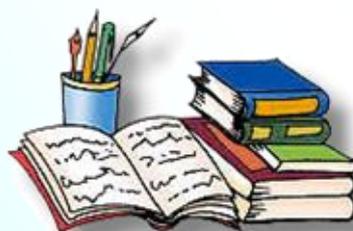




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ENGLISH TOPICS AND CROSSWORDS



NAMANGAN - 2010

Tuzuvchilar: Namangan Davlat universiteti leksika-
stilistika kafedrası katta o'qituvchilari
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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma Namangan Davlat universiteti
o'quv-uslubiy kengashida muhokama qilingan

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SO`Z BOSHI

Xozirgi davrning dolzarb muammolaridan biri yosh avlodni ona Vatanga muhabbat, boy ma`naviy merosimizni qadrlash, milliy g`urur, ahloq va ma`naviyat, umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruxida tarbiyalashdir. Yoshlarga chuqur bilim berish, ularning qobiliyatini har tomonlama o`stirish, mustaqil O`zbekiston kelajagi uchun iqtidorli yoshlarni tarbiyalab yetishtirish yuksak maqsad yo`lida qilinadigan xizmatdir.

O`zbekiston davlatining jaxon mamlakatlari bilan olib borayotgan iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy va ma`rifiy aloqalari kuchayib borgan sari yoshlarning xorijiy mamlakatlarning hayoti, urf-odatlariga, tiliga bo`lgan qiziqishlari ortib bormoqda. Bu aloqalarning rivojida tilning ayniqsa, ingliz tilining o`rni juda kattadir. Ushbu qo`llanma geografiya yo`nalishi talabalari uchun mo`ljallangan bo`lib, unda O`zbekistonning geografik joylashuvi, tog`li xududlari, vohalari, saxrolari, iqlimi, suvi, aholisi haqidagi ma`lumotlar ingliz tilida bayon qilingan.

Qo`llanmada berilgan matnlarda uchraydigan geografik atamalarning o`zbek tilidagi tarjimalari talabalarga matn mazmunini to`la tushunishga, ularni o`z nutqlarida qo`llashga yordam beradi.

Lesson 1

Grammar: 1) Verb "to be"

2) Personal pronouns (I, You, he, she, it, we, they)

Text: Water

Singular form

- I I am a student
- II You are a student
- III He (she) is a student
It is a table

Plural form

- We are students
- You are students
- They are students

Interrogative form of the verb " to be"

Singular form

- I. Am I a teacher?
- II. Are you a teacher?
- III. Is he (she) a teacher?

Plural form

- Are we teachers?
- Are you teachers?
- Are they teachers?

Negative form of the verb "to be"

Am-am not are-are not (aren't) is-is not (isn't)

For example: You aren't an engineer

Past simple tense of the verb "to be"

Am, is-was are-were

For example: I was a pupil last year

Were you a pupil last year? Yes, I was (No, I wasn't)

Future simple tense of the verb "to be"

Singular form

- I I shall be a geograph in 4 years
- II You will be a geograph
- III He (she) will be a geograph
It will a big tree in future

Plural form

- We shall be geographs
- You will be geographs
- They will be geographs

Interrogative form

Shall I (we) be 19 next year? Yes, you will (no, you won't)
Will you (he, she, they) be glad in this case?

Negative form

Shall-shall not (shan't) will-will not (won't)

They won't be chemists

I shan't be happy, if my sister doesn't come

TEXT "WATER"



Uzbeks, the people with great and history and ancient culture, live on the Republic's vast territory of 447,400 square kilometres. Uzbekistan has a great variety of geographical conditions.

Lying in the desert zone of the moderate belt, the Republic has a hot, arid climate. There is plenty of warm and sunshine, but very little water; therefore all economic activity is directly connected with irrigation constructions.

Fertile soils remain barren without water, hence the ancient proverbs say: "If there is no water, there is no life", "where water ends, the land ends too".

For centuries Uzbeks built irrigation canals transforming lifeless deserts into flowering oases.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

vast	bepoyon, keng
desert zone	saxro mintaqasi
climate	iqlim
irrigation	sug`orish

fertile soil	unumdor tuproq
oases	voxa
ancient culture	kadimiy madaniyat
barren	unumsiz, xosilsiz
sunshine	kuesh nuri
century	asr

II. Answer the questions

1. What is the territory of Uzbekistan?
2. In what kind of zone is Uzbekistan situated?
3. Has the Republic arid climate or not?
4. What can you say about economic activity in Uzbekistan?

III. Use the correct form of the verb “to be” in necessary place

1. I ... glad, when she came yesterday
2. You.... be a good specialist in future
3. They.... first year students now
4. it a table or a desk?
5. He ... a teacher, he a student
6. It ... fine weather yesterday

IV. Find out opposite meaning of the following words

Desert, cool, modern, lifeless, mountain, begin, life,
end, little, plenty, hot, great, ancient, small

Lesson 2

Grammar: 1) Verb “to have, to have got”

2) Present Indefinite tense

Text: Relief

I have little time to discuss this problem now
Usually they have breakfast together with their family
My father has much work at his office every day
It has a long tail and sharp teeth

Interrogative form of the verb “to have”

Do you have dinner at home?
Does she often have much work to do?
Did your friend have time yesterday?
Did they come to the library yesterday?

Negative form of the verb “to have”

I don't have much information according to this chapter
My uncle didn't have supper with us yesterday
She doesn't have enough money to buy this beautiful dress
You don't have time to discuss it

Verb “to have got”

I have got an interesting English book
My brother has got a lot of friends
They have got three children
We had got a nice garden last year but we sold it

Interrogative form of the verb “to have got”

Have you got a newspaper at home now?
Has he got any relatives in this country?
Have they got anything interesting to read?
Had you got any French magazine last day there?

Negative form of the verb “to have got”

I haven't got a family
My friend hasn't got a daughter
These students haven't got any geographical maps
She hasn't got a little child

Present simple tense

Singular form

- I. I revise grammar rules
- II. You revise grammar rules
- III. He (she) revises grammar rules
It cleans itself every day

Plural form

- I. We revise grammar rules
- II. You revise grammar rules
- III. They revise grammar rules

Interrogative form

- I. Do I revise grammar rules?
- II. Do You revise grammar rules?
- III. Does he (she) revise grammar rules?
Does it clean itself every day?

Plural form

- I. Do we revise grammar rules?
- II. Do you revise grammar rules?
- III. Do they revise grammar rules?

III person

To finish-finishes, to live-lives, to write-writes,
to speak-speaks

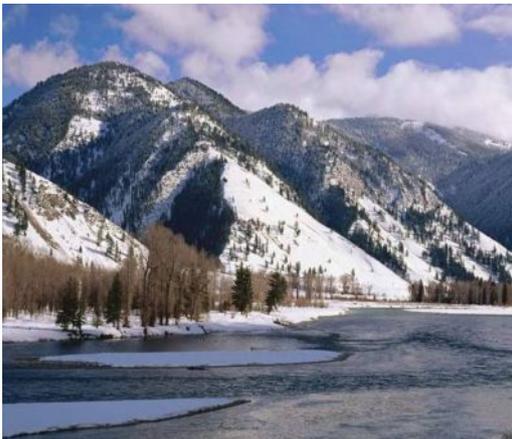
Negative form of the present simple tense

- I. I don't revise grammar rules
- II. You don't revise grammar rules
- III. He (she) doesn't revise grammar rules
It doesn't clean itself every day

Plural form

- I. We don't revise grammar rules
- II. You don't revise grammar rules
- III. They don't revise grammar rules

TEXT "RELIEF"



Uzbekistan is the most level surface of the Central Asian republics, the most part of its territory is covered by plains. High mountains rise only on the extreme East. Between the mountains and the plains there is a belt of submontane plains with numerous seasonal streams, rivers and man-made canals. These places are the most developed and densely populated parts of Uzbekistan. There are mountain systems, the Tian Shan in the North and the Hissar Alai in the South. In the extreme North-East the Karzhantau, Ugram Pskem, Chatkal and Kurama ranges, all spurs of the Western Tian Shan extend in the direction of the plains. The highest peak here is Beshtokh in the Pskom Range.

The Hissar Alai mountains are separated from the Tian Shan Mountains by the large Fergana Intermontane Depression bound on the North by slopes of the Chatkal and Kurama ranges and in the South by the slopes of the Alai and Turkestan ranges.

Branching from the Turkestan Range in the north-westerly direction are the Malguzar, Nuratau, Aktau mountains. To the South, separated from them by the wide Zeravshan Valley, are the latitudinal spurs of the Zeravshan Range, which gradually decrease in height. To the West lie the Karatepa and Zirabulak-Ziaiddin mountains, the latter being not over 700 metres high.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

surface	юза, сирт
plains	текисликлар
mountain	тоғ
submontane	тоғ этагида жойлашиш
seasonal streams	мавсумий сой
range	тоғ тизма
spurs	тизма, тармок
peak	чукки
slope	киялик
to decrease	камаймок

II. Answer the questions

1. Where is the belt of submontane plains?
2. Where is the highest peak of Uzbekistan?
3. How do you classify the territory of Uzbekistan?
4. How are The Hissar mountains separated from Tian Shan mountains?
5. Can you draw the map of Uzbekistan?

III. Choose the right forms of the verb

(have, don't have, has, didn't have, has got, had)

1. Do you usually..... dinner at home?
2. His sister a nice house in the suburb of the city
3. They enough time to translate this article yesterday, that's why they did it later
4. I breakfast with them every day
5. Her friend supper with her last week
6. They information about this matter

IV. Put the appropriate prepositions in their place

1. These places are the most developed and densely populated partsUzbekistan.
2. the mountains and the plains there is a belt of submontane plains
3. How do you classify the territoryUzbekistan?
- 4 My uncle didn't have supper ...us yesterday
5. There are mountain systems, the Tian Shan ... the North and the Hissar Alai ... the South.

V. Choose the right fom of the verb

1. My friend usually (to go) there by train.
- 2....(to want) their relatives to know about it?
3. Lucy (not to finish) her works in time
- 4... your groupmates help each other in this work?

Lesson 3

Grammar: 1) Personal pronouns as an object
2) Past Indefinite tense (regular verbs)

Text: Earthquakes

Personal pronouns as an object

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| I. I-me | We-us |
| II. You-you | You-you |
| III. He-him | They-them |
| She-her | |
| It-it | |

Past Simple Tense

To help-helped, to repeat-repeated, to finish-finished, to conduct-conducted

- I. I obtained it yesterday
- II. You obtained it yesterday
- III. He (she, it) obtained it yesterday

Plural form

- I. We obtained it yesterday
- II. You obtained it yesterday
- III. They (she, it) obtained it yesterday

Interrogative form

- I. Did I obtain it yesterday?
- II. Did you obtained it yesterday?
- III. Did he (she, it) obtain it yesterday?

Plural form

- I. Did we obtain it yesterday?
- II. Did you obtain it yesterday?
- III. Did they obtain it yesterday?

Negative form

- I. I didn't obtain it yesterday
- II. You didn't obtain it yesterday
- III. He (she, it) didn't obtain it yesterday

Plural form

- I. We didn't obtain it yesterday
- II. You didn't obtain it yesterday
- III. They (she, it) didn't obtain it yesterday

TEXT "EARTHQUAKES"

Uzbekistan along with other Central Asian territories, lies within a seismic zone. Seismic processes (earthquakes) indicate that the movement of the earth's crust is continuing. The most violent (scale point) earthquakes occur in the piedmont part of the Fergana Depression, in the southern slopes of the Hissar Range and in the upper reaches of the Tupolang river. There are sad memories of the devastating earthquakes which took place near Andijan in 1889 and 1902. In 1966 on April 26 the most destructive earthquake hit Tashkent. A similar devastating earthquake hit Tashkent once before, in 1868.

Earthquake of almost identical intensity occur in the area of the Hissar Range and its spurs. Elsewhere in Uzbekistan seismicity is limited to the force of 5-6 scale points.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

movement	ҳаракат
force	куч
to occur	содир бўлмоқ
earthquake	зилзила
upper reach	юқори ирмоқ, бурама
destructive	вайрон қилувчи
intensity	тезлик, жадаллик
to be limited	чегараланмоқ
area	ҳудуд
similar	ўхшаш, бир хил

II. Answer the questions

1. What do seismic processes indicate?
2. Which part of Uzbekistan has the highest seismicity?
3. Where do the most violent earthquakes occur?
4. How did the name of the Tupolang River originate?

III. Choose the necessary form of the pronouns

1. You must help (he). He need your help now.
2. These are very beautiful flowers. Where did you get (they)?
3. She is my best friend. I always do my tasks with (she)
4. Don't take (it), please. It isn't yours. It is mine.
5. They didn't want to join (we). They wanted to join (they).
6. My father asked (I) about that matter.

IV. Use the correct form of the verb

1. I him yesterday, because the weather was bad, that's why we....(not see, not go out).
2. My sister to watch TV in the evening last night. (to want)
3. These students this problem with their teachers? (to discuss)
4. He..... attention to that case. He ... attention to other thing. (to pay)
5. Who.. you about yesterday? (to talk)
6. Children snowball with their little friends the day before yesterday (to play)

Lesson 4

Grammar: 1) Degrees of adjective

2) Past Indefinite tense (irregular verbs)

Text: Deserts

Adjectives: a) short, big, narrow, fast, long, straight, wide

b) beautiful, important, comfortable, useful

c) good, bad, far, many, much

a) Simple degree	Comparative degree (-er)	Superlative degree (-est)
Short	shorter	the shortest
Big	bigger	the biggest
Narrow	narrower	the narrowest
Deep	deeper	the deepest
b) Simple degree	Comparative degree (more)	Superlative degree (the most)
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Essential	more essential	the most essential
Comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable
c) Simple degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	further (farther)	the furthest(the farthest)
Many	more	the most
Much	more	the most

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs	Past tense	Participle I	Participle II
To be	Was, were	being	been
To begin	Began	beginning	Begun
To bring	brought	bringing	brought
To buy	bought	buying	bought
To come	came	coming	Come
To go	went	going	Gone
To know	knew	knowing	Known
To learn	learnt	learning	Learnt
To lead	led	leading	led
To put	put	putting	put

To read	<u>R</u> ead	reading	<u>R</u> ead
To speak	s <u>p</u> oke	speaking	sp <u>o</u> ken
To teach	ta <u>u</u> ght	teaching	ta <u>u</u> ght
To write	w <u>r</u> ote	writing	w <u>r</u> itten

Past tense

To go-went, to write-wrote, to speak-spoke, to bring-brought

They brought morning newspapers and gave them to their father yesterday

Singular form

- I. I wrote a letter to my friend yesterday
- II. You wrote a letter yesterday
- III. He (she, it) wrote a letter yesterday

Plural form

- I. We wrote a letter yesterday
- II. You wrote a letter yesterday
- III. They (she, it) wrote a letter yesterday

Interrogative form. Singular form

- I. Did I write a letter yesterday?
- II. Did you write a letter yesterday?
- III. Did he (she, it) write a letter yesterday?

Plural form

- I. Did we write a letter yesterday?
- II. Did you write a letter yesterday?
- III. Did they write a letter yesterday?

Negative form

Singular form

- I. I didn't write a letter yesterday
- II. You didn't write a letter yesterday
- III. He (she, it) didn't write a letter yesterday

Plural form

- I. We didn't write a letter yesterday
- II. You didn't write a letter yesterday
- III. They (she, it) didn't write a letter yesterday

TEXT “ DESERTS”



Between the two great Central Asian rivers, the Amu Darya, and the Syr Darya, in the central part of the Republic lies the Kizilkum Desert, Kizilkum means “ Red Sand “. But it would be wrong to image it as a sea of sand and nothing else. It also has isolated low mountains , rocky and clayed plateaus, solonchaks (salt marshes) and takyr (clayed deserts), sand hills and drainless depressions. The Minbulak Hollow, the biggest in the Republic, is situated at the foot of the Bukantau Mountains. It is over 100 kilometres long and some 30-35 kilometres wide. Recently the huge resources of oil were discovered in this region of Uzbekistan.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

to imagine	фараз қилмоқ
rocky and clayed plateaus	қояли ва гил тупроқли платолар(ясси тоғ)
sand hills	қум тепаликлар
depression	пастликлар
huge resources	улкан захиралар
oil	нефть
to be situated	жойлашмоқ

wide
to isolate
low

кeнr
ажратмoк
паст, қуйн

II. Answer the questions

1. Where is The Kizilkum Desert situated in?
2. What is the meaning of the word “ Kizilkum”?
3. When were the huge resources of oil discovered?
4. Where were they discovered?

Lesson 5

Grammar: 1) Participle I
2) Future Indefinite tense
Text: Climate

Non finite forms of the verb

- I. Infinitive
- II. Gerund
- III. Participle

To go, to spend, to write, to speak, to repeat, to tell, to celebrate, to discuss,
to do (Infinitive)

Going, reading, speaking, discussing, revising, doing, traveling, visiting,
writing (Gerund)

Reading is useful

Stop interrupting him

Playing, speaking, translating, going, sending, standing, talking, writing,
helping (Participle I)

I saw playing children in the yard

The man standing over there is her brother

Future Indefinite Tense

- I. I shall send him a present next day
- II. You will send him a present next day
- III. He, she (it) will send him a present next day

Plural form

- I. We shall send him a present next day
- II. You will send him a present next day
- III. They will send him a present next day

Interrogative form

- I. Shall I go there tomorrow?
- II. Will you go there tomorrow?
- III. Will he (she, it) go there tomorrow?

Plural form

- I. Shall we go there tomorrow?
- II. Will you go there tomorrow?
- III. Will they go there tomorrow?

Negative form

- I. I shall not (shan't) send him a present next day
- II. You will not (won't) send him a present next day
- III. He, she (it) will not (won't) send him a present next day

Plural form

- I. We shall not (shan't) send him a present next day
- II. You will not (won't) send him a present next day
- III. They will not (won't) send him a present next day

TEXT “CLIMATE”



Uzbekistan has a warm, sharply continental and very arid climate. As the other Central Asian republics, it has an abundance of solar heat. The surface of the earth which absorbs much of the radiation becomes considerably heated. The temperature of the top soil which is almost devoid of vegetation

in the plains, frequently rises to 40-45 at noontime in the summer months. There is considerably difference between summer and winter temperatures and sudden sharp changes in the weather. The unstable, fairly cold winter abruptly gives way to warm, rainy spring which in turn is replaced by a dry summer.

The change from autumn to winter is also abrupt. It is long and cloudless. The first autumn frosts come at the end of October. The hot summer lasts from the end of May to October and it has stable, dry weather.

In contrast to summer, the relatively short winter is characterized by capricious weather. The frequent alternation of warm and cold air masses cause considerable fluctuations in temperature and air humidity. The sky is often overcast and it rains and snows occasionally.

Spring begins in the latter half of February or the first days of March. In the plains it lasts not more than a month, but in the mountains it lasts for more than three months. In spring sometimes heavy rainfalls and sharp temperature fluctuations are observed.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

sharply continental	КЕСКИН КОНТИНЕНТАЛ
arid	ҚУРУҚ
solar heat	ҚУЁШ ИССИҒИ
devoid of vegetation	ЎСИМЛИКНИНГ ЙЎҚЛИГИ,
КАМЛИГИ	
noontime	КУНДУЗГИ ВАҚТ
unstable	БЕҚАРОР
abrupt	КЕСКИН
cloudless	БУЛУТСИЗ
capricious weather	ИНЖИҚ ОБ-ХАВО
humidity	НАМЛИК
heavy rainfalls	КУЧЛИ ЁҒИНГАРЧИЛИКЛАР

II. Answer the questions

1. What can you say about the climate of Uzbekistan?
- 2.. When do the first autumn frosts come?
3. How long does the hot summer last?
4. How do you describe capricious weather?

III. Make up Participle I from these verbs

To make, to loose, to swim, to cross, to do, to speak, to translate, to recognize, to tell, to hold, to run, to travel, to stretch, to develop

IV. Put the prepositions in necessary places

(at, in, of, for, between, by, to)

- 1) The first autumn frosts come the end of October.
- 2) ... contrast ... summer, the relatively short winter is characterized capricious weather.
- 3) ... the plains it lasts not more than a month, but ... the mountains it lasts ... more than three months.
- 4) spring sometimes heavy rainfalls and sharp temperature fluctuations are observed.
- 5) There is considerably difference summer and winter temperatures and sudden sharp changes the weather.
- 6) Spring begins ... the latter half ... February or the first days ... March .

V. Answer the questions

1. When will you meet your parents?
2. Will they discuss this matter next week?
3. Where will your uncle go to the office with you?
4. Shall I repeat the rule one more?
5. Who will help her to do this work?
6. These people will complete work in time, won't they?

Lesson 6
Grammar: 1) Participle II
2) Passive Voice
Text: Natural zones

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II
To go	Went	gone
To use	Used	used
To revise	Revised	revised
To do	Did	done
To recommend	recommended	recommended
To speak	Spoke	spoken
To tell	Told	told

Participle II

Translated letter, used literature, well-dressed woman, the book written by my friend, the question discussed at the meeting, the work done by him

I. Translate the following sentences

1. They spoke about the story discussed yesterday.
2. I showed him the letter written by my friend
3. He didn't know anything about the accident happened last week
4. She can't forget the holiday spent there for a long time
5. Do you remember the girl cried at that night?
6. The question discussed at the meeting was very important for him

TEXT "NATURAL ZONES"

Uzbek botanists classified the territory of the Republic into four altitudinal zones and gave them Uzbek names. The first the lowest zone rising to a height of 600-700 metres is called chul, meaning arid, unirrigated lands, or deserts. The second, adyr (600-1,600 m) is a zone of semideserts. The third called tau (1,600-1,700) m is covered by trees and shrubs. The fourth, ailai, (2,700-2,800m) is a zone of high mountains with subalpine and alpine meadow.

II. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

botanist	ботаник
to classify	таснифламоқ
the lowest zone	энг қуйи минтақа
height	баландлик
unirrigated lands	суғорилмаган ерлар
semideserts	ярим сахролар
to be covered	қопланмоқ
subalpine and alpine meadows	тоғ этагидаги ва тоғ усти ўтлоқлар

III. Answer the questions

1. How many parts did botanists classify the territory of Uzbekistan?
2. What is the first the lowest zone?
3. What is the name of a zone of semi deserts?
4. In what altitudinal area of Uzbekistan do you live? Describe it.

IV. Choose the necessary form of the Passive Voice

1. The window (to be cleaned) last day
2. Beautiful flowers (to be grown) usually in their garden

3. A lot of trees (to be planted) in front of new building
4. I think these documents (to be sent) tomorrow
5. Much attention (not to be paid) to his speech
6. A new bridge across the Thames (to be built) at that time

Lesson 7
 Grammar: 1) Present Perfect Tense
 Text: Fauna

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Singular form	Plural form
I have written	We have written
You have written	You have written
He (she) has written	They have written

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Singular form	Plural form
I had written	We had written
You had written	You had written
He (she) had written	They had written

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Singular form	Plural form
I shall have written	We shall have written
You will have written	You will have written
He (she) will have written	They will have written

TEXT “ FAUNA” (ANIMAL LIFE)



Uzbekistan is the habitat of a large number of animal species. There are animals and birds in Uzbekistan which usually dwell in the steppes, forests, meadows, deserts.

A particularly large number of insects, reptiles and animals inhabit the desert plains. Small lizards scurry underfoot. The agamas seek shelter from the heat of the shrubs growing near takyr. Small clumsy geckos emerge from their daytime hideouts with the fall of dusk. Occasionally one sports the monito lizard, the desert crocodile whose length ranges from a metre to a metre and a half.

The submontane plains and foothills play a very important role in the developing of cattle breeding. Besides being excellent pastures, they are a rich source of the valuable meadow hay. Bogharic farming or red-fed is particularly widespread in the foothills.

Animal life in the plains and foothills is also impressive. There are many lizards, including agamas and other species. There are some Middleasian gazelles, foxes, wolves, steppe and marbled polecats which have valuable pelts. Most of them are registered in the “Red Book”. The steppe tortoises appear in the spring while the ephemeral plants are still green.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

specy	тур, нав
to dwell	яшамок, муқим турмоқ
steppes	даштлар
insects and reptiles	хашоротлар ва судралиб юрүвчилар
lizard	калтакесак
shrub	бута, шох
fall of dusk	қоронғи тушиши

cattle breeding
valuable pelts
ephemeral plants

чорвачилик
қимматбаҳо терилар
эфемер (оз муддат яшайдиган)
ўсимликлар

II. Answer the questions

1. Where do animals usually dwell in?
2. What species of animals do you know?
3. Can you describe the appearance of any wild animals and birds that inhabit the steppes, forests and meadows?
4. When do the steppe tortoises appear?

Lesson 8

Grammar: 1) Suffixes of noun –ment, -tion, -ist, -ness

Text: Landscape

Suffixes of noun –ment

To develop-development, to establish-establishment, to equip-equipment, to arrange-arrangement;

Suffixes of noun -tion

To instruct-instruction, to act-action, to classify-classification, to produce-production, to invite-invitation;

Suffixes of noun -ist

Science-scientist, drama-dramatist, novel-novelist, art-artist;

Suffixes of noun -ness

Red-redness, kind-kindness, busy-business, ill-illness

1. Make up nouns from these words

To prepare, to examine, to discuss, botany, physics, alternate, to connect, to locate, to distribute.

TEXT “ LANDSCAPE “



The landscape with its surrounding mountains and alternating flat and rolling plains reminded me of Mexico and parts of Ethiopia. Yes, and the mincing trot and the bobbing heads of the burros were the same. But there the resemblance ended... As we continued north and began the steady climb in the direction of the farm, I began to see: how much the land itself looked like our own “Big sky” western country. Here, the flat, sandy, fertile cotton land had given way to a harsher, rolling landscape, fit not for crop cultivation but for pastureland.

.... herds of placidly grazing sheep and cattle nibbled their way across the highland hills of green and earth-brown laced with sprinklings of tiny flowers—some white, some blue—and great stretches of bright red poppies. High overhead hung the incredible sky. (Elton C Fax).

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

landscape
resemblance
crop
pastureland
sprinklinks
red poppy
incredible
tiny flowers

ландшафт, (манзара) кўриниш
ўхшашлик
ҳосил
яйловзор
ҳар томон сочилиш
лолақизғалдоқ
ажабтовур
паст бўйли гуллар

II. Answer the questions

1. In what way does the landscape of Uzbekistan resemble the landscape of Mexico, Ethiopia and “Big sky” of Western USA?
2. How does the fertile land differ from the pastureland?
3. Is there any touch of expressiveness in the description of the landscape?
4. How do you explain the word landscape?

Lesson 9

Grammar: Conjunctions neither...nor, either...or, both...and

Text: Aral problem

Conjunctions neither...nor

I like neither football nor hockey

My little sister could neither read nor write when she was six years old

Neither he nor his partner came into the room then

Conjunctions either...or

We shall go either to my uncle's or my aunt's next week

You must either think or do it at once

Either your brother or my sister has done this awful thing

Conjunctions both...and

Both they and their children went to the party, because all of them had been invited there

Jack was interested in both mathematics and history

She likes both her sister and her little brother

TEXT “ ARAL PROBLEM”

The Aral sea is Uzbekistan,s biggest lake, it is the fourth biggest lake in the world. But nowadays the problem of the Aral sea is disturbing the people of the world, because the water in the Sea is becoming less and less. The Uzbek people have built numerous irrigation canals, and the most water goes to these canals.

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

lake	кўл
to disturb	ташвишга солмоқ
to become less	камаймоқ
irrigation canals	суғориш каналлари

II. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek and pay attention to the conjunctions

- 1.The students are... in the room ... in the library at the moment
2. He disliked.... red ... white flowers
3. I ... my friend went there in time. They were glad to see us
4. workers ... manager could do anything at once
5. His sister is nice .. kind. She was a real beauty.
6. I lost ... your case... mine. I don't know whose case it was.

Lesson 10

Puzzle corner: Crossword (Interactive method)

Text: How to save the Aral Sea

TEXT “ HOW TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA”

In Newsweek,s Earth Summit edition the Aral Sea region received special focus when listed as one of the seven worst environmental problems in the world and requiring international cooperation to solve the problem. Of the seven listed, the shrinking of the Aral is only global crisis so vast that Russian cosmonauts and Space Shuttle astronauts can see the shrinking Aral Sea from their windows 550 miles in space – and without visual magnification. No other manmade ecological problem on the globe shares this infamous status.

While the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers surrendered most of their water to gigantic cotton fields, the Aral Sea began to shrink and this arid region, the Aral Sea Basin receives little or no annual rain.

Today it is important to focus on the provision of clean water for a healthy population in a balanced ecosystem which will provide a better life for the people.

Three years ago, The Aral Sea Environmental Exchange (ASEE) was formed as a grassroots volunteer movement to facilitate and monitor developments related to saving the Aral Sea and her people. Four areas of international emphasis are:

1. Clean Water and Medical Relief
2. International Cooperation
3. Persistent Media Coverage
4. Development of Alternative Resources
(Jack Victor Muecke. Aral Sea Environment Exchange,
Columbia University)

I. Learn the following new words and use them in your speech

special	махсус
ecological problem	экологик муаммо
visual magnification	кўриш мосламаси
to shrink	кичраймоқ, сохилидан узоқлашмоқ
healthy population	соғлом аҳоли
volunteer movement	кўнгиллилар ҳаракати
to save	қутқармоқ

provision
important
international cooperation

таъминлаш
муҳим
халқаро ҳамкорлик

II. Answer the questions

1. What is the role of the two great rivers of Central Asia for the life on the Earth?
2. How do usually seas disappear from the surface of the Earth?
3. Are the listed areas of actions of ASEE enough to save the Aral Sea?
4. When was The Aral Sea Environmental Exchange formed?

Puzzle corner

Can you solve the country puzzle? Read the given sentences and then write the names of the ten countries on the grid. You should discover another well-known country

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
////////		////////		////////			B	////	
	R					B			
		U			A				I
		////////			////////				////////
	////////		////////	Y			////////		
						////////////////////////////////////			

1. This country lies between Asia and Europe. Ankara its capital.
2. The Amazon river flows through this country which is famous for its coffee
3. Havana is the capital of this nation in the Caribbean Sea
4. The home of the Olympic Games and Mount Olympus.
5. A country in east Africa. Nairobi is its capital.
6. This country has borders with France and Portugal. Madrid is its capital.
7. A new country, once part of Yugoslavia. Its capital city is Sarajevo.
8. A small kingdom in the Himalayas, to the east of Nepal.
9. One of the four countries which form the United Kingdom.
10. Shanghai and Beijing are two of its biggest cities.

A NUMBER GAME

9

1

I. Each of these sentences below contains a hidden number. It may be wholly within a word or may go across two or more words. In each case the spelling is exactly the same as the written form of the number, although the pronunciation may be different

Example: If I've have said something to hurt you, I'm sorry (five)

7

- a. Listen carefully to the dialogue on the tape recording.
- b. It would be better to learn the language thoroughly/
- c. When the plane took off, I very much wanted to cry.

- d. We thought that was the best year of our lives. **5**
- e. "Honesty is the best policy" is well known maxim.
- f. Now their team is even with ours.
- g. The papers I Xeroxed didn't turn out very well.
- h. The words were spoken in each of the languages native

to those present.

4

- i. Paul is going to leave today; Robert wenr yesterday.

8

- j. You replaced the thous and these of English several centuries ago
- k. I hope that our efforts to rectify the error will comfort you a little. **3**

- l. Her remarks about the silent way made Jack ill; on the other hand, thought the points were well taken.
- m. I wish I could have been present at this event you are

telling **6** us about.

TESTING

Choose the appropriate words and prepositions

1. ***The Minbulak Hollow, the biggest in the Republic, is situated at the foot the Bukantau Mountains.***
A) of B) in C) from D) on E) off
2. ***The temperature of the top soil which is almost devoid of vegetation the plains, frequently rises to 40-45 at noontime in the summer months.***
A) of B) in C) from D) on E) off
3. ***Lying in the desert zone ... the moderate belt, the Republic has a hot, arid climate.***
A) off B) on C) from D) in E) of
4. ***Between the mountains and the plains there is a belt of submontane plainsnumerous seasonal streams, rivers and man-made canals.***
A) of B) in C) with D) on E) off
5. ***Earthquakealmost identical intensity occur in the area ... the Hissar Range and its spurs.***
A) of and off B) in and on C) in and of D) of and of E) from and of
6. ***Uzbek botanists classified the territory of the Republic four altitudinal zones and gave them Uzbek names.***
A) of B) into C) from D) onto E) off
7. ***The submontane plains and foothills play a very important role in the developing of breeding .***
A) sheep B) pig C) cow D) fish E) cattle
8. ***The landscape with its surrounding mountains and alternating flat and rolling plains reminded me ofand parts of Ethiopia.***
A) Mexico B) America C) Great Britain D) Germany E) Italy
9. ***The Aral sea is Uzbekistan's biggest lake, it is the biggest lake in the world.***
A) first B) fourth C) second D) third E) fifth
10. ***Today it is important to focus on the provision of clean water for a healthy population in a balanced ecosystem which will a better life for the people.***
A) improve B) decrease C) provide D) bring E) offer

11. I usually ... questions at home every day.

- a) wrote b) written *c) write d) writes

12. Choose the right answer.

What do you read every morning?

- a) I read the newspaper every morning*
b) You don't read
c) I am reading a book
d) I read it yesterday

13. Choose the right negative form of the verb.

He ... work at an office.

- a) don't *b) doesn't c) do d) did

14. Choose the right questions for the sentence.

We have our English on Monday.

- a) What are you doing
b) Who speaks English?
c) When do you have your English*
d) What does he do?

15. Choose the past indefinite forms of the verb.

To play - to spend

- a) To play - spend
b) Played - spent*
c) Play - spent
d) Playing - spending

16. Choose interrogative forms of verb.

He learns German and French.

- a) Does he learn German and French?
b) Did he learn it?
c) He doesn't learn German?
d) What does he do?*

17. Choose the right answer.

Does she do exercise in class?

- a) Yes, I do b) Yes, she is c) No, she didn't d) Yes, she does

18. Choose the right translations.

He is doing to speak to his friend tomorrow?

- a) Уэртага дустникига бормокчи.
- b) Удустини курмокчи
- c) Уэртага дусти билан гаплашмокчи*
- d) У гаплашмокчи эмас

19. Choose the right objects.

Write these words out in your exercise book, please and learn ...

- a) *They*
- b) *Them**
- c) *It*
- d) *Its*

20. Choose the right word.

He translates very ... letters into English.

- a) *many**
- b) *much*
- c) *a little*
- d) *every*

21. Choose the right translation.

Кеча эрталаб Сиз уйда эдингизми?

- a) *Was he at home yesterday morning?*
- b) *Were you at home yesterday morning?**
- c) *Were were you yesterday?*
- d) *I was at home.*

22. Choose the right question word.

... son lives in Tashkent?

- a) *who*
- b) *what*
- c) *which*
- d) *whose**

23. Choose appropriate prepositions.

/ am going to have a game ... chess ... him.

- a) *on/to*
- b) *of/with**
- c) *-/to*
- d) *of/from*

24. Choose the right form of the verb.

Jane ...a lot of the verb.

- a) *have*
- b) *have got*
- c) *has got**
- d) *havent*

25. Choose the appropriate pronoun.

Has your friends got... English magazine?

- a) *some*
- b) *some of*
- c) *any of*
- d) *any**

26. Choose the right form.

... a lot of mistakes in your dictation yesterday.

- a) *There are*
- b) *There is*
- c) *There wasn't*
- d) *There were**

27. Choose the right questions for the sentence.

No, he can't.

- a) *Can he speak Italian?**
- b) *How well can you skate?*
- c) *Can I open the window*
- d) *When can we do to the cinema*

28. Complete the sentence.

Our friend has already ...

- a) *did it* b) *do it* c) *done it** d) *doing it*

29. Choose the right word.

The city is located ... of the ... mountain range lies in the Chirchic river valley.

- a) *at the foot hills / Tian –Shan**
- b) *at the top / Alp*
- c) *at the end / Pamir*
- d) *at the hills / Nur - ota*

30. Choose the right word.

The population of the city has already grown up to more than ... people

- a) *1 800 000*
- b) *2 000 000*
- c) *1 400 000**
- d) *200 000*

31. Choose the right word.

Samarqand is one of.....cities of the world.

- a) *beautiful*
- b) *the most industrial*
- c) *he biggest*
- d) *the most ancient**

32. Choose the right word.

It sprawls in the picturesque valley of...

- a) *the Chirchic river**
- b) *the Amy -Darya*
- c) *the Sir - Darya*
- d) *the Zarafshan river*

33. Choose the right word.

The oldest part of London is...

- a) *The West End*
- b) *The East End*
- c) *The City**
- d) *He centre*

34. Choose the right word.

.The best known and the largest park of London is

- a) *Green park*
- b) *Hyde park**
- c) *Capital*
- d) *Big - Ben*

35. Choose the right word.

In October cold winds begin to blow, leaves fall..., it gets colder and some days it begins raining

- a) *on the ground**
- b) *in the tree*
- c) *in the shy*
- d) *in spring*

36. Choose the right word.

There are the lot of fruits and vegetables ...in Uzbekistan.

- a) *in autumn**
- b) *in spring*
- c) *in summer*
- d) *in winter*

37. Choose the right word.

*The best present for women is ..., and on Women's Day we see many men who are buying flower to give to their mother and wives. a)golden ring
b)present*

- c)toys
- d)flowers*

38. Choose the right word.

On the United Nation Organization adopted a resolution on the admission of the

Republic of the Uzbekistan to it's member - ship.

- a) *the 8th of December*
- b) *the 2nd of July*
- c) *the 2nd of March**
- d) *the 18th of November*

39. Choose the right preposition

... gold, other metals like copper, lead zinc, tungsten, lithium are also produced in Uzbekistan.

- a) *Towards*
- b) *With*
- c) *Besides**
- d) *Except*

40. Answer the question.

When were you born?

- a) *I was born in 1980**
- b) *He was born in 2000*
- c) *They are born in 1970*
- d) *She was born in 1982*

41. Choose the appropriate conjunction

.Have you got ... many friends in Kiev ... you have in Moscow

- a)as/as*
- b)not so/as
- c) than / as
- d)as/so

42. Choose the appropriate conjunction

Literature is ... interesting ... history to me

- a)as/as*
- b)as\so
- c) not so /as
- d) than /as

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