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Ushbu darslik I kurs tabiiy yo`nalishlari talabalari uchun mo`ljallangan va dastur talablariga javob beradi. Darslik 15 darsdan iborat. Darslikning oxirida lug'aviy so'zlarning inglizcha-ruscha-o'zbekcha lug'ati berilgan. Har bir mashg'ulotda 12-18ta mashq taqdim etiladi. Ingliz tili ixtisos fani bo`lmasdan, balki ixtisos boshqa bo`lgan, lekin ingliz tilini mukammal o`zlashtirayotgan oliygoxlar talabalari uchun mo`llajallangan.

Этот учебник предназначен для студентов I курса факультета естественных знаний и отвечает требованиям программы. Учебник состоит из 15 уроков. В конце учебника приводится англо-русско-узбекский словарь лексики. Каждый урок предусматривает от 12 до 18 упражнений. Английский специализируется на высшем образовании, и студентах без специализации, но также специализируется на английском языке.

This text book is designed for the first course students of the natural science faculty and meets the requirements of the program. The text book consists of 15 lessons. At the end of the text book the English-Russian-Uzbek vocabulary notes is given. Each lesson provides 12 to 18 exercises.. English is specialized for higher education, students without specialization(ESP), but also specializing in English.

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№ 232-3

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This text book is designed for the first course students of the natural science faculty and meets the requirements of the program. For many years it has been made taking into account the analysis of English language students of the nonfilological direction. The text book consists of 15 lessons. At the end of the text book the English-Russian-Uzbek vocabulary notes is given. The availability of this dictionary helps local students to learn English.

The purpose of the text book is to develop and improve the skills of reading and translation of original literature. The texts are selected from the original English and American literature and adapt to a small degree. Given that the dictionary is primarily intended for students to work independently in the selection of texts, exercises and minimal levels of words. Each lesson is designed for 4-6 hours of practical work. The linguistic-grammatical exercise system includes many speech and language exercises. Each session provides 12 to 18 exercises, including transcriptional exercises, studying dictionaries, translating words, synonyms, antonyms, finding international words in the text, answers to questions and more. This text book can be used in English lessons. Each of the exercises listed in this text book contains information on the condition of the learning exercise, the educational objectives, and outcomes, methods and tools. English is specialized for higher education, students without specialization(ESP), but also specializing in English.

LESSON 1

Fonetikalar. Ingliz alifbosi. Unli harflarni o'qish qoidalari.	Фонетика. Английский алфавит. Правила чтения гласных букв.
Grammatika. to be fe'lining tuslanishi	Грамматика. Спряжение глагола to be.
Matn. About Myself.	Текст. About Myself.

U	Nn
Bb	Oo
Cc	Pp
Dd	Qq
Ee	Rr
Ff	Ss
Gg	Tt
Hh	Uu
Ii	Vv
Jj	Ww
Kk	Xx
Ll	Yy
Mm	Zz

1. Table of reading vowels

Unli harflar (Гласные буквы)	Ochiq bo'g'in (Открытый слог)	Yopiq bo'g'in (Закрытый слог)	Unli + r (Гласная+r)	Unli + re (Гласная+re)
Aa [eɪ]	made [meɪd]	man [mæn]	car [kɑ:]	care [keə]
Oo [ou:]	go [gəʊ]	not [nɒt]	north [nɔ:θ]	more [mɔ:]
Uu [ju:]	cube [kju:b]	but [bʌt]	turn [tɜ:n]	cure [kjʊə]
Ee [i:]	pete ['pi:t]	pen [pen]	her [hə]	here [hɪə]
Ii [ai]	time [taɪm]	little ['lɪtl]	bird [bɜ:d]	wire ['waɪə]
Yy [wai]	cry [krai]	gym [dʒɪm]	myrtle ['mɜ:t(ə)l]	tyre ['taɪə]

2. Read the following words.

big, got, dog, box, pale, fat, bad, date, by, tie, nine, me, mete, net, lend, Pete, mind, lye, mist, lime, film, five, flat, bed, name, make, lad, sand, be, time, bite, cup, tube, not, note.

3. Write down these words in a transcription.

less, be, my, state, we, up, at, not, no, five, on, time, so, he, same, gas, well, will, sit, site, type, by, hot.

TO BE FE'LI

(ГЛАГОЛ TO BE)

Tasdiq shakli (Утвердительная форма)

Present indefinite	Past indefinite	Future indefinite
I } He } She } It } We } You } They }	Am Is Are	was was were
I } He } She } it } We } You } They }	shal be will be will be	I } He } She } it } We } You } They }

Inkor shakli (Отрицательная форма)

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
I } He } She } It }	am not is not	was not was not
I } He } She } it }	shal not be will not be will not be	I } He } She } it }

We	}	are not	We	}	were not	We	}	shall not be
You			You			You		
They			They			They		

So'roq shakli (*Вопросительная форма*)

Present Indefinite		Past Indefinite		Future Indefinite			
am	}	I ...?	was	I ...?	I	shal be ...?	
		he ...?		}	he ...?	}	he be ...?
is	she ...?	Was	she ...?		will		she be ...?
	}	it ...?		it ...?		it be ...?	
		we ...?		}	we ...?	}	we be ...?
are	you ...?	Were	you ...?		Will		you ...?
	they ...?		they ...?				they be ...?

To be fe'li hozirgi noaniq zamon "Present Indefinite" shaklida tarjima qilinganda, "bo'lmoq" degan ma'noni beradi.

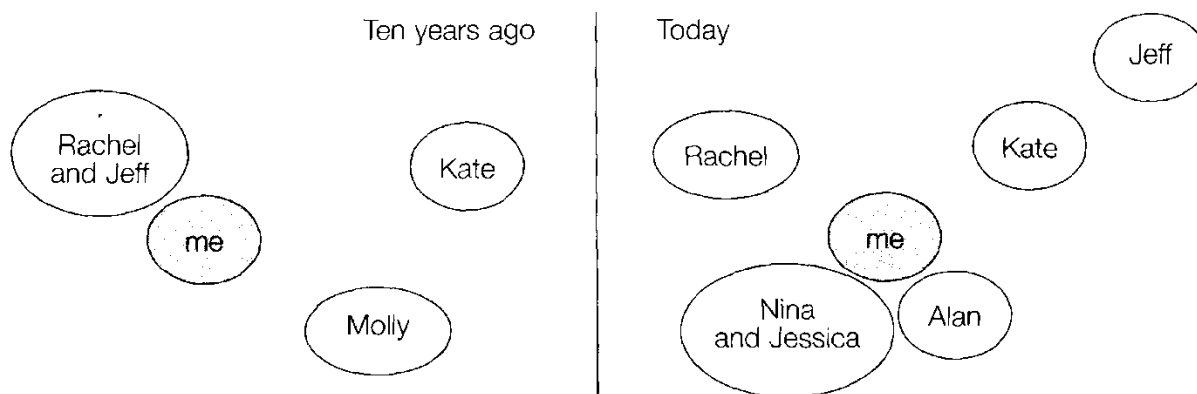
(Глагол *to be* в *Present Indefinite* при переводе в неопределенном времени означает «быть»)

4. Family ties

► In groups, discuss the differences between these kinds of family: nuclear family; extended family; single parent family.

What kind of family do you come from? Tell the group about life in your family.

► Draw a diagram like this, showing your family relationships ten years ago and today. The distance between the circles shows the closeness of the relationship. Write the names of the people in your diagram and see if your partner can guess the relationships.



5. Read and learn the words of the text.

1. to be born	— tug'ilgan (<i>родиться</i>)
2. to enter	— o'qishga kirmoq (<i>поступать</i>)
3. an entrance examination	— kirish imtihoni (<i>вступительный экзамен</i>)
4. to pass an exam	— imtihon topshirmoq (<i>сдавать экзамен</i>)
5. to study	— o'rganmoq (<i>учиться</i>)
6. a student	— talaba (<i>студент</i>)
7. a year	— yil (<i>год</i>)
8. a first-year student	— birinchi kurs talabasi (<i>первокурсник</i>)
9. a pharmacist	— farmatsevt (<i>фармацевт</i>)
10. pharmaceutical	— farmatsevtika (<i>фармацевтический</i>)

11. Institute	— institut (<i>институт</i>)
12. favourite	— sevimli (<i>любимый</i>)
13. subject	— fan (<i>предмет</i>)
14. chemistry	— kimyo (<i>химия</i>)
15. a chemist	— kimyogar (<i>химик</i>)
16. hostel	— yotoqхона (<i>общежитие</i>)
17. a chemist's shop	— dorixona (<i>аптека</i>)
18. far from	— ...dan uzoq (<i>далеко от</i>)

ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Aziza. I was born in Samarkand in 1998. I am 21 years old.

Last year I was a schoolgirl. This summer I passed my entrance examinations and entered the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute. Now I am a first-year student. Chemistry is my favourite subject. The first-year students study, many interesting subjects: botany, physiology, English and others. I shall be a pharmacist or a chemist in 4 years.

I live in the hostel. The hostel is not far from the Institute.

My family lives in Samarkand. My family is large. I have a father, a mother and two brothers. My father is a doctor. My mother is a chemist. She works at a chemist's shop. My brothers are schoolboys.

6. Translate the following words and phrases into Uzbek (Russian).

to be born, last year, entrance examinations, my favourite subjects, far from the Institute, in five years, many interesting-subjects, a chemist's shop, pharmacist, hostel, physiology.

7. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

1. to enter	1. yotoqхona (<i>общежитие</i>)
2. hostel	2. mavzu (<i>предмет</i>)
3. favourite	3. farmatsevtika (<i>фармацевтический</i>)
4. a chemist	4. kirmoq (<i>поступать</i>)
5. a subject	5. kimyo (<i>химия</i>)
6. a chemist's shop	6. birinchi kurs talabasi (<i>первокурсник</i>)
7. pharmaceutical	7. kimyogar (<i>химик</i>)
8. a first-year student	8. farmatsevtik (<i>фармацевт</i>)
9. chemistry	9. dorixona (<i>аптека</i>)
10. pharmacist	10. sevimli (<i>любимый</i>)

8. Choose the appropriate form of a verb for each sentence.

- a) 1. The book _____ interesting. (1-am, 2-is, 3-are)
2. _____ the newspapers on the shelf?
3. I _____ very busy.
- b) 1. The students _____ in the library. (1-was, 2-were)

2. _____it Monday yesterday?

3. I _____very busy yesterday.

c) 1. _____you be a doctor? (1-shall be, 2-will be)

2. He _____at home next Friday,

3. We _____busy to-morrow.

4. The lecture _____over at 4.

9. Looks

► (Draw these faces on the board.) How do these people look ?

(Answers: happy, mischievous, unhappy, angry.)

Draw faces to demonstrate the following adjectives. (Write the adjectives on the board scattered in a circle. Students drawn them in any order they choose.) Ask your partner to say how each face looks.

tired, confused, bored, scared, excited, embarrassed
--

10. In pairs, discuss how these people might look and feel?

He's just won a marathon.	She's got a terrible hangover.
They're playing poker.	She's just fallen over in the street.
They're about to take an important exam.	They're about to get married.
He's bought a new sports car.	She's going to complain to the manager,
It hasn't eaten anything for days.	He's just seen a ghost.

11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Karim birinchi kurs talabasidir. (*Карим — студент первого курса.*)
2. Aziza 1998 yilda tug'ilgan. (*Азиза родилась в 1998 году.*)
3. O'tgan yili maktabni tugatdim. (*В прошлом году я закончил(а) школу.*)
4. Opam Toshkent farmatsevtika institutiga kirdi. (*Моя сестра поступила в Ташкентский фармацевтический институт.*)
5. Men yotoqxonada yashayman. (*Я живу в общежитии.*)

12. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner

Jim
About myself
7
USA
Dog
Runner
Girl
Ice cream
Pizza

Elena
About myself
My name is Elena.
I am thirteen.
I am in the seventh form.
I go to school in Ponomari.
My address is 19
Tsentralnaya st. I like to go in
circus and Perm zoo. In my
free time I like to read books
about adventure, to know
something new, to walk in the
evenings.

1. What is your name?
2. What year student are you?
3. What will you be?
4. How old are you now?
5. When were you born?
6. Where were you born?

7. Where is your family now?

9. What's your favourite subject?

13. Tell us about yourself.

14. Activate: Games for Learning English. Picture This

Feelings

1. What are three feelings on this card?



2. When do you feel happy? Why?



3. When have you felt surprised?

What happened?
What did you do?



4. When do you feel tired? Why?

5. What are three feelings not on this card? When do you have these feelings?

6. What do you do when you feel confused?

Happy, Sad, Angry, Surprised, Tired, Confused

LESSON 2

<p>Fonetika. Ii, Oo harflarni nd, ld harflaridan oldin o'qilishi. Cc, Gg harflardi o'qilishi</p>	<p>Фонетика. Чтение букв Ii, Oo перед nd, ld. Чтение букв Cc, Gg</p>
<p>Grammatika. there is, there are oborotlarining ishlatilishi va ushbu so'zlarni o'z ichiga olgan gaplarni o'zbek (rus) tiliga tarjima qilish.</p>	<p>Грамматика. Употребление оборота there is, there are и перевод предложений, содержащих этот оборот, на узбекский (русский) язык.</p>
<p>Matn. Our Chemical Lab (part I).</p>	<p>Текст. Our Chemical Lab (part I).</p>

1. Remember reading vowels in English. Write down these words in two columns depending on reading a vowel:

it, in, like, time, on, got, go, ten, pine, lot, so, inn, tipe, hot, hope, tube, my, cap, but, me.

2. Pay attention for the reading of these words:

sold [sould] cold [kould]

mind [maind] kind [kaind]

Esda tuting, *Ii, Oo* harflari *ld, nd* birikmalaridan oldin [ai] va [ou] deb o'qiladi. (*Запомните, что буквы Ii, Oo перед сочетаниями ld, nd читаются как [ai] и [ou] соответственно.*)

3. Make up of a phonetic transcription reading the letters Ii, Oo in words:

kind, mild, find, behind, in, little, like, old, cold, on, not, no, so, hot:

4. Reading letter Cc.

Cc harfi ikki tovushni [s] va [k]ni berishi mumkin:

(Буква Cc может передавать два звука: [s] [k])

cell [sɛl] icy ['aɪsi] cinema ['sɪnəmə]

cat [kæt] cold [kəʊld]

Cc harfini o'qilishini unutmang: *(Запомните чтение буквы Cc:)*

Cc	[s]	e, i, y unli harflaridan oldin <i>(перед гласными e, i, y)</i>
	[k]	boshqa barcha hollarda. <i>(во всех остальных случаях.)</i>

5. Reading the letter Gg also changes.

Gg	[dʒ]	unli harflaridan oldin e, i, y — age, page, gin) <i>(перед гласными e, i, y — age, page, gin)</i>
	[g]	boshqa barcha hollarda. <i>(во всех остальных случаях.)</i> got, go, game, glad, bag, gap

6. Read the following words:

gate, page, big, stage, age, icy, gale, dig, gyps, сан, space, cap, cliff, mice, cystic, cell, face, nice, cat.

7. Divide the following words into four columns with sounds [s, k, g, dʒ] and write down.

gate, came, slice, age, icy, cell, gin, bag, mice, bag, can, stage, nice, gold, cup, cap, clean, got, gym, fact, pencil.

8. Remember the most using prepositions of the place.

On	ustida, ...da (на)	stolda (на столе)	— on the table
In	ichida, ...da (в)	Laboratoriya ichida, laboratoriyada (в лаборатории)	— in the lab
Over	ustida (над)	stol ustida (над столом)	— over the table
Under	tagida (под)	tokcha tagida (под полкой)	— under the shelf
Behind	Orqasida (за, позади)	uyning orqasida (за домом)	— behind the house
In front of	Oldida (перед)	derazaning oldida (перед окном)	— in front of the window
Between	orasida (между)	stollarni orasida (между столами)	— between the tables
at, by	yonida, yaqinida (у, около)	oyna yonida (у окна)	— at the window

("At" so'zi ham "ustida, ...da" "ichida, ...da" ma'nosida ishlatiladi, agar biror harakat yoki jarayon sodir etilgan joy ko'rsatilsa.

(«At» также употребляется в значении «на», «в», когда указывается место, где совершается какое-либо действие или процесс.)

at the lesson	— darsda (на уроке)
at the factory	— fabrikada (на фабрике)
at the cinema	— kinoda (в кино)
at the theatre	— teatrda (в театре)
Eslab qoling: (Запомните:)	
at home	— uyda (дома)
Murakkab predloglarni yozib oling va eslab qoling: (Запишите и запомните сложные предлоги:)	
to the left of	— chapdan ... (слева от ...)
to the right of	— O'ngdan (справа от ...)
in the middle of	— o'rtada (посреди)
Eslab qoling: (Запомните:)	
in the street	— ko'chada (на улице)
in the picture	— rasmda (на картине)

9. Choose the appropriate prepositions and translate.

uyda, laboratoriyada, devorda, kitob ostida, tokchada, ma'ruzada, stolda, deraza oldida, shkaf orqasida, uying ro'parasida, uylar orasida.

(на уроке, дома, в лаборатории, на стене, под книгой, на полке, на лекции, у стола, у окна, за шкафом, перед домом, между домами.)

THERE IS, THERE ARE oborotlari

(ОБОРОТ *THERE IS, THERE ARE*)

Oborot *there is* (ko'plikda — *there are*) o'zbek tiliga – bor, mavjud deb tarjima qilinadi.

*Оборот *there is* (множ. число — *there are*) соответствует русскому — имеется, находится (множ. число — имеются, находятся).*

Muayyan joyda shaxs yoki obyekt mavjudligini yoki yo'qligini ifodalash uchun foydalaniladi.

Употребляется для выражения наличия или отсутствия какого-либо лица или предмета в определенном месте.

O'zbek tilida tegishli jumla odatda joyning shartlaridan boshlanadi.

В русском языке соответствующее предложение обычно начинается с обстоятельства места.

There is a book on the table—

Stol ustida kitob bor (mavjud). (*На столе имеется (находится) книга.*)

There are many students in the room—

Xonada ko'plab talabalar bor. (*В комнате находится много студентов.*)

So'roq shakli.

(Вопросительная форма.)

Is there a book on the table?—

Stol ustida kitob bormi? *(На столе имеется книга?)*

Are there many students in the room?—

Xonada ko'plab talabalar bormi? *(В комнате находится много студентов?)*

Inkor shakli.

(Отрицательная форма.)

There is no book on the table.—

Stol ustida, kitoblar yo'q. *(На столе нет книги.)*

There are no students in the room.—

Xonada talabalar yo'q. *(В комнате нет студентов.)*

10. Imagine

*Work in pairs. Take turns to close your eyes and imagine the perfect house or holiday location. Describe it to your partner, e.g. **There's a beautiful garden with a little cottage in the middle of it. There are some apple trees. There are lots of birds singing everywhere. There's a fountain in the middle***
...

Ask your partner questions about his/her imaginary place, e.g.

A - Are there any animals? B - Yes, there are. I can hear lots of birds. A - Is there a pond? B - No, there isn't but there's a fountain.

11. Translate sentences from Uzbek (Russian) into English.

1. O'quvchilar sinfda. (*Студенты в аудитории.*)
2. Bu auditoriyada ko'plab talabalar bor. (*В этой аудитории много студентов.*)
3. Kitob stol ustida. (*Книга на столе.*)
4. Tokchada yangi kitoblar bor. (*На полке находятся новые книги.*)
5. Stolda gazeta yo'q. (*На столе нет газет.*)
6. Bu xonada stol yo'q. (*В этой комнате стола нет.*)
7. Daftaringiz qayerda? (*Где ваша тетрадь?*)
8. Bu tokchada nima bor? (*Что находится на этой полке?*)
9. Talabalar qayerda? (*Где студенты?*)
10. Ushbu xonada kim bor? (*Кто находится в этой комнате?*)
11. Kitobingiz qayerda? (*Где ваша книга?*)
12. Stolda nima bor? (*Что находится у стола?*)

12. Read and learn words of the text.

1. beaker	— menzurka (<i>мензурка</i>)
2. bench	— laboratoriya stoli (<i>лабораторный стол</i>)
3. bottle	— shisha idish, butilka (<i>бутыль</i>)
4. burn	— yonmoq (<i>гореть</i>)
5. burner	— gorelka (<i>горелка</i>)
6. chemical	— kimyoviy (<i>химический</i>)

7. chemistry	— kimyo (<i>химия</i>)
8. crucible (a cup – shaped piece of laboratory equipment used to contain chemical compounds heating them very high temperature)	— tigel = otga chidamli gildan qilingan qozon (<i>тигель</i>)
9. disagreeable	— yoqimsiz (<i>неприятный</i>)
10. escape	— uchib ketmoqda (<i>улетучиваться</i>)
11. filter-stand	— filtr birligi (<i>фильтровальная установка</i>)
12. flask	— kolba = laboratoriyada ishlatiladigan shisha idish (<i>колба</i>)
13. funnel	— voronka (<i>воронка</i>)
14. harmful	— zararli (<i>вредный</i>)
15. glassware	— shisha idish (<i>стеклянная посуда</i>)
16. laboratory	— laboratoriya (<i>лаборатория</i>)
17. liquid	— suyuqlik (<i>жидкость</i>)
18. odour	— hid (<i>запах</i>)
19. rack	— tor tokcha (<i>узкая полочка</i>)
20. scales	— tarozi (<i>весы</i>)
21. shelf	— tokcha (<i>полка</i>)

22. sink with running water	— vodoprovodga oid kran (<i>водопроводный кран</i>)
23. solid	— qattiq modda (<i>твердое вещество</i>)
24. tube	— quvur (<i>трубка</i>)
25. test-tube	— probirka (<i>пробирка</i>)
26. test-tube stand	— probirka uchun shtativ (<i>штатив для пробирок</i>)
27. ventilating hood	— ventilyatsiya (<i>вентиляция</i>)
28. vapour	— bug' (<i>пар</i>)
29. water-bath	— suv hammomi (<i>водяная баня</i>)

OUR CHEMICAL LAB (PART I)

This is our chemical laboratory (lab). We have our practical classes on chemistry in the chemical lab. It is a light room. It is on the first floor. Our lab is a large room.

There are two benches in it. there are shelves and racks above the benches. On the shelves you can see some glassware. You can see funnels, beakers and flasks of different forms on the shelves. There are also bottles with liquids and solids on the shelves. On the benches there are burners, crucibles and scales. There are also test-tube stands and filter-stands there.

All the burners are connected with the main gas line by a rubber tube.

There is a sink with running water in every chemical lab.

On the wall you can see the Periodic Table.

Each student has his or her working place in the lab. There is a ventilating hood for the escaping of disagreeable odour and harmful vapours.

13. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG).

1. Toshkent Farmatsevtika institutida o'qiyman. (*Я учусь в Ташкентском фармацевтическом институте.*)
2. Kimyo laboratoriyamizda ikkita laboratoriya stoli mavjud. (*В нашей химической лаборатории имеется два лабораторных стола.*)
3. Laboratoriya stolida gorelka, tigell va tarozilar mavjud. (*На лабораторном столе находятся горелки, тигель и весы.*)
4. Devorda davriy jadvalni ko'rishingiz mumkin. (*На стене вы можете увидеть периодическую таблицу.*)
5. Har bir talabaning laboratoriyada ish joyi bor. (*Каждый студент имеет свое рабочее место в лаборатории.*)
6. Kimyo laboratoriyasida ko'plab talabalar mavjud. (*В химической лаборатории находится много студентов.*)

14. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a) 1. bench	1. kolba (<i>колба</i>)
2. crucible	2. shisha idish (<i>стеклянная посуда</i>)
3. flask	3. laboratoriya stoli (<i>лабораторный стол</i>)
4. beaker	4. qattiq modda (<i>твердое вещество</i>)
5. scales	5. tarozilar (<i>весы</i>)

6. funnel	6. suv hammomi (<i>водяная баня</i>)
7. glassware	7. tigel (<i>тигель</i>)
8. solid	8. gorelka (<i>горелка</i>)
9. burner	9. menzurka (<i>мензурка</i>)
10. water-bath	10. voronka (<i>воронка</i>)

b) 1. probirka uchun shtativ (<i>штатив для пробирок</i>)	1. crucible
2. gorelka (<i>горелка</i>)	2. liquid
3. tigel (<i>тигель</i>)	3. filter-stand
4. laboratoriya stoli (<i>лабораторный стол</i>)	4. test-tube
5. filtr birligi (<i>фильтровальная установка</i>)	5. test-tube stand
6. suyuqlik (<i>жидкость</i>)	6. flask
7. shisha (<i>бутыль</i>)	7. beaker
8. menzurka (<i>мензурка</i>)	8. burner
9. probirka (<i>пробирка</i>)	9. bottle
10. kolba (<i>колба</i>)	10. bench

15. Translate the following word combinations into Uzbek (Russian):

chemical laboratory, practical classes, first floor, above the benches, different forms, bottles with liquids, on the shelves, test-tube stands, by a rubber tube, Periodical Table, each student, ventilating hood.

16. Pick up the antonyms to the following words:

light, large, liquid, disagreeable, harmful

17. Fill in with the proper oborots there is / there are.

1. ... a nice garden in front of our house.
2. ... a- table in the middle of the room.
3. ... a lot of children in our block.
4. ... many factories in Tashkent.
5. ... many trees in the park.
6. In front of the window... a desk.

18. a) Translate sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

1. The bottle is behind the crucible.
2. What is there in front of the test-tube stand?
3. Is there a beaker on the shelf?
4. Is there a test-tube on the bench?
5. There are no beakers on the shelf.
6. There are some liquid in the bottle.
7. There is no filter-stand in the lab.

8. Where is the Periodic Table?

b) Translate sentences into English.

1. Kimyoviy laboratoriyamizda stollar va tokchalar mavjud. *(В нашей химической лаборатории имеются столы и полки.)*

2. Laboratoriya stolida uchta gorelka bor. *(На лабораторном столе находятся 3 горелки.)*

3. Stolda tarozi yo'q. *(На столе нет весов.)*

4. Stol ustida probirka uchun shtativ bormi? *(Имеется ли на столе штатив для пробирок?)*

5. Tokchada o'lchovli shisha idish va asboblar bor. *(На полке находятся мензурки и воронки.)*

6. Stolda probirka yo'q. *(На столе нет пробирок.)*

19. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



1. Where do our students have their, practical classes on chemistry?
2. How many benches are there in your lab?
3. Are there any shelves above the benches?
4. What is there on the shelves?
5. Where are the bottles with solids and liquids?
6. Are the scales on the shelves or on the benches?

20 Activate: Games for Learning English

Questions

Questions gives students practice forming yes/no questions. Using a Picture this card, a player chooses one item, and the remaining players take turns asking yes/no questions to try and guess the item.

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 2–4.
2. Give each group 5–10 Picture this cards. Put the cards in a pile on the table, picture side down. Choose one player to start.
3. Player 1 picks up a card, holds it so that others cannot see the pictures, and reads the title of the card out loud.
4. Player 1 then silently chooses one of the images on the card.
5. In turns, the remaining players ask yes/no questions about which object Player 1 chose. After each question, Player 1 should answer “yes” or “no.” The player who asked the question has one chance to guess what the object is.

6. If the player's guess is incorrect, the next player gets a chance to ask a yes/no question and make a guess.
7. When a player guesses correctly, he or she chooses the next card and follows steps 3–4. The remaining players again ask questions and make guesses (steps 5–6). The player holding the card puts the used card at the bottom of the pile.
8. Cards may be used more than once, but different pictures should be chosen each time.
9. End the game after a specified amount of time or when all of the cards have been used several times.

“Player Talk” in Questions, Questions

A Trip to the Zoo



A Trip to the Zoo

Player 1:The topic is “A Trip to the Zoo.”

Player 2:Is it an animal?

Player 1:Yes.

Player 2:Is it a zebra?

Player 1:No.

Player 3:Does the animal fly?

Player 1:No.

Player 3:Is it a camel?

Player 1:No.

Player 4:Is the animal very large?

Player 1:Yes.

Player 4:Is it an elephant?

Player 1:Yes.

LESSON 3

Fonetika. Rr harfini unli tovushlaridan oldin va + Rr unli birikmalarni o'qilishi.	Фонетика. Чтение буквы Rr перед гласной и в сочетании Гласная + Rr.
Grammatika. Hozirgi noaniq zamon	Грамматика. Настоящее неопределенное время.
Matn. Our Chemical Lab, part II.	Текст. Our Chemical Lab, part II.

1. Reading letter Rr.

a) unli tovushdan oldin (*перед гласной*) — [r]:

red, ring, rose, ripe, try, cry

b) Unli tovushdan keyin u o'qilmaydi (*после гласной не читается*):

ar [a:]	far [fa:]	farm [fa:m]
er [ɜ]	her [hɜ:]	term [tɜ:m]
ir [ɜ:]	fir [fɜ:]	girl [gɜ:l]
yr		
or [ɔ:]	for [fɔ:]	cord [kɔ:d]
ur [ɜ:]	fur [fɜ:]	Turn [tɜ:n]

2. Read the following words and pay attention to rules of reading a letter

far — red her — street burner ripe

for — rose fur — crucible

b) doctor, filter, ring, try, yesterday, spring, summer, winter, turner, friend, very, country, department, free, rest, work, morning.

3. Read the following words:

type, my, far, red, get, newspaper, turner, tram, read, hour, crucible, funnel, rest, tube, test-tube, very, free, filter-stand, water-bath, beaker, scales, frost, under, chemistry, over, nice, can, get, age, running-water, reaction, record.

4. The Present Indefinite Tense.

(Present indefinite time)

Hozirgi noaniq zamon — the Present Indefinite Tense — ifodani aks ettirish uchun ishlatiladi: muntazam ravishda amalga oshiriladigan harakatlarda, doimiy, tez-tez takrorlanadigan sozlarda.

Fe'lni tasdiq shakli (barcha shaxslar uchun, birlikda uchinchi shaxsdan tashqari) noaniq shakl bilan (to predlogsiz) ishlatiladi. Uchinchi shaxs birlikda fe'llar oxiriga -s yoki -es-ni qoshiladi.

So'roq shakli yordamchi do fe'li yordamida yaratiladi (Uchinchi shaxsda birlikda does), egadan oldin qoyiladi.

Inkor shakli yordamchi to do fe'li va inkor not sozi yordamida yaratiladi, fe'ldan oldin qo'yiladi.

Настоящее неопределенное время — the Present Indefinite Tense — употребляется для выражения: действия, которое происходит регулярно, постоянно, часто повторяется.

Утвердительная форма глагола совпадает (для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица ед. числа) с формой инфинитива (без частицы to). В 3-м лице единственного числа глаголы принимают окончание -s или -es.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (в 3-ем лице единственного числа does), который ставится перед подлежащим. Смысловый глагол стоит в форме инфинитива без частицы to.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do и отрицательной частицы not, которые ставятся перед СМЫСЛОВЫМ Глаголом.

Do you study English?

They do not study English.

5. Read and remember new words of the text.

1. practical classes	1. amaliy mashg'ulotlar (практические занятия)
2. experiment	2. tajriba (опыт)
3. to use	3. ishlatmoq (использовать)
4. to weigh	4. tortmoq (взвешивать)
5. apparatus	5. qurilma (аппаратура, приборы)
6. weight	6. og'irlik (вес)
7. to dissolve	7. eritmoq (растворять)
8. solution	8. eritma (раствор)
9. to mix	9. aralashmoq (смешивать)
10. mixture	10. aralashma (смесь)

11. to heat	11. isitmoq (<i>нагревать</i>)
12. to evaporate	12. bug'latmoq (<i>выпаривать</i>)
13. substance	13. modda (<i>вещество</i>)
14. to observe	14. kuzatmoq (<i>наблюдать</i>)
15. reaction	15. reaksiya (<i>реакция</i>)
16. to record	16. ro'uxatga olish (<i>регистрировать</i>)
17. yield	17. natija (<i>результат</i>)
18. to obtain	18. olmoq (<i>получать</i>)
19. to need	19. muxtoj bo'lmoq (<i>нуждаться</i>)
20. branch	20. bo'lim, sanoat (<i>раздел, отрасль</i>)
21. to attend	21. qatnashmoq (<i>посещать</i>)
22. to equip	22. jihozlamog (<i>оборудовать</i>)
23. pure	23. toza, sof (<i>чистый</i>)
24. oxygen	24. kislород (<i>кислород</i>)
25. hydrogen	25. vodorod (<i>водород</i>)
26. property	26. xususiyati (<i>свойство</i>)
27. exact	27. aniq (<i>точный</i>)
28. amount	28. miqdor (<i>количество</i>)

OUR CHEMICAL LAB (PART II)

The students of our University study - chemistry. They study different branches of chemistry such as organic, inorganic, analytical and other branches of chemistry.

Every week the students attend lectures and have their practical classes on chemistry.

The first-year students study inorganic chemistry. They have practical classes in a chemical lab, which is equipped with special apparatus.

During practical classes, the students make many interesting experiments. They obtain pure oxygen, hydrogen and other elements and study their properties; They often dissolve and mix substances and obtain solutions and mixtures. Before a reaction they weigh substances as they have to know the exact amount of substances which they use in a reaction

During the reaction they observe it and at the end of a reaction they record the yield.

6. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Kimyogarlar kimyo fanidan qaysi bo'limlarni o'rganishadi?

(Какие разделы химии изучают студенты - химики?)

2. Kimyo bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar qayerda bolib o'tadi?

(Где проводятся практические занятия по химии?)

3. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar davomida talabalar nima qilishadi?

(Что делают студенты во время практических занятий?)

4. Nima uchun ular tajribada ishlatiladigan barcha moddalarni o'lchaydilar?

(Почему они взвешивают все вещества, которые используются в опыте?)

5. Tajriba davomida talabalar nima qilishadi?

(Что делают студенты во время опыта?)

6. Reaksiyaning oxirida nima yoziladi?

(Что они записывают в конце реакции?)

7. Tajribaning oxirida talabalar nima qilishadi?

(Что делают студенты в конце опыта?)

7. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)	1. branch	1. eritma (<i>раствор</i>)
	2. weight	2. modda (<i>вещество</i>)
	3. solution	3. natija (<i>результат</i>)
	4. mixture	4. bo'lim; sanoat (<i>раздел; отрасль</i>)
	5. substance	5. toza, sof (<i>чистый</i>)
	6. yield	6. kislород (<i>кислород</i>)
	7. amount	7. aralashma (<i>смесь</i>)
	8. pure	8. vodorod (<i>водород</i>)
	9. oxygen	9. miqdor (<i>количество</i>)
	10. hydrogen	10. og'irlik (<i>вес</i>)

b) 1.eritmoq (растворять)	1. use
2.foydalanmoq (использовать)	2. weigh
3.bug'latmoq (выпаривать)	3. dissolve
4.kuzatmoq (наблюдать)	4. mix
5.tortmoq (взвешивать)	5. heat,
6.muxtoj bo'lmoq (нуждаться)	6. evaporate
7.isitmoq (нагревать)	7. observe
8.jihozlamoq (оборудовать)	8. obtain
9. olmoq (получать)	9. need
10.aralash-tirmoq (смешивать)	10. equip

8. Our future

- Agree a list of ten major changes that you think will take place during the next hundred years. Include these things.

9. Use the appropriate preposition.

(in, before, of, at, with)

1. We study different branches... chemistry.
2. The students have their, practical classes ... a lab.
3. Our chemical labs are equipped ... special apparatus.
4. Our students weigh substances... a reaction.
5. They record the yield of a reaction ... the end of a reaction.
6. The students must know the exact amount of substances which they use... reaction.

10. Complete the following sentences with the proper words.

1. The students dissolve substances and obtain ...
2. Our chemical lab is equipped with special ...
3. We obtain pure oxygen and study its ...
4. They need ... for weighing substances.
5. A chemist observes a reaction and ... the yield.
6. I need crucible for ... substances.
7. We use ... for dissolving substances.
8. ... and ... are chemical elements.

(properties, evaporating, solutions, flasks, apparatus, record, scales, oxygen and hydrogen)

11. Use the appropriate forms of a verb, which giving in brackets.

1. Our students (to study) chemistry.
2. My friend (to have) his practical classes on Chemistry in a chemical lab.

3. Our group, (to obtain) pure hydrogen in the chemical lab.
4. Our students often (to dissolve) and mix substances in the lab.
5. Our group (to record). the' yield of a reaction at the end of the lesson
6. This student (to weigh) a substance on the scales.
7. We (to obtain) solutionis and mixtures dissolving substances.

12. In pairs, tell each other about your hopes and plans for the future, including marriage, ambitions, home, travel and work. Use these expressions. (Write them on the board.)

I think I'll ...

Maybe I'll ...

I hope I'll ...

I'll never...

I expect I'll...

I'll probably ...

In small groups, write five questions with *Do you think ... + will* that you might ask a friend, e.g. *Do you think you'll ever settle down somewhere?* Here are some possible topics to ask about.

job, accommodation, children, money, English, fame

13. Put the following sentences in a negative form.

1. Every week our students attend lectures.
2. The first-year students study organic chemistry.
3. Our group obtains pure hydrogen in a classroom.
4. We weigh substances on the burners.
5. My friend mixes substances on the scales.
6. The students record the yield of a reaction at the beginning of a lesson.
7. We use test-tubes for weighing substances.

14. Ask a question to the highlighted words.

1. We have our practical classes on chemistry *in a chemical lab*.
2. Victor uses *scales* for weighing substances.
3. The students record the yield *at the end of a reaction*.
4. A *pharmacist* mixes substances and obtains mixtures.

15 Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner

1. Where do the students have their practical classes on chemistry?
2. What do the students do during their practical classes on chemistry?
3. What apparatus do they use?
4. What do they obtain?
5. What apparatus do the students need for weighing substances?
6. Do they need burners for heating?
7. Do the students observe reactions?
8. What do they record at the end of a reaction?
9. What do the students use scales, crucibles and burners for?
10. What do they use for heating, evaporating, weighing?



LESSON 4

Fonetika. «x» harfi va ch, tch, sh, th, qu harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.	Фонетика. Правила чтения буквы «х» и буквосочетаний ch, tch, sh, th, qu.
Grammatika. Fe'llarning o'tgan noaniq zamoni	Грамматика. Прошедшее неопределенное время глагола.
Matn. My First Experiment.	Текст. My First Experiment.

1. Remember rules of reading the following letters and combinations of letters:

Ch		chess [tʃes]
Tch	[tʃ]	latch [lætʃ]
Sh	[ʃ]	ship [ship]
	[θ]	theme [θi:m]
Th	[ð]	this [ðis]
Qu	[kw]	quid [kwɪd]
X	[gz]	Jarangdor unli tovushdan oldin (<i>перед ударной гласной</i>) — exam [ɪg'zæm]
	[ks]	Boshqa hollarda (<i>в остальных случаях</i>) — text [tɛkst]

2. Read the following words:

reach, teach, catch, match, speech, she, exist, quest, quite, example, box, next, six, fix, ship, dish, shame, sheep, three, thin, these, with, mash, shoot.

3. Remember reading the of past tense of regular verbs.

So'z yashovchi qoshimcha **-ed** oldingi tovushga qarab farqli ravishda o'qiladi:

(Суффикс -ed читается различно в зависимости от предшествующего звука:)

a) Jarangsiz undosh tovushdan keyin (t-dan tashqari) huddi [t]: kabi.

(после глухих согласных звуков (кроме t) как [t]:)

work — worked (wə:kt]

b) [t] va [d] tovushlaridan keyin [id]:

(после звуков [t] и [d] как [id]:)

want — wanted [wontId].

в) (d dan tashqari) unli tovushlar va jarangli undosh tovushlardan so'ng [d]: kabi.

(после звонких согласных (кроме d) и гласных звуков как [d]:)

live — lived [livd].

4. Read and learn words of the text.

1. conduct	— tajriba o'tkazish (<i>проводить опыт</i>)
2. rod	— shisha tayuq (<i>стеклянная палочка</i>)
3. dish	— idish (<i>посуда</i>)
4. round-bottom flask	— dumaloq kolba (<i>круглодонная колба</i>)

5. add	— qo'shmoq (<i>добавлять</i>)
6. drop	— tomchi (<i>капля</i>)
7. match	— gugurt (<i>спичка</i>)
8. flame	— alanga (<i>пламя</i>)
9. inflammable	— yonuvchan (<i>горючий, воспламеняемый</i>)
10. air	— havo (<i>воздух</i>)
11. wash	— yuvish (<i>мыть</i>)
12. proper	— to'g'ri keladigan (<i>соответствующий</i>)

MY FIRST EXPERIMENT

Last week our group conducted a very interesting experiment on chemistry. We obtained pure hydrogen at our last lesson. For conducting an experiment we needed different apparatus. We used various glassware or dish such as test-tubes, bottles, flasks, funnels, beakers, glasses, rods and tubes. Before the reaction the students weighed substances on the scales. We needed some metals and acids. Then we put some metallic zink into the round- botton flask and began to add some drops of hydrochloric acid. Then we put a burning match at the top of the flask.

We saw a blue flame that was a fact that, we obtained pure hydrogen or inflammable air. We observed the reaction and recorded the yield.

At the end of the reaction we washed all dishes and put them on proper places.

5. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. dish	1. havo (<i>воздух</i>)
2. rod	2. to'g'ri keladigan (<i>соответствующий</i>)
3. air	3. yonuvchan (<i>горючий</i>)
4. wash	4. idish (<i>посуда</i>)
5. proper	5. tomchi (<i>капля</i>)
6. inflammable	6. yuvish (<i>мыть</i>)
7. match	7. tajriba o'tkazish (<i>проводить опыт</i>)
8. drop	8. qo'shmoq (<i>добавлять</i>)
9. add	9. gugurt (<i>спичка</i>)
10. conduct	10. shisha tayoq (<i>стеклянная палочка</i>)

b)

1. dumaloq kolba (<i>круглодонная колба</i>)	1. flame
2. alanga (<i>пламя</i>)	2. proper
3. qo'shmoq (<i>добавлять</i>)	3. match
4. to'g'ri keladigan (<i>соответствующий</i>)	4. to wash
5. idish (<i>посуда</i>)	5. rod
6. gugurt (<i>спичка</i>)	6. round-bottom flask
7. yuvish (<i>мыть</i>)	7. inflammable

8. shisha tayuq (<i>стеклянная палочка</i>)	8. drop
9. tomchi (<i>капля</i>)	9. dish
10. yonuvchan (<i>горючий</i>)	10. to add

6. Translate the following phrases by using preposition

tajriba davomida, kimyodan, devor yaqinida, ma'ruzada, tajriba oxirida

(*во время опыта, по химии, у стены, на лекции, в конце опыта*)

The Past Indefinite Tense.

Fe'llarning o'tgan noaniq zamoni

(*Прошедшее неопределенное время глагола*)

To'g'ri fe'l o'tgan noaniq zamonda **-ed** qoshimchasi yordamida ifodalanadi.

(*Правильные глаголы образуют Past Indefinite при помощи суффикса -ed, который прибавляется к основе глагола.*)

to obtain — obtained to live — lived	Fe'l negizida "e" tovushli harf yo'qoladi (<i>немая буква «e» в основе глагола отпадает</i>)
to study — studied	y > i + -ed fe'llarda asoslari y bilan tugaydi oldingi undosh tovush bilan (<i>y > i + -ed y глаголов, основа которых оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной</i>)

to stop — stopped	<p>Qisqa ovoz chiqarib o'qiydigan bo'lsa, unda oxirgi undosh ikki baravar o'qiladi.</p> <p><i>(удваивается конечная согласная, если ей предшествует краткая гласная)</i></p>
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Noto'g'ri fe'llarning maxsus shakllari mavjud.

(Неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму.)

Notog'ri fe'llarning 3 xil formasini o'qing va esda saqlang.

(Прочитайте и запомните 3 формы неправильных глаголов.)

Infinitive	Past indefinite	Participle II	Tarjima <i>(Перевод)</i>
Be	was, were	Been	bo'lmoq <i>(быть, находиться)</i>
Become	became	Become	bo'lmoq, o'zgarib bormoq <i>(становиться)</i>
Begin	began	Begun	boshlamoq <i>(начинать)</i>
Bring	brought	Brought	olib kelmoq <i>(приносить)</i>
Come	came	Come	kelmoq <i>(приходить)</i>
Do	did	Done	qilmoq, bajarmoq <i>(делать)</i>
Get	got	Got	olmoq <i>(получать)</i>

Give	gave	Given	bermoq (<i>давать</i>)
Go	went	Gone	bormoq (<i>идти</i>)
Have	had	Had	ega bo'lmoq (<i>иметь</i>)
Know	knew	Known	bilmoq (<i>знать</i>)
Leave	left	Left	qoldirmoq (<i>оставлять</i>)
Make	made	Made	qilmoq (<i>делать</i>)
Put	put	Put	qoymoq (<i>класть</i>)
Read	read	Read	oqimoq (<i>читать</i>)
Say	said	Said	aytmoq, demoq (<i>сказать</i>)
See	saw	Seen	ko'rmoq (<i>видеть</i>)
Speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq (<i>говорить</i>)
Spend	spent	Spent	sarflamoq, xarajat qilmoq (<i>тратить</i>)
Take	took	Taken	olmoq (<i>брать</i>)
Teach	taught	Taught	o'qitmoq (<i>обучать</i>)
Tell	told	Told	gapirmoq, aytmoq (<i>рассказывать</i>)
Think	thought	Thought	oylamoq (<i>думать</i>)
Write	wrote	Written	uzmoq (<i>писать</i>)

7. Make up the Past Indefinite form of the following verbs:

work, go, have, be, use, wash, do, make, obtain, need, begin, put, heat, equip.

8. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Indefinite.

1. She (to study) English at the Institute.
2. During the experiment we (to observe) the reaction.
3. Last week our group (to conduct) a very Interesting experiment on chemistry.
4. He (to stay) at the Institute after classes.
5. She (to write) the letter.
6. We (to obtain) pure hydrogen yesterday.
7. My sister (to like) to translate articles from English into Uzbek (Russian).

9. Put the proper preposition:

1. We conducted a very interesting experiment ... chemistry last week. 2. We obtained pure hydrogen ... our last lesson. 3. Before the reaction the students weighed substances... the scales. 4. We put some acid ... the flask and began to heat. 5. Our students added some drops ... hydrochloric acid into the flask.

(in, into, at, of, on)

10. Fill in the gaps.

1. Our group conducted ...
2. We heated substances on ...
3. Our students obtained ...
4. We evaporated this mixture ...

5. The students recorded the yield ...
6. Our group observed the reaction ...
7. We weighed some substances before ...

(at the end of the reaction, the reaction, at the lesson, pure hydrogen, water-bath, an experiment)

11. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. I obtained ... at the lesson.
2. During a reaction we used some ...
3. Last week we ... an experiment.
4. We used ... for evaporating.
5. What ... do you use for weighing?
6. ... observed the reaction.
7. We recorded ... at the end of the reaction.

(our group, apparatus, the yield, a water-bath, conducted, glassware, pure hydrogen)

12. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. We (to have) our classes on chemistry in a chemical lab.
2. Last week the students (to make) many interesting, experiments.
3. The students always (to weigh) substances before the reaction.
4. We (to study) organic chemistry next year.
5. We (to add) some drops of acid to metallic zink.

13. Alphabet game

In groups of three or four, take turns to use the past simple in a sentence. The first letter of the verbs must follow the sequence of the alphabet. If you can't think of one, you are out of the game. The next student continues with the next letter, e.g. A - *He asked me my name.* B - *I bought a hat.* C - *I came here last month.* (Variation: For higher levels, require that the sentences form a single narrative.)

14. Whispers

I'm going to whisper *a* sentence to someone. This student has to whisper the same sentence to the person next in line. The last student will say the sentence aloud to the class and I'll write it on the board. I'll then tell you the sentence we started with. (This works best if the students are sitting or standing in a circle.)

We met Samantha and Raymond at Pizza Pasta on the corner of Old Street and shared a Four Seasons pizza and a bottle of wine.

Write your own sentence, including at least two irregular pasts. Sit in a circle and send your messages round the class in the same direction. Write down the sentence as it gets back to you. Read it out and read out the original sentence. How many differences are there between the two sentences?

15. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. O'tgan hafta biz kimyo bo'yicha qiziq bir tajriba o'tkazdik.

(На прошлой неделе мы проводили интересный эксперимент по химии.)

2. Talabalar aralashmani isitmaydi.

(Студенты не нагревают смеси.)

3. Reaksiyadan oldin talabalar moddalarni tortib ko'radi.

(До реакции студенты взвешивают вещества.)

4. Biz turli jihozlardan foydalanganmiz.

(Мы пользовались различной аппаратурой.)

5. Reaksiya oxirida barcha idishlarni tegishli joyiga qo'yamiz.

(В конце реакции мы всю посуду поставили на соответствующее место.)

6. Biz mashg'ulotda tarozilarni ishlatmadik.

(Мы не пользовались весами на занятии.)

7. Kimyo bo'yicha o'tgan mashg'ulotda sof vodorod oldik.

(Мы получали чистый водород на прошлом занятии по химии.)

16. Discuss the following questions with your partner

1. What did you do at your last lesson on chemistry?
2. What apparatus did you need for conducting an experiment?
3. What did the students do before the reaction?
4. What substances did you need for obtaining pure hydrogen?
5. Describe the method of obtaining pure hydrogen?
6. What did you see?
7. Did you record the yield of the reaction?
8. What did you do at the end of the reaction?

17. Activate: Games for Learning English .Picture This

Eat Your Vegetables

Eat Your Vegetables



1. What are three vegetables on the card?
2. What are two more vegetables not on the card? What do they look like?
3. Which vegetables are common in this area? Which vegetables are uncommon in this area? Why?
4. Which vegetables do you like? What other foods do you eat with these vegetables?
5. What vegetables do you eat at breakfast? At lunch? At dinner?
6. What vegetables would you grow in your own garden? Why?

Broccoli, Pepper, Tomato, Carrot, Peas, Onion

LESSON 5

Fonetika. ear, ar, ew harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.	Фонетика. Правила чтения буквосочетаний ear, ar, ew.
Grammatika. Fe'llarning kelasi noaniq zamoni	Грамматика. Будущее неопределенное время.
Matn. Months, Seasons, Holidays.	Текст. Months, Seasons, Holidays.

ear, ar, ew harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.

(Правила чтения буквосочетаний ear, ar, ew.)

ear	[iə]	hear [hiə], near [niə]
ar	[a:]	Car [kɑ:], article ['ɑ:tkl]
ew	[ju:]	New [nju:], few [fju:]

1. Read the following words:

dear, knew, blue, glue, fear, near, marble, true, new, few, hear, article, ear, car.

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

KELASI NOANIQ ZAMON

(БУДУЩЕЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

Tasdiq shakli <i>(Утвердительная форма)</i> (Affirmative form)	I shall read.	We shall read
	He/she will read	You will read
	It will read	They will read

<p>Inkor shakli (<i>Отрицательная форма</i>) (Negative form)</p>	<p>I shall not read He/she will not read It will not read</p>	<p>We shall not read You will not read They will not read</p>
<p>So'roq shakli (<i>Вопросительная форма</i>) (Interrogative form)</p>	<p>Shall I read? Will he/she read Will it read?</p>	<p>Shall we read? Will you read? Will they read?</p>

2. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

1. I shall become a chemist in 5 years.
2. In summer we shall spend much time in the open air.
3. Will you attend lectures regularly?
4. I shall go to the cinema when I have time.
5. We shall try to translate this article into English.
6. Will you stay at the Institute after classes?

3. Fill in the gaps.

1. They ...watch TV in the evening.
2. Tomorrow I ... get up early.
3. We ... go to the reading-room before classes.
4. They . . . have a lecture on chemistry tomorrow morning.
5. The football match ... take place at the end of the month.

4. Remember the new words of the text.

1. to celebrate	1. nishonlamoq (праздновать)
2. to shine	2. nur sochmoq (светить(ся))
3. brightly	3. yorqinroq (ярко, светло)
4. cold	4. sovuq (холодный)
5. warm	5. issiq, iliq (теплый)
6. rain	6. yomg'ir (дождь)
7. holiday	7. bayram (праздник)
8. unity	8. birlik (единство)
9. victory	9. g'alaba (победа)
10. to spend	10. o'tkazmoq (проводить)
11. vacation	11. dam olish (отпуск)
12. anniversary	12. yillik (годовщина)
13. weather	13. ob-havo (погода)

MONTHS, SEASONS, HOLIDAYS

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season lasts three months.

December, January and February are winter months. It is the coldest season of the year and it often snows.

The first of January is the New Year Day.

March, April and May are spring months. The sun begins to shine brightly. At the beginning of spring it is still cold, but at the end of it, it is very warm. Sometimes it rains. There are many holidays in Spring. The 8th of March is the International Women's Day. The 9th of May is the Victory Day.

The summer months are June, July and August. Summer is the warmest season of the year. Most people have their holidays in summer and spend a lot of time in the open air. In summer all the students will have their vacations.

The autumn months are September, October and November. Autumn is beautiful, when it is still warm and the trees are yellow and red. At the end of autumn, the weather is bad and rainy. On the first of September we celebrate the Knowledge Day.

5. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)	1. cold	1. yorqinroq (<i>ярко, светло</i>)
	2. brightly	2. yomg'ir (<i>дождь</i>)
	3. rain	3. yillik (<i>годовщина</i>)
	4. vacation	4. nishonlamoq (<i>праздновать</i>)
	5. anniversary	5. nur sochmoq (<i>светить, сиять</i>)
	6. spend	6. sovuq (<i>холодный</i>)
	7. to shine	7. g'alaba (<i>победа</i>)
	8. weather	8. o'takzmoq (<i>проводить</i>)
	9. to celebrate	9. ob-havo (<i>погода</i>)
	10. victory	10. dam olish (<i>отпуск</i>)

b) 1. yillik (<i>годовщина</i>)	1. rain
2. yomg'ir (<i>дождь</i>)	2. unity
3. dam olish (<i>отпуск</i>)	3. holiday
4. birlik (<i>единство</i>)	4. warm
5. sovuq (<i>холодный</i>)	5. cold
6. issiq, iliq (<i>теплый</i>)	6. weather
7. nishonlamoq (<i>праздновать</i>)	7. anniversary
8. ob-havo (<i>погода</i>)	8. to shine
9. bayram (<i>праздник</i>)	9. to celebrate
10. nur sochmoq (<i>светить</i>)	10. vacation

6. Weather. Seasons.

► (Divide the class into groups of four and allocate one season to each group.) In your groups, brainstorm sentences to describe the seasons in the UK, e.g. *In spring the birds start to sing. The flowers come out.*

Group A, write about the spring. Group B, write about the summer. Group C, write about the autumn. Group D, write about the winter.

Pass your description to the next group and see if you can add to the one that is passed to your group.

Tell your group something you like and something you dislike about each season, e.g. *I like the way the days get longer in spring.*

Compare the seasons in your country with those in the UK/USA/Australia. (If it's a mixed nationality class, ask them to find comparisons between their countries, e.g. *In my country; it's much colder in the winter. There are more mosquitoes in the summer.*)

7. Season Work in two teams. Read this list of words. For each one, shout out which season in the UK it belongs to. The first team to answer correctly wins a point.

snow, sunbathing, planting flowers, icicles, ice-cream, hot, cool, cuckoo, darkness, birds, rain, migration, thunder, April showers, red leaves, football, camping, harvest, cricket, lambs, skiing, mushrooms, central heating, fog, barbecues, daffodils, long nights

8. Holidays

- ▶ In groups, brainstorm different kinds of activity holiday, e.g. skiing. (Write each holiday on the board as it is mentioned.) Take turns to tell the class which kinds of holiday you have been on, and answer a few questions about each one.

Copy the holidays down in the order you would like to experience them, from most to least favourite. Compare your list with a partner.

9. Things to do

- ▶ Work in pairs. Imagine you are going on holiday to India, where you will take part in a number of activities. (Elicit activities like these and write them on the board.)

mountain walking, sightseeing, sunbathing, watching cricket, canoeing, nightlife, elephant riding in the jungle, guided tour of Bollywood, *yoga*

Write two lists: things you need to do before you go, and things you need to take with you. Swap lists with another pair and see how many things they missed.

10. Translate the following phrases into English.

ochiq havoda, xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni, mustaqillik kuni, yomg'ir yog'ayapti, g'alaba kuni, bahor oylari.

(на открытом воздухе, международный женский день, день независимости, идет дождь, день Победы, весенние месяцы.)

11. Use the proper preposition:

(at, in, on, of)

1. There are 3 months ... a season.
2. March is the 1 st month ... spring.
3. ... Monday we have 6 lessons.
4. We like to walk ... spring.
5. Our lessons begin ... 9 o'clock ... the morning.

12. Complete the sentences.

1. In summer all the students have
2. There are many ... in spring.
3. ... is the 1 st month of the year.

(vacations, holidays) January.

13. Translate the sentences by using model:

It is cold.— Sovuq. (*Холодно.*)

1. It is hot in summer.
2. It often rains in autumn.
3. It snows in winter.
4. We like to walk when it is warm.
5. It is not Friday today.
6. It is not New Year holiday now.
7. What day is it today. It is Monday.

Hozir yoz emas (*Сейчас не лето*)— It is not summer now.

1. Hozir sovuq emas. (*Сейчас не холодно.*)
2. Hozir qish emas (*Сейчас не зима.*)
3. Bugun yakshanba emas. (*Сегодня не воскресенье.*)
4. Noyabr oyida odatda sovuq emas. (*В ноябре обычно не холодно.*)

14. Put the following sentences in an interrogative and negative form.

1. I'll be very busy next week.
2. He'll come home at 4 o'clock after lessons.
3. On Sunday we shall be free.
4. They will take their entrance exams in August.

15. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is the 1st month of the year?
3. What is the second month of spring?
4. What is the third summer month?
5. What month comes after July?
6. Is it winter now?
7. What holidays have we in spring?
8. When does summer begin?
9. What seasons do you like best of all?

16. Read, translate and remember names of days of the week.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

There are seven days in a week. Their English names are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

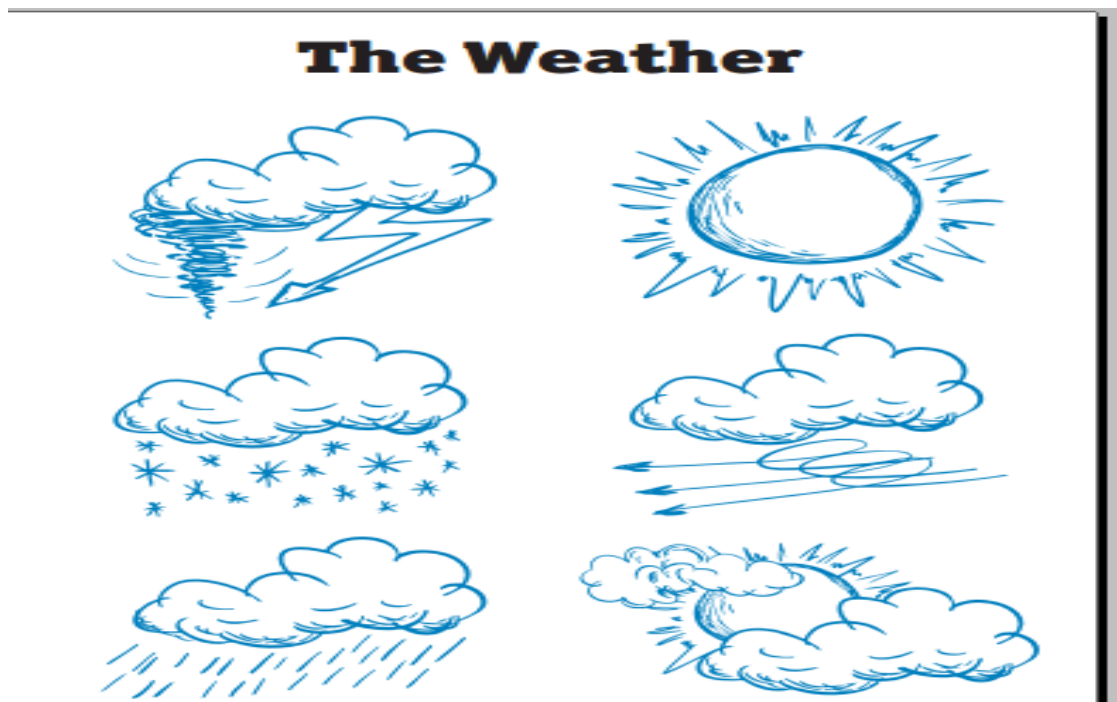
The first day of the week in our republic is Monday and the last day is Sunday. In Great Britain the first day of the week is Sunday and the last day is Saturday.

We study six days. On Sunday we don't study, we have a rest. The workers in our republic work five days a week. On Saturday and Sunday they have holiday.

17. Answer the questions.

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What's the 1st day of the week in our republik?
3. Is Sunday the last day of the week in Great Britain?
4. What is the last day of the week in our republik?

18. Activate: Games for Learning English. Picture This



1. What is your favorite type of weather? Why?
2. How do you get ready for school on a rainy day?
3. What can you do outside on a snowy day?

4. Choose one type of weather. What are three fun things to do on that kind of day?
5. Choose another type of weather. What clothes do you wear outside in that weather?
6. What climate would you like to live in? Why?

Stormy, Snowy, Rainy, Sunny, Cloudy, Windy

LESSON 6

Fonetika. i + nd, i + gh, i + ld, eigh harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.	Фонетика. Правила чтения буквосочетаний i+nd, i+gh, i + ld, eigh.
Grammatika. Maxsus savollar. fe'lining davomli shakli.	Грамматика. Специальные вопросы. Длительная форма глагола.
Matn. My working day.	Текст. My working day.

i + nd, i + gh, i + ld, eigh harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.

*(Правила чтения буквосочетаний **i+gh, i + ld, eigh. might, eigh.**)*

i + gh	[ai]	might [maɪt], right [raɪt]
i + ld		mild [maɪld], wild [waɪld]
Eight	[eɪ]	eight [eɪt]

1. Read the following to words.

- find, tight, night, weigh, bind, child, neigh, mild, mind, sight, fight, sigh, kind, weight, eight.

MAXSUS SAVOLLAR.

(СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ)

(SPECIAL QUESTIONS)

I was born in Samarkand in 1969.

- Who was born in Samarkand?

2) Where was I born?

3) When was I born?

Avicenna wrote about 150 scientific works,

1) Who wrote about 150 scientific works?

2) How many scientific works did Avicenna write?

3) What kind of works did Avicenna write?

FE'LVNING DAVOMLI SHAKLI.

(ДЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛА)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE		
	Birlikda (Един. число)	Ко'plikda (Множ. число)
I shaxs <i>(I liцо)</i>	I am writing Men yozuyarman <i>(Я пишу)</i>	We are writing Biz yozuyarmiz. <i>(Мы пишем.)</i>
II shaxs <i>(II liцо)</i>		You are writing Siz yozuyapsiz <i>(Вы пишете)</i>
III shaxs <i>(III liцо)</i>	He is writing U (erkak) yozuyapti <i>(Он пишет)</i>	They are writing Ular yozuyaptilar <i>(Они пишут)</i>

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE		
	Birlikda (Един. число)	Ко'plikda (Множ. число)
I shaxs <i>(I liço)</i>	I was writing Men yozganman <i>(Я писал)</i>	We were writing Biz yozganmiz <i>(Мы писали)</i>
II shaxs <i>(II liço)</i>		You were writing Siz yozgansiz <i>(Вы писали)</i>
III shaxs <i>(III liço)</i>	He was writing U (erkak) yozgan <i>(Он писал)</i>	They were writing Ular yozgan <i>(Они писали)</i>

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE		
	Birlikda (Един. число)	Ко'plikda (Множ. число)
I shaxs <i>(I liço)</i>	I shall be writing Men yozaman <i>(Я буду писать)</i>	We shall be writing Biz yozamiz <i>(Мы будем писать)</i>
II shaxs		You will be writing

<i>(II лицo)</i>		Siz yozasiz <i>(Вы будете писать)</i>
III shaxs <i>(III лицo)</i>	He will be writing U (erkak) yozadi <i>(Он будет писать)</i>	They will be writing Ular yozadilar <i>(Они будут писать)</i>

2. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. What you (to do) now?
2. Whom you (to wait) here for?
3. It (to snow) the whole day yesterday.
4. These students (to obtain) pure hydrogen:
5. My friend (to heat) a solution on the burner now.
6. The students (to mix) different substances next week.
7. This student not (to evaporate) a liquid in the water-bath.
8. We not (to cool) a mixture, next week.
9. What you (to dissolve) in this flask yesterday?
10. Why your friend (to heat) this solution on the burner yesterday?

3. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian):

1. The students were conducting this interesting test the whole lesson last week.
2. Why is she observing the reaction? Is she evaporating a solution on the water-bath?

3. Some distilled water is being added to the solution,
4. Don't come to me tomorrow, I shall be making the wall newspaper all day long.
5. Why are you standing in the corridor?
6. We were writing our test paper from ten till half past eleven yesterday.
7. My brother was crossing the street, where I saw him,
8. If you come to see me early in the morning, I shall be sleeping.
9. These students will be obtaining pure hydrogen.

4. Define a predicate in a continuous form.

1. The students are conducting tests in the laboratory.
2. The Uzbek pharmacutists prolupe some effective medicines from plants,
3. This group is evaporating a solution on the water-bath.
4. They used scales for weighing, substances.
5. She was recording the yield of the reaction at the end of the lesson.
6. The test-tubes are on their proper places on the test-tube stands.

5. Whose is this?

(Write these question prompts on the board.) Take turns to point to another student's possessions and ask me one of these questions.

Whose is this ...?

Whose are these ...?

Whose is that...?

Whose are those ...?

I will say the wrong person's name. That person should correct me, and then ask the next question. (You may want to write the following example on the board.)

Pedro - Whose is this pen?

T -It's Julia's.

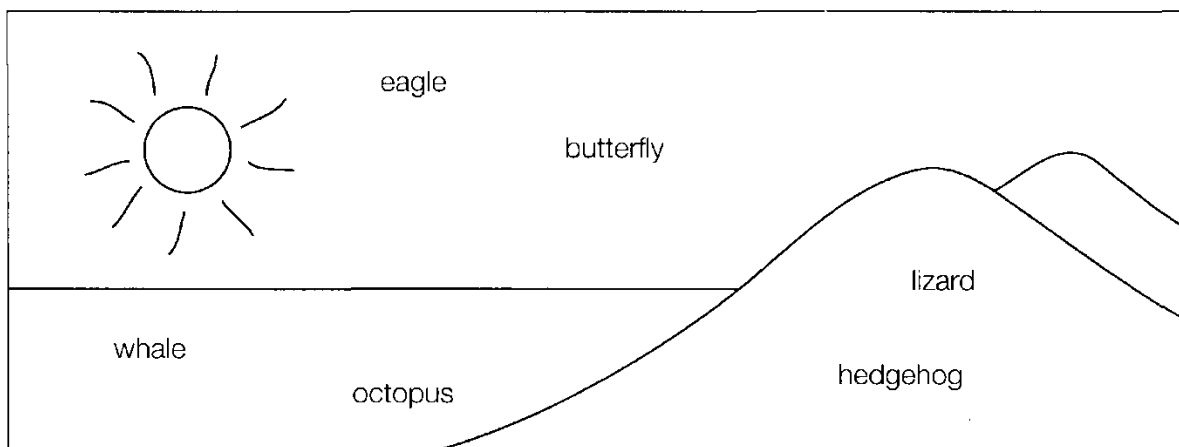
Julia - No, that's not my pen. This is my pen. Whose are those shoes?

T - They're Ronaldo's.

Ronaldo - No, those aren't my shoes. These are my shoes. Whose is this file?

6. Animal kingdom

Work on your own. Copy this diagram. Write your favourite and your least favourite animal for each of these categories: flying, walking and swimming. Compare your choices with your partner and tell each other why you chose them.



7. Remember the new words of the text.

1. to get	1. olish uchun; olmoq (<i>доставать, получать</i>)
to get up	уьуquдан турмоқ (<i>вставать</i>)
2. to do morning exercises	2. gimnastika qilish (<i>делать гимнастику</i>)

3. a bathroom	3. hammom, vanna xona (<i>ванная (комната)</i>)
4. to have breakfast	4. nonushta qilish (<i>завтракать</i>)
5. a bus	5. avtobus (<i>автобус</i>)
6. to leave	6. tark etmoq (<i>уходить, покидать</i>)
7. a break	7. tanaffus (<i>перерыв</i>)
8. to have dinner	8. ovqatlanish (<i>обедать</i>)
9. a lunch	9. tushlik (<i>второй завтрак, легкая закуска</i>)
10. to walk	10. piyoda yurmoq (<i>ходить пешком</i>)
11. to have supper	11. kechki ovqatlanish (<i>ужинать</i>)
12. to prepare	12. tayyorlamoq (<i>готовить(ся)</i>)
13. to clean	13. tozalamoq (<i>чистить</i>)
14. in half an hour	14. yarim soatdan keyin (<i>через полчаса</i>)
15. quarter	15. chorak (<i>четверть</i>)
16. far from	16. uzoqda (<i>далеко от</i>)
17. It takes me	17. menga kerak (<i>мне требуется</i>)
18. tooth (pl. teeth)	18. tish = kop'lik: tishlar (<i>зуб</i>)

MY WORKING DAY

My name is Karim. I am about 18 years old. I study at the Ferghana State University. I want to tell you about my working day.

My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. Every day I do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I wash, clean my teeth and dress. In half an hour I am ready to have breakfast. While having breakfast I often listen to the latest news over the radio.

At a quarter past eight I leave home for the University. I live far from the University. I go there by bus. It usually takes me half an hour to get there. I always come to the University in time. Between classes we have short breaks. At 12.15 we have a long break for dinner. I usually have lunch in the dining-room of our University. As a rule we have three lectures or seminars a day. Classes are over at half past two. After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the University.

When I come home I have a dinner and a short rest. It usually takes me about three hours to prepare my lessons.

In the evening I have supper and watch TV. Sometimes if I have time I go to the cinema. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.

8. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T), false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Farg'ona davlat universitetida o'qiyman.

(Я учусь в Ферганском государственном университете.)

2. Aziz institutga ikki yil avval kirgan.

(Азиз поступил в институт два года тому назад.)

3. Mening ish kunim erta boshlanadi.

(Мой рабочий день начинается рано.)

4. Men doimo institutga o'z vaqtida kelaman.

(Я всегда прихожу в институт вовремя.)

5. Men fabrikada nonushta qilaman.

(Я завтракаю на заводе.)

6. Nonushta paytida, men radio tinglayman.

(Во время завтрака я слушаю радио.)

7. Kechqurun men televizorni tomosha qilishni yoqtiraman.

(Вечером я люблю смотреть телевизор.)

8. Men tez-tez institutning oshxonasida ovqatlanaman.

(Я часто обедаю в столовой института.)

9. Men soat 8 da uxlagani yotaman.

(Я ложусь спать в 8 часов.)

9. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)	1. to walk	1. tozalamoq (<i>чистить</i>)
	2. to have dinner	2. olish (<i>получать, добираться</i>)
	3. to clean	3. tanaffus (<i>перерыв</i>)
	4. to get	4. tayyorlamoq (<i>готовиться</i>)
	5. break	5. hammom, vanna xona (<i>ванная</i>)
	6. bus	6. chorak (<i>четверть</i>)
	7. bathroom	7. piyoda yurmoq (<i>ходить</i>)

	<i>пешком)</i>
8. to prepare	8. avtobus (<i>автобус</i>)
9. tooth	9. tish (<i>зуб</i>)
10. quarter	10. ovqatlanish (<i>обедать</i>)

b)	1. kechki ovqatlanish (<i>ужинать</i>)	1. to get up
	2. olish uchun; olmoq (<i>доставать, получать</i>)	2. lunch
	3. piyoda yurmoq (<i>ходить пешком</i>)	3. to clean
	4. ikkinchi nonushta (<i>второй завтрак, легкая закуска</i>)	4. to prepare
	5. turish (<i>вставать</i>)	5. break
	6. tayyorlash (<i>готовиться</i>)	6. to walk
	7. hammom, vanna xona (<i>ванная</i>)	7. tooth
	8. tozalamoq (<i>чистить</i>)	8. to have supper
	9. tish (<i>зуб</i>)	9. bathroom
	10. tanaffus (<i>перерыв</i>)	10. to get

10. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian):

my working day, to begin early, to get up at 7 o'clock, to do morning exercises, to have breakfast, to listen to the latest news over the radio, to leave home, far from the Institute, to have short breaks, to have dinner, to go to bed.

11. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (English):

tanaffus paytida, institutdan uzoqroq, ish kunim, mashg'ulotdan so'ng, mashg'ulotlar oralig'i, so'nggi yangiliklar, yarim soatdan so'ng, menga kerak, men vannaga boraman, avtobusda borish, ertalab mashqlarni bajarish. *(во время перерыва, далеко от института, мой рабочий день, после занятий, между занятиями, последние новости, через полчаса, мне требуется, я иду в ванную, ехать в автобусе, делать утреннюю гимнастику.)*

12. Group the words with opposite value:

to go to bed, to be free, to come home, always, to work, young, after, a working day.

13. Fill in the gaps.

1. ... not ..to the cinema as I am very busy.
2. I come to the Institute at 9 and ... there till 3 o'clock.
3. In the evening the students ... before lectures and seminars.
4. When we leave the house we ... hats and coats, (library, find time, read up, to put on, to stay).

14. Put the proper preposition.

(on, from, to, into, at, over)

1. We often listen ... the news ... the radio.

2. We come to the Institute ... 9 o'clock.

3. Put ... your coat.

4. He likes to go ... the country.

5. We have lessons ... Sunday.

6. They often go ... the cinema on Saturday.

7. My house is far ... the Institute.

15. Choose the proper personal pronoun for each sentence.

1. My friends are students. I often meet ... at the Institute.

2. This girl is my friend, ... is a doctor.

3. Where is the crucible? Put... on the bench;

4. Is this boy your friend? Give... the newspaper.

5. Where are your students? ... are in a lab.

6. Where is Ann? Ask ... to come here.

7. Victor is a student. ... is a worker too.

16. Choose the proper possessive pronoun for each sentence.

1. I put on ... hat and coat when I leave the house.

2. We get up very early. ... working day begins early.

3. Victor always takes son for a walk.

4. The students often spend ... holidays in the country.

5. Is this girl a student too?

6. We are students of a Pharmaceutical Institute. ... Institute is in the centre of Tashkent.

7. These students go to ... Institute by bus.

17. Make up five questions by using the following table.

Where		Karim	Work on Sunday.
When	Do	his friend	come home early
What	does	You	leave the house
		our students	go on foot, rest do in the evening

18. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men ertalab 8:00 da uydan ketaman.

(Я ухожу из дома в 8 часов утра.)

2. Mashg'ulotdan keyin yurishni yoqtiraman.

(Я люблю пройти пешком после занятий.)

3. U institutdan uzoqda yashaydi.

(Он живет далеко от института.)

4. Aziz kechki payt institutda bo'ladi.

(Азиз находится в институте вечером.)

5. Bunga mening yarim soatim ketadi.

(Это занимает у меня полчаса.)

19. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner

<p>My working day</p>  <p>Выполнила преподавателя английского языка Воронина М.В.</p> <p>1</p>	 <p>My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock.</p> <p>2</p>	 <p>First of all I do my morning exercises.</p> <p>3</p>
 <p>Then I go to the bathroom where I wash, clean my teeth.</p>	 <p>I go to college by bus or on foot. It usually takes me 10 minutes by bus and half an hour on foot to get there.</p>	 <p>I am never late. I always come to the college in time. Between classes we have short breaks.</p>

1.
At

what time do you get up?

2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?
3. When do you leave for the Institute?
4. How much time does it take you to get to the Institute?
5. What do you do during the breaks?
6. Do you get home by bus?
7. What do you do in the evening?
8. At what time do you go to bed?

20. Activate: Games for Learning English .Which One Would the World Be Better Without...Why?

Which One Would the World Be Better Without...Why? is a great game to practice using unreal conditionals with “would.” The teacher should make sure that

students understand the meaning of “would.” The teacher can also remind students how to express their opinions using “I think” or “in my opinion.” A reminder about the expressions “too,” “enough,” and “not enough” might also be useful.

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 3–4.
2. Determine who goes first and progress clockwise or counter-clockwise.
3. Each player rolls the dice in turn.
4. On their turns, the players move their game pieces along the path according to the number of spaces indicated by the dice.
5. When players land on a space, they must choose one of the three items that they think the world would be better without. In other words, “Which one does the world need the least?”
6. The players say which one and explain why. Encourage the players to be creative.
7. The game continues until one or all players reach the ‘Finish’ space.

“Player Talk” in Which One Would the World Be Better Without...Why?

Cue “Player Talk”

mice, cars, corn The world would be better without cars. Cars cost too much and use too much gas. (Simple response)

zoos, video games, prisons Of these three things, I think the world would be better without video games. I like zoos because we learn a lot about animals. And prisons are a necessary place to put criminals. But video games are not necessary, since we can entertain ourselves in nature and by spending time with each other. (Complex response)

Game Squares START: LET'S DO IT!

1. mice, cars, corn
2. wine, money, books
3. The Internet, banks, romantic films
4. sugar, guns, hospitals
5. Hip Hop, volcanoes, police
6. traffic, computers, doctors
7. Cell phones, football, pets
8. plastic bags, hunting, clocks
9. handshakes, milkshakes, candles
10. GO BACK 3 SPACES!
11. trains, candy, knives
12. laws, borders, shopping malls
13. cities, mountains, beaches
14. clowns, pianos, winter
15. milk, dancing, grass
16. plastic, fire, oil
17. English language, locks, make up
18. BAD LUCK! GO BACK 5 PACES!
19. TV, mosquitoes, divorce
20. zoos, video games, prisons

FINISH

FINISH

Which one Would the World Be Better Without... Why?

START:
Let's do it!

BAD LUCK! GO BACK 5 SPACES!

ZOOS,
VIDEO
GAMES,
PRISONS

TV,
MOSQUITOES,
DIVORCE

ENGLISH
LANGUAGE,
LOCKS,
MAKE UP

MICE,
CARS,
CORN

WINE,
MONEY,
BOOKS

THE INTERNET,
BANKS,
ROMANTIC
FILMS

SUGAR,
GUNS,
HOSPITALS

PLASTIC,
FIRE,
OIL

MILK,
DANCING,
GRASS

CITIES,
MOUNTAINS,
BEACHES

CLOWNS,
PIANOS,
WINTER

LAWS,
BORDERS,
SHOPPING
MALLS

TRAINS,
CANDY,
KNIVES

HANDSHAKES,
MILKSHAKES,
CANDLES

PLASTIC BAGS,
HUNTING,
CLOCKS

CELL PHONES,
FOOTBALL,
PETS

TRAFFIC,
COMPUTERS,
DOCTORS

HIP HOP,
VOLCANOES,
POLICE

BAD LUCK! GO BACK 3 SPACES!

LESSON 7

Fonetika. ch, tch, sh, gh, ck, ph birikmalarni o'qilishi.	Фонетика. Чтение сочетаний ch, tch, sh, gh, ck, ph.
Grammatika. Modal fe'llar.	Грамматика. Модальные глаголы.
Matn. Chemistry.	Текст. Chemistry.

1. Remember the reading of letters c, g, h, s.

hand, hat, help, he, cat, cold, case, clock, cell, please, nice, got, go, dog, page;
cage, give, 'get, sell, so, pose.

2. Read the words, paying attention to the reading the consonants:

ch, tch	[tʃ]	change [tʃeɪndʒ] match [mætʃ]
Sh	[ʃ]	she [ʃiː], fish [fɪʃ]
gh, ph	[f]	laugh [lɑːf], physics ['fɪzɪks]
Ck	[k]	black [blæk]

child, catch, clock, lack, cough, photo, telephone, with, English, chest, shelf, chalk,
fish, brother, mother, these, those, thank.

3. Choose the suitable modal verb can, may, must.

1. I ... speak English.
2. The pupils work hard, to pass entrance exams.
3. You ... use different glassware for conducting experiments.
4. ... you obtain pure hydrogen in your chemical lab?

5. You ... put all the dish to proper places at the end of the experiment.
6. The students ... weigh the substances on the scales before the reaction.
7. It is hot in the room. ... I open the window?

4. Remember the new words of the text.

1. a science	1. ilm-fan (<i>наука</i>)
2. a structure	2. tuzilishi (<i>строение</i>)
3. a property	3. xususiyati (<i>свойство</i>)
4. to change	4. o'zgartirmoq (<i>менять, изменять</i>)
5. to exist	5. mavjud bo'lish (<i>существовать</i>)
6. ordinary	6. oddiy, odatiy (<i>обычный</i>)
7. the same	7. xuddi shu (<i>тот же самый</i>)
8. a condition	8. holat (<i>условие</i>)
9. to turn into	9. aylantirish, bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'kazmoq (<i>превращаться</i>)
10. a compound	10. murakkab modda (<i>сложное вещество</i>)
11. to divide can be divided	11. bo'linish (<i>делить</i>) bo'linishi mumkin (<i>может быть разделен</i>)
12. namely	12. ya'ni (<i>именно</i>)

13. to decompose	13. tarkibiy qismlarga ajralmoq, parchalanish (<i>разлагать</i>)
decomposable	parchalanayotgan (<i>разлагаемый</i>)
undecomposable	parchalanmaydigan (<i>неразлагаемый</i>)
14. to consist of	14. tashkil topgan, iborat (<i>состоять из</i>)
15. a state	15. holati (<i>состояние</i>).

Learn names of chemical elements.

1. iron	1. temir (<i>железо</i>)
2. silver	2. kumush (<i>серебро</i>)
3. bromine	3. brom (<i>бром</i>)
4. mercury	4. simob (<i>ртуть</i>)
5. sulphur	5. oltingugurt (<i>серы</i>)
6. carbon	6. uglerod (<i>углерод</i>)
7. nitrogen	7. azot (<i>азот</i>)
8. lead	8. qalay (<i>олова</i>)
9. tin	9. qo'rg'oshin (<i>свинец</i>)

CHEMISTRY

Chemistry is a science of substances, their structure, their properties and the reactions that change them into other substances. Chemistry is a great and complex subject.

Substances may exist in any of the three states. They may exist as solids, liquids or gases. Sulphur, iron and silver are solids at an ordinary temperature, bromine and mercury are liquids in the same conditions and oxygen and hydrogen are gases. But solid substances may become liquids if we heat them to a proper temperature. Liquids turn into gases at very high temperatures.

Elements and Compounds. All substances can be divided into two great classes, namely, elements and compounds.

An element is an undecomposable substance, all compounds are substances which consist of two or more different substances, so they can be decomposed into two or more, simple substances. Compounds are decomposable substances. Water can be decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen.

Elements may be metallic and non-metallic. Nitrogen and carbon are non-metals, but lead and tin are metals.

5. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Kimyo moddalarning tuzilishi va xususiyatlarini o'rganadigan fan.

(Химия — это наука о веществах, изучает строение и свойства веществ.)

2. Sof xolda moddalar tabiatda uchramaydi.

(Вещества в чистом виде в природе не встречаются.)

3. Normal haroratda oltingugurt, temir va kumush qattiq modda.

(При обычной температуре сера, железо и серебро — твердые вещества.)

4. Zamonaviy hayotda kimyo juda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

(В современной жизни химия играет исключительно важную роль.)

5. Barcha moddalarni ikkita katta guruhga, ya'ni elementlarga va birikmalarga bo'lish mumkin.

(Все вещества могут быть разделены на две большие группы, именно, элементы и соединения.)

6. Oltingugurt - suvda erimaydigan ochiq sariq rangli nozik kristallardir.

(Сера — это хрупкие кристаллы светло-жёлтого цвета, нерастворимые в воде.)

6. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a) 1. science	1. o'zgartirmoq (<i>менять, изменять</i>)
2. lead	2. qalay (<i>олово</i>)
3. tin	3. bo'linish (<i>делить</i>)
4. property	4. qattiq (<i>твердый</i>)
5. change	5. murakkab modda (<i>сложное вещество</i>)
6. solid	6. xususiyati (<i>свойство</i>)
7. exist	7. ilm-fan (<i>наука</i>)
8. divide	8. temir (<i>железо</i>)

9. compound	9. mavjud bo'lish (<i>существовать</i>)
10. iron	10. qo'rg'oshin (<i>свинец</i>)

b) 1. simob (<i>ртуть</i>)	1. silver
2. aylantirish, bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'kazmoq (<i>превращаться</i>)	2. decomposable
3. fan (<i>предмет</i>)	3. lead
4. kumush (<i>серебро</i>)	4. mercury
5. xususiyati (<i>свойство</i>)	5. turn into
6. parchalanayotgan (<i>разлагаемые</i>)	6. consist of
7. parchalanmaydigon (<i>неразлагаемый</i>)	7. decompose
8. qalay (<i>олова</i>)	8. property
9. iborat (<i>состоять</i>)	9. undecomposable
10. parchalanish (<i>разлагать</i>)	10. subject

7. Group the words with opposite value.

solid, heat, different, element, compound, same, undecomposable, cool, liquid, decomposable.

8. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian).

a science of substances, a great and complex subject, at an ordinary temperature, may become liquids, at very high temperatures two great classes, consist of, may be metallic and non-metallic.

9. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

moddalar haqidagi fan, parchalanishi mumkin, normal haroratda, uchta holatda, qattiq moddaga, tegishli haroratga bo'linib, ikki yoki undan ortiq turli moddalarga, azot va uglerodga aylanadi.

(наука о веществах, разлагаемый, может быть разделен, при обычной температуре, в трех состояниях, твердые вещества, до соответствующей температуры, состоять из двух или более различных веществ, азот и углерод, превращаться.)

10. Fill in the gaps.

1. Do you know chemical ... of hydrogen?

2. Iron and silver are ...

3. Hydrogen is a

4. Elements are ... substances.

5. Mercury is ...

(gas, properties, metal, elements, undecomposable)

11. Use the proper preposition.

(into, with, of, at)

1. Chemistry is the science which deals ... substances, their structure, their properties.

2. The scientific foundations ... chemistry began to appear in the 18th century.

3. Water can be decomposed ... oxygen and hydrogen.

4. Now there are more than 30 different branches ... chemistry.

5. Sulphur, iron and silver are solids . . . an ordinary temperature.

12. Complete the sentences.

1. Chemistry is a science of substances, their structure, ...

2. Liquids turn into, gases ...

3. Sulphur, iron and silver are solids ...

4. All substances can be divided ...

5. All compounds are-substances which consist of ...

6. Water can be decomposed ...

13. Define a suffix to what part of speech of the following words belong and translate them into Uzbek (Russian).

structure, property, reaction, temperature, metallic, different, condition.

14. Translate a root word and its derivative.

compose — decompose— decomposable — undecomposable

structure — structural exist — existence divide — division

change —changeable — unchangeable

15. . Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



1. What is chemistry?
2. What states may substances exist in?
3. Is iron a liquid or a solid element?
4. May solid substances become liquids?
5. What groups are all elements divided into?

16. Activate: Games for Learning English. Which One Is Different? Why?

Which One Is Different? Why? gives students an opportunity to take a look at a group of words and decide why one word doesn't fit with the others. They will be talking about similarities and differences, so the teacher might want to introduce the game with a review of expressions of similarity and difference, such as "different from," "similar to," or "the same as," and demonstrate how these expressions are used.

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 3–4.
2. Determine who goes first and progress clock wise or counter-clockwise.
3. Each player rolls the dice in turn.
4. On their turns, the players move their game pieces along the path according to the number of spaces indicated by the dice.
5. On the space where they land, the players read the four words aloud.
6. The players say which word does not fit into the set logically and give a reason why the word is different. It is important to state the reason because there is no one correct answer.
7. The game continues until one or all players reach the 'Finish' space.

“Player Talk” in Which One Is Different? Why?

Cue Intelligent, handsome, funny, shy

“Player Talk” I think handsome is different. It is the only one that describes someone’s appearance. The other three describe someone’s personality.

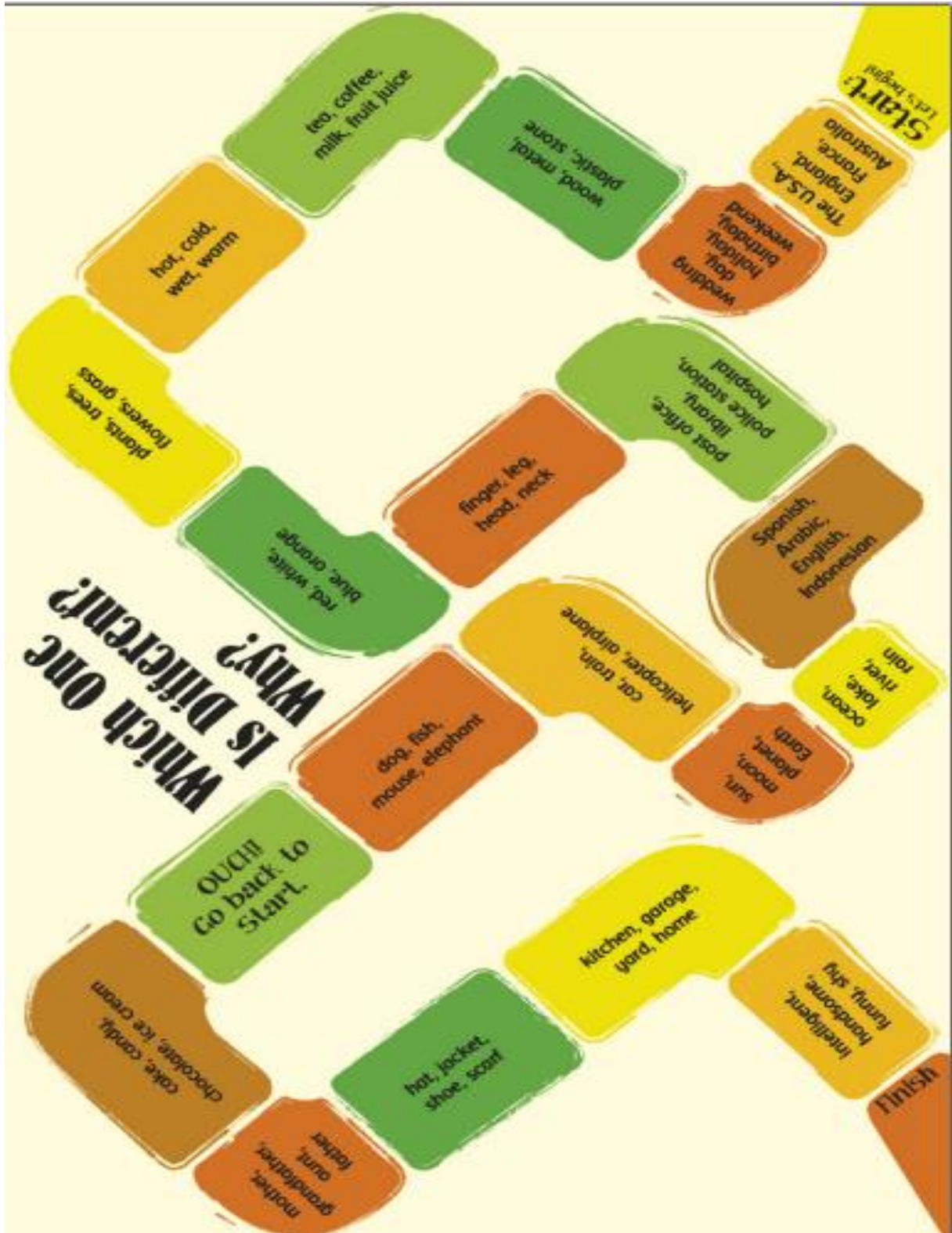
Cue The U.S.A., England, France, Australia

“Player Talk” France is different because they speak French. The U.S.A., England, and Australia are English-speaking countries.

Game Squares START: LET’S BEGIN!

1. The U.S.A., England, France, Australia 2. wedding day, holiday, birthday, weekend 3. wood, metal, plastic, stone 4. tea, coffee, milk, fruit juice 5. hot, cold, wet, warm 6. plants, trees, flowers, grass 7. red, white, blue, orange 8. finger, leg, head, neck 9. post office, library, police station, hospital 10. Spanish, Arabic, English, Indonesian 11. ocean, lake, river, rain 12. sun, moon, planet, Earth 13. car, train, helicopter, airplane 14 dog, fish, mouse, elephant 15. OUCH! GO BACK TO START. 16. cake, candy, chocolate, ice cream 17. mother, grandfather, aunt, father 18. hat, jacket, shoe, scarf 19. kitchen, garage, yard, home 20. intelligent, handsome, funny, shy

FINISH



LESSON 8

Fonetika. igh, tion, ture, ph, kn. harflar birikmasini o'qilishi	Фонетика. Чтение буквосочетаний igh, tion, ture, ph, kn.
Grammatika. Noaniq olmosh many, much, few, little, a lot of.	Грамматика. Неопределенные местоимения many, much, few, little, a lot of.
Matn. Occurrence and Distribution of the Elements.	Текст. Occurrence and Distribution of the Elements.

1. Remember the rules of reading combinations of letters igh, tion, ph, kn.

Ight	[aɪ]	light [laɪt], might [maɪt], night [naɪt]
Tion	[ʃ(ə)n]	dictation [dɪk'teɪʃ(ə)n], action ['ækʃ(ə)n], nation ['neɪʃ(ə)n]
Ture	[tʃə]	nature ['neɪtʃə], future ['fju:tʃə], structure ['strʌktʃə]
ph	[f]	phone [fəʊn], pharmacist, [,fɑ:mə'sju:tɪst]
kn	[n]	Knew [nju:], knee [ni:], knelt [

2. Read the following words:

physics, picture, right, departure, station, structure, fight, knit, philosophy, knew, dictation, light, action, phone, future.

3. Indefinite pronouns of many, much, few, little, lot of.

noaniq olmosh many (ko'p), few (oz, ozgina, kam) sanaladigan otlar
--

bilan ishlatiladi va how many? (qancha?) savoliga javob beradi.

(Неопределенные местоимения many (много), few (мало) употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными и отвечают на вопрос how many? сколько?)

I have few English books.,

Menda ingliz tilidagi kitoblar ko'p emas

(У меня мало английских книг.)

noaniq olmosh much (ko'p), little (oz, ozgina) sanalmaydigan otlar bilan ishlatiladi va how much? (qancha?) savoliga javob beradi.

(неопределенные местоимения much (много), little (мало) употребляются с неисчислимыми существительными и отвечают на вопрос how much? сколько?)

I have much good paper.

Menda juda ko'p yaxshi qog'oz bor.

(У меня много хорошей бумаги.)

A lot of (Juda ko'p) much, many bilan sinonimdir

A lot of (много) — является синонимом much, many.

olmosh **few** va **little** noaniq birikmalari quyidagi qiymatlarni qabul qiladi:

(местоимения few и little в сочетании с неопределенным артиклем приобретают значения):

a few — bir nechta (*несколько*)

a little — ozgina (*немного, несколько*)

I have a few friends here.

Bu yerda bir nechta do'stlarim bor.

(*У меня здесь несколько друзей.*)

4. Read and translate sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

1. I have a lot of free time.
2. Many students are absent today.
3. I have few friends in this city.
4. Comparatively few of the elements occur in the free- state in nature.
5. This student has much white paper.
6. Have you many young teachers at the Institute?
7. We have a lot of books in our library.

5. Remember words of the text.

1. comparatively	1. nisbatan (<i>сравнительно, относительно</i>)
2. to occur	2. uchramoq (<i>встречаться, находился</i>)
3. occurrence	3. turgan joyi (<i>местонахождение</i>)
4. a distribution	4. tarqatish (<i>распределение</i>)
5. a deposit	5. cho'kma (<i>отложение, осадок</i>)
6. a diamond	6. olmos (<i>алмаз, бриллиант</i>)
7. ore	7. javhari (<i>руда</i>)

8. essential	8. muhim (<i>существенный, важный</i>)
9. a constituent	9. tarkibiy qism (<i>составная часть</i>)
10. an animal	10. hayvon (<i>животное</i>)
11. vegetable	11. sabzavot, o'simlik (<i>овощи, растительный</i>)
12. a body	12. organizm (<i>организм</i>)
13. to contain	13. o'z ichiga oladi (<i>содержать</i>)
14. to scatter	14. sochmoq (<i>разбрасывать</i>)
15. throughout	15. hamma yerda (<i>повсюду</i>)
16. earth	16. yer (<i>земля</i>)
17. abundant	17. mo'l-ko'l (<i>обильный, богатый</i>)
18. minute	18. ahamiyatsiz (<i>незначительный</i>)
19. quantity	19. miqdor (<i>количество</i>)
20. markedly	20. sezilarli (<i>заметно, отчетливо</i>)

Learn names of chemical elements.

1. graphite	1. grafit (<i>графит</i>)
2. arsenic	2. margimush (<i>мышьяк</i>)
3. copper	3. mis (<i>медь</i>)
4. platinum	4. platina (<i>платина</i>)
5. silicon	5. kremniy (<i>кремний</i>)

6. fluorine	6. ftor (<i>фтор</i>)
7. phosphorus	7. fosfor (<i>фосфор</i>)

OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELEMENTS

Comparatively few of the elements occur in the free or uncombined state in nature. Among these are oxygen and nitrogen, these exist free and are mechanically mixed together in the atmosphere. Sulphur occurs in the free state in large deposits in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. Carbon occurs free in its purest natural form, crystallized as the diamond. It also occurs in many places as graphite.

Arsenic, copper, gold, silver, platinum and mercury also occur in the free state. Although many of the elements occur in the free state in nature, they are more often found in the state of combination with other elements. Metals are usually found in metallic ores combined with one or more of the following elements — sulphur, carbon, oxygen, silicon, chlorine, fluorine, phosphorus, etc.

Hydrogen and oxygen occur combined as water. They also are essential constituents of all animal and vegetable bodies. Most organic compounds contain them.

The various elements occur scattered very irregularly throughout the earth. Some are very abundant and occur widely distributed, while others are found in such minute quantities that their properties are not fully studied.

6. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Yer qobig'ida eng keng tarqalgan elementi kisloroddir.

(Самым распространенным элементом земной коры является кислород.)

2. Oltinugurt vulqonlar atrofidagi katta konlarda erkin holatda uchraydi.

(Сера встречается в свободном состоянии в больших отложениях по соседству с вулканами.)

3. Uglerod, erkin holatda uchraydi va olmos sifatida kristallanadi.

(Углерод, встречается в свободном состоянии и кристаллизуется как алмаз.)

4. Bir necha oddiy moddalar shaklida kimyoviy element mavjudligi allotropiya deb ataladi.

(Существование химического элемента в виде нескольких простых веществ называется allotропией.)

5. Har bir oddiy modda muayyan fizik va kimyoviy xususiyatlari bilan tavsiflanadi.

(Каждое простое вещество характеризуется определенными физическими и химическими свойствами.)

6. Vodorod va kislorod suv tarkibida bo'ladi.

(Водород и кислород встречаются в соединении как вода.)

7. Ko'pchilik organik birikmalar kislorod va vodorodni o'z ichiga oladi.

(Многие органические соединения содержат кислород и водород.)

7. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a) 1. occur	1. ozod (свободный)
2. exist	2. tarkibiy qism (составная часть)
3. free	3. holati (состояние)

4. pure	4. javhari (<i>руда</i>)
5. state	5. bo'lishi (<i>находиться</i>)
6. find	6. miqdor (<i>количество</i>)
7. ore	7. topish (<i>находить</i>)
8. constituent	8. mavjud bo'lish (<i>существовать</i>)
9. scatter	9. sochmoq (<i>разбрасывать</i>)
10. quantity	10. toza, sof (<i>чистый</i>)

b)

1. sezilarli (<i>заметно</i>)	1. minute
2. mo'l-ko'l (<i>обильный</i>)	2. deposit
3. kremniy (<i>кремний</i>)	3. abundant
4. hayvon (<i>животное</i>)	4. occurrence
5. muhim (<i>существенный</i>)	5. markedly
6. ahamiyatsiz (<i>незначительный</i>)	6. animal
7. turgan joyi (<i>местонахождение</i>)	7. contain
8. cho'kma (<i>отложение</i>)	8. silicon
9. hamma yerda (<i>повсюду</i>)	9. throughout
10. o'z ichiga oladi (<i>содержать</i>)	10. essential

8. Group the antonyms and translate them into Uzbek (Russian):

few, element, everywhere, regularly, impure, pure, irregularly, nowhere, compound, abundant.

9. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian):

occur in the free or uncombined state, mechanically mixed together in the atmosphere, in large deposits, crystallized as diamond, essential constituents of all animal and vegetable bodies, organic compounds, widely distributed.

10. Translate the following words and phrases into English.

nisbatan, erkin holatda, kislorod, azot, katta cho'kindilarda, olmos, grafit, kabi kristallanadi, margimush, platina, kichik miqdorda, yer yuzidagi hamma joyda, organik birikmalar, keng tarqaladi.

(сравнительно, встречается в свободном состоянии, кислород, азот, в больших отложениях, кристаллизуется как алмаз, графит, мышьяк, платина, незначительное количество, повсюду на земле, органические соединения, широко распространены.)

11. Uses the proper preposition insert pretexts and translate sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

(in, into, with)

1. The elements may be classified ... three general types on the basis of their properties and their structure.

2. Comparatively few of the elements occur in the free ... state nature.

3. Oxygen is widely distributed ... nature.

4. Liquid water freezes at 0°... crystalline ice.

5. Silicon does not occur free ...nature.
6. Metals are usually found in metallic ores combined ... other elements.

12. Complete the sentences with the suitable word.

1. Oxygen ... in an. uncombined state in nature.
2. ... is a purest, crystallized form of carbon.
3. ... is a metallic element.
4. Hydrogen is one of the ... of all animal bodies.
5. Do you know the physical of nitrogen?

(properties, diamond, constituents, occurs, copper)

13. Bucket pronouns

(Collect small objects from the students and put them in a cardboard box or bag. Take an object out and elicit this sequence.)

T - Is this yours?
A - No, it's not mine.
T - Whose is it then?
(his/hers/Maria's, etc.)

(Write the exchange on the board. Walk around the class inviting students to take an object and have a similar exchange with their partner. Gradually erase the model from the board.)

14. Reflexive pronouns

► Use these pairs of words and a reflexive pronoun in sentences, e.g. matches/burn - *He burnt himself while he was playing with matches.*

tea/make, present/buy, mirror/admire, sweets/sick, cake/help, pay rise/give, I drink/pour, dinner/cook, gun/shoot, question/ask, card/send, help/more

Using some of the same verbs, make sentences that are true for you, and tell your partner, e.g. *I made myself a nice cup of coffee and watched TV*

15. Translate the group of words into Uzbek (Russian).

occur — occurrence, combine — combination, distribute — distribution

16. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. The periodic law of elements (to discover) by the great Russian scientist Mendeleev.
2. Water (to contain) about 11 per cent of hydrogen.
3. Silver (to occur) free in nature; people have known this white metal from earliest times.
4. Combined carbon (to occur) in the earth as carbonates and hydrocarbons.
5. Sodium (to be) a very reactive metal, it is not found free in nature.

17. Translate the following sentences without using the dictionary.

1. Birikmalar o'zlarining elementlaridan juda farq qiladi.

(Соединения очень заметно отличаются от элементов, из которых они состоят.)

7. Kislorod va vodorod tabiatda keng tarqalgan,

(Кислород и водород широко распространены в природе.)

3. Ba'zi elementlar tabiatda juda oz miqdorda bo'ladi.

(Некоторые элементы находятся в очень незначительных количествах в природе.)

4. Olmos — uglerodning kristal shaklidir.

(Алмаз — это кристаллическая форма углерода.)

5. Barcha o'simlik organizmlari vodorodni o'z ichiga oladi.

(Все растительные организмы содержат водород.)

6. Metall rudalar ko'pincha oltingugurt, kremniy, ftor va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

(Металлические руды часто содержат серу, кремний, фтор и т. д.)

18. Discuss the following questions with your partner

1. Do many elements occur in the free state in nature?

2. What elements occur in the free state in the atmosphere?

3. What form does carbon occur in?

4. What state are metals found in metallic ores in?

5. What compound of hydrogen with oxygen is very abundant on the earth?

6. What elements do most organic compounds contain?

7. Where does sulphur exist in the free state?

LESSON 9

Fonetika. wr, wh, kn undosh birikmalarni o'qilishi.	Фонетика. Чтение сочетаний согласных wr, wh, kn.
Grammatika. Majhul nisbat	Грамматика. Страдательный залог.
Matn. D. I. Mendelejev.	Текст. D. I. Mendelejev.

1. Read the words, pay attention to the reading letters h, k, n, r, w:

he, hot, take, kill, nose, no, on, red, ring, was, will.

Eslab qoling, quyidagi birikmalarda undoshlardan biri o'qilmaydi:

(Запомните, что в следующих сочетаниях одна из согласных букв не читается:)

wr [r] write [raIt].

wh [w] what [wo:t]

kn [n] knew [nju:]

who birikmasi [h] o'qiladi

(в сочетании who читается [h])

2. Read:

knee, knock, know, who [hu:] Whom [hu:m] whose [hu:z], when [wen], where [weə], what [wot]

Eslab qoling, w-dan keyingi birikmalarda Aa harfi [o] bo'lib o'qiladi

(Запомните, что после w и сочетания wh буква Aa читается [o])

what, want, war, was

3. Read, paying attention to the reading a combination of letters of wh, wr, kn:

what, where, wrote, write, know, knock, war, white, who, whose, whom, whole, whoop, wring, which, knew, knot, knob.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

MAJHUL NISBAT

(СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ)

Ingliz tilida majhul nisbat— the Passive Voice yordamchi to be fe'li yordamida, semantik fe'lni tegishli zamonida, shaxs va sonli sifatdosh II da yasaladi.

(В английском языке страдательный залог — the Passive Voice образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия II смыслового глагола.)

Passive Voice → to be + Participle felning ma'nosi (*смысл глагола*) The book was written in 1990 The work is usually done, by the students

4. Read the sentences, paying attention to the translation of a predicate in Passive Voice.

1. The burner is used for heating substahces.
2. Many experiments are conducted, by our students.
3. Modern chemistry is connected with other sciences.
4. Water is decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen.
5. The teacher Was asked many questions at the last lesson.

6. Oxygen and nitrogen are mixed together in the atmosphere.

7. The name of the great Russian scientist D. I. Mendeleev is known all over the world;

8. Carbon may be crystallized as the diamond.

5. Remember the new words and phrases of the text:

1. age	1. yoshi (<i>возраст, век</i>)
at the age of	yoshida (<i>в возрасте</i>)
2. attention	2. diqqat (<i>внимание</i>)
to pay an attention to	e'tibor berish (<i>обращать внимание</i>)
3. to appoint	3. tayinlash (<i>назначать</i>)
to be appointed	tayinlanishi kerak (<i>быть назначенным</i>)
4. in addition to	4. qo'shimcha ravishda (<i>кроме того</i>)
5. applied	5. qo'llanilgan (<i>прикладной</i>)
6. to be able	6. qodir bo'lish (<i>быть в состоянии, мочь</i>)
7. to bring (brought, brought)	7) olib kelish (<i>приносить</i>)
to bring together	bir joyga to'plash (<i>собирать</i>)
8. to give a course of lectures	8. mazkur kurslarni davom ettirish (<i>читать курс лекций</i>)
9. complete	9. to'liq, to'ldirish; tugatish (<i>полный; заканчивать</i>)
10. to discuss	10. muhokama qilish (<i>обсуждать</i>)

a discussion	munozara (<i>обсуждение</i>)
to follow the discussion	munozarani davom ettirish (<i>следить за обсуждением</i>)
11.to describe	11. tasvirlamoq (<i>описывать</i>)
a description	ta'rifi (<i>описание</i>)
12.to elect	12. tanlash uchun (<i>избирать</i>)
13.a layer	13. qatlami (<i>слой</i>)
14.to put forward	14. oldinga surish (<i>выдвинуть</i>)
15.to spend (spent, spent)	15. sarflash, o'tkazmoq (<i>тратить, проводить</i>)
16.to search for	16. izlab topish (<i>искать, поиск</i>)
17.to teach (taught, taught)	17. o'rgatishi, o'qitilishi (<i>учить, обучать</i>)
18.to teach classes	18. mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazish (<i>проводить занятия</i>)
19.to think (thought, thought)	19. o'ylash, fikr (<i>думать</i>)
Thought	o'ylandi (<i>мысль</i>)
20.upper	20. tepalik (<i>верхний</i>)
21.both ... and ...	21.ham ... va ... (<i>как ... так ...</i>)
22. so that all would go well	22. shunday qilib, barchalari xohlaydilar (<i>с тем, чтобы все было хорошо</i>)
	yaqshi (<i>хорошо</i>)

D. I. MENDELEYEV

D. I. Mendeleev, the great Russian scientist, was born in Tobolsk in -1834. After finishing school, at the age of 16, he went to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute. He graduated from the Institute in 1855. In 1866

Mendeleyev was appointed professor at the University where he gave a-course of lectures on chemistry His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in a class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end.

Interesting experiments were made in his classes! Both he and his students-assistants worked long hours in preparing the demonstrations so that all would go well At the University Mendeleyev taught classes in the morning. In the afternoon he made experiments in his two room laboratory. At night Mendeleyev spent much of his time working with the cards on which he put down information about each of the chemical elements.

Mendeleyev made thousands of experiments with his own hands. He made thousands of calculations,'wrote a lot of letters, studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about the chemical elements Men deleyev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. In 1869 the description of more than 60elements was completed, and Mendeleyev published his Periodic Table.

The Periodic Table is spoken of as the beginning of a new era in chemical thought.

In addition to this work Mendeleyev paid much attention to many subjects of an applied chemical nature. He was the first to put forward the idea of studying the upper layers of the atmosphere.

Mendeleyev was elected member of many academics abroad.

He died in February 1907 at the age of 75.

6. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. D.I Mendeleev 1834 yilda Tobolsk shahrida tug'ilgan.

(Менделеев Д. И. родился в Тобольске в 1834 году.)

2. 1840 yilda gimnaziya kirdi.

(Он поступил в гимназию в 1840 году.)

3. 16 yoshli Mendeleev universitetga o'qishga kirdi.

(16 лет Менделеев поступил в университет.)

4. 1855 yilda Mendeleev universitetning professori etib tayinlandi.

(В 1855 году Менделеев был назначен профессором в университет.)

5. Universitetda Mendeleev ma'ruza o'qidi.

(В университете Менделеев читал курс лекций.)

6. Uning ma'ruzalari odatda katta e'tibor bilan tinglanardi.

(Его лекции обычно слушали с большим вниманием.)

7. Kechqurun Mendeleev davriy jadval ustida ishlagan.

(По вечерам Менделеев работал над периодической таблицей.)

8. Elementlarning davriy jadvali 1869 -yilda chop etilgan.

(Периодическая таблица, элементов была, опубликована в 1869 г.)

9. Mendeleev shuningdek, amaliy kimyo muammolari bilan ham qiziqqan.

(Менделеев также интересовался многими вопросами прикладной химии.)

10. Mendeleevning asarlari chet elda juda qadrlanadi.

(Работы Менделеева были высоко оценены за границей.)

7. Find out the Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of the following international words:

course, calculation, demonstration, discussion, information, nature, publish, report.

8. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. scientist	1. yoshi (<i>возраст</i>)
2. complete.	2. o'takzmoq (<i>проводить</i>)
3. thought	3. olim (<i>ученый</i>)
4. age	4. kuzatmoq, ta'qib qilmoq, (<i>следить, следовать</i>)
5. description	5. diqqat (<i>внимание</i>)
6. follow	6. tugatish (<i>заканчивать</i>)
7. spend	7. tayinlash (<i>назначать</i>)
8. appoint	8. o'ylardi (<i>мысль</i>)
9. to put forward	9. ta'rifi (<i>описание</i>)
10. attention	10. oldinga surish (<i>выдвигать</i>)

b)

1. chet elda (<i>за границей</i>)	1. attention
2. qo'llanilgan (<i>прикладной</i>)	2. assistant

3. davr (<i>эпоха</i>)	3. abroad
4. varaqa, kartoчка (<i>карточка</i>)	4. die
5. diqqat (<i>внимание</i>)	5. era
6. axborot (<i>сведения</i>)	6. member
7. to'plash (<i>собирать</i>)	7. applied
8. yordamchi (<i>помощник</i>)	8. bring together
9. o'lish (<i>умирать</i>)	9. card
10. a'zo (<i>член</i>)	10. information

9. Group the antonyms and translate them into Uzbek (Russian).

to be born, graduate, new, die, beginning, complete, begin, end, to enter, old.

10. Group the synonyms translate them into Uzbek (Russian).

beginning, to bring together, to write down, start, to help, to put down, to gather, to assist, much, many.

11. Famous people

› In two groups, write sentences in the passive for the following, then three other sentences about famous people. When you have finished, test the other group, e.g. *It was discovered by Marie Curie* (radioactivity).

Don Quixote, psychoanalysis, $E = MC^2$, Mona Lisa, television, dynamite, Swan Lake, j penicillin, Das Kapital, gravity, the telephone, Star Wars, evolution, printing

12. Fill in the gaps.

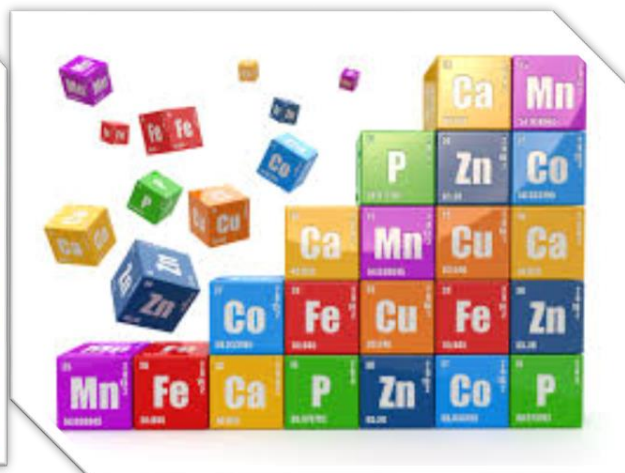
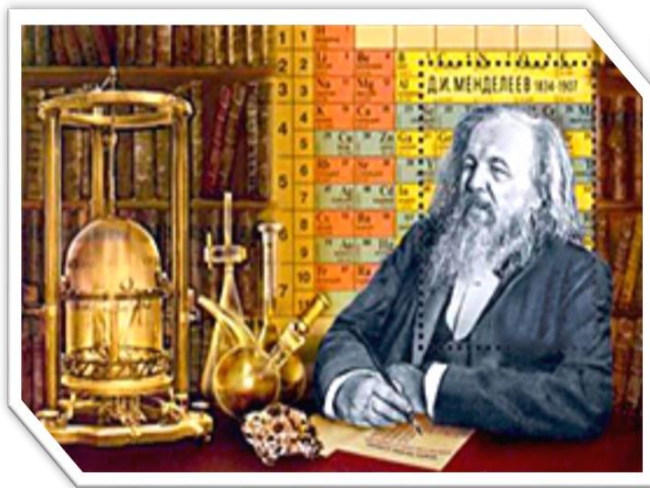
1. Mendeleev ... more than 60 elements. (describe, description)
2. Charles Darwin is a great English (nature, naturalist)
3. The students ... an interesting report. (discussed, discussion)
4. Ozerov is a sport (report, reporter)
5. Everything was ready for (demonstrate, the demonstration)

13. Translate the sentences into Uzbek (Russian), pay attention to the translation of a predicate.

1. She was invited to come here.
2. The experiments were conducted yesterday.
3. The yield is always recorded at the end of an experiment.
4. Many reports were studied by D. I. Mendeleev.
5. All these data will be brought together.
6. A lot of books are published in our country every year.
7. An interesting idea was put forward by this scientist.
8. The work will be completed next week.
9. Mendeleev is known everywhere.
10. His discovery is much spoken of.

14. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner

1. What was D. I. Mendeleev?
2. Where was he born?
3. How old was Mendeleev when he entered the Pedagogical Institute?
4. When did Mendeleev graduate from the Institute?
5. When was Mendeleev appointed professor at the University?
6. What did Mendeleev do at the University?
7. Did the student listen to his lectures with interest?
8. When did Mendeleev teach classes?
9. When did Mendeleev work with his cards?
10. What did Mendeleev put down on the cards?
11. How many chemical elements did Mendeleev describe?
12. When was the Periodic Table published?
13. What was the Periodic Table spoken of?
14. What did Mendeleev pay attention to, in addition to his work?



АТОМНЫЙ НОМЕР ЭЛЕМЕНТА

НОМЕР ПАРАМЕТРА

ПАЙН-ПТМ-01 — **ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ПАРАМЕТРОВ**

		А						
		Б						
		К	Л	М	Н	О	Р	Q
0	ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ФОРМУЛА	РАДИУС АТОМА, нм		СРОДСТВО К ЭЛЕКТРОНУ				
1	АТОМНАЯ МАССА	РАДИУС ИОНА, нм		СРОДСТВО К ПРОТОНУ				
4	РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОНОВ ПО УРОВНЯМ	ЭНЕРГИЯ ИОНИЗАЦИИ I_1, I_2, I_3 , эВ		СТЕПЕНЬ ОКИСЛЕНИЯ В СОЕДИНЕНИЯХ				
7	ПЛОТНОСТЬ, кг/м^3	СОДЕРЖАНИЕ В ЗЕМНОЙ КОРЕ, %		МОДУЛЬ УПРУГОСТИ, ГПа				
	ГОД ОТКРЫТИЯ	СОДЕРЖАНИЕ В ВОДЕ, %		СЖИМАЕМОСТЬ, 10^{-9} ГПа				
11	ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ПЛАВЛЕНИЯ, $^{\circ}\text{C}$	ТЕМПЕРАТУРА КИПЕНИЯ, $^{\circ}\text{C}$		ТЕРМОЭДС при 373К, мВ				
	ТЕПЛОТА ПЛАВЛЕНИЯ, кДж/моль	ТЕПЛОТА КИПЕНИЯ, кДж/моль		КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ХОЛЛА, $10^{-11} \text{ м}^3 / (\text{А} \cdot \text{C})$				
14	ТЕМПЕРАТ. КОЭФ. ЛИНЕЙНОГО РАСШИРЕНИЯ, $10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$	ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРООТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ		УДЕЛЬНАЯ ТЕПЛОЁМКОСТЬ, $\text{Дж}/(\text{моль} \cdot \text{град})$				
	УДЕЛЬНОЕ ЭЛЕКТРИЧ. СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕ, $10^{-6} \text{ Ом} \cdot \text{м}$	СТАНДАРТНЫЙ ЭЛЕКТРОДНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ, В		КОЭФФИЦИЕНТ ТЕПЛОПРОВОДН., $\text{Вт}/(\text{м} \cdot \text{град})$				
17	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ИЗОТОПОВ	ОПТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРЕДЕЛ, см^{-1}		ДЛИНА СВЯЗИ, нм				
	ОСНОВНОЙ ИЗОТОП; КОЛИЧЕСТВО, %	ТВЁРДОСТЬ ПО БРИНЕЛЛЮ, 10^7 Н/м^2		ЭНЕРГИЯ АТОМИЗАЦИИ, кДж/моль				

15. Activate: Games for Learning English. What You Might Find

What You Might Find provides a perfect opportunity to remind students of the meaning of the modal auxiliary “might” as they think about creative possibilities of what might be in the various locations introduced in the cues.

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 3–4.
2. Determine who goes first and progress clockwise or counter-clockwise.
3. Each player rolls the dice in turn.
4. On their turns, the players move their game pieces along the path according to the number of spaces indicated by the dice.
5. When players land on a space, they read the phrase.
6. The players then say three things that they might find in that place.
7. No player is allowed to repeat something that has already been said.
8. The game continues until one or all players reach the ‘Finish’ space.

“Player Talk” in What You Might Find

Cue ...in the desert

“Player Talk” I might find a cactus, a camel, and sand in the desert.
(Simple response)

Cue ...in a superhero’s closet

“Player Talk” In a superhero’s closet, I might find a cape that will make the superhero invisible, the superhero’s costume, and mask.(Complex response)

Game Squares

START: WE'RE ON THE EDGE OF OUR SEATS.

1. ... in the desert 2. ... in the U.S.A. 3. ... in the ocean 4. ... in the jungle 5. ... at the beach 6. ... on a safari 7. ... OUCH! GO BACK TO START. 8. ... in a rich woman's purse 9. ... in a hospital 10. ... in a kitchen 11. ... on another planet 12. ... in a superhero's closet 13. ... OUCH! GO BACK 8 SPACES. 14. ... on a tropical island 15. ... in a safe 16. ... in a garbage can 17. ... on a pirate ship 18. ... in a shark's stomach 19. ... OUCH! GO BACK 7 SPACES. 20. ... in a bakery

FINISH

WHAT YOU MIGHT FIND

START:
WE'RE ON THE EDGE
OF OUR SEATS.

1 ... IN THE DESERT	2 ... IN THE U.S.A.	3 ... IN THE OCEAN	4 ... IN THE JUNGLE
8 ... IN A RICH WOMAN'S PURSE	7 OUCH! GO BACK TO START.	6 ... ON A SAFARI	5 ... AT THE BEACH
9 ... IN A HOSPITAL	10 ... IN A KITCHEN	11 ... ON ANOTHER PLANET	12 ... IN A SUPERHERO'S CLOSET
16 ... IN A GARBAGE CAN	15 ... IN A SAFE	14 ... ON A TROPICAL ISLAND	13 OUCH! GO BACK 8 SPACES.
17 ... ON A PIRATE SHIP	18 ... IN A SHARK'S STOMACH	19 OUCH! GO BACK 7 SPACES.	20 ... IN A BAKERY

LESSON 10

Fonetika. ow, ou harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.	Фонетика. Правила чтения буквосочетаний ow, ou.
Grammatika. Majhul nisbat	Грамматика. Страдательный залог.
Matn. Mendelejev's Periodic System.	Текст. Mendelejev's Periodic System.

harflar birikmasini o'qilishi qoidalari.

(Правила чтения буквосочетаний ow, ou)

Ow	[əʊ]	low [ləʊ]
	[aʊ]	brown [braʊn]
Ou	[aʊ]	out [aʊt]

1. Read the following words:

house, yellow, low, amount, sitow, car, about town, loud, grow, know, hair, few, kind, doctor, dark, aloud,

2. Name the verbs from which the following nouns are formed:

appointment, arrangement, classification, demonstration, description, discussion, election, entranne, graduation, information, prediction, repetition, suggestion.

3. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. In 1893 Mendeleev was appointed director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures.
2. Three times Kurchatov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour.
3. Ernest Rutherford, a great English Physicist, was born in 1871 in New Zealand.
4. D. I Mendeleev was elected member of many academies abroad.
5. Today Lobachevsky's name is known all over the world and he is often called the Copernicus of geometry.

4. Remember the new words of the text:

1. to discover	1. kashf qiling (<i>делать открытия, открывать</i>)
2. to arrange	2. tartibga solish (<i>располагать, классифицировать</i>)
3. separate	3. alohida (<i>отдельный</i>)
4. a column	4. ustun (<i>столбик</i>)
5. a series	5. bir qator (<i>ряд</i>)
6. weight	6. og'irlik (<i>вес, масса</i>)
7. to increase	7. oshirish uchun (<i>возрастать, увеличивать</i>)
8. across	8. bo'ylab (<i>через</i>)
9. dependence	9. qaramlik (<i>зависимость</i>)
10. a property	10. xususiyat (<i>xususiyati</i>)

11. to construct	11. qurish (<i>создавать</i>)
12. space	12. joy, makon (<i>место</i>)
13- vacant	13. bo'sh (<i>пустой, свободный</i>)
14. vacancy	14. bo'shlik (<i>пустота</i>)
15. to consider	15. o'ylab ko'rish (<i>полагать, считать</i>)
16. probably	16. ehtimol (<i>вероятно</i>)
17. an establishment	17. muassasa (<i>заведение</i>)
18. to serve	18. xizmat qilish (<i>служить, быть полезным</i>)
19. a research	19. tadqiqot ishi (<i>исследовательская работа</i>)

MENDELEYEV'S PERIODIC LAW

The Periodic Law was discovered by D. I. Mendeleev in 1869. Mendeleev arranged the elements in tabular form in such a way as to bring their correspondences quite clearly.

The elements are divided into eight groups, each of which is entered in a separate column. They are also divided into 10 «series» each of which is entered upon one horizontal line. The atomic weights increase across the table from left to the right. D. I. Mendeleev was the first to discover the law of dependence of the properties of the elements upon their atomic weights. The elements in any one column are similar to one another in many ways, the resemblance being very striking.

Mendeleev found it impossible to construct his table without leaving many of the spaces in it vacant. He considered these vacancies to correspond the elements which were not then known, but which would probably be discovered in the future.

Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions, of secondary schoolchildren and by the students at higher establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians and teachers.

The Periodic Law serves as a platform for thousands of researches.

5. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Davriy qonun Mendeleev tomonidan 1869 yilda kashf qilingan.

(Периодический закон был открыт в 1869 году Д. И. Менделеевым.)

2. Kimyoviy elementlarni tizimlashtirishga urinishlar Mendeleeyevdan oldin ham amalga oshirilgan.

(Попытки систематизации химических элементов предпринимались и до Менделеева.)

3. Muntazam tizimni qurishda Mendeleev elementlarni atom massalarini ortib borish tartibiga amal qilgan.

(При построении периодической системы Менделеев руководствовался принципом расположения элементов по возрастающим атомным массам.)

4. Nazariyani amaliyot bilan birlashtirgan holda, Mendeleev hayoti davomida mahalliy sanoatni rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shgan.

(Органически сочетая теорию с практикой, Менделеев в течение всей своей жизни уделял много внимания развитию отечественной промышленности.)

5. Mendeleev nafaqat bu joylarni to'ldirish uchun noma'lum elementlar bo'lishi kerakligiga ishonch hosil qilibgina qolmay, balki davriy tizimning

boshqa elementlari orasida o'z pozitsiyasiga tayangan holda bu elementlarning xususiyatlarini oldindan bashorat qilgan edi.

(Менделеев был не только убежден, что должны существовать неизвестные еще элементы, которые заполняют эти места, но и заранее предсказал свойства таких элементов, основываясь на их положении среди других элементов периодической системы.)

6. Davriy jadval minglab tadqiqotlar uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

(Периодическая таблица служит основанием для тысячи исследований.)

6. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a) 1. vacant	1. o`ylab ko`rish (полагать, считать)
2. property	2. og'irlik, vazn (вес, масса)
3. to consider	3. ustun (столбик)
4. probably	4. bo'sh (пустой)
5. dependence	5. tartibga solish (располагать)
6. weight	6. qaramlik (зависимость)
7. serve	7. qator (ряд)
8. column	8. xizmat qilish (служить)
9. to arrange	9. xususiyati (свойство)
10. series	10. ehtimol (вероятно)

b) 1. bo'shliq (<i>пустота</i>)	1. space
2. yaratish (<i>создавать</i>)	2. dependence
3. joy (<i>место</i>)	3. weight
4. og'irligi, vazni (<i>вес, масса</i>)	4. establishment
5. alohida (<i>отдельный</i>)	5. to arrange
6. qaramlik (<i>зависимость</i>)	6. vacancy
7. muassasa (<i>заведение</i>)	7. to discover
8. oshirish, ortish (<i>возрастать, увеличивать</i>)	8. separate
9. tartibga solish (<i>располагать</i>)	9. to increase
10. kashfiyot qilish (<i>делать открытия</i>)	10. to construct

7. Translate the following word combination into Uzbek (Russian).

the Periodic Law, in tabular form, to bring their correspondences quite clearly, a separate column, one horizontal line, the atomic weight, from the left to right, the properties of the elements.

8. Translate the following phrases into English:

Sakkiz guruhga bo'lingan, stol shaklida, davriy qonun, atom og'irligi ko'tariladi, jadval tuzish, chap, o'ng tomonga, kelajakda, qonunni ochish, elementlarning atom xususiyatlariga bog'liqligi.

(разделен на девять групп, в форме таблицы, периодический закон, атомный вес повышается, составлять таблицу, слева, направо, в

будущем, открывать закон, зависимость свойств элементов от их атомных масс.)

9. Use the proper preposition.

(in, by, of, at, on)

... 1887 Tziolkovsky's first book ... a metallic dirigible appeared. Mendeleev was interested ... Tziolkovsky's work and helped him to publish his scientific papers. Tziolkovsky made many parts ... his flying machines ... his own hands. This great scientist was little known ... old Russia. The Soviet Government put ... his disposal everything he needed ... his research work.

10. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. Tziolkovsky (to be elected) a member of the Academy of Sciences.
2. Much attention (to be paid) to research work in our country.
3. He (to be asked) now.
4. A new bridge across the Oka (to be built) when I came to Gorki.
5. In 1869 Mendeleev (to publish) his Periodic Table of Elements which began a new era in chemical thought.

11. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

1. The Periodic Law of elements discovered by the great Russian scientist Mendeleev is one the basic laws of chemistry.
2. The scientific foundation of chemistry began, to appear in the eighteenth century.
3. At the beginning of the nineteenth century John Dalton made a great step in the history of chemistry by his work on the atomic theory.

4. The main idea of the Periodic system is that of the periodic repetition of properties with the increase of the atomic weights.
5. In 1777 Antoine Lavoisier' formulated the: foundations of the processes of combustion.

12. Discuss the following questions with your partner

1. Who was the first to discover the law of dependence of the properties of the elements upon their atomic weights?
2. What is the main idea of the Periodic System?
3. How many groups are in the periodic table?
4. How does the atomic weight increase in the table?
5. Why did Mendeleev leave many spaces in the table vacant?
6. Why is the Periodic Table so important for science?

13. Make up the summaries on the following statements:

1. D. I. Mendeleev — a great Russian scientist.
2. Mendeleev's Periodic Table of the elements.

14. Make a chronological table of the main dates of life and creativity D. I. Mendeleev.

LESSON 11

So'z yasash. Otlarni -ion, -tion so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari	Словообразование. Суффиксы существительных -ion, -tion.
Grammatika. Sifatlarni va ravishlarni qiyoslash darajasi	Грамматика. Степени Сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
Matn. Hydrogen.	Текст. Hydrogen.

Otlarni **-ion, -tion** so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari

(Суффиксы существительных -ion, -tion.)

tayyorlash (*готовить*) — to prepare;

preparation — tayyorgarlik (*подготовка*);

tarjima qilish (*переводить*) — to translate;

translation — tarjima (*перевод*);

1. Form the nouns from the following verbs:

to collect, to prepare, to examine, to translate, to combine.

SIFATLARNI VA RAVISHLARNI SOLISHTIRISH DARAJASI

(СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ)

Oddiy daraja <i>(Положительная степень)</i> POSITIVE	Qiyosiy darajasi <i>(Сравнительная степень)</i> COMPARATIVE	Orttirma daraja <i>(Превосходная степень)</i> SUPERLATIVE
---	--	--

Bir bo'g'inli va ikki bo'g'inli (Односложные и двусложные)	Short	Shorter	(the) shortest
	Easy	Easier	(the) easiest
Ko'p bo'g'inli (Многосложные)	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
	Difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult
Maxsus guruh (Особая группа)	good, well	Better	(the) best
	bad, badly	Worse	(the) worst
	many, much	More	(the) most
	Little	Less	(the) least

2. Put the adjectives and *adverbs* in comparative and superlative degrees.

hot, light, dry, powerful, essential, bad, good, little, far, much.

3. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian):

1. This article is the most difficult for me.
2. Our street is the longest in our town.
3. Summer is the warmest season of the year.
4. In summer the days are longer than the nights.
5. This article is the most interesting in the magazine.

4. Remember the new words of the text:

1. to ascertain	1. aniqlash (<i>устанавливать</i>)
-----------------	--------------------------------------

2. to bring in contact	2. aloqa qilish (<i>контактировать</i>)
3. a density	3. zichlik (<i>плотность</i>)
4. dilute	4. suyultirilgan (<i>разбавленный</i>)
5. a face	5. yuza, sirt (<i>поверхность</i>)
6. a fat	6. yog' (<i>жир</i>)
7. invisible	7. ko'rinmas (<i>невидимый</i>)
8. power	8. kuch (<i>сила</i>)
9. a starch	9. krahmal (<i>крахмал</i>)
10. steam	10. bug' (<i>пар</i>)
11. sugar	11. shakar (<i>сахар</i>)
12. wax	12. mum (<i>воск</i>)
13. to support	13. qo'llab-quvvatlash (<i>поддерживать</i>)
14. combustion	14. yonish (<i>горение</i>)
15. to recognize	15. tanimoq (<i>узнавать</i>)

HYDROGEN

Symbol H. Atomic Weight 1.0080. Density I.

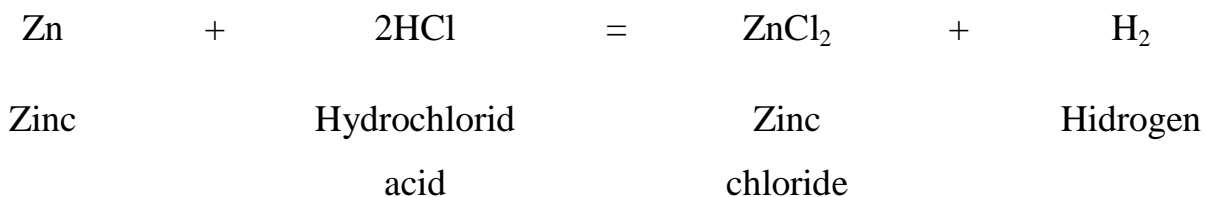
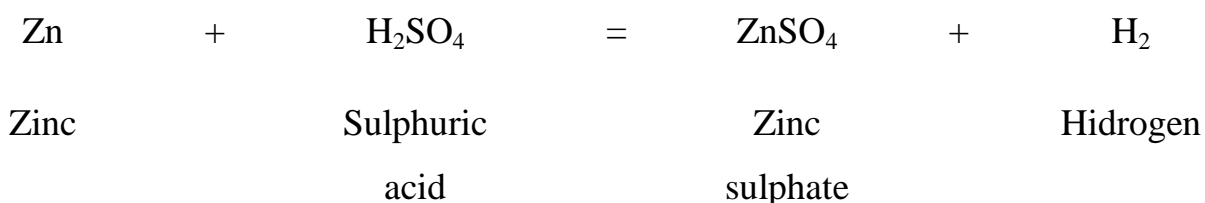
Cavendish in 1766 first ascertained the true nature of this gas, to which he gave the name of inflammable air.

Occurrence. Hydrogen occurs in a state of combination in nature, though it sometimes exists in the free state mixed with other gases in certain volcanic emissions. Its principal compound is water, H₂O, of which it forms one ninth part by

weight. Hydrogen composes 1/9th of the weight of all the oceans seas, rivers and lakes on the face of the earth, that's why the quantity of this element occurring in-a state of combination is very large. Hydrogen also forms an essential ingredient of all animal and vegetable bodies. Most organic compounds (eg., sugar, starch, fat, wax etc.) contain it as a constituent. All mineral oils contain a large proportion of hydrogen combined with carbon.

Hydrogen may be recognized by the fact that, if brought in contact with a flame, it burns, with a pale blue flame.

Preparation. The usual method of preparing hydrogen is by the action of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on metallic zinc; the chemical reactions are:



It can also be made from water: a) by electrolysis, b) by the action of sodium or potassium, or c) by the action of red-hot iron on steam. Its principal properties are its lightness and inflammability. It doesn't support combustion in the ordinary manner like air. Hydrogen is a colourless, invisible, inodorous gas. Gaseous water, or steam, is produced when hydrogen burns in air.

5. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Vodorodning haqiqiy tabiati Cavendish tomonidan 1766 yilda aniqlangan.

(Истинная природа водорода была установлена Ковендишем.)

2. Vodorod asosan tabiatda erkin holatda uchraydi.

(Водород в основном встречается в свободном состоянии в природе.)

3. Vodorod birikma holatida katta miqdorda bo'ladi.

(Водород в большом количестве встречается в соединениях.)

4. Vodorodni aniqlash uchun uni olov bilan reaksiyaga kiritirish kerak.

(Для установления водорода его следует привести в контакт с пламенем.)

5. Vodorod asosan kislota bilan metallar ta'sirida olinadi.

(Водород в основном получают действием кислот на металл.)

6. Vodorod 16-asrning birinchi yarmida nemis shifokori va tabiatshunos Paracelsus tomonidan topilgan.

(Водород был открыт в первой половине XVI века немецким врачом и естествоиспытателем Парацельсом.)

7. Vodorod barcha o'simlik va hayvon organizmlari, neft, tosh va jigarrang ko'mir, tabiiy gazlar va bir qator foydali qazilmalar tarkibiga kiradi.

(Водород входит в состав всех растительных и животных организмов, нефти, каменного и бурого углей, природных газов и ряда минералов.)

6. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. density	1. mavjud bo'lish (<i>существовать</i>)
2. ascertain	2. idish (<i>сосуд</i>)
3. exist	3. tabiat (<i>природа</i>)
4. contain	4. miqdor (<i>количество</i>)
5. quantity	5. o'rnatish (<i>устанавливать</i>)
6. moisture	6. yog' (<i>жир</i>)
7. vessel	7. namlik (<i>влага</i>)
8. fat	8. zichlig (<i>плотность</i>)
9. dilute	9. suyultirilgan (<i>разбавленный</i>)
10. nature	10. o'z ichiga oladi (<i>содержать</i>)

b)

1. qo'llab-quvvatlash (<i>поддерживать</i>)	1. colourless
2. bug' (<i>пар</i>)	2. contain
3. rangsiz (<i>бесцветный</i>)	3. face
4. yonuvchanlik (<i>воспламеняемость</i>)	4. invisible
5. o'z ichiga oladi (<i>содержать</i>)	5. vegetable
6. ishlab chiqarish (<i>производить</i>)	6. steam
7. yuza, sirt (<i>поверхность</i>)	7. inflammability
8. sabzavot, o'simlik (<i>растительный</i>)	8. support

9. ko'rinmas (<i>невидимый</i>)	9. lightness
10. yengillik (<i>легкость</i>)	10. produce

7. Give the antonyms to the following words:

liquid, colourless, invisible, inodorous, lightness, dry, combination.

8. Gradable and ungradable

In pairs, match an adjective from the first list with one from the second. What is the difference between the two lists ? (Write the words from each box in two columns on the board. Re-order the adjectives in the second box when you write them up; they appear here in the correct order.)

good, clever, small, hot, happy, thrilled,	excellent, brilliant, tiny, boiling,
cold, ugly, tired, difficult, hungry, impossible,	freezing, hideous, exhausted,
interesting, large	famished, hilarious, fascinating, gigantic

Compare your answers with another pair.

Look at this dialogue. (Model the emphatic stress and ask the students to repeat it.)

A - This bedroom is rather small, isn't it ?

B - Small? It's absolutely tiny!

In pairs, write similar short dialogues with the words from the matching activity. (Invite pairs to read out some of their dialogues.)

9. Using Adjectives

Stand in a circle. Take turns to throw a ball to each other and follow this sequence: 1) say an adjective; 2) say an associated noun; 3) make a sentence with the adjective and noun and so on, e.g.

A (throwing) - Green.

B (catching) - Tree.

C (catching) - *The trees are very green in the summer.*

D (catching) - *Hot...*

(Variation: Students only have to say adjectives, but they must begin with the last letter of the previous adjective, e.g. *green, new, wonderful, lovely ...*)

10. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

xususiyatlarini belgilash, erkin davlatda, birikma shaklida, o'simlik va hayvon organizmlari, ba'zan uchrashada, rangsiz gaz, elektroliz orqali, kislorod bilan birikma, ko'k olov, asosiy xususiyatlar.

(устанавливать свойства, в свободном состоянии, в виде соединения, растительных и животных организмов, иногда встречается, бесцветный газ, путем электролиза, соединение с кислородом, голубое пламя, основные свойства.)

11. Give the main forms of the following verbs:

known, gave, added, recognized, made, seen, produced.

12. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. At a very low temperature and high-pressure hydrogen (to become) liquid.

2. Hydrogen (to form) one-ninth the weight of water.

3. A litre of oxygen at 0° and under the pressure of the atmosphere (to weigh) 1,43 grams.
4. Hydrogen peroxide (to be) a viscid transparent, almost colourless liquid.
5. All acids (to contain) hydrogen as an essential constituent.
6. Water (to contain) hydrogen as a principal ingredient.

13. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 1776 yilda G. Kavendish vodorod xususiyatlarini aniqladi va uning boshqa gazlardagi farqini ko'rsatdi.

(В 1776 г. Г. Кавендиш установил свойства водорода и указал его отличие других газов.)

2. Lavoisier vodorodni suvdan birinchi olgan va suvning vodorodli kimyoviy birikmasi ekanligini isbotlagan.

(Лавуазье первый получил водород из воды и доказал, что вода есть химическое соединение водорода с кислородом.)

3. Yerdagi erkin holda vodorod faqatgina kichik miqdorlarda bo'ladi.

(Водород в Свободном, состоянии встречается на земле лишь в незначительных количествах.)

4. Vodorod barcha gazlarning eng yengili, u havodan 14,5 marta yengilroq

(Водород — самый легкий из всех газов, он в 14,5 раз легче воздуха)

5. Past haroratda vodorod va kislorod deyarli o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishmaydi

(При низких температурах водород с кислородом практически не взаимодействуют.)

6. Sanoatda vodorod tabiiy gazdan olinadi.

(В промышленности водород, получают из природного газа.)

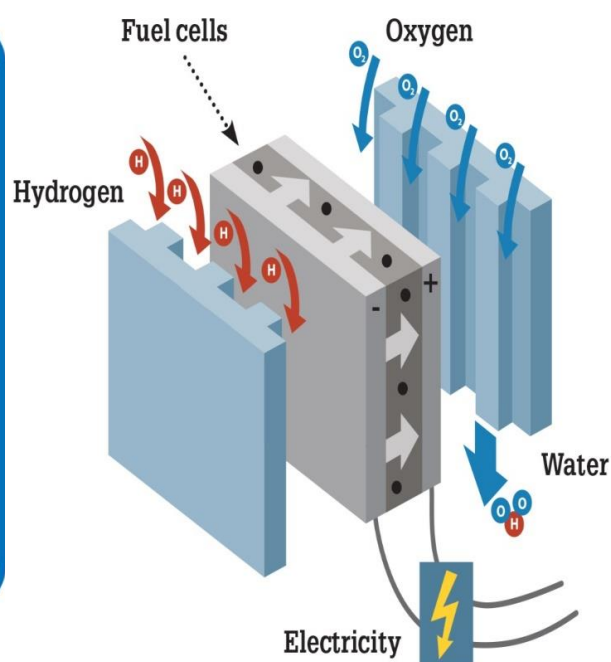
7. Vodorod – hidsiz, rangsiz gaz.

(Водород — бесцветный газ, не имеющий запаха.)

8. Molekulyar vodorod ikki atomdan iborat.

(Молекула, водорода состоит из двух атомов.)

14. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



1. In what state does hydrogen occur in nature?
2. What compounds contain hydrogen?
3. By means of what, is hydrogen usually prepared?
4. Has hydrogen any colour?
5. Can we see it?
6. Has it any odour?

15. Activate: Games for Learning English. What Someone Does

What Someone Does provides an opportunity for students to use present tense verbs to indicate a habitual action. In introducing the game, the teachers can explain the use of the simple present (in contrast to the present progressive) to indicate habitual action, as well as the use of prepositional phrases of place as modifiers in expressions such as “a person in a movie theater.” The meaning of expressions such as “when sick” should also be introduced as meaning “when someone is sick.”

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 3–4.
2. Determine who goes first and progress clockwise or counter-clockwise.
3. Each player rolls the dice in turn.
4. On their turns, the players move their game pieces along the path according to the number of spaces indicated by the dice.
5. When players land on a space, they should read the phrase aloud.
6. The players say three things someone does in this place or in this condition.
7. No player is allowed to repeat something that has already been said.
8. The game continues until one or all players reach the ‘Finish’ space.

“Player Talk” in What Someone Does

Cue in a movie theater

“Player Talk” Someone in a movie theater sits, watches a film, and eats popcorn.
(Simple response)

Cue at the beach

“Player Talk” A person at the beach lies in the sun, and he tries to get a tan. Maybe he lies on a blanket and reads a book. And I would guess that he probably drinks something cold. (Complex response)

Game Squares

START: WE’RE PUMPED!

1. in a movie theater
2. at the beach
3. on vacation
4. in a car
5. in New York
6. at a birthday party
7. go back to start.
8. at a wedding
9. on a large ship
10. in a kitchen
11. go back. 3 spaces.
12. in China
13. in a forest
14. on a tropical island
15. in English class
16. When watching a scary film
17. when hungry
18. when in love
19. when late for an appointment
20. when sick

FINISH



LESSON 12

So'z yasash. Otlarning -er, -or so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari	Словообразование. Суффиксы существительных -er, -or.
Grammatika. Sifatlarni va ravishlarni qiyoslash darajasi	Грамматика. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
Matn. Oxygen.	Текст. Охуген.

Otlarning **-er, -or** so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari

(Суффиксы существительных **-er, or**)

o'qish (*читать*) — to read;

o'quvchi (*reader*) — читатель

tarjima qilish (*переводить*) — to translate;

tarjimon (*translator*) — переводчик

1. Form the nouns from the following verbs

to speak, to help, to work, to play, to read, to act to write, to collect.

2. Write the adjectives in comparative and superlative degrees.

essential, independent, large, wide, good, bad, little, heavy, low, high.

3. Translate the following phrases into English

eng katta xona, eng toza, eng qiziqarli kitob, mendan yoshroq, eng qiyin matn, ...dan uzun, ...dan yaxsh, ...dan yuqori.

(самая большая комната, самый чистый, самая интересная книга, моложе меня, самый трудный текст, длиннее чем, лучше чем, выше чем.)

4. Throw and catch

Stand in a circle. Throw this ball (a ball of paper will do) from one person to another in the circle. As you throw it, shout out an adverb. When you catch it, you've got five seconds to use the adverb in a sentence. The class decides if your sentence is correct. If it isn't, you are out of the game. The last student left standing is the winner, e.g. A (throwing) - *Fluently!* B (after catching) - *He speaks fluently.* B (throwing) - *Greedily!* C (after catching) - *He ate his dinner greedily,* etc.

5. Remember the new words of the text:

1. by means of	— orqali (<i>путем</i>)
2. burning glass	— kattalashtirib ko'rsatuvchi ko'zgu (<i>увеличительное стекло</i>)
3. independently	— mustaqil (<i>независимо</i>)
4. soluble	— eriydigan (<i>растворимый</i>)
5. pressure	— bosim (<i>давление</i>)
6. convert	— aylantirish, bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'tkazmoq (<i>превращать</i>)
7. boiling	— qaynash (<i>кипение</i>)
8. either ... or...	— yoki ... yoki ... (<i>или... или...</i>)
9. volume	— hajm; vazin, og'irlik (<i>объем, масса</i>)
10. surface	— yuza, sirt (<i>поверхность</i>)

11. plentifully	— ko'p, juda ko'p (<i>обильно, много</i>)
12. potassium	— kaliy (<i>калий</i>)
13. to defuse	— zararsizlantirish (<i>разрядить</i>)
14. a rock	— tosh, qoya, jins (<i>горная порода</i>)

OXYGEN

Symbol O. Atomic Weight 15,9

Priestly, in England, discovered oxygen on the first of August 1774, when he heated oxide of mercury by means of the sun's rays concentrated by a burning glass. It was afterwards discovered independently by Scheele, in Sweden, in 1775.

Properties of Oxygen. Oxygen is at an ordinary temperature a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas, heavier than air and slightly soluble in water. 100 volumes of water at 0° can dissolve 4 volumes of oxygen under the normal pressure of 760 mm. It is converted into a liquid at a low temperature and a high pressure. It boils at — 181°C.

Occurrence. Of all the elements which occur on our planet, oxygen either free or combined is the most widely diffused and is found in the largest quantity. Oxygen occurs in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms one fifth by volume. In combination with hydrogen it forms 8/9 of the total weight of water on the earth's surface. It occurs very plentifully in a state of combination in all rocks and is an essential constituent in all animal and vegetable structures.

Preparation. It is prepared by heating certain of its compounds, some of which are mercuric oxide, potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide; it may be obtained by the decomposition of water by electrolysis.

6. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Kislorod - dunyodagi eng keng tarqalgan element.

(Кислород — самый распространенный элемент на земном шаре.)

2. Atmosfera havosi ko'plab gazlar aralashmasidan tashkil topgan.

(Атмосферный воздух представляет собой смесь многих газов.)

3. Erkin holatda atmosfera havosida, u umumiy hajmning 1/5 qismini tashkil etadi.

(В свободном состоянии он находится в атмосферном воздухе, который составляет 1/5 часть общего объема.)

4. Vodorod bilan birgalikda yer yuzidagi suvning umumiy massasining 8/9 qismini tashki qiladi.

(В соединении с водородом составляет 8/9 общего веса воды на земной поверхности.)

5. Kislorod 1772 yilda K. V. Sheyele tomonidan sof shaklda olingan, keyin esa 1774 yilda D. Priestley (Angliya) tomonidan simob oksididan ajratib olgan.

(Кислород был впервые получен в чистом виде К. В. Шееле в 1772 г., а затем в 1774 г. Д. Пристли (Англия), который выделил его из оксида ртути.)

6. Normal haroratda kislorod rang, hid va ta'mga ega emas.

(Кислород при обычной температуре не имеет цвета, запаха, вкуса.)

7. Past harorat va yuqori bosimlarda u suyuqlanadi va 181 °C haroratda qaynaydi.

(При низкой температуре и высоком давлении он превращается в жидкость и кипит при температуре 181°C.)

7. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. sun	1. qaynatish (кипение)
2. defuse	2. ko'p, juda ko'p (обильно, много)
3. independently	3. bosim (давление)
4. total	4. tosh, jins (горная порода)
5. boiling	5. eruvchan (растворимый)
6. pressure	6. quyosh (солнце)
7. soluble	7. aylantirish, bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'kazmoq (превращать)
8. plentifully	8. zararsizlantirish (разрядить)
9. convert	9. umumiy, to'la. (общий, полный.)
10. a rock	10. mustaqil ravishda (независимо)

b)

1. tomonidan (путем)	1. defuse
2. hajmi (объем)	2. plentifully
3. yuza, sirt (поверхность)	3. independently
4. zararsizlantirish (разрядить)	4. volume
5. kaliy (калий)	5. by means of

6. bosim (<i>давление</i>)	6. surface
7. ko'p, juda ko'p (<i>обильно, много</i>)	7. potassium
8. tosh, jins (<i>горная порода</i>)	8. pressure
9. eruvchan (<i>растворимый</i>)	9. soluble
10. mustaqil ravishda (<i>независимо</i>)	10. rock

8. Group the antonyms and translate them into Uzbek (Russian).

discover, constituent, compound, cool, large, slow, dilute, small, heat, different, rapid, concentrated, similar, cover.

9. Form the words with opposite value.

invisible, inodourous, discover, decompose, independent, colourless.

10. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian):

occur on the pjahet, free or combined, widely diffused, largest quantity, in a free state in the atmosphere, combination with hydrogen, an essential constituent, heavier than air, under the normal pressure at a low temperature.

11. Find the equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text:

kattalashtirib ko'rsatuvchi ko'zgu, tosh, normal haroratda, havodan og'irroq, past haroratda, aylanadi, keng tarqalgan, yoki erkin holatda yoki tarkibida umumiy og'irlik, elektroliz.

(увеличительное стекла, горная порода, при обычной температуре, тяжелее, чем воздух, при низкой температуре, превращать в, широко распространенный, или в свободном состоянии или в соединении, общий вес, электролизом.)

12. Translate the main word and its derivatives.

depend — dependent, dependently, independent, independently,
dependence, compose — decompose, decomposable, undecomposable,
composition.

plenty — plentiful, plentifully.

13. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Hozirgi vaqtda kislorod sanoatda havodan olinadi.

(В настоящее время в промышленности кислород получают из воздуха.)

2. Kislorod - hidsiz rangsiz gaz.

(Кислород — бесцветный газ, не имеющий запаха.)

3. Sof kislorodda yonish havoda yonishdan ko'ra ko'proq energiya hosil qiladi.

(Горение в чистом кислороде происходит гораздо энергичнее, чем в воздухе.)

4. Kislorod tibbiyotda nafas olish qiyinchiliklarida ishlatiladi.

(Кислород используют в медицине при затрудненном дыхании.)

5. Oddiy va murakkab moddalar bilan kislorodning o'zaro ta'siri modda tabiatiga va haroratga bog'liq.

(Скорость взаимодействия кислорода как с простыми, так и со сложными веществами, зависит от природы вещества и от температуры.)

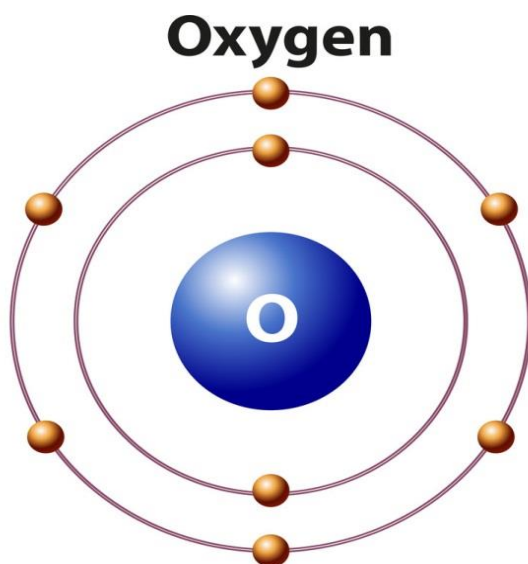
6. Kislorod, azot va nodir gazlar doimiy havoning tarkibiy qismlari hisoblanadi.

(Кислород, азот и благородные газы считаются постоянными составными частями воздуха.)

7. Suv bug'lari turli miqdorlarda havoda bo'lishi mumkin.

(Водяные пары могут находиться в воздухе в различных количествах.)

14. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



Atomic mass: 15.999
Electron configuration: 2, 6

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1. When was oxygen discovered?
2. Who discovered oxygen?
3. Where does oxygen occur in a free state?
4. What is oxygen prepared from in the laboratory?
5. What kind of gas is oxygen?

15. Activate: Games for Learning English. Picture This

A Trip to the Zoo



1. Which animal on the card is your favorite? Why?
2. Tell me more about one animal. Where does it live? What does it eat?
3. Which animals have you seen in real life? When and where did you see them?
4. What are three other animals you might see in the zoo? What do they look like?
5. Which animal would you like to speak to? What would you say to the animal?
6. Imagine you are one of these animals. Which animal would you be? Why?

Bear, Elephant, Monkey, Lion, Kangaroo, Giraffe

LESSON 13

So'z yasash. Ravishlarning -ly so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari	Словообразование. Суффикс наречий -ly.
Grammatika. Bog'lovchilar neither... nor...; either... or...	Грамматика. Союзы neither... nor...; either... or...
Matn. Nitrogen.	Текст. Nitrogen.

Ravishlarning **-ly** so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari

(Словообразование. Суффикс наречий -ly)

odatiy (*обычный*) - usual — usually - odatda (*обычно*)

yomon (*плохой*) - bad —badly - yomon (*плохо*)

1. Form the *adv.erbs* from the following adjectives and translate them into Uzbek (Russian):

easy, slight, correct, ready, certain, stow.

Grammatika. Bog'lovchilar

(Грамматика. Союзы)

neither ... nor ...; either ... or ...

neither ... nor ...— на... на... (ни ... ни ...)

either ... or ... — уoki... yo (или ... или ...)

I like neither football nor hockey.

The students are either in the laboratory or in the reading-room.

2. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian), paying attention to the use of the conjunction neither... nor...; either ... or ...

1. The students are either in the laboratory or in the reading-room.
2. Chlorine burns neither in air nor in pure oxygen.
3. The changes in the state or composition of substances may be either physical or chemical.
4. Hydrogen can be got either by the electrolysis of water or by steam iron process.
5. A simple substance can neither be decomposed nor obtained by a chemical combination of other substances.

3. Remember the new words of the text:

1. transparent	— shaffof (<i>прозрачный</i>)
2. tasteless	— tamsiz (<i>бесвкусный</i>)
3. support	— qo'llab-quvvatlash, yordam (<i>поддерживать</i>)
4. readily	— tezda, xohish bilan (<i>быстро, охотно</i>)
5. unstable	— beqaror (<i>неустойчивый</i>)
6. pint	— pint (Angliyada suyuqlik uchun 0,57 litr hajmdagi o'lchovi) (<i>пинта (мера ёмкости в Англии, равна 0,57 л для жидкостей)</i>)
7. litmus paper	— lakmus qog'ozı (<i>лакмусовая бумага</i>)

8. indicate	— ko'rsatmoq (<i>показывать</i>)
9. entirely	— to'liq (<i>полностью</i>)
10. remove	— ajratish (<i>выделять</i>)
11. fume	— tutun (<i>дым</i>)
12. remain	— qolish (<i>оставаться</i>)
13 disappear	— yo'qoladi (<i>исчезать</i>)
14. reduce	— deoksidlanish; tiklash; kamaytirish (<i>раскислять, восстанавливать,</i> <i>уменьшать, сокращать</i>)

NITROGEN

Symbol *n*. Atomic Weight 14.008.

Occurrence. Nitrogen occur in the free, state in air, of which it forms four-fifths by volume. Nitrogen exists in the state of combination in nitre of saltpetre, potassium nitrate, KNO_3 . It. forms an essential constituent of the bodies of all animals and plants.

Properties of Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a colourless, transparent, tasteless and inodorous gas. It neither supports combustion, nor burns. Nitrogen does not only combine with oxygen readily, but; it does not combine with any other element easily except at a very high temperature. Even such compounds which it forms are unstable and easily decomposed.

Nitrogen is slightly soluble in water 1000 parts of water are able to dissolve 28 parts of the gas. By great cold and great pressure nitrogen is reduced to the liquid and even to the solid state. Jthas no action upon litmus-paper, and since this fact

indicates that it is neither acid nor alkaline. We must call nitrogen a neutral substance.

Preparation. Nitrogen can be prepared by burning phosphorus in a closed volume of air. Oxygen is entirely removed. After white fumes of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) have disappeared, the colourless gas remaining is nearly pure nitrogen.

5. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true(T),false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Azot faqat tabiatda birikmalarda uchraadi.

(Azot встречается только в соединениях в природе.)

2. Azot barcha hayvonlar va o'simlik organizmlarining muhim qismidir.

(Azot является важной составной частью всех животных и растительных организмов.)

3. Fosforni yopiq idishda yondirganda, oq tutun hosil bo'ladi.

(При горении фосфора в закрытой посуде образуется белый дым.)

4. Kislorod va azot rangsiz va hidsiz gazlardir.

(Кислород и азот — это газы без цвета и запаха.)

5. Azotni faqat uning ba'zi birikmalarini isitish orqali olish mumkin.

(Azot можно получить только путем нагревания некоторых его соединений.)

6. Ammiak vodorodli azotli birikma.

(Аммиак — это соединение азота с водородом.)

7. Fosforni yopiq havo hajmida yondirganda kislorod chiqadi.

(При горении фосфора в закрытом объеме воздуха выделяется кислород.)

6. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. transparent	1. yo'qoladi (<i>исчезать</i>)
2. fume	2. qolish (<i>оставаться</i>)
3. disappear	3. qo'llab-quvvatlash, yordam (<i>поддерживать</i>)
4. remain	4. shaffof (<i>прозрачный</i>)
5. support	5. beqaror (<i>неустойчивый</i>)
6. entirely	6. ajratish (<i>выделять</i>)
7. remove	7. tamsiz (<i>бесвкусный</i>)
8. indicate	8. ko'rsatmoq (<i>показывать</i>)
9. unstable	9. to'liq (<i>полностью</i>)
10. tasteless	10. tutun (<i>дым</i>)

b)

1. ko'rsatmoq (<i>показывать</i>)	1. disappear
2. tutun (<i>дым</i>)	2. support
3. yo'qoladi (<i>исчезать</i>)	3. fume
4. qo'llab-quvvatlash, yordam (<i>поддерживать</i>)	4. litmus-paper
5. to'liq (<i>полностью</i>)	5. indicate

6. shaffof (<i>прозрачный</i>)	6. pint
7. pint (<i>пинта</i>)	7. entirely
8. ajratish (<i>выделять</i>)	8. readily
9. lakmus qog'ozī (<i>лакмусовая бумага</i>)	9. remove
10. tezda, xohish bilan (<i>быстро, охотно</i>)	10. transparent

7. Group the antonyms and translate them into Uzbek (Russian).

free state, to appear, element, to disappear, to heat, to remain, combined condition, to escape, compound, to cool.

8. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian).

free state, in the state of combination, an essential constituent, can be prepared, closed volume, tasteless and inodorous gas, easily decomposed, soluble in water, solid state, a neutral substance.

9. Find the equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text:

erkin holatda, selitra (tuz beruvchi), tarkibiy qism, hayvonlar va o'simlik organizmlari, yonish paytida, oq tutun, rangsiz gaz, sof (toza) azot, yonishni qo'llab-quvvatlash, yuqori harorat, ozgina eriydi.

(в свободном состоянии, селитра, составная часть, животные и растительные организмы, при горении, белый дым, бесцветный газ, чистый азот, поддерживать горение, высокая температура, слегка растворимый.)

10. Translate derivative of the word "nitrogen":

nitrogenous, nitrate, nitrite, nitric acid, nitrous acid.

11. Complete the gaps, having chosen the word suitable on sense, and translate sentences.

1. Nitrogen ... in the state of combination in nitre.
2. When phosphorus burns in a closed volume of air, ... oxygen is entirely removed.
3. Nitrogen forms an ... constituent of all ... bodies.
4. If a concentrated solution of ammonium nitrite is heated, nitrogen is ... and water is ...
5. In the experiment with hydrochloric acid ammonia always remains is

(eliminated, removed, essential, exist, animal, evolved, excess)

12. And, but and because

In pairs, take turns to continue these sentences, using *and*, *but* and *because*, e.g. I'm tired ...

A - I'm tired and I'm going to bed.

B - I'm tired, but Yve got to finish this essay.

A - I'm tired because I've been up all night studying.

The coffee is good ...	He married Susan ...	Simon is sick ...
They got lost...	I'm learning English ...	They went to India
...		
acher is nice ...	Glenda bought a car...	I went to the shop ...

13. Both and neither

► In pairs, discuss the six items in each group and choose two that are different. Say why using *both* or *neither*, e.g. gin, water, wine, brandy, coke, whisky - *Brandy and wine because they are both made in France. Water and coke because neither of them is alcoholic.*

1. lemon, potato, banana, orange, onion, strawberry
2. ostrich, bee, cow, bat, owl, butterfly
3. Rome, Paris, Montreal, Chicago, Naples, Dublin
4. violin, cello, flute, saxophone, electric guitar, bass
5. bed, table, desk, bench, chair, sofa

Compare your answers with another pair. Work together as a group and write another set of six words. Read them out and see if anyone in class can find the two that don't fit.

(Choose six students in the class and elicit similar sentences, e.g. *Eva and John because they both walk to school.*)

14. Choose the appropriate form of a verb.

1. Nitrogen ... in the free state in air. (occur, is occurred)
2. Nitrogen ... by burning phosphorus in a closed volume of air (to prepare, is prepared)
3. Nitrogen... by heating one of its compounds. (is evolved, are evolved)
4. The hydrochloric acid ... with excess of ammonia, forming salt- ammoniac. (unites, is united)

5. Active nitrogen ... readily with any elements, including sulphur and phosphorus (combines, is combined)
6. Plants and animals ... nitrogen for their life and growth (need, are needed)

15. Translate the following sentences:

1. Azotning ko'p qismi tabiatda erkin holatda bo'ladi.

(Большая часть азота находится в природе в свободном состоянии.)

2. Tuproqda asosan nitrat kislota tuzlari shaklida oz miqdorda azot mavjud.

(Почва содержит незначительные количества азота преимущественно в виде солей азотной кислоты.)

3. Azot rangsiz gaz, hidsiz va suvda juda oz miqdorda eriydi.

(Азот — бесцветный газ, не имеющий запаха и весьма мало растворимый в воде.)

4. Vodorod bilan azot yuqori haroratda va bosimda katalizator ishtirokida reaksiyaga kirishadi.

(С водородом азот вступает во взаимодействие при высоких температуре и давлении в присутствии катализатора.)

5. Havodan azot olish uchun, azotni asosan, kisloroddan ajratib olish kerak.

(Получение азота из воздуха сводится в основном к отделению его от кислорода.)

6. "Azot" nomi yunoncha "azoos" so'zidan olingan bo'lib "jonsiz" ma'nosini anglatadi.

(Название «азот» происходит от греческого слова «азоос», что значит «безжизненный».)

7. Azotning lotincha nomi "Nitrogen" dir tom ma'noda "selitra tug'ilishi" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

(Латинское название азота — «Nitrogenium». буквально означает «рождающий селитру».)

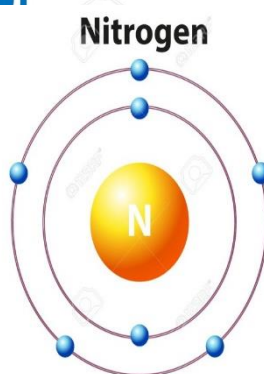
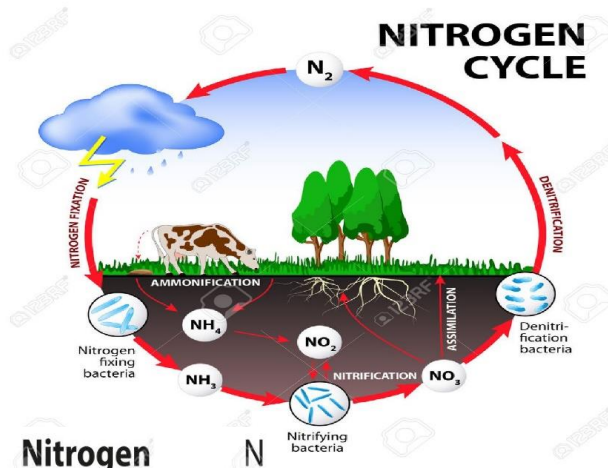
8. Azot - oqsillarning muhim qismi va har qanday jonli mavjudotni oziqlantirish uchun zarurdir.

(Азот — обязательная составная часть белков и необходим для питания всякого живого существа.)

9. Azot (I) oksidi, zaif hid va shirin ta'mga ega rangsiz gazdir.

(Закись азота представляет собою бесцветный газ со слабым запахом и сладковатым вкусом.)

16. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner



Atomic mass: 14.007
Electron configuration: 2, 5

1. Does nitrogen occur in the free state in air?
2. In what compounds does nitrogen exist in the state of combination?
1. What element is an essential constituent of bodies of all animals and plants?
4. By means of what can nitrogen be prepared?
5. What takes place, when a concentrated solution of ammonium nitrite is heated?
6. Has nitrogen any colour, taste or odour?
7. What most important compounds of nitrogen do you know?

LESSON 14

So'z yasash. Sifatlarning -ful, -less so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari	Словообразование. Суффиксы прилагательных -fui, -less.
Grammatika. Sifatdosh II.	Грамматика. Причастие II.
Matn. Carbon.	Текст. Carbon.

So'z yasash. Sifatlarning **-ful, -less** so'z yashovchi qoshimchalari
(*Словообразование. Суффиксы прилагательных -ful, -less*)

beauty—beautiful — chiroyli (*красивый*)

beautiless — chiroyli emas (*некрасивый*)

1. Form the adjectives from the following words by means of suffixes - ful, - less and translate them into Uzbek (Russian):

use, care, peace, colour, success.

ГРАММАТИКА. SIFATDOSH II

(ГРАММАТИКА. PARTICIPLE II)

O'tgan noaniq zamon sifatdosh II to'g'ri fe'l o'zagiga **-ed** so'z yashovchi qoshimchani qo'shib fe'llar hosil qilinadi va Past Indefinite ning fe'l shakliga to'g'ri keladi.

Причастие II стандартных глаголов образуется прибавлением суффикса -ed к основе глагола и по форме совпадает с формой глагола в Past Indefinite:

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II
to obtain	obtained	obtained

Sifatdosh II fe'llar noto'g'ri fe'llar jadvalining 3-ustunida berilgan:

to write — wrote — written

Sifatdosh II o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganda majxul sifatdosh boladi.

Причастие II нестандартных глаголов приводится в 3-ей колонке таблицы нестандартных глаголов: to write — wrote — written

Причастие II переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием.

The book written by my friend is very good.

Do'stim yozgan kitob juda yaxshi.

(Книга, написанная моим другом, очень хорошая.)

All mineral oils contain a large' proportion of hydrogen combined with carbon.

Barcha mineral yog'lar uglerod bilan bog'langan katta miqdorda vodorodni o'z ichiga oladi.

(Все минеральные масла содержат большое количество водорода, соединенного углеродом.)

2. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian):

1. I showed him the letter written by my friend.

2. When heated concentrated sulphuric acid reacts

with acids.

3. The question discussed at the meeting was very important.

4. The work done by them took Up much time.

5. We spoke about the holidays spent in the country.

3. Remember the new words of the text.

1. distinct	— turli, turli xil (<i>различный, разный</i>)
2. allotropic	— allotropik (<i>аллотропный</i>)
3. modification	— kichik o`zgarish (<i>модификация</i>)
4. elementary	— parchalanmaydigon (<i>неразложимый</i>)
5. X-ray	— rentgen, rentgen nurlari (<i>рентгеновский</i>)
6. bed	— qatlam (<i>пласт, залежь</i>)
7. octahedron	— oktaedr (<i>восьмигранник</i>)
8. exceedingly	— juda ko'p (<i>чрезвычайно, очень</i>)
9. because of	— sababi tufayli (<i>из-за, вследствие</i>)
10. extreme	— haddan tashqari, favqulodda (<i>крайний, чрезвычайный</i>)
11. cut	— 11. kesish (<i>резать</i>)
12. transparent	12. shaffof (<i>прозрачный</i>)
13. resistant	— 13. chidamli, bardoshli (<i>стойкий, прочный</i>)
14. infusibility	— 14. chidamli, erimaydigan (<i>тугоплавкость,</i>

	<i>неплавкость)</i>
15. binder	— 15. bog'lo'vchi modda (<i>связывающее вещество</i>)
16. extensive	— 16. keng, keng ko'lamli (<i>широкий, обширный</i>)
17. fine	— 17. Mayda (<i>мелкий</i>)
18. ground	— 18. asosiy qism (<i>молотый, измельченный</i>)
19. bake	— 19. quritilish (<i>сушить</i>)

CARBON

Symbol C. Atomic Weight 12.011.

Occurrence. Carbon occurs free in nature in two distinct allotropic crystalline modifications, which are known as diamond and graphite. The third form of elementary carbon known as amorphous carbon may be obtained by heating organic substances, such as wood, sugar etc. to a high temperature, in the absence of air. X-ray examination of this form of carbon has shown that it is not amorphous but contains submicroscopic particles of graphite.

In combination, carbon is found as an essential constituent of all living organisms; as carbon dioxide in the air and water; as calcium carbonate in the great beds of limestone; as very complex compounds chiefly in combination with hydrogen in coal and oil; and as methane, CH₄, in natural gas.

Diamond. Diamond is a clear colourless substance which crystallises in octahedrons and is exceedingly hard. Because of its extreme hardness diamond is used for cutting and writing on glass. When diamonds are heated in the air or

oxygen, they- burn to 'carbon dioxide. Towards most chemical reagents, they are indifferent.

Graphite. Graphite is the second Crystalline modification of carbon. It, is dark-grey in colour, non-transparent, and soft. Graphite is highly resistant to chemical action. When heated in the air, or oxygen, it slowly burns to carbon dioxide. Because of its infusibility, graphite when mixed with a small portion of clay to act as a binder, is used in making crucibles which have to stand high temperatures. Because, of, these same properties and the fact it is a good conductor of electricity, graphite is used at present industries. Finely ground graphite mixed with clay and slightly baked constitute the «lead» of our lead pencil. The more clay the harder the pencil.

4. Read and learn the names of chemicals:

1. amorphous	1. amorf (<i>аморфный</i>)
2. limestone	2. ohaktosh (<i>известняк</i>)
3. coal	3. toshko'mir (<i>каменный уголь</i>)
4. lead	4. qo'rg'oshin (<i>грифель</i>)
5. clay	5. loy (<i>глина</i>)

5. Read the statements and decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)

1. Erkin holda uglerod olmos va grafit shaklida uchraydi.

(Свободный углерод встречается в виде алмаза и графита.)

2. Uglerodli birikmalarning xilma-xilligi atomlarning bir-biri bilan bog'lanish qobiliyati bilan tushuntirilib, uzoq zanjirlar yoki halqalarni hosil qiladi.

(Многообразие соединений углерода объясняется способностью его атомов связываться между собой с образованием длинных цепей или колец.)

3. Olmos - oktayedrik kristallanadigan rangsiz modda.

(Алмаз — бесцветное вещество, которое кристаллизуется восьмигранником.)

4. Kislorodda qizdirilganda olmos karbonat angidridni hosil qiladi.

(При прокаливании в кислороде алмаз сгорает, образуя диоксид углерода.)

5. Grafit - shaffof va yumshoq bo'lmagan, quyuq kulrang kristalldir.

(Графит представляет собой темно-серые кристаллы. Он не прозрачный и мягкий.)

6. Grafit qalamlarni tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi.

(Графит применяется для изготовления карандашей.)

7. Uglerod birikma holida uglerod dioksid sifatida havo va suvda bo'ladi.

(В соединении углерод встречается как диоксид углерода в воздухе и воде.)

8. Juda yuqori haroratlarda uglerod, oltingugurt, kremniy, bor va ko'plab metallar bilan birlashadi.

(При очень высоких температурах углерод соединяется с водородом, серой, кремнием, бором, и многими металлами.)

6. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)

1. elementary	1. mayda (<i>мелкий</i>)
2. ground	2. haddan tashqari, favqulodda (<i>крайний, чрезвычайный</i>)
3. fine	3. chidamli (<i>стойкий</i>)
4. resistant	4. kichik o'zgarish (<i>модификация</i>)
5. extreme	5. qatlam (<i>пласт, залежь</i>)
6. bed	6. turli, turli xil (<i>различный, разный</i>)
7. infusibility	7. ajralmas (<i>неразложимый</i>)
8. exceedingly	8. juda ko'p (<i>чрезвычайно, очень</i>)
9. modification	9. chidamli, erimaydigan (<i>тугоплавкость, неплавкость</i>)
10. distinct	10. asosiy qism (<i>молотый, измельченный</i>)

b)

1. rentgen, rentgen nurlari (<i>рентгеновский</i>)	1. binder
2. keng, keng ko'lamli (<i>широкий, обширный</i>)	2. allotropic
3. bog'lo'vchi modda (<i>связывающее вещь-во</i>)	3. resistant
4. oktaedr (<i>восьмигранник</i>)	4. fine
5. allotropik (<i>аллотропный</i>)	5. X-ray
6. quritilish (<i>сушить</i>)	6. bed
7. chidamli, bardoshli (<i>стойкий, прочный</i>)	7. extreme
8. favqulodda (<i>чрезвычайный</i>)	8. bake

9. qatlam (<i>пласт, залежь</i>)	9. octahedron
10. mayda (<i>мелкий</i>)	10. extensive

7. Group the following antonyms:

to heat, combined, high, large, good, to coal, soft, low, absence, bad, free, hard, small, presence.

8. Both and neither

► In pairs, discuss the topics below and then report back to the class on the things that you both do and the things neither of you does, e.g.

A - I play chess.

A - / don't play chess.

B - So do I. /I do too.

B - Neither do I. /I don't either.

A - We both play chess.

A - Neither of us plays chess.

speak Spanish, fail an exam, learn English, know what *fluff* means, fly in a helicopter, drive, go to the Galapagos, like bonfires, have a job, attend every lesson so far, play cricket, eat meat, wear jeans, smoke

9. Find the equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text:

olmos parchalanmaydigon uglerod sifatida tanilgan, organik moddalar, havo yo'qligida, kislrorod bilan birikish, juda og'ir, kristall modifikatsiyasi, uning issiqlikka chidamlilik tufayli, zamonaviy sanoat foydalanish, mayda grafit parchalari.

(который известен как алмаз неразложимый углерод, органические вещества, при отсутствии воздуха, соединение с кислородом, чрезвычайно тяжелый, кристаллическая модификация, из-за его тугоплавкости, применяется современной промышленности, мелко измельченный графит.)

10. Find a participle II in sentences and translate the into Uzbek (Russian).

1. The third form of elementary carbon formerly known as amorphous carbon may be obtained by heating organic substances to a high temperature.
2. When heated in the air, carbon slowly burns to carbon dioxide.
3. Graphite when mixed with a small portion of clay is used in making crucibles.
4. Finely ground graphite mixed with clay and slightly baked constitutes the lead of our pencil.

11. Translate the following the sentence into English.

1. Uglерod odatda tabiatda bog'langan holatda bo'ladi.

(Углерод обычно находится в связанном состоянии в природе.)

2. Olmos - biz biladigan moddalarning eng og'iri.

(Алмаз является самым твердым из веществ, которые мы знаем.)

3. Uglерod tabiatda ikkita kristal shaklida bo'ladi.

(Углерод находится в природе в двух кристаллических формах.)

4. Grafit havoda yonmaydi hatto juda yuqori haroratgacha qizdirilsa ham, ammo u sof kislorodda osongina yonadi.

(На воздухе графит не загорается даже при сильном накаливании, но легко сгорает в чистом кислороде.)

5. Elektr o'tkazuvchanligi tufayli grafit elektrolarni ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatiladi.

(Благодаря своей электропроводимости графит применяется для изготовления электродов.)

6. Sun'iy grafit ko'mirning eng yaxshi navlaridan olinadi.

(Искусственный графит получают из лучших сортов каменного угля.)

7. Kislorod bilan uglerod dioksidi CO_2 hosil qiladi.

(С кислородом углерод образует диоксид углерода CO_2 .)

12. Discuss the following questions with your partner

1. In what state does carbon occur in nature?
2. What distinct forms of carbon do you know?
3. What is a third form of elementary carbon?
 4. How can you obtain amorphous carbon?
 5. Where is carbon found in a state of combination?
 6. What is diamond?
 7. What is the main property of diamond?
 8. What can you say about physical properties of graphite?
 9. Where is graphite used?

13 Activate: Games for Learning American English. READY FOR MORE?

Name Your Favorite

Name Your Favorite provides an opportunity for students to talk about their favorite things in a variety of categories. Like About Me, Name Your Favorite gives students practice using vocabulary and expressions that they may need to talk about themselves in English. Teachers may want to remind students of the use of the clause “because...” in addition to superlative adjectives such as “the best” and “the happiest.”

Instructions

1. Have students (the players) sit in groups of 3–4.
2. Determine who goes first and progress clockwise or counter-clockwise.
3. Each player rolls the dice in turn.
4. On their turns, the players move their game pieces along the path according to the number of spaces indicated by the dice.
5. When players land on a space, they should read the category on the square.
6. The players should say their favorite item in that category and explain why it is their favorite.
7. The game continues until one or all players reach the ‘Finish’ space.

“Player Talk” in Name Your Favorite

Cue Season

“Player Talk” My favorite season is winter because I love skiing.
(Simple response)

Cue Fruit

“Player Talk”

Bananas are my favorite fruit. If I don't have one for breakfast, I will be sad and hungry all day long. (Complex response)

Game Squares. START: LET'S ROCK!

1. season
 2. Fruit
 3. cold drink
 4. hot drink
 5. time of day
 6. dessert or sweet
 7. place to spend a day
 8. foreign language
 9. Book
 10. film or TV show
 11. room in your home
 12. city you have visited
 13. person in the world
 14. Music
 15. Animal
 16. kind of weather
 17. flavor of ice cream
 18. word in English
 19. subject at school
 20. sport or hobby
- FINISH**



LESSON 15

So'z yasash. Sifatlarning -al, -ic so'z yashovchi qo'shimchalari	Словообразование. Суффиксы прилагательных -al, -ic.
Grammatika. Sifatdosh I.	Грамматика. Причастие I.
Matn. Water.	Текст. Water.

So'z yasash. Sifatlarning **-al, -ic** so'z yashovchi qo'shimchalari

(Словообразование. Суффиксы существительных -al, -ic.)

usual — oddiy (*обычный*)

electric — elektr (*электрический*)

1. Call nouns from which the following adjectives are formed:

central, experimental, academic, electric, historical, monumental, hopeful, beautiful.

SIFATDOSHI I.

(ПРИЧАСТИЕ I)

Sifatdosh I fe'lning oxiriga -ing qoshimchasi qo'shish yo'li bilan yasaladi:

Причастие I образуется прибавлением окончания -ing к основе глагола:

to study — studing

to play — playing

2. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian):

1. Living in the hostel we always help each other with our homework.
2. The girl playing the piano is my sister.
3. Going home in the evening I always meet this girl.
4. Reading much every day he learns a lot of new words.
5. Knowing English well, he translated the article.

3. Remember the new words of the text.

1. distribute	— taqsimlash (<i>распределять</i>)
2. aggregation	— yig'ish, massa (<i>собрание, масса</i>)
3. cloud	— bulutlar, bulut. (<i>облака, туча.</i>)
4. condense	— quyultirmoq (<i>конденсировать</i>)
5. vital	— hayotiy, muhim (<i>жизненный, жизненно важный</i>)
6. nutrition	— oziqlanish, oziq-ovqat (<i>питание, пища</i>)
7. germ	— mikrob (<i>микроб</i>)
8. passage	— o'tish (<i>прохождение</i>)
9. continual	— uzluksiz (<i>непрерывный</i>)

10. pass over	— distillangan (<i>дистиллировать</i>)
11. fine	— ingichka (<i>тонкий</i>)

WATER

Water is a compound substance which consists of two elements hydrogen and oxygen.

Water is widely distributed in nature in its three states of aggregation — steam or aqueous vapour, liquid water, and solid ice or snow.

At ordinary, temperature pure water is a tasteless, odourless and colourless liquid, Water boils at 100° under 760 mm pressure.

Steam or water vapour is an invisible colourless gas that condenses, to a visible cloud of small particles when it comes in contact with the atmosphere.

Liquid water freezes at, 0°C into crystalline ice.

Water plays a vital part in the nutrition of animals and plants.

Water may be purified by boiling. The boiling will frill any germs which may be present in water. Water is purified by destination. The water is boiled in flask or boiler, and the steam is condensed back to the liquid condition by passage through a tube about which a continual steam of cold water flows. The liquid which distils or passes over is called the distillate.

In chemical laboratories ordinary water is distilled in order to purify it for fine work with chemical substances.

4. Read the text and solve the test:

(1 — it is right, 2 — it is incorrect, 3 — no in the text)

1. Suv yer yuzida juda ko'p tarqalgan moddadir.

(Вода — весьма распространенное вещество на земле.)

2. Sof suv rangsiz shaffof suyuqlikdir.

(Чистая вода представляет собой бесцветную прозрачную жидкость.)

3. Yer yuzining deyarli 3/4 qismi okeanlarni, dengizlarni, daryolar va ko'llarni hosil qiluvchi suv bilan qoplangan.

(Почти 3/4 поверхности земного шара покрыты водой, образующей океаны, моря, реки и озера.)

4. Suv 100 ° C da 760 mm bosim ostida qaynaydi.

(Вода кипит при 100°C под давлением 760 мм.)

5. Suv o'simlik va hayvonlar hayotida juda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

(Вода имеет очень большое значение в жизни растений и животных.)

6. Suv isitilganda, issiqlikning bir qismi vodorod bog'ini uzishga sarflanadi.

(При нагревании воды часть теплоты затрачивается на разрыв водородных связей.)

7. Toza suv juda yomon elektr tokini o'tkazadi.

(Чистая вода очень плохо проводит электрический ток.)

8. Suv distirlash bilan tozalanadi.

(Вода очищается путем дистилляции.)

5. Match the words on the left and the meanings on the right.

a)	1. invisible	1. bulutlar, bulut. (<i>облака, туча.</i>)
	2. nutrition	2. hayotiy, muhim (<i>жизненный, жизненно важный</i>)
	3. cloud	3. quyultirmoq (<i>конденсировать</i>)
	4. germ	4. taqsimlash (<i>распределять</i>)
	5. vital	5. ko'rinmas (<i>невидимый</i>)
	6. condense	6. ko'rinib turgan (<i>видимый</i>)
	7. distribute	7. uzluksiz (<i>непрерывный</i>)
	8. visible	8. ingichka (<i>тонкий</i>)
	9. fine	9. mikroob (<i>микроб</i>)
	10. continual	10. oziqlanish (<i>питание</i>)
b)	1. taqsimlash (<i>распределять</i>)	1. germ
	2. ko'rinmas (<i>невидимый</i>)	2. visible
	3. mikroob (<i>микроб</i>)	3. condense

4. bulutlar, bulut. (<i>облака, туча.</i>)	4. distribute
4. bulutlar, bulut. (<i>облака, туча.</i>)	4. distribute
5. ko'rinib turgan (<i>видимый</i>)	5. fine
6. o'tish (<i>прохождение</i>)	6. invisible
7. quyultirmoq (<i>конденсировать</i>)	7. nutrition
8. oziqlanish (<i>питание</i>)	8. continual
9. uzluksiz (<i>непрерывный</i>)	9. cloud
10. ingichka (<i>тонкий</i>)	10. passage

6. Give the antonyms to the following words:

compound, pure, liquid, invisible, small, cold, high, known.

7. Translate the following phrases into Uzbek (Russian):

compound substance, is widely distributed, three states of aggregation, tasteless, odourless and colourless liquid, a vital part, chemical substances, small particles, invisible gas.

8. Find the equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text:

состоит из, широко распространен, жидкая вода, лед или снег, бесцветная жидкость, жизненно важный, обычная вода, путем дистилляции, чистая вода, невидимый газ, при обычной температуре, химические вещества.

9. Give an uncertain form of the following verbs:

distributed, knew, boiled, called, was, distilled, put, condensed, got.

10. Put down prepositions : (at, in, of)

1. Animals and plants contain a large proportion ... combined water.
2. Clay contains up to 14 per cent ... combined water.
3. Sea-water contains a relatively large proportion ... soluble Salts.
4. Water boils ... 100° under 760 mm pressure,
5. Hydrogen peroxide dissolves ... water in all proportions.
6. Water is a compound substance which consists two elements hydrogen and oxygen.
7. Liquid water freezes 0°C into crystalline ice.

11. Read and translate derivatives of the following verbs into Uzbek (Russian):

to condense — condenser — condensation

to distribute — distribution distributor

12. Open brackets and Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form on sense:

1. Water (to be distributed) in nature in its three ... states of aggregation.

2. Water (to play) a vital part in the nutrition of animals and plants.
3. Water (to contain) about 11 per cent of hydrogen.
4. The liquid which distils or passes over (to be called) the distillation.
5. The water (to be boiled) in a flask or boiler.
6. Lavoisier (to suggest) the name hydrogen water producer in 1783, because when, the gas burned in « air water (to be formed).

13. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian):

1. At ordinary temperature pure water is a tasteless, odourless and colourless liquid.
2. Water can be decomposed by the electric current.
3. Water vapour is only 0.62 times as heavy as equal volume of air.
4. Fish contains about 80 per cent of combined water.
5. Water under great pressure is a powerful solvent.
6. In chemical laboratories ordinary water is distilled in order to purify it for fine work with chemical substances.

14. Answer the following questions:

1. In what states does Water occur?
2. Does water exist only in liquid state?
3. What kind of water should be used for drinking?
4. Would it be possible to live, without, water?
5. Is distilled water seldom used?
6. Where is distilled water used?

Vocabulary notes.

	А	
acquaint <i>v.</i>	знакомить	tanishtirmoq
get acquainted	познакомиться	tanishmoq, tanishib qiqmoq
acquire <i>v.</i>	приобретать, получать	olmoq
across <i>prp.</i>	Через	—dan, ustidan, orqali
act <i>v.</i>	Действовать	ta'sir qilmoq; ta'sir ko'rsatmoq; kor qilmoq
act <i>n.</i>	Действие	harakat, ta'sir kuchi; tasir
action <i>n.</i>	действие	ta'sir, harakat
activity <i>n.</i>	деятельность	faoliyat
actual <i>a.</i>	действительный	haqiqiy, chinakam
actually <i>adv.</i>	на самом деле, действительно	haqiqatda, haqiqatan, haqiqatan ham, rostdan
acuminate <i>a.</i>	остроконечный, острый	uchi o'tkir, uchli, nayzador
<i>v.</i>	заострять	uchini chiqarmoq (omoq), o'tkirlamoq
add <i>v.</i>	добавлять	qo'shmoq

addition <i>n.</i>	добавление	qo'shimcha; ilova
administer <i>v.</i>	назначать лекарство	dori buyurmoq, dori yozib bermoq
admixture <i>n.</i>	примесь, смесь	aralashma, aralash, qorishma
adventitious <i>a.</i>	добавочный	qo'shimcha
adverse	вредный, неблагоприятный	zarar qiladigan, zararli, ziyonli, yomon
after <i>prp.</i>	после,	keyin, so'ng, so'ngra
	после того как	kiyin, so'ng (biror kimsa, narsa yoki hodisa orqasidan)
afterwards <i>adv.</i>	затем	keyin, so'ng so'ngra
against <i>prp.</i>	против	qarshi
ago <i>adv.</i>	тому назад	burun, avval, ilgari, muqaddam
a year ago	год тому назад	bir yil burun
agree <i>v.</i>	соответствовать, совпадать	mos bo'lmoq (kelmoq) muvofiq bo'lmoq, to'g'ri kelmoq
agreement <i>n.</i>	соответствие, совпадение	moslik, muvofiqlik, loyqlik, to'g'ri (mos) kelish

air <i>n.</i>	воздух	havo
align <i>v.</i>	располагать по одной линии	bir qatorga joylashtirmoq
alkali <i>n.</i>	щелочь	ishqor
alkaline <i>a.</i>	щелочной	ishqorga oid, ishqorli
alkaline earths	щелочные земли	ishqorli erlar
alkaline metals	щелочные металлы	ishqorli metallar
alkaloid <i>n.</i>	алкалоид	alkaloid
all <i>a.</i>	все	hamma, har doim
at all	совсем	mutlaqo, tamomila, har erda, hamma yoqda, har joyda
all over	повсюду	da, har joyda
allow <i>v.</i>	допускать, позволять	yo'l qo'ymoq, ruxsat bermoq, bermoq, ijozat bermoq
almond <i>n.</i>	миндаль	bodom (daraxti)
almost <i>adv.</i>	почти	deyarli, qariyb
alone <i>a.</i>	один	yolg'iz, yakka
adv.	Только	faqat, atigi

already <i>adv.</i>	уже	allaqachon
also <i>adv.</i>	Также	hamda, ham, shuningdek
alternate <i>a.</i>	чередующийся	navbatma-navbat turadigan, almashlanib turadigan
although <i>cj.</i>	Хотя	1. garchi; 2. —sa ham
aluminium <i>n.</i>	алюминий	alyuminiy
ammonia <i>n.</i>	аммиак	ammiak
ammonium <i>n.</i>	аммоний	ammoniy
among <i>prp.</i>	среди	oʻrtasida, orasida, ichida
amorphous <i>a.</i>	аморфный	amorf, kristallanmagan, kristall tuzilishga ega boʻlmagan
amount <i>n.</i>	количество	son, miqdor
ampoule <i>n.</i>	Ампула	ampula
analytical <i>a.</i>	аналитический	analizga asoslangan, analitik, tahliliy
ancient <i>a.</i>	древний	qadimgi, uzoq oʻtmishdagi, qadimiy

anhydrous <i>a.</i>	безводный	suvsiz, suvi yo‘q
animal <i>n.</i>	животное	hayvon, jonivor
anise <i>n.</i>	анис	arpabodiyom
anniversary <i>n.</i>	годовщина	yillik (sana, bayram, marosim)
another <i>pron.</i>	другой	boshqa, o‘zga, bo‘lak,
anther <i>n.</i>	пыльца	chang, gul changi
any <i>pron.</i>	какой-либо	qanday bo‘lsa ham
	любой, всякий	har qanday, har qanaqa
apparently <i>adv.</i>	очевидно,	chamasi, balki; aftidan
appear <i>v.</i>	появляться	ko‘rinmoq, paydo bo‘lmoq
appearance <i>n.</i>	появление	paydo bo‘lish, ko‘rinish; yuzaga kelish
	внешний вид	tashqi kshrinish
application <i>n.</i>	применение	qo‘llash, tatbiq qilish, ishlatilish, qo‘llanish tatbiq etilish
apply <i>v.</i>	применять, употреблять	qo‘llamoq, tatbiq qilmoq, ishlatmoq

approximately <i>adv.</i>	приблизительно	taxminan; qayriyb, deyarli
aqueous <i>a.</i>	водный	suvga oid; suvdagi, suvli
area <i>n.</i>	площадь, зона	maydon, zona
around <i>adv.</i>	вокруг	atrofda
arrange <i>v.</i>	располагать	joylamoq, joylashtirmoq
arrangement <i>n.</i>	расположение	joylashish tartibi
arsenic <i>n.</i>	мышьяк	margimush
as <i>adv.</i>	в качестве, так как	sifatida, vazifasida, o'rnida
as to	что касается	...ga kelganda;
		...ga kelsak;
		...ning haqida
ascorbic acid	аскорбиновая кислота	askorbin kislota (vitamin s)
ascribe <i>v.</i>	приписывать	yo'zib qo'moq; qayd qilmoq
assistant professor	доцент	dotsent
associate <i>v.</i>	соединять, связывать	qo'shmoq, ulamoq, biriktirmoq, shlab qo'yamoq
atmosphere <i>n.</i>	атмосфера	atmosfera
atom <i>n.</i>	атом	atom

atomic <i>a.</i>	атомный	atomga oid
atomic weight	атомный вес	atom og'irligi
attach <i>v.</i>	прикрепляв, присоединять	biriktirmoq; birlashtirmoq
attend <i>v.</i>	посещать	qatnashmoq
attention <i>n.</i>	внимание	diqqat, e'tibor
available <i>a.</i>	доступный	hammabop
	годный, действительный	yaroqli, layoqatli
average <i>a.</i>	средний	o'rta, o'rtadagi
axil <i>n.</i>	влагалище (листа)	qin (yaproq qini)
axis <i>n.</i>	ось	o'zak, mag'iz, markaz
balance <i>n.</i>	весы	tarozi
bark <i>n.</i>	кора	po'stloq, po'st, qobiq
base <i>v.</i>	базировать, основывать	asoslamoq, asoslantirmoq
basic <i>a.</i>	основание	asos, zamin
bath <i>n.</i>	ванна, баня	vanna, hammom
because <i>cj.</i>	потому что, так как	chunki, shuning uchun

because (of)	благодаря, из-за	tufayli, natijasida
before <i>prp.</i>	до, раньше, до того как	—gacha, ga qadar, avval
believe <i>v.</i>	полагать, верить	faraz qilmoq, hisoblamoq, ishonmoq
belong (to) <i>v.</i>	принадлежать	tegishli bo‘lmoq
below <i>prp.</i>	под	ostida, ustida, tagida; ostidan, tagidan
benzene <i>n.</i>	бензол	benzol
benzine <i>n.</i>	бензин	benzin
besides <i>prp.</i>	кроме, помимо	—dan boshqa, —dan tashqari,—dan bo‘lak
between <i>prp.</i>	между	orasida, o‘rtasida, oralig‘ida; mobaynida
biennial <i>n.</i>	двухлетнее растение	ikki yillik o‘simlik
biochemistry <i>n.</i>	биохимия	bioximiya
blood <i>n.</i>	кровь	qon
blue <i>a.</i>	голубой, синий	havo rang, zangori, ko‘k
body <i>n.</i>	тело	jism; badan, tana, gavda

boil <i>v.</i>	кипеть, кипятить	qaynamoq, qaynatmoq
boiling <i>n.</i>	кипячение	qaynatish
boiling point	точка кипения	qaynash nuqtasi
bond <i>n.</i>	связь	aloqa, bog‘liqlik
botany <i>n.</i>	ботаника	botanika
both <i>pron.</i>	оба	ikkisi, ikkalasi
both... and <i>cj.</i>	как ... так, и ... и	gapning uyushiq bo‘laklarini bog‘laydi, va, bilan, ham
bottle <i>n.</i>	бутылъ	shisha idish
branch <i>n.</i>	1.отрасль 2.ветка	1. soha, tarmoq 2. novda, shox, butoq
break down <i>v.</i>	разлагаться, распадаться	tarkibiy qismlarga ajralmoq, parchalanmoq
breath <i>n.</i>	дыхание	nafas
breathe <i>v.</i>	дышать	nafas olmoq
bright <i>a.</i>	яркий	yarqiragan (ochiq)
brightness <i>n.</i>	яркость	yorqinlik
brittle <i>a.</i>	хрупкий	mo‘rt, sinuvchan, uvalanuvchan

broad <i>a.</i>	широкий	keng
bromide <i>n.</i>	бромид	bromid
bronze <i>n.</i>	бронза	bronza
brown <i>a.</i>	коричневый, бурый	jigar rang; qo'ng'ir
brownish <i>a.</i>	коричневатый	jigar rangli
bud <i>n.</i> ,	почка, зачаток, бутон	kurtak, g'uncha, shona
build up <i>v.</i>	1. создавать	1. yaratmoq, barpo etmoq, tuzmoq
	2. получать (что-л.)	2. olmoq
burn <i>v.</i>	жечь, гореть	yondirmoq, yonmoq, yoqmoq,
burner <i>n.</i>	горелка	gorelka
burning <i>n.</i>	горение	yonish, kuyish
burst <i>n.</i>	взрыв	portlash
but <i>conj. adv.</i>	но, лишь, кроме	ammo, lekin, biroq
by – product <i>n.</i>	побочный продукт	qo'shimcha mahsulot
	С	
calcium <i>n.</i>	кальций	kaltsiy

calculate <i>v.</i>	вычислять	hisoblamoq
calculation <i>n.</i>	вычисление	xisoblab chiqarmoq, xisob natija
call <i>v.</i>	называть	atamoq, nom bermoq
call attention	обращать внимание	e'tibor bermoq
calyx <i>n.</i>	чашечка (цветка)	gulkosachasi, gulkosa
cancer	рак	rak, saraton kasali
capability <i>n.</i>	способность	qobilyat, qodirlik, layoqat
capable <i>a.</i>	способный	qobil, qodir, layoqatli
capacity <i>n.</i>	ёмкость	sig'im, hajm
capsule <i>n.</i>	оболочка, семенная коробочка	parda, qobiq; urug' kosasi
carbohydrate	углевод	uglevod
carbon <i>n.</i>	углерод	uglerod
carbonaceus	углеродистый	uglerodli
carbonate <i>n.</i>	соль углекислоты	karbonat kislota tuzi
carbon dioxide	диоксид углерода	uglerod ikki oksidi
carbon disulphide	сероуглерод	uglerod sulfide
carbon monoxide	оксид углерода	uglerod oksidi

care <i>n.</i>	осторожность	ehtiyotkorlik; ehtiyotlik bilan ish tutish
take care of	позаботиться	g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, biror kimsa yoki narsaning g'amini yemoq
careful <i>a.</i>	осторожный, внимательный	ehtiyotlik, ziyrak, ehtiyotkor
carrier <i>n.</i>	носитель	tarqatuvchi
carry on <i>v.</i>	вести (научную работу)	qilmoq
carry out <i>v.</i>	осуществлять, выполнять, проводить	amalga oshirmoq, yuzaga chiqarmoq, bajarmoq, o'tkazmoq
cause <i>v.</i>	быть причиной; случай;	sabab bo'lmoq voqea, hodisa
celebrate <i>v.</i>	праздновать	bayram qilmoq, nishonlamoq
cell <i>n.</i>	клетка	hujayra
cellular <i>a.</i>	клеточный	hujayraga oid
cellulose	целлюлоза	sellyuloza
century <i>n.</i>	век, столетие	asr, yuz yil
certain <i>a.</i>	определенный,	aniq, ma'lum ba'zi, ba'zi bir

	некоторый	
change <i>v.</i>	1. изменение; 2. изменяться	1. o'zgarmaq, 2. o'zgarib qolmaq
characterize <i>v.</i>	характеризовать	ta'riflamoq
charcoal <i>n.</i>	древесный уголь	toshko'mir
check <i>n.</i>	проверка	tekshirish
check up <i>v.</i>	проверять	tekshirmoq, tekshirib ko'rmoq
chemist <i>n.</i>	химик	kimyogar
chemistry <i>n.</i>	химия	kimyo
chiefly <i>adv.</i>	главным образом	asosan, xususan, ayniqsa
chlorine <i>n.</i>	хлор	xlor
chlorine monoxide	окись хлора	xlor oksidi
circle <i>n.</i>	круг	doira, aylana, bir qator
class <i>v.</i>	классифицировать; класс	klassifikatsiyalamoq; sinf, turkum
classes <i>n.</i>	практические занятия	amaliy mashg'ulotlar
classification <i>n.</i>	классификация	klassifikatsiya
clay <i>n.</i>	глина	loy, gil, tuproq

clean <i>a.</i>	чистый; чистить	toza; tozalamoq
clear <i>a.</i>	прозрачный, ясный	tiniq, shaffof, ravshan
close <i>a.</i>	тесный, близкий	tor, kamar; yaqin
closely <i>adv.</i>	тесно	zich, chambarchas
closely related	тесно связанный	chambarchas bog`langan
coal <i>n.</i>	уголь	toshko`mir, ko`mir
coat <i>v.</i>	покрывать	qoplamoq
coating <i>n.</i>	покрытие	qoplama
cod liver oil <i>n.</i>	рыбий жир	baliq moyi
coexistence	сосуществование	birga yashash, birga mavjud bo`lish
collection <i>n.</i>	собрание, скопление	to`plam, jamg`arma
colloidal	коллоидный	kolloidlarga oid
colloured	окрашенный	bo`yalgan
colourless <i>a.</i>	бесцветный	rangsiz, tussiz
combination <i>n.</i>	соединение	brikma
combine <i>v.</i>	соединяться	qo`shilmoq, ulanmoq, brikmoq

combinet	связанный	bog`lanishlik bog`langan
combining weight	атомный вес	atom og`irligi
combustion <i>n.</i>	горение	yonish, kuyish
comfortable <i>a.</i>	удобный	qulay, soz, yaxshi
commercial <i>a.</i>	промышленный	sanoatga oid
common <i>a.</i>	обычный	oddiy, odatdagi
comparatively <i>adv.</i>	сравнительно, относительно	nisbatan, xiyla, ancha
compare <i>v.</i>	сравнивать	taqqoslamoq, solishtirmoq
complete <i>v.</i>	завершать	tamomlamoq
completely <i>adv.</i>	полностью	batamom, tamomila
complicate <i>v.</i>	усложнять	murakkablashtirmoq
complication <i>n.</i>	сложность	murakkablik
component <i>n.</i>	составная часть	tarkibiy qism
compose <i>v.</i>	составлять	tuzmoq, yozmoq
composition <i>n.</i>	состав	tarkib
compound <i>n.</i>	соединение	brikma
comprehensive <i>a.</i>	обширный	kengko`lamdagi
compress	сжимать	siqmoq

concentrated <i>a.</i>	концентрированный	to`yingan, quyuq
concentric <i>a.</i>	концентрический	konsentrik
concern <i>v.</i>	касаться, относиться	tegishli bo`lmoq
concerned <i>a.</i>	связанный с	bog`liq bo`lgan
concerning <i>a.</i>	касающийся	tegishli bo`lgan
conclude <i>v.</i>	заключатъ, делатъ ВЫВОД	xulosalamoq, yakunlamoq
conclusion <i>n.</i>	заключение	xotima, yakun, xulosa
condense <i>v.</i>	конденсироватъ	kondensatsiyalamoq
condition <i>n.</i>	условие, состояние	shart sharoit
conduct <i>v.</i>	проводитъ	o`tkazmoq
conductance <i>n.</i>	проводимостъ	o`tkazuvchanlik
conductor <i>n.</i>	проводник	o`tkazgich
conical <i>a.</i>	конусообразный	konusga oid: konus shaklidagi
connect <i>v.</i>	связыватъ, соединятъ	biriktirmoq bog`lamoq
connection <i>n.</i>	соединение	brikma
consequently <i>adv.</i>	следователъно,	demak binobarin
conservation <i>n.</i>	сохранение	saqlaniash saqlash

consider <i>v.</i>	считать, полагать	hisoblamoq sanamoq
considerable <i>a.</i>	значительный	muxim ahamiyatli
consist <i>v.</i>	состоят из	...dan iborat bo`lmoq
constituent <i>n.</i>	составная часть	tarkibiy qism
constitute <i>v.</i>	составлять	tuzmoq tashkil etmoq
constitution <i>n.</i>	состав	tarkib
construct <i>v.</i>	строить	qurmoq tuzmoq
contain <i>v.</i>	содержать	o`z ichiga olmoq
continue <i>v.</i>	продолжаться	davom etmoq
continuous <i>a.</i>	непрерывный	uzlusiz to`xtovsiz
contribute <i>v.</i>	содействовать способствовать	yordamlashmoq ko`maklashmoq
contribution make a contribution	вклад	qo`shilgan ulush hissa
convenience <i>n.</i>	1. удобство 2. пригодность	1. qulaylik 2. yaroqlilik
convenient <i>a.</i>	удобный	qulay soz
convert <i>v.</i>	превращать	boshqa narsaga aylantirmoq
cool <i>v.</i>	охлаждать	sovutmoq

copper <i>n.</i>	медь	mis
correct <i>a.</i>	правильный	to`g`ri qoidaga muvofiq keladigan
correspondence <i>n.</i>	переписка	yo`zishmalar to`plami
corresponding <i>a.</i>	соответствующий	mos keladigan javob beradigan
count <i>v.</i>	считать	hisoblamoq
course <i>n.</i>	ход	yurish siljish; ish jarayoni
of course	конечно	albatta, shubhasis
cover <i>v.</i>	покрывать	qoplamoq yopmoq
crown <i>n.</i>	венок, верхушка	tera qism uch bosh
crude <i>a.</i>	сырой, незрелый, необработанный	hom ishlov berilmagan chala
crust <i>n.</i>	кора	postloq qobiq
cup-shaped <i>a.</i>	чашкообразный	kosacha shaklida palla shaklidagi o`yiq
current	ток	tok elektr quvvati
	D	
danger <i>n.</i>	опасность	xavflilik xatarlilik
dangerous <i>a.</i>	опасный	xavfli xatarli

dark <i>a.</i>	темный	qoramtir to`q
date <i>n.</i>	дата число	oy - kun sana
up to date	современный	zamonaviy
deal <i>v.</i>	иметь дело с	ish ko`rmoq
decide <i>v.</i>	решать	yechmoq halqilmoq
deciduous <i>a.</i>	лиственные	bargli yaproqli
decision <i>n.</i>	решение	qaror yecim
decoction <i>n.</i>	отвар	qaynatma
decompose <i>v.</i>	разлагать на составные	tarkibiy qismlarga ajralmoq
decomposition <i>n.</i>	разложение	ajralish
decrease <i>n.</i>	уменьшение	kamayish pasayish
deduce <i>v.</i>	выводить	xulosa chiqarmoq
deep <i>a.</i>	глубокий	chuqur teram
define <i>v.</i>	определять	aniqlamoq belgilamoq
definite <i>a.</i>	определенный	aniq ma'lum
definition <i>n.</i>	определение	aniqlash tarif
degree <i>n.</i>	градус	gradus daraja
dense <i>a.</i>	плотный	qalin zich

densiti <i>n.</i>	плотность	zichlik qalinlik
dentate <i>a.</i>	зубчатый	tishlik
department <i>n.</i>	кафедра, отделение	kafedra bo`limi
depent <i>v.</i>	зависит	bog`liq bo`lmoq
dependence <i>n.</i>	зависимость	bog`liqlik bog`liq bo`lishlik
depending on	в зависимости	...ga qarab, ...ga bog`liq bo`lish
deposits <i>n.</i>	залежи, месторождение	qatlam kon
derivative <i>n.</i>	производное	xosila yasama
describе <i>v.</i>	описывать	tasvirlamoq tariflamoq
design <i>v.</i>	предназначать	atamoq mo`ljallamoq
destroy <i>v.</i>	разрушать	buzmoq yemirmoq zaiflashtirmoq
determine <i>v.</i>	определять	aniqlamoq belgilamoq
develop <i>v.</i>	развивать	rivojlana bormoq
	Е	
exhibit <i>v.</i>	проявлять	ko`rsatmoq, namoyon qilmoq
exist <i>v.</i>	существовать	mavjud bo`lmoq, yashamoq

existence <i>n.</i>	существование	mavjudlik, tiriklik, xayotlik
expand	расширяться	kengaymoq, keng ochilmoq
external <i>a.</i>	внешний	tashqi, sirtqi, ustki
extract <i>v.</i>	извлекать	olmoq, chiqarib olmoq
extreme <i>a.</i>	чрезвычайный, крайний	favqulodda, haddan tashqari, tashqari
extremely <i>adv.</i>	очень, весьма	juda , g'oyatda, nihoyatda
	F	
facilitate <i>v.</i>	облегчать, содействовать, способствовать	yengillashtirmoq, yengillatmoq
fall out <i>v.</i>	выпадать, осаждаться	tushmoq, tushib ketmoq ; to'kilmoq
familiar <i>a.</i>	близкий; обычный, привычный	aniq, o'xshash , mos
famous <i>a.</i>	знаменитый	mashxur, atoqli
far <i>a.</i>	1. далекий 2. далеко	1. uzoq, yiroq, uzoqdagi, yiroqdagi 2. ancha uzoqda, olisda
favourable <i>a.</i>	благоприятный	maqul, ijobiy
feature <i>n.</i>	особенность	o'ziga hos hususiyat, fazilat

feed <i>v.</i>	кормить	ovqat bermoq, boqmoq, yedirmoq
ferment <i>n.</i>	1. фермент 2. разлагать	1. ferment 2. tarkibiy qismlarga ajratmoq
fern <i>n.</i>	папоротник	qirqquloq
ferric <i>a.</i>	содержащий, трехвалентное железо	tarkibida uch valentli temir bo'lgan
few <i>a.</i>	мало	oz, kam
Few	несколько	bir qancha, bir muncha
fiber <i>n.</i>	волокно	tola
field <i>n.</i>	область	rayon, zona; soxa
fill <i>v.</i>	наполнять	to'ldirmoq, to'latmoq, tolgizmoq
final <i>a.</i>	окончательный	eng so'nggi, qat'iy aniqlangan, uzil kesil, oxirgi
finally <i>adv.</i>	наконец	nihoyat, oxiri, natijada
fine <i>a.</i>	тонкий, мелкий	yupqa; ingichka, mayda
finely divided	мелко раздробленный	mayda-mayda qilib maydalangan
fire <i>n.</i>	огонь	o't, olov, alanga

fixed oil	нелетучее масло, жирное масло	yog'li moy
flame <i>n.</i>	пламя	alanga
flask <i>n.</i>	колба, склянка	kolba, shisha idish
flavour <i>n.</i>	1. приятный вкус 2. придавать вкус	1. xushmaza, xushtam, mazali 2. tam bermoq
fleshy <i>a.</i>	толстый, мясистый	yo'g'on, katta
floret <i>n.</i>	цветок, отдельный цветок сложного цветка	gul, murakkab gulning aloxida guli
fluorescence <i>n.</i>	флуоресценция	fluoresensiya
fluorid <i>n.</i>	фторид	ftorid
flollow <i>v.</i>	следить, сопровождать, следовать за	kuzatmoq, kuzatib bormoq
flollowing <i>a.</i>	следующий	1. keyingi, kelasi , narigi 2. quydagi, tubandagi
for <i>prp.</i>	1. для, за; 2. в течение; 3. так как,	1. uchun; - ga; 2. malum vaqt orasidagi; 3. shuning uchun , shu sababli

found <i>v.</i>	ОСНОВЫВАТЬ	qurmoq, yaratmoq; tuzmoq, asos solmoq
foxglove <i>n.</i>	наперстянка	digatalis
fragrant <i>a.</i>	ароматный	hushbo‘y, muattar
free <i>a.</i>	свободный	mustaqil, erkin
freezing - point <i>n.</i>	точно замерзания	muzlash nuqtasi
fructose <i>n.</i>	фруктоза	fruktoza
fruit - bearing <i>a.</i>	плодоносный	mavali, hosil qiladigan
full <i>a.</i>	полный	to‘la, to‘liq; cheksiz
fully <i>adv.</i>	полностью	to‘la, to‘liq, batamom, tamomida
fume <i>v.</i>	дымить	tutab yonmoq; tutamoq
fumes <i>n.</i>	пары	bug‘, par
fungus pl. fungi <i>n.</i>	грибок, плесень	zamburug‘
funnel <i>n.</i>	воронка	voronka (asbob)
further <i>adv.</i>	дальше	so‘ngra, so‘ng, keyin
	G	
gain <i>v.</i>	получать, приобретать	olmoq, xosil qilmoq
galenical <i>a.</i>	галеновый	zavoda tayorlangan

gallium	галий	galliy
gas <i>n.</i>	газ	gaz
gaseous <i>a.</i>	газообразный	gazsimon, gaz xolidagi
gelatin <i>n.</i>	желатин	jelatin
gelatinous <i>a.</i>	желатиновый	jelatinga oid; jelatinli, jelatindan tayorlangan
general <i>a.</i>	общий генерал	umumiy, hammaga xos, xammasiga tegishli
in general	вообще, в общем	umumiy
generally <i>adv.</i>	обычно	odatga kora, odatdagidek
generic <i>a.</i>	родовой, генетический	uruqqa, (urug'doshlik jamiyatiga) oid
genus <i>n.</i>	1. род 2. сорт, вид	1. urug' 2. tur, xil, nav
germ <i>n.</i>	1. микроб 2. зародок	1. mikroba, 2. murtak, kurtak
germinate <i>v.</i>	прорастать	unmoq, kokarmoq, o'sib chiqmoq
give off <i>v.</i>	выделять	ajratmoq, ajratib olmoq, ajratib chiqarmoq

glabrous <i>a.</i>	чумеющий гладкую поверхности, голый,	sirti silliq bolgan; yalong'och, qurquruq
glass <i>n.</i>	1. стекло, 2. стакан	1.shisha, oynak 2.satkan
glucose <i>n.</i>	ГЛЮКОЗА	glyukoza (umumiy shakar)
go on <i>v.</i>	продолжат	davom ettirmoq, davom qoldirmoq
go over <i>v.</i>	переходить	aylanib chiqmoq; o'tish, boshqa tomonga o'tish
government <i>n.</i>	ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО	xukumat
gradually <i>adv.</i>	ПОСТЕПЕННО	asta-sekin
graduate <i>n.</i>	ВЫПУСКНИК	bitiruvchi
graduate from <i>v.</i>	оканчивать	tamomlamoq, tugatmoq, oxriga yetmoq
granite <i>n.</i>	ГРАНИТ	granit
grey <i>a.</i>	серый	kul rang
greatly <i>adv.</i>	1. сильно 2. очень	1.kuch bilan, zarb bilan 2. juda, g'oyatda, nixoyatda
greenish	зеленоватый	yashil rang
ground <i>n.</i>	земля	yer

guidance <i>n.</i>	руководство	yo'l-yo'riqdarslik
gum <i>n.</i>	камедь	kamed
	Н	
heamorrhage <i>n.</i>	кровотечение	qon ketish, qon oqish
half <i>n.</i>	половина	yarim, yarimta, o'rtasi, yarmi
hard <i>a.</i>	твердый	qattiq, qotib qolgan
hardly <i>adv.</i>	едва	arang, zo'rg'a
hardness <i>n.</i>	твердость	qattqlik
harmful <i>a.</i>	вредный	zararli, ziyonli, yomon
have to do whit <i>v.</i>	иметь отношение к	aloqador bo'lmoq
heart <i>n.</i>	сердце	yurak
heat <i>n.</i>	1. тепло 2. нагревать	1. issiq, iqliq. 2. isitmoq, ilitmoq, qizadirmoq.
heating <i>n.</i>	нагревание	isitish, ilitish
heavy <i>a.</i>	тяжелый	og'ir
hemostatic	кровоостанавливающи й	qon to'xtatadigan
heance <i>adv.</i>	следовательно	shunday qilib, binobarn

herb <i>n.</i>	трава	o't, ko'kat, maysa, o'lan
herbaceous <i>a.</i>	травянистый	sero't, sermaysa
here <i>adv.</i>	здесь	bunda, bu yerda, shu yerda
hermetically <i>adv.</i>	плотно, герметически	germetik, zich yopilgan, ichiga havo kirmaydigan qilib mahkam yopilgan
high <i>a.</i>	высокий	baland, yuqori, uzun
higher school	высшая школа	oliy maktab
highly <i>adv.</i>	высоко	yuqori baland
hold <i>v.</i>	держать	tutmoq, tutib turmoq
holiday <i>n.</i>	праздник	bayram
homogenous <i>a.</i>	однородный	bir xil, bir tur, hamjins
horizontal <i>a.</i>	горизонтальный	gorizontal
hostel <i>n.</i>	общежитие	yotoqxona
however <i>conj.</i>	однако	biroq, ammo, lekin
hydrargyrum <i>n.</i>	ртуть	simob
hydrate <i>n.</i>	гидрат	gidrat
hydration <i>n.</i>	гидратация	gidratatsiya

hydrocarbon <i>n.</i>	углеводород	uglevodorod
hydrochloric acid	соляная кислота	xlorat kislota
hydrocyanic <i>a.</i>	цианистоводородный	sian-vodorodli
hydrogen <i>n.</i>	водород	vodorod
hydrogen arsenide	мышьяковистый водород	mishyakli vodorod
hydrogen chloride	хлористый водород	xorli vodorod
hydrogen peroxide	перекись водорода	vodorod peroksidi
hydrogen sulphide	сероводород	serovodorod
hydroxide <i>n.</i>	гидроокись	gidroksid
	I	
ice <i>n.</i>	лёд	muz
identical <i>a.</i>	одинаковый, подобный, идентичный	bir xil, birday, o'xshash
identify <i>v.</i>	определять	belgilamoq, aniqlamoq
identify <i>n.</i>	сходство	o'shashlik
if <i>cj.</i>	если	agar, agarda, basharti
ignite <i>v.</i>	1. зажигать. 2. воспламеняться,	1. yoqmoq, yondirmoq, 2. yonmoq, o't olmoq,

	загораться 3. прокаливать	3. alangalamoq
immediately <i>adv.</i>	немедленно, сразу	tez, tezlik bilan, darhol
importance <i>n.</i>	значение	ahamiyat
impossible <i>a.</i>	невозможный	mumkin bo'lmagan, imkoniyatdan tashqari
improve <i>v.</i>	улучшать, усовершенствовать	yaxshilamoq
impure <i>a.</i>	неочищенный	tozalanmagan
impurity <i>n.</i>	примесь	aralash, aralashma, qotishma
inactivate <i>a.</i>	бездеятельный, недействующий	faoliyatsiz, harakatsiz
include <i>v.</i>	включать	o'z ichiga olmoq
increase <i>n.</i>	увеличение увеличивать	ko'payish, ortish, o'sish
indefinite <i>a.</i>	неопределенный	noaniq
indicate <i>v.</i>	указывать	ko'rsatmoq, ko'rsatib bermoq
indication <i>n.</i>	указание	ko'rsatma
indissoluble <i>a.</i>	нерастворимый	erimaydigan(moddalar)

induce (to) <i>v.</i>	вызывать	qo'zg'atmoq, chaqirmoq
inflamm <i>v.</i>	воспламеняться	yonmoq, o't olmoq, alangalamoq
inflammable <i>a.</i>	воспламеняемый	yonuvchan
influence <i>v.</i>	влиять на; влияние	ta'sir qilmoq; ta'sir etish
insoluble <i>a.</i>	нерастворимый	erimaydigan
instance <i>n.</i>	пример	misol, namuna
for instance	например,	masalan
instead <i>adv.</i>	вместо	o'rniga
instance <i>n.</i>	пример; отдельный случай	misol; ayrim xossalarda
interaction <i>n.</i>	взаимодействие	o'zaro ta'sir
intermediate <i>a.</i>	промежуточный	oraliqdagi, oradagi, o'rtadagi
internal <i>a.</i>	внутренний	ichkaridagi, ichki, ichidagi
introduce <i>v.</i>	вводить	kiritmoq, kirgizmoq
investigate <i>v.</i>	исследовать	tekshirmoq, tekshirib chiqmoq
invisible <i>a.</i>	невидимый	ko'rinmas, ko'rinmaydigan
involve <i>v.</i>	включать в себя; вовлекать	kirgizmoq, qo'shmoq

iodine <i>n.</i>	йод	yod
iron <i>n.</i>	железо	temir
iron sulphide	сульфид железа	temir sulfidi
isolate <i>v.</i>	выделять	ajratmoq, ayirmoq
	J	
jar <i>n.</i>	банка	banka, banka idish
juice <i>n.</i>	сок	shira
just <i>adv.</i>	только что, как раз	hozirgina, shu topda
justly <i>adv.</i>	справедливо	adolatli ravishda, haqiqatga qarab
	K	
kali <i>n.</i>	1. калий 2. поташ, щелочь	1. kaliy 2. ishqor
key subject	ведущий предмет	asosiy predmet
kidney <i>n.</i>	почка	buyrak
kind <i>n.</i>	вид, сорт	tur, xil, nav
knowledge <i>n.</i>	знания	bilim, ma'lumot
	L	
laboratory <i>n.</i>	лаборатория	laboratoriya

lanceolate <i>n.</i>	ланцетовидный	lansetsimon, nashtarsimon
language <i>n.</i>	язык	til
largely <i>adv.</i>	главным образом	muhim
large-scale <i>a.</i>	крупномасштабный	katta masshtabdagi, keng ko'lamdagi
last <i>a.</i>	последний	oxirgi, so'ngi, keying
at last	длиться, продолжаться наконец	davom etmoq, oxir-oqibat
later <i>a.</i>	позднее, позже	kechroq, keyinroq, so'ngroq
latter <i>a.</i>	последний	oxirgi, so'ngi, keying
law <i>n.</i>	закон	qonun
lay <i>v.</i>	класть, положить	qo'ymoq, joylashtirmoq
layer <i>n.</i>	слой	qatlam, qavat
lead <i>n.</i>	свинец	qo'rg'oshin
learn <i>n.</i>	узнавать, учить	bilish, bilib olish, o'qish
least <i>a.</i>	наименьший, меньше всего	eng kam, eng kichkina
at least	по крайней мере	aqalli, loaqal, hech bo'lmaganda
length <i>n.</i>	длина	uzunlik

level <i>n.</i>	уровень	daraja, past-balandlik darajasi
liberate <i>v.</i>	выделять, освобождать	ajratmoq, ayirmoq
light <i>n.</i>	свет	nur, yorug'lik
like <i>adv.</i>	подобно, как	...ga o'xshab
lime <i>n.</i>	известь	ohak
limestone <i>n.</i>	известняк	ohaktosh
line <i>n.</i>	линия, направление	yo'l, yo'nalish, yo'lga solish
linear <i>a.</i>	линейный	uzunlik
liniment <i>n.</i>	линимент	liniment
liquid <i>n.</i>	жидкий жидкость	suyuqlik, suyuq
literary <i>a.</i>	литературный	adabiy
litmus <i>n.</i>	лакмус	lakmus
little <i>a.</i>	маленький	kichkina
a little	немного	biroz, andak, sal
living <i>a.</i>	живой	tirik
living tissue	живая ткань	tirik to'qima
long <i>a.</i>	длинный	uzun

as long as	пока	hozircha
loss <i>n.</i>	потеря	yo'qotish, maxrum bo'lish
lot <i>n.</i>	масса	og'irlik
a lot of	много	ko'p
Low <i>a.</i>	низкий	past
lower <i>v.</i>	понижать	pasaymoq
	М	
magnesium <i>n.</i>	магний	magniy
magnification <i>n.</i>	увеличение	kattalashtirish
main <i>a.</i>	главный	asosiy, eng muhim, eng zarur
mainly <i>adv.</i>	главным образом	xususan, asosan
major <i>a.</i>	основной, главный	asosiy, bosh
majority <i>n.</i>	большинство	ko'pchilik, aksariyat
make <i>v.</i>	делать, производить	qilmoq, ishlab chiqarmoq
make a contribution	делать вклад	xissa qo'shmoq
make up <i>v.</i>	составлять	tuzmoq
mankind <i>n.</i>	человечество	insoniyat
manner <i>n.</i>	способ, метод	usul, uslub, metod

Many <i>a.</i>	много	ko'p
manufacture	производство, производить	ishlab chiqarish, ishlab chiqarmoq
marble	мрамор	marmar
matter <i>n.</i>	1. вещество, материя 2. вопрос 3. дело	1. modda, materiya, 2. masala, so'roq, 3. ish, yumush
meaning <i>n.</i>	значение	ma'no ahamiyat
means <i>n.</i>	средства	vositalar
be means of	посредством	vositasi bilan, yordami bilan, orqali
measure <i>n.</i>	1. мера 2. измерять	1. o'lchov 2. o'lchamoq, o'lchab chiqmoq, chamalamoq
measured <i>a.</i>	определенный	muayyan, aniq
measurement <i>n.</i>	измерение	o'lchash
medicament <i>n.</i>	лекарство	dori
medicinal <i>a.</i>	лекарственный	dorivor, dori(-si)
medium <i>n.</i>	1. среда	1. muhit

	2. средний	2. o'рта, o'rtadagi
melt <i>v.</i>	плавиться	erimoq
melting point	точка плавления	erish nuqtasi
member <i>n.</i>	член	a'zo
menthol <i>n.</i>	ментол	mentol
mercuric oxide	окись ртути	simob oksidi
mercury <i>n.</i>	ртуть	simob
metal <i>n.</i>	металл	metal
methane <i>n.</i>	метан	metan
middle <i>n.</i>	середина	o'rtasi, yarmi
midrib <i>n.</i>	средняя жилка	o'rtasidagi tomir
minus <i>n.</i>	минус	minus
minute <i>n.</i>	минута	minut, daqiqa
minute <i>a.</i>	мельчайший	juda mayda, eng mayda, eng kichik
mix <i>v.</i>	смешивать	aralashmoq, qorishtirmoq
mixture <i>n.</i>	смесь, микстура	qorishma, aralashma
mode <i>n.</i>	способ, метод	metod, uslub, usul
model <i>a.</i>	образцовый	namunali,

modern <i>a.</i>	современный	zamonaviy
modify <i>v.</i>	видоизменять	xilini, turini, tusini, shaklini o'zgartirmoq
moist <i>a.</i>	влажный	nam, namli, xo'l
moisture <i>n.</i>	влага	zah, suv, bug'
molecule <i>n.</i>	молекула	molekula
most of <i>a.</i>	большинство, большая часть	ko'pchilik, katta qismi, ko'p qismi
move <i>v.</i>	двигаться	xarakatga kelmoq, xarakatlanmoq, siljimoq
movement <i>n.</i>	движение	xarakat
much <i>adv.</i>	много	ko'p
mucilage	растительная слизь	o'simlik shillig'i
mutual <i>a.</i>	взаимный, общий	o'zaro
mutually <i>adv.</i>	взаимно	o'zaro
	N	
name <i>n.</i>	название, имя	nom, ot, ism
	называть	atamoq, nom bermoq
namely <i>adv.</i>	именно	xuddi, ayni, naq

narcotic <i>a.</i>	наркотический	narkotik
narrow <i>a.</i>	узкий	tor, ensiz
naturalize <i>v.</i>	акклиматизировать	iqlimlashtirmoq
nature <i>n.</i>	природа	tabiat
natural <i>a.</i>	природный	tabiiy
naturally <i>adv.</i>	в природе	odatdagicha, odatga ko'ra
near <i>a.</i>	близкий	yaqin
	близко	yaqin, yaqin o'rtada
nearly <i>adv.</i>	почти	deyarlik, sal kam, qatiyb, taxminan
nearness <i>n.</i>	близость	yaqinlik
necessary <i>a.</i>	необходимый	zarur, kerakli
need <i>v.</i>	нуждаться, требовать	muxtoj bo'lmoq, talab qilmoq
	необходимость	zaruriyat, zarurat, darkorlik
negative <i>a.</i>	отрицательный	salbiy manfiy, inkor etadigan
neighbour <i>n.</i>	сосед	qo'ni-qo'shni
neither <i>pron.</i>	ни один	hech bir
neither...nor <i>cj</i>	ни... ни	hech, sira, aslo, mutlaqo

neutralize <i>v.</i>	нейтрализовать	neytrallamoq
never <i>adv.</i>	никогда	hechvaqt, aslo, hechmaxal
nevertheless <i>adv.</i>	тем не менее	shunga qaramay, shunday bo'lsa
next <i>a.</i>	следующий	navbatdagi, keying
	затем	keyin, so'ngra
nitrate <i>n.</i>	соль азотной кислот	azot kislota tuzi
	нитрат	nitrat
nitre <i>n.</i>	селитра	selitra
nitric <i>a.</i>	азотный	azot -i(-si), azot...
nitric acid.	азотная кислота	azot kislotasi
nitrite <i>n.</i>	соль азотной кислоты	azotli kislota tuzi
nitrogen <i>n.</i>	азот	azot
nitrogen dioxide <i>n.</i>	двухокись азота	ikki oksidli azot
nitrogenous <i>a.</i>	азотный	azot-i(-si), azot...
no <i>a.</i>	никакой, никакая, никакие	hech qanday, hech bir
noble <i>a.</i>	благородный	asl, qimmatli
non-conductor <i>n.</i>	изолятор	izolyator

non-metal <i>n.</i>	металлоид	metalloid
non-volatile <i>a.</i>	нелетучий	uchmaydigan
notice <i>v.</i>	замечать	payqamoq
nowadays <i>adv.</i>	в настоящее время	hozirgi vaqtda
nuclear <i>a.</i>	ядерный	yadroga oid, yadro...
nucleous <i>n.</i>	ядро	yadro, mag'iz
number <i>n.</i>	число	son
a number of.	ряд	qator
numerous <i>a.</i>	многочисленный	ko'p sonli
nutrition <i>n.</i>	питание, пища	ovqat, oziq, taom, ovqatlanish
	О	
object <i>n.</i>	предмет	predmet, narsa
oblong <i>a.</i>	продолговатый, удлинённый	uzunchoq, cho'zinchoq
obovoid <i>a.</i>	обратнойцевидный	teskari tuxum shaklidagi
observe <i>v.</i>	наблюдать	kuzatmoq, nazorat qilib turmoq
obtain <i>v.</i>	получать	olmoq

obtuse <i>a.</i>	тупой	o'tmas, to'ntoq, uchsiz
occupy <i>v.</i>	занимать (место)	egallamoq
occur <i>v.</i>	встречаться,	uchrab turmoq
odour <i>n.</i>	запах	hid, is
odourless <i>a.</i>	без запаха	hidsiz
official <i>a.</i>	принятый фармакопее медицине	в и farmakopiya va meditsina qabul qilingan
often <i>adv.</i>	часто	tez-tez, kup, dambadam
oil <i>n.</i>	масло, нефт	mo'y, yog', neft
ointment <i>n.</i>	мазь	surtma
once more	еще раз	yana bir marta
only <i>adv.</i>	только	faqat, yolg'iz
only (the) <i>a.</i>	единственный	yagona
opinion <i>n.</i>	мнение	fikr, uy, mulohaza
opposite <i>a.</i>	противоположный	qarama-qarshi
ordinarily <i>adv.</i>	обычно	odatda, odatga
ordinary <i>a.</i>	обычный	ko'ra, odatan, oddiy, odatdagi

ore <i>n.</i>	руда	ruda
organic <i>a.</i>	органический	organic
organize <i>v.</i>	организовывать	tashkil qilmoq, uyushtirmoq
origin <i>n.</i>	происхождение	kelib chiqish
other <i>a.</i>	другой	boshqa, o'zga, bulak
otherwise <i>adv.</i>	иначе	boshqacha, o'zgacha
outstanding <i>a.</i>	выдающийся	atoqli, mashhur
oval <i>a.</i>	яйцевидный, овальный	tuxumsimon, tuxum shaklidagi
ovate <i>a.</i>	округлый, овальный	dum-dumaloq, yumaloq shakldagi
over <i>prp.</i>	свыше, сверх	ortiq, oshiq
overground <i>a.</i>	надземный	er ustidagi, er betidagi
ovoid <i>a.</i>	яйцевидный, яйцеобразный	tuxumsimon, tuxum shaklidagi
owing to <i>prp.</i>	благодаря	sababli, natijasida, vosita bilan
own <i>a.</i>	собственный	xususiy, shaxsiy
oxidation <i>n.</i>	окисление	oksidlanish
oxide <i>n.</i>	окись	oksid

oxidize <i>v.</i>	окислять(ся)	oksidlamoq, oksidlashmoq
oxygen <i>n.</i>	кислород	kislород
oxygenate <i>v.</i>	окислять	оксидламок, оксидлантирмоқ
	Р	
pale <i>a.</i>	бледный	oqargan, rangi o'chgan, bo'zargan
palmate <i>a.</i>	лапчатый, пальчатый	panjasimon, panjaga o'xshaydigan
part <i>n.</i>	часть	qism, bo'lak, ulush, hissa
in part	частично	qisman
particle <i>n.</i>	частица	parcha, bo'lak, zarra
particularly <i>adv.</i>	особенно	ayniqsa
pass <i>v.</i>	проходить, пропускать	o'tmoq, o'tkazmoq
passage <i>n.</i>	проход, прохождение	o'tish
past <i>a.</i>	прошедший	o'tgan, o'tib ketgan
pentoxide <i>n.</i>	пятиокись	bash oksidli
per cent <i>n.</i>	процент	protsent, foiz
perennial <i>n.</i>	многолетнее растение	ko'p yillik o'simlik

perfectly <i>adv.</i>	совершенно	butunlay, tamoman, tamomila; mutlaqo
pericarp <i>n.</i>	околоплодник	o'simlik urug'ining qobig'i
pericycle	внешняя часть центрального цилиндра	markaziy silidrning tashqi qismi
permit <i>v.</i>	допускать, позволять	yo'l qo'yumq, ruxsat etmoq, ijozat bermoq
peroxide <i>n.</i>	перекись	peroksid
petal <i>n.</i>	лепесток	gul bargi
petiole <i>n.</i>	черешок	cho'p, band
petroleum <i>n.</i>	нефть	neft
pharmacopeia <i>n.</i>	фармакопея	farmakopeya
pharmacy <i>n.</i>	фармация, аптека	farmatsiya, dorixona
photosynthesis <i>n.</i>	фотосинтез	fotosintez
physical <i>a.</i>	физический	fizika -i(-si) fizik
physicist <i>n.</i>	физик	fizik
piece <i>n.</i>	кусок	bo'lak, parcha, tilim, burda
pigment <i>n.</i>	пигмент	pigment
pipette <i>n.</i>	пипетка	pipetka, dori tomizgich

pistil <i>n.</i>	пестик	onalik, gullarning onalik qismi
pith <i>n.</i>	1. сердцевина, мякоть; 2. помещать	1. o'zak, mag'iz; 2. joylashtirmoq
place <i>v.</i>	место	o'rin; joy
plane <i>n.</i>	плоскость	yassilik, tekislik
plant <i>n.</i>	растение	o'simlik
plate <i>n.</i>	пластинка	plastinka
plentiful <i>a.</i>	обильный	mo'l, serob
point <i>n.</i>	точка	nuqta
pointed <i>a.</i>	остроконечный	usti cho'qqili, cho'qqi uchli
point of view	точка зрения	nuqtai-nazar
point out <i>v.</i>	указывать.	ko'rsatmoq, ko'rsatib o'tmoq, ko'rsatib bermoq
poison <i>n.</i>	яд	zahar
poisonous <i>a.</i>	ядовитый	zaharli
pollen <i>n.</i>	пыльца	chang, gul changi
position <i>n.</i>	1. положение; 2. располагать	1. vaziyat; 2. ega bo'lmoq, ixtiyorida bo'lmoq

positive <i>a.</i>	положительный	ijobiy
possess <i>v.</i>	обладать	ega bo'lmoq; egallamoq, egasi bo'lmoq
possibility <i>n.</i>	возможность	imkoniyat, mumkinlik
possible <i>a.</i>	возможный	mumkin, ehtimol, bo'lishi mumkin
potassium <i>n.</i>	калий	kaliy
powder <i>n.</i>	порошок	poroshok
power <i>n.</i>	1. сила 2. способность	1. kuch, quvvat 2. qobiliyatli, qodirlik
powerful <i>a.</i>	мощный	kuchli
precipitable <i>n.</i>	осаждение	cho'kish
precipitate <i>v.</i>	осаждать;	tindirmoq, tagiga cho'ktirmoq
	осадок	cho'kma
precipitation <i>n.</i>	осаждение	cho'kish
precisely <i>adv.</i>	точно	xuddi, aynan
preparation <i>n.</i>	приготовление	tayyorlash, hozirlash
preparate <i>v.</i>	приготавливать	tayyorlamoq, tayyor qilmoq
presence <i>n.</i>	присутствие	ishtirok etish, qatnashish

present <i>a.</i>	присутствующий, настоящий	qatnashuvchi
at present	в настоящее время	hozirgi vaqtda
pressure <i>n.</i>	давление	bosim, siquv
probably <i>adv.</i>	возможно	ehtimol, balki
proceed <i>v.</i>	1. продолжать	1. davom ettirmoq, cho'zmoq
	2. происходить	2. kelib chiqmoq
	3. переходить (к)	3. o'tmoq
produce <i>v.</i>	производить	ishlab chiqarmoq
project <i>n.</i>	план	plan, reja
property <i>n.</i>	свойство	hususiyat, xossa
proportion <i>n.</i>	пропорция	mutanosiblik, tenglik
protect <i>v.</i>	защищать	himoya qilmoq
prove <i>v.</i>	доказывать	isbotlamoq, isbot qilmoq
public <i>a.</i>	народный	xalq -i (-si)
publish <i>v.</i>	опубликовывать	nashr qilmoq
pure <i>a.</i>	чистый	sof, toza
purification <i>n.</i>	очистка	tozalash
purify <i>v.</i>	очищать	tozalamoq

<i>purity n.</i>	чистота	soflik, tozalik
<i>purple a.</i>	пурпурный	qir-qizil, to'q qizil, qirmizi
<i>purplish a.</i>	светло-желтый	ochsariq
<i>purpose n.</i>	цель	maqsad
	Q	
<i>quality n.</i>	качество	sifat
<i>quantity n.</i>	количество	miqdor, hajm
<i>quarter n.</i>	четверть	chorak, to'rtan bir qism
<i>question n.</i>	вопрос	savol, so'roq
<i>quick a.</i>	быстрый	tez
<i>quite adv.</i>	совершенно	butunlay
	R	
<i>raceme n.</i>	кисть	bosh
<i>radicle n.</i>	корешок, зародышевый корень	ildizcha, tomircha
<i>rainy a.</i>	дождливый	yomg'irli
<i>raise v.</i>	повышать	oshirmoq, ko'tarmoq
<i>range n.</i>	ряд, линия	qator; chiziq
<i>rapid a.</i>	быстрый	tez, jadal

rare <i>a.</i>	редкий	siyrak, siyraklanib qolgan; nodir, noyob
rate <i>n.</i>	скорость	tezlik
rather <i>adv.</i>	пожалуй, довольно	balki, ehtimol
raw <i>a.</i>	сырой	ho'l, nam, zah, xom
ray <i>n.</i>	луч	nur
reach <i>v.</i>	достигать	erishmoq, qozonmoq
react <i>v.</i>	реагировать, взаимодействовать	reaksiyaga kirishmoq
reacting agent	реагент	reagent
reaction <i>n.</i>	реакция	reaksiya
readily <i>adv.</i>	легко, охотно	qulay, o'ng'ay
real <i>adv.</i>	действительный	haqiqiy, chinakam
really <i>adv.</i>	действительно	haqiqatda, haqiqatan, haqiqatn ham
reason <i>n.</i>	причина, основание	asos, sabab, isbot
for this reason	поэтому, по этой причине	shuning uchun, shu sababdan
recent <i>a.</i>	недавний, новый	yaqin kunlardagi, yaqindagi, yangi

recently <i>adv.</i>	недавно	yaqinda
recognise <i>v.</i>	узнавать, признавать	tanimoq
recombine <i>v.</i>	соединяться	qo'shilmoq, birlashmoq, qo'shilib ketmoq
record <i>n.</i>	запись	yozuv
record <i>v.</i>	записывать	yozib olmoq, yozib qo'ymoq
reddish <i>a.</i>	красноватый	qizg'ish
redness <i>n.</i>	красное каление	qizdirilgan, toblangan
reduce <i>v.</i>	уменьшать	kamaytirmoq, pasaytirmoq
reducing agent <i>n.</i>	1. восстанавливать; 2. восстановитель	1. tiklamoq, qaytadan tiklovchi; 2. asl holiga keltiruvchi
reduction <i>n.</i>	восстановление	qaytadan tiklash, tiklanish
refine <i>v.</i>	очищать	tozalamoq
region <i>n.</i>	область	doira, viloyat
register <i>v.</i>	регистрировать, записывать	qayd qilmoq, ro'yhatga olmoq
regular <i>a.</i>	правильный	to'g'ri
related <i>a.</i>	родственный, связанный	qarindosh, bog'liq

relation <i>n.</i>	отношение	munosabat
relationship <i>n.</i>	отношение	muomala
relative <i>a.</i>	относительный	nisbiy, nisbatan; ma'lum darajada
relatively <i>adv.</i>	относительно	birmuncha; ma'lum darajada
release <i>v.</i>	освобождать	bo'shatmoq, holi qilmoq
remain <i>v.</i>	оставаться	qolmoq
remake <i>v.</i>	переделывать	qaytadan ishlamoq, o'zgartirmoq, tuzamoq
remarkable <i>a.</i>	замечательный	ajoyib
remarkably <i>adv.</i>	замечательно; значительно	ajoyib
remedy <i>n.</i>	лекарство, средство	dori, vosita
remember <i>v.</i>	помнить	esda tutmoq, yodda saqlamoq
removal <i>n.</i>	удаление	olib tashlamoq
report <i>v.</i>	сообщать	bildirmoq, ma'lumot bermoq
	сообщение, доклад	axborot, doklad
reproduce <i>v.</i>	воспроизводить	qaytadan ishlab chiqarish
reproduction <i>n.</i>	воспроизведение	qayta ishlab chiqarish

require <i>v.</i>	требовать	talab qilmoq
research <i>n.</i>	исследование	tadqiqot
	исследовательский	tekshirish -i (-si)
resin <i>n.</i>	смола	smola, katron
resist <i>v.</i>	сопротивляться	qarshilik qilmoq, qarshilik ko'rsatmoq
resistance <i>n.</i>	сопротивление	qarshilik, qarshilik ko'rsatish
respective <i>a.</i>	соответствующий	muvofiq
respectively <i>adv.</i>	соответственно	tegishlicha; binoan, mos ravishda
respiration <i>n.</i>	дыхание	nafas
reveal <i>v.</i>	обнаруживать	topmoq; ma'lum qilmoq, ko'rsatmoq
rhizome <i>n.</i>	корневище	ildizpoya; ildiztana
rhubarb <i>n.</i>	ревень	ravoch
rich <i>a.</i>	богатый	boy
right <i>n.</i>	право	huquq
ripe <i>a.</i>	зрелый	pishgan, yetilgan
rise <i>n.</i>	повышение	ko'tarilish, oshish

give rise to	положить начало	asos solmoq
rock <i>n.</i>	горная порода	tog' jinsi
root <i>n.</i>	корень	ildiz, tomir
round <i>adv.</i>	вокруг	atrof, tevarak
	круглый	yumaloq, dumaloq
rubber <i>n.</i>	резина, каучук	rezina, kauchuk
rule <i>n.</i>	правило	qoida
	руководить, править	rahbarlik qilmoq, boshqarmoq
running water	проточная вода	oqar suv
	S	
safely <i>adv.</i>	безопасно	xavfsiz, xatarsiz
salt <i>n.</i>	соль	tuz
same <i>a.</i>	тот же самый	xuddi o'sha
sample <i>n.</i>	образец	namuna
saturate <i>v.</i>	насыщать	to'yintirmoq
scale <i>n.</i>	чешуйка	tangacha
scape <i>n.</i>	стебель растения,	poya, band
	черешок, стержень	o'zak

scatter <i>v.</i>	разбрасывать	sochmoq, yoyib tashlamoq
scholarship <i>n.</i>	стипендия	stipendiya
science <i>n.</i>	наука	fan, ilm
scientific <i>a.</i>	научный	ilmiy
scientist <i>n.</i>	ученый	olim
sea <i>n.</i>	море	dengiz
seal <i>v.</i>	запаивать	kavsharlab qo'ymoq, qalaylab qo'ymoq
search <i>v.</i>	искать	qidirmoq, izlamoq
secure <i>v.</i>	получать обеспечивать	olmoq; ta'min etmoq; ta'minlamoq
seed <i>n.</i>	семя, зерно	urug', don
seem <i>v.</i>	казаться	bo'lib ko'rinmoq -day bo'lmoq -day tuyulmoq
seldom <i>adv.</i>	редко	kam, ahyon, ahyonda, onda-sonda
select <i>a.</i>	выбирать	saylab olmoq, tashlab olmoq
sepal <i>n.</i>	чашелистик	kosachabarg
separate <i>v.</i>	1. разделять	1. bo'lmoq, ajratmoq

	2. отдельный	2. alohida; ayrim
separation <i>n.</i>	отделение	bo'lim; qism, bo'lak
series <i>n.</i>	серия	seriya
serve <i>v.</i>	служить	xizmat qilmoq
sessile <i>a.</i>	сидячий	bandsiz (barg)
several <i>a.</i>	несколько	bir necha, birmuncha
sexual <i>a.</i>	половой	jinsiy, tanosil
shape <i>n.</i>	форма	forma, shakl
sharply <i>adv.</i>	резко	keskin, birdan, to'satdan
shoot <i>n.</i>	росток, побег	nihol, novda, qalamcha
shortness <i>n.</i>	пускать росток	nish otmoq
shrub <i>n.</i>	краткость	qisqalik
side <i>n.</i>	кустарник	buta, butazor
silicon <i>n.</i>	сторона	tomon, taraf
silver <i>n.</i>	кремний	kremniy
silvery <i>a.</i>	серебро	kumush, nuqra
similar <i>a.</i>	серебристый	kumushdek, nuqradek oq
similarity <i>n.</i>	подобный	o'xshash, o'xshagan, -day, ... kabi

simple <i>a.</i>	сходство	o'xshashlik,
since <i>cj.</i>	простой так как	oddiy, soda chunki, negaki, sababli
single <i>a.</i>	с тех пор как	o'shandan beri
singular <i>a.</i>	один, одиночный, простой	bir, bitta, yakka, oddiy
situated <i>a.</i>	1. единственный; 2. расположенный	1. yagona; 2. o'rnashtirilgan, joylashgan, o'rnashgan
size <i>n.</i>	размер	miqdor; katta-kichiklik, o'lcham
slightly <i>adv.</i>	слегка, слабо	sal, sal-pal, biroz, bo'sh
slow <i>a.</i>	медленный	sekin, asta
smell <i>n.</i>	запах	hid, bo'y, is
smooth <i>a.</i>	гладкий	tekis, silliq
soak <i>v.</i>	пропитывать	singdirmoq, shimdirmoq
society <i>n.</i>	общество	jamiyat
sodium <i>n.</i>	натрий	natriy
sodium chlorate	хлористый натрий	xlorli natriy
soft <i>a.</i>	мягкий	yumshoq, mayin

soften <i>v.</i>	смягчать	yumshatmoq
soil <i>n.</i>	почва	zamin
solid <i>n.</i>	1. твердое вещество; 2. твердый	1. qattiq modda; 2. qattiq, qotib qolgan
solidify <i>v.</i>	затвердевать	qotib qolmoq, qattiq holga kelmoq
solubility <i>n.</i>	растворимость	eruvchanlik
soluble <i>a.</i>	растворимый	eruvchan
solute <i>n.</i>	растворяемое вещество	eruvchan moddalar
solution <i>n.</i>	раствор	eritma
solve <i>v.</i>	решать	hal qilmoq, yechmoq
solvent <i>n.</i>	растворитель	erituvchi
sometimes <i>adv.</i>	иногда	ba'zan, goho, onda-sonda
soon <i>adv.</i>	вскоре, скоро	tez, ko'p o'tmay, tez orada
as soon as	как только	bilanoq
sort	вид, сорт	tur, xil, nav, sort
spark	искра	uchqun
special <i>a.</i>	особый	maxsus

species <i>n.</i>	вид, разновидность, род	tur, xil, nav
sperm <i>n.</i>	сперма, семя	maniy, urug'
spread <i>v.</i>	распространяться	tarqalmoq
spray <i>v.</i>	1. распылять, 2. разбрызгивать	1. to'zg'itib yubormoq, 2. sachratmoq
square <i>n.</i>	площадь	maydon
stage <i>n.</i>	стадия, этап	bosqich, palla
stalk <i>u.</i>	стебель, черенок	poya, dasta, band
starch <i>n.</i>	крахмал	kraxmal, ohor
start <i>v.</i>	начинать	boshlamoq, kirishmoq
state <i>n.</i>	начало	boshlanish
	состояние	hol, ahvol, holat
stay <i>v.</i>	оставаться	qolmoq
steam <i>n.</i>	парь	par, bug'
steel <i>n.</i>	сталь	po'lat
stem <i>n.</i>	стебель	poya
step <i>n.</i>	ступень	bosqich, palla
sterilization <i>n.</i>	стерилизация	sterilizatsiya

still <i>adv.</i>	еще, все еще	yana, tag'in, yanada
stone <i>n.</i>	1. камень, 2. каменный	1. tosh, 2. toshday, toshdek
store <i>v.</i>	хранить	saqlamoq, asramoq
strengthen <i>v.</i>	усиливать (ся)	kuchytirmoq, zo'raytirmoq; zo'raymoq
strong <i>a.</i>	прочный, сильный	mahkam, pishiq, kuchli, quvvatli, zo'r
structure <i>n.</i>	строение, структура	tuzilish, tarkib
strychnos <i>n.</i>	чилибуха	kuchala daraxti
sub—group <i>n.</i>	подгруппа	kichik guruh
subject <i>n.</i>	предмет	predmet, buyum, narsa
subsequent <i>a.</i>	последующий	kelgusi, keying
substance <i>n.</i>	вещество	modda
substantial <i>a.</i>	существенный	muhim, kerakli
such <i>a.</i>	такой,	shunaqa, shunday
such as	такой, как	saxaroza, qamishdan olingan shaker
sucrose <i>n.</i>	сахароза, тростниковый сахар	to'satdan, birdan, bexosdan

suddenly <i>adv.</i>	внезапно	
suffer <i>v.</i>	испытывать, претерпевать	boshdan kechirmoq, chekmoq, tormoq, sezmoq
sufficient <i>a.</i>	достаточный	yetarli, kifoya qiladigan
sufficiently <i>adv.</i>	достаточно, настолько	yetarli, yetarli darajada, kifoya
sugar <i>n.</i>	сахар	qand
suggest <i>v.</i>	предлагать	taklif etmoq, taqdim etmoq
sulphate <i>n.</i>	сульфат	sulfat
sulphur <i>n.</i>	сера	oltingugurt
sulphuric <i>a.</i>	серный	oltingugurt -i (-si)
sulphuric acid	серная кислота	sulfat kislota
sunlight <i>n.</i>	солнечный свет	quyosh nuri
supply <i>v.</i>	давать, снабжать	bermoq, ta'minlamoq yetkazib bermoq
	запас	zapas, qo'r
support <i>v.</i>	поддерживать	ushlab turmoq, suyamoq; madad bermoq
suppose <i>v.</i>	полагать, предполагать	faraz qilmoq, tahmin qilmoq

suppository <i>n.</i>	суппозиторий	shamcha
sure <i>a.</i>	уверенный	dadil, qat'iy
surface <i>n.</i>	поверхность	yuza, ust,sirt, bet
surgery <i>n.</i>	хирургия	xirurgiya
surround <i>v.</i>	окружать	o'rab olmoq, qurshab olmoq
suspension <i>n.</i>	эмульсия. суспензия	emulsiya, suspenziya
swallow <i>v.</i>	глотать	yutmoq
sweet <i>a.</i>	сладкий	shirin
switch <i>v.</i>	переключать	o'chirmoq, yoqmoq
syrup <i>n.</i>	сироп	sharbat
syrupy <i>a.</i>	сиропообразный	sharbatsimon
systematically <i>adv.</i>	систематически	muntazam
	Т	
table <i>n.</i>	таблица	jadval
take part <i>v.</i>	принимать участие	ishtirok etmoq, qatnashmoq
tall <i>a.</i>	высокий	baland, yuqori, novcha, uzun
task <i>n.</i>	задача	masala
taste <i>n.</i>	вкус	ta'm lazzat, maza

teaching <i>n.</i>	обучение	o'qitish, o'rgatish, ta'lim berish
temperature <i>n.</i>	температура	harorat
test <i>v.</i>	1. ИСПЫТЫВАТЬ 2. проба, эксперимент	sinamoq, sinab ko'rmoq 2. sinab ko'rish, tajriba qilish
test-tube <i>n.</i>	пробирка	probirka
text-book <i>n.</i>	учебник	darslik
than <i>conj.</i>	чем	ko'ra, qaraganda
Theory	теория	nazariya
therefore <i>adv.</i>	поэтому	shuning uchun, shunga ko'ra, shu sababdan
thermometr <i>n.</i>	термометр	termometr
thick <i>a.</i>	толстый	semiz, yo'g'on; qalin
thin <i>a.</i>	тонкий	ingichka, yupqa
though <i>n.</i>	хотя	bo'sa ham, garchi
thought <i>n.</i>	мысль	fikr, tafakkur
throughout <i>adv.</i>	повсюду	hamma yerda, hamma joyda
thus <i>adv.</i>	так, таким образом	shunday, shundoq, shunaqa; shunday qilib
thyme <i>n.</i>	тимьян	tog'jambil

time <i>n.</i>	время; раз	vaqt; marta, yo'la
in time	вовремя	o'z vaqtida, o'z paytida
tin <i>n.</i>	олово	qalay
tincture <i>n.</i>	настойка	nastoyka
tissue <i>n.</i>	ткань	to'qima
title <i>n.</i>	звание	unvon
together <i>adv.</i>	вместе	birga, birgalikda, birgalashib
too <i>adv.</i>	тоже, слишком	ham; juda ham, haddan tashqari
top <i>n.</i>	верхушка, вершина	uch, bosh, cho'qqi
total <i>a.</i>	общий, целый	umumiy, yalpi, butun
Toxic	ядовитый	zaharli, zaharlanadigan
train <i>v.</i>	готовить	tayyorlamoq
training <i>n.</i>	обучение	o'qitish, o'rgatish, ta'lim berish
transverse <i>a.</i>	поперечный	ko'ndalang, ko'ndalanga tushgan
treat <i>v.</i>	лечить	davolamosh, tuzatmoq
treatment <i>n.</i>	обработка, лечение	davolamoq, davo

true <i>a.</i>	истинный; верны	haqiqiy, chin, rost
try <i>v.</i>	пытаться	urinmoq, harakat qilmoq
tube <i>n.</i>	труба, трубка	truba, naycha
tubular <i>a.</i>	трубчатый, цилиндрическим	naychaga o'xshagan, naychashakl, naychasimon
tumour <i>n.</i>	опухоль	shish, g'urra
turn <i>v.</i>	превращаться	aylanmoq, o'zgarmoq
twice <i>adv.</i>	дважды	ikki marta, ikki bor, ikki karra
	U	
under <i>prp.</i>	под	ostiga, tagiga; ostida, tagida
under conditions	при условиях	shu sharoitda, sharoitda
undertake <i>v.</i>	предпринимать	ish boshlamoq, tashabbus qilmoq
uniform <i>a.</i>	одинаковый	bir xil, baravar, teng, birdek
unit <i>n.</i>	единица	o'lchov birligi
unite <i>v.</i>	соединяться	qo'shilmoq, birlashmoq, qo'shilib ketmoq
unity <i>n.</i>	единица	birlik
universal <i>a.</i>	всеобщий	umumiy

unless <i>cj.</i>	если... не	-sa edi
unlike <i>adv.</i>	в отличие от	farqli ravishda
unpaired <i>a.</i>	неспаренны	qo'shaloq emas, juftlashmagan
unpleasant <i>a.</i>	неприятный	yoqimsiz
unripe <i>a.</i>	неспелый, незрелый	pishmagan, yetilmagan, xom
until <i>cj.</i>	до, до тех пор пока	-ga, -gacha, -ga qadar
unusual <i>a.</i>	необычный	g'ayrioddiy, o'zga
upper <i>a.</i>	верхний	yuqori, yuqoridagi, ustki
up to <i>prp.</i>	до	-ga, -gacha, -ga qadar
up-to-date <i>a.</i>	современный	zamonaviy
use <i>v.</i>	использовать	foydalanmoq, ishlatmoq
useful <i>a.</i>	полезный	foydali
useless <i>a.</i>	бесполезный	foyasiz, befoyda
usual <i>a.</i>	обычный	odatdagi
utilize <i>v.</i>	использовать	foydalanmoq
	V	
vacant <i>a.</i>	пустой	ichi bo'sh, kovak
vacation <i>n.</i>	каникулы	ta'til

vaginal <i>a.</i>	влагалищный	ayollar jinsiy organiga davo qilish uchun ishlatiladigan
valerian <i>n.</i>	валериана	valeriana
valeric acid	валериановая кислота	valerian kislotasi
valuable <i>a.</i>	ценный	qimmatbaho, qimmatli
value <i>n.</i>	ценность	ahamiyat, muhimlik
vaporization <i>n.</i>	испарение	bug'lanish, parlanish, parga aylanish
vaporize <i>v.</i>	испаряться	parga aylanmoq, bug'lanmoq
vapour <i>n.</i>	пар	par, bug'
variable <i>a.</i>	переменный	o'zgaradigan, o'zgaruvchan
varied <i>a.</i>	разнообразный	turli-tuman, har xil, rang-barang
variety <i>n.</i>	разнообразие	turli-tumanlik, har xillik, rang baranglik
various <i>a.</i>	различный	turli, har xil, xilma-xil
vary <i>v.</i>	изменяться	o'zgaroq, o'zgarib ketmoq, boshqacha tusga kirmoq
varying <i>a.</i>	меняющийся	o'zgarib ketadigan
vascular <i>a.</i>	сосудистый	tomirli, qon tomirlari

		joylashgan
vegetable <i>a.</i>	растительный	o'simliklar -i (-si)
vegetative <i>a.</i>	растительный	o'simliklardan qilingan; o'simliklardan tayyorlangan, o'simliklar - i (-si)
vein <i>n.</i>	вена, жилка	Tomir
ventilating	вентиляция	Ventilyatsiya
very <i>adv.</i>	очень	juda, juda ham, g'oyat, nihoyatda
vessel <i>n.</i>	сосуд	Idish
violet <i>a.</i>	фиолетовый	binafsha rang
viscous <i>a.</i>	вязкий, липкий	yopishqoq, yelimshik
visible <i>a.</i>	видимый	ko'zga ko'rinarli
vital <i>a.</i>	жизненный	hayotiy; muhim, zarur, eng zarur
volatile <i>a.</i>	летучий	Uchadigan
volatility <i>n.</i>	летучесть	Uchuvchanlik
volume <i>n.</i>	объем	hajm, o'lcham, katakichilik
vomit <i>n.</i>	рвота	qusish. qayt qilish
vomit <i>n.</i>	рвать, тошнить	ko'ngli aynimoq, qusmoq,

		qayt qilmoq
	W	
wait <i>v.</i>	ждать	Kutmoq
warm <i>a.</i>	теплый нагревать	issiq, iliq qizimoq, isitmoq, qizdirmoq
wash <i>v.</i>	умываться	yuvinoq, yuvinib olmoq
Water <i>n.</i>	вода	Suv
water bath	водная баня	Hammom
way <i>n.</i>	путь, способ	usul, yo'l
Wax	воск	Mum
weak <i>a.</i>	слабый	kuchsiz, zaif, sust, past
week-day <i>n.</i>	рабочий день	ish kuni
weigh <i>v.</i>	весить	Tortmoq
weight <i>n.</i>	вес	og'irlik; o'lchov
well <i>adv.</i>	хорошо	yaxshi, durust
what <i>a</i>	который	qaysi, qaysisi, qaysi biri
when <i>adv.</i>	когда	qachon; ba'zan, goho, ba'zi vaqtda
whenever <i>cj.</i>	всякий раз когда,	har gal, har safar; istagan

	когда бы ни	vaqtda
where <i>adv.</i>	где, куда	qayda, qayerda; qayerga, ayuqqa
whether <i>cj.</i>	или	yo, yoki
which <i>pron.</i>	который, какой	qaysi, qaysi biri; qanday
while <i>cj.</i>	до тех пор, пока	-gacha, -guncha, to
who <i>pron.</i>	кто	Kim
whole <i>a.</i>	весь, целый	butun, to'liq
why <i>adv.</i>	почему	nima uchun, nega, nimaga
widely <i>adv.</i>	широко	keng, katta; keng suratda
wild <i>a.</i>	дикий	yovvoyi
wise <i>a.</i>	мудрый	dono, aqlli, donshmand
within <i>prp.</i>	в пределах, внутри	chegarsida, doirasida, ichida
without <i>prp.</i>	без	-siz, be-, no-
wood <i>n.</i>	дерево	daraxt
wool <i>n.</i>	шерсть	yung, jun
word <i>n.</i>	слово	so'z
world <i>n.</i>	мир	yer yuzi, jahon; olam

	X	
x—rays <i>n.</i>	рентгеновые лучи	rentgen nurlari
	Y	
yellowish <i>a.</i>	желтоватый	sarg'ish
yield <i>v.</i>	1. производить 2. давать плоды 3. урожай	1. ishlab chiqarmoq 2. hosil bermoq 3. hosil, unum
	Z	
zero <i>n.</i>	нуль	nol
zinc <i>n.</i>	Цинк	ruh

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