come to the performance and played his role.



DANGEROUS FLIGHT

I can remember that flight. It was terrible and very frightening. It was impossible to land the airplane because of a great storm. However, the pilots of airplane were very skillful. In spite of a great storm and bad weather, they didn't lose the control of airplane. Pilots connected with monitoring service. The storm was becoming even greater. Because of this, most of passengers were very nervous. Fortunately, thanks to the skillful pilots, the airplane landed safely without damage...



according to

3. according to birikmasi –ga ko'ra, -ga asosan kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi.

- According to the weather forecast, tomorrow will be very sunny.
- According to the law of marriage, it is legal for girls to get married at 18.
- According to the researchers, it is very dangerous to sleep near to your mobile phone.
- According to the analysis, I have an allergy to some products.

to = in order to

4. to hamda in order to asosan bir xil ma'noga ega - -ga, uchun. Hozirga qadar bo'lgan mavzularda to ko'p hollarda qo'llanildi. to hamda in order to birikmalari maqsad ma'nosida teng foydalaniladi.

- We came here to inform about important changes.
- We came here in order to inform about important changes.
- You should have a rest to forget about your problems.
- You should have a rest in order to forget about your problems.
- I always work hard to provide my family with everything.
- I always work hard in order to provide my family with everything.

Shuningdek, in order to birikmasining bo'lishsiz shakli ham mavjud bo'lib (in order not to), qilmaslik uchun degan ma'noda qo'llaniladi.

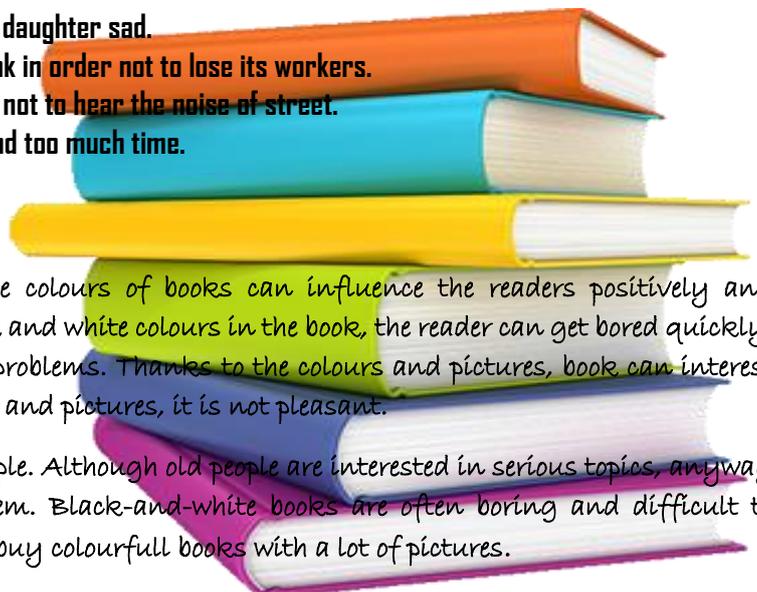
- We went to the party in order not to make my daughter sad.
- The company borrowed some money from bank in order not to lose its workers.
- At nights, I always close the windows in order not to hear the noise of street.
- She bought a cheaper car in order not to spend too much time.



Colourful Books for Everyone

According to the researchers, the colours of books can influence the readers positively and negatively. If there are only black and white colours in the book, the reader can get bored quickly. Colours can help people to forget about their problems. Thanks to the colours and pictures, book can interest people. However, if there are too many colours and pictures, it is not pleasant.

Colours and pictures can attract even old people. Although old people are interested in serious topics, anyway colours and pictures are interesting for them. Black-and-white books are often boring and difficult to understand. That's why many people try to buy colourful books with a lot of pictures.



so that

5. *so that* birikmasi ma'noviy jihatdan *in order to* ga juda yaqin. Lekin ikkala birikma ikki xil ko'rinishda qo'llaniladi. Ushbu birikma maqsadida, ... deb kabi ma'nolarda ishlatiladi. U ikki gapni bir-biriga bog'laydi.

- Every week I bring interesting books so that my children read.
- Farzandlarim o'qisin deb har hafta qiziqarli kitoblarni olib kelaman.
- We will go to England so that we can easily learn English.
- You must go to the market earlier so that you can buy fresh vegetables.
- I must do it independently so that my parents start to believe me.

so ... that...

6. Yuqorida *so that* birikmasi haqida ma'lumot berildi. *so that* va *so... that...* o'rtasida ma'noviy bog'liqlik mavjud emas. *so ... that ...* birikmasi biror bir shaxs yoki narsa juda kuchli sifatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatishda ya'ni ta'kidlashda foydalaniladi.

- This river is so beautiful that it can attract everyone.
- Bu daryo shunchalik chiroyliki u hammani o'ziga jalb qiladi.
- Yesterday's storm was so strong that guests had to stay in our house until midnight.
- For me French language is so difficult that I don't know anything yet.
- He is so generous that he always supports me.
- This problem is so serious that we need the help of others.
- She is so jealous and nervous that it is usual for her to quarrel with everyone.



Niagara Falls

Niagara fall is a natural wonder. It is so attractive place that every year millions of tourists visit this place. Thanks to its charming beauty, it is the most famous waterfall in the world. Usually tourists bring their cameras so that they can take some photos and videos. There is also the city with the same name – Niagara. People are very hospitable and friendly.



19

PASSIVE VOICE

Everyday the rooms are cleaned by Lucy.



Passive voice – majhul nisbat ingliz tilida faol qo'llanilib, u ish harakatning bajaruvchisiga emas, balki obyektga ko'proq urg'u beradi. Majhul nisbatdagi gaplarda ish harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs *by (orqali; tomonidan)* predlogi bilan ko'rsatiladi. Majhul nisbat bir qator zamonlarda faol qo'llaniladi va biz ulardan ba'zilarini ko'rib o'tamiz.

1. Majhul nisbatni yaxshi o'zlashtirish uchun uni aniq nisbat bilan taqqoslab borish qo'l keladi.

PRESENT SIMPLE

OBJECT + am/is/are + (not) + Fe'l (3)/ -ed,-d

Everyday Lucy cleans the rooms

Everyday the rooms are cleaned by Lucy.

Lucy har kuni xonalarni tozalaydi

Xonalar har kuni Lusi tomonidan tozalanadi

They inform all the news immediately.

All the news are informed by them immediately.

Ular barcha yangiliklarni darhol xabar qilishadi

Barcha yangiliklar ular tomonidan darhol xabar qilinadi.



EXAMINATION!

We always want to have a fair examination. Our examinations are conducted in a spacious hall or library so that we can control everyone. All the students are controlled and they are provided with special exam papers, pencils and a bottle of water. The materials of examination are prepared by the main committee a month ago in advance. If anyone tries to copy, he or she is not allowed to continue the examination. After the examination, exam papers are taken to the main office to check and they are checked by special workers under the control of our head.



PAST SIMPLE

OBJECT + was/were + (not) + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- A famous inventor designed this car.
- Mashhur ixtirochi ushbu mashinani dizaynlashtirgan.
- They invited us to the opening ceremony.
- Ular bizni ochilish marosimiga taklif qilishdi.
- Criminals killed the politician last night.

This car was designed by a famous inventor.

Ushbu mashina mashhur ixtirochi tomonidan loyihalashtirilgan.

We were invited to the opening ceremony by them.

Biz ular tomonidan ochilish marosimiga taklif qilindik

The politician was killed by criminals last night.

FUTURE SIMPLE:

OBJECT + shall/will + (not) + be + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- **They will finish the construction next year.** The construction will be finished by them next year.
- Ular qurilishni kelgusi yil tamomlashadi. Qurilish ular tomonidan kelgusi yil yakunlanadi.
- **We will inform you everything** Everything will be informed to you by us.
- Biz sizga hammasini xabar qilamiz. Hammasi sizga biz tomonimizdan xabar qilinadi.
- **The police will control the concert tonight.** The concert will be controlled by the police tonight.

A New Charity Project

We are going to start a new charity project. The activity of charity will be certified by the authority next week. What will the project do? Firstly, volunteer people will be gathered and money will be collected. We hope that a lot of money will be donated by people, organizations and government. After making a big fund, we will spend money on orphanages and caring institutions. In addition, money will be spent on education of some students. Secondly, we will try to arrange some free flights for old pensioners to the recreational places. They will be sent to sanatoriums without any payment...

2. **Quyida so'roq olmoshlari orqali tuzilgan majhul nisbatdagi gaplar ko'rib o'tiladi.**
 - **Why** is it banned to smoke here?
 - **Who** was not invited to this party?
 - **When** will it be completed?
 - **How** is this salad prepared?
 - **What** will be given to him tonight as an award?
 - **Why** were the guests not allowed to enter the hall?
 - **How** will it be showed in the presentation? With a projector?
3. **Yuqoridagi misollar orqali ko'rinib turganidek, aniq nisbatdagi gap majhul nisbatga aylantirilganida olmoshlarda ma'lum bir o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi:**

| ACTIVE VOICE | PASSIVE VOICE | ACTIVE VOICE | PASSIVE VOICE |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| I | me | we | us |
| she | her | they | them |
| he | him | you | you |

4. **Shuningdek bir qator zamonlarda ham majhul nisbatdan foydalanish mumkin.**

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Object + am/is/are + (not) + being + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- **The problem is being discussed by the officials.**
- Muammo rasmiylar tomonidan muhokama qilinayapti.

PRESENT PERFECT

Object + have/has + been + (not) + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- **They have been informed about the changes.**
- Ularga o'zgarishlar haqida xabar qilindi.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Object + was + (not) + being + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- **When I saw them for the last time, they were being punished.**
- Ularni so'ngi marotaba ko'rganimda ular jazolanishayotgan edilar.

FUTURE PERFECT

Object + will + (not) + have + been + Fe'l (3; -ed,-d)

- **Everything will have been prepared by the next Monday.**
- Kelgusi dushanbaga qadar hamma narsa tayyorlangan bo'ladi.



EXERCISES

1 Choose a correct word and fill in the gaps.

protected ~~produced~~ made brought done delivered paid explained

- I know this brand is very well. This item is **produced** by Turkish company.
- I think this forest should be _____ by our government.
- Don't worry about expenses because everything has been _____ by manager already.
- It is very durable because it is _____ from high-quality wood.
- We didn't wait for the arrival of product too much. It was _____ quickly by a Chinese agency.
- If you don't know French, instructions will be _____ to you in English by translators.
- It was great and majestic! Decorations were _____ very beautifully by professionals.
- Every year new technologies are _____ from abroad to improve the industry.

2 Convert these sentences into a passive form.

- I am sure they will support our idea.
- She added something to her salad.
- The workers will attach this item to the engine.
- They will clearly explain instructions of extinguisher.
- Students asked the director about upcoming exams.
- The police warned all the people about the flooding.
- Organizers give special cars to the delegates.
- Agency will send important documents as soon as possible.
- Most people preferred the film "Friendship".
- The university punished two students for copying.

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **advance** >> **in advance** (adverb) – oldindan
- **caring institution** (noun) – mehribonlik uyi
- **ceremony** (noun) – marosim
- **certify** (verb) – sertifikatlashtirmoq
- **committee** (noun) – qo'mita
- **donate** (verb) – bag'ishlamoq, bermoq
- **durable** (adjective) – chidamli
- **expense** (noun) – xarajat
- **fair** (adjective) – adolatli
- **head** (noun) – 1. bosh (tana a'zosi); 2. boshliq, rahbar
- **high-quality** (adjective) – yuqori sifatli
- **majestic** (adjective) – hashamatli, ulug'vor
- **payment** (noun) – to'lov
- **spacious** (adjective) – keng
- **volunteer** (noun) – ko'ngilli, talabgor

20

RELATIVE CLAUSES

I truly respect the people who always help others.



Relative clauses – ya’ni nisbiy olmoshlardan qachon foydalaniladi? Qachonki tasvirlanayotgan shaxs, narsa, joy, hodisa va shu kabilar haqida qo’shimcha ma’lumot berishga to’g’ri kelsa nisbiy olmoshlardan foydalaniladi. Ular *who, which, whose, whom, that when, where, why*. Quyida ushbu nisbiy olmoshlarning har biri bilan bog’liq ma’lumot va misollar keltiriladi.

who

1. Qandaydir bir shaxs haqida berayotgan ma’lumotni yanada yoritishda *who* dan foydalaniladi – *kimki* deb tarjima qilinadi. *who* nisbiy olmoshi o’rniga *that* dan foydalanish ham mumkin.

- **My uncle who works as a pilot is in France now.**
Uchuvchi bo’lib ishlaydigan amakim hozirda Fransiyada.
- **George who is a leader of the class is writing an essay now.**
Sinf sardori Jarj hozir insho yozmoqda.
- **I truly respect the people who always help others.**
Men doim boshqalarga yordam beradigan insonlarni rostakamiga hurmat qilaman.
- **We must meet the delegates who (that) are coming from Spain.**
- **We don’t need the workers who (that) have no any experience.**
- **The company wants to award the workers who (that) achieved a great success.**
- **The woman who (that) is selling socks is my aunt.**
- **I like talking to the people who (that) smile a lot.**
- **Did you see the robber who (that) stole the jewellery last night.**
- **My friend Tim who (that) was a famous football player died in 2015.**
- **Neighbour is the person who (that) can support you at any time you want.**
- **They are the children who (that) have particular talents.**
- **I am looking for the person who (that) can explain me how to do it.**
- **Jim punished his student who (that) had behaved impolitely during the exam.**

What is friendship?



Friendship is a close link between two people. It is a sense of pure companionship.

I really like the people who are clever and knowledgeable and it is fun to be with them. I always rely on my friends, if I need help. The most important thing for me is reliability. I respect my friends who are supportive, honest and reliable. Most people want to be friend with those who have a lot of money and high reputation. However, I want my friends to be honest and modest, not rich or famous...



which/that

2. Qandaydir bir narsa-predmet va hayvon haqida berayotgan ma'lumotni yanada yoritishda, unga qo'shimcha izoh berishda *which/that* dan foydalaniladi – *qaysiki* deb tarjima qilinadi.
- **We participated in the festival which (that) lasted two days.**
 - Biz uch kun davom etgan festivalda qatnashdik.
 - **You can choose any of them which (that) you liked.**
 - Siz o'zingizga yoqqanidan istalgan birini tanlashingiz mumkin.
 - **I like the movies which (that) show a real life story.**
 - Men hayotiy voqealarni yoritadigan filmlarni yoqtiraman.
 - **Old buildings which (that) have beautiful ornaments always attract me.**
 - **I love difficulties which (that) can help me to increase my experience.**
 - **I saw your cat which (that) you had bought last week.**
 - **She wants a working place which (that) is close to her house.**
 - **This is the cat which (that) has strange fur.**
 - **We never forget the trip which (that) was very fantastic and exciting.**
 - **This is the book which (that) was very popular in the 19th century.**
 - **Lucy loves the dolphins which (that) can play with people.**
 - **I always prefer audio books which (that) can develop my pronunciation.**
 - **I have to find some information which (that) will be helpful for my presentation.**



EXPERIENCE

When you are starting a new project which is totally new for you, experience is one of the most important things at this time. Experience is a source of knowledge which you can rely on when you have a new idea. Most people try to go through the way that is quite easy, if they want to achieve something. However, if you choose more difficult way, it means you will have several problems, mistakes and so on. It brings you much experience. Although you have enough knowledge, sometimes it is useful to ask for the advice of people who have a lot of experience...



whose

3. Qachonki tasvirlayotgan shaxs, predmet yoki hayvonga tegishli element haqida ham ma'lumot berib ketish ehtiyoji tug'ilsa, *whose* nisbiy olmoshidan foydalaniladi.
- **Did you see the director whose films are very famous?**
 - Filmlari juda mashhur bo'lgan rejissorni ko'rdingizmi?
 - **I truly respect people whose intelligence is very high.**
 - Men zehni yuqori bo'lgan insonlarni juda hurmat qilaman.
 - **It is the man, whose son is studying abroad.**
 - Bu kishi o'g'li xorijda o'qiyotgan odam.
 - **Do you know the boy whose name is John.**

- I met a strange girl whose hair is red.
- I live with a student whose native language is English.
- Jenny loves the countries whose cuisine is popular.
- There are many poets, whose works are very popular.
- Yesterday I bought a new printer whose functions are quite different.
- I need a manual whose explanations are easy to understand.

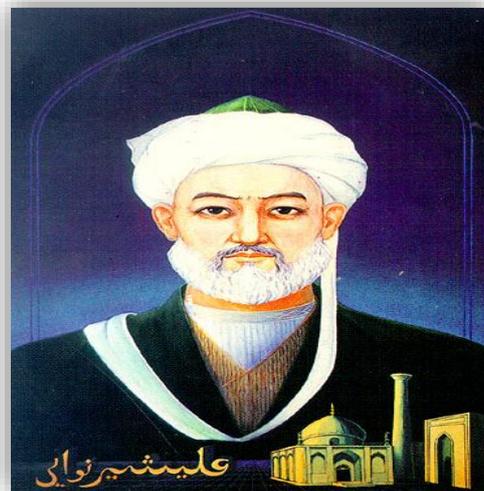


Alisher Navoi

There are many influential and famous people in the past who greatly contributed to their society.

Many writers and poets became world-known and astonished the whole world with their unique personality, precious talents and good deeds.

Alisher Navoi, whose real name was Nizomiddin Mir Alisher, was the most famous writer as well as poet in Uzbek literature. He was a great poet whose works became globally famous and fascinated the literature lovers. Even, the people who are not interested in the literature respect and enjoy reading the verses of Navoi.



where

4. Tasvirlanayotgan joy, hudud haqida qo‘shimcha ma’lumot berishda *where* (qayerdaki) nisbiy olmoshidan foydalaniladi. Quyidagi misollar orqali mavzuni mustahkamlab olish mumkin.

- I can vividly remember the restaurant where we celebrated my birthday.
- Men tug‘ilgan kunimni nishonlagan restoranni juda yaxshi eslayman.
- The police is trying to find the place where the crime was committed.
- Politsiya jinoyat sodir etilgan joyni qidiriyapti.
- They are going to France where they can find all the opportunities for their job.
- Ular kasblari uchun barcha imkoniyatlar topish mumkin bo‘lgan Fransiyaga ketishyapti.
- It is the palace where kings lived.
- We are living in the valley where everything is fresh.
- It is the canteen where we have a hearty lunch with our classmates.
- Sometimes we need to go away from our working place where everything is boring.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT FIVE-STAR HOTELS?



Numerous hotels have gained a great popularity among the tourists who always pay attention to the service of hotels. Especially, no hotel is as outstanding as five-star hotels. What is the main reason?

The first factor is that five-star hotel is a place where you can have almost all facilities: swimming pool, gym, service of therapist and so on. Moreover, the design of the hotel is so perfect that you may lose yourself thanks to its fascinating beauty. The staff is also very polite and pays great attention to cleanliness.

Most celebrities make their visit unforgettable by visiting to the five-star hotels where they can find everything they want.



when

5. Tasvirlanayotgan vaqt, hodisa va shu kabilarda to'g'risida qo'shimcha ma'lumot berishda *when* nisbiy olmoshidan foydalaniladi.
- **It was the time when Jeremy died.**
 - Bu Jeremi vafot etgan vaqt edi.
 - **Can you remember the time when we met for the first time?**
 - Birinchi marta uchrashgan vaqtimizni eslay olasizmi?
 - **Holiday is an event when relatives get together.**
 - **My grandfather always remembers the time when there was no internet.**
 - **Maybe, the meeting will take place in March when everyone can visit.**
 - **It was an opening ceremony when she made an unforgettable speech.**
 - **Teacher wanted to check the attendance at the lesson when Tom was absent.**

Old People And Technologies



Most old people nowadays can not adapt to the modern technologies. They always wistfully remember the day when there was no any technology. But they are unable to realize the importance of technology.

Thanks to the technology, artificial body parts became possible around the world. If we lived in the period when there is no technology, we would have a difficult life. Technology inspired people to have a good lifestyle that can give you everything. Without technology, our life seems colourless and quite challenging because technology is always with us to tackle our problems.



why

6. Biror bir hodisa yoki shu kabilarga sabab ko'rsatishda *why* nisbiy olmoshi qo'llaniladi. Bunda asosan (doim ham emas!) *the reason* so'z birikmasi bilan *why* birgalikda qo'llaniladi.
- **Can you explain to me why you did so?**
 - Nega bunday qilganingni tushuntirib bera olasizmi?
 - **The reason why he is so nervous is unknown.**
 - Nega bu qadar asabiy ekanligining sababi noma'lum.
 - **The reason why she was late was that she had a serious problem.**
 - U darsga kech qolganligining sababi unda jiddiy muammo chiqib qolgan edi.
 - **It can be the reason why he had to steal the most important documents.**
 - Eng muhim hujjatlarni olib qochishi uchun bu sabab bo'lishi mumkin.
 - **The reason why they didn't receive us is still unknown.**
 - **The reason why we are so happy is that we have been accepted to the university.**
 - **Do you see it as the reason why we should apologize her?**
 - **Even they don't know the reason why they didn't stay at the hotel.**
 - **If you tell me the main reason why you are asking it, I can help you.**

21

INFINITIVE and GERUND

I always try to avoid debating.



Ko'plab tillarda uchraydiganidek, ingliz tilida ham fe'ning harakat nomi (cooking – pishirish; singing – kuylash) shakli mavjud. Bunday harakat nomi ingliz tilida Gerund (gerundiy) deb ataladi. Bu holat asosan ikki fe'l birga kelganda sodir bo'ladi va ikkinchi fe'lga *-ing* qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi va o'sha fe'l gerundga aylanadi.

1. Quyida keltirib o'tilgan fe'llardan so'ng fe'llar gerundiy shaklida qo'llaniladi.

- **acknowledge** – You must acknowledge being a loser of this game.
(*tan olmaq*)
- **admit** – She admitted feeling afraid when she watches a horror film.
(*tan olmaq*)
- **avoid** – I always try to avoid debating.
(*qochmaq*)
- **consider** – You have to consider leaving for Italy as seriously as possible.
(*o'ylamoq*)
- **defer** – They deferred discussing it until the next Monday.
(*kechiktirmoq*)
- **delay** – The company immediately delayed manufacturing a new product.
(*kechiktirmoq*)
- **deny** – The criminal who had been arrested by police, denied killing the woman.
(*fikr yoki ma'lumatni rad etmoq*)
- **detest** – Naturally, I detest spending my time aimlessly.
(*nafratlanmoq*)
- **dislike** – They dislike debating about subtle problems.
(*=don't like*)
- **enjoy** – We all enjoy being with you.
(*rahatlanmoq*)
- **fancy** – Children always fancy going back to that camp as soon as possible.
(*=like; want*)
- **hate** – Paul hates criticizing and being criticized.
(*=detest*)
- **imagine** – It is impossible for me to imagine studying in Oxford University.
(*tasavvur qilmoq*)
- **involve** – Our 6-day trip involves visiting museums and participating in volunteering projects.
(*o'z ichiga olmaq; taqozo qilmoq*)
- **keep** – Although everyone tried to stop him, he kept trying hard.
(*davam ettirmoq*)
- **mention** – During her speech, she deliberately mentioned solving that problem.
(*aytib, ta'kidlab o'tmoq*)

- **miss** – Due to some cancellations, he missed electing a new director.
(o'tkazib yubormoq)
- **permit** – If I'm not mistaken, the authority of this city doesn't permit smoking at the street.
(ruxsat bermog)
- **postpone** – ruxsat bermog
- **practise** – shug'ullanmoq
- **propose** – taklif qilmoq
- **quit** – to'xtatmoq
- **recall** - eslamoq
- **report** – xabar bermog
- **resist** – qarshilik qilmoq
- **risk** – tavakkal qilmoq
- **suggest** – taklif qilmoq
- **tolerate** – chidamoq

+ VERB + ing

2. Predlog va predlogli fe'llardan keyin doim gerundiyl ishlatiladi.

- **approve of** – Eco party didn't approve of cutting rain forests.
- **engage in** – I don't want my children to be engaged in volunteering.
- **to be interested in** – Lucy is interested in translating difficult articles into English.
- **insist on** – The company is insisting on compensating the damage.
- **look forward to** – I eagerly look forward to hearing about your success.
- **spend on** – According to the statistics, 15% of government's budget is spent on education.
- **succeed in** – Finally, our party succeeded in starting a new movement.
va shu kabilar

3. Shuningdek ingliz tilida OT + PREDLOG + GERUNDIY ko'rinishidagi holat ham mavjud. Misol uchun:

- **art of** – My mother is really interested in the art of carving.
(... san'ati)
- **astonishment of** – At that time, my heart was full of astonishment of singing.
(... dan hayrat, ... ning hayrati)
- **choice of** – I am frustrated with the choice of receiving this proposal or not.
(... tanlovi)
- **disappointment at** - ...dan hafsalasizlik
- **experience in** - ... da tajriba
- **fear of** - ...dan qo'rquv
- **habit of** - ... odati
- **hope of** - ...ga umid
- **idea of** - ...fikri
- **importance of** - ...ning ahamiyati
- **interest in** - ...ga qiziqish
- **necessity of** - ...ning ahamiyati
- **possibility of** - ...ning ehtimollogi

va shu kabi predloglar bilan birga keluvchi otlar.

4. *can't* birligi bilan keluvchi ba'zi bir birikmalarda ham gerundiy ishlatiladi.

- **can't help**
 - **can't stop**
 - **can't resist**
 - **can't avoid**
- } biror ishni qilmay turolmaslik; o'zini to'xtatolmaslik
- Whenever she sees a new version of mobile phones, she can't help looking at for a long time.
 - If anyone criticizes me unfairly, I can't resist reacting this person.

INFINITIVE



Infinitiv ham gerundiy kabi fe'ning harakat nomi hisoblanadi (to try hard – qattiq harakat qilish) va, shuningdek, to'ldiruvchi vazifasida ham qo'llaniladi. Infinitive va gerundiy ma'noviy jihatdan sinonim bo'la olsa ham, tuzilish jihatidan farq qiladi. Gerundiy *fe'l + ing* shaklida bo'lsa, infinitive *to + fe'l* shaklida qo'llaniladi.

1. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, gerundiy hamda infinitiv ma'noviy jihatdan sinonimdir.

- Living with my grandparents is very boring.
- To live with my grandparents is very boring.
- Bobo-buvim bilan yashash juda ham zerikarli.
- To go to the karaoke club gives me unlimited joy.
- Going to the karaoke club gives me unlimited joy.
- Karaoke klubiga borish menga cheksiz zavq beradi.

2. Lekin ular strukturaviy jihatdan sinonim hisoblanmaydi. Quyida keltirilgan bir qator fe'llardan so'ng keladigan fe'llar infinitiv shaklida qo'llaniladi.

- **aim** – They aimed to break the previous record and renew it.
(*maqsad qilmoq*)
- **agree** – After the negotiations, we had to agree to give away the money.
(*razi bo'lmoq*)
- **arrange** – It is our responsibility to arrange an official meeting.
(*tashkillashtirmoq*)
- **ask** – Lucy is asking me to let her go.
(*so'ramoq*)
- **attempt** – We are attempting hard to save your child.
(*harakat qilmoq*)
- **choose** – During the court, children chose to be with their mother.
(*tanlamoq*)
- **consent** – The victim of the accident consented to get compensation until next month.
(*razi bo'lmoq*)
- **decide** – qaror qilmoq
- **demand** – talab qilmoq
- **determine** – ishtiyiq va qat'iyat bilan boshlamoq
- **enable** – imkon bermoq
- **encourage** – ruhlantirmoq
- **expect** – kutmoq, umid qilmoq
- **fail** – muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq

- **guarantee** – kafolat bermoq

| | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| • hasten | learn | promise | teach |
| • hesitate | manage | prove | tell |
| • hope | neglect | refuse | tend |
| • hurry | offer | say | threaten |
| • inspire | plan | struggle | volunteer |
| • instruct | prepare | strive | wait |
| • intend | pretend | swear | want |

3. Oldingi darslarda ko‘rib o‘tilganidek, sifatlardan va bir qator otlardan keyin keladigan fe‘llar ham infinitiv shaklida keladi.

- **It is pleasant to be with old friends.** – Eski qardoshlar bilan bo‘lish yoqimli.
- **It is difficult for me to understand native speaker’s pronunciation.**
- **It is my prime duty to look after my siblings.**
- **Going for sports regularly is very beneficial to improve one’s health.**

4. Shuningdek so‘roq olmoshi bo‘lmish – *how, when, where, what* lar bilan ham fe‘lning infinitiv shakli qo‘llaniladi.

- **I don’t have any information about how to do it.**
- Buni qanday bajarish to‘g‘risida menda ma‘lumot yo‘q
- **Did you decide where to go for a holiday.**
- **I wonder about what to say during my speech.**
- **The main concern is to find out when to start this project.**
- **There is a brief instruction that can show you how to install it.**
- **We are thinking about how/when to take confirmation.**

Would you like ...? Would you mind ...?

5. *would like/love* birikmasi xohlamoq, yoqtirmoq; *would prefer* – afzal ko‘rmoq; *would hate* – yomon ko‘rmoq deb tarjima qilinadi va ushbu birikmalar bilan fe‘lning infinitiv shakli qo‘llaniladi.

- **I would like to have a rest for a while.** – Bir oz dam olmoqchiman.
 - **Would you like to drink something cold?** – Ichishga muzdek nimadir xohlaysizmi?
 - **Would you prefer to vote for Mr Thompson?**
 - **They would love to work with the people who are quite punctual.**
 - **I would hate to make a speech in a big audience because most people are not interested in my speech.**
6. *Would you mind ...?* birikmasi esa “... qarshi emasmisiz?” deb tarjima qilinadi va bunda fe‘lning gerundiy shaklidan foydalaniladi.
- **Would you mind opening the window?** – Derazani ochishga qarshi emasmisiz?
 - **Would you mind informing others about it?**
 - **Would you mind stopping here to have a rest for a while?**

EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONS

7. *let* va *make* dan so‘ng keladigan fe‘l sof fe‘l shaklida bo‘ladi, ya‘ni gerundiy ham emas, infinitiv ham emas. Lekin *make* qatnashgan gap majhul nisbatda bo‘lsa *make* dan keyin *to* qo‘yiladi.

- **They never let me go.** – Ular hech qachon ketishimga ruxsat berishmaydi.
- **If you want, we can let you get enough information.**
- **The police shouldn’t brutally make the criminal tell the truth.**

- I was made to work until midnight.
 - Children are always made to behave as if they were happy.
8. *stop* fe'li bilan so'ng asosan gerundiy qo'llaniladi. Ammo ba'zi holatlarda *stop* dan keying fe'l to bilan kelishi ham mumkin.

stop + gerundiy – nimadir qilishni to'xtatmoq

stop + infinitiv – nimadir qilish uchun to'xtatmoq

- It is time to stop smoking.
 - Chekishni to'xtatishning vaqti keldi.
 - A group of tourists stopped to buy something to drink.
 - Bir guruh sayyohlar ichishga biror narsa olish uchun to'xtashdi.
 - The novel was so absorbing and impressive that I couldn't stop reading it.
 - Thompson stopped to visit his old friend when he was going to Adelaide.
9. *help* fe'li ham infinitiv ham sof fe'l bilan qo'llanilishi mumkin.
- This device can help you do your daily chores.
 - Bu qurilma sizga uy yumushlarini bajarishga yordam bera oladi.
 - Our main duty is to help orphans to feel happy.
 - Bizning asosiy burchimiz yetimlarga o'zlarini baxtli his qilishlariga ko'maklashishdir.

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **absorbing** (adjective) – o'ziga jalb qiluvchi, qiziqarli
- **aimlessly** (adverb) – maqsadsiz, behuda
- **arrest** (verb) – qamoqqa olmoq
- **as if** (conjunction) – go'yoki, xuddiki
- **carving** (noun) – o'ymakorlik
- **confirmation** (noun) – tasdiqlash
- **concern (about)** (verb) – tashvishlanmoq
- **concern** (noun) – tashvish; xavotir
- **daily** (adjective) – kundalik, har kungi
- **daily chores** (noun) – kundalik yumushlar
- **deliberately** (adverb) – ataylab
- **duty** (noun) – burch, vazifa
- **give away** (verb) – berib yubormoq
- **have a rest** – dam olmoq
- **joy** (noun) – zavq, maroq
- **loser** (noun) – mag'lub
- **manufacture** (verb) – ishlab chiqarmoq
- **midnight** (noun) – kechqurungi soat 12
- **negotiation** (noun) – muzokara
- **prime** (adjective) – bosh, asosiy; nuqsonsiz
- **proposal** (noun) – taklif
- **react** (verb) – ta'sir ko'rsatmoq
- **truth** (noun) – haqiqat
- **unlimited** (adjective) – cheksiz
- **version** (noun) – versiya
- **victim** (noun) – jabrlanuvchi
- **while** >> **for a while** (adverb) – bir oz muddat

22

PREPOSITIONS

In the room. On the screen. At home. Differ from. Under the control.



Predloglar vaqt, joy, manzil, yoʻnalish kabilarni bildiruvchi kichik hajmli soʻzlardir. Ingliz tilida predloglar asosan oʻzlari tegishli boʻlgan soʻzdan oldin kelishadi, feʼllar bilan esa ulardan soʻng qoʻllaniladi. Quyida bir qator asosiy predloglar haqida maʼlumot berib oʻtiladi.

in

1. *in* predlogi *ichida*, *-da* kabi maʼnolarni anglatadi. Ushbu predlog joylar, yillar, oylar va shu kabilarni bilan birga ishlatiladi.

in

PLACES

in the hospital, in jail, in bed, in the bedroom, in the box, in the country, in the republic, in the library, in the building, in the sky, in the world, in the sea, in the market, in the garden, in the classroom, in the city, in the village

TIME

in the future, in the past, in 2008, in 2019, in 1999, in October, in the spring, in winter, in summer... in the ...century, in the 5th century, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the night

- We decided to meet in the hospital.
- Biz kasalxonada uchrashishga qaror qildik.
- There are numerous parks in our city.
- It is the tallest building in the world.
- There is something strange in the box.
- They invited us to a presentation in the class.
- In the future, we will open a new company.
- Kelajakda biz yangi kompaniya ochamiz.
- In 2008, there was a big bridge here.
- In the evenings, I always read a newspaper.
- In winter, we always go to skiing with friends.

Shuningdek *in* predlogidan keyin vaqt miqdori kelsa *keyin*, *soʻng* maʼnosini beradi.

- In five minutes, the airplane will take off. – Besh daqiqadan soʻng samolyot koʻtariladi.
- In 5 years, the builders will complete the constructions.

2. *in* predlogi bilan qoʻllaniluvchi bir qator feʼllar va birikmalar ham mavjud:

- **ability in** – She has a wonderful ability in singing.
- -ga qobiliyat
- **interest in** – I think everyone has an interest in making a lot of money.
- -ga qiziqish

- **rich in** – This land is rich in natural resources.
- -ga boy
- **be engaged in** – She is always engaged in volunteering.
- -ga qatnashmoq
- **to be in love with** – sevib qolmoq
- **to be in need of** – zarur bo'lmoq
- **to be interested in** – qiziqmoq
- **to arrive in** – -ga qaytib kelmoq
- **end in** – bilan tugamoq
- **include in** – o'z ichiga olmoq
- **participate in** – -da qatnashmoq
- **result in** – -ga sabab bo'lmoq
- **succeed in** – -da muvaffaqiyat qozonmoq
- **take part in** – -da qatnashmoq

at

3. Ushbu predlog asosan vaqtga nisbatan hamda joyga nisbatan (*yonida, atrofida ma'nosida*) foydalaniladi.



TIME

at night, at noon, at dawn, at midnight, at present, at supper, at breakfast, at 5 o'clock, at the weekend, at lunch, at the moment, at the same time

PLACE

at home, at the crossroads, at the table, at the end of, at the bottom of, at hospital, at school, at church, at the station, at the bus stop, at traffic lights

- **We have an important meeting at 2 o'clock.** – Soat ikkida muhim majlisimiz bor.
- **There is a strange truck at the end of the street.** – Ko'cha oxirida begona yuk mashinasi bor.
- **Someone is standing at the door but I don't know that person.**
- **We waited about half an hour at traffic lights.**
- **There was a big and terrible accident at the crossroads.**
- **When I was at the age of 16, I could fix broken cars very easily.**
- **Because of some disturbances, we decided to speak about it at dinner.**

Shuningdek, asosan olomon to'planadigan ya'ni ko'pchilik yig'iladigan joylar bilan ham *at* predlogi qo'llaniladi.

at the party; at the concert; at the conference; at the meeting; at the lecture;
at the cinema

- **I met my old friend when I was at the conference. It was fantastic!**
- 4. *at* predlogi bilan qo'llaniluvchi bir qator fe'llar va birikmalar ham mavjud:
 - **aim at** – This project aims at reducing the amount of carbon dioxide emission.
 - mo'ljallamoq
 - **be amazed/astonished/shocked/ surprised at** – Everyone was shocked at that sudden frightening voice.

- hayratda qolmoq
- **hint at** – sha'ma qilmoq
- **glance at** – nazar tashlamoq
- **laugh at** – ustidan kulmoq
- **look at** – qaramoq
- **shout at** – baqirmoq
- **throw at** – otmoq
- **estimate at** – baholamoq
- **wonder at** – hayratlanmoq



Different Countries and Differences

There are hundreds of countries in the world. Different countries have different cultures. Even there are many cultures in a single country. Each country has its own language. Interestingly, in Britain people use more than 300 languages. At streets, you can see thousands of people with different language and clothes. Clothes are also very different.

Most Asian families eat together at home. In Europe, most families prefer to eat at the restaurants. Different countries have different customs. For example, in India you can see two men who are holding their hands. Although it is unusual and surprising, it only means a sign of pure friendship. In Japan, if you blow your nose loudly, it can be a very rude and unpleasant case for Japanese people...



on

5. **on predlogi** –da, ustida kabi ma'nolarni anglatib asosan tekislik, kenglik hamda yuzaga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

on

PLACE

on a farm, on a list, on a map, on the blackboard, on a horse, on my way, on the beach, on the ... (ground; first; second) floor, on the ground floor, on the wall, on the internet, on Telegram, on Instagram, on the ceiling, on the phone, on the train, on the road

TIME

on Friday, on Monday, on Tuesday, on the 12th October, on a hot Monday, on birthday, on Monday evening

- She decided to celebrate her birthday on the top of the mountain.
- U tug'ilgan kunini tog' tepasida nishonlashga qaror qildi.
- What did you write on the blackboard? - Daskaga nima yozdingiz?
- We talked about it when we were on the road.
- Unfortunately, I spend too much time on chatting on Telegram.
- They live on the second floor.
- On Friday evenings, we go to cinema with our children.
- On October 12, we will display a presentation about natural wonders.

6. *at* predlogi bilan qo'llaniluvchi bir qator fe'llar va birikmalar ham mavjud:

- **agree on** - They finally agreed on the contract.
- rozi bo'lmoq
- **be on a diet** - My sister is on diet now.
- parhez tutmoq
- **call on** - chaqirmoq
- **carry on** - davom ettirmoq
- **comment on** - fikr bildirmoq
- **concentrate on** - ga e'tibor bermoq
- **congratulate on** - tabriklamoq
- **depend on** - -ga bog'liq bo'lmoq
- **go on** - davom ettirmoq
- **insist on** - talab qilmoq
- **look on** - tomoshabin bo'lmoq
- **put on** - kiymoq
- **rely on** - -ga suyanmoq
- **spend on** - -ga sarflamoq

from

from predlogi o'zbek tilidagi *-dan* qo'shimchasiga teng keladi. Ushbu predlog ish harakatning boshlangan vaqtni hamda joylashuvning boshlanish nuqtasini ifodalashda qo'llaniladi.

- They started the marathon from the main street.
- Ular marafonni asosiy ko'chadan boshlashdi.
- In order to deliver all the goods, we worked from 8 morning to midnight.
- Be careful. It is very expensive vase. My parents brought it from China.
- Very important delegate is coming from France.

3. Shuningdek bir qator fe'llar asosan *from* predlogi bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi.

- **prevent from** - We are trying to prevent our children from entering the room.
- (oldini olmoq)
- **make from** - This company makes it products from high-quality materials.
- (-dan yasamoq)
- **differ from** - This car differs from this one.
- (-dan farq qilmoq)
- **steal from** - Last night, a group of robbers stole the jewellery from our shop.
- (-dan o'g'irlamoq)
- **suffer from** - Most of people in the USA suffer from headaches constantly.
- (-dan azoblanmoq)

- **protect from** – The government has to protect our environment from pollution.
- (-dan muhofaza qilmoq)
- **borrow from** – According to news, they planned to borrow money from bank.
- (-dan qarz olmoq)

va bir qator shu kabi fe'llar. Shuningdek bir qator birikmalarda ham from faol qo'llaniladi. **from time to time** (=sometimes); **from side to side** (= u yoqdan bu yoqqa)

to

4. *to* predlogi o'zbek tiliga *-ga* deb tarjima qilinadi va u ko'p holatlarda qo'llaniladi.

- **We hope to go to America next year.** – Kelasi yil Amerikaga borishga umid qilamiz.
- **What did you do to Lucy?**

Shuningdek bir qator so'zlar ham asosan *to* predlogi bilan qo'llaniladi.

- **agree to** – Jack agreed to work together with foreigners.
- (-ga rozi bo'lmoq)
- **add to** – We persuaded the director to add some extra time to the vacation.
- (-ga qo'shmoq)
- **apologise to** – You should apologise to her due to your rudeness.
- (kechirim so'ramoq)
- **attach to** – It is very difficult process to attach this part to the engine.
- (-ga mahkamlamoq)
- **belong to** – I think this car belongs to one of the officials.
- (-ga qarashli bo'lmoq)
- **explain to** – I truly respect my teacher because he can explain everything to us clearly.
- (-ga tushuntirmoq)
- **invite to** – There are many people we have to invite to the ceremony.
- (-ga taklif qilmoq)
- **listen to** – It is very important for children to listen to their parents.
- (tinglamoq)
- **object to** – Most of the city dwellers are objecting to the construction of a new road.
- (-ga qarshi bo'lmoq)
- **reply to** – I want you to reply to my questions very clearly.
- (-ga javob bermoq)
- **speak/talk to** – It is interesting for me to talk to my little nephew.
- (-ga gapirmoq, so'zlammoq)
- **subscribe to** – We offer you to subscribe to our newspaper!
- (-ga obuna bo'lmoq)
- **write to** – I am writing to you to inform about some changes and news.
- (-ga yozmoq)

about

5. *about* predlogi turli xil holatlarda turli ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi.

I. haqida

- **What are you thinking about?** – Nima haqida o'ylayapsiz?
- **If I talk about modern cars, it gives me energy!**

- Many people are complaining about this program.

Shuningdek, bir qator fe'llar ham asosan *about* predlogi bilan qo'llaniladi.

- **ask about** – We asked all the information about upcoming party from organizers.
- (haqida so'ramoq)
- **care about** – Don't care about this problem. We are always ready to help you.
- (haqida o'ylamoq; qayg'urmoq)
- **complain about** – Because of this terrible service, I must complain about it.
- (haqida shikoyat qilmoq)
- **dream about** – She always dreams about frightening things.
- (haqida tush ko'rmoq)
- **hear about** – Yesterday I suddenly heard about the visit of president.
- (haqida eshitmoq)
- **inform about** – Please, inform us about any change or event.
- (haqida xabar bermoq)
- **learn/know about** – We learned everything about this animal during the class.
- (haqida bimoq; o'rganmoq)
- **remind about** – Don't be sleepy, you must remind your father about it soon.
- (haqida eslatmoq)
- **speak/talk/tell about** – Lucy decided not to speak about it any more.
- (haqida aytmoq; gaplashmoq; so'zlammoq)
- **think about** – Actually, nowadays we have no time to think about it.
- (haqida o'ylamoq)
- **warn about** – The forecast informed the people about very dangerous flooding.
- (haqida ogohlantirmoq)

II. atrofda

- She is running about the house. – U uy atrofida yuguryapti.
- Why are they running about the park so wildly?



OPTIONS FOR A PERFECT BIRTHDAY PARTY

There are many ways of celebrating a birthday. Different people have different attitudes to the birthday celebration. Some people want to create something new on their birthday. Some people even celebrate their birthday on the top of the mountain. It seems strange but very exciting and unforgettable for everyone. However, some people try to celebrate their birthday in peaceful places, for example at the restaurant, at home or on the beach. They can talk with each other about their job or joke with each other. In addition, some people want to spend their birthday in a foreign city or country.

However, it is troublesome to celebrate a birthday at home because you have to clean, cook, set the table, wait for guests and clean again. Normally, if you prefer home to celebrate, you have to prepare necessary things beforehand. Perhaps your guests want a loud music and dancing. You cannot ignore their desire. If you turn on your amplifiers, your neighbours immediately complain about it and you hear about unpleasant opinions about your party for a long time.



with

6. Ushbu predlog o'zbek tiliga *bilan, -li* ko'rinishida tarjima qilinadi.

- Do you want a cup of coffee with some milk.
- Bir finjon qahva xohlaysizmi?
- I really love the people with a charming voice (-li)
- We should find information with reliable facts. (-li)

Quyida esa *with* predlogi faol qo'llaniladigan holatlarni ko'rib o'tamiz.

- **agree with** – According to the news, the president agreed with a new contract.
(rozi bo'lmoq)
- **to be angry with** – He was terribly angry with something.
(jahli chiqqan)
- **to be bored with** – I am completely bored with this colourless lifestyle.
(-dan zerikmoq)
- **compare with** – You should compare them with each other in order to check the quality.
(taqqoslamoq)
- **deal with** – Our agency deals with foreign immigrants.
(ish olib barmoq)
- **difficulty with** – Pilots had a serious difficulty with the control of plane.
(bilan muammo, qiyinchilik)
- **to be fed up with** – All the students are fed up with new rules and changes.
(bezikkan, to'ygan)
- **to be pleased with** – Fortunately, special guests were all pleased with our meeting.
(mamnun bo'lgan)
- **to be popular with** – France is very popular with its numerous talented writers and poets.
(bilan mashhur)
- **to be satisfied with** – She is never satisfied with my abilities.
(qoniqmoq)
- **share with** – We all love sharing things with others.
(ulashmoq)
- **supply with** – I think the government must supply schools with modern computers.
(ta'minlamoq)
- **provide with** – When I was a student, no one provided me with money and home.
(ta'minlamoq)

without

7. Ushbu predlog *without* predlogining antonimi hisoblanib, o'zbek tilidagi *–siz* qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi.

- It is impossible to do it without instruction. – Bu ishni ko'rsatmasiz bajarish imkonsiz.
- Please, don't buy products without a guarantee label.
- I always try to do everything without hesitation.
- Without doubt, you will win the tournament. – Shubhasiz, siz turnirda g'olib bo'lasiz.
- He cannot get any job without qualifications.
- Sometimes it can be successful to start a new business without any experience.

of

8. *of* predlogi asosan *–ning* ma'nosida qo'llaniladi.

- Yesterday I saw the envoy of France.
- The house of my uncle is like a castle!
- When he was very nervous, he broke the window of house with a stone.

Quyida esa *of* predlogi faol qo‘llaniladigan holatlar bilan tanishamiz.

- **to be afraid of** – Don’t be afraid of anything because I am always with you.
- (-dan qo‘rqmoq)
- **to be aware of** – Everyone is aware of this accident.
- (xabardor bo‘lmoq)
- **to be ashamed of** – She is very ashamed of telling this secret to his friend.
- (uyalmoq)
- **to be capable of** – Those criminals are capable of exploding the whole city.
- (-ga qodir)
- **to be fond of** – I am fond of growing plants.
- (-ni sevmiq)
- **to be full of** – During the carnival, streets are full of colorful streams.
- (bilan to‘la)
- **to be independent of** – Our country is completely independent of any colony.
- (-dan mustaqil)
- **to be proud of** – My parents are always proud of my success.
- (faxrlanmoq)
- **to be tired of** – The sportsmen were terribly tired of games when I saw them.
- (-dan charchamoq)
- **accuse of** – I don ‘t know why but everyone is accusing me of that crime.
- (ayblamoq)
- **approve of** – International organizations will approve of this new project.
- (qo‘llab quvvatlamq)
- **consist of** – According to the writer, the book will consist of 5 parts.
- (-dan tashkil topmoq)
- **deprive of** – They were so brutal that even they deprived the children of water.
- (-dan mahrum qilmoq)
- **dream of** – Lucy is so ambitious that she always dreams of being a model.
- (-ni orzu qilmoq)
- **get rid of** – I did everything to get rid of this disease.
- (-dan qutulmoq)
- **suspect of** – My parents constantly suspect of my friends.
- (shubhalanmoq)
- **take care of** – It is our main obligation to take care of old people.
- (g‘amxo‘rlik ko‘rsatmoq)

into

9. *into* predlogi o‘zbek tilida *ichiga, ichkarisiga* deb tarjima qilinadi.

- The intruders went into the house suddenly.
- Bosqinchilar to‘satdan uyga bostirib kirishdi.
- Now, you must place this item into the box.
- Siz bu narsani quti ichiga joylashtirishingiz kerak.
- You must run into the circle so that you can win the competition.

Bir qator so‘zlar asosan *into* predlogi bilan qo‘llaniladi.

- **change into** – Low voice slowly changed into a frightening roar.

- (-ga o'zgarmoq)
- **convert into** – Can you explain me how to convert WORD file into PDF file.
- (-ga o'zgartirmoq)
- **divide into** – We have decided to divide the class into 4 mini groups.
- (-ga bo'lmoq)
- **look into** – The police officers looked into all documents.
- (tekshirmoq)
- **translate from ... into ...** – She translated the article from French into English.
- (-dan ...-ga tarjima qilmoq)
- **take ... into consideration/account** – Employers must take the employee's benefits into account.
- (-ni hisobga/inobatga olmoq)

for

10. *for* predlogi o'zbek tilida uchun deb tarjima qilinadi.

- I brought some food for you. – Sizga bir oz oziq-ovqat olib keldim.
- My father has spent his money and life for the development of this company.
- If you want a first-class room, you have to pay extra money for it.
- Although it was very difficult for sailors, they controlled the ship.

Quyida esa *for* bilan qo'llaniluvchi bir qator so'zlar keltirilgan.

- **to be anxious for** – Most of developed countries are anxious for global warming.
- (tashvishda)
- **application for** – It is very confusing to fill in the application for exams.
- (uchun ariza)
- **cheque for** – Please, don't forget to take your cheque for payment.
- (uchun chek)
- **demand for** – There is a big demand for drinking water in African countries.
- (-ga talab)
- **desire for** – She has a strong desire for being a famous singer.
- (-ga istak)
- **eager for** – My nephew is very eager for keeping extraordinary birds.
- (-ga ishtiyoqmand)
- **famous for** – The USA is extremely famous for its parks.
- (bilan mashhur)
- **negotiation for** – The negotiations for a new contract are still continuing.
- (uchun muzokara)
- **responsible for** – In my family I am responsible for my children's upbringing.
- (-ga mas'ul, -ga javobgar)
- **ask for** – It is shameful for them to ask for help.
- (so'ramoq)
- **apply for** – Because of her failure, he applied for a local college.
- (hujjat topshirmoq)
- **apologize for** – Because of my cruelty, I have to apologize for it.
- (uchun uzr so'ramoq)
- **blame for** – It is foolish to blame someone for this mistake.
- (uchun ayblamoq)
- **care for** – Although they don't respect us, we have to care for them.
- (g'amxo'rlik ko'rsatmoq)
- **hope for** – We spent too much time on preparations, so we hope for a big success.
- (umid qilmoq)
- **criticize for** – The chairperson criticized us for our bad behaviour during the game.

- (uchun tanqid qilmoq)
- **look for** – The crew of ship is looking for the nearest land.
- (qidirmoq)
- **pay for** – You don't need to pay for anything because everything is free in this festival.
- (uchun to'lamoq)
- **prepare for** – If you participate in this contest, you must prepare for it very hard.
- (tayyorlanmoq)
- **punish for** – I think it is not beneficial to punish young children for their mistakes.
- (uchun jazolamoq)
- **thank for** – After all, I sincerely thank for everyone who helped me.
- (minnatdorchilik bildirmoq)

under

11. *under* predlogi o'zbek tilida *tagida, ostida* deb tarjima qilinadi.

- **Why did you hide the money under the bed.** – Nega pulni yotoq ostiga berkitdingiz?
- **When the rain was very heavy everyone ran under the tree.**

Quyidagi birikmalarda *under* predlogi faol qo'llaniladi.

- **under the control (of)** – Don't be anxious for it. Everything is under the control of authority.
- (nazorati ostida)
- **under the management (of)** – Everyone wants to work under the management of a fair leader.
- (boshqaruvi ostida)
- **under the title** – I read very interesting article under the title: "The Effects of Web".
- (sarlavha ostida)
- **under fire** – It was very frightening and terrible – the whole house was under fire.
- (olov ostida) ***Biz yuqorida ingliz tilidagi eng faol bo'lgan predloglar bilan tanishtirib chiqdik.**

NEW WORDS TO LEARN

- **ambitious** (adjective) – xayolparast
- **amplifier** (noun) – ovoz kuchaytirgich
- **be ashamed of** (verb) – uyalmoq
- **attitude** (noun) – munosabat
- **bedroom** (noun) – yotoqxona
- **behavior** (noun) – xulq-atvor
- **blow** (verb) – 1. esmoq; 2. puflamoq
- **bottom** (noun) – past, tub
- **at the bottom of** – pastida; tubida
- **carnival** (noun) – karnaval
- **ceiling** (noun) – shift
- **colony** (noun) – mustamlaka
- **crossroad** (noun) – chorraha
- **custome** (noun) – urf-odat
- **dawn** (noun) – tong, sahar
- **display** (verb) – namoyish qilmoq
- **dweller** (noun) – yashovchi

- **roar** (noun) – o'kirish, kuchli qichqiriq
- **rudeness** (noun) – qo'pollik
- **sailor** (noun) – dengizchi
- **satisfy** (verb) – qoniqtirmoq
- **be satisfied** (verb) – qoniqmoq
- **seem** (verb) – tuyulmoq
- **sincerely** (adverb) – samimiy
- **single** (adjective) – bitta, yolg'iz
- **subscribe** (verb) – obuna bo'lmq
- **supply** (verb) – ta'minlamoq
- **take off** (verb) – ko'tarilmoq (samolyotga nisbatan)
- **thousand** (number) – ming
- **thousands of** – minglab
- **tournament** (noun) – turnir
- **traffic lights** (noun) – svetofor
- **upbringing** (noun) – tarbiya
- **upcoming** (adjective) – yaqinlashayotgan
- **wildly** (adverb) – yovvoyilarcha

- **envoy** (noun) – elchi
- **explode** (verb) – portlatmoq
- **guarantee** (noun) – kafolat
- **guarantee** (verb) – kafolat bermoq
- **hesitation** (noun) – ikkilanish
- **hospital** (noun) – kasalxona
- **jail** (noun) – qamoqxona
- **map** (noun) – xarita
- **mini** (adjective) – kichik
- **obligation** (noun) – burch
- **option** (noun) – tanlov
- **be proud of** (verb) – faxrlanmoq
- **qualification** (noun) – malaka

23

NUMERALS

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL

Ushbu mavzuda sonlarning ikki turi ko‘rib o‘tiladi: Sanoq sonlar (cardinal); Tartib sonlar (ordinal).

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL

| NUMBER | CARDINAL | ORDINAL (odatda “the” artikli bilan qo‘llaniladi) |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | one | first |
| 2 | two | second |
| 3 | three | third |
| 4 | four | fourth |
| 5 | five | fifth |
| 6 | six | sixth |
| 7 | seven | seventh |
| 8 | eight | eighth |
| 9 | nine | ninth |
| 10 | ten | tenth |
| 11 | eleven | eleventh |
| 12 | twelve | twelfth |
| 13 | thirteen | thirteenth |
| 14 | fourteen | fourteenth |
| 15 | fifteen | fifteenth |
| 16 | sixteen | sixteenth |
| 17 | seventeen | seventeenth |
| 18 | eighteen | eighteenth |
| 19 | nineteen | nineteenth |
| 20 | twenty | twentieth |
| 21 | twenty one | twenty first |
| 22 | twenty two | twenty second |
| 23 | twenty three | twenty third |
| 24 | twenty four | twenty fourth |
| 25 | twenty five | twenty fifth |
| 30 | thirty | thirtieth |
| 40 | fourty | fourtieth |
| 50 | fifty | fiftieth |
| 60 | sixty | sixtieth |
| 70 | seventy | seventieth |
| 80 | eighty | eightieth |
| 90 | ninety | ninetieth |
| 100 | hundred | hundredth |
| 1000 | thousand | thousandth |
| 10.000 | ten thousand | ten thousandth |
| 1.000.000 | million | millionth |
| 5.000.000 | five million | five millionth |
| 1.000.000.000 | billion | billionth |

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

| N | FIRST FORM (VERB 1) | SECOND (VERB 2) | THIRD (VERB 3) | N | FIRST FORM (VERB 1) | SECOND (VERB 2) | THIRD (VERB 3) |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | arise yuzaga kelmoq | arose | arisen | 20 | catch ushlab olmoq | caught | caught |
| 2 | awake uyg'a(t)nmoq; | awoke | awoken | 21 | choose tanlamoq | chose | chosen |
| 3 | be bo'lmoq | was/were | been | 22 | come kelmoq | came | come |
| 4 | beat mag'lub qilmoq | beat | beaten | 23 | cost (narxga nisbatan) turmoq | cost | cost |
| 5 | become bo'lmoq | became | become | 24 | creep emaklamoq | crept | crept |
| 6 | begin boshlamoq | began | begun | 25 | crow kekkaymoq | crew | crew |
| 7 | bend bukmoq | bent | bent | 26 | cut kesmoq, uzmoq | cut | cut |
| 8 | bet garov o'ynamoq | bet | bet | 27 | deal ish yuritmoq | dealt | dealt |
| 9 | bind bog'lamoq | bound | bound | 28 | dig qazmoq | dug | dug |
| 10 | bite tishlamoq, chaqmoq | bit | bitten | 29 | dive suvga sho'ng'imoq | dived dove | dived dove |
| 11 | bleed qonamoq | bled | bled | 30 | do bajarmoq | did | done |
| 12 | blow esmoq | blew | blown | 31 | draw chizmoq | drew | drawn |
| 13 | break sin(dir)moq | broke | broken | 32 | dream 1. tush ko'rmoq 2. orzu qilmoq | dreamt dreamed | dreamt dreamed |
| 14 | breed bolalamoq | bred | bred | 33 | drink ichmoq | drank | drunk |
| 15 | bring olib kelmoq | brought | brought | 34 | drive haydamoq | drove | driven |
| 16 | build qurmoq | built | built | 35 | eat yemoq | ate | eaten |
| 17 | burn yon(dir)moq | burnt | burnt | 36 | fall tushmoq | fell | fallen |
| 18 | burst yorilmoq | burst | burst | 37 | feed boqmoq | fed | fed |
| 19 | buy sotib olmoq | bought | bought | 38 | feel his qilmoq | felt | felt |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 39 | fight kurashmoq | fought | fought | 60 | keep saqlamoq; davom ettirmoq | kept | kept |
| 40 | find topmoq | found | found | 61 | knit to'qimoq | knit | knit |
| 41 | flee qochmoq | fled | fled | 62 | know bilmoq; tanimoq | knew | known |
| 42 | fit mos kelmoq | fit | fit | 63 | lay yoymoq | laid | laid |
| 43 | fly parvoz qilmoq | flew | flown | 64 | lead yetaklamoq | led | led |
| 44 | forbid taqiqlamoq | forbade | forbidden | 65 | lean suyanmoq | leant | leant |
| 45 | forecast oldindan aytmoq | forecast | forecast | 66 | leap sakramoq | leapt | leapt |
| 46 | foresee bashorat qilmoq | foresaw | foreseen | 67 | learn o'rganmoq | learnt | learnt |
| 47 | forget unutmoq | forgot | forgotten | 68 | leave tark etmoq | left | left |
| 48 | forgive kechirmoq | forgave | forgiven | 69 | lend qarz bermoq | lent | lent |
| 49 | get olmoq | got | got | 70 | let ruxsat bermoq | let | let |
| 50 | give bermoq | gave | given | 71 | lie cho'zilib yotmoq | lay | lain |
| 51 | go bormoq | went | gone | 72 | lie aldamoq | lied | lied |
| 52 | grow o's(tir)moq; | grew | grown | 73 | light yoqmoq, yoritmoq | lit | lit |
| 53 | hang ilmoq; osmoq | hung | hung | 74 | lose yo'qotmoq | lost | lost |
| 54 | have ega bo'lmoq | had | had | 75 | make yasamoq, | made | made |
| 55 | hear eshitmoq | heard | heard | 76 | mean anglatmoq, nazarda tutmoq | meant | meant |
| 56 | hide yashir(in)moq | hid | hidden | 77 | meet uchratmoq | met | met |
| 57 | hit urmoq | hit | hit | 78 | mislead aldamoq | misled | misled |
| 58 | hold ushlab turmoq | held | held | 79 | mistake xato qilmoq | mistook | mistaken |
| 59 | hurt jarohatla(n)moq | hurt | hurt | 80 | overcome yengib o'tmoq | overcame | overcome |
| 81 | overrun ko'payib ketmoq | overran | overrun | 102 | shine yargiramoq | shone | shone |
| 82 | pay to'lamoq | paid | paid | 103 | shoot o'q uzmoq | shot | shot |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 83 | prove isbotlamoq | proved | proven | 104 | show ko'rsatmoq | showed | shown |
| 84 | put qo'ymoq | put | put | 105 | sing kuylamoq | sang | sung |
| 85 | quit tugatmoq | quit | quit | 106 | sink cho'kmoq | sank | sunk |
| 86 | read o'qimoq | read | read | 107 | sit o'tirmoq | sat | sat |
| 87 | reset qayta o'rnatmoq | reset | reset | 108 | sleep uxlamoq | slept | slept |
| 88 | rid qutulmoq | rid | rid | 109 | slide sirg'anmoq | sled | sled |
| 89 | retell qayta aytmoq | retold | retold | 110 | smell hidlamoq, hid taratmoq | smelt | smelt |
| 90 | ride haydamoq | rode | ridden | 111 | speak gapirmoq | spoke | spoken |
| 91 | ring jiringlamoq | rang | rung | 112 | speed tezlikda bajarmoq | sped | sped |
| 92 | rise o'smoq, | rose | risen | 113 | spell talaffuz qilmoq | spelt | spelt |
| 93 | run yugurmoq | ran | run | 114 | spend sarflamoq | spent | spent |
| 94 | say aytmoq | said | said | 115 | spill to'kmoq | spilt | spilt |
| 95 | see ko'rmoq | saw | seen | 116 | spin aylantirmoq | spun | span spun |
| 96 | seek izlamoq | sought | sought | 117 | spoil erkalamoq | spoil | spoil |
| 97 | sell sotmoq | sold | sold | 118 | spread targalmoq | spread | spread |
| 98 | send jo'natmoq | sent | sent | 119 | spring sakramoq | sprang | sprung |
| 99 | set o'rnatmoq | set | set | 120 | stand turmoq | stood | stood |
| 100 | sew tikmoq | sewed | sewn sewed | 121 | steal o'g'irlamoq | stole | stolen |
| 101 | shake silkitmoq | shook | shaken | 122 | stick suqmoq | stuck | stuck |
| 123 | sting chaqmoq | stung | stung | 136 | throw uloqtirmoq, tashlamoq | threw | thrown |
| 124 | strike urmoq | struck | struck | 137 | undergo boshidan kechirmoq | underwent | undergone |
| 125 | strive | strove | striven | 138 | upset xaf qilmoq | upset | upset |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | qattiq harakat qilmoq | | | | | | |
| 126 | swear 1. qasam ichmoq 2. so'kinmoq | swore | sworn | 139 | wake uyg'onmoq; uyg'atmoq | wake | woken |
| 127 | sweep supurmoq | swept | swept | 140 | wear kiymoq | wore | worn |
| 128 | swim suzmoq | swam | swum | 141 | weave to'qimoq | wave | woven |
| 129 | swing tebratmoq | swung | swung | 142 | weep yig'lamoq | wept | wept |
| 130 | take olmoq | took | taken | 143 | withdraw chekinmoq | withdrew | withdrawn |
| 131 | teach o'qitmoq, o'rgatmoq | taught | taught | 144 | withhold berishdan bosh tortmoq | withheld | withheld |
| 132 | tear yirtmoq | tore | torn | 145 | withstand chidamoq | withstood | withstood |
| 133 | tell aytib bermoq | told | told | 146 | write yozmoq | wrote | written |
| 134 | think o'ylamoq | thought | thought | | | | |
| 135 | thrive gullab- yashnamoq, rivojlanmoq | throve | thriven | | | | |

ANSWERS

PRONOUN+TO BE/ BASIC ELEMENTS

exercise 3: My family is very big. There are five people in it. My father, mother, two brothers and me. We live very happily. My father is Mr. Thompson. He works in a hospital. His hospital is very close to our house. My mother is Mrs. Jane. She works as a teacher at a local school. She teaches pupils of 5th grade. There are 20 pupils in her class. All the pupils are very clever and love my mother. My brothers are twins and they have different characters. They go to kindergarten every morning. My father takes them to the kindergarten. Our family is very amazing!

exercise 4: Hi, Mark! How are you?

I went to a marvelous party last night! It **was** very amazing. There I **was** very glad. There **were** many guests. Everything was perfect but the hosts **were** somehow nervous. There was a big cake in the middle of the room. It was very strange cake. All the guests were glad like me!

Yours sincerely!

exercise 5:

1. There is a library in my city. – There is no library in my city.
2. They are many famous singers in my country. – Are there many famous singers in your country?
3. They were the workers of our company. – Were they the workers of your company? or They were not the workers of our company.
4. Students are ready for exams. – Are students ready for exams? or Students are not ready for exams.
5. Our company is big. – Is your company big? or Our company is not big.
6. Our math classes are very interesting. – Are your math classes very interesting? or Our math classes are not interesting.
7. There is a big lion at the street. – Is there a big lion at the street?

PRESENT SIMPLE

exercise 1: b. spend c. go d. paint e. give f. celebrate g. ask

exercise 2:

1. My father goes to work at 8. – When does your father go to work?
2. They start their work at 10. – When do they start their work?
3. We always meet at the café. – Where do you always meet?
4. He does his home tasks quickly. – Does he do his home tasks quickly?
5. My brother brings books every day. – Does your brother bring books every day?

(exercise 4) This task should be done together with the teacher (orally).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

exercise 1: b. are traveling c. is buying d. are worrying about e. is reading f. are you doing g. is/writing h. is building

exercise 2:

1. We are waiting for the next bus. – What are you doing?
2. Children are writing essays for their final exam. – What are children writing for their final exam?

3. She is thinking about her salary. - What is she thinking about?
4. Foreigners are having a meeting at the office. - Where are the foreigners having a meeting?

exercise 4: NEW SUPERMARKET

We are working in a new supermarket in our city. It is very fantastic. The supermarket is very big, modern and comfortable. About 20 people are working in this supermarket. Our manager is very serious but polite.

These days, he is showing us how to work with customers. Every day, hundreds of customers are visiting our supermarket. There are special rooms for your children. We have special workers and they look after your children.

Our managers are trying to develop the supermarket. We are working and having an amazing time. Local farmers bring fresh vegetables and fruits and we sell them in our supermarket! It is great to work in this supermarket!

PRESENT PERFECT

exercise 1: b. kept c. neglected d. cut e. given f. chosen g. had h. forbidden

exercise 2:

1. They have brought everything. - When have they brought everything?
2. The company has hired 100 more workers. - How many workers has the company hired?
3. Today, I have completed my report. - When have you completed your report?
4. The whole family has gone to Italy to travel. - Why has the whole family gone to Italy?
5. Children have had low marks recently. - Why have children had low marks recently?

PAST SIMPLE

exercise 1: a. found b. asked c. saw d. spent e. informed f. took g. brought h. answered

exercise 2:

We went to the city yesterday. - Where did you go yesterday?

Students discovered a new illness. - What did the students discover?

We prepared everything for trip. - Did you prepare everything for trip?

They celebrated New Year party last night. - What did they do last night?

exercise 4: This task should be done together with the teacher (orally).

PAST CONTINUOUS

exercise 1: a. were decorating b. were writing c. were cleaning d. was sleeping e. were talking f. were celebrating g. were painting h. was studying

exercise 2:

1. They were playing football together. - What were they doing together?
2. My son was sleeping on his bed. - Where was your son sleeping?
3. The students were answering the questions. - What were the students doing?
4. Our neighbours were going to a new shop. - Who were going to a new shop?

PAST PERFECT

(exercise 1) a. asked b. been c. bled d. explained e. met f. answered g. cleaned h. bitten

FUTURE SIMPLE

exercise 1: a. bring b. discuss c. announce d. carry e. cut f. last g. spend h. sell

exercise 2:

We will see a very famous singer tonight. – When will we see a very famous singer?

They will go to a concert tonight. – Where will they go tonight?

Lucy will spend all of her time in Spain. – Where will Lucy spend all of her spare time?

They will go to English courses next month. – Who will go to English courses next month?

exercise 4: This task should be done together with the teacher (orally).

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

exercise 1: a. will be delivering b. will be teaching c. will be discussing d. will be reading e. will be pruning f. will be spending g. will be writing

exercise 2: orally

exercise 4:

1. They will be having a meeting (at) this time tomorrow. – When will they be having a meeting?
2. We will be checking the exam papers on Monday at 9. – What will you be doing on Monday at 9?
3. Office workers will be having a rest tomorrow between 9 and 11. – When will the office workers be having a rest?
4. Sara will be looking after Jane the whole day next Friday. – Who will be looking after Jane the whole day next Friday?
5. Delegates will be having a lunch tomorrow between 11 and 12. – What will the delegates be doing tomorrow between 11 and 12?
6. One day, robots will be controlling us. – How will the robots be controlling us?

CONTROL WORK

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C

There **are** many advantages and disadvantages of uniforms .People **wear** uniform in many places like school, college, office, banks. Some people think that uniform **is** useless. They do not want to wear any uniform. They say it is uncomfortable to wear always the same clothes. Actually, sometimes uniforms are very boring and unattractive. Even some schools and universities **do not** have their special uniforms in Europe.

If the teachers, bank workers or other workers don't wear special uniforms, it can be problem. The special workers **look** like an ordinary person. We can not distinguish them.

14. respect 15. solve 16. have 17. lives 18. offers 19. grow 20. helps 21. obeys 22. advertises 23. try

24. They are preparing for the exams very hard. – Are they preparing for the exams very hard?

25. The police is investigating the place of yesterday's crime. – Is the police investigating the place of yesterday's crime.

26. These days, we are selling our products very quickly. – Are you selling your products very quickly these days?

27. My new TV-set is working very well. – Is your new TV-set working well?

28. The parliament is discussing a very serious problem. – Is the parliament discussing a very serious problem?

29. Now, sportsmen are competing with Chinese players. – Are sportsmen competing with Chinese players now?

30. Our debts are increasing. – Are your debts increasing?

31. We brought many modern technologies. – When did you bring modern technologies?

32. Yesterday, they went to the swimming pool. – When did they go to the swimming pool?

33. She celebrated her birthday at a restaurant. - Where did she celebrate her birthday?
34. My brothers helped me to find a job. - How did your brothers helped you to find a job?
35. They hid the objects under the table. - Where did they hide the objects?
36. His parents went to Italy immediately. - Why did his parents go to Italy immediately?
37. C 38. B 39. A 40. C 41. A 42.A 43. 3 44. 6 45. 1 46. 5 47. 4 48. 2
49. control 50. accept 51. share 52. compete 53. increase 54. make 55. send 56. like
57. They will write an essay about technologies. - They will be writing an essay about technologies this time tomorrow.
58. Delegation will have lunch at the restaurant near our hotel. - Delegation will be having lunch at the restaurant near our hotel tomorrow at 12.
59. One day we will use flying cars. - One day we will be using flying cars.
60. One day cars will fly over the sky! - One day cars will be flying over the sky!
61. Doctor will test a new drug tomorrow. - Doctor will be testing a new drug tomorrow the whole day.
62. Two presidents will have a meeting tomorrow. - Two presidents will be having a meeting tomorrow this time.
63. They will publish my book next month. - They will be publishing my book next month.
64. They will travel around the historical sites of Bukhara. - They will be traveling around the historical sites of Bukhara this time next month.
65. B
66. C
67. B
68. A
69. C
70. C
71. A
72. B
73. A
74. B
75. B

ALTHOUGH, THOUGH, EVEN THOUGH

1. e 2. f 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. g

ADJECTIVE

exercise 1: a. frightening b. free c. final d. interesting e. loyal f. cheap g. important h. big

exercise 3: 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. D

exercise 4:

1. I saw a very gold, expensive, attractive ring in the shop. - I saw very attractive expensive gold ring in the shop.
2. She is a(n) Japanese old kind woman. - She is a kind old Japanese woman.
3. We invited American, famous, young, singers to the party. - We invited famous young American singers to the party.

4. It is a famous, new, Spanish hotel. – It is a new famous Spanish hotel.
5. I have a very round, beautiful, red hat. - I have a very beautiful round red hat.

ADVERB

exercise 1: a. regularly b. gently c. strongly d. beautifully e. violently f. anywhere g. always h. never

exercise 3 : 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

IF SENTENCES

exercise 1 :

1. e
2. b
3. c
4. f
5. d
6. g
7. a

exercise 4 :

- a. If they supported us, we would win the competition.
- b. If they understood our situation, we could solve this problem together.
- c. If the company advertised a new product, it would be very effective.
- d. If the price were lower, we would stay at this hotel.
- e. If I were you, I would go abroad to study.
- f. If you knew the Chinese language, you would not have any difficulty now.
- g. If he knew me closely, he would respect me more.
- h. If someone could find my documents, I would give him a million dollar!
- i. If my teacher were not so rude, all the students would love him.
- j. If I were a billionaire, I would financially support orphans.
- k. If I were a billionaire, I would open a new charity organization.
- l. If the shop were not so far, we could go there on foot.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DO.

exercise 1: Choice is optional.

exercise 2: 1. school teachers 2. seller 3. me 4. company 5. parents 6. students

CONTROL WORK

1. F 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D
7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. A
13. b 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. C
19. b 20. A 21. C 22. B 23. A 24. A

Text:

RELAXATION

Many people try to work as much as possible. They want to have a good job. They always want **convenient** lifestyle. However sometimes people forget about relaxation. If you work **constantly** without relaxation, it can bring some **serious** health problems. Workers should have some time to relax or to have a nap. After a lunch, workers should have a **brief** relaxation. Then they can work very effectively. Relaxation is an **important** factor in all working places.

30. G 31. C 32. A 33. H 34. D 35. F 36. I 37. E 38. B

39. C 40. A 41. C 42. A 43. B 44. A 45. C 46. A 47. C 48. A 49. C 50. A

PASSIVE VOICE

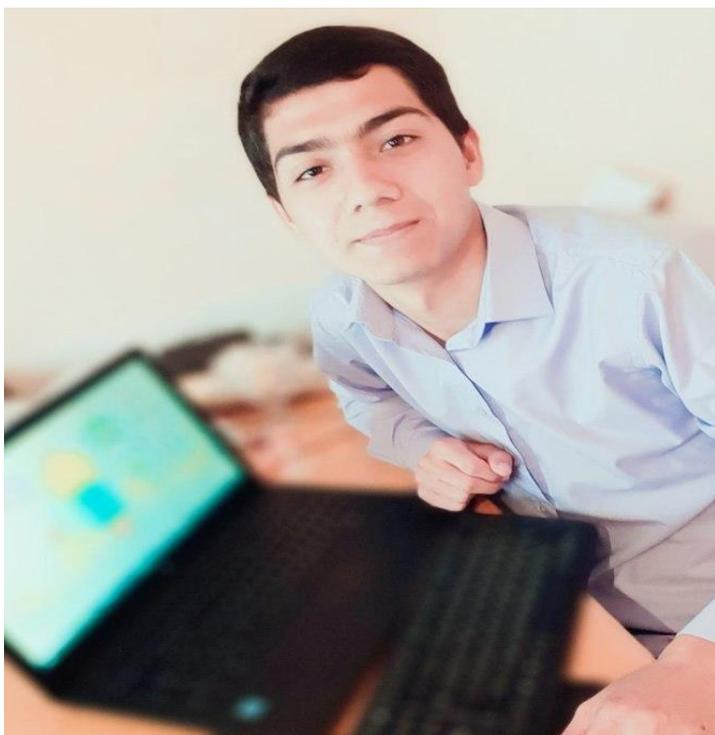
exercise 1: a. produced b. protected c. paid d. maid e. delivered f. explained g. done h. brought

exercise 2:

- a. I am sure they will support our idea. – I am sure that our idea will be supported by them.
- b. She added something to her salad. – Something was added to her salad.
- c. The workers will attach this item to the engine. – This item will be attached to the engine by workers.
- d. They will clearly explain instructions of extinguisher. – The instructions of extinguisher will be clearly explained by them.
- e. Students asked the director about upcoming exams. – Students were asked about upcoming exams.
- f. The police warned all the people about the flooding. – All the people were warned about flooding by the police.
- g. Organizers give special cars to the delegates. – Special cars are given to the delegates.
- h. Agency will send important documents as soon as possible. – Important documents will be sent by agency as soon as possible.
- i. Most people preferred the film “Friendship”. – The film “Friendship” was preferred by most people.
- j. The university punished two students for copying. – Two students were punished for copying by the university.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar va manbalar ro‘yxati:

- “Essential Grammar in Use” (Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University Press, 1994)
- “Advanced Grammar in Use” (Martin Hewings, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 2005)
- “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” (M. G‘apbarov, R. Qosimova, Toshkent, “Turon Iqbol” 2010)
- “Ingliz tili grammatikasi” (S. Hafizov, O. Abdullayev, “Target Education”, 2018)



Jo'raqulov Shaxzod Jamol o'g'li. 1999- yil 9- avgust kuni Buxoro viloyat Jondor tumanida tavallud topgan. O'rta maxsus kasb hunar kollejni bitirgach 2019- yil Buxoro davlat universiteti Xorijiy til va adabiyoti fakultetiga o'qishga qabul qilingan.

Xorijiy tilni o'rganishga bel bog'lagan aziz yurtdoshim!

Til o'rganish tarix osha bugunga qadar o'z ahamiyatini hech ham yo'qotmay kelmoqda. Til bilishning nafti to'g'risida uzoq so'z yuritgandan ko'ra uning nechog'lik ahamiyatli ekanini jamiyatimizga boqib bir zumda bilib olsak bo'ladi.

Qo'lingizda turgan ushbu mo'jazgina qo'llanma ham sizga ushbu til o'rganish yo'lida yaqin ko'makdosh bo'lishini Yaratgandan so'rab qolamiz va "shu kitob orqali ingliz tilini o'rganganman" degan so'zlarni eshitsak, behad mamnun bo'lamiz!

Qo'llanmaning ushbu kungacha yetib kelishida ko'plab insonlarning sayi harakatlari bor. Barchalariga o'zimning minnatdorchiligimni bildiraman!

Aziz yurtdoshim!

Kitobdan manfaat olib, uni Yaratgan Allohdan, ba'zi bir nuqsonlarni sezsangiz kamina muallifdan deb bilgaysiz!

E'tiboringiz uchun ming rahmat!

Hadsiz ehtimomi tom ila,

Shaxzod Jo'raqulov