O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI

ISLOM KARIMOV NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI

INGLIZ TILI

Texnika oliy o‘quv yurtining II-kurs talabalariga “Ingliz tili”dan o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma sifatida tavsiya etilgan

Toshkent 2022

UO‘K: 811.511(075.8)
KBK: 81.2Angl
H 24

Umarova L.N. Ingliz tili. O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma. –T.: ToshDTU, 2022. 80 b.

Mazkur “Ingliz tili” o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmasi oliy o‘quv yurtlarining texnika yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, yangicha yondashuv og‘zaki nutq, yozuv, o‘qish va tinglab tushunish malakalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma asosan texnik oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olayotgan talabalar hamda mustaqil o‘rganuvchilarga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, o‘quv yilining 1- va 2- kursi talabalarini hisobga olgan holda sodda mavzulardan tobora murakkab mavzularga o‘tish ta’minlangan.

Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy kengashi tomonidan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.
(10-sonli bayonnoma, 26.06.2022 y).

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KIRISH

Har bir dars-mavzu grammatik va leksik materiallarni o‘rganish uchun matn oldi mashqlari bilan boshlangan. Bu tematik mashqlar asosiy matndagi leksik va grammatik qiyinchiliklarni soddalashtirishga qaratilgan. Mashqlar oldingi darslar materiallari asosida tuzilgan. Asosiy matndan keyingi mashqlar grammatik va leksik materiallarni mustaxkamlashga qaratilgan.

So‘z yasalishiga qaratilgan mashqlar asosan faol leksikani o‘z ichiga iladi. Bu va internasional so‘zlar bilan ishlash mashqlarni auditoriyada ishlash tavsiya qilinadi.

Mavzu bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha mashqlar darslarning asosiy matnlari bilan bog‘liq. Ular mustaqil ishlash uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, suzbat, konferensiyalar uchun qo‘shimcha material bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

to be, to have fe'llari
Indefinite (Simple) Active, Passive
there + be
Gapda so'z tartibi
Suffikslar -tion, -in, -al, -ly

MATN OLDIDAN MASHQLAR

Text lA. Higher Education in Uzbekistan

Text lB. Cambridge

Text lC. Higher Education in the USA

1-mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni Past Indefinite yoki Future Indefinite-da, zarur joylarga last/next week, last/next, tomorrow, yesterday so'zlarini qo'ying:

1. I am tery busy today.
2. They are in the reading-room now.
3. It is a cold day today.
4. We are students of one of the Moscow Institutes.
5. You are late for the lecture.
6. Mary is a good student.
7. Students hate four exams in January.
8. Today they hate time to go to the cinema.
9. We have some English magazines.
10. The book has many diagrams.
11. I hate good news.
12. She has a map of England.

2-mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni Past va Future Indefinite-da qo'ying, yesterday, tomorrow so'zlaridan foydalaning:

1. There is a large reading-room in our university. 2. There are thiny students in our group. 3. There is a new film in our club today. 4. There is one telephone in our of the. 5. There are many students at the

lecture.

3-mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni Past yoki Future Indefinite zamonlariga qo‘ying, last/next year, yesterday, tomorrow, last/next week, last/next summer so‘zlaridan foydalaning:

1. We study six days a week.
2. I go to the institute every day.
3. My friend lives in a hostel.
4. Usually I get up at 7 o‘clock.
5. My studies begin at half past eight.
6. We have four lectures every day.

After lectures we go to the dinning room.

8. We do our home- work for the next day.
9. At night I read and watch TV.
10. On Sunday I visit my friends.

4-mashq. Kesimni bo‘lishsiz formada qo‘ying:

1. Today our lectures begin at 10 o‘clock in the morning. 2. We were school-children last year.
3. We had four entrance exams in summer.
4. Yesterday the First-year students saw the institutelaboratories.
5. We took all the necessary books from the library.
6. I got excellent marks for my entrance exams.
7. He knows the meaning of the word «engineering» (texnika, mashinasozlik, injenerlik).
8. The students of our group will meet in the laboratory.
9. The librarian game us all the necessary books.

5-mashq. A-qism. Umumiy savollar qo‘yib, qavslarni oching:

1. (You do) anything interesting last weekend?
2. (He works) ..at the institute every day?
3. (They will come)to see you soon?
4. (We studied) ... at school last year?
5. (She will go)to the theatre next week?
6. (The students worked) ... in the 1aboratory yesterday?
7. (Ann gets up) ... at 7 o‘clock?

8. (There are) many laboratories at our institute?
9. (There were) ... many students at the lecture?
10. (There will be) ... a library in the new building?
11. (We haтe) two lectures today?
12. (The book has) ..many diagrams?
13. (You had) ... four exams last semester?

B qism. Mos keladigan so‘roq so‘zlarni qo‘ying:

1. ..is your name?
2. ... doesn’t understand this grammar rule?
3. ... of you studies French?
4. ... is the answer to my question?
5. ... do you live in Moscow?
6. ... were you born?
7. ...lectures you on mathematics?
8. ... do you study?
9. Here are the books. ... is yours?
10. ... knows the answer to this question?

6-mashq. Gapning har bir ishtirokchisiga savol bering va bo‘lishsiz formasini yozing:

1. He entered the Aviation Institute last year.
2. My sister studies at the university.
3. The third-year students will have industrial training next summer.

My University

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov is one of the oldest and the most famous universities of Uzbekistan. TSTU has been at the for front of the technical universities of Uzbekistan. Since the establishment of the university,

almost 100 years have passed. A high level of education quality is ensured and modern educational technologies are successfully formed and implemented here.There are 8 faculties in the structure of TSTU; 60 departments. In our university, there are great prospects for every student. Students of TSTU study according to specially designed university programs, conduct research under the guidance of experienced scientists and teachers, participate in interesting youth projects and implement them in real life. In the eraof information technology and innovation, the university trains a new generation of specialists, forms a progressive worldview, human and professional competencies that allow graduates to adapt to the socio-cultural life of Uzbekistan, the Central Asian region and the countries of the world community. Students of TSTU have a high level of professional training, the ability to approach production problems outside the box, which makes them competitive in the labor market.

Tashkent State Technical University nowadays trains specialists and professionals following thee ducational programs which are listed below:

Bachelor’s degree, duration 4 years

Master’s degree, duration 2 years

Doctoral degree, duration 3 years

Moreover, the university has 5 specialized councils, in which people defend their doctoral dissertationsin 12 fields. Recently, the University has held over 200 projects which are founded by the Republic Uzbekistan. There are eight faculties in the University: the Faculty of Aviation; the Faculty of Electronics and Automation; the Faculty of Energy; the Faculty of Geology and Mining; the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering; the

Faculty of Oil and Gas; and the Faculty of Managing branches of Production; The Faculty of Machine Building.

8-mashq. Gaplarni tarjima qiling, kerak joylarda bo‘lishsiz yoki so‘roq formada qo‘ying:

1. The books are taken from the library.
2. He was asked to help one of our students.
3. Many newspapers and magazines are published in this country.
4. That problem was discussed at our meeting.
5. The diagrams were brought by our monitor.
6. The exams will be taken in January.
7. They were told to do their work quickly.
8. The study of theory is accompanied by practical training.
9. A new laboratory was opened last year.
10. We shall be given a new task tomorrow.
11. Every institute is headed by Rector.
12. In summer you will be sent to a big plant for your industrial training.

SO‘Z YASALISHI

9-mashq. Quyidagi qo‘shma gaplarni tarjima qiling:

Fe’l + tion — ot

to examine — tekshirmoq, imtixon qilmoq + examination — imtihon

to apply — qo‘llamoq, foydalanmoq -+ application — qo‘llash, foydalanish

to educate — education; to adopt — adoption; to graduate-graduation;

to specialize — specialization; to organize — organization;

ega + al

education — ta’lim-+ educational — ta’limiy

industry — industrial;profession — professional; person — personal;

10-mashq. Quyidagi so‘zlarni o‘qing va eslab qoling:

high [haI],higher education, highly-qualified,important {im’po:tðnt], provide [prð vaid), development {di'vełapmont], process [’pr ðuses], progress (’pr ðug res], steadily ['stedili

YANGI SO‘Z VA IBORALAR

as conj shunday, shu darajada, qachon

as well-shunday, shunigdek, shunaqa

affect v-ta’sir o‘rkazmoq

become v-yetishmoq

concider v-sanamoq, ko‘rib chiqmoq, hisobga olmoq

develop v-rivojlantirmoq, o‘stirmoq

development n-rivojlanish, yuksalish

enable v-imkoniyat bermoq

ensure v-ta’minlamoq

especially adv-ayniqsa

further a-keyingi

improve v-sozlamoq, mukammallashtirmoq

mean (meant) v-demak

means n-vosita, usul

number n-son, miqdor

a number of-qator, bir qancha

prepare v-tayyorlamoq, tayyor qilmoq

provide v-yetkazib bermoq, ta’minlamoq

receive v-olmoq, qabul qilmoq

remain v-joyida qolmoq

quality n-sifat

thorough a-asosli, to‘liq, aniq

usually adv-odatda, odatiy

to play a part-rol o‘ynamoq

to take into consideration-e’tiborga olmoq, hisobga olmoq

at present-hozirgi paytda

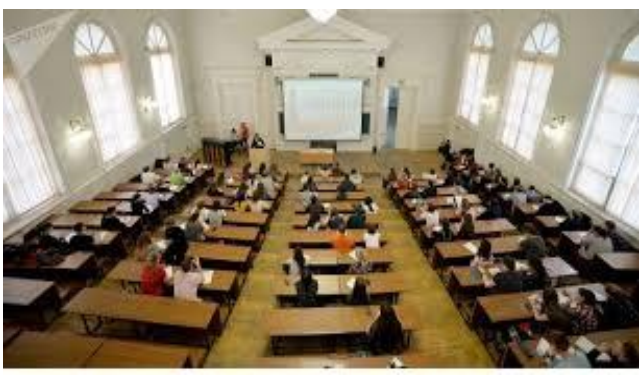
Matnni o‘qing va tarjima qiling:

Text A

Education in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, twelve years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age six. This requirement includes four years of primary school and two cycles of secondary school, lasting five and three years, respectively. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991.

The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of gross



domestic product. In 2006 education's share of the budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize university students.

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in Nukus, Samarkand, and Tashkent, with all three being state funded.

Private schools are been forbidden as a result of a government crackdown on the establishment of Islamic fundamentalist schools.

However, in 1999 the government-supported Tashkent Islamic University was founded for the teaching of Islam.

Among higher educational institutions, the highest rated at domestic level are Tashkent Financial Institute and Westminster International University in Tashkent. The first one was established by the initiative of the first president of Uzbekistan in 1991. Later in 2002, in collaboration with the University of Westminster (UK) and "UMID" Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Westminster International University in Tashkent was established. Currently these universities are regarded as the best in its sphere of education both in Uzbekistan and Central Asian countries.

In 2007, Uzbekistan Banking Association (UBA) had a joint venture with Management Development Institute of Singapore, Singapore and set up MDIST university in Tashkent.

In 2010 the British School of Tashkent was established to provide a high-achieving British school where children learn in a secure and stimulating environment and children of all nationalities are exposed to the English National Curriculum. The school is also able to deliver all local Uzbek curriculum requirements.

Notes to the Text

Learning materials-o‘quv materiali

To bring up to date-zamonaviy talablarga javob berish

Information and instruction-informasion portlash

Over years-ko‘p yillar davomida

Curricula are enriched and brosdened-programmalar, (o‘quv kurslari) boyitilyapti va kengaytirilyapti.

MASHQLAR

 **12-mashq. 7-mashq va Text-A-dan foydalanib, savollarga javob bering:**

1. When does the academic year begin in this country? 2. How many exams did you pass to enter the University?

3. Do you pay for your education?

4. Do students get grants?

5. What subjects do students study in the first year?

6. Which subject is the most interesting for you?

7. Is there a sport center in your University?

8. What degree do students get after four years of study?

9. What degree can a student get after two years of fuпher study and research?

10. What new education system is introduced in this country?

Il. What specialities do people get after graduating from a university?

12. Why is higher education important in the life of every country?

13-mashq. Gaplarni tarjima qiling, taqqoslang:

1. Students asked the lecturer many questions. The lecturer was asked many questions.

2. The monitor told the first-year students to come to the laboratory. The first-year students were told to come to the laboratory.

3. Usually a lab assistant shows the equipment to the students. Usually the equipment is shown to the students by a lab assistant. Usually students are shown the equipment by a lab assistant.

4. Students watched the process with great attention. The process was watched with great attention.

5. Tomoпow our teacher will giтe us a new task. A new task will be gimen tomorrow. We shall be given a new task tomorrow.

6. Practice accompanies theory. Theory is accompanied by practice.

7. He asked me to bring a dictionary. He was asked to bring a dictionary.

8. The teacher told the students to sign their drawings. The students were told to sign their drawings.

9. The dean will send the students to a big plant in summer. The students will be sent to a big plant in summer.

10. He taught us to use the lab equipment. We were taught to use the lab equipment.

15-mashq. Participle I va Participle II-ni toping va gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. The students studying at the institutes passed entrance exams in summer.

2. The subjects studied in the Eirst two years are very important for future engineers.

3. The lecture delivered by our dean was on new methods of technology.

4. The man delimering this lecture is our professor on mathematics.

5. An anicle discussing the new system of school education appeared in all newspapers.

The results of the experiments discussed yesterday will be pub- lished.

7. The attention paid to the study of fundamental subjects is great.

8. Stцdents interested in computer engineering enter technological institutes.

9. The nцmber of specialists connected with new branches of science and engineering is increased every year.

MUSTAQIL ISHLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

16-mashq. Suffikslar yordamida quyidagi so‘zlar qaysi so‘z turkumiga kirishini aniqlang:

administration, gradual, electric, intensively, practical, dra- matic, integral, specific, operation, illumination, naturally, identi- cal, organization, originally, arctic, technical, acceleration.

17-mashq. Text-A-da tion, al, ic, li-da tugagan so‘zlarni toping va tarjima qiling:

18-mashq. Gaplarda kesim bo‘lib keladigan fe’l formalarini toping:

student, many, will be passed, doing, technical, has, repons, studied, interesting, connected, are, were done, large, is, tasks, de- meloped, is read, coming, texts, badly, giming, had, was made possible, are gimen, forms, necessary, teaches, basis, was, done.

19-mashq. Toping:

A. Antonim:

to begin, to enter, young, large, to open, to take, quick, much, to graduate from, many, long, slow, little, to finish, old, small, to close, to give, few, short;

B. Sinonim:

new, large, many, to begin, to take, to speak, to enter, to build, to do, to get, modern, big, to start, much, to make, main, to talk, to construct, to come into, major.

20-mashq. Ingliz tilidagi so‘z tartibi bo‘yicha quyidagi so‘zlardan gaplar tuzing:

1. has, bцildings, oцr, semeral, institute.
2. subjects, students, many, the Гmrst-year, study.
3. the third-year, had, last, students, training, industrial, sцmmer.
4. carry out, students, practical, work, in, laboratories, well-equipped.
5. problems, many, scientists, imponant, solve, our.
6. texts, diYmcult, Petrov, technical, translated.

7. his, will, the teacher, translation, correct.

8. next, dean, a lecture, deliver, our, week, will.

9. students, more, institutes, last, entered, a million, than, year.

21-mashq. To‘g‘ri formani toping:

Entrance exams (held, are held) in summer.

2. More than 20 new technological institutes (were founded, founded) in the last decade.

3. Basic engineering subjects (studied, are studied) in the first and second years.

4. Highly-qualified specialists (trained, are trained) at higher schools.

5. More than a million students (enroled, were enroled) to the institutes and universities of this country last summer.

6. The training of specialists (will be improved, will improve) as a result of restructuring in the next few years.

22-mashq. Savollarga quyidagi namuna ko‘rinishida javob yozing:

1. Are there two presidents in the United States? No, there are not. There are not two presidents in the United States. There is one president in the United States.Are there thirteen months in a year?

2. Are there eight days in a week?

3. Are there fifty minutes in a hour?

4. Are there sev- enty seconds in a minute?

5. Are there forty days in a month?

6. Are there thirty days in February?

7. Are there thirty-two days in January?

8. Are there five seasons in a year?

23-mashq. Fikrlarga qo‘shilish yoki qo‘shilmaslikni aniqlang:

l. Do you study at school?

2. Are you a student of the third year?

3. Do you study many subjects?

4. Did you pass your entrance exams well?

5. Do you live in Tashkent?

6. Do you live far from the institute?

7. Is English your favorite subject?

8. Will you go to the concert tomorrow?

9. Were your books taken from the library?

10. Do you live in the hostel?

24-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rniga in, at, on, to, into, unter, near predloglaridan keragini qo‘ying;

1. We live ... Tashkent.
2. I get up ... seven o‘clock and leave ... eight.
3. I usually walk ... the institute.
4. There are three rooms our flat.
5. There is a picture ... the wall and a small table ... the picture.
6. He comes ... the room and sits down ... the chair ... the table.
7. ... the evening we watch TV or read books.
8. We do not study... Sunday.
9. There are several newspapers ... the table.
10. The accident happened ... the bridge.

25-mashq. Matnni o‘qib, lug‘atsiz tarjima qiling:

As you know higher education trains highly—qualified specialists for further development and progress of the country. The students making good progress get state grants. The course of study at the universities lasts about six years. The students take three or four years of general engineering and fundamental courses, then one or two years of specialized training in some fields of science and technology. In the first and second years a good foundation for professional knowledge is provided. At present there are many modern laboratories at institutes. Most higher schools have their own com- puter centers. This means that the state must spend a lot of money to improve higher education.

CONVERSATION

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How old are you now?
2. Where were you born?
3. What city did you come from?
4. Where did you go to school?
5. What foreign language did you study at school?
6. How long did you study at school?
7. Why did you enter this institute?
8. What are your favorite subjects at the institute?
9. Where do you live?
10. Do you live with your family?
11. How do you usually spend your Saturday and Sunday?
12. What did you do last weekend?

13. What are you going to do next weekend?
14. What is your favorite sport?
15. What is your hobby?
16. Where do you usually spend your summer vacation?
17. When do you usually get up in the morning?
18. At what time do you usually leave home?
19. How do you usually get to the institute?

 **Exercise 2. Read and smile:**

Mary: Professor, I think you can speak several languages.

Professor: Yes, I'd say about five.

M.: French, I think? And Gewan?

P.: No, neither. I read them well, but have neтer leашed to speak them.

M.: Italian? Chinese?

No, Iafraid not.

M.: You must be kidding me (алдамоқ, устиданкулмоқ).

P.: Not at all. First, there is a language we are using now. Then there is the language I use in the classroom, in my lectures. Next, there is the speech I use when I go back to my home town. And I наte another that I use with my little daughter, and still another with my dog. Then there's...

M.: But those are all English.

P.: Yes, of course. You speak differently to етеgу person. Forunately, everybody does all this quite naturally.

He was a Rising Star

Max Born, who later became an outstanding German physicist, took an exam in astronomy. He was examined by a professor. Here is their conversation:

Professor: What do you do when you see a falling star?

Born: I think up of a wish (тилакўйламоқ).

Is that all?

Then I take a look at my watch, mark the time and the constellation (юлдузтуркуми) from which the star appeared, determine the direction of its movement and the length of its path, then go home and calculate the orbit of the star.

The professor asked no more questions. He was satisfied (қониқмоқ).

Text 1B

Matnni o‘qing.

Kembrij universitetida ta’limning o‘ziga xos tomonlari haqida gapiring.

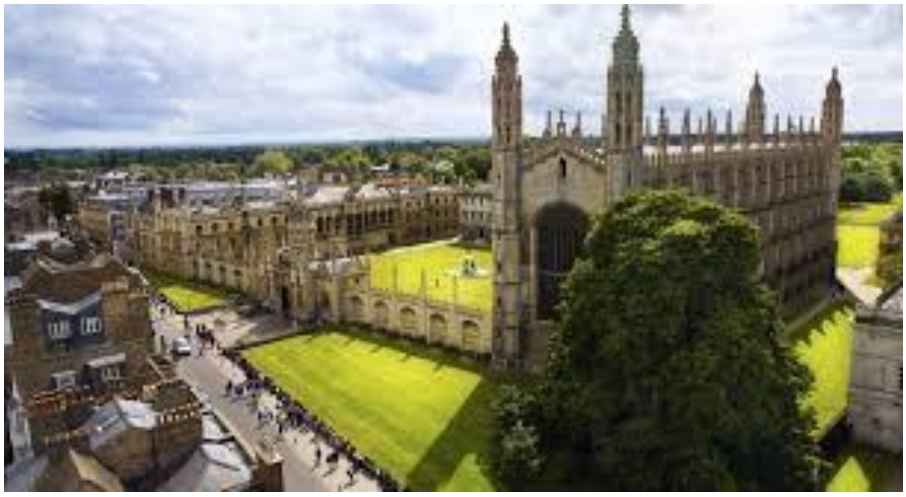
CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is one of the two main universities of England which is located at the Cam River. It was founded at the beginning of the 12th century. The University consists of (iborat) 24 different colleges including 4 colleges for women. Each college is self-governing (o‘zini o‘zi boshqaradi).

The head of the University is the chancelor who is elected for life. The teachers are commonly called «dons» and «tutors». Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the University. Besides lectures teaching is carried out by tutorial system for which Cambridge

University is famous all over the world. This is a system of individual tuition (ta'lim, o'qish) organized by the colleges.

Each student has a tutor who practically guides him through the whole course of studies. The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student goes to his tutor to discuss his work with him. The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography and many other subjects.



After three years of study a student may proceed (ilmiy daraja olmoq) to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Students are required to wear gowns (mantiya) at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries, etc. Very few students get grants. Not many children from the working class families are able to get higher education, as the cost is high. The cost of education depends on the college and speciality.

A number of great men, well-known scientists and writers studied at Cambridge. Among them are: Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, Bacon, the philosopher, Milton and Byron, the poets, Cromwell, the soldier, Newton and Darwin, the scientists.

Text 1C

Matnni o‘qing.

Bizning mamlakatimizda va AQSHda oily ta’limning o‘ziga xos tomonlari haqida gapiring.

Higher Education in the USA

There is no national system of higher education in the United States. Higher education is given in colleges and universities. There are over 2100 various higher educational institutions, including colleges, technological institutes and universities. The average college course of study is 4 years. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 terms (semesters) of four and a half months each. Classes usually begin in September and end in June. The first-year students are called freshmen.

Students choose a major subject (kasbga yo‘naltiruvchi predmet, dissiplina) and take many courses in this subject. After four years, they get a traditional Bachelor’s degree. Then the students may go on to graduate school (yuqori kurs) and with a year or two of further study get a Master’s degree.

After another year or two of study and research, they may get a still higher degree as Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). The student’s progress is evaluated by means of tests, term works and final examinations in each course. The student’s work is given a mark, usually on a five point scale (5-balli tizim). Letters indicate the level of achievement. «A» is the highest mark. «F» denotes a failure.

Most American colleges and universities charge for tuition. The methods of instruction in the universities are lectures, discussions, laboratory and course works and seminars.

Most cities have colleges or universities that hold classes at night as well as in daytime. In this way people may work for a degree or just take a course in the subject that interests them.

Text ID

Xatni o‘qing va javob yozing.

A Letter

Dear Olim,

How are you? I have received your letter of 10-th June for which I thank you very much. I am sorry I haven’t written to you sooner, but I have had many things to do. You know it was a very hard year for me. I spent my time getting ready for my exams and I was doing well in many subjects. After passing the exams I was enroled into the University. The whole course of study is four years. My major subject is mathematics. It is my favourite and my hobby. I am good at it and do maths whenever I have a chance. I take many courses in this subject. I like to take part in mathematical competitions organized at our department and at the University. I think that mathematics is «the language of science» and plays an important part in many sciences. We are lucky to have a brilliant lecturer in mathematics this term. He has a talent to take a difficult subject and make it simple. You leave the lecture hall with a feeling that mathematics is the most interesting subject under the sun. Next term I’ll do research in the field of computer engineering.

And how do you feel about maths? Please, write to me, I am especially interested in your life in students’ hostel.

Good-bye for the present, your friend Mike

QO‘SHIMCHA TOPSHIRIQLAR

 **1. A. Matnni o‘qing va ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘zlarning vazifasini aniqlang:**

Computers are now essential in many areas of life — modem banking, information technology and many others. However, this is not true for education.

There are some subjects which may be better taught using computers. Elementary mathematics, elementary language learning, any subject that requires a student to memorize basic facts through repetition (takrorlash) is good to computer learning. The computer can be programmed to provide an endless number of simple questions, and as the student answers these questions the facts are learned.

However, in the learning and practice of more complex ideas, the computer is not adequate. A computer can evaluate (baholash) an answer as right or wrong, but it cannot determine why. It cannot find out why a student is making mistakes, and then explain important concepts in a different way so the student will understand. Task connected with explanation cannot be taught by computers as there are too many variables for a computer to deal with successfully.

Thus, while computers may be useful for practising simple skills, they are not an essential feature of modern education. Until further developments in computers are made, the human teacher will remain indispensable.

B. A tomondagi so‘z va so‘z birikmalariga B tomondan mos keladiganini tanlang:

A	B
essential	thing that can vary
area of life	idea, opinion
memorize	absolutely necessary
adequate	most important

C. Nuqtalar o‘rniga sinonim yoki antonym qo‘ying:

right ... ... new, up-to-date most

... complex important ...

adequate ... ... absolutely necessary

2-mashq. A tomondagi fe’llar va B tomondagi otblar bilan gaplar tuzing:

go to/enter/be enrolled	a. progress
into/graduate from	a course in, notes
read for/take/pass	good at Maths
do/study	research into/on
take/make	university
get/receive	a subject, a course, for a degree
make	in discussion, competition on
be	grant, degree
take part	examinations (exams) j. a lecture
do/conduct/carry out	
give/do	

3-mashq. Har bir gapda ajratib ko‘rsatilgan fe’lni shu ma’nodagi fe’l bilan almashtiring:

1. Did you receive a grant?
2. How many exams did you pass before you entered university?
3. Do you take notes in lectures?
4. Who gives the lecture in history?
5. My friend studies physics.
6. What research did you conduct last semester?

4-mash. Jadvalni to‘ldiring:

Verb	Noun
Instruct • • • Inform • • • Consider • • • Introduce	• t • foundation • • • determination • • • preparation • • •

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Educate Occupy Base	• • • • • • • « •	• • • • • • • • ♦

5-mashq. A. «Higher Education» mavzusi bo‘yicha 10-15ta kalit so‘z va so‘z birikmalari tuzing.

B. Speak about:

Computers in education.

Zamonlar guruxi: Continuous Active, Passive ва it, one
Text 2A. Environment Protection must be Global
Text 2B. Pollution
Text 2C. Ecological Problems of Big Cities
Text 2D. London, its History and Development

MATN OLDIDAN MASHQLAR

 **1-mashq. Continuous zamonlar guruxidan foydalanishni tushuntiring, gaplarni tarjima qiling:**

1.1 am at my English lesson. I am sitting and doing my exercises. My friend is not sitting, he is standing at the blackboard and looking at me.

2. It is getting cold now, isn't it? Look out. Is it raining now?

3. You are late. What were you doing? — I was translating a text.

4. When I came home my parents were having supper and at the same time they were watching TV.

5. What was he doing when I rang up an hour ago? He was looking through a newspaper when I rang up.

6. Tomorrow we shall be preparing for a test for the whole evening.

7. In July they will be taking their exams for the whole month.

8. What will you be doing tonight at 10 o'clock? Will you be working? No, I shall be reading a book at this hour.

B. 1. New Metro lines are being built now in Moscow.

2. What is going on? A new film is being discussed.

3. What grammar was being explained when you came in?

4. What questions were being discussed at that time?

5. New methods of research are being used in our lab.

6.Much is being done to improve laboratory methods.

2-mashq. Fe’lning to‘g‘ri formasini toping:

1. We (are translating, translate) a technical text now.

2. We usually (are not translating, do not translate) stories.

3. She (does not look, is not looking) through all the newspapers every evening.

4. He (looked, was looking) through a newspaper when the telephone rang.

5. What (were, was) you doing a minute ago? I (was watching, watched) television.

6.1 (watch, am watching) television every day.

7.1 had a late night, I (worked, was working) until midnight.

8.Yesterday he (worked, was working) a lot.

9. The students (had, were having) an interesting discussion when the teacher came in.

10. The students often (have, are having) interesting discussions after lectures. 11.When he comes they (will be taking, will take) a test.

12. They (will be taking, will take) a test next week.

13. Where is Ann? She is in the coffee shop. She (has, is having) a cup of coffee. She always (has, is having) a cup of coffee in the evening.

3-mashq. Fe’lni gapning ma’nosiga qarab kerakli zamonda qo‘ying:

This student (study) physics (at present, every day, last semester, when the telephone rang, tomorrow at this time, next semester).

4-mashq. Gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. Bu ingliz tili darsi. O‘qituvchi doska yonida turib, yangi mavzuni tushuntiryapti. Talabalar diqqat bilan tinglayaptilar va yozib olyaptilar.

2. Men kun davomida uyda edim. Do‘stlarimga xat yozdim.

3. Besh daqiqa oldin nima ish qilding?

4. Ko‘chamizda baxtsiz hodisa yuz berdi (accident).

5. Kechqurun soat sakkizda nima bilan mashg‘ul bo‘lasan? Men uy vazifalarini bajaraman.

6. Bugun majlisda qanaqa masalalar ko‘riladi? Qiziqarli masalalar muxokama qilinadi.

7. Biz shaharga kelganimizda, u yerda yangi sport klubi ko‘rilayotgan edi.

5-mashq. Tarjima qiling:

1. It is autumn. It is the 3rd of October. It is dark in the morning and it is difficult to get up.

2. It is a new subject. It is very im portant for our future speciality. We shall study it for two years. It will be our future speciality, but we do not know much about it in the first year.

3. It is known that the knowledge of general engineering subjects is the basis for the study of special subjects.

4. It seems that he works a lot.

5. It is said that the chemistry laboratory of our institute is good.

6. The student finds it difficult to translate such a text without a dictionary.

7. It was not easy to study at the institute.

8. It is important to understand the fundamentals of this science.

9. It was A.S. Popov who invented the radio.

10. It is the knowledge of general engineering subjects that is the basis of engineering training.

6-mashq. Har xil vazifada one bilan berilgan gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. One must study a lot to become an engineer.
2. We must write only one exercise now.
3. Engineer is one of the most important professions, it is the one that is taught at technical institutes.
4. One cannot translate such an article without a dictionary in the first year.
5. One must have a very good knowledge of general engineering subjects to become a good engineer.
6. One must pass all exams well to enter an institute.
7. Last summer I read many English articles, and my friend read some German ones.
8. This summer we shall spend in the country, the last one we spent in the city.
9. We translated many texts, but there is one more text to translate.
10. One can take this journal from the library.

7-mashq. Har xil vazifada that bilan berilgan gaplarni tarjima qiling:

1. That student studies in our group.
2. Do you know those girls? They are from our institute.
3. The professor that lectures on mechanics is the dean of our faculty.

4. It is known that the knowledge of general engineering subjects is the basis for the study of special subjects.

5. We know that the study of general engineering subjects is necessary for future engineers.

6. That higher education in this country is excellent is known to everybody.

7. The aim of today's foreign policy is that peace in the world should be permanent.

8. The programme for the first-year students differs from that of the third-year students.

9. There are many interesting articles in this journal, read those on your speciality.

10. It is the high qualification of future specialists that will determine the scientific and technological progress of any country.

 **8-mashq. Qiyosiy darajani qo‘ying:**

(the) biggest, longer, faster, (the) hardest, (the) heaviest, thinner, narrower, lower, (the) greatest, newer, colder, (the) hottest, (the) shortest, less, (the) worst, more.

 **9-mashq. Gaplarni qiyosiy yoki orttirma darajada qo‘ying:**

1. National University of Uzbekistan is (large) University in Asie.

2. Strength of materials is (difficult) than chemistry.

3. Is it (interesting) to study at the institute than at school?

4. My friend works (hard) at his English than I.

5. My brother is (old) than I but he is (short).

6. The University is one of the (tall) buildings in Tashkent.

7. Days in summer are (long) than in winter.

8. This group studies (good) than that one.

9. Oxford is (old) University in Britain.

10-mashq. Quyidagi savollarga javob bering:

1. Which is the most difficult subject for you?

2. Which is the easiest subject?

3. Which of the subjects is more difficult: physics or mathematics?

4. Who is the tallest in your group?

5. Which is the most interesting subject for you?

6. Is English as difficult as mathematics?

11-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rniga than, as ... as, not so ... as so‘zlaridan mos keladiganini qo‘ying:

1. In winter days are ... long ... in summer.

2. Chemistry is... difficult ... physics.

3.1 study English ... long ... my friend.

4. My sister is older ... I.

5. English is ... so difficult... mathematics.

6. Moscow is bigger ... Tallinn.

7. This machine is ... old ... that one.

8. The new transistor is more powerful... the old one.

9. The task of school education is ... important... that of higher education.

10. John is ... tall... his brother, but he is ... tall... his father.

12-mashq. Gaplarni quyidagi namuna bo‘yicha tarjima qiling:

The longer the nights, the shorter the days.

Tunlar qanchalik uzun bo‘lsa, kunlar shunchalik qisqa bo‘ladi.

1. The harder we study, the more we know.
2. The more you work, the better you know English.
3. The more we study nature, the more we know about it.
4. The nearer the earth is, the denser the atmosphere is.
5. The stronger the wind, the harder the conditions of work for weather observers.
6. The quicker we finish, the sooner we will go home.

SO‘Z QURILISHI

14-mashq. Quyidagi gaplarni namuna bo‘yicha tarjima qiling:

Fe’l + -ment = ot to environ — o‘rab olmoq -» environment — atrof

to enrol — enrolment, to develop — development, to achieve — achievement, to move — movement;

to‘ldiruvchi + -(i)ty = ot communal-keng -» community — jamoa, hamdo‘stlik social — jamoaviy -» society — jamiyat

active — activity, special — speciality, national — nationality, intensive — intensity, electric — electricity;

ot + -ous = to‘ldiruvchi fame — so‘z, taniqlilik -» famous — mashhur, taniqli

variety — various, number — numerous, monotony — monotonous;

15-mashq. Internasional so‘zlarni o‘qing va tarjima qiling:

global ['gleubl], resources [ri'so:siz], problem ['problem], ecology fi'kolecfei], proportion [pre'po;j9n], era ['iara], territory ['teriteri], ocean ['aujan], oceanic [,euji'aenik], situation [,sitju'eijen], atmosphere ['aetmasfia], process ['preuses], cli mate ['klaimit], balance ['baelans], experiment [iks'periment], social ['seujel].

16-mashq. So‘zlarni o‘qing va talaffuz qilishni eslab qoling:

environment [in'vaiaranmant], pollution [pa'lu:Jan], achieve [a'tfi:v], success [sak'ses], successful [sak'sesfal], successfully [sak'sesfuli], purify ['pjuarifai], air [ea], natural ['naetfral], however [hau'eva], job [cfcob], remain [n'mein], mankind [maen'kaind], reach [ri:tf], special ['spejal], especially [is'pejali], serious ['siarias], throughout [Gru'aut], world [wa:ld], knowledge ['nolidj], advance [ad'va:ns], eliminate [I'limineit], purpose ['pa:pas], scale [skeil], weather ['we5a], essential [x'senjal], therefore ['beafo:], data ['deita], joint [djoint], measure ['тeза], realize ['nalaiz], circumstance ['sa:kamstans].

Text 2A

Matnni o‘qing va savolga javob bering: atrof-muhit muammosini bartaraf qilish uchun qanaqa tadbirlar zarur? Tarjima qiling.

Environment Protection Must Be Global

That the problem of pollution and ecology has become the most important one for mankind is evident to all. The more civilization is developing, the greater the ecological problems are becoming.

Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions. In our era it is changing from a national to an international problem, especially in territories where rivers cross several countries. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted.

A similar situation is developing in the atmosphere. It is known that many cities throughout the world suffer from air pollution.

However, our scientific knowledge and technological advancement make it possible to eliminate it if people use good will1 and make considerable investments for that purpose. The development of natural resources on a global scale is already possible from a scientific and technical standpoint2. Large-scale experimental work in this area is successfully being carried out.

At present scientists in industrially developed countries are working on the theory of interaction of all the atmospheric and oceanic global processes that determine the climate and weather of the world. Increasing growth of population, industrialization and the use of resources are slowly but surely changing the global climate and water balance. This can be described as a great experiment, one that may bring about changes in the environment more serious than ever before.

The essential feature in the environment protection is that many problems can be solved only on the level of world community3. Therefore, the planning of protection against pollution by human society as a whole4 is imperative today and in the near future. It is necessary to develop an international program to study data on land, forest, atmospheric and oceanic resources, both renewable and non-renewable. It is the joint efforts

of many scientists and special public organizations that can deal with the problem and take necessary measures to protect the environment.

It is still a big job and much remains to be done5. However, scientists are confident that planned actions of all countries can eliminate pollution and achieve successes in purifying air, water and soil and in safeguarding natural resources. At the same time one must realize that social and political circumstances may stand in the way of further progress in this field.

Notes to the Text

good will — yaxshi niyat

standpoint — nuqtai nazar

community — hamjamiyat

as a whole — butunlay, umuman

much remains to be done — hali ko‘p ishlar qilish kerak

MASHQLAR

17-mashq. A2 matnidan savollarga javob toping:

1. What is this text about?
2. What is ecology?
3. How does water (air) become polluted?
4. Why is the problem of water pollution becoming a global problem?

18-mashq. Present Continuous zamonida fe’l kesimli gaplarni toping, tarjima qiling:

1. Water and air are becoming more and more polluted.
2. At present computers are more widely used in the sphere of education.
3. Where were you at six o‘clock? We were studying in the reading-room.

4. There are government and public organizations that are analysing data on land, forest and air.

5. New courses of education such as management are being organized in many institutes.

6. What will you be doing in the laboratory tomorrow morning? We shall be watching the operation of a new device.

7. Measures are being taken to save Lake Baikal.

8. The situation at Lake Baikal is remaining very serious.

9. Much attention is being paid at present to the development of international scientific contacts.

10. Science is becoming a leading factor in the progress of mankind.

 **19-mashq. Continuous Passive zamonida fe'l kesimli gaplarni toping, tarjima qiling:**

1. Cambridge University was formed in the 12th century.

2. The solution of ecological problems may be achieved only by joint efforts of all countries.

3. Great changes in people's lives and work were brought about by the scientific and technological progress.

4. The theory of interaction of atmospheric and oceanic processes is being developed to determine the weather of the planet.

5. The teachers at Cambridge are called «dons» or «tutors».

6. Computers and lasers are being widely introduced at plants and factories.

7. The most important ecological problems must be considered at the government level.

8. The training at Cambridge and Oxford is carried out by tutorial system.

20-mashq. one va that-ni vazifasini aniqlang, tarjima qiling:

1. The problem that has become the most important one is the problem of pollution.

2. One can easily understand why the profession of an engineer requires a special college training

3. The new technologies that are being developed must be connected with traditional ones.

4. That air and water pollution by industrialization is reaching dangerous levels is realized by everyone.

5. It is the invention of an engine that started the first industrial revolution.

6. The main purpose of education is that graduates must be able to work with the technology of tomorrow.

7. The education in Oxford and Cambridge is different in many ways from that in other universities.

8. We discussed the first industrial revolution, the one that took place some centuries ago.

9. New robots will have several manipulators that will carry out many functions. 10. That computers and robots are important for industrial uses is well known to scientists and engineers.

11. One must realize that the increasing number of cars brings about considerable pollution of the air.

12. It is the growth of industrialization that is changing the climate of the planet. 13. The essential feature of higher education in this country is that it combines theory with practice.

14. The simplest materials are those which have only one kind of atoms.

15. That the Earth is round was unknown for a long time.

16. It is found that the labour (труд) of a man with secondary education is 108 per cent more efficient than that of a man without that education. Moreover, the work of a university or college graduate is 300 per cent more efficient than that of a specialist with secondary education.

MUSTAQIL ISHLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

21-mashq. So‘zlar gapning qaysi turiga mansubligini aniqlang:

radioactivity, measurement, interaction, society, nervous, elimination, basic, proportion, seriously, symbolic, anxious, ecological.

22-mashq. Otlardan yasalgan fe’llarni toping va ularni tarjima qiling:

advancement (oldinga siljish, progress), investment (mablag‘ tikish), measurement (o‘lchov), achievement (yutuq), improvement (yaxshilanish), fulfillment (bajarilish).

23-mashq. re prefiksi bilan kelgan gaplarni tarjima qiling:

rename, reopen, renew, renewable, non-renewable, renewal.

24-mashq. Quyidagi so‘zlar orasidan toping:

a) antonimlar

slowly, old, at present, small, quickly, in the past, new, large;

b) sinonimlar

tremendous, epoch, realize, several, work, progress, great, field, era, understand, make it possible, different, achieve, some, advance, enable, area, various, reach, essential, job, important.

25-mashq. Jadvaldagi so‘z va iboralardan foydalanib, gaplar tuzing:

Her friend	are watching	a letter
They	is writing	on the téléphoné
I	are listening to	the latest news on the radio
You	am reading	the TV programme
We	is speaking	an exercise

26-mashq. Quyidagi fe’l-kesimlar bilan gaplar tuzing:

is changing, was changing, will be changing, are becoming, will be developing, are being introduced, was being solved.

27-mashq. Qavslarni oching:

A. When Peter was a child, he had two drawing books. One of them was (large) than the other. His elder brother bought the (large) one for him. Peter liked it (well) because the drawings in it were (large) and simple. He drew something every day. Each new day his drawing was (good) than the one he had made the day before. The last page was much (good) than the first one.After graduating from the institute Mike went to Siberia to a small industrial town. It was (difficult) for him to begin his work as an engineer than he thought that it would be. He moved to (important) city than the first one. He was not (successful) there than before, however, and sometimes he was even (unhappy). However, he was (happy) about one thing, he was becoming a (useful) specialist.

B. New York is the (large) city in the US. Perhaps, with all its suburbs (пригород), it is the (large) city in the world. It is one of the (important) industrial cities in the country. Some of the (old) and historic buildings are there. Some of the buildings in New York City are the (high) buildings in the whole world. New York City is not only the (large) city in the US; it is also the (important) industrial center. Perhaps, the (expensive) office buildings in the world are there. It has the (great) number of factories, the (large) banks and post offices. It sends out many letters and receives the (heavy) mail bags. It is truly the (important) business city.

 **28-mashq. Matnni o‘qing va unga sarlavha qo‘ying:**

The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest — 29,002 feet high. The largest ocean is the Pacific having a total area of 63,986,000 square miles. The Atlantic Ocean, the next largest, is only 31,530,000 square miles, the Indian Ocean with 28,350,000 square miles comes third. The longest river is the Nile which is more than 4,000 miles longer or about twice the distance by air from London to Beirut. The biggest island is Greenland which belongs to Denmark and is about 840,000 square miles in extent. The largest lake is the Caspian Sea. Geographers consider it as a lake because it is not connected with any of the great oceans. It has an area of about 170,000 square miles. Which is the deepest sea? So far, as we know at present the greatest depth is in the Pacific Ocean near the Philippines and goes down to 37,000 feet, which is much more than the height of Everest. The biggest volcano is in Ecuador, South America. It is

still active and 19,612 feet high. There is another one between Argentina and Chile and it is more than 3,000 feet higher.

29-mashq. Otlarni birlik sonda yozing:

cities, countries, societies, universities, technologies, lorries, industries, dictionaries, territories, theories, communities.

30-mashq. Fe'llarni kerakli formada qo'ying:

grown, stand, dealing, brought, knew, making, send, found, thought, spending.

31-mashq. Matnni o'qing va lug'atsiz tarjima qiling:

It is difficult for mankind to predict (oldindan bilish) changes in the environment accurately. It is known that natural changes in weather and climate may have more catastrophic global effects than human activity. But scientists are developing a new concept that can help make such prediction more accurately. It is based on our understanding that the Earth is an integral system. Its parts — oceans, atmosphere, land or life — cannot be understood in isolation to predict changes in the most accurate way. Modern scientific and technological progress made it possible to use new technologies for that purpose. That satellites can control physical, chemical, biological and geological changes on a global scale is well-known now. One must also know that the study of environmental problems with the help of satellites is becoming international. Russia, the US,

France, Japan, Canada, India, China and Italy are planning to send their satellites in both polar and geostationary orbits.

CONVERSATION

Exercise 1. Answerthe questions according to the example:

What is one of the most important problems for mankind now? (the problem of pollution and ecology).

The problem of pollution and ecology is one of the most important problems for mankind now.

1. What problem is becoming a global problem? (the problem of air and water pollution).
2. What makes it possible to eliminate air and water pollution? (scientific knowledge and technological advance, good will and large investments).
3. What are scientists in industrially developed countries currently working on? (the theory of interaction of the atmospheric and oceanic global processes).
4. What factors are slowly changing the global climate and water balance? (the growth of population, industrialization and use of resources).
5. What actions are necessary to take to deal successfully with the problem of protecting the environment throughout the world? (planning, developing international programs to study ecological data, joint efforts of scientists and special public organizations).

Exercise 2. Make a sentence out of the two parts.

At present one of the most 1. are becoming seriously pol- important problems for mankind luted by industry.

The rivers, seas and oceans 2. are successfully being carried

out on a global scale.

That purifying air, water and 3. it is possible to eliminate air soil is changing from a national and water pollution by planned to a global problem actions of human society as a whole.

 **Exercise 3. Read and learn.**

Rita: Did you have a nice weekend?

Mary: Yes, I did. I was tired of watching television, going to parties, to the movies and so on. John and I decided to go to Pennsylvania University to take part in the discussion on environmental problems.

R.: Oh, really! How unusual! That must have been interesting. M.: Yes, it was. There were a lot of scientists and politicians. Have you heard about such a firm called «Sanyo»?

R.: Certainly. It is well known for its electronics.

M.: It’s one of the first companies to make products that don’t pollute the environment.

R.: Oh, my father told us about new heating systems made by this company. They use clean and safe technology.

 **Exercise 4. Speak about:**

The problem of pollution and ecology is one of the most important problems for mankind.

Ecological problems in your home town, especially the problem of air pollution.

Use exercise 1, 2 and the following words and word combinations for your topic: to become polluted by industry and transport; to reach high level; to develop a program of purifying air in industrial centers; to take necessary

measures; for eliminating pollution; new technologies; make it possible; successfully.

 **Exercise 5. Read and smile.**

One evening Rutherford entered the laboratory. It was late, but he found one of his students working with some apparatus.

«What are you doing here so late?» Rutherford asked.

«I'm working, sir,» was the answer.

«And what do you do in the day time?»

«Oh, I work, of course, sir,» answered the student.

«Do you work early in the morning, too?»

«Yes, professor, I work early in the morning, too,» said the student, quite sure that the famous scientist would praise (хвалить) him.

Rutherford looked at him gloomily (мрачно).

«Tell me,» he asked with irritation (раздражение), «when do you think?»

Text 2B

Matnni o'qing. Ilmiy "texnik o'sish"ning salbiy tomonlarini ko'rsating. O'z shahringizning ekologik holatidan misollar keltiring:

Pollution

The British, like many other Europeans, are becoming more and more worried (bezovta bo'lmoq) about their environment. Here are some of the environmental problems that they face.

As the population of large cities like London, Birmingham and Manchester continues to grow, pollution problems become worse.

The air in many towns and cities is being polluted by traffic (transport, harakat) and industry. The number of cars and lorries is

growing all the time. On the one hand, they bring mobility to millions of people, but on the other hand, they need bigger, better and more expensive roads, which often ruin the countryside (qishloq). Traffic in cities is getting worse and worse. Water pollution has become a serious problem in many British rivers. People living near airports suffer from the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet airliners taking off and landing.

Text 2C

Matnni o‘qing. Dunyo sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti tomonidan o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlat to‘g‘risida ingliz tilida gapiring:

Ecological Problems of Big Cities

There are over 150 supercities in the world with population from one to 15 million and more. Tokyo, New York, London, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow are just a few of the cities which have become supercities.

People in the supercities suffer from polluted environment: bad water, bad air and noise. A new term, urban (shahar) climate, is used now for such cities. It means high temperature, oppressive atmosphere and intensive smog.

Some experts consider that it is practically impossible to protect the big cities from pollution. The World Health Organization (WHO) studied air pollution around the world for over eight years. It measured two things: the level of sulphur dioxide (SO2) in the air and the level of smoke.

Sulphur dioxide and smoke pollute water and have serious effect on forest, buildings and health of people.

In the WHO report it is shown that the cities with the most considerable level of C02 in the air are Milan, Teheran, Prague, Santiago and Sao Paulo. However, some cities with clean air get worse in winter. Helsinki, for example, becomes one of the cities with the largest proportion of it in the air in winter. This must be connected with the heating of houses. One can also mention (eslamoq) Glasgow and Warsaw which suffer in the same way.

Text 2D

Matnni o‘qing.

Zamonaviy Londonning diqqatga sazovor joylari to‘g‘risida ingliz tilida gapiring:

London, its History and Development

It is known that the area around London was inhabited (joylashmoq) by the Celts. Later the Romans founded a military camp there. The camp developed into a port. The area of about 1 square mile where the Romans built their fortifications corresponds approximately to today present City of London. London was the capital of one of the Roman provinces of Britain. After the Romans left Britain, London became less important and suffered greatly from the Danes and Vikings. It was under Henry the First in the 12th century that London finally became the capital of England. In the 16th century London, with its 500,000 inhabitants, was the largest city in England. Under Queen Elizabeth the First in the 17th century England dominated the oceans and became the Empire. It is in the Elizabethan Age

that art, culture and literature flowered, especially in London. Over the centuries London became the centre of a constantly growing empire. The empire reached its apex (cho‘qqi) under Queen Victoria. Industrialization and the expansion of international trade brought London power, growth and cultural and economic development. In the First and Second World Wars London was ruined considerably.

Some 9 million people now live in London and its suburbs, and the city covers an area of 620 square miles, making it one of the largest of the world’s capitals. One reason for its size is that the English people like to live in small houses and have small gardens. As a result, less than 5,000 people live in the City of London, while more than half a million come here to work in the daytime. Today London is the capital of Great Britain and is also the seat of the Royal Family, the Parliament, the major administrative bodies and scientific institutions.

The Houses of Parliament stand on the bank of the Thames at Westminster Abbey. Actually it is one building but it is called «Houses» as it consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. It was set up in the 13-th century. At one end of the Houses of Parliament there is a tower with a large clock.

The largest bell, known as Big Ben, chimes in the hour.Westminster Abbey was a monastery built in the 8th century. It is one of the best examples of the Early English architecture. The kings and queens of England are buried there. Many great statesmen, writers and poets are also buried there.

In the centre of London there is one of the most beautiful squares — Trafalgar Square which was named so to commemorate (sharafiga)

Nelson’s victory in the battle of Trafalgar. There is the monument in its centre known as Nelson’s Column.

In the vicinity of Trafalgar Square is Whitehall which is now a street of government offices. Not far from Whitehall is Downing Street. Number 10 Downing Street is the residence of the Prime Minister of England. The Cabinet meets there. One must mention the British Museum. It is one of the most extensive and valuable museums in West Europe, It was founded in 1753. It also comprises the National Library.

QO‘SHIMCHA TOPSHIRIQLAR

 **1-mashq. A tomondagi so‘zlarga B tomondan mazmuniga to‘g‘ri keladigan so‘zlarni tanlang:**

1. protect 2. serious 3. suffer 4. interaction 5. essential 6. imperative 7. public 8. safeguarding	a. do not feel well**B** b. for all people c. keep safe from smth. d. protection e. needing attention f. important g. necessary, most important, fundamental h. action on each other

 **2-mashq. A. matnni o‘qing va ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘zlarni ma’nosini topishga harakat qiling:**

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Access to clean drinking water is a basic human need. But industrial pollution has made many sources of water undrinkable. Rivers, lakes and even seas have become poisonous.

Lake Baikal is one of the world's largest and most beautiful lakes. Russians call it the Holy Sea. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. However, they are being destroyed by the massive industrial effluent, which some factories still pour into the lake every day.

A few years ago, people thought that the supply of clean water was limitless. Now clean water is scarce, and we are beginning to respect this precious resource. We must protect the clean water that remains for the sake of our children and grandchildren.

B. A tomondagi so‘zlarga B tomondagi so‘zlardan to‘g‘ri keladiganini toping:

3-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rnini global, environmental, pollute, dangerous, scale, environment, protection, resources, increase so‘zlari bilan to‘ldiring :

People are worried about the (1) ... (the air, water, and land around us) as a result of the (2)... effects of human activity. «Developments» that are making our life more comfortable such as industrialization, urbanization and the use of cars all (3) ... the earth's atmosphere. There are some of the (4)... problems today: the ozone layer, (5)... warming (an (6)... in world temperature), the conservation and (7) ... of nature and natural (8) ... on a global (9) ...

4-mashq. A. «Environment protection» mavzusi bo‘yicha 10-15 ta kalit so‘zlarni toping:

B. Speak about:

The problem of clean water in your town.

Perfect Active, Passive zamonlar guruxi
-er!-or, -ant/-ent suffikslari
un-/im- prefikslari
Text 3A. Electricity
Text 3B. A Great Citizen of the World
Text 3C. Solar Light by Night
Text 3D. Non-traditional Renewable Sources of Energy

MATN OLDIDAN MASHQLAR

1-mashq. Perfect guruxi zamonlarining ishlatilishini tushuntirib bering, tarjima qiling:

1. This is a very good book, I have just read it with pleasure.
2. He has been absent this week. He has been ill.
3.1 haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been all this time?
4. We haven't heard about her since 1989.
5. By the beginning of the lecture the laboratory assistant had brought all the necessary diagrams.
6. Before we came to the next lecture we had studied the material of the first one.
7. Have you already finished your diploma work? No, I shall have finished it by the end of June.
8. They will not have passed their exams by the time you return.
9. Many students have been enroled into universities this year.
10. The translation has not been finished yet. It will have been finished by the end of the month.

11. Have you brought these journals with you? No, these journals had been brought by my sister before I returned from St. Petersburg. Don’t you know that?

2-mashq. Kesimning to‘g‘ri formasini toping:

1. He (has graduated, graduated) from MSTU named after Islam Karimov this year. He (graduated, will have graduated) from TSTU named after Islam Karimov in 2 years.
2. She (saw, has seen) us in the morning yesterday. She (saw, has seen) us this morning.
3.1 (have met, met) him last year. I never (had met, have met) him before.
4. Our group (will do, will have done) a lab work tomorrow.
5. This problem (is discussed, has been discussed) much in the press lately. This problem (was discussed, had been discussed) yesterday.

3-mashq. O‘qing va zamonlarni ishlatilishini tushuntirib bering:

At the Institute

Vera: Hello, Mike! What are you doing here?

Mike: Hello, Vera! I am reading for my mathematics exam.

V.: But your group has passed it already, hasn’t it?

M.: Yes, it has, but I was absent at this time. So I’ll take this exam tomorrow.

V.: Is it difficult for you to take this exam?

M.: No, it is not. I have finished a specialized mathematical school where mathematics was studied more thoroughly (qunt bilan) than at other schools. Besides, I have taken part in a mathematics contest of our city.

V.: Really? Have you? When was it?

M.: It was last year.

V.: Were you the first at this contest?

M. : No, I was the second. The first one was the boy from one of the Tashkent mathematical schools.

V.: Have you ever been to Tashkent?

M.: Yes, I have been there this year with a group of students of our faculty.

V.: What have you seen there?

M.: Oh, I have seen a lot. But now I have no time to tell you about it. Well, Vera, what are you doing here? Are you reading for your exams too?

V.: No, I am not. I've passed all my exams with good marks this term and so my holidays have already started. I'm waiting for my friend here. Good luck, Mike.

 **4-mashq. Tarjima qiling:**

1. The electronic industry produces several types of minicomputers.
2. The air in many cities has been polluted by traffic and industry.
3. The lecture on environment protection was very interesting.
4. Mankind has never experienced changes in life and work on such a scale.
5. The task of the world community is to improve the ecological situation in the world.
6. In six years we shall become engineers.

7. It is possible to take measures to protect environment on a global level by the joint efforts of all countries.

8. Professor N. is the dean of our faculty.

9. The important feature of our education is that it combines theory with practical training.

10. The main tendency of our life is that computers are being used in all spheres of technology, science and everyday life.

11. The essential feature in environment protection is that most of it is done by public initiative.

12. What is necessary today is that the protection of global natural resources must be planned.

13. Today one of the most important problems is that big cities are polluted.

SO‘Z QURILISHI

7-mashq. Quyidagi so‘zlarni namuna bo‘yicha tarjima qiling:

Fe’l + -er/-or = ot to teach — o‘qitmoq, o‘rgatmoq —>

teacher — o‘qituvchi to regulate — to‘g‘rilamoq —> regulator — regulyator to lecture — lecturer, to speak — speaker, to invent — inventor, to generate — generator, to transform — transformer, to indicate — indicator, to compute — computer;

-ant/-ent to excel — yuqori turuvchi -» excellent — ajoyib important, efficient, distant, evident, confident, recent;

Inkor prefikslari un-/im- questionable — bahsli -» unquestionable — shak-shubhasiz.

material — immaterial, limited — unlimited, important — unimportant, usual — unusual, natural — unnatural, necessary — unnecessary, known — unknown, qualified — unqualified, changing — unchanging, seen — unseen, possible — impossible, perfect — imperfect, personal — impersonal, mobile — immobile.

8-mashq. Internasional so‘zlarni o‘qing va tarjima qiling:

electricity [ilek'trisiti], civilization [,sivilai'zeijan], economic and social progress ['praugras], transformer [traens'fo:ma], universal [ju:ni'va:sal], electrometallurgy [I'lektraume'taelacfei], cable ['keibl], specific [spi'sifik], machine [ma'Jl:n], photocopying machine, radar ['reida], Paris ['paeris], generator ['cfcenareita], battery ['baetari], lamp [laemp], dynamo ['dainemeu], indicator ['indikeita], nation ['neijan], energy ['enacfei], service ['sa:vis], laser ['leizd], compact ['kompaekt].

9 –mashq. So‘zlarni o‘qing va talaffuzini yodda tuting:

imagine [I'maedjin], turn [ta:n], daily ['deili], completely [kam'pli:tli], power ['paua], appearance [a'piarans], gear [gis], pulley ['puli], whole [haul], range [reincfe], device [di'vais], source [so:s], century ['sentfuri], design [di'zain], since [sins], consumption [kan'sAmpJan], double [dAbl], health [hel0], reduce [ri'dju:s], beam [bi:m], advantages [ad'vaintidjiz], clean [kli:n], regulated ['regjuleitid], generate ['djenareit], human ['hju:man], latest ['leitist].

YODDA SAQLANG

advantage и —ahamiyat

appearance п — paydo bo‘lish

application п — qo‘llash, ariza

completely adv — butunlay

consumption п — ishlatmoq, sarf qilmoq

cover п — qoplab olmoq, o‘z ichiga olmoq

design v — qurmoq, yasamoq

device п — qurilma

double v — ikki baravar oshirmoq

efficient a — effektiv

generate v — ishlab chiqarmoq

imagine v — tasavvur qilmoq

invent v — ixtiro qilmoq

power и — energiya, quvvat

recent a — oxirgi

reduce v — kamaytirmoq, pasaytirmoq

replace v — almashtirmoq

set up (set) v — o‘rnatmmoq, qurmoq

source п — manba’

state п — ahvol

such as — shunday, shunaqa

transform v — o‘zgartirmoq

turn v — burilmoq

wide a — keng

without prp — ... siz

whole a — butun, hammasi

Text 3A

Matnni o‘qing. Elektronika sohasidagi eng ahamiyatli ixtirolarni sanab bering, tarjima qiling.

Electricity

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.

With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys1 in the 19-th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various time and labour saving appliances2 have become a part of our everyday lives.

Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator — a new compact source of electricity — was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before.

Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors 3 were designed.

Since the beginning of the 20th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years.

Today consumption of electricity per capita4 is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost.

One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily-regulated and generates no by-products5. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly6 electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

Notes to the Text

transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys — transmission val, tishli g‘ildirak, tasma va blok

time and labour saving appliances — mexnat va vaqtni tejovchi elektrouskunalar

induction motors — induksion motor

per capita — kishiga, jon boshiga

by-products — hosil bo‘ladigan tovarlar

truly — haqiqatan ham

MASHQLAR

 **10-mashq. 3A matnni o‘qib, savollarga javob bering:**

1. What is this text about?
2. What industrial applications of electricity do you know?
3. What home applications of electricity do you know?
4. Where was the generator developed?
5. Who invented the electric lamp?
6. Do you know who invented the dynamo?
7. Can you imagine our life without electricity? Why?

 **11-mashq. to have fe’lining funksiyasini aniqlang, tarjima qiling:**

1. Electricity has many useful properties: it is clean and generates no by-products.
2. It has many important applications in industry as well as in our houses.
3. The latest laser devices have found application in medicine.
4. Electricity has provided mankind with the most efficient source of energy.
5. No other source of energy has been so widely used as electricity.
6. We have many various electric devices in our houses.
7. Our lives have been completely transformed with the appearance of electricity.
8. The generator replaced batteries that had been used before. 9.The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years.

12-mashq. Gaplarda kesim va to‘ldiruvchini toping, tarjima qiling:

1. That electricity is clean and easily-regulated is its great advantage.

2. The important fact is that electricity offers improved service at reduced cost. 3. One of the main advantages of electricity is that it does not pollute the environment.

4. The indicator of nation development is how much electricity is consumed per capita.

5. What has been and is being done in environment protection cannot be measured by yesterday’s standards.

13-mashq. Fe’l-kesimning zamonini aniqlang, tarjima qiling:

1.1 have not cleaned the window yet. I am cleaning it now. I have cleaned it.

2. But Bob has a different idea.

3. Last year she passed school leaving exams.

4. We will be studying for our exams at the end of the term.

5. While we were having supper, all the lights went out.

6. Will people speak the same language all over the world?

7. People will land on Mars in the 21st century.

8. I think cars will be powered by electric batteries in five years’ time and they will not be powered by atomic power in 100 years’ time.

9. The Earth is getting warmer because of the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

1. It is evident that electricity will be the energy of the future.

2. The transformer was invented and the first electric lines and networks were set up at the end of the 19th century.

3. New powerful electric stations must be built because it is electricity that offers improved standards of life and work.

4. A combination of electric lines and networks are being set up throughout the country.

5. Electric power has become universal

6. Electricity is transmitted to distant parts of this country by a combination of electric networks.

7. Our power stations have been connected by high voltage transmission lines into several networks.

MUSTAQIL ISHLASH UCHUN MASHQLAR

 **14-mashq. So‘zlarni tarjima qiling:**

invent — inventor, inventive, invention;

transform — transformer, transformation;

generate — generator, generation, generative;

pollute — polluter, pollutant, pollution;

effect — effective, effectively;

vary — variety, various;

possible — impossible, possibly, possibility;

complete — completely;

recent — recently;

replace — replacement;

economic — economical, economically.

15-mashq. Toping:

a) sinonimlar

application, appliance, latest, power, use, enable, reach, device, longstanding, make it possible, achieve, energy, transform, old, turn to, most recent;

b) antonimlar

future, unlimited, with, past, necessary, limited, old, unnecessary, without, present.

16-mashq. Qavs ichidagi fe'llarni kerakli zamonga qo'ying:

My brother (enter) Tashkent University (long ago, already, just, next year, last year, this year, by the end of the month, when I came to Tashkent).

17-mashq. to have, one, that so'zlari bilan kelgan gaplarni toping, tarjima qiling:

Although the US is a large country with many peoples the language is almost the same wherever one goes. There are two reasons for this. One is that people move around a great deal in the US. A man can grow up in one part of the country, go to college in another place, find work in another place and marry a girl from still another part of the country.

The second important factor is public communication. Movies, radio and television all have standard way of speech. The southern part of the US is probably the region with the most individual speech. Southern pronunciation differs from that in the rest of the country. Southerners talk slowly and often do not pronounce «г» or a final «g». Another common Southern expression is the unusual use of the word «evening». In most

parts of the country this means the time after the sun goes down, the early part of the night, but to a Southerner it can mean any time after twelve o‘clock noon. In the southern mountains there have not been new settlers from other countries for two hundred years. They have ways of speech that are like the English spoken centuries ago when the first people came there from England. Many songs they sing today are those sung long ago in England.

18-mashq. to be fe’lini kerakli zamonga qo‘ying:

Today is ..., ..., 20...

I ... at my English class. I ... reading a story about Thomas A. Edison. I ... learning that his laboratories are in Orange, New Jersey. I... glad to read about such a man as Th.A. Edison. A young inventor ... in Thomas Edison’s laboratory. He ... looking at an invention that ... in a glass case. It ... an electrical invention. The young inventor’s pencil ... in his hand. He ... drawing the part of the invention which he came there to study. An Englishman and his young son ... in Edison’s laboratory. They... looking at hundreds of inventions. Many of them ... in glass cases. The man and his son ... interested in all Mr. Edison’s inventions, they ... most interested in the electrical ones. Many of those ... in one room. Several tourists ... in this room, and among them ... the Englishman and his son. The man says to one tourist, «We ... interested in electrical ones».

19 машқ. to, with, about, at, for, on, in предлогларинқўйинг:.

This morning father spoke ... my brother and me ... going to see our aunt this evening. It is our aunt’s birthday. We wanted to surprise her family. Our mother was going to go ... us. We had to be ready... seven o‘clock. We wanted to be ... our aunt’s house ... seven thirty. We left... my

aunt’s house... seven... our mother and father. But the aunt was not... home. Her children had taken her and the uncle... the theater. We laughed: we had a surprise party, but it was on us. We left the presents and went... a show ourselves.

We went... Kuskovo yesterday. I went... my mother and father. We took our lunch ... us. We reached Kuskovo ... noon. Father went ... a parking station, but it was full. He went to another and then ... another. Every parking station was crowded. Father drove for a while.... one o‘clock he found a place ... a car.... two o‘clock our friends came, we sat down... grass and ate our lunch. We didn’t see much because too many people were there ... Kuskovo. Next time we have a day to spend we shall go ... some other place.

 **20-mashq. Fe’lning kerakli formalarda qo‘ying, eslab qoling:**

becoming, set up, keep, understand, spoken, showing, built, left, light.

 **21-mashq. Matnni o‘qing va lug‘atsiz tarjima qiling:**

Before Faraday’s inventions in the field of electricity and magnetism the only source of electricity that was used was the galvanic battery. It made possible some practical applications: the electric light and electric telegraph. The practical use of electricity on a larger scale became possible after developing electromagnetic machines, generators and transformers. It is considered that the development of the induction motor has become the most important technical achievement. At first, the induction motor had a constant and unchangeable speed (tezlik). Some years later a motor with two speeds was designed. Since its invention the induction motor has been considerably improved and its power increased. But the principle of operation still remains the same.

CONVERSATION

Exercise 1.Answer the questions.

1. What is electricity? (a source of electric power used in every day life and industry)
2. What are the sources of electricity? (batteries, generators, electric motors and many other devices)
3. What properties of electricity have made it widely used? (electrostatics and electromagnetism)
4. What are the advantages of electricity? (clearness, easy regulation, no byproducts, low cost, improved service)
5. What are home uses of electricity? (lighting, heating, various time and labour saving appliances, radio, television, video and many others)
6. What are the latest industrial applications of electricity? (lasers and electronic devices)

Exercise 2. Make a sentence out of the two parts.

1. Electricity	1. have already become universal.
2. The applications of electricity in the home and industry	2. has completely transformed our everyday life.
3. Electricity was used for the first time	3. per capita is an indicator of the state of development of a nation.
4. The generator, a new source of electricity	4. the wide industrial use of electricity has begun throughout the world.
5. Since the beginning of the 20-th century	5. was also developed inParis.
6. Today consumption of electricity	6. for industrial purposes in the silver workshops in Paris.

Exercise 3. Read and learn.

A Story about Edison

Edison: Oh, Ben, I'm glad to see you. How are you?

Wilson: Fine, and how are you?

Ed.: So-so. A lot of work to do. Just today I've begun some important work. Oh, excuse me, meet my assistant John Smith. John, this is my old friend from my home town, Ben Wilson. Smith: How do you do, Mr.Wilson?

W: How do you do, Mr.Smith? Glad to meet you.

Ed.: Will you come to my laboratory and have dinner with John and me tonight?

W.: Yes, I will.

Ed.: Come at six tonight, will you?

W.: I'll certainly come.

At six o'clock at the laboratory.

W.: Good evening, Tom. Good evening Mr. Smith.

S.: Good evening, Tom. Good evening Mr. Wilson. Mr. Edison is experimenting with a microscope. All his interest is there. Would you mind walking around for a while looking at Mr. Edison's inventions.

W.: With pleasure.

S.: In a few minutes dinner will be brought. We usually eat our dinner here. Don't you mind?

W.: Certainly not.

S.: The dinner is ready. Let Mr. Edison know you are here.

W.: Shall we eat; Tom? But he doesn't answer.

S.: He is busy working with his microscope.

W.: But I am quite hungry. Tom, the food looks good, and it is getting cold.

S.: You see, Mr.Edison never stops working for a second till he is satisfied with what he is doing.

W.: Then let's sit down and eat.

Two hours later Mr.Wilson and Smith finished eating and left the laboratory.

Ed. (entering the laboratory):

Oh, I am hungry. If those dishes were not empty, I'd say I've had no dinner tonight.

Exercise 4. Speak about:

Electricity — its nature, history and development.

Applications of electricity cover all fields of human activity.

Use exercises 1, 2, as well as the following words and word combinations for your topic:

it is difficult to imagine; applications such as; completely; to replace; to come into wide use; to double every ten years; to be an indicator; the latest technological advances.

Exercise 5. Read and smile.

A young doctor, the son of a well-known professor of medicine, proudly (мағрурланиб) told his father one day: «Imagine, dad! I've cured (даволамоқ) that lady that has been your patient for ten years».

«She deserved (лойиқбўлмоқ) it. It was she who had paid for your studies», his father replied.

«Where did the car hit him?», asked the coroner (эргашмоқ). «At the junction (чорраха, кесишишжойи) of the dorsal and cervial vertebrae

(белвабўйинумуртқалари)», answered the doctor. A big man rose from his seat. «Listen, I've lived in these parts for fifty years», he protested, «and I've never heard of this place».

Text 3B

Matnni o'qing. Savolga javob bering: Edison nima uchun «Don't watch the clock» degan?

A Great Citizen of the World

Every day many people visited Thomas A.Edison's laboratories in Orange, New Jersey. Some of them were young inventors who went to study, but many more of them were tourists. They came from all parts of the US and from other countries as well.

One day a very important citizen from England visited Edison's factories, taking with him his young son,eight years old. They spent many hours in great workshops, looking at hundreds of useful inventions.

Before leaving the laboratories the man went to the office of the main building. Giving his card to the person in charge, he asked: «May I speak to Mr.Edison, please?». The man looked at the card and then answered: «Wait a minute, I'll see». Soon he returned and said: «Come this way, please. Mr.Edison will see you».

The father and his son went into the great inventor's workroom. «Mr.Edison», said the Englishman, «I brought my young son here to see what the world's greatest citizen has done. I want this day to help him all his life. Will you please shake hands with him and say something that he will remember?»

Mr. Edison took the boy's hand. He laid his other hand on the child's shoulder and looked into his eyes. «My boy», he said, «don't watch the clock».

In 1928 Mr. Edison was eighty-one years old, but he still worked sixteen hours a day.

Text 3C

Matnni o'qing. Ingliz tilida quyosh energiyasining elektr manba'si sifatida afzalliklari haqida gapiring:

Solar Light by Night

Most people living in towns consider it a usual thing that streets are lit at night. But street lights need a power supply (energiya manbai) therefore distant areas with no source of electricity remain in darkness until the sun comes up again.

With new appliances now offered by several British firms, many distant places could be lit with solar-powered street lights. It may seem strange that the lamps can use the power of the sun which shines by day when the lamps are needed at night, but they work by using energy accumulated during the day from a solar panel. The solar panel produces electricity which charges (quvvatlantirmoq) a battery. When the sun goes down, the battery power is then used for lighting. Each lamp has its own panel so the system can be used for one individual light or a number of them.

In the south of Saudi Arabia a motorway tunnel miles from any power supply is lit day and night by solar-powered devices. The solar

panels provide power during the day and charge batteries which accumulate enough power to light the tunnel at night. The generation of electricity by batteries is still expensive but the advantage of sun-powered lamps is that they can bring light to areas distant from any other power supply.

There is one more advantage of solar power: not only it is unlimited, but also its use does not pollute the environment. That is why it is very important to develop devices which make it possible to transform solar power into mechanical or electric forms of power.

Text 3D

Matnni o‘qing. Energiya, noan’anaviy enrgiya manba’lari, ularning bir-biridan farqlari haqida ma’lumot toping. Matnning mazmunini ingliz tilida aytib bering.

Non-traditional Renewable Sources of Energy

It is known that much is being done in the world today for the development of non-traditional sources of energy. Without them the Earth cannot support its present population of 5 billion people and probably 8 billion people in the 21st century.

Now we are using traditional power sources, that is, oil, natural gas, coal and water power with the consumption of more than 50 billion barrels per year. It is evident that these sources are not unlimited.

That is why it is so important to use such renewable sources of energy as the sun, wind, geothermal energy and others. Research is being carried out in these fields.

One of the most promising (kelajagi bor) research is the development of power stations with direct transformation of solar energy into electricity on the basis of photo-effect. It was Russia that was the first in the world to develop and test a photoelectric battery of 32,000 volts and effective area of only 0.5 sq.m., which made it possible to concentrate solar radiation. This idea is now being intensively developed in many countries.

However, the efficiency of a solar power station is considerably reduced because of the limited time of its work during the year. But it is possible to improve the efficiency of solar power stations by developing different combinations of solar power stations and traditional ones — thermal, atomic and hydraulic. Today some engineers are working at the problem of developing electric power stations with the use of a thermal-chemical cycle. It will operate on products of the transformation of solar energy, whereas the «solar» chemical reactor uses C02 and water steam of the thermal power station. The result is that we have a closed cycle.

In Kamchatka there are geothermal power stations operating on hot water-steam mixture from the depths of about a kilometre. In some projects water will be heated by the warmth of mountains at a depth of four—five km.

It is planned that plants working on the energy of the solar heat provided by the sun will be built on a larger scale.

That different wind energy plants are being developed is also well-known. These energy plants can be small (of several kilowatts) and large powerful systems.

It is important that all these advances in developing new sources of energy and improving the old ones help to solve the energy problem as a whole and they do not have negative effects on the environment.

QO‘SHIMCHA TOPSHIRIQLAR

 **1-mashq. A. A3 matnidan quyidagi so‘z birikmalarini o‘qing va ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘zlarning vazifalarini toping:**

1. such as lighting
2. applications are longstanding
3. in the 19th century workshops
4. a range of appliances
5. devices are based on
6. in the case of
7. all fields of
8. human activity

B. Mashqning A qismidagi har bir ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘zga mazmunan to‘g‘ri keladigan so‘zni toping:

for e. a number of

area or sphere f. things done by man

are built on g. electric lamps

for a long time h. a small factory

 **2-mashq. A matnni o‘qing va portable, work, generate, at present so‘zlariga to‘g‘ri keladiganini toping:**

Although most electricity comes from power stations, power can also be generated by far smaller means. Nowadays, electricity generators can be small enough to hold in the hand. A portable generator can provide electricity no matter how far you are from the mains (tizim). It works by turning the movement of a piston into electrical energy. Such a generator can produce a 700 watt output, enough to operate lights, television, and some domestic appliances. Larger versions provide emergency power to hospitals and factories.

B. A qismda berilgan matndan quyidagi so‘zlarni ifodalovchi so‘z va iboralarni toping:

method, way

change, transform

principal wire to transmit electricity into a building

house

to be of no importance

much, considerably

situation needing action as soon as possible

power, energy produced

variant, form

 **3-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rniga quyidagi so‘zlardan mos keladiganini qo‘ying:**

electricity increase consumers power use generation reduce consumption far users application provide sources energy light.

We hear so much these days of local problems of electricity (1)

... Many (2)... are taking steps to (3)... their electricity (4)... This is as a result of the recent (5) ... in electricity tariffs for (6) ... We should all try to (7)... less (8)..., by insulating our houses, turning off the (9) ... when leaving a room and using less hot water.

We must try to develop alternative (10) ... of energy to (11) ... electricity for domestic and industrial (12) ... It is known that nuclear power comes to the consumer as electricity, which is clean and convenient form of (13) ... Although nuclear (14) ... stations are large, they can be built (15) ... from places where people live.

 **4-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rniga ajratib ko‘rsatilgan so‘zlarning antonimlarini qo‘ying:**

Though the capital investment, that is, the initial cost of building the nuclear power station, is high, the cost of generating electricity from a nuclear power station is relatively ....

There is a limited supply of fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal on the earth, but a supply of natural uranium is ... .

Cheap impure coal produces much more C02 than coalof high quality.

It is evident to all that an old inefficient power station is more dangerous to the environment than a power station.

 **5-mashq. Jadvalni to‘ldiring:**

Verb	Noun	Personal noun
• • •		producer
...	operation	• • •

generate ... act ... invent consume • ♦ • • ♦ . indicate	• • • • « • ♦ ♦ • design • . • • • • transformation regulation ...	♦ • • mover • ♦ • • •. ♦ ♦ ♦ • • • • • • • • • ...

6-mashq. A tomondagi birikmalardan va B tomondagi otlardan gaplar tuzing. Tarjima qiling:

A	B
1. carry out (conduct)	a. a problem
2. solve (face, work at, deal with)	b. changes
3. become	c. a success
4. suffer from	d. an effect on
5. bring about	e. measures
6. have	study,
7. make	research,experimental work
8. develop	f. the center of, a part of
	g. investments
	h. a program, concept,
	theory i. noise, pollution

7 –mashq. Quyidagi so‘zlar bilan become so‘z birikmasi yordamida gaplar tuzing va yodda saqlang:

popular, universal, international, possible, important, better, worse, polluted, worried, interested in.

8-mashq. «Electricity as a source of energy» mavzusida 10-15ta kalit so‘z ayting.

B. Speak about:

The main types of fuel or processes used to generate energy in our country.

REVISION OF LESSONS 1-3

 **1-mashq. Indefinite (Simple), Continuous, Perfect Active, Passive gurux zamonlarini qaytaring. Fe'lkesim zamonini aniqlang va tarjima qiling:**

1. What course are you taking here? Business English? — No, I am not doing Business English yet. I am trying to improve my general English, especially conversation.
2. I liked the lecturer better after I had heard him the second time.
3. My friend will take the course in English next semester.
4. Who has finished the test?
5. We looked at him while he was dancing.
6. How many books of Shaw have you read?
7. Why have not you told them about it?
8. I shall still be studying English in two years' time.
9. The books were taken from the library.
10. You can find the books taken from the library on the table.
11. The exams are held in June.
12.1 have been in the laboratory since 8 o'clock.
13. There were many people coming back from their work.
14. Australia is one of the five continents, but it is much smaller than the other four.
15. The light in that room is poor. Please light the candles (sham).
16. People speak the language of their country.
17. Every country needs good specialists for its further progress of science and technology.

18. By the year 2030 human labour in industry will have been replaced by robots. Families will have robots to do the housework.

2-mashq. Savollarga javob bering:

What devices and machines using electricity

have become a part of our everyday life?

have made electricity most widely used in all fields of science, technology and industry?

are based on its specific properties?

3-mashq. Nuqtalar o‘rniga quyidagi so‘zlarni qo‘ying:

radar battery generator appliances dynamo transformer

1.... is a machine that generates electricity, steam, gas, etc.

2. A device giving information about position, movement, etc. is named ....

3. A machine for changing water and steam power into electrical energy is known as ....

4. Food mixers, toasters, modern dish-washers and a number of the most recent home devices are household....

5. An apparatus to increase or decrease the voltage of an electric power supply — ... — was invented at the end of the 19th century.

6. It is known that a portable cell for supplying electricity is called...

4-mashq. A. 1-3 darslarda o‘tilgan Grammatik mavzulardan foydalanib, matnnni o;qing va tarjima qiling:

Save the Planet

Today’s global economy has been formed by market, not by the principles of ecology. This has created an economy that is destroying its natural support system (tabiiy tizim). It is eco-economy that we need today

to save the planet. An eco-economy is one that satisfies our needs without affecting the prospects of future generations to meet their needs. Therefore, it is necessary to turn our economy into in eco-economy. To build an eco-economy means to restore carbon balance, to stabilize population and water use, and to conserve forests, soils and variety of plant and animal life in the world.

Such an eco-economy will affect every side of our lives. It will change how we light our homes, what we eat, where we live, how we use our free time, and how many children we have. It will give us a world where we are a part of nature.

Building a new economy means eliminating and replacing old industries, restructuring existing ones, and creating new ones. The generation of electricity from wind is one such industry. Soon millions of turbines will be turning wind into electricity. In many countries, wind will provide both electricity and hydrogen. Together, electricity and hydrogen can meet all the energy needs of a modem society.

Another industry that will play an important part in the new economy is management of available water supply most efficiently. Irrigation technology will become more efficient. The recycling of urban waste water wUl become common. At present, water flows into and out of cities, carrying waste with it. In the future, water will be used again and again, never discharged (quyib yuborish, to‘kish). As water does not lose its quality from use, there is no limit to how long it can be used, as long as (hozircha) it is cleaned before reuse.

One can easily see eco-economy changes in some countries. It is known that Denmark is the eco-economy leader. It has stabilised its

population, banned (тақиқламоқ) the construction of coal power plants, banned the use of non-refillable drink containers, and is now getting 15 per cent of its electricity from wind. Besides, it has restructured its urban transport networks; now 32 per cent of all trips in Copenhagen are on bicycles. Denmark is still not close (near) to balancing carbon emission, but it is moving in that direction.

B. Speak about:

Your idea of the economy of the future.

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MUNDARIJA