

# **AMALIY ALOQALAR UCHUN INGLIZ TILI DARSLIGI**

**I-QISM**

Toshkent - 2003

## **So‘z boshi**

Ushbu darslik tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar sohasida ishlaydigan mutaxassislar va ingliz tilini o‘rganishni xohlaydiganlar uchun moljallangan.

Darslik ingliz tilini olti semestr davomida o‘qitishga mo‘ljallangan olti qismdan iborat.

Darslikning har bir qismi o‘zidan oldingi qismning mantiqan davomi bo‘lib, maishiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, savdo-sotiq (talab va taklif, bitim va uning bajarilishi, reklama, shef-montaj, yuk tashish, mahsulotlarni vositachi yordamida sotish, iqtisodiy hamkorlik shakllari, marketing, ko‘rgazmalar va boshqalar) kabi xilma-xil mavzularni o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan.

Darslikda savdo-sotiqqa oid original xat va hujjatlardan foydalanildi. Savdo-sotiqqa oid dialoglar ham original bo‘lib, Angliya va AQShda taxrir qilingan.

Hajm jihatdan katta bo‘lmagan, ma’no jihatdan rang-barang, qiziqarli matnlar va murakkab bo‘lmagan mashqlar Sizga ingliz tilini jon deb o‘rganishingizga yordam beradilar.

Sizga omad tilaymiz.

***Mualliflar***

**Fonetika-orfoepiyaga kirish kursi****1 Ingliz tili alfaviti**

Bosma harflar	Yozma harflar		Bosma harflar	Yozma harflar
Aa	<i>Aa</i> [ei]		Nn	<i>Nn</i> [en]
Bb	<i>Bb</i> [bi:]		Oo	<i>Oo</i> [ou]
Cc	<i>Cc</i> [si:]		Pp	<i>Pp</i> [pi]
Dd	<i>Dd</i> [di:]		Qq	<i>Qq</i> [kju:]
Ee	<i>Ee</i> [i:]		Rr	<i>Rr</i> [a:]
Ff	<i>Ff</i> [ef]		Ss	<i>Ss</i> [es]
Gg	<i>Gg</i> [dʒi:]		Tt	<i>Tt</i> [ti:]
Hh	<i>Hh</i> [eit ʒ]		Uu	<i>Uu</i> [ju:]
Ii	<i>Ii</i> [ai]		Vv	<i>Vv</i> [vi:]
Jj	<i>Jj</i> [dʒei]		Ww	<i>Ww</i> [eks]
Kk	<i>Kk</i> [kei]		Xx	<i>Xx</i> [dʒɛbʃju:]
Ll	<i>Ll</i> [el]		Yy	<i>Yy</i> [wai]
Mm	<i>Mm</i> [em]		Zz	<i>Zz</i> [zed]

**2. O'qishning asosiy qoidalari****Ingliz tili unli harflari va ularning birikmalari**

	Urg'uli bo'g'inlar			Urg'usiz bo'g'inlar
	Ochiq bo'g'in <sup>1</sup>	Yopiq bo'g'in <sup>2</sup>	Unli + r + unli/undosh	
A	[ei] take	[x] glad	ar+undosh – [a:] park ar+unli – [ʔq] care	ar - [q] similar
O	[ou] no	[ɔ] not	or+undosh = [q:] or+unli = [q:] port, more	or- [q] doctor
U	[ju:] tune	[ʃ] sun	ur+undosh = [q:] ur+unli = [juq] burn, pure	
E	[i:] be	[e] let	er+undosh = [q:] ur+unli = [iq] her, here	er - [q] letter
I	[ai:] like	[i] it	ir+undosh = [q:] ir+unli = [ʔiq] girl, tired	

<sup>1</sup> Unli harf bilan tugallangan bo'g'in ochiq bo'g'in deyiladi<sup>2</sup> Undosh harf bilan tugallangan bo'g'in yopiq bo'g'in deyiladi

Y <sup>1</sup>	[aɪ:] my	[i] gym	yr+undosh = [ʒɪg] tyre	y - [i] very
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### Ingliz tili undosh harflari va ularning birikmalari

1. C	→	[s] e, i, y, harflaridan oldin: cent, pencil, cycle	ck - [k] black
	→	[k] boshqa hollarda: cat, clear	

2. G.	→	[dʒ] e, i, y harflaridan oldin: gentle, gin, gym
	→	[g] boshqa (qolgan) hollarda garden, gate

3. S	→	[s] soʻz boshida, soʻz oxirida jarangsiz undoshdan oldin va keyin: send, blocks, desk
	→	[z] unli va jarangli undoshdan keyin, ikki unli orasida: pens, please

4.	ch tch	→	[tʃ] chair, match
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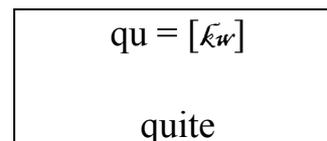
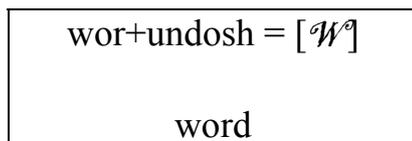
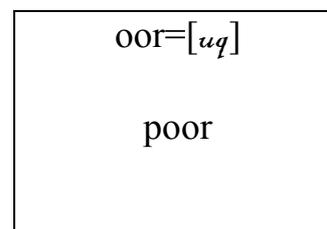
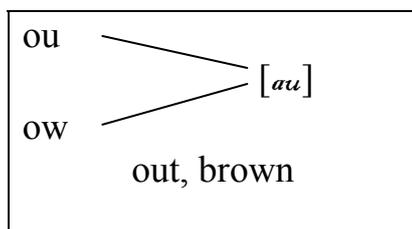
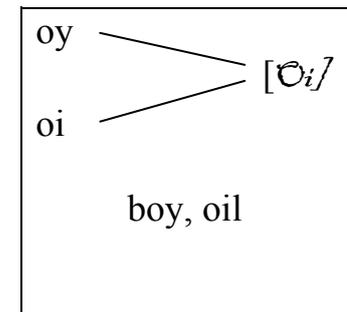
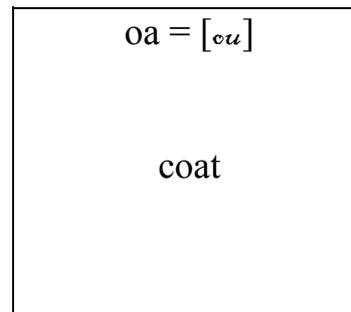
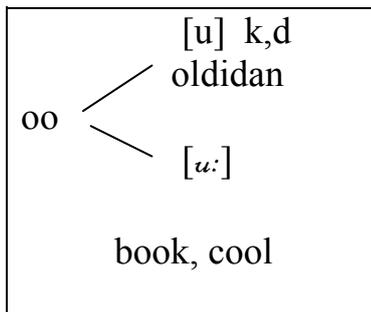
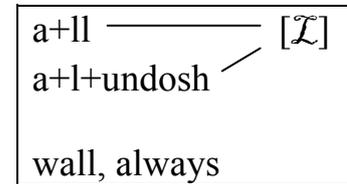
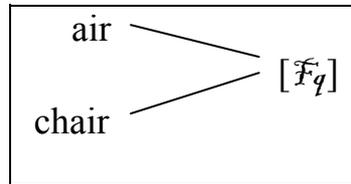
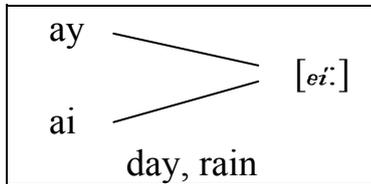
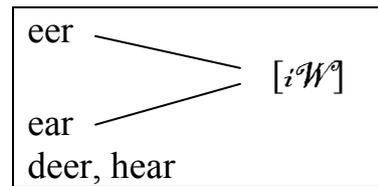
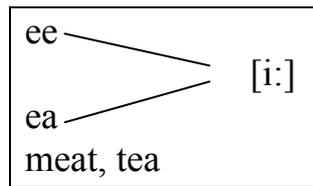
5. sh - [ʃ]: she

6. th	→	[θ] : thick, this [ð]
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7. ng - [ŋ] : thing, long.

<sup>1</sup> Y + unli - [j] Yes (soʻz boshida)

## Unli va undosh harflar birikmalari



## 1-DARS

Fonetika: Tovushlar [t],[d],[ʃ],[p],[n],[e],[k],[s],[z],[i],[p],[b],[m],[ei],[ai],[ʊ],[f],[ou],[j],[q]

Grammatika: to be\* fe'li bilan yasalgan sodda gap (bo'lishli, bo'lishsiz va so'roq shakllari).

Matn: An office

## FONETIKA

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni, keyin so'zlarni talaffuz qiling:

[t,d,ʃ,n,e]	[k,s,z,i]	[p,b,m,ei]	[ai]
et	it	mei	mai
let	iz	pei	bai
tel	it iz	peil	nais
ten	it izn't	teibl	taim
den	its	leibl	
det	kid	eit	
	siks		

[ʊ,f]	[ou]	[j]	[q]
nʊt	sou	jen	q'pen
ʃʊt	lou	jel	q'desk
stʊp	nou	jes	q'teibl
fʊks	nout	jet	q'teleks
ʊfis	ould		q'pensl
	'ounli		q'setq
			qn'ʊfq

2. O'qish qoidalariga rioya qilgan holda so'zlarni o'qing:

end, came, tin, line, fine, lot, box, nice, no, close, yes, dinner, pen, date, plane, ice, cable, cost, stop, yet, elder, letter.

## GRAMMATIKA

**to be fe'li bilan yasalgan sodda gap**

## 3. Modellarini mashq qiling.

Model 1. 

It is a ↘ pen
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It's a ↘ pen
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A-noaniq artikli birinchi marta eslatilayotgan yoki tinglovchiga notanish bo'lgan predmet yoki shaxs haqida gap aytganda birlik sondagi sanaluvchi predmet oldidan qo'llanadi. Unli harf bilan boshlanuvchi so'zlardan oldin noaniq artikl an shaklida keladi. (an offer).

It is	a desk. a telex. a cable. a pencil. a letter. an office.	It's	a desk. a telex. a cable. a pencil. a letter. an office.
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Model 2. 

It is ↘ my pen.
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 = 

It's ↘ my pen.
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My - 'mening' egalik olmoshi. Ot oldida egalik olmoshi bo'lsa, artikl qo'llanmaydi.

It is my	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. Office.	It's my	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. office.
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Model 3. 

It is ↘ not a pen.
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 = 

It's ↘ not a pen.
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Bo'lishsiz shakldagi to be fe'lidan keyin not yuklamasi qo'yiladi.

It is not	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. office.	It's not	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. office.
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Model 4.

It is ↘ not my pen.

=

It's ↘ not my pen.

It is not	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. office.	It's not	desk. telex. cable. pencil. letter. office.
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Model 5.

Is it a ↗ pen?	↘ Yes, it ↘ is ↘ No, it ↘ isn't.	=	↘ No, it isn't.
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So'roq shaklida to be fe'li egadan oldin turadi.

Is it	a desk? a cable? a table? a pencil? a letter? an office?	Yes, it is. (No, it isn't.)
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Model 6.

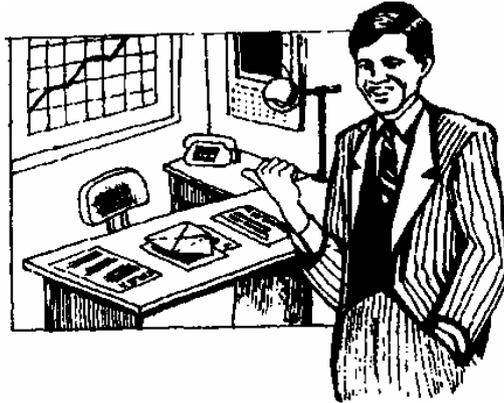
Is it ↗ my pen?	↘ Yes, it ↘ is No, it ↘ isn't.
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Is it my	desk? cable? table? pencil? letter? office?	Yes, it is. (No, it isn't.)
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## TEXT

## An office

It's an ↘ office. It's ↘ my office.  
 It's a ↘ desk. It's ↘ not a table.  
 It's a ↘ pen. It's ↘ not a pencil.  
 It's a ↘ letter. It's an ↘ offer.  
 It's a ↘ cable. It's not ↘ my cable.  
 It's a ↘ telex. It's ↘ my telex.



- Bell:* Is it a ↗ letter, Tom ?  
*Tom:* Yes, it ↘ is.  
*Bell:* Is it ↗ my letter ?  
*Tom:* No, it ↘ isn't. It's ↘ my letter.  
*Bell:* Is it ↗ my telex ?  
*Tom:* ↘ Yes, Mr Bell.

Eslatma: Mr [*'mistə*] - Mister (xo'jayin, janob) so'zining qisqa shakli.

Quyidagi so'zlarni yodda saqlang.

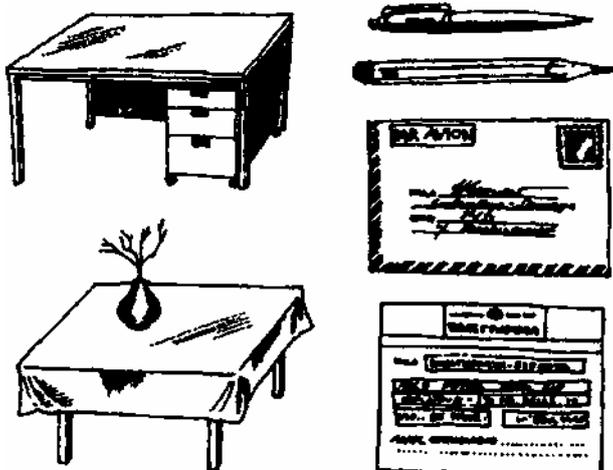
- |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. it [ <i>it</i> ]            | - | bu, u (ko'rsatish olmoshi)                     |
| 2. to be [ <i>bi:</i> ]        | - | bo'lmoq, bor bolmoq,<br>joylashmoq             |
| 3. is [ <i>iz</i> ]            | - | bor (to be fe'lining III<br>sh. birlik shakli) |
| 4. a, an [ <i>ən</i> ]         | - | noaniq artikl                                  |
| 5. my [ <i>mai</i> ]           | - | mening   |
| 6. an office [ <i>'ɒfɪs</i> ]  | - | ofis, idora                                    |
| 7. a desk [ <i>dɛsk</i> ]      | - | yozuv stoli                                    |
| 8. a letter [ <i>'lɛtə</i> ]   | - | xat  |
| 9. an offer [ <i>'ɒfə</i> ]    | - | taklif (savdo-sotiqqa oid)                     |
| 10. a cable [ <i>'keɪbl</i> ]  | - | telegramma                                     |
| 11. a telex [ <i>'telɪks</i> ] | - | teleks   |
| 12. a pen [ <i>pɛn</i> ]       | - | ruchka   |

- |                                |   |       |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|
| 13. a pencil [ <i>'pensl</i> ] | - | qalam |
| 14. yes [ <i>'jes</i> ]        | - | ha    |
| 15. no [ <i>'nu</i> ]          | - | yo'q  |
| 16. not [ <i>'nɒt</i> ]        | - | yo'q  |
| 17. a table [ <i>'teɪbl</i> ]  | - | stol  |

### INGLIZCHA GAPLASHING

Mashq 1. a) Rasmlarda tasvirlangan predmetlarning nomini ayting.

Model: It's a desk.



b) Rasmda tasvirlangan predmet sizga tegishli ekanini ayting.

Model: It's ↘ my desk.

c) Sizni qiziqtiradigan narsa shunday atalishini so'rang. Suhbatdoshingiz bo'lishli javob beradi.

Model: - Is it a ↗ desk?  
- ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.

Mashq 2. So'zlovchi predmet nomini noto'g'ri aytayapti. Xatosini to'g'rilang.

Model: It's a ↘ pen.  
- ↘ No, it is ↘ not a pen. It's a ↘ pencil.

1. It's a letter, (a telex) 2. It's a telex, (a cable) 3. It's a table, (a desk) 4. It's a pencil, (a pen) 5. It's a cable, (a telex) 6. It's a desk, (a table)

### INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq 3.

1. Quyidagi so'zlar ishtirokida bo'lishli gaplar yozing: an office, a pen, an offer, a letter, a desk (8-betdagi 1-modelga qarang).
2. Quyidagi so'zlar ishtirokida bo'lishli gaplar yozing: my cable, my telex, my table, my pencil, my letter (8-betdagi 2-modelga qarang).

3. Berilgan soʻzlar ishtirokida boʻlishsiz gaplar tuzing: a desk, a table, an offer, a telex, a letter (8-betdagi 3-modelga qarang).
4. Berilgan soʻzlar ishtirokida boʻlishsiz gaplar tuzing: my desk, my table, my telex, my pencil (9-betdagi 4-modelga qarang).
5. Berilgan soʻzlar ishtirokida soʻroq gaplar tuzing: my table, my telex, my pencil. Qisqa javob qaytaring (9-betdagi 6-modelga qarang).

Mashq 4. Quyidagi javoblarga savollar yozing.

1. No, it is not a pen.
2. Yes, it is a telex.
3. No, it is not a letter.
4. Yes, it is a cable.
5. No, it is not an offer.
6. Yes, it is an office.

## 2-DARS

Fonetika:	Tovushlar [i:], [ʔ], [a:], [x], [u], [u:], [ʔq], [g], [h], [dʒ], [ʒ], [r], [w], [ʒ].
Grammatika:	1. to be* fe'li bilan yasalgan yoyiq gaplar. 2. Aniq artikl.
Tekst	3. to be fe'li bilan yasalgan maxsus so'roq gaplar. In the Office

## FONETIKA

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni, so'ngra so'zlarni talaffuz qiling.

[i:]	[i-i:]	[ʔ]	[a:]	[ʔ-a:]
i:t	it—i:t	ʔs	a:t	kʔt-ka:t
si:m	fil-fi:l	bʔt	pa:k	lʔk-la:k
mi:n	pit-pi:t	mʔst	sta:t	dʔk-da:k
fi:l		'lʔndqn	'ka:pit	
pi:s		'kʔmpqni		
[x]	[e-x]	[u]	[u:]	[u-u:]
xn	men-mxn	kuk	tu:	luk-lu:p
moxn	pen-pxn	buk	tu:l	tuk-tu:l
lxnd	ten-txn	put	ku:l	kuk-ku:l
stxnd		tuk	pu:l	
fxks		luk	blu:	
'fxmili				
[ʔq]	[g]	[h]	[dʒ]	[ʒ]
bʔq	get	hi:	dʒei	ʒi:
fʔq	got	hix	peidʒ	ʒou
kʔq	gud	help	lʒ:dʒ	'finiʒ
kqm'pʔq	gou	houp	'kʔtidʒ	mʒ'ʒi:n
	gaid	hu:z	'moxnidʒq	
[r]	[w]	[ʒ]	Dq'kʔntrɔkt	
red	wen	Dis	Dq'telifoun	
ri:d	wʔn	Di:z	Dq'moxnidʒq	
rait	wʔt	Douz	Di'ʔfq	
rum	wʔq	wiʒ	Di'ʔfis	
'kʔntrɔkt	wumqn			

2. Quyidagi tovushlar birikmasini talaffuz qiling.

a) [izDq]  
 'izDq ↘ keibf  
 'izDq ↘ telefks  
 'izDq ↘ kOntrakt  
 'izDi ↘ cOfq  
 'izDiy ↘ Ofis

b) [inDq, OnDq, qtDq]  
 inDq ↘ desk  
 OnDq ↘ teibf  
 qtDq ↘ desk  
 inqi ↘ cOfis

c) the letter is [Dq ↘ setqr iz]  
 the offer is [Dq ↘ Ofqr iz]

Oxiri -r yoki -re bilan tugaydigan soʻzdan keyin kelgan soʻz unli xarf bilan boshlansa, r xarfi oʻqiladi.

3. Oʻqish qoidasiga muvofiq quyidagi soʻzlarni oʻqing.

meet, speak, cup, pump, card, start, fair, large, actor, bad, can, fact, food, book, soon, good, garden, shelf, sheep, ship, just, jam, hot, dry, well, way, with, bathe, pair, read.

## GRAMMATIKA

### 1. TO BE FE'LI BILAN YASALGAN YOYIQQAPLAR.

4. Modellarini mashq qiling.

Model 1. It's a ↘ pen. It's a ↘ good pen.

It's	a pencil. a desk. a table. an offer. an office.	It's a good	pencil. desk. table. offer. office.
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Model 2. It's a ↘ pen. It's ↘not a good pen.

It's	a pencil. a desk. a table. an offer. an office.	It's not a good	pencil. desk. table. offer. office.
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Model 3.

Is it a ↘ good pen?	↘ Yes, it ↘ is.
	↘ No, it ↘ is not.

Is it a good	pencil? offer? table? desk? office?	Yes, it is. (No, it isn't)
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## 2. ANIQ ARTIKL

Model 4.

It's a ↘ pen. The pen is ↘ good.
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Aniq artikl the birlik va ko'plik sondagi oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan shaxs yoki predmet haqida gapirganda qo'llanadi.
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It's	a pencil. a table. a desk an office an offer	The	pencil. table. desk office offer	is good.
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Model 5.

It's a ↘ pen. The pen is ↘ not good.
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It's	a pencil. a desk. a table. a cable. an office.	The	pencil. table. cable. desk. office.	is not good.
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Model 6.

- Is the pen ↗ good	- ↘ Yes, it ↘ is. - ↘ No, it ↘ isn't.
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Is the	pencil offer desk office table	good?	Yes, it is. (No, it isn't).
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Model 7.

Is the pen on the ↗ desk?	- ↘ Yes, it ↘ is. - ↘ No, it ↘ isn't.
---------------------------	--

Is the	pencil offer desk office table	on the desk?	Yes, it is. (No, it isn't).
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Model 8. Is Mr Bell (Nancy) in ↘London - ↘Yes, he (she) ↘ is.  
- ↘ No, he (she) ↘ isn't.

Is	Tom Kate	in London? in the office? at the desk?	Yes, No,	he she he she	is. isn't.
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### 3. TO BE FE'LI BILAN YASALGAN MAXSUS SO'ROQ

Model 9. - ↘What's it? - It's a ↘ pen.

What's it?	It's	a pencil. a letter. a cable. an offer. a telephone.
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Model 10. - ↘Where is the pen? - It's on (in) the ↘ desk.

Where so'zi bilan boshlanuvchi so'roq gaplarda birlik va ko'plik sondagi ot oldidan faqat aniq artikl qo'llanadi.

Where is the	pencil? letter? cable? offer? telephone?	It's	on in	the desk.
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Model 11. -Whose ↘ pen is it? -It's ↘ my pen.

Whose	telex desk table office telephone telephones	is it?	It's	my his	telex. desk. table. office. telephones. ecretary.
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## TEXT

## In the Office

It is Mr Bell. He is the company manager. It is his office in London. The office is not large. Mr Bell is in the office. He is at the desk. It is his telephone. It is white. The telephone is on the desk.

It is Nancy. Nancy is a secretary. She is a good secretary and a nice woman.

*Bell:* What's it, Nancy?

*Nancy:* It's an offer, Mr Bell.

*Bell:* Whose offer is it?

*Nancy:* It's an offer from Mash export.

*Bell:* And where is the contract with GM L?

*Nancy:* It's on my desk.



Eslatma: GML [*dʒi:y'emyel*] - General Machines Limited - 'Djeneral mashinz limited'.

Quyidagi soʻzlarni yodda saqlang

- |    |                        |                    |  |
|----|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | a company              | [ <i>'kʌmpni</i> ] | - kompaniya, firma                                       |
| 2. | a manager              | [ <i>'mænɪdʒ</i> ] | - boshqaruvchi, boshliq                                  |
| 3. | his                    | [ <i>'hɪz</i> ]    | - uning (egalik olmoshi)                                 |
| 4. | in                     | [ <i>ɪn</i> ]      | - ichida, ...da (oʻrinni ifodalovchi predlog)            |
| in | the office<br>  London |                    |  |
| 5. | London                 | [ <i>lʌndən</i> ]  | - London   |
| 6. | the                    |                    | - aniq artikl  |
| 7. | large                  | [ <i>lɑ:dʒ</i> ]   | - katta  |
| 8. | at                     | [ <i>ət, ɒt</i> ]  | - ...da, yonida, oldida<br>(oʻrinni ifodalovchi predlog) |
|    | at the desk            |                    |  |
|    | at (in) the office     |                    |  |

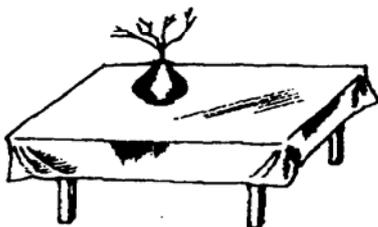
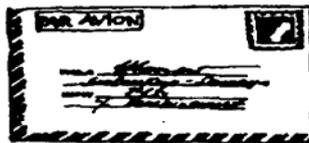
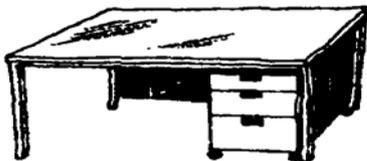
- |     |                               |   |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 9.  | he [hi:]                      | - u (mujskoy rod, kishilik olmoshi, jonli otlar uchun). |
| 10. | white [wait]                  | - oq  |
| 11. | a telephone [ˈtelifoun]       | - telefon   |
| 12. | on [ɒn]                       | - ...da, ustida (o‘rin-joyni ifodalovchi predlog)       |
| 13. | a secretary [ˈsekɹətɹi]       | - sekretar, kotib, kotiba                               |
| 14. | she [ʃi:]                     | - u (kishilik olmoshi, jenskiy rod)                     |
| 15. | good [gud]                    | - yaxshi  |
| 16. | nice [nais]                   | - yoqimli   |
| 17. | a woman [ˈwʊmən]              | - ayol  |
| 18. | and [ænd, ɒnd]                | - va  |
| 19. | what [wɒt]                    | - nima (so‘roq so‘z)                                    |
| 20. | whose [hu:z]                  | - kimning   |
| 21. | from [frɒm, frəm]             | - ...dan  |
|     | <i>e.g. an offer from GML</i> |   |
| 22. | where [weə]                   | - qaerda (so‘roq so‘z)                                  |
| 23. | a contract [ˈkɒntrækt]        | - shartnoma   |
| 24. | with [wið]                    | - bilan   |
| 25. | it [it]                       | - u (kishilik olmoshi, jonsiz otlar uchun)              |

### INGLIZCHA GAPLASHING

Mashq 1. a) Rasmda tasvirlangan predmetlarning nomini yozing. Ularning sifatini tasvirlang, shu predmetlarning sizga tegishli ekanini ayting.

Model:

It's a ↘ desk. It's a ↘ good desk. It's ↘ my desk



b) Predmetlarning nomlarini ayting. Ularning sifatini ta'riflab bering:

Model: 

It's a ↘ desk. It's a ↘ good desk. It's ↘ my desk.
--

v) Har bir predmetning sifati haqida so'rang. Suhbatdoshingiz bo'lishli javob beradi.

Model 1. 

- Is it a ↗ nice desk? - Yes, it ↘ is.
---

Model 2 

- Is the desk ↗ good? - ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.
--

g) Suhbatdoshingizning predmetning sifati haqidagi fikriga qo'shilmang.

Model: 

- It's a ↘ good desk. - ↘ No, the desk is ↘ not good.
--

Mashq 2. Dialog modelidan foydalanib, bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model 1: 

- Is it a ↗ pen? - ↘ No, it's ↘ not a pen. - ↘ What is it? - It's a ↘ pencil.
--

a letter (a telex); a desk (a table); a telex (a cable); a contract (an offer).

Model 2: 

- Is the telex on the ↗ table? - ↘ No, it isn't. - ↘ Where is it? - It's on the ↘ desk.
--

a letter, a contract, an offer, a telephone.

Model 3: 

It's a ↘ pen. - ↘ Whose pen is it? - It's my pen.
---

a telephone, a table, an office, a cable, a telex, a desk, a letter.

Mashq 3. a) Bo'shliqlarni artikllar bilan to'ldiring.

b) Rasmga qarab savollar bering. Rasmga ta'rif bering.

It is Oleg Stepanov. He is... company manager. He is in... office. It is ... desk....

desk is large. It is ... telephone.... telephone is on ... desk. It is... offer from Green and C°. It is... contract with GML.

Eslatma: Green and C°- firmaning nomi. C°- Company soʻzining qisqartirilgan shakli, doim toʻliq oʻqiladi.

### INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq 6. Ajratilgan otlarni kishilik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring. Gaplarni yozing:

1. Mr Bell is the company manager.
2. Lavrov is in London now.
3. Is Nancy a nice woman?
4. Stepanov and Ivanov are economists.
5. The telephones are on the desks.
6. The cable is on the table.
7. How are your children? - Very well, thank you.

Mashq 7. Quyidagi javoblarga savollar yozing:

1. I am well, thank you.
2. No, my husband is not in London now.
3. This woman is an economist.
4. Yes, those are my children.
5. The offers are on the desk.
6. Yes, that is a picture of my family.

Mashq 8. Situatsiyalarni ingliz tilida yozing.

Bu idora (ofis). U juda katta. 'Masheksport' injenerlari hozir ofisda. Ular oʻzlarining ish stoli yonida. Teleks va telegrammalar stol ustida. Bu sekretar. U yosh, yoqimli ayol.

- 'Grin end K°' firmasi bilan tuzilgan kontrakt qani, Anna?
- Sizing stolingiz ustida.
- Bu xatlar kimniki?
- Bu sizning xatlaringiz.
- Rahmat.

## 3-DARS

Fonetika: Tovushlar: [ɔ:], [iq], [au], [auq], [v], [tʃ], [t], [n].

Grammatika: 1. To be fe'lining sodda hozirgi zamon shakli.  
2. this, that olmoshlari.  
3. Otlarning ko'plik shakli.  
4. Buyruq mayli.

Matn; Lavrov and Mr Bell.

## FONETIKA

1. a) Quyidagi tovushlarni, so'ngra so'zlarni talaffuz qiling.

[ɔ:]	[ɔ-ɔ:]	[iq]	[au]	[auq]	[v]
ɔ:s	pɔt-pɔ:t	dɪq	aut	auq	sv
ɔ:dq	stɔp-stɔ:	hɪq	hau	pauq	faʃv
'kɔ:nq	dɔt-'dɔ:tq	kɪq	braun	tauq	'overʃ
'dɔ:tq		'endʒɪnɪq	wɪˈdaʊt	fauq	'vɪʒɪt
wɔ:s					'vɪʃdʒ
					sevn
[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[s-ɔ]	[ʌ]	[n-ʌ]	
tʃi:z	ʃk	sɪn-ʃɪn	ɒʌ	sɪn-sʌʌ	
tʃaɪd	ʃɪn	si:m-ʃi:m	ʃʌʌ	kɪn-kʌʌ	
tʃɛq	ʌɔ:ʃ	mɪs-mɪʃ	brʃʌʌ	tʌʌ-tʌʌ	
mxtʃ	ti:ʃ		ʃʌʌk	'mɔ:nʃʌʌ	
wɔtʃ	ba:ʃ		'ɪŋʃʃ		

b) Quyidagi jummalarni talaffuz qiling:

'Disɪz q ɔ pen	'ɪz Dis q ʌ pen???
'Disɪz q ɔ telʃks	'ɪz Dis q ʌ telʃks??
'Disɪz q ɔ kɔntrɪkt	'ɪz Dis q ʌ kɔntrɪkt??

2. O'qish qoidasiga muvofiq quyidagi so'zlarni o'qing.

wall, dear, town, cheese, bench, bring, tower, corner, our, chair, thank, match, all, very, think, five, north, deer, thin, near, now, long.

## GRAMMATIKA

## 1. TO BE FE'LINING SODDA HOZIRGI ZAMON SHAKLI

## Bo'lishli shakli

I am. = I'm

You are. = you're

He is. = He's

We are. = We're

She is. = She's

You are. = You're

It is. = It's

They are. = They're

## 3. Gaplar tuzing va o'qing.

I The company manager The secretary Mr. Bell and Nancy They	am is are	in the office.
---	-----------------	----------------

## Bo'lishsiz shakli

I am not. = I'm not You are not. = You aren't  He is not. = He isn't She is not. = She isn't It is not. = It isn't	We are not. = We aren't You are not. = You aren't. They are not. = They aren't
---	--

## 4. Gaplar tuzing va o'qing.

I The company manager The secretary They Mr Bell and Nancy	am not isn't aren't	in the office.
--	---------------------------	----------------

## So'roq shakli

Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you? Are they?	Yes, (No),	you? I? he? she? it? we? they?	he are (aren't). am (am not). is (isn't)
--	---------------	--	--

## 5. Savollar tuzing va javob qaytaring.

Are Is	you the company manager the secretary Mr Bell and Nancy they	in the office?	Yes, ... No, ...
-----------	--	----------------	---------------------

## 2. THIS, THAT OLMOSHLARI

Model 1.	- This (that) is a ↘desk.	- This (that) desk is ↘ good.
----------	---------------------------	-------------------------------

This (that) – ega  
'bu', 'u'

This (that) – aniqlovchi  
'bu', 'u'

This That	is	an office. a company. a manager. a secretary. a child.	This That	office company manager secretary child	is good.
--------------	----	--	--------------	--	----------

## 3. OTLARNING KO'PLIK SHAKLI

Otlarning ko'plik shakli otga –s, -es, qo'shimchasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi. Bu qo'shimcha unli va jarangli undosh tovushlardan keyin [z] (pens, offers); jarangsiz undosh tovushlardan keyin [s] (desks, contracts); [s] tovushidan keyin [iz] (offices) tarzida o'qiladi. -ss, -sh, -ch, -x harf birikmalaridan keyin -es qo'shib, [iz] tarzida o'qiladi (a telex -telexes).

Otlarning ko'plik shaklining yasalishidagi quyidagi xususiyatlarni esda saqlang:

f-v	a wife -wives
undosh + y-ie	a company - companies
	lekin: a day - days
	a child - children
	a man - men
	a woman – women

*Istisno:*

## 6. Quyidagi modellarni mashq qiling:

Model 2.	These (those) are ↘ desks. These (those) desks are ↘ good.
----------	--

These Those	are	offices. companies. managers. secretaries. children. men. women.	These Those	offices companies managers secretaries children men women	are good (nice).
----------------	-----	--	----------------	---	------------------

Model 3. 

These Those	are (↘not) ↘	pens.
----------------	--------------	-------

These Those	are	(not)	desks. telexes. offices. letters. secretaries.
----------------	-----	-------	--

Model 4. 

Are these ↘ letters?	- ↘Yes they ↘ are. - ↘No, they ↘ aren't.
----------------------	---

Are	these	pens? pencils? telexes? offers? pencils?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
-----	-------	--	------------------------------------

Model 5. Are these letters on the ↗ desk? - ↘Yes they ↘ are.  
- ↘No, they ↘ aren't.

Are these	pens cables contracts telexes telephones	on the desk?	Yes they are. No, they aren't.
-----------	--	--------------	-----------------------------------

Model 6. 

- What are ↘ these (those)? - These (those) are ↘ pencils.
--

What are these (those)?	These Those	are	cables. desks. telexes. offers. contracts. offices.
-------------------------	----------------	-----	--

Model 7. - Where are the pencils? - They are on the desk.

Where	are	the	pens? cables? telephones? offers? contracts? letters?	They	are	on in	the desk.
-------	-----	-----	--	------	-----	----------	-----------

Model 8. - Whose pencils are these (those)?  
- These (those) are my pencils.

Whose	letters tables desks pens telexes children	are	those? these?	These Those	are	my	tables. letters. desks. pens. children telexes.
-------	---	-----	------------------	----------------	-----	----	---

#### 4. BUYRUQ MAYLI

Model 9. Come and meet Mr Bell.

Buyruq maylining bo'lishli shakli infinitivning to yuklamasisiz shakliga to'g'ri keladi.

Come and meet	Mr Bell. Lavrov. company manager. the office manager.
---------------	--

#### Nutq modellari

Model 1. - What are you? - I'm an engineer.  
- What is Lavrov? - He is an engineer.

What	are is	you? Mr Bell? Nancy? they?	I Mr Bell Nancy They	am is are	an engineer the company manager. a secretary. engineers.
------	-----------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------	---

Model 2. How are you? Very well, thank you.  
How is Mr Bell?

How	are is	you? Oleg Stepanov? Nancy?	Very well, thank you.
-----	-----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Model 3. I'm glad you are in ↘ London.

I'm glad you are in

Moscow.
St.Petersburg.
Kiev.
Paris.
my office.

### TEXT

#### Lavrov and Mr Bell

This is Lav↘rov. He is a young ↘ man.

Lavrov is an engineer of Mash↘export. Now he is in ↘ London.

*Bell:* Good ↘ morning, Mr Lavrov. How↘ are you?

*Lavrov:* I am very ↘ well, ↗ thank you. And how are ↘ you, Mr Bell?

*Bell:* Very well ↘ too. I'm glad you are in ↘ London. 'Is your 'wife in London ↗ too?

*Lavrov:* ↘No, she is in Moscow with our ↘ children. And is this a picture of ↗ your family, Mr Bell?

*Bell:* ↘ Yes. This woman is my ↘ wife and these are my sons and my ↗ daughter.

*Lavrov:* Your children are ↘ nice and your wife is very nice↘ too.

*Bell:* Thank you. Come and meet my ↘ family, Mr Lavrov.



Quyidagi soʻzlarni yodda saqlang.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. this [ <i>Dijs</i> ]              | - bu, shu   |
| 2. that [ <i>Dxt</i> ]               | - u, o'sha  |
| 3. these [ <i>Dijs.z</i> ]           | - bular, shular   |
| 4. those [ <i>Douz</i> ]             | - ular, o'shalar  |
| 5. young [ <i>jʌn</i> ]              | - yosh  |
| 6. a man [ <i>mæn</i> ]              | - kishi, erkak kishi<br>ko'plikda men [men]   |
| 7. an engineer [ <i>,endʒɪnɪjə</i> ] | - injener   |
| 8. of [ <i>ɒv, qv</i> ]              | - o'zbek tilidagi qaratqich<br>kelishigi qo'shimchasining<br>ga to'g'ri keladigan predlog |
| 9. now [ <i>nau</i> ]                | - hozir, endi   |
| 10. a morning [ <i>'mɔ:nɪŋ</i> ]     | - ertalab,  |

good morning	assalom, salom
11. you [ju:]	- siz, sen
12. are [a:]	- to be fe'lining kishilik olmoshining hamma shaxsi uchun ko'plik shakli
13. how [hau]	- qanday (so'roq so'z)
14. very ['veri]	- juda
15. well [wel]	- yaxshi
16. thank you ['θæŋkju:]	- rahmat
17. too [tu:]	- ham (gap oxirida beriladi)
18. I [i]	- men (I shaxs birlik sondagi kishilik olmoshi)
19. am [æm, əm]	- to be fe'lining kishilik olmoshining I shaxs birligi shakli
20. your [jɔ:]	- sening, sizning
21. a wife [waɪf]	- xotin, rafiq
22. Moscow ['mɒskəʊ]	- Moskva
23. our [aʊ]	- bizning
24. a child [tʃaɪld]	- bola
ko'plikda children	
25. a son [sʌn]	- o'g'il
26. a daughter ['dɔ:tɪ]	- qiz
27. a picture ['pɪktʃə]	- rasm, surat
28. a family [fæmɪli]	- oila
29. we [wi:, wi]	- biz
30. to come [kʌm]	- kelmoq
31. to meet [mi:t]	- bu erda: tanishmoq

Quyidagi iboralarni esda saqlang.

1. How are you?	- Qalaysiz? Yaxshimisiz?
2. Iyom glad (you are in London)	- Xursandman ( Sizning Londonda ekaningizdan xursandman).
3. What are you?	- Kasbingiz nima? Kimsiz?
I am an engineer.	- Men injenerman.
4. Come and meet (my family)	- (Oilam bilan) tanishishga keling.

## 7. Sanoq sonlarni yod oling.

1 - one

2 - two [tu:]

3 - three

4 - four

5 - five

6 - six

7 - seven [sevn]

8 - eight

9 - nine

10 - ten [ten]

11 - eleven

12 - twelve [twelv]

## INGLIZ TILIDA GAPLASHING

Mashq 1. a) Rasmda ko'rayotganlaringizning nomini ayting.

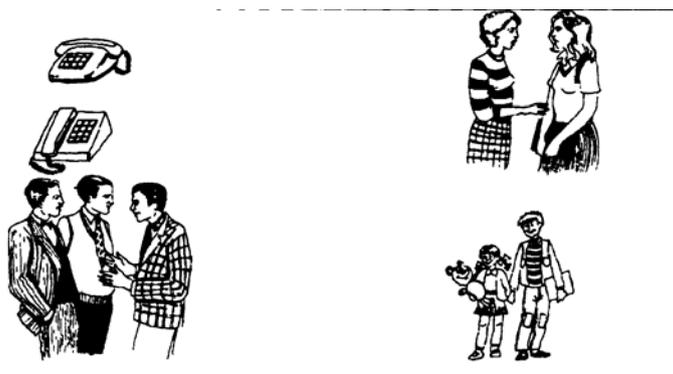
Model:

These (those) are ↘ pens.  
 These (those) pens are ↘ good.

b) Rasmlarda nimalar ko'rayotganingizni so'rang va savolga javob qaytaring.

Model:

- Are these (those) ↗ pens? - ↘ Yes, they ↘ are.



Mashq 2. Suhbatdoshingiz fikriga qo'shilmang.

- Ann is an engi ↘ neer.  
 - ↘ No, she ↘ isn't an engineer.  
 She is a ↘ secretary.

1. Nancy is the company manager. (a secretary)
2. Mr Bell is the office manager. (the company manager)
3. Lavrov is an economist<sup>1</sup>. (an engineer)
4. Ann is an economist. (a secretary)
5. Ann and Nancy are engineers. (secretaries)
6. Tom and Dick are economists. (engineers)

<sup>1</sup> an economist [ɪˈkɒnəmɪst] - iqtisodchi

Mashq 3. Modelda ko'rsatilgandek bir-biringiz bilan dialog tarzida suhbatlashing.

Model 1.

- Are these (those) ↗ cables?
- ↘ No, they are ↘ not.
- What are these (those)?
- These (those) are ↘ telexes.

desks (tables), contracts (offers), pens (pencils), letters (telexes).

Model 2.

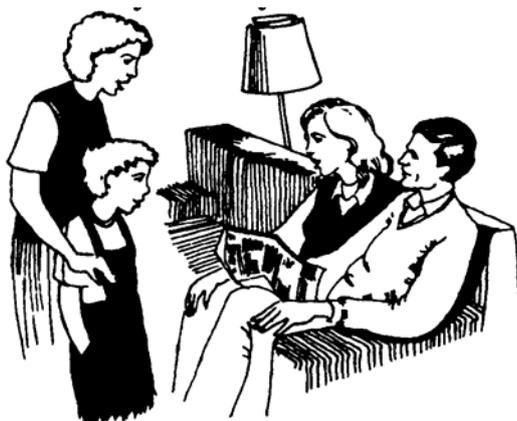
- This is Mr ↘ Bell.
- What ↘ is he?
- He is the company ↘ manager.

Nancy - a secretary, my daughter - a secretary, Lavrov - an engineer; my wife - an economist; my son - the office manager.

Mashq. 4. Siz to be fe'lini yaxshi bilasizmi?

- a) nuqtalar o'rni fe'lining mos keladigan shakli bilan to'ldiring.
- b) matni yana bir marta o'qing.
- v) rasm bo'yicha savollar bering.
- g) matni gapirib bering.

This ... a picture of a family. The family ... large and nice. This ... Stepanov. He ... a young man. He ... an engineer. And this ... his wife. She ... a young woman. She ... an economist. These ... their children. They... very nice children.



Mashq. 5. Savollarga javob bering.

What is your husband?  
Is he a good engineer?  
Is your husband young?  
Where is he now?

What are you?  
Is your family large?  
What is your wife?  
Is she a young woman?

How is he?

Where is she now?

### INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq. 6. Ajratilgan otlarni kishilik olmoshlari bilan almashtiring. Gaplarni yozing.

1. Mr Bell is the company manager.
2. Lavrov is in London now.
3. Is Nancy a nice woman?
4. Stepanov and Ivanov are economists.
5. The telephones are on the desks.
6. The cable is on the table.
7. How are your children? -Very well, thank you.

Mashq. 7. Quyidagi javoblarga savollar yozing.

1. I am well, thank you.
2. No, my husband is not in London now.
3. This woman is an economist.
4. Yes, those are my children.
5. The offers are on the desk.
6. Yes, that is a picture of my family.

Mashq 8. Situatsiyalarni ingliz tilida yozing.

Bu idora (ofis). U juda katta. 'Mash eksport' injenerlari hozir ofisda. Ular o'zlarining ish stoli yonida. Teleks va telegrammalar stol ustida. Bu sekretar. U yosh, yoqimli ayol.

- 'Grin end K<sup>o</sup>' firmasi bilan tuzilgan kontrakt qani, Anna?
- Sizning stolingiz ustida.
- Bu xatlar kimniki?
- Bu sizning xatlaringiz.
- Rahmat.

## 4-DARS

Fonetika:	Tovushlar [ʈ:], [ʈi]
Grammatika:	1. Egalik olmoshlari 2. Otlarning qaratqich kelishigi 3. have got fe'l shakli. 4. Alternativ so'roq gap.
Matn:	Mr Bellyos House.

## FONETIKA

1. a) Quyidagi tovushlarni, so'ng so'zlarni talaffuz qiling.

[q:]	[q: - ʈ:]	[wq:]	[wq:] - [wʈ:]	[ʈʃ]
'ʈ:ʃʃ	bq:d - bʈ:d	wʈʈ	wq:d - wʈ:k	ʈiʃ
gq:ʃ	tq:n - tʈ:n	wʈʈ	wq:m - wʈ:m	bʈʃ
'ʈ:zɔʃ	fq: - fʈ:	'wq:kq	wq:ʃd - wʈ:ʃ	tʈʃ
'ʃq:'tʃ:n		wʈ:s		kʈʃn
'sq:tqnlʃ		wʈ:ʃd		

[tʃ - dʃ]	[v - w]	
tʃes - dʃɔz	vet - wet	'verʃ ↘ wes
kxtʃ - keʃdʃ	Veʃʃ - weʃʃ	'veri ↘ waid
rʃtʃ - brʃdʃ	vi:ʃ - wʃ:ʃ	'veri ↘ wʈ:m

b) Quyidagi tovush birikmalarini o'qing.

ʃi:qt Dq ↘ desk  
ʃi:cn Dq ↘ teʃʃʃ  
ʃi:ʃn Dʃ ↘ ʈʃʃʃ

2. O'qish qoidasiga muvofiq quyidagi so'zlarni o'qing:

girl, bird, burden, third, work, worse, wall, wet, chess, rich, page, bridge, vet, cage, catch, elder, kitchen, large, nice, name, meeting, green, her.

## GRAMMATIKA

## 1. EGALIK OLMOSHLARI

Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari
I	my
you	your
he	his

Kishilik olmoshlari	Egalik olmoshlari
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

## 3. Modellarni mashq qiling.

Model 1. Whose ↘ family is this? - This is ↘ my family

Whose family is this?	This is	her his our your their	family.
-----------------------	---------	------------------------------------	---------

Model 2. - Whose ↘ letters are these?  
- These are ↗ my letters.

Whose letters are these?	These are	his her our your their	letters.
--------------------------	-----------	------------------------------------	----------

## 2. OTLARNING QARATQICH KELISHIGI

Model 3. This is Mr ↘ Bellyos desk.

Qaratqich kelishigidagi ot boshqa otga nisbatan aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib, uning kimgadir tegishli ekanini bildiradi va -whose (kimning) soʻrogʻiga javob beradi. Birlikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi otga is qoʻshimchisini qoʻshish bilan yasaladi (my sonyos, Nancyyos). Qaratqich kelishigi qoʻshimchasi otning koʻplik qoʻshimchasi -s singari oʻqiladi.

Whose desk is this?	This is	Nancy's my son's our secretary's my daughter's the manager's Lavrov's	desk.
---------------------	---------	--	-------

Model 4. These are my ↘sons' letters.

Ko‘plikdagi otlarning qaratqich kelishigi faqat (‘s) apostrof ‘s bilan belgilanadi. Apostrof - s qo‘shimchasidan keyin qo‘shiladi (the engineers’, desks’, the secretaries’, letters’).

Agar ko‘plikdagi ot - s qo‘shimchasiga ega bo‘lmasa, uning qaratqich kelishigi birlikdagi ot singari yasaladi (the children’s room).

Whose letters are there?	These are	my sons’ the engineers’ the economists’ our secretaries’ my children’s	letters.
--------------------------	--------------	--	----------

### 3. HAVE GOT FE’L SHAKLI

#### 4. Gaplarni o‘qing.

1. I have got a small family.
2. My friend has not got a son. He has got a daughter.
3. - Have your children got a large room?  
- Yes, they have.

‘have got’ fe’l shakli o‘zbek tilidagi ‘ega bo‘lmoq’, ‘bor bo‘lmoq’ fe’llariga mos keladi.

#### Bo‘lishli shakli

I have got = I’ve got. You have got = You’ve got. He has got = He’s got. She has got = She’s got. It has got = It’s got.	We have got = We’ve got. You have got = You’ve got. They have got = They’ve got.
--	--

#### 5. Gaplar tuzing va ularni o‘qing.

I You They Our manager The secretary	have got has got	a nice sitting-room. two children. a good office. two offers from GML. a small family.
--	---------------------	--

## Bo'lishsiz shakli

I have not got = I haven't got. You have not got = You haven't got. He has not got = He hasn't got. She has not got = She hasn't got. It has not got = It hasn't got.	We have not got = We haven't got. You have not got = You haven't got.  They have not got = They haven't got.
---	---

## 6. Gaplar tuzing va o'qing.

We They Our manager The secretary	haven't got hasn't got	a large kitchen. a carpet in the sitting-room. a telephone. offers from GML. a large family.
--	------------------------------	--

## So'roq shakli

Have Have Has Has Has Have Have Have	I you he she it we you they	got...? got...? got...? got...? got...? got...? got...? got...?	Yes,  No,	you I he she it we they	have. has.  haven't hasn't
---	--	--	-----------------	---	--

## 7. Savollar tuzing va javob bering.

Have Has	you they your children your manager the secretary	got	a nice kitchen? two sons? a large room? a good office? a large family? a large sitting-room?	Yes, ... No, ...
-------------	---	-----	---	---------------------

## 4. Alternativ so'roq gap

Model 5.

- |  |
|--|
| - Is your friend an engineer or an economist?<br>- He is an economist. |
|--|

Is	Nancy Mr Bell Lavrov	a secretary or an engineer? the company manager or the office manager? an engineer or an economist? in London or in Moscow now?	He She	is	a secretary. the company. manager. in London. an engineer.
----	----------------------------	--	-----------	----	--

Model 6. - Is your bedroom ↗ large or ↘ small?  
- It's ↘ large.

Is	your sitting-room your kitchen your friend's office your secretary's desk Mr Bell's house	large or small?	It is	large. small.
----	---	--------------------	-------	------------------

Model 7. - Have you got a ↗ son or a ↘ daughter?  
- I've got a ↘ son.

Have Has	you your manager Mr Bell Nancy Lavrov they	got	a son or a daughter?	I He She They	have got has got	a son. a daughter.
-------------	--	-----	-------------------------	------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

### Nutq modellari

Model 1. -What colour is the ↘ pen?  
- It's ↘ green.

What colour	is are	the table? the pencils? the telephone? the desks?	It's They are	green. white. brown.
-------------	-----------	--	------------------	----------------------------

Model 2. - What is your ↘ name? - My name is ↘ Ann.

What	is	your	name? names?	My	name names	is...
	are	your son's		His		are...
		your daughter's		Her		
		your wife's		Their		
	your children's					

Model 3. -How old is your ↘ son? - He is ↘ 12.

How old	is are	your daughter?	I She He They	am...
		your child?		is...
		your children?		
		you?		
		Mr Bell? Nancy?		are...

### TEXT

#### Mr Bell's House

This is Mr 'Bell's ↘ house. Mr 'Bell and his ↗ sons are in the ↘ sitting-room. His ↘ sons' 'names are 'Tom and ↘ Jim. They are good ↘ friends. The 'elder 'boy 'Tom is ↗ 13 and Jim is ↘ 10. The 'sofa in Mr 'Bell's 'sitting-room is ↗ red and the 'armchairs are ↘ brown. The 'carpet is ↘ green. The 'room is 'very ↘ comfortable. Mrs<sup>1</sup> Bell is ↘ not in this room. She is in the ↘ kitchen. Their 'daughter's 'name is ↘ Susan. She is a ↘ small girl. She is il five. Susan is ↘ not well now. She is in the ↘ bedroom.



\* \* \*

Mrs 'Bell, Lav'rov and his friend are in the ↘ sitting-room now.

*Lavrov:* It's 'nice to ↘ meet you, Mrs Bell. You've 'got a 'very good house.

*Mrs Bell:* ↗ Thank you. And what about ↘ you, Mr Lav↘rov? 'Have you got a ↗ house or a ↘ flat?

*Lavrov:* We've 'got a 'three-'room 'flat in ↗ Moscow with a 'large 'kitchen and a ↘ bathroom.

*Mrs Bell:* 'Is Moscow a ↗ nice city?

*Lavrov:* ↘ Yes, ↘ certainly.

Quyidagi so'zlarni yodda saqlang.

<sup>1</sup> Mrs [mʃsʃz] – xonim (turmushga chiqqan ayollar familiyasidan oldin ishlatiladi)

1. her [ <i>hɪq:</i> ]	- uning (egalik olmoshi)
2. its [ <i>ɪts</i> ]	- uning (jonsiz otlar uchun egalik olmoshi)
3. a house [ <i>haʊs</i> ]	- uy
4. a sitting-room	- mehmonxona
5. a name [ <i>neɪm</i> ]	- ism, ot
6. a friend [ <i>frend</i> ]	- do'st, o'rtoq
7. elder [ <i>ɛldə</i> ]	- katta
8. a boy [ <i>bɔɪ</i> ]	- o'g'il bola
9. a sofa [ <i>səʊfə</i> ]	- divan
10. red [ <i>red</i> ]	- qizil
11. green [ <i>ɡri:n</i> ]	- yashil
12. an armchair [ <i>ɑ:mtʃeɪ</i> ]	- kreslo
13. brown [ <i>braʊn</i> ]	- qo'ng'ir rang (jigar rang)
14. a carpet [ <i>kæpɪt</i> ]	- gilam
15. a room [ <i>ru:m</i> ]	- xona
16. comfortable [ <i>kɒmfərtəbəl</i> ]	- shinam, qulay
17. a kitchen [ <i>kɪtʃɪn</i> ]	- oshxona
18. small [ <i>smɔ:l</i> ]	- kichkina
19. a girl [ <i>ɡɜ:l</i> ]	- qiz bola *
20. a bedroom [ <i>'bedru:m</i> ]	- yotoqxona
21. to have got [ <i>həv'gɒt</i> ]	- ega bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq
22. a flat [ <i>flæt</i> ]	- kvartira
23. a bathroom [ <i>bæθru:m</i> ]	- vannaxona
24. a city [ <i>sɪtɪ</i> ]	- shahar
25. certainly [ <i>sɜ:t(ə)nli</i> ]	- albatta
26. Colour [ <i>kʌlə</i> ]	- rang
27. what [ <i>wɒt</i> ]	- qanday

### Iboralarni esda tuting

1. It's nice to meet you. xursandman.	- Siz bilan tanishganimdan
2. What about you?	- Siz-chi?
3. What's your name?	- Ismingiz nima?
4. How old are you?	- yoshingiz nechada?
8. Sanoq sonlarini yodlang.	

13 - thirteen [ˈθɪ:ˈti:zən]	17 - seventeen [ˈsevnˈti:zən]
14 - fourteen [ˈfɔ:ˈti:zən]	18 - eighteen [ˈeɪˈti:zən]
15 - fifteen [ˈfɪfti:zən]	19 - nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈti:zən]
16 - sixteen [ˈsɪksˈti:zən]	20 - twenty [ˈtwentɪ]

30 - thirty [ˈθɜ:tɪ]	70 - seventy [ˈsevnɪ]
40 - forty [ˈfɔ:tɪ]	80 - eighty [ˈeɪtɪ]
50 - fifty [ˈfɪftɪ]	90 - ninety [ˈnaɪntɪ]
60 - sixty [ˈsɪksɪ]	

21 - twenty-one
32 - thirty-two
43 - forty-three
54 - fifty-four
65 - sixty-five

### INGLIZ TILIDA GAPLASHING

Mashq. 1. Suhbatdoshingiz fikriga qo‘shilmang.

Model 1.

- This is Mr ↘ Green’s office. - No, it’s not ↘ his office. It’s Mr ↘ Bell’s office.
--

the secretary’s desk (the manager), Tom’s room (Susan), Nancy’s family (Lavrov), Mrs Bell’s bedroom (her daughter).

Model 2.

- Is this your ↗ daughter’s room? - ↘ No, this is not ↘ her room. This is ↘ my room.
--

your daughter’s pens, your son’s bedroom, Tom and Jim’s pencils.

Mashq. 2. Dialog modelidan foydalanib, bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model 1.

- Is this ↗ Nancy’s house? - ↘ No, this is not ↘ her house. - ↘ Whose house is this? - This is Mr ↘ Bell’s house.
--

Tom's room (Jim), the secretary's telephone (the manager), your son's flat (my daughter), the secretary's desk (the manager).

Model 2.

- Is Mr Bell's desk ↗ white?
- ↘ No, it ↘ isn't white.
- What ↘ colour is his desk?
- It's ↘ brown.

Nancy's house (red, green), your daughter's sofa (brown, red), your friend's telephone (white, red), Mrs Bell's carpet (brown, green).

Model 3.

- Are your pens ↘ green?
- ↘ No, they ↘ aren't green.
- What ↘ colour are your pens?
- They are ↘ brown.

your armchairs (green, brown), the desks in your office (white, brown).

Mashq 3. Rasmlarga qarab savol tuzing va javob qaytaring.

Model 1.

- Is Jim ↗ four or ↘ ten?
- He is ↘ ten.
- He is a very nice ↘ boy.



The house is large (small).



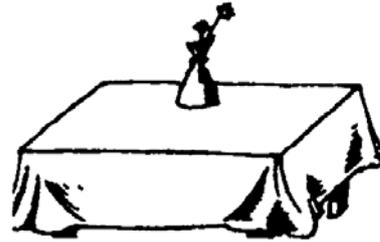
The man is 40 (20).



The bathroom is small (large).

Model 2.

- Are these ↗ cables or ↘ telexes?  
 - These are ↘ telexes.  
 They are ↘ Lavrov's telexes.



(desks)



(pens)



(telexes)

Mashq 4. Dialog modelidan foydalanib bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model 1.

- I've got a ↘ three-room flat.  
 And what about ↘ you?  
 - I ↘ haven't got a three-room  
 flat. I've got a ↘ two-room flat.

a large kitchen (small); four armchairs (two); a red carpet  
 (green); a small family (large).

Model 2.

- My friend has got a ↘ three-room flat.  
 And what about ↘ your friend?  
 - My friend ↘ hasn't got a three-room flat.  
 He has got a ↘ two-room flat.

a large sitting-room (small); two children (one child); two telephones in the flat  
 (one); a brown sofa (green).

Mashq 5. have got fe'li shaklini yaxshi bilasizmi?

- Fe'ning tegishli shaklining tagiga chizing;
- Mashqda berilgan matnni yana bir marta o'qing;
- Lavrov kvartirasi haqida bir - biringizga savollar bering;
- Uning kvartirasi haqida so'zlab bering.

Lavrov and his wife (have got, has got) two children - a son and a daughter.

They (have got, has got) a three-room flat in Moscow. They (have got, has got) a sitting-room, a bedroom, a children's room, a large kitchen and a bathroom.

They (have got, has got) a sofa, a small table and two armchairs in the sitting-room. The sofa is red and the armchairs are red too.

Their daughter (have got, has got) a nice brown desk. It is in the children's room. Their son (haven't got, hasn't got) a desk. He is very small.

Mashq 6. Savollarga javob bering.

1. Have you got a family?
2. Is your family large or small?
3. What's your wife's (husband's) name?
4. How old is she (he)?
5. What is she (he)?

\* \* \*

6. Have you got children?
7. Have you got a son or a daughter?
8. What's your son's (daughter's) name?
9. Is he (she) a small boy (girl)?
10. How old is he (she)?

\* \* \*

11. Have you got a flat in Moscow?
12. Is Moscow a very nice city?
13. Is your flat large or small?
14. Is it comfortable?
15. Have you got a sitting-room?
16. Is it large?

\* \* \*

17. Have you got a sofa and armchairs in your sitting-room?
18. What colour is the sofa?
19. And what about the armchairs? Have you got a carpet in your bedroom?
20. What colour is the carpet?

Mashq 7. Chet el firmasi vakillari bilan uchrashganda qo'llay oladigan dialogni yodlang va gapirib bering.

- Oh, Mr Bell (Mr Lavrov), it's nice to meet you. I'm glad you are in Moscow (in London). How are you?
- Very well, thank you. And what about you?
- I'm well too, thank you.

Mashq 8. Siz o'zingizning oilangiz va kvartirangiz yoki do'stingizning oilasi va kvartirasi haqida nimalarni aytib bera olasiz?

Mashq 9. Faraz qilingki, Siz chet el firmasi vakili bilan uchrashasiz. Uning oilasi va kvartirasi haqida so'rang. Suhbatni 7 - mashqdagi dialog bilan boshlang.

## INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq 10. Modeldan foydalanib, dialog yozing.

Model 1.

- It's an office.
- Whose office is it?
- It's Mr Bell's office.

1. It's a house. (my friend)
2. It's a family. (our manager)
3. It's a picture. (my daughter)
4. It's a telephone. (our secretary)
5. It's an office. (Lavrov)

Model 2.

- Have you got a house?
- No, I haven't got a house.  
I've got a flat.

1. Have you got a son? (a daughter)
2. Have you got a two-room flat? (a one-room flat)
3. Has your friend got a large family? (a small family)
4. Has your manager got a small desk? (a large desk)
5. Have you got a green sofa? (a red sofa)
6. Has your friend got a brown carpet? (a red carpet)

Mashq 11. 3-mashqda berilgan rasmlarga savollar tuzing va javob qaytaring.

Mashq 12. Quyidagi javoblarga berilishi mumkin bo'lgan savollarni yozing.

1. Yes, I've got a family.
2. My family is not large. It's small.
3. My husband is an economist.
4. Yes, I've got two children.
5. Their names are Kate and Max.
6. Kate is three and Max is seven.
7. No, we haven't got a house.
8. We've got a flat in Moscow.
9. Yes, we've got comfortable armchairs in the sitting-room.
10. The armchairs are green.

Mashq 13. O'z oilangiz va kvartirangiz haqida yoki do'stingizning oilasi haqida hikoya yozing.

## 5-DARS

Fonetika:	Tovushlar [ <i>ʒ</i> ],[ <i>uq</i> ].
Grammatika:	1. Sodda hozirgi zamon (The Simple Present Tense). 2. Noaniq payt ravishlari. 3. Buyruq maylining bo‘lishsiz shakli.
Matn:	After Lunch

## FONETIKA

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni, so‘ngra so‘zlarni talaffuz qiling.

<i>ɛ</i> [ <i>ʒ</i> ]	[ <i>uq</i> ]	[ <i>f</i> - <i>ʃ</i> ]	[ <i>d</i> - <i>ð</i> ]	[ <i>w</i> - <i>ð</i> ]
' <i>meʒq</i>	<i>ʒuq</i>	<i>fri</i> - <i>ʃri</i> :	<i>den</i> - <i>ðen</i>	<i>wen</i> - <i>ðen</i>
' <i>pʃeʒq</i>	<i>tuq</i>	<i>ʃo:t</i> - <i>ʒo:t</i>	<i>deʃ</i> - <i>ðeʃ</i>	<i>weʃ</i> - <i>ðeʃ</i>
' <i>treʒq</i>	' <i>dʒuqrʃN</i>	<i>def</i> - <i>deʃ</i>	<i>dʃq</i> - <i>ðʃq</i>	<i>wʃq</i> - <i>ðʃq</i>
' <i>teʃ vʒʒn</i>	' <i>ju:ʒuqʃ</i>			<i>wʃð</i> - <i>ðis</i>

[ <i>w</i> - <i>d</i> - <i>q</i> ]	[ <i>ʃ</i> - <i>e</i> - <i>x</i> ]. <i>B</i>	[ <i>o</i> - <i>o</i> - <i>ou</i> ]
<i>wen-den-ðen</i>	<i>bʃn-ben-bxn</i>	<i>ko:t-ko:t-kout</i>
<i>weʃ-deʃ-ðeʃ</i>	<i>dʃd-ded-dxd</i>	<i>ro:t-ro:t-rou</i>
<i>wʃq-dʃq-ðʃq</i>	<i>tʃn-ten-txn</i>	<i>to:k-to:k-touk</i>

2. O‘qish qoidasiga muvofiq quyidagi so‘zlarni o‘qing.

turn, street, walk, joke, back, berry, top, ship, poor, dress, heat, sport, start, see, little, mix, then, chat, sun, walk, pleasure.

## GRAMMATIKA

## 1. SODDA HOZIRGI ZAMON (THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE)

3. Gaplarni o‘qing.

1. I read letters and telexes in my office every day.
2. My friend comes to the office at 9.
3. Our engineers do not write letters every day.
4. - Does your manager come to the office at 8?  
- No, he does not.

The Simple Present Tense doimiy yoki takrorlanib turadigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun qo‘llanadi.

Bo‘lishli shakli

I ↘ read	We ↘ read
you ↘ read	you ↘ read
He ↘ reads	They ↘ read
She ↘ reads	

The Simple Present Tense da fe'llar III shaxs birlikda -s (-es) qo'shimchasini oladi. Bu qo'shimcha quyidagicha o'qiladi: Jarangli undosh va unli tovushlardan keyin [z]: come -comes, go - goes;

jarangsiz undosh tovushdan keyin [s]: meet - meets;

sirg'aluvchi undoshlardan keyin [ʒz]: finish - finishes.

-s (-es) qo'shimchasini yozish qoidalari.

1. Agar fe'l -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, harflari bilan tugasa, III shaxs birlikda fe'lga -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi: to go -goes, to finish - finishes, to discuss – discusses.

2. Agar fe'l undosh +y bilan tugasa. III shaxs birlikda unga -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi, bunda -y harfi -i ga o'zgaradi: to study-studies. Lekin: to stay - stays.

#### 4. Gaplar tuzing va ularni o'qing.

I He We The secretary Our engineers My friend	read reads	cables	in the morning.
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#### Bo'lishsiz shakli

I	do ↘ not	(don't)	read
You	do ↘ not	(don't)	read
He	does ↘ not	(doesn't)	read
She	does ↘ not	(doesn't)	read
We	do ↘ not do	(don't)	read
You	↘ not do ↘	(don't)	read
They	not	(don't)	read

Simple Present fe'lining bo'lishsiz shakli do yordamchi fe'li (III shaxs birlikda does [dʌz] va not yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi. Qisqa shakllari: don't [dɒnt], doesn't [dɒznt].

## 5. Gaplar tuzing va o'qing.

I	don't doesn't	write letters in the morning.
She		
The manager		
Our engineers		
Nancy		

## So'roq shakli

Do	I	↗ read?	Yes (No),	you	↘ do	(↘don't).
Do	you	↗ read?		I	↘ do	(↘don't).
Does	he	↗ read?		he	↘ does	(↘doesn't).
Does	she	↗ read?		she	↘ does	(↘doesn't).
Do	we	↗ read?		you	↘ do	(↘don't).
Do	you	↗ read?		we	↘ do	(↘Idon't).
Do	they	↗ read?		they	↘ do	(↘don't).

Simple Present da fe'lning so'roq shakli do (does) yordamchi fe'lini egadan oldin qo'yish bilan yasaladi. Qisqa javob egaga mos keladigan olmosh va yordamchi fe'ldan tashkil topadi

## 6. Gaplar tuzing va o'qing.

Do	you he they	read letters in the morning?	Yes,...
Does			

## 7. Modellarni mashq qiling.

Model 1. - When do you come to the ↘ office?  
- At 9 in the ↘ morning

When	do does	you your friend the secretary the manager Lavrov your engineers	come to the office?

Model 2. - What do you do in the office in the ↘ morning?  
- I read cables and telexes.

What	do does	you your friend your engineers the manager Mr Bell's secretary	do	in the office? in the morning?
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## 2. NOANIQ PAYT RAVISHLARI

Model 3. Our manager often writes letters in the ↘ morning.

Noaniq payt ravishlari : often 'tez-tez', usually 'odatda', seldom 'kamdan-kam', sometimes 'ba'zan', always 'doim' odatda ma'no beruvchi fe'ldan oldin qo'yiladi.

Our manager Our secretary	always seldom often sometimes usually	writes letters in the morning.
------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Model 4. My friend is always in the office at ↘ 9.

Noaniq payt ravishlari to be fe'lidan keyin qo'yiladi.

I My friend The engineers	am is are	always seldom often sometimes	in the office at 9.
---------------------------------	-----------------	--	---------------------

Model 5. - Do you write ↗ letters in the office?  
- I ↘ often do.

Do Does	you your manager	write letters in the office?
------------	---------------------	------------------------------

I He	always often seldom sometimes usually	do does
---------	---	------------

## 3. BUYRUQ MAYLINING BO‘LISHSIZ SHAKLI

Model 6. Don't write this letter ↘ now!

Buyruq maylining bo‘lishsiz shakli ma’no beruvchi fe’ldan oldin do yordamchi fe’li va not (don't), inkor yuklamasini qo‘yish bilan yasaladi.

Don't	read the cables do this work go home watch television	now!
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Nutq modellari.

I know your company is very ↘ large.

I know	your city is very large. you've got an offer from GML. your friend is the office manager you've got a nice flat. Mr Bell's daughter is a small girl.
--------	--

TEXT

After Lunch



After ↗ lunch Lav'rov, his 'friend and Mr 'Bell 'go to the ↘ sitting-room.

Lavrov: I 'know your 'company is 'very ↘ large, Mr Bell.

Bell: ↘ Yes, we've 'got 'offices in 'different ↘ cities. I 'meet our 'customers every ↘ day.

Lavrov: Oh, ↗ really? And when do you yousually 'come to the ↘ office?

Bell: At 9 in the ↘ morning.

Lavrov: 'Do you 'stay in the 'office 'all ↗ day?

Bell: I ↘ often do. I 'read 'cables and telexes and 'write ↘ letters.

Lavrov: I 'do that in my 'office in 'Moscow ↘ too.

Bell: 'Are you 'always 'very ↗ busy?

Lavrov: ↘ Yes, 'very 'busy till '6 o'clock.

Bell: I 'finish my 'work at 6 ↗ too and 'come 'home at ↘ 7.

Lavrov: 'Do you 'always 'stay at 'home in the ↗ evenings?

Bell: ↘ Not always. 'sometimes we go ↗ out, but 'some times we 'stay at ↗ home and 'read ↗ books or 'watch tele↘vision.

Lavrov: 'That 'sounds ↘ nice.

Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarini esda saqlang.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. lunch [ <i>lʌnʃ</i> ]         | - lench, tushlik (ovqat)                           |
| to have lunch                    | ovqatlanmoq  |
| 2. after [ <i>ɑːftə</i> ]        | - keyin  |
| 3. to [ <i>tə</i> ]              | - ga, -ka, -qa (yo'nalishni ifodalaydigan predlog) |
| 4. to go [ <i>gəʊ</i> ]          | - bormoq, ketmoq                                   |
| to go to the office              | idoraga bormoq                                     |
| 5. to know [ <i>nəʊ</i> ]        | - bilmoq   |
| 6. different [ <i>dɪfərənt</i> ] | - har xil, turli-tuman                             |
| 7. seldom [ <i>seldəm</i> ]      | - kamdan kam                                       |
| 8. a customer [ <i>kʌstəmə</i> ] | - buyurtmachi, mijoz                               |
| 9. every [ <i>evəri</i> ]        | - har bir, har qaysi                               |
| 10. a day [ <i>deɪ</i> ]         | - kun  |
| 11. when [ <i>wen</i> ]          | - qachon (so'roq so'z)                             |
| 12. usually [ <i>juːʒuəli</i> ]  | - odatda   |
| 13. to stay [ <i>steɪ</i> ]      | - bo'lmoq, qolmoq                                  |
| To stay in the office            |  |
| 14. all [ <i>ɔːl</i> ]           | - hamma, butun                                     |
| 15. often [ <i>ɒfn</i> ]         | - tez-tez  |
| 16. to read [ <i>riːd</i> ]      | - o'qimoq  |
| 17. to write [ <i>raɪt</i> ]     | - yozmoq   |
| 18. to do [ <i>duː</i> ]         | - qilmoq, bajarmoq                                 |
| 19. to be busy [ <i>bɪzɪ</i> ]   | - band bo'lmoq                                     |
| 20. always [ <i>ɔːlweɪz</i> ]    | - doim   |
| 21. till [ <i>tɪl</i> ]          | - ...gacha, ...guncha                              |
| 22. o'clock [ <i>ə'klɒk</i> ]    | - (vaqtni ko'rsatish uchun qo'llanadi)             |
| at 9 o'clock                     | - soat 9 da  |
| 23. to finish [ <i>fɪnɪʃ</i> ]   | - tugatmoq   |
| 24. work [ <i>wɜːk</i> ]         | - ish  |
| 25. home [ <i>həʊm</i> ]         | - uy, turar joy                                    |
| at home                          | - uyda   |
| 26. to come ( <i>gə</i> ) home   | - uyga kelmoq (ketmoq)                             |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 27. an evening [ <i>ˌiːvniŋ</i> ]                     | - kechqurun                                      |
| in the evening (morning)                              | - kechqurun (ertalab)                            |
| 28. sometimes [ <i>sʌmtaɪmz</i> ]                     | - ba'zan   |
| 29. to go out [ <i>ˈɡoʊ aʊt</i> ]                     | - bu yerda: vaqtni uydan<br>tashqarida o'tkazmoq |
| 30. but [ <i>bʌt</i> ]                                | - lekin, ammo                                    |
| 31. a book [ <i>bʊk</i> ]                             | - kitob  |
| 32. to watch television<br>[ <i>wɒtʃ ˈteɪlɪvɪʒn</i> ] | - televizor tomosha qilmoq                       |
| 33. really [ <i>ˈriːli</i> ]                          | - haqiqatan                                      |

Quyidagi iborani esda saqlang.

That sounds [*saʊndz*] nice - Ajoyib! Qoyil!

### INGLIZ TILIDA SO‘ZLASHING

Mashq. 1. Dialog modelidan foydalanib bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

#### Model 1.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>- I finish my work at 5. And what about you?<br/>- I don't finish my work at 5. I finish my work at 6.</p> |
|---|

- I stay at home in the evenings, (to go out)
- I watch television every evening, (to read books)
- We meet customers in the evening, (in the morning)
- Our engineers have lunch at 11 o'clock, (at 12)

#### Model 2.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>My friend finishes his work at 5. And what about your friend?<br/>- My friend doesn't finish his work at 5. He finishes his work at 6.</p> |
|---|

- Our manager stays in the office all day. (till 5)
- Our secretary reads cables and telexes in the morning. (after lunch)
- My friend reads books in the evening, (to watch television)

#### Model 3.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>- I come to the office at 10 in the morning.<br/>- Do you really come to the office at 10?<br/>- Yes, I do.</p> |
|--|

- I go out every evening.
- My children watch television

#### Model 4.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>- I know Mr Bell comes to the office at 8.<br/>- Does he really come to the office at 8?<br/>- Yes, he does.</p> |
|---|

- I know Nancy stays in the office after 6.
- I know Mr Bell has lunch at 3 every day.

every day.

3. Our engineers meet customers every morning.

4. We finish our work at 5.

3. I know Susan watches television after 9 in the evening.

4. I know Lavrov often goes to London.

Mashq. 2. Siz ham xuddi shu ishni bajarishingizni ayting. always, often, sometimes, usually, -seldom so‘zlaridan birini qo‘llang.

Model:

- I come to the office at 10.  
- I sometimes come to the office at 10 too.

1. I have lunch at 2.

2. I stay in the office all day.

3. Our manager meets customers in the morning.

4. Our secretary reads cables and telexes in the morning.

5. My wife (husband) comes home at 7 in the evening.

6. Our engineers are busy till 6 o‘clock.

7. My children watch television after lunch.

8. My friend’s son (daughter) is at home at 4.

Mashq 3. Dialog modelidan foydalanib bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model:

- I don’t come to the office at 9.  
- When do you usually come to the office?  
- I always come to the office at 8

1. I don’t finish my work at 6. (at 7)

2. Our manager doesn’t meet customers in the morning, (after lunch).

3. My child is small. He doesn’t watch television in the evening, (in the morning).

4. Mr Bell doesn’t come at 6. (at 7)

5. Our engineers don’t have lunch at 3. (at 2)

6. My son (daughter) doesn’t read books after lunch.

Mashq 4. Suhbatdoshingizdan biror ish qilmaslikni so‘rang.

Model:

Don’t stay in the office after 6.

1. to watch television after 10.

2. to read telexes and cables now.

3. to write letters now.

4. to meet the customers after lunch.

5. to finish the work now.

6. to read this book.

Mashq 5. Artikllarni yaxshi eslaysizmi?

- a) Kerakli joylarga artikl qo‘ying.
- b) Matnni yana bir marta o‘qing.
- v) Petrovning ish kuni haqida bir-biringizdan savol so‘rang.
- g) Uning ish kuni haqida gapirib bering.

Lavrov has got... friend. His name is Petrov. He is ... engineer of Mashexport. It is ... large company. They've got... customers in ... different cities. At 9 o'clock Petrov comes to his office. He stays in ... office all day. In ... morning he reads ... cables and telexes, and after lunch he writes... letters to... different companies.

Petrov usually finishes his work at 6 in ... evening, but sometimes he stays in... office till 7 o'clock.

Mashq 6. Dialogni o‘qing, unga savollar tuzing va huddi o‘zidek qaytaring.

*Lavrov:* What do you usually do at weekends, Mr Bell?

*Bell:* Oh, at weekends we often go to Brighton [*braitʃn*]

*Lavrov:* Brighton? Is it a nice place?

*Bell:* Yes, it's a very nice place near London. We go to Brighton in the morning and stay there all day.

*Lavrov:* That sounds nice.

*Bell:* But we don't always go out at weekends. Sometimes we stay at home and meet our friends or watch television.

*Lavrov:* We often do that at weekends too.

Yangi so‘zlarni yod oling.

at weekends [ <i>wi:kendz</i> ]	-	hafta oxirida
a place [ <i>pleɪs</i> ]	-	joy
there [ <i>ðeə</i> ]	-	u yerda
near [ <i>nɪə</i> ]	-	yaqinida

Mashq 7. Keling suhbatlashaylik:

a) *Sizning ish kuningiz haqida:*

1. What are you?
2. Is your company large or small?
3. When do you usually come to the office?
4. Do you always stay in the office all day?
5. Are you very busy all day?
6. When do you finish your work?
7. When do you come home in the evening?
8. What do you sometimes do at home in the evenings?

b) *do‘stingizning dam olish kunlari haqida:*

1. To what place does your friend sometimes go at weekends?
2. Is it a nice place?
3. Does he go there with his family?
4. When does he come there?
5. Does he stay there all day?
6. When does he come home in the evening?
7. What does he do in the evening at home?
8. Does he often or seldom meet his friends at weekends?

Mashq 8. Shunday qilib o‘zingizning ish kuningiz, do‘stingizning ish kuni, o‘zingizning dam olish kuningiz, do‘stingizning dam olish kuni haqida nimalarni gapirib bera olasiz.

Mashq 9. Faraz qiling:

a) Muzokaralar orasidagi tanaffus paytida siz chet el firmalari vakillari bilan suhbatlashyapsiz: ularning ish kunlari, kechqurunlari, dam olish kunlarida nima ish bilan shug‘ullanishini so‘rang.

b) Chet el firmasi vakilisiz. Muzokaralar orasidagi tanaffus paytida injener Ivanovdan uning ish kuni haqida, kechqurunlari va dam olish kunlari nima bilan shug‘ullanishi haqida so‘rang.

### INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq. 10. Quyidagi modellarga mos keluvchi javob replikalarini yozing.

Model 1:

- I come to the office at  $\simeq$  8 every day.  
 - And I  $\simeq$  don't come to the office at 8.  
 I come to the office at  $\simeq$  9.

1. My friend writes letters to the customers in the evening.
2. My child watches television after lunch.
3. I always stay at home in the evening.
4. The manager of the office usually meets customers at 11 o'clock in the morning.
5. Our engineers have lunch at 1.
6. We finish our work at 7.
7. I stay in the office till 4 o'clock.

Model 2:

- I finish my work at  $\simeq$  3.  
 - Do you  $\nearrow$  really finish your work at 3?  
 And I finish my work at  $\simeq$  6.

1. Our secretary comes to the office at 8.
2. Our engineers meet customers in the evening.
3. Our manager stays in the office till 9 in the evening.

4. The economist of our office finishes his work at 5.
5. I always have lunch at 4.

Mashq 11. Berilgan soʻzlardan gaplar tuzing.

1. in the evening, is, my elder son, at 7, at home, usually.
2. stay, we, at home, often, in the evening.
3. in the morning, writes, usually, the secretary, letters.
4. watch, after 10, don't, television.
5. your manager, finish, at 7, his work, sometimes, does?

Mashq 12. Quyidagi javoblarga savollar tuzing.

1. Yes, I've got a flat.
2. I haven't got a three-room flat. I've got a two-room flat.
3. No, my sitting-room is not very large.
4. Yes, we've got a sofa in our sitting-room.
5. The sofa is green.
6. Yes, we often stay at home in the evenings.
7. We read books and watch television in the evenings.

Mashq 13. a) O'zingizning ish kuningiz; b) O'zingizning dam olish kuningiz haqida hikoya yozing.

## 6-DARS

Fonetika:	[aʃq] tovushi.
Grammatika:	1. Egaga beriladigan savollar. 2. many, much sifatlari. 3. Ajratilgan soʻroq gap.
Matn:	Is it Difficult For You to Learn English?

## FONETIKA

1. Quyidagi tovushlar, tovush birikmalarini, soʻngra soʻzlarni oʻqing.

[aʃq]	[tw]	[tr]	[fr]	[ps]
faʃq	twelv	trai	fraʃ	psleʃt
taʃqd	'twentʃ	tri:	fri:	psleʃn
kwaʃqt	twaʃs	tri:t	fri:z	psʃQ:nt
rʃ'kwaʃq	twi:d	trɔ:m	frend	psli:z
ʃn'kwaʃqrʃ		treʃn		'psleʃZq

[ʃ: - ʃ - e]

fi: - fʃ - feʃ

ri:d - rʃd - red

si:t - sʃt - set

[x - ʃ - o]

kxt - kʃt - kOt

sxk - sʃk - sOk

sxN - sʃN - sON

[ʃ - o - o:]

kʃt - kOt - kO:t

sʃt - sOt - sO:t

ʃsʃk - tʃOk - tʃO:k

2. Oʻqish qoidasiga muvofiq soʻzlarni oʻqing.

talk, worse, summer, port, chose, hard, lamp, fire, much, match, pay, tractor, rain, tyre, shirt, play, coin, teacher, film.

## GRAMMATIKA

## 1. EGAGA BERILADIGAN SAVOLLAR.

3. Dialoglarni oʻqing.

- Who is the President of your company?
- Mr Brown is.
- Who has got a large family?
- My friends have.
- Who comes to the office at 9?
- Our engineers do.

Egaga beriladigan savolda gapning kesimi III shaxs birlikda bo‘ladi. Bunday savolga beriladigan qisqa javob ega va to be yoki to have fe’llarining mos keladigan shaklidan tashkil topadi.

Boshqa fe’llar uchun to do yordamchi fe’lining tegishli shakli qo‘llanadi.

#### 4. Modellarni mashq qiling.

Model 1.

- Who is the manager of Bell  $\surd C^O$ ?  
-  $\surd$  I am.

Who is

the secretary of your office?  
your office manager?  
is the secretary of Mr Bell’s office?  
the president of your company?

Model 2.

- Who has got a large  $\surd$  flat?  
-  $\surd$  I have.

Who has got

three children?  
a nice secretary?  
a three-room flat in Moscow?  
a large office?  
a comfortable sitting-room?

Model 3.

- Who meets customers in your  $\surd$  office?  
- Our manager does.

Who

writes letters	in your office?
reads cables	
writes telexes	

#### 2. MANY, MUCH SIFATLARI

Model 1.

Our manager writes many letters every  $\surd$  day.

Many ‘ko‘p’ sifati sanaluvchi otlar bilan qo‘llanadi.

My friend

reads  
writes

many

letters  
telexes  
cables  
offers

every day.

Model 2. 

- How many children have you got? - I've got two children.
---

How many	children rooms armchairs friends books customers	have you got?
----------	---	---------------

Model 3. 

I don't drink much coffee in the morning.
---

Much 'ko'p' sifati sanalmaydigan otlar bilan qo'llaniladi.
--

I	don't	drink	much	coffee	
My elder son	doesn't			tea	in the morning.
				milk	

### 3. AJRATILGAN SO'ROQ GAP

Model 4. 

- Nancy is a good secretary, isn't she? - Yes, she is.
---

Ajratilgan so'roq gaplarda so'zlovchi o'z suhbatdoshidan aytilgan fikrni tasdiqlashni kutadi. O'zbek tilida bunday gaplarda 'shundaymi', 'shunday emasmi', 'to'g'rimi' iboralari qo'llanadi.
--

Lavrov		a young man,		
You	is	very busy all day, in	isn't	he?
Your President	are	London now,	aren't	they?
Our engineers		at the lesson now,		you?

Model 5. 

- Lavrov has got a flat in Moscow, hasn't he? - Yes, he has.
---

Mr Bell Your Friends You	has got have got	a large family, a nice house, a two-room flat, many books at home,	hasn't haven't	she? they? you?
--------------------------------	---------------------	---	-------------------	-----------------------

Model 6. 

- Lavrov sometimes goes to London. isn't he? - Yes, he does.
--

Mr Bell	comes to the office at 9, meets customers in the morning, stays in the office till 6, goes to Brighton at weekends, watches television in the evening,	doesn't he?
---------	--	-------------

## Nutq modellari

Model 1. We usually have lessons in the ↘ morning.

I				
Our office manager	sometimes	have	lunch	at 12.
Pavlov	often	has	talks	in the morning.
Our engineers	seldom		lessons	in the evening.
Our secretary				

Model 2. It's a pleasure to stay at home in the ↘ evenings.

It's a pleasure	to watch television. to go to London. to read good books. to meet friends at weekends. to come home after work. to go out in the evenings.
-----------------	---

Model 3. It's difficult (for me) to write many letters every ↘ day.

It's difficult (for me)	to stay in the office till 7 to read many cables to meet many customers to finish work at 8 to come to the office at 8	every day.
-------------------------	--	------------

Model 4.	- Is Brighton a ↗ large city? - No, I ↘ don't think so.	- Is Smolensk a ↗ large city? - Yes, I ↘ think so.
----------	--	---

Is it difficult to meet many customers every day?	No, I don't think so. Yes, I think so.
Is Jim Mr Bell's elder son?	
Is Lavrov's family in London?	
Does your manager meet customers in the evening?	
Are Lavrov's children nice?	
Is Lavrov's wife a young woman?	

TEXT  
Is It Difficult For You to Learn English?



- Mrs Bell 'comes into the ↘ sitting-room.  
*Mrs Bell:* 'Tea or ↗ coffee, Mr Lavrov?  
*Lavrov:* ↘ Tea, please. I 'don't 'drink ↘ coffee.  
*Mrs Bell:* 'Do you 'want ↘ milk in your tea?  
*Lavrov:* ↘ Yes, ↗ thank you, but not very ↘ much.  
*Mrs Bell:* 'Are you 'too tired 'to 'speak ↘ English, Mr Lavrov?  
*Lavrov:* ↘ Who? ↗ Me? Oh, ↘ no. It's 'always a 'pleasure to  
 'speak ↘ English.  
*Mrs Bell:* Your 'English is 'very ↘ good.  
*Lavrov:* ↗ Thank you, Mrs Bell. I work 'for a 'foreign 'trade  
 ↗ company and 'learn 'English in my ↘ office.  
*Mrs Bell:* How 'often do you 'have ↘ lessons?  
*Lavrov:* We have 'four lessons 'every ↘ week.  
*Mrs Bell:* 'Is it ↗ difficult for you to learn English?  
*Lavrov:* I ↘ don't think so.  
*Mrs Bell:* Your 'work ↘ helps you, ↗ doesn't it?  
*Lavrov:* It ↘ certainly does. I 'often 'speak English at the  
 ↗ talks and dis'cuss 'different 'problems with our  
 ↘ customers. And how 'many 'foreign 'languages do  
 ↘ you speak, Mrs Bell?  
*Mrs Bell:* 'Only ↘ one — ↘ French and 'not 'very ↘ well.

Quyidagi so'z va so'z birikmalarini yod oling.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. into [ɪntə]    | - ichiga, ...ga (ichkariga harakat, yo'nalishni ifodaladigan predlog) |
| 2. to want [wɒnt] | - xohlamoq, istamoq   |
| 3. tea [ti:]      | - choy  |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. coffee [ <i>'kɒfɪ</i> ]               | - kofe   |
| 5. please [ <i>plɪ:z</i> ]               | - marhamat   |
| 6. to drink [ <i>drɪŋk</i> ]             | - ichmoq   |
| 7. milk [ <i>mɪlk</i> ]                  | - sut  |
| 8. to be tired [ <i>taɪd</i> ]           | - charchamoq                                       |
| 9. much [ <i>mʌtʃ</i> ]                  | - ko'p   |
| 10. to speak [ <i>spi:k</i> ]            | - gapirmoq   |
| to speak with (to)                       | - kim bilandir gaplash-<br>moq, kimgadir gapirmoq  |
| 11. English [ <i>'ɪŋɡlɪʃ</i> ]           | - inglizcha  |
| to speak English                         | inglizcha gapirmoq                                 |
| 12. pleasure [ <i>'pleʒə</i> ]           | - xursandchilik, huzur-<br>halovat, ko'ngil ochish |
| 13. to work [ <i>wɜ:k</i> ]              | - ishlamoq   |
| 14. foreign [ <i>'fɔ:rn</i> ]            | - chet, xorij                                      |
| 15. a foreign trade company              | - chet el savdo kompaniyasi                        |
| 16. to learn [ <i>lɜ:n</i> ]             | - o'qimoq, o'rganmoq                               |
| 17. a lesson [ <i>lesn</i> ]             | - dars   |
| 18. to have lessons                      | - darsda shug'ullanmoq                             |
| 19. a week [ <i>wi:k</i> ]               | - hafta  |
| 20. who [ <i>hu:</i> ]                   | - kim (so'roq so'z)                                |
| 21. me [ <i>mi:</i> ]                    | - menga, meni                                      |
| 22. a president [ <i>'prezɪdnt</i> ]     | - prezident  |
| 23. interesting [ <i>'ɪntərɪstɪŋ</i> ]   | - qiziq, qiziqarli                                 |
| 24. to translate [ <i>trænzleɪt</i> ]    | - tarjima qilmoq                                   |
| to translate from French<br>into English | frantsuz tilidan ingliz<br>tiliga tarjima qilmoq   |
| 25. to think [ <i>θɪŋk</i> ]             | - o'ylamoq   |
| 26. difficult [ <i>'dɪfɪkəlt</i> ]       | - qiyin  |
| 27. to discuss [ <i>dɪs'kʌs</i> ]        | - muhokama qilmoq                                  |
| 28. many [ <i>'meni</i> ]                | - ko'p   |
| 29. a problem [ <i>'prɒbləm</i> ]        | - muammo, masala                                   |
| 30. to help [ <i>help</i> ]              | - yo'rdam bermoq                                   |
| 31. talks [ <i>tɔ:ks</i> ]               | - muzokara   |
| to have talks<br>at the talks            | - muzoraka olib bormoq<br>- muzokaralarda          |
| 32. a language [ <i>'læŋɡwɪdʒ</i> ]      | - til  |
| the English language                     |  |
| 33. French [ <i>frentʃ</i> ]             | - frantsuz   |
| 34. only [ <i>'aʊnli</i> ]               | - faqat  |

## Iboralarni esda tuting

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I am too tired [ <i>'tai tʃəd</i> ] to (speak English).        | - (inglizcha gapirishdan) men juda charchadim |
| 2. It's a pleasure to (speak English).                            | - (inglizcha gapirish) yoqimli                |
| 3. It's difficult [ <i>'dɪfɪkɪlt</i> ] for me to (learn English). | - (ingliz tilini o'rganish) menga qiyin       |
| 4. I don't think so.  | - Men bunday deb o'ylamayman.                 |

## INGLIZ TILIDA GAPLASHING

Mashq.1. Berilgan modellardan foydalanib, bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model 1.

- Nancy ↘ doesn't write letters in the ↘ office.
- And ↘ who writes letters?
- ↘ Sally does.

1. Mr Black doesn't meet customers in the office. (Mr Bell)
2. My son doesn't drink coffee in the morning. (my husband)
3. Petrov doesn't often go to London. (Lavrov)
4. Our secretary doesn't learn English. (our engineers)
5. Our secretary doesn't translate letters. (our engineers)

Model 2.

- Mr Black hasn't got an office in ↘ London.
- ↘ Who has got an office in London?
- Mr ↘ Bell has.

1. Stepanov hasn't got a three-room flat. (Lavrov)
2. Lavrov hasn't got three children. (Mr Bell)
3. Mr Brown hasn't got a house in London. (Mr Bell)
4. My family hasn't got a large flat. (my friend)
5. Nancy hasn't got a carpet in the sitting-room. (Mrs Bell)

Mashq 2. Dialog modellaridan foydalanib, bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

Model 2.

- Does your friend know foreign ↗ languages?
- Yes, he ↘ does.
- How many ↘ languages does he know?
- He knows ↘ two languages.

1. Do you have English lessons every week?
2. Do the engineers of your office learn foreign languages?
3. Do you translate English letters every day?
4. Does your wife speak foreign languages?

Model 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nancy drinks coffee every ↘ day.</li> <li>- Does she drink ↗ much coffee?</li> <li>- ↘ Yes, she ↘ does (↘ No, she ↘ doesn't).</li> </ul>
----------	---

1. My son drinks tea every day.
2. My daughter drinks milk every morning.
3. My children drink coffee with milk every day.
4. My friend's wife drinks coffee every morning.
5. Mrs Bell drinks tea with milk at lunch.

Mashq 3. Quyidagi model asosida suhbatdoshingizga savollar bering.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Your manager speaks good English, ↘ doesn't he?</li> <li>- ↘ Yes, he ↘ does.</li> </ul>
--

1. to work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (Lavrov)
2. to translate letters from Russian into English. (you)
3. to discuss many problems at the talks. (your engineers)
4. to speak English to customers. (your President)
5. to have got a nice flat in London. (Nancy)
6. to be tired after his work. (Mr Bell)

Mashq 4. Modeldan foydalanib bir-biringiz bilan suhbatlashing.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I usually have lunch at ↘ 2. And when do ↘ you have lunch?</li> <li>- I don't have lunch at ↘ 2. I have lunch at ↘ 3.</li> </ul>
---

1. Sometimes (to have talks).
2. Sometimes (to have lessons).
3. Often (to have lunch).

Mashq 5. Ishingiz haqida gaplashing.

1. Where do you work?
2. Your company is large, isn't it?
3. How many engineers work for your company?
4. How often do you meet customers in your office?

\* \* \*

1. When do you come to your office?
2. What do you do in the office?

3. You discuss many problems at the talks, don't you?
4. When do you have lunch?
5. What do you do in your office after lunch?

\* \* \*

1. Who is the manager of your office?
2. He knows foreign languages, doesn't he?
3. How many foreign languages does he speak?
4. Does he know English?
5. Does he speak good English?

\* \* \*

1. Do you learn a foreign language?
2. How often do you have English lessons?
3. Is it difficult for you to learn English?
4. What do you do at the lessons?
5. Does your work help you to learn English?

\* \* \*

1. Is it a pleasure to learn English?
2. Are your lessons interesting?
3. Do you have English lessons in the morning or in the evening?
4. Are you sometimes tired after the lessons?
5. Where do you go after the lessons?

Mashq 6. Faraz qiling, siz chet el firmasining vakilisiz.

Muzokaralardan so'ng suhbatdoshingizdan u qaerda va qanday qilib ingliz tilini o'rganishini so'rang.

Dialogni : "Are you too tired to speak English?" savoli bilan boshlang.

Mashq 7. Shunday qilib, Siz janob Bell va Lavrovlar bilan tanishdingiz. Siz Lavrov haqida uning ishi va oilasi; Lavrovning ingliz tili bilan shug'ulanishi; janob Bell; uning firmasi va ish kuni haqida janob Bellning oilasi haqida, uyi haqida, shuningdek, dam olish kunlarini qanday o'tkazishi haqida gapirib bering.

Mashq 8. a) Siz ingliz firmasiga qo'ng'iroq qilishingiz kerakmi? Quyidagi dialogni yodda saqlab qoling.

*Nancy:* Bell and Co. Good morning.

*Pavlov:* Good morning. This is Pavlov from the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations. Is Mr Bell there?

*Nancy:* No, he isn't in his office now.

*Pavlov:* What about Mr Blake?

*Nancy:* I'm sorry. Mr Blake's busy now.

*Pavlov:* Thank you. Good-bye.

*Nancy:* You are welcome.

## Yangi soʻz va iboralarni yodda saqlang:

I'm sorry [ <i>'sɔ:ri</i> ]	- Afsuski, esiz, kechirasiz
Good-bye [ <i>gud'bai</i> ]	- Xayr, koʻrishguncha.
You are welcome [ <i>'welkəm</i> ]	- Arzimaydi.(minnatdorchilikka javob).

b) Quyidagi vazifani bajaring:

‘Grin end K<sup>o</sup>’ firmasiga qoʻngʻiroq qiling va telefonga janob Djonsni (Johns) chaqiring. Uning yoʻq ekanligini bilgach, janob Rasselning (Russel) oʻz joyida bor yoki yoʻqligini soʻrang.

Mashq 9. Endi bir oz hazil. Dialogni oʻqing. Betsy biladigan kishi haqida gapirib bering.

Ann has got a friend. Her friend's name is Betsy. Betsy knows a lazy man.

*Ann:* Does he always come to the office at 9?

*Betsy:* No, he never comes to the office at 9.

*Ann:* Does he often stay in the office after 6?

*Betsy:* No, he never stays in the office after 6.

*Ann:* Does he always help in the house?

*Betsy:* No, he never helps in the house.

*Ann:* Does he often go out in the evenings?

*Betsy:* No, he never goes out in the evenings.

*Ann:* Does he usually watch television in the evenings?

*Betsy:* He always does.

*Ann:* Who is this man?

*Betsy:* It's my husband.

Yangi soʻzlarni esda saqlang.

lazy [*'leɪzi*] – dangasa

never [*'nevə*] – hech qachon

## INGLIZ TILIDA YOZING

Mashq 10. Modeldan foydalanib savollar bering.

- My son drinks coffee.
- My daughter drinks milk.
- Who drinks coffee and who drinks milk?

1. Lavrov learns English. Pavlov learns French.

2. Nancy writes letters. Mr Jackson translates cables.

3. Lavrov has got a flat in Moscow. Mr Bell has got a house in London.

4. Mr Bell is the company manager. Stepanov is the office manager.
5. Lavrov speaks English. Mr Bell speaks French.

Mashq 11. Quyidagi javoblarga savollar tuzing.

1. I come to the office at 9.
2. I read telexes and write letters in the morning.
3. Yes, sometimes I meet customers from different companies.
4. I have lunch at 2.
5. I finish my work at 6.
6. Yes, our engineers learn foreign languages.

Mashq 12. to have yoki to have got fe'llarini qo'llagan holda gaplarni tarjima qiling.

1. Stepanovning juda yaxshi kvartirasi bor.
2. Bolalar odatda soat ikkida ovqatlanadilar.
3. Bizning firmamiz ko'p chet el firmalaridan takliflar olgan.
4. Siz tez-tez muzokaralar olib borasiz, shunday emasmi?
5. Siz soat nechada ovqatlanasiz?
6. Odatda siz qaerda shug'ullanasiz?
7. Biz kechqurunlari muzokaralar olib bormaymiz.
8. Petrovning bolalari bormi? – yo'q, uning bolalari yo'q.

Mashq 13. Quyidagi situatsiyalarni ingliz tilida yozing.

a) Men bu kishini bilaman. Uning ismi janob Bell. U 40 yoshda. U Londondagi katta firmaning boshlig'i. Firma turli shaharlarda o'zining idoralariga ega. Janob Bell tez-tez o'z xaridorlari bilan uchrashib turadi. U kun bo'yi juda band bo'ladi. U ishga soat 9da keladi va idorada soat 6 gacha bo'ladi.

b) Bu Lavrov. U tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar vazirligida injener. Lavrov ingliz tilida yaxshi gapiradi. U tilni vazirlikda o'rganadi. Darsda u o'qiydi, inglizchadan rus tiliga tarjima qiladi, ko'p masalalarni muhokama qiladi.

## ASOSIY KURS

## LESSON I

Grammar 1.	1. The Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li). 2. Adjectives (sifatlar) little, few. 3. Personal Pronouns in the Objective Case (ob'ekt kelishigidagi kishilik olmoshlari).
Text:	At the Trade Delegation

## UNIT I

GRAMMAR  
SECTION I  
THE PRESENT C°NTINUOUS TENSE

Step 1. Look at the pictures and read the sentences.

Every morning Mr Blake drinks coffee.



He is drinking coffee now.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Mr Black goes to his office.



He is going to his office now.

In the morning Mr Blake usually speaks to his secretary.



He is speaking to his secretary now.

Present Continuous nutq so'zlanib turgan paytda yoki hozirgi vaqtda bajarilayotgan, davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda qo'llaniladi. Sezish, his qilish, aqliy faoliyatni ifodalovchi fe'llar va boshqa ayrim fe'llar (to see 'ko'rmoq', to know 'bilmoq', to like 'yoqtirmoq', to want 'xohlamoq' va boshqalar.) Present Continuous da qo'llanilmaydi.

Step 2. The affirmative form (Bo‘lishli shakli). Study the tense-forms.

I	am		We	are	reading a
You	are	reading a	you	are	book
He	is	book now.	They	are	now.
She	is				

1. Present Continuous to be yordamchi fe‘lining tegishli Simple Present shakli va etakchi fe‘ning Participle I (hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi) shakli yordamida yasaladi.
2. Participle I fe‘ning asosiy infinitiv shakliga -ing qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilishi bilan yasaladi: speak + -ing = speaking. Agar fe‘l -e harfi bilan tugasa, -ing qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilganda e tushirib qoldiriladi: come + -ing = coming. Agar fe‘l oxiri bitta unli va undosh harflar bilan tugasa, oxirgi undosh orttiriladi: sit + -ing = sitting.

Ex.1. Say and respond as in the model.

- Mr Bell is reading a letter. What about Mr Brown?
- Mr Brown is reading a letter too.

Prompts: 1. to write a letter; 2. to watch television; 3. to meet customers; 4. to drink coffee; 5. to work in the office; 6. to have lunch.

Ex.2. Look at the pictures and say what the people are doing.

Mrs Bell



Mr Bell





Lavrov and Mr Bell



The girls

Step 3. The negative form (Bo‘lishsiz shakli).  
Study the tense-forms.

I	am	not	reading a		We	are	not	reading a book
You	are		book now.		You	are		now
He	is				They	are		
She	is							

Present Continuousning bo‘lishsiz shakli to be yordamchi fe‘lidan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi.

Ex.3. Say and respond as in the model.

- Mr Bell is reading a letter. What about Mr Brown?
- Mr Brown isn't reading a letter. He is speaking to the secretary.

Prompts: 1. to write a letter; 2. to speak to the manager; 3. to have an English lesson; 4. to drink tea; 5. to meet customers.

Step 4. The Interrogative form (so‘roq shakli). Study the tense-forms.

Am	I	reading a book now?	Yes	you I he (she) we they	are am is are
Are	you		No	you I he (she) we they	aren't am not isn't aren't
Is	he				
Is	she				
Are	we				
Are	you				
Are	they				

Present Continuousning so‘roq shaklida to be yordamchi fe‘li egadan oldin qo‘yiladi.

Ex. 4. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Is Mr Bell reading a ↗ telex?  
 - ↘ No, he ↘ isn't. He is writing a ↘ letter.

Prompts: 1. to have lunch; 2. to watch TV; 3. to drink coffee; 4. to write a letter; 5. to drink tea; 6. to speak to the children.

Step 5. Practise different questions.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the models.

a) - What is the manager ↘ doing now?  
 - He is reading an offer from GM↘L.

Prompts: 1. to write a letter to Bell and C<sup>o</sup>; 2. to meet customers; 3. to speak with Mr Blake; 4. to watch television; 5. to have lunch.

b) -You are having an English ↘ lesson now, aren't you?  
 -Yes, I am.

Prompts: 1. to have talks, 2. to watch television; 3. to learn English; 4. to speak English; 5. to discuss an offer from Green & C<sup>o</sup>

Step 6. Compare the use of the Present Continuous and the Simple Present Tenses.

Ex.6. Say as in the models.

a) Mrs Bell is watching tele ↘ vision now.  
 She ↘ always watches television in the evening.

Prompts: 1. to have talks; 2. to look through the catalogues; 3. to speak on the phone; 4. to discuss prices; 5. to receive customers; 6. to discuss political events.

b) - It's 12 o'clock now. The General Director <sup>1</sup>  
 is meeting ↘ customers.  
 - Does he ↗ always meet customers at 12?  
 - ↘ Yes, he ↘ always does.

Prompts: 1. to speak with the engineers; 2. to have lunch; 3. to watch television; 4. to look through letters; 5. to read a book.

<sup>1</sup> General Director [*ˈdʒenərəl dɪˈrɛktə*]

## SECTION II

ADJECTIVES *FEW, LITTLE*

Step 1. Read the sentences.

- a) I've got few letters on my desk today.  
b) I drink little coffee in the morning.

O'zbek tilidagi 'kam', 'oz' so'zlariga inglizcha 'few', 'little' sifatlari mos keladi. Few sanaluvchi otlar bilan, little - sanalmaydigan otlar bilan qo'llanadi.

Step 2. Practise the use of few and little.

Ex.7. Ask and answer as in the model

- Have you got ↗ many English books?  
- No, I have got few.

Prompts: 1. contracts with British companies; 2. offers from French companies; 3. friends in St.Petersburg; 4. French journals; 5. English newspapers.

Ex. 8. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Do you drink ↗ much coffee?  
- ↘ No, I drink ↘ little coffee every day.

Prompts: 1. milk; 2. tea; 3. tea with milk; 4. coffee with milk.

## SECTION III

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE OBJECTIVE CASE

Step 1. Study the table.

Personal Pronouns	Personal Pronouns in the Objective Case
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Ingliz tilida ob'ekt kelishigidagi olmoshlarga o'zbek tilidagi tushum, jo'nalish, o'rin-payt va chiqish kelishigidagi olmoshlar mos keladi (me 'meni', 'menga', 'menda', 'mendan...')

Step 2. Practise the use of the pronouns.

Ex. 9. Use the correct pronouns.

1. I read very many English books. I read... in the evening.
2. Lavrov is speaking to Mr Bell now. He is speaking to ... about the contract.
3. Kate is my friend. I meet... in the office every day.
4. My daughter is reading a book about London now. She is reading... with pleasure.
5. I often write letters to my friends. And they often write letters to ...too.
6. We learn English. Our work helps... to speak English well.

Ex. 10. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Lavrov comes to (his, him) English lessons at 8 o'clock in the morning.
2. Where is (your, you) pen? - It's on (my, me) table.
3. (Our, us) engineers learn English. They want to speak (its, it) well.
4. (Our, us) office manager often meets foreign businessmen and discusses prices for different goods with (their, them).
5. Come and meet (my, me) family at the weekend.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERNS

Pattern 1.

I read many English ↗ books to know English ↘ well.

Ex.11. Ask and answer as in the model.

-Your friend learns ↘ English, ↗ doesn't he?  
 - ↘ Yes, he learns ↗ English to speak this language at the ↘ talks.

Prompts: 1. to translate letters from English into Russian; 2. to write letters to foreign companies; 3. to read English cables and telexes; 4. to read English books; 5. to speak this language to foreign customers.

Pattern 2.

I'd like to speak to Mr ↘ Blake.

Ex. 12. Say and respond as in the model.

- I'd like to learn ↘ French. And what about ↘ you?
- I'd like to learn French ↘ too.

Prompts: 1. to have English lessons only in the morning; 2. to know English well;  
3. to meet our friends today; 4. to read an interesting book about London;  
5. to stay at home this weekend; 6. to look through this journal.

Ex.13. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Would you like to go to ↘ Kiev?
- ↘ No, I ↘ wouldn't. I would like to go to ↘ St.Petersburg

Prompts: 1. to go to Abramtsevo on Sunday, 2. to stay at home at the weekend; 3.  
to look through the mail now, 4. to go to the plant after lunch; 5. to  
discuss this matter with Mr Brown on the phone.

## UNIT III

### WORKING ON THE TEXT

#### At the Trade Delegation

#### A

This is Voronin. He is an engineer of the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations. The engineers of the ministry often go to different countries to do business with foreign companies. Now Voronin is in London. He works at the Trade Delegation.



Voronin is usually very busy. He has got much work to do every day. His office hours begin at 8.30. In the morning he looks through English newspapers and journals. He is interested in the latest political and business events.

During the day Voronin meets English businessmen and discusses with them prices for different goods, terms of payment, shipment and delivery. Sometimes he discusses business matters on the phone. Together with the inspectors he often goes to plants in and outside London.

#### B

Now you see Voronin in his office at the Trade Delegation in Highgate<sup>2</sup>. It's 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He is looking through the mail. He usually receives much mail, but today he has got few letters and telexes on his desk. He is reading a letter. It is an enquiry for chemical equipment from his company. Voronin knows 'Blake and C<sup>o</sup>' are selling<sup>3</sup> a new



model of this equipment.

Now Voronin is making an appointment on the phone with Mr Blake, the manager of the company.

*Secretary:* Blake and C°. Good morning!

*Voronin:* Good morning! This is Voronin of the Trade Delegation. I'd like to speak to Mr Blake.

*Secretary:* Just a moment<sup>4</sup>, please.

*Blake:* Blake speaking<sup>5</sup>.

*Voronin:* Good morning, Mr Blake. I've got an enquiry for chemical equipment from my company. We are interested in your new model. I'd like to have your latest catalogues and quotation. Could I meet you at our Trade Delegation on Monday<sup>6</sup>?

*Blake:* Oh, I'm very busy on Monday<sup>6</sup>. How about<sup>1</sup> Wednesday morning at ten o'clock?

*Voronin:* Good. See you on Wednesday<sup>7</sup>. Good-bye!



Notes:

1. The Trade Delegation - savdo vakolatxonasi (Buyuk Britaniyada)
2. Highgate [*h'aiɡeɪt*] - Haygeyt (Londonda savdo vakolatxonasi joylashgan rayon).
3. Blake and C° are selling - Blake & C°, Brown and Sons kabi firmalarning nomlari bilan fe'l ham birlik, ham ko'plik sonda qo'llanadi.
4. Just a moment [*dʒʌst q 'məʊmɪnt*] - bir daqiqa (og'zaki nutqda)
5. Blake speaking - Bleyk gapiryapti (telefon orqali gaplashganda qo'llanadigan ibora)
6. Could I meet you on Monday? - Siz bilan dushanba kuni uchrashsam bo'ladimi?
7. See you on Wednesday - Chorshanba kuni uchrashguncha.

Ex. 14. Read the text.

Ex. 15. Agree or disagree (begin with 'Yes, I think so', or 'No, I don't think so').

Give your reasons.

1. Voronin is in London now.
2. Voronin is usually not very busy in the morning.
3. Voronin discusses business matters only on the phone.
5. He often goes to English plants.

\* \* \*

1. Voronin always receives much mail.
2. He is reading an offer.

---

<sup>1</sup> How about – What about

3. Blake and C<sup>o</sup> don't sell chemical equipment.
  4. Voronin is making an appointment with Mr Blake.
  5. They are making an appointment for Monday.
- Ex.16. Say what you have learned from the text about:  
 1. Voronin; 2. Voronin's office hours at Trade Delegation in London; 3. Voronin and Mr Blake's telephone talk.

## UNIT IV

### WORKING ON WORDS

to do business with smb<sup>1</sup>.

Ex.17. a) Read the model.

-What company do you do much ↘ business with?  
 -We do very good business with ↘ Bell & C<sup>o</sup>.

b) Ask your friend what company his firm does very much business with.

Ex.18. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Do you know the goods of Bell & C<sup>o</sup> ↗ well?  
 - No, we ↘ don't do business with them.

Prompts:

1.GML; 2.Green & C<sup>o</sup>; 3. Blake & Sons; 4. White & C<sup>o</sup>

to look through smth<sup>2</sup>.

Ex. 19. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

-When do you usually look through the ↘ mail?  
 -I always look through the mail in the morning.

Prompts: 1. cables; 2. journals; 3. letters; 4. telexes; 5. newspapers.

b) Now ask who looks through the mail (newspapers, cables, journals, letters, telexes, enquires) in your friend's firm.

to be interested in smth.

Ex. 20. Say and respond as in the model.

- Blake & C<sup>o</sup> do very good ↘ business, ↘ don't they?
- ↘ Yes, many countries are interested in their ↘ goods.

<sup>1</sup> smb. – somebody [ 'sʌmbədɪz ] -kimdir, allakim

<sup>2</sup> smth. – something [ 'sʌmθɪŋ ] -nimadir, biror narsa

Prompts: 1. carpets; 2. coffee; 3. picture books; 4. desks for offices; 5. colour pencils; 6. tea.

Ex. 21. a) Read the model.

- What goods is your company interested in?
- We are interested in the latest models of tractors [trɔːktɔːz]

b) Ask what goods your friend's company is interested in.

to make an appointment with smb. for some day

Ex. 22. Say as in the model.

- Could you help me?
- Yes, certainly!
- I'd like to make an appointment with Mr Brown for Tuesday.
- No problem.

Prompts: 1. The manager of Blake & Co; 2. the President of GML; 3. Mr Bell; 4. the office manager; 5. the inspectors; 6. the English businessmen.

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex. 23. Supply the articles or possessive pronouns where necessary.

1. It's... enquiry from ... English company. ... company is interested in ... chemical equipment. They know we are selling ... new model of... equipment.
2. In ... morning ... engineers look through ... Russian, English newspapers and journals.
3. ... equipment of Blake & Co is very good. They sell it to different companies.
4. Where are ... newspapers? They are on... desk.
5. ... engineers of... company often go to ... plants with foreign inspectors.
6. ... inspectors would like to go to... plant in... afternoon.
7. It's ... plant of chemical equipment.... plant is outside Moscow. It's ... very large plant.

#### Tenses

Ex. 24. a) Supply the correct tenses.

## An Evening at Home



It's 5.25 in the afternoon. Voronin (to finish) his work. He usually (to come) home at 6 o'clock in the evening. He (to like<sup>1</sup>) to be at home in the evening together with his family. They usually (to watch) TV<sup>2</sup> or (to read) newspapers and journals. Now you (to see) Voronin and his family in their comfortable sitting-room. Voronin (to sit<sup>3</sup>) in an armchair and (to read) a newspaper. He (to be interested) in the latest events of the day. His wife (to sit) on the sofa. She (not to read). She (to watch TV). She seldom (to watch TV) in the day-time. She (to have got) much work to do at home.

Voronin's son seldom (to watch TV). In the evenings he usually (to do) his homework. Sometimes he (to write) letters to his friends in Moscow. Now you (to see) him at the table. He (to read) an English book. He (to read) English books every day. He (to like) the English language and he (to want) to speak this language well.

b) Say what you have learned about evening hours in Voronin's family.

## Prepositions

Ex. 25. a) Supply the correct prepositions.

Remember: British [*'britiʃ*] - ingliz

to phone [*'foun*] – qo'ng'iroq qilmoq

Stepanov is the director of the firm. He works ... Mashexport. The company is very large. They sell different goods ... very many companies. Stepanov's firm does business ... French and British companies. Many customers come ... Mashexport to discuss business matters ... the engineers ... the company. They usually discuss prices, terms ... payment, shipment and delivery. Now you see Stepanov ... his office. He is sitting ... the table and speaking ...



<sup>1</sup> to like [*saʃk*] - yoqtirmoq, yaxshi ko'rmoq

<sup>2</sup> TV [*tɪ.vɪʒ*] - television

<sup>3</sup> To sit [*sɪt*] - o'tirmoq

the phone. The company manager ... Bell & Co is phoning him. They are making an appointment ... Friday. Black & Co are interested... a new model... 'Lada'. Mr Bell would like to have the catalogues and a quotation ... the model.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about *Stepanov* and his company.

### Miscellaneous

Ex. 26. Choose and use.

a) interesting, interested in

1. This book is very....
2. We are ... chemical equipment.
3. Is your company... kitchen equipment?
4. Moscow is an... city.
5. What companies are... your goods?
6. I'm always... political events.
7. It's... to learn English.

b) good, well

1. Our company is doing... business with many countries.
2. The engineers of your firm know the prices for chemical equipment very....
3. Does your friend speak French? - Yes, his French is very....
4. I know this man very.... He is a... engineer.
5. Nancy is a... secretary. She does her work....

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 27. a) Read the text.

Remember: to give [*giv*] - bermoq

answer [*a:nsq*] - javob

Philip Blake is Mr Blake's elder son. He has got a small house in Bishopton [*biʃoptqn*]. Bishopton is a small place near London.

Philip works in London. He is the manager of a plant. He always goes to London in the morning on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't go to his office on Saturday and Sunday. Every morning Philip looks through newspapers. He is interested in the latest political and business events. Sometimes Philip goes to different cities to discuss business with their customers. He is a very busy man. Floy Robinson is a secretary to Mr Philip Blake. Her office

is not large. She has got a typewriter<sup>1</sup>, and many letters, cables and telexes on her desk. Every morning from Monday to Friday Floy comes to the office at nine. At 10 o'clock Floy usually looks through the mail and at 11 she comes into the manager's office with the letters. The manager reads them and gives answer to the letters. Floy writes the answers in her book and goes to her office. Floy usually has lunch at home but sometimes she has lunch at the plant with her friend Tom. She stays in the office till 5. In the evening Floy has French lessons. She learns the French language with pleasure. Floy wants to know French well to read books and see films in French.

b) Ask questions on the text

c) Say what you have learned from the text about: 1. Philip Blake; 2. Floy Robinson.

Ex. 28. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you work?
2. What's the name of your company?
3. Your company is large, isn't it?
4. What companies do you do business with?
5. When do your office hours begin?
6. Have you got much work to do every day?
7. What do you usually do in your office in the morning?
8. What matters do you usually discuss with foreign businessmen?
9. When do you have lunch?
10. Do you have lunch in the office or do you go out for lunch?
11. What do you do after lunch?
12. When do you finish your work?

\* \* \*

1. Does your firm receive much or little mail?
2. you look through letters, cables and telexes every day, don't you?
3. When do you usually look through the mail?
4. Are many foreign companies interested in your goods?
5. What companies do you sell your goods to?

a typewriter [*'taɪp,raɪtɪŋ*] - yozuv mashinkasi

Ex. 29. Speak on the topics.

1. My work at the foreign trade company.
2. My friend's office hours.
3. The secretary of our firm and her work.

Ex. 30. Act out business dialogues on the basis of the following assignments:

---

<sup>1</sup> typewriter [*'taɪp,raɪtɪŋ*] - yozuv mashinkasi

1. Phone Blake and C<sup>0</sup>. Make an appointment with Mr Blake.
2. Phone Bell and C<sup>0</sup>. Speak to Mr Bell. Say you would like to meet him to discuss their offer for chemical equipment.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 31. Write *-ing* forms of the following verbs:

to write, to do, to read, to translate, to go, to come, to speak, to stay, to drink, to work, to discuss, to meet, to have, to sit, to begin.

Ex. 32. Write questions to the picture on page ... (ex. 2).

Ex. 33. Translate the following sentences:

1. Lavrov qani ? - U band. U hozir muzokara olib borayapti.
2. Men odatda pochtani ertalab ko'rib chiqaman.
3. Hozir qaysi masalani muhokama qilayapsiz? - Biz to'lov shartlarini muhokama qilayapmiz.
4. Bizning bosh direktorimiz hozir ingliz firmasining vakilini qabul qilayapti.
5. Bizning injenerlarimiz ba'zan ishga tegishli masalalarni telefon orqali muhokama qiladilar.
6. Biz shanba kuniga chet el vakillari bilan uchrashishni belgilamaymiz. Biz shanba kuni ishlaymiz.
7. Petrov idorada. U ingliz firmasining kimyoviy jihozlarga bergan taklifini o'qiyapti.
8. Biz har kuni katta miqdordagi pochtani qabul qilamiz.

Ex. 34. Write questions to the words in bold type.

1. I work at the **Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations**.
2. We sell **many goods** to different companies.
3. We receive foreign businessmen **every day**.
4. Sometimes we go to plants **with our inspectors**.
5. After lunch I usually **look through catalogues** and **quotations** or **meet customers**.
6. Our engineers finish their work at **6 o'clock in the evening**.

Ex. 35. Translate the situation into English.

Belov injener. U Tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar vazirligida ishlaydi. Uning firmasi turli mamlakatlarga mahsulotlar sotadi. Belov tez-tez ingliz va frantsuz firmalarining vakillari bilan uchrashadi. Ular narx, to'lov va etkazib berish shartlarini muhokama qiladilar. Belov o'z ish kunini soat 9 da boshlaydi.

Uning doim ishi ko'p: pochtani ko'zdan kechirib chiqadi, teleks va xatlarni o'qiydi, o'z xaridorlari bilan telefonda gaplashadi. Soat 2 da u tushlikka chiqadi. Tushlikdan so'ng u ba'zan qabul qiluvchilar bilan zavodlarga boradi, ba'zan u idorada qoladi va injenerlar yoki direktor bilan ishga oid masalalarni muhokama qiladi. Belov ish kunini soat 6 da tugatadi. Kechqurun uning oilasi kitob o'qiydi,

televizor tomosha qiladi, Ba'zan ular oilaviy muammolarni muhokama qiladilar.

Ex. 36. Describe your office hours.

## UNIT VIII

### VOCABULARY

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. a country [ <i>'kʌntri</i> ] | - mamlakat                                      |
| 2. business [ <i>'biznis</i> ]  | - 1) savdo-sotiq, 2) ish, biznes                |
| much (little) business          | - ko'p (kam) ish                                |
| to do business                  | - savdo-sotiq ishini olib bormoq, biznes qilmoq |
| to discuss business             | - biznes, savdo-sotiq ishini muhokama qilmoq    |

*e.g.* We do much business with different countries.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 3. an hour [ <i>auq</i> ] | - soat (60 daqiqa) |
| office hours              | - ish kuni         |

Qiyoslang:

I come to the office at 9 o'clock.  
I work seven hours every day.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. to begin [ <i>'bi:gin</i> ]                                      | - boshlamoq, boshlanmoq                                |
| <i>e.g.</i> The lesson begins at 8.<br>We begin our lesson at 8.    |  |
| 5. to look through  | qarab chiqmoq, ko'z yugurtirib chiqmoq, ko'rib chiqmoq |
| to look through   | a book<br>a letter<br>the mail                         |
| 7. a newspaper [ <i>'nju:spi:pq</i> ]                               | - gazeta   |
| 8. a journal [ <i>'dʒ:nl</i> ]                                      | - jurnal (texnikaga oid)                               |
| 9. to be interested   | - qiziqmoq   |
| to be interested in smth.   |  |
| <i>e.g.</i> We are interested in the offer of Smith and C°.         |  |
| 10. latest [ <i>'leɪtɪst</i> ]                                      | - oxirgi, yangi  |
| <i>e.g.</i> We'd like to have the latest catalogue of your company. |  |
| 11. political [ <i>'pɒlɪtɪkəl</i> ]                                 | - siyosiy  |
| 12. an event [ <i>'ɛvnt</i> ]                                       | - hodisa, voqea  |
| 13. during [ <i>'dʒu:qrɪŋ</i> ]                                     | - davomida, vaqtida                                    |
| During  | the talks  |

- |                            |                       |   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
|                            | the office hours      |   |
|                            | the lesson            |   |
| 14. a businessman          | [ <i>'biznismqn</i> ] | - kommersant, savdogar,<br>biznes bilan shugyullanuvchi kishi |
| 15. a price                | [ <i>'prais</i> ]     | - narx  |
| price for                  | books                 |   |
|                            | carpets               |   |
|                            | newspapers            |   |
| at the price of 20 dollars |                       | - 20 dollar narxda  |
| 16. goods                  | [ <i>'gu:dʒ</i> ]     | - tovar, mahsulot   |

Goods so‘zi doim ko‘plikda qo‘llanadi.
--

- |  |                              |                             |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 17. terms  | [ <i>'tq:mz</i> ]            | - shartlar                  |
| terms of   | the contract                 |                             |
|  | payment                      |                             |
|  | delivery                     |                             |
|  | shipment                     |                             |
| <i>e.g.</i> At the talks we discuss terms of payment, shipment and delivery. |                              |                             |
| 18. payment  | [ <i>'peimqnt</i> ]          | - to‘lov                    |
| 19. in shipment  | [ <i>'ʃipmqt</i> ]           | - yuklash, yuklab jo‘natish |
| 20. delivery   | [ <i>'di'livqri</i> ]        | - etkazib berish, etkazish  |
| 21. a matter   | [ <i>'mxtq</i> ]             | - masala                    |
| business matters   |                              | - ishga aloqador masalalar  |
| 22. a phone  | [ <i>'feun</i> ] (telephone) |                             |
| on the phone   |                              | - telefonda                 |
| to speak on the phone  |                              |                             |
| <i>e.g.</i> I often speak on the phone with my friends.                      |                              |                             |
| 23. together   | [ <i>'tq'geʒq</i> ]          | - birga, birgalikda         |
| 24. an inspector   | [ <i>'in'spektq</i> ]        | - inspektor, nazoratchi     |
| 25. a plant  | [ <i>'psa:nt</i> ]           | - zavod                     |
| 26. outside  | [ <i>'autsaid</i> ]          | - tashqarida                |
| Many large plants are outside Moscow.  |                              |                             |
| 27. to see   | [ <i>'si:</i> ]              | - ko‘rmoq                   |
| 28. an afternoon   | [ <i>'a:ftq'nu:n</i> ]       | - peshindan keyingi vaqt    |
| in the afternoon   |                              |                             |
| on Sunday afternoon  |                              |                             |
| 29. mail   | [ <i>'meil</i> ]             | - pochta                    |
| much   | mail                         |                             |

- little |  
*e.g.* Where is the mail?  
 - It's on the desk.
30. to receive [*ri'si:v*]
- To receive | foreign businessmen  
 | customers  
*e.g.* We receive foreign businessmen  
 every day.
- to receive | letters  
 | offers  
 | mail  
*e.g.* We receive much mail every day.
31. today [*tq'dei*]
32. few [*ffu:*]
- few | letters  
 | books  
 | journals  
*e.g.* I've got few English and  
 French books at home.
33. little [*litl*]
- little | coffee  
 | tea  
 | mail  
*e.g.* I drink little coffee in the  
 morning.
34. an enquiry [*in'kwaiqri*]
- an enquiry for | coffee  
 | tea  
 | books  
*e.g.* It's an enquiry for books  
 from Smith & C<sup>o</sup>.
35. chemical [*'kemiql*]
36. equipment [*'kwipmqt*]
- much |  
 little | equipment  
*e.g.* Our company is interested  
 in chemical equipment of  
 Blake & C<sup>o</sup>.
37. to sell [*sel*]  
 to sell smth. to smb.  
*e.g.* We sell goods to British
- 1. qabul qilmoq
- 2. olmoq
- bugun
- kam (sanaluvchi otlar bilan  
 qo'llanadi)
- kam (sanalmaydigan otlar bilan  
 qo'llanadi)
- talab
- kimyoviy
- asbob uskunalar
- sotmoq

and French companies.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 38. new [nju:ʃ]   | - yangi                      |
| 39. a model [ˈmɒdɪl]  | - namuna                     |
| 40. to make [meɪk]  | - qilmoq                     |
| to make an offer  | - taklif qilmoq              |
| to make a contract  | - shartnoma tuzmoq           |
| 41. an appointment [əˈpɔɪntmənt]                                    | - uchrashuv                  |
| to make an appointment for  | - ...ga uchrashuv belgilamoq |
| to make an appointment with   | - bilan uchrashuv belgilamoq |
| <i>e.g.</i> We want to make an appointment with Mr Blake for today. |                              |
| 42. a catalogue [ˈkætəlɒɡ]  | - katalog                    |
| a catalogue for   |                              |
| <i>e.g.</i> Every day we receive catalogues for different goods.    |                              |
| 43. a quotation [kwɒt'eɪʃən]  | - narxni (bahoni) belgilash  |
| 44. Sunday [ˈsʌndi]   | - yakshanba                  |
| 45. Monday [ˈmʌndi]   | - dushanba                   |
| 46. Tuesday [ˈtʃu:zdi]  | - seshanba                   |
| 47. Wednesday [ˈwenzdi]   | - chorshanba                 |
| 48. Thursday [ˈtʃu:zdi]   | - payshanba                  |
| 49. Friday [ˈfraɪdi]  | - juma                       |
| 50. Saturday [ˈsætɹdi]  | - shanba                     |
| 51. to phone [fəʊn]   | - telefon qilmoq             |
| 52. German [dʒɜ:mən]  | - nemis                      |
| 53. to give [gɪv]   | - bermoq                     |
| 54. an answer [ˈɑ:nsə]  | - javob                      |

### Speech Patterns

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I read many English books to know English well.                     | Ingliz tilini yaxshi bilish uchun ko‘p inglizcha kitoblarni o‘qiyman. |
| 2. I’d like to speak to Mr Blake. (To‘liq shakli: I would [wʊd/] like) | - Men janob Bleyk bilan gaplashmoqchi edim.                           |

**LESSON 2**

Grammar: 1. Pronouns (olmoshlar) some, any.  
 2. Construction (qurilma) there is/are.  
 3. Ordinal Numerals (tartib sonlar). Text: 'There is no place like Home'.

**UNIT I****GRAMMAR****SECTION I****PRONOUNS SOME, ANY**

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

- a) - Have you got English books?  
 - Yes, I've got some very interesting English books at home,  
 b) - Coffee or tea, Mr Bell?  
 - I'd like some coffee, please.

Some [*sʰʌm, sɔm*] olmoshi bo'lishli darak gaplarda qo'llaniladi:  
 a) ko'plik sondagi sanaladigan otlardan oldin 'bir necha', 'ayrim' ma'nolarida ('a' misoliga qarang);  
 b) sanalmaydigan otlardan oldin 'kam miqdorda' ma'nosida.  
 Bunday hollarda some olmoshi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi ('b' misoliga qarang)

Step 2. Practise the use of the pronoun some.

Ex. 1. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Have you got offers from Brown & ↗ Sons?  
 - ↗Yes, we've got some offers from this ↘ company.

Prompts: 1.catalogues of GML; 2. French books at home; 3. English journals at home; 4. pictures of London; 5. armchairs in your sitting-room; 6. chairs in your bedroom.

Step 3. Read the dialogues.

- a) - Have you got any friends in Kiev?  
 - No, we haven't got any.  
 b) - Have we got any coffee at home?  
 -Yes, we've got some. (No, we haven't got any.)

Bo'lishsiz va so'roq gaplarda ham sanaluvchi, ham sanalmaydigan otlar bilan any qo'llanib, bo'lishsiz gaplarda

‘hech qanday’, ‘hech qachon’ ma’nolarini, so‘roq gaplarda esa ‘qandaydir’, ‘qanchadir’ ma’nolarini bildiradi. Any olmoshi ko‘p hollarda o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi.

Step 4. Practise the use of the pronoun any.

Ex. 2. Read the dialogues.

- We’ve got two armchairs in our bedroom.  
- And we haven’t got any armchairs in our bedroom.

Prompts: 1. some letters from Blake & C<sup>o</sup>; 2. some latest catalogues of Brown & C<sup>o</sup>; 3. many pictures of London; 4. some friends in St.Petersburg; 5. some chairs in our bedroom.

Ex. 3. Say and respond as in the model.

Mr Bell would like some ↘ coffee. And what about Nancy?  
She ↘ doesn’t want any.

Prompts: 1. tea; 2. tea with milk 3. white coffee; 4. milk.

Ex. 4. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Have you got any English ↗ books?  
- ↘Yes, I have ↘got some. (↘No, I ↘haven’t got any.)

Prompts: 1. French books; 2. pictures of St.Petersburg; 3. English newspapers and journals; 4. offers from British companies; 5. business matters to discuss today.

Step 5. Read the dialogue.

- Would you like some tea with milk?  
- Yes, thank you.

Some olmoshi iltimos yoki taklif ma’nosini ifodalovchi so‘roq gaplarda qo‘llanadi.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the model.

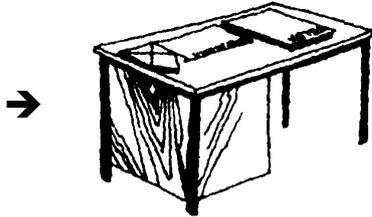
- Would you like some ↗ coffee?  
- ↘No, ↘thank you, I ↘don’t want any.  
(↘Yes, ↘please.)

Prompts: 1. milk; 2. tea; 3. coffee with milk; 4. tea with milk,

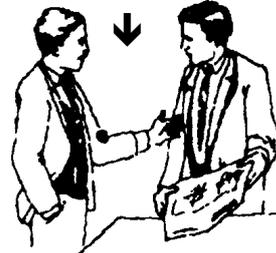
## SECTION II

CONSTRUCTION *THERE IS/ARE*

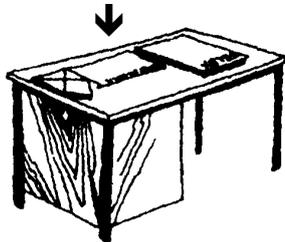
Step 1. Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



- a) The telex is on the desk,  
Teleks stol ustida.



- b) The engineers are in the office.  
Injenerlar idorada.



- s) There is a telex on the table.  
Stol ustida teleks bor.



- d) There are engineers in the office.  
Idorada injenerlar bor.

Ma'lum predmet yoki shaxsning aniq joyda borligi haqida xabar berilganda gap shu predmet yoki shaxsni ifodalovchi otdan boshlanadi. Bunday holda ot aniq artikl bilan qo'llanadi. ('a', 'b' misollariga qarang).

Ma'lum bir joyda qandaydir predmet yoki shaxs borligi haqida xabar berilgan gap *there is/are* konstruksiyasidan boshlanadi. Bunday gaplarning o'zbek tiliga tarjimasi o'rin holidan boshlanadi. *to be* fe'lidan keyin kelgan birlik sondagi ot noaniq artikl bilan qo'llanadi ('c' misoliga qarang), ko'plikdagi ot artiklsiz qo'llanadi ('d' misoliga qarang). Bu konstruksiyada sanalmaydigan otlardan oldin artikl qo'llanmaydi.

Step 2. The affirmative form.

Ex. 6. Look at the picture and make up sentences as in the models.

a)

b)



Ex. 7. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Do you see any ↗ letters on the table?
- Yes, there are ↘ some letters on the table.

Prompts: 1. newspapers; 2. telexes; 3. journals; 4. cables; 5 catalogues.

Step 3. The negative form. Read the sentences.

- a) There is no carpet in our bedroom.
- b) There are not very many books on my table.

There is konstruksiyali gaplarda bo'lishsizlikni ifodalash uchun no inkor yuklamasi qo'llanadi. Bu holda ot oldidagi artikl tushirib qoldiriladi ('a' misoliga qarang). Agar otdan oldin many, much, any so'zlari yoki tartib son tursa, there is ning bo'lishsiz shakli not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi. ('b' misoliga qarang).

Ex. 8. Say and respond as in the model.

- Give me the ↘ pen, please. It's on the table.
- But there is ↘ no pen on the table.

Prompts: 1. book; 2. journals; 3. newspaper; 4. contracts; 5. let ters.

Ex. 9. Say as in the model.

There ↘ aren't many French journals in our office.

Prompts: 1. many armchairs in the sitting-room; 2. much mail on the table; 3. many newspapers on the desk; 4. much new equipment at the plant; 5. many chairs in the kitchen.

Step 4. The interrogative form. Read the dialogues.

- a) -Is there much mail on the table?  
-Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)
- b) - Are there many engineers in your office?

— Yes, there are. (No, there aren't)

there is/are konstruksiyali gaplarning so'roq shaklida to be fe'li birinchi o'ringa qo'yiladi.

Ex. 10. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Are there ↗ many engineers in your firm?  
- ↘ Yes, there ↘ are. (↘ No, there ↘ aren't).

Prompts: 1. many chairs in your kitchen; 2. many plants in Moscow, 3. a desk in your children's room; 4. a sofa in your sitting-room; 5. much new equipment at the Likhachov plant.

Step 5. Practise different questions.

Ex. 11. Ask and answer as in the models.

a) -What is there in your ↘ sitting-room?  
-There is a ↘ TV-set there.

Prompts: 1. your hall; 2. the bedroom; 3. the kitchen; 4. the study; 5. your office; 6. the children's room.

b) -There are ↘ many engineers in your firm, ↗ aren't there?  
-Yes, there ↘ are.

Prompts: 1. two children in your family, 2. many plants in Moscow, 3. two economists in your firm; 4. a red sofa in your sitting-room; 5. a nice carpet in your bedroom.

c) - Is there a ↗ sofa in your sitting-room?  
- Yes, there ↘ is.  
- Where is the sofa?  
- The sofa is near the small ↘ table.

Prompts: 1. a sofa in Mr Bell's sitting-room; 2. armchairs in your friend's bedroom; 3. a carpet in Nancy's sitting-room; 4. a desk in your son's room; 5. a bookshelf in your study.

### SECTION III

#### ORDINAL NUMERALS

Study the Ordinal Numerals

the 1 <sup>st</sup> - first	the 11 <sup>th</sup> - eleventh	the 20 <sup>th</sup> - twentieth
the 2 <sup>nd</sup> - second	the 12 <sup>th</sup> - twelfth	the 30 <sup>th</sup> - thirtieth
the 3 <sup>rd</sup> - third	the 13 <sup>th</sup> - thirteenth	the 40 <sup>th</sup> - fortieth
the 4 <sup>th</sup> - fourth	the 14 <sup>th</sup> - fourteenth	the 50 <sup>th</sup> - fiftieth
the 5 <sup>th</sup> - fifth	the 15 <sup>th</sup> - fifteenth	the 60 <sup>th</sup> - sixtieth
the 6 <sup>th</sup> - sixth	the 16 <sup>th</sup> - sixteenth	the 70 <sup>th</sup> - seventieth
the 7 <sup>th</sup> - seventh	the 17 <sup>th</sup> - seventeenth	the 80 <sup>th</sup> - eightieth
the 8 <sup>th</sup> - eighth	the 18 <sup>th</sup> - eighteenth	the 90 <sup>th</sup> - ninetieth
the 9 <sup>th</sup> - ninth	the 19 <sup>th</sup> - nineteenth	
the 10 <sup>th</sup> - tenth		

the 21 <sup>st</sup>	twenty-first
the 43 <sup>rd</sup>	forty-third
the 52 <sup>nd</sup>	fifty-second
the 67 <sup>th</sup>	sixty-seventh
the 85 <sup>th</sup>	eighty-fifth
the 99 <sup>th</sup>	ninety-ninth

‘Birinchi’, ‘ikkinchi’, ‘uchinchi’ sonlaridan tashqari tartib sonlar sanoq songa -th suffiksini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi. Tartib sonlarning yozilishida quyidagi o‘zgarishlarga ahamiyat bering:

five – fifth  
 twelve – twelfth  
 eight - eighth  
 nine - ninth  
 twenty – twentieth

Tartib son bilan kelgan otdan oldin aniq artikl qo‘llanadi. Masalan: the sixth lesson.

Ex. 12. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Is it lesson ↗ one?
- ↘ Yes, it is the ↘ first lesson.

Prompts: 1. twelve; 2. fifteen; 3. nine; 4. twenty, 5. thirty-two; 6. five; 7. three.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERN

The carpet on the floor makes the room comfortable.
---

Ex. 13. a) Say as in the model.

We've got two nice ↘ armchairs in our sitting-room. They make the room comfortable.

Prompts: 1. a nice green sofa; 2. a large red carpet; 3. a white table and four red chairs; 4. nice pictures; 5. brown desks and green chairs; 6. two white beds and a red carpet.

b) Say what makes your sitting-room (bedroom, kitchen, office) nice and comfortable.

### UNIT III

#### WORKING ON THE TEXT

‘There is no Place Like Home’

##### A

Many English families have got their own houses, but some people live in the flats. There are two floors in the traditional English house: the ground floor and the first floor. People in England like their homes and always show them to their visitors.

Mr Dunn, a British businessman, often comes to the Trade Delegation and he knows Voronin very well. One Sunday he invites Voronin and some engineers to his place to spend an evening with his family.

Mr Dunn's family lives in a small house with a garden. There is a sitting-room and a study downstairs. The kitchen is downstairs too. The sitting-room is large and sunny. There is a sofa, two armchairs and a TV-set there. The nice carpet on the floor makes the room comfortable.

The study is a small room with bookshelves on the walls. Upstairs there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. The Duns<sup>1</sup> love their house and think: ‘There is no place like home’.

##### B

Now Mr Dunn, Voronin and his friends are sitting near the fireplace in Mr Dunn's study.

*Voronin:* This is lovely room, Mr Dunn

*Dunn:* I'm glad you like. It's always a pleasure to sit here and read newspapers and magazines after a long day in the office. And where do you live in Moscow, Mr Voronin?

*Voronin:* We live in a three-room flat in a new district of Moscow.

*Dunn:* Is your flat comfortable?

*Voronin:* Yes, very. There's much built-in furniture in our hall and in the kitchen. The windows are large and the rooms are light.

*Dunn:* In which room do you like to spend evening hours?

---

<sup>1</sup> The Duns – Danlar oilasi

*Voronin:* In the sitting-room. We usually watch television or VCR<sup>1</sup> there or listen to music on the records.

*Dunn:* Yes, always nice to spend a quiet evening with the family.

*Voronin:* I think so too.

Notes:

1. There is no place like home - o‘z uyingdan yaxshisi yo‘q.

Ex. 14. Read the text.

Ex. 15. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. English people do not like to show homes to their visitors.

2. Mr. Dunn’s family lives in a traditional English house.

3. The Dunn’s house is very large.

4. There are four rooms downstairs in the Dunn’s house.

\* \* \*

1. Mr. Dunn likes to spend evening hours in the sitting-room.

2. Voronin has got a three-room flat in Moscow.

3. There is no built-in furniture in the Voronin’s flat.

4. Voronin spends evening hours in his study.

Ex. 16. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. the traditional English house; 2. The Dunn’s house; 3. Voronin’s flat; 4. The evenings in the Dunn’s and the Voronin’s families.

## UNIT IV

### WORKING ON THE WORDS

To invite smb. to

Ex. 17. a) Read the model.

I’d like to invite you to our ↗ place to spend an ↘ evening with us

b) Say where you would like to invite your friend (the businessmen, the inspectors, etc.) today.

furniture

<sup>1</sup> VCR - video [vɪdɪo] cassette [kæstet] recorder – videomagnitofon

Ex. 18. Ask and answer as in the model.

-Is there ↗ much furniture in your flat?  
 -Oh, ↘ no! We've got ↘ little furniture. We don't like much furniture in our flat.

Prompts: 1. kitchen; 2. bedroom; 3. study; 4. children's room; 5. sitting-room.

to listen to

Ex. 19. Answer the questions.

1. Do you often or seldom listen to music?
2. It's a pleasure to listen to music, isn't it?
3. Who likes to listen to records in your family?
4. When do you usually listen to records?
5. Who do you usually listen to records with?
6. What records do you like to listen to?

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex. 20. a) Supply the articles where necessary.

1. There is ... large bedroom in our flat. ... bedroom is light and sunny. It is... very comfortable bedroom.
2. Mr Bell's family lives in ... small house with ... garden; ... house and ... garden are very nice.
3. There are two armchairs and ... TV-set in our sitting-room. ... armchairs and ... TV-set are near the sofa.
4. There is ... fire-place in Mr Dunn's study. ... Dunns like to sit near ... fire-place in the evenings.
5. There is ... built-in furniture in our kitchen. ... furniture makes the kitchen comfortable.
6. There are ... bookshelves in Lavrov's study. ... bookshelves are on the walls. They are ... nice bookshelves.
7. Is there ... study in your flat? Yes, there is. ... study is not large, but very comfortable.

Remember : a brother [*brʌðə*] - aka, uka  
 a wall-unit [*wɔ:lju:nɪt*] - uy jihozi

Mr Dunn has got ... brother. His name is John Dunn. He is 35. John lives in ...

very nice house. There is ... small garden near it. There are two floors in his house: ... ground floor and ... first floor. Downstairs there is ... sitting-room and ... kitchen. John's sitting-room is large. There is ... nice carpet on ... floor. There are four comfortable armchairs, ... TV-set and ... wall-unit there. On ... small table near ... window there are ... foreign newspapers and journals. There is ... fire-place in his room. It makes ... sitting-room comfortable.... kitchen is not large. There is ... built-in furniture there.

Upstairs there is ... bedroom and ... small bathroom. In ... evenings John likes to sit near ... fire-place and read newspapers and magazines.

He likes his house and thinks: 'There is no place like home.'

- b) Say what you have learned from the text about: 1. John Dunn and his house;  
2. John Dunn's sitting-room.

Ex. 21. Supply the correct tenses,

1.-Where (to be) John Dunn now?

- He (to spend) the weekend in Brighton. He often (to spend) weekends there.

2.-What the children (to do) now?

- They (to listen) to a BBC English lesson. They always (to listen) to BBC English lessons at 3 in the afternoon.

3. -(to be) Mrs Bell in the garden?

- Yes, she (to show) it to her friend. Her garden (to be) very nice and she (to like) to show it to her friends.

### Prepositions

Ex. 22. a) Supply the correct prepositions.

Remember: a sister [*sistq*] - opa, singil.

Mr. Blake's elder sister Rosy and her husband Richard Green live ... a small house. There is a garden ... it. ... the ground floor there is a sitting-room, a kitchen and a study. ... the first floor there is a bedroom and a bathroom. When you come ... the sitting-room you see that the room is light and sunny. It is a large room but there is not much furniture ... it. There are four comfortable armchairs, a green sofa and a TV-set there. ... the window there is a table ... newspapers and magazines. ... the floor there is a nice carpet. Richard's study isn't large. There are four bookshelves ... the wall. There is a fire-place ... the study. The fire-place makes the room comfortable. Rosy and Richard often invite friends ... their place to watch television or listen ... music.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. The Greens' house; 2. The Greens' sitting-room; 3. Richard's study.

### Miscellaneous

Ex. 23. Choose and use.

to go, to come

1. At weekends Londoners often ... to Brighton. They spend two days there. They ... to Brighton on Friday evening and ... to London on Sunday.
2. Where ... Mr Blake ...? Oh, he... to see his friend's new house.
3. Mr Dunn ... to his office at 9. He has got much work to do every day. He finishes work at six and ... home at 7. Sometimes after work he ... to meet his friends.
4. I... to the office-at 8 and ... there at 9.
5. On Saturdays and Sundays many people ... to different places near Moscow to spend their weekends there.
6. Our manager often ... to London to discuss business matters with British businessmen.

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 24. a) Read the text.

Remember: big [ *bi:g* ] - katta

a park [ *pa:k* ] - park, istirohat bog'i

blue [ *blu:* ] - havorang

beautiful [ *bi:ju:tɪfʊl* ] - chiroyli

block of flats [ *blɒk qv flʌts* ] - ko'p\_kvartirali uy

Voronin has got a very good friend. His name is Nick. Nick and his family live in a new district of Moscow. The district is large and green. There is a big park and many gardens in it. The houses are nice and comfortable. They are of different colours: green, white, red, blue. Different colours make the district beautiful.

Nick and his family have got a three-room flat. Their flat is on the seventh floor of a large block of flats. Their sitting-room is large and sunny. There are two windows in it. you see a nice red carpet on the floor in the sitting-room. It makes the room very comfortable. Nick and his family like to spend evenings in their sitting-room. They like to be at home together and read books, newspapers and magazines, watch television or listen to music.



Now you see Nick's family in their sitting-room. They are having an evening at home. Nick is very tired after a long day in his office. He is sitting in a comfortable armchair and reading a newspaper. Nick's wife, Helen, is watching TV.

Oleg, their son, is sitting at the table and doing his homework. But he is not working well. The television is interesting and he is watching it too. And where is their daughter Kate? She isn't in the sitting-room. Kate has got some new stereo records. She is listening to them in the children's room.

b) Ask questions on the text.

c) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. the district where Nick and his family live;
2. Nick's family;
3. Nick's flat;
4. Nick's sitting-room;
5. the family's evenings.

d) Say what you see in the picture.

Ex. 25. Answer the following questions:

1. Have you got a large or a small flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Is your flat in a new or in an old district?
4. How do you like your district?
5. Are there any parks and gardens in your district?

1. You've got a comfortable flat, haven't you?
2. What floor is your flat on?
3. How many rooms have you got?
4. Are the rooms light and sunny?
5. Is there much or little furniture in your flat?
6. Is there any built-in furniture in your flat? Where is it?

\*\*\*

1. Have you got a flat in a new or in an old block of flats?
2. There is a sitting-room in your flat, isn't there?
3. Is the sitting-room large or small?

4. How many windows are there in your sitting-room?
5. What is there in your sitting-room?

Ex. 26. Speak on the topics.

1. My district and my flat;
2. my friend's district and his flat.

Ex. 27. Act out a business dialogue on the basis of the following assignment: Phone Dunn & C<sup>o</sup>. Mr Dunn isn't in the office. Speak to the secretary. Say that you would like to make an appointment with Mr Dunn for Friday. you want to have their catalogues and quotation.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 28. Supply *some* or *any*

1. I've got... English journals at home.
2. We haven't got... offers from British companies.
3. Lavrov has got... good pictures of London.
4. Have you got... catalogues to look through today?
5. Nancy hasn't got... books about Moscow.
6. I'd like ... tea with milk.

Ex. 29. Translate into English.

#### A

1. Menda bir necha inglizcha jurnal l ar bor, lekin menda \_fransuzcha jurnallar \_yo'q. Men fransuz tilini bilmayman.
2. \_ - Sizda kimyoviy asbob uskunalarga talab bormi?  
\_\_ - Ha, bizda ingliz firmalaridan bir necha talab bor.
3. Bizda 'Braun end C<sup>o</sup>' firmasi bilan shartnoma bor\_
4. \_ - Kofe xohlaysizmi?  
\_\_ - Rahmat, jonim bilan.

#### B

1. Do'stimning kvartirasida ko'p uy jihozlari bor.
2. Mening mehmonxonamda ikkita kreslo va jurnal stoli bor.
3. Mening kvartiramda telefon yo'q\_
4. Bolalarim xonasida yozuv stoli bor\_ Stol deraza yonida.

5. - Janob Danning ish xonasida kamin bormi?

\_\_ - Bor.

6. - An'anaviy ingliz uyi necha qavatli?

\_\_ - Bilishimcha, ingliz uyida ikki qavat bor.

Ex. 30. Translate the situation into English.

Voroninning akasining ismi Oleg. U Moskvaning yangi rayonida yashaydi. Uning katta uyda ikki xonali shinam kvarti rasi bor. Kvartirada mehmonxona va yotoqxon bor. Mehmonxonada uy jihozi ko'p emas, lekin jihozlar yangi va qulay. Katta deraza bo'lgani uchun xona yorug'. Deraza yonida divan bor. U yashil rangda. Divan yonida televizor va ikkita kreslo bor. Kechqurunlari Oleg kresloda o'tirib gazeta va jurnallarni qarab chiqishni yaxshi ko'radi. Ba'zan u televizor tomosha qiladi, lekin tez-tez emas. Shanba va yakshanba kunlari Olegning do'stlari kelishadi. Ular kechalarni birga o'tkazadilar. Olegda stereofonik sistema va ko'p yaxshi plastinkalar bor. Do'stlar kofe yoki choy ichadilar, o'z ishlari haqida gapiradilar va musiqa tinglay dilar.

Ex. 31. Describe the sitting-room in your flat.

## UNIT VIII

### VOCABULARY

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. to live [ <i>fiv</i> ] <i>v.</i>               | - yashamoq                             |
| 2. some [ <i>sɒm</i> ] [ <i>sqm</i> ] <i>pron</i> | - bir necha, ayrim, ba'zi              |
| 3. any [ <i>eni</i> ] <i>pron</i>                 | - qandaydir, qanchadir                 |
| 4. people [ <i>pi:pl</i> ] <i>pron.</i>           | - kishilar                             |
| 5. own [ <i>oun</i> ] <i>n.</i>                   | - o'zining (shaxsiy)                   |
| __ e.g. Mr Blake lives in his own house.          |  |
| 6. a floor [ <i>flɔ:</i> ] <i>n.</i>              | - 1) qavat 2) pol                      |
| __ on the ground [ <i>graund</i> ] <i>floor</i>   |  |
| __ on the first floor                             |  |
| 7. traditional [ <i>trə'diʃənəl</i> ] <i>adj.</i> | - 1-qavatda                            |
| - 2-qavatda (Angliyada)                           |  |
| 8. England [ <i>iŋglənd</i> ] <i>n.</i>           | - an'anaviy                            |
| - Angliya   |  |
| 9. to like [ <i>laik</i> ] <i>v.</i>              | - yoqmoq, yoqtirmoq                    |
| __ e.g. I like my friend's flat.                  |  |
| 10. to show [ <i>ʃəu</i> ] <i>v.</i>              | - Menga do'stimning kvartirasi yoqadi. |
| __ e.g. I'd like to show my flat to you.          |  |
| 11. a visitor [ <i>vizitə</i> ] <i>n.</i>         | - ko'rsatmoq                           |
| - tashrif buyuruvchi, mehmon                      |  |
| 12. British [ <i>britiʃ</i> ] <i>adj.</i>         | - ingliz                               |

13. to invite [*in'vait*] V.

\_\_to invite to

\_\_e.g. I'd like to invite you to

\_\_Brighton for the weekend.

14. a place [*pleis*]

15. to spend [*spend*]

to spend

a day

a weekend

time

\_\_e.g. We'd like to spend the

\_\_weekend outside Moscow.

16. a garden [*ga:dn*]

17. a study [*stʌdi*]

18. downstairs [*daunstʌz*]

to go

to come

downstairs

19. upstairs [*ʌpstʌz*]

to go

to come

upstairs

\_\_e.g. There are three rooms

and two rooms downstairs in

\_\_Mr Bell's house.

20. sunny [*sʌni*] adj.

21. a TV-set [*ti:'vi:'set*] n.

a colour TV-set

22. a bookshelf [*bʊkʃelf*] n.

pl. Bookshelves

on the bookshelf

e.g. There are many books

on the bookshelves.

23. a wall [*wɔ:l*] n.

on the wall

e.g. There's a nice picture on

the wall in Mr. Blake's study.

24. to love [*lʌv*] v.

25. to sit [*sit*] v.

26. fire- place [*faɪpʃeɪs*] n.

27. lovely [*lʌvli*] adj.

28. here [*hɪə*] adj.

29. a magazine [*ˌmæɡə'zi:n*] n.

30. long [*lɔŋ*] adj.

- taklif qilmoq

- bu yerda: uy, kvartira

- bormoq, jo'namoq

- bog'

- ishxona, darsxona

- pastga, pastda

- yuqoriga, yuqorida

- quyoshli

- televizor

- rangli televizor

- kitob tokchasi

- kitob tokchasida

- devor

- devorda

- yaxshi ko'rmoq

- o'tirmoq

- kamin

- chiroyli, ajoyib

- bu erda

- jurnal (ilmiy ommabop)

- uzun, uzoq

31. a district [ˈdɪstrɪkt] n. - rayon( ma'muriy)  
e.g. We live in a new district of Moscow.
32. built-in [ˈbɪlt'ɪn] adj. - qurilgan
33. furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] n. - uy jihozi  

much	furniture
little	
old	
new	
built-in	
34. a hall [hɔːl] n. - zal
35. a window [ˈwɪndəʊ] n. - deraza
36. light [laɪt] adj. - yorug‘  
light colour - och rang  
light | brown - och jigarrang  
| green - och yashil
37. which [wɪtʃ] pron.

Agar tanlash nazarda tutilsa, uzbek tilidagi ‘qaysi’ so‘zi ‘which’ so‘zi bilan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: I’ve got two newspapers, which newspaper would you like to read?

38. to listen [lɪsn] - eshitmoq, tinglamoq
39. music [ˈmjuːzɪk] - musiqa  
e.g. We often listen to music in the evening.
40. a record [ˈrekɔːd] n. - plastinka
41. quiet [ˈkwaɪət] adj. - tinch  

<u>Quiet</u>	child evening place
42. brother [ˈbrʌðə] n. - aka-uka
43. a wall-unit [wɔːljʊːnɪt] - jihoz
44. a sister [ˈsɪstə] n. - opa-singil
45. a park [pɑːk] n. - park, istirohat bog‘i
46. blue [bluː] adj. - havorang

### Speech Pattern

The large carpet makes the room comfortable.

Katta gilam xonani shinam qiladi.

### LESSON 3

Grammar:	The Present Perfect Tense (Tugallangan hozirgi zamon).
Text:	Meeting a Businessman.

### UNIT I

#### GRAMMAR

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

- a) - Please, translate this letter from Mashexport, Betsy.  
 - I have translated it, Mr Blake. The letter is on your desk.
- b) - Have you written a letter to Mr White, Nancy?  
 - No, I haven't. It has been a busy day.

Present Perfect nutq so'zlanib turgan vaqtga qadar tugallangan va hozirgi zamon bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ish-harakatni ifodalashda qo'llanadi. O'zbek tiliga Present Perfect ko'pincha o'tgan zamonda tarjima qilinadi.

Step 2. The affirmative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>I</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>(I've)</u>	<u>translated</u>	<u>the letter</u>	<u>from Brown and C<sup>o</sup>.</u>
<u>He</u>	<u>has</u>	<u>(He's)</u>			
<u>She</u>	<u>has</u>	<u>(She's)</u>	<u>written</u>	<u>a letter</u>	<u>to Bell and C<sup>o</sup>.</u>
<u>We</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>(We've)</u>			
<u>You</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>(you've)</u>			
<u>They</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>(They've)</u>			

Present Perfect to have yordamchi fe'lining hozirgi zamon shakli va etakchi fe'ning Participle II (o'tgan zamon sifatoshi) shaklidan yasaladi.

## Participle II ning yasalishi

## a) To‘qri fe’llar

<u>The Infinitive</u>	<u>The Simple Past Tense</u>	<u>Participle II</u>
<u>to finish</u>	<u>finished</u>	<u>finished</u>
<u>to help</u>	<u>helped</u>	<u>helped</u>
<u>to listen</u>	<u>listened</u>	<u>listened</u>
<u>to learn</u>	<u>learned</u>	<u>learned</u>
<u>to translate</u>	<u>translated</u>	<u>translated</u>

To‘g‘ri fe‘llarning <u>Participle II</u> shakli <u>infinitivga -ed, -d</u> qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish bilan yasaladi. Qo‘shimcha quyidagicha o‘qiladi:	
1. [ <u>d</u> ] <u>to listen – listened</u> <u>to stay - stayed</u>	Unli va undosh tovushlardan keyin ([ <u>d</u> ] dan tashqari)
2. [ <u>t</u> ] <u>to work - worked</u> <u>to discuss - discussed</u>	Jarangsiz undoshdan keyin ([ <u>t</u> ] dan tashqari)
3. [ <u>id</u> ] <u>to translate – translated</u> <u>to recommend – recommended</u>	[ <u>t</u> ], [ <u>d</u> ] tovushlaridan keyin
To‘g‘ri yozish qoidalari: 1. <u>to translate + d = translated</u>	Fe‘lning <u>infinitiv shakli</u> - e harfi bilan tugasa, faqat -d qo‘shiladi
2. <u>to study + ed = studied</u> <u>Lekin: to stay + ed = stayed</u>	Undoshdan keyin kelgan y harfi i ga o‘zgaradi, unilardan ___ keyin ___ y saqlanadi.
3. <u>to stop + ed = stopped</u>	Qisqa unli tovushdan keyin oxirgi undosh harf orttiriladi.

b) Noto'g'ri fe'llar:

Har bir noto'g'ri fe'l o'z shakliga ega:

<u>The infinitive</u>	<u>The Simple Past Tense</u>	<u>Participle II</u>
<u>to be</u>	<u>was</u> [wɒz, wɔz]	<u>been</u> [bi:n]
	<u>were</u> [wɜ:/]	
<u>to begin</u>	<u>began</u> [bi'gɛn]	<u>begun</u> [bi:gʌn]
<u>to come</u>	<u>came</u> [keɪm]	<u>come</u> [kʌm]
<u>to do</u>	<u>did</u> [dɪd]	<u>done</u> [dʌn]
<u>to drink</u>	<u>drank</u> [drɒŋk]	<u>drunk</u> [drʌŋk]
<u>to give</u>	<u>gave</u> [geɪv]	<u>given</u> [gɪv]
<u>to go</u>	<u>went</u> [went]	<u>gone</u> [gɒn]
<u>to have</u>	<u>had</u> [həd]	<u>had</u> [həd]
<u>to know</u>	<u>knew</u> [nju:]	<u>known</u> [nəʊn]
<u>to make</u>	<u>made</u> [meɪd]	<u>made</u> [meɪd]
<u>to meet</u>	<u>met</u> [met]	<u>met</u> [met]
<u>to read</u>	<u>read</u> [red]	<u>read</u> [red]
<u>to see</u>	<u>saw</u> [sɔ:/]	<u>seen</u> [si:n]
<u>to show</u>	<u>showed</u> [ʃəʊd]	<u>shown</u> [ʃəʊn]
<u>to sit</u>	<u>sat</u> [sɛt]	<u>sit</u> [sɪt]
<u>to speak</u>	<u>spoke</u> [spəʊk]	<u>spoken</u> [spəʊk]
<u>to spend</u>	<u>spent</u> [spent]	<u>spent</u> [spent]
<u>to sell</u>	<u>sold</u> [səʊld]	<u>sold</u> [səʊld]
<u>to think</u>	<u>thought</u> [tɔ:t]	<u>thought</u> [tɔ:t]
<u>to write</u>	<u>wrote</u> [rəʊt]	<u>written</u> [rɪt]

Ex.1. Say and respond as in the model.

- I've read the offer from Bell and C<sup>o</sup>.  
 And what about Lavrov?  
 - He has read the offer too.

Prompts: 1. to look through the latest catalogue of Bell and C<sup>o</sup>;

2. to be to the plant; 3. to read the enquiry from Smith and C<sup>o</sup>;

4. to listen to the English lesson.

Step 3. The negative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>I</u>	<u>have not</u>	<u>(haven't)</u>	<u>read the letter from</u> <u>Blake and C°</u>
<u>He</u>	<u>has not</u>	<u>(hasn't)</u>	
<u>She</u>	<u>has not</u>	<u>(hasn't)</u>	
<u>We</u>	<u>have not</u>	<u>(haven't)</u>	
<u>you</u>	<u>have not</u>	<u>(haven't)</u>	
<u>They</u>	<u>have not</u>	<u>(haven't)</u>	

Present Perfect ning bo'lishsiz shakli yordamchi fe'ldan  
keyin not yuklamasini qo'shish bilan yasaladi.

Ex. 2. Say and respond as in the model.

- I ↘ haven't read this book.  
Is it ↗ interesting?  
- ↘ Yes, ↘ very.

Prompts: 1. to see Ivanov's flat; 2. to be to Brighton; 3. to look through the latest catalogue of Bell and C°; 4. to see Petrov's new colour TV-set; 5. to listen to this French record.

Step 4. The interrogative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>Have</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>discussed the</u> <u>price?</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>(No).</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>have (haven't).</u>
<u>Has</u>	<u>he</u>			<u>he</u>	<u>has (hasn't).</u>
<u>Has</u>	<u>she</u>			<u>she</u>	
<u>Have</u>	<u>we</u>			<u>we</u>	
<u>Have</u>	<u>you</u>			<u>you</u>	<u>have (haven't).</u>
<u>Have</u>	<u>they</u>			<u>they</u>	

So'roq gaplarda have yordamchi fe'li egadan oldin  
qo'yiladi.

Ex. 3. Say and respond as in the model.

- Petrov has gone to Las-↘ Vegas.  
- Has he really gone to Las-Vegas?  
- ↘ Yes, he ↘ has.

Prompts: 1. to receive a five room flat; 2. to be to all African countries; 3. to learn three languages. 4. to make an appointment with Mr Blake for Saturday; 5. to see the latest model of Moskwitch.

Step 5. Practise the use of the Present Perfect Tense with the following words.

already [ˈɔːfɹedi] – allaqachon (darak bo‘lishli gaplarda)

yet [jet]

- 1. hali (bo‘lishsiz gaplarda)

- 2. allaqachon (so‘roq gaplarda)

lately [ˈleɪtli]

- keyingi paytda

just [dʒʌst]

- hozirgina

ever [ˈevə]

- qachondir

never [ˈnevə]

- hech qachon

Present Perfect ko‘pincha noaniq payt ravishlari bilan qo‘llanadi.

Ex. 4. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- Have you discussed the terms of payment and delivery ↗ yet?  
 - We’ve already discussed the terms of ↘ payment but haven’t discussed the terms of de↘livery yet.

Prompts: 1. to look through the latest catalogues and quotations of Bell & C°; to read the latest newspapers and magazines; 3. to receive letters from White and C° and Bell and C°; 4. to make contracts with Smith and C° and Brown and C°; 5. to be to Petersburg and Kiev.

b) Say what countries (cities, places) you have already been to or haven’t been to yet.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Has Mr. Blake ever been to ↘ Moscow?  
 - ↘ No, he has ↘ never been to Moscow.  
He would like to ↘ go there.

Prompts: 1. to do business with GML; 2. to sell goods to Brown and C°; 3. to make contracts with Smith and C°; 4. to receive offers from Green and C°; 5. to be to Chekhov’s house in Yalta.

Step 6. Practise the Present Perfect Tense with the following words.

<u>today</u> [təˈdeɪ]	=	bugun
<u>this week</u> [wɪˈkiːk]	=	bu_hafta
<u>this month</u> [mɒnθ]	=	bu_oy

<u>this year</u> [j'w°] = bu_yil
-------------------------------------

<u>Present Perfect</u> ko'pincha tugallanmagan vaqtni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan qo'llanadi.
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Ex. 6. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- <u>Have you discussed any business matters this week?</u> - <u>Yes, I have.</u> ( <u>No, I haven't</u> )
---

Prompts: 1. to receive businessmen from England; 2. to show the new equipment to the French businessmen; 3. to translate business letters; 4. to have talks with White and C°; 5. to have an English lesson.

b) Say what you (the General Director, the manager, the engineers) have (has) done this week (this month).

Step 7. Practise different questions.

Ex. 7. Ask and answer as in the model.

a)

- <u>What matters has Voronin discussed lately?</u> - <u>He has discussed terms of payment and delivery.</u>
---

Prompts: 1. to see films; 2. to look through journals; 3. to be to cities; 4. to read books; 5. to sell goods.

Remember: why [wai] - nima uchun  
 because [bi:'k°z] - chunki

b)

- <u>Why haven't you gone to the plant yet?</u> - <u>Because I've got some matters to discuss with the General Director.</u>
---

Prompts: 1. to look through the mail; 2. to make an appointment with Mr. Blake; 3. to type these letters; 4. to make a contract with Bell and C°; 5. to begin the talks; 6. to spend the weekend with your friends.

c)

- <u>You have had much work to do today, haven't you?</u> - <u>Yes, I have and I'm tired now.</u>
--

Prompts: 1. to receive many businessmen; 2. to write many telexes to different companies; 3. to discuss many business matters; 4 to type many letters; 5. to be to two plants outside Moscow.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERNS

Pattern 1.      It's the twelfth of October.

Ex. 8. Ask and answer as in the model.

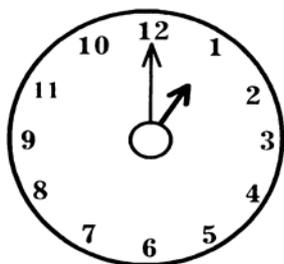
Remember: date [*deɪt*] - sana, chislo

- What's the date today?  
- It's the twelfth of October.

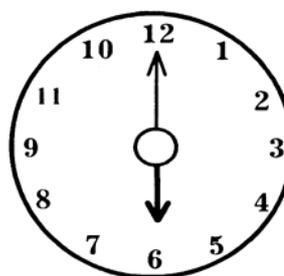
Prompts: 8/III; 2/VIII; 3/II; 14/1; 5/VI; 24/IV; 17/IX; 1/V.

Pattern 2.      It's one o'clock.

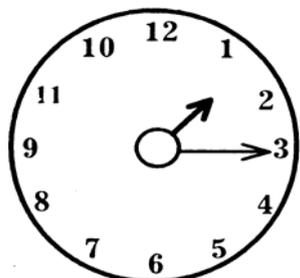
Ex. 9. Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



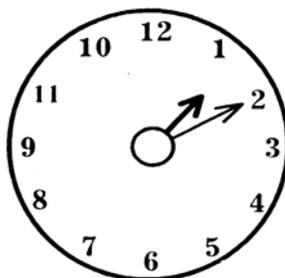
It's one o'clock



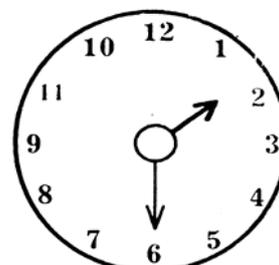
It's six o'clock



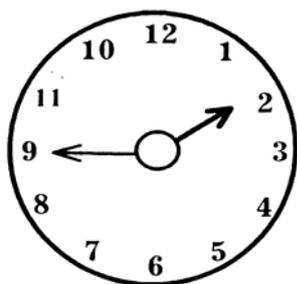
It's a quarter past one  
[*'kwɔ:tq*] [*past*]



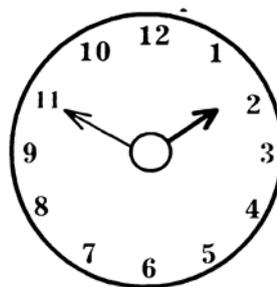
It's 10 minutes past one.  
[*'minits*]



It's half past one.  
[*'hɑ:f*]



It's a quarter to two.



It's 10 minutes to two.

Ex.10\_ a) Ask and answer as in the model.

Remember: time [*taim*] - vaqt

- What's the time, please?
- It's 10 o'clock.

Prompts: 8.00; 18.20; 12.45; 10.15; 20.55; 19.30; 6.25; 3.50.

b) Now look at your watch [*u'otʃ*] (soat) and say what time it is.

Pattern 3.

It's <u>light</u> now.
------------------------

Ex. 11. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- What's the <u>weather</u> like today? <sup>1</sup>
- Oh, it's <u>nice</u> today.

Prompts: 1. warm; 2. cold; 3. wet; 4. sunny; 5. lovely.

b) Say what the weather is like in Sochi (St. Petersburg, Omsk, Tashkent, etc.) now.

Pattern 4.

Let's <u>meet next</u> <u>Tuesday</u> .
---

Ex. 12. Make up sentences, read and translate them.

<u>Let</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>read this</u> <u>book.</u>
	<u>him</u>	
	<u>her</u>	
	<u>us (let's)</u>	
	<u>them</u>	
	<u>my brother</u>	
	<u>Voronin</u>	

<sup>1</sup> What's the weather like today? – Bugungi ob-havo qanday?

Ex.13. Say and respond as in the model.

- I'd like to discuss some business ↘ matters with you.  
- Sorry, I'm ↘ busy now. Let's discuss them after ↘ lunch.

Prompts: 1. to look through the new catalogues; 2. to show the equipment to our customers; 3. to write letters to some foreign companies; 4. to translate this letter into English; 5. to listen to music; 6. to go to the park.

Pattern 5. To be interested in doing smth.

Ex.14. a) Say as in the model:

We are interested in buying machines from French ↘ companies.

Prompts: 1. to buy equipment from British companies; 2. to sell telephone equipment to Blake and C°; 3. to buy new machines from Smith and C°; 4. to receive offers from British companies; 5. to do business with GML; 6. to make contracts with French companies.

b) Now say what goods your company is interested in selling or buying.

### UNIT III

#### WORKING ON THE TEXT

##### Meeting a businessman

It's the 21st of October, 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr Blake has  
\_come to the Trade Delegation.

*Blake:* Good morning! My name's Blake. I'm from Blake and C°. I've got  
an appointment with Mr. Voronin at 10.15.

*Receptionist:* Good morning, Mr Blake. Mr Voronin is expecting you. Will you  
take a seat<sup>1</sup>, please?

*Blake:* Thank you. I'm a bit early, actually.

*Receptionist:* That's all right<sup>2</sup>, Mr Blake.

\_\_\_\_\_ (In a few minutes Voronin comes downstairs to meet him.)

*Voronin:* Oh, Mr Blake, it's nice to see you here. How are you?

*Blake:* Fine, thanks<sup>1</sup>! And you?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_\_\_ Pretty well too, thank you. This way<sup>3</sup>, please.

\_\_\_\_\_ (They come into the conference room and take their seats at the  
table.)

*Voronin:* \_\_\_\_\_ Would you like a cup of coffee?

---

<sup>1</sup> tanks = thank you

- Blake:* Yes, please. It's very cold and wet outside today.
- Voronin:* \_\_\_ Yes, the weather hasn't been very good lately.
- Blake:* \_\_\_\_\_ That's right, but it's usually warm here in October. Now, Mr Voronin, how about our quotation and catalogues? Have you looked through them?
- Voronin:* Sure<sup>1</sup>! We've studied them closely. The new model is certainly good.
- Blake:* Yes, it's of high quality. We've just starting producing the model and we've already received a lot of orders.
- Voronin:* your machines meet our requirements and we are interested in buying them. Mr Blake, have you seen our contract form?
- Blake:* Not yet.
- Voronin:* Would you like to look through it?
- Blake:* \_\_\_\_\_ I certainly would.
- Voronin:* \_\_\_ Here you are<sup>4</sup>, Mr Blake. Please study our terms and let's meet again next Tuesday.
- Blake:* All right<sup>5</sup>, Mr Voronin. Good-bye for now.

## N\_o\_t\_e\_s

1. Will you take a seat? - O'tiring, marhamat (takalluf shakli).
2. That's all right. - Hechqisi yo'q. Hammasi yaxshi.
3. This way, please. - Bu yoqqa marhamat. (yo'l ko'rsatishda)
4. Here you are. - Mana marhamat.
5. All right. - Yaxshi. (rozilikni ifodalaydi)

Ex.15. Read the text.

Ex.16. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Mr Blake would like to have a cup of coffee.
2. The new model of Blake and C<sup>o</sup> is not of high quality.
3. Blake and C<sup>o</sup> haven't received many orders for their machines.
4. Voronin's company is not interested in buying machines from Blake and C<sup>o</sup>.
5. Voronin and Mr Blake have made an appointment for next week.

Ex. 17. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. Blake and C<sup>o</sup>; 2. the new machines of Blake and C<sup>o</sup>.

## UNIT IV

### WORKING ON WORDS

to be of high quality.
------------------------

---

<sup>1</sup> Sure = certainly

Ex. 18. a) Say as in the model.

Our machines are of high ↘ quality.

Prompts: 1. equipment; 2. goods; 3. carpets; 4. furniture; 5. TV-sets;  
6. telephone equipment.

b) Now say what model of TV-set (stereo equipment) you would like to buy and why.

to start doing<sup>1</sup> smth.

Ex.19. a) Say as in the model.

Our company has just started producing a new model of chemical e↘quipment.

Prompts: 1. to sell machines Model BS; 2. to discuss terms of payment; 3. to study the latest catalogues of Bell & C°; 4. to learn English; 5. to sell new television equipment.

b) Now say what goods you have just started selling or buying.

to meet the requirements of smb.  
to meet smb's requirements

Ex.20. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- What goods of Blake & C° are you il interested in?  
- We are interested in their ^1 chemical equipment. It meets our requirements.

Prompts: 1. machines; 2. furniture; 3. carpets; 4. office equipment; 5. TV-sets;  
6. records.

b) Say what goods of foreign companies meet the requirements of your customers.

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

---

<sup>1</sup> -ing shaklining yasalishi haqida 1-darsga qarang

Ex. 21. a) Supply the articles where necessary.

1. Mashexport's goods are of ... high quality.
2. ... quality of Mashexport's goods meets the requirements of their customers.
3. We are interested in buying ... machines from British companies.
4. ... machines of Blake and C° are of ... high quality.
5. We've received an enquiry for ... three machines lately.
6. What's ... weather like today? ... weather is very cold.
7. I don't like to go out in ... wet weather.

\* \* \*

Mashimport has received ... latest catalogues from Blake and C°. ... engineers of Mashimport have studied ... catalogues closely. ...\_machines of Blake and C° are of high quality and meet ... require ments of ...\_customers.

Mashimport is interested in buying ... machines Model B 20. They would like to receive ... offer with ... prices, ... terms of payment and ... delivery from ... company.

b) Ask questions on the text.

c) Say what you have learned from the text about the machines of Blake and C°.

### Tenses

Ex.22. a) Supply the correct tenses.

*Borisov:* Hallo! (to be) that Steal and C°? I'd like to speak to Mr. Steal.

*Steal:* Yes, Steal (to speak).

*Borisov:* Good morning, Mr Steal. This is Borisov of Mashimport\_speaking. I'd like \_to discuss some business matters with you.

*Steal:* Yes, Mr Borisov. I (to listen) to you.

*Borisov:* We just (to receive) your latest catalogues. Our engineers (to study) them. We (to be interested) in buying some of\_your new machines.

*Steal:* What model you (to be interested) in?

*Borisov:* Model BS 5 (to meet) our requirements.

*Steal:* Yes, this model (to be) of high quality. We just (to start) producing it and we already (to receive) a lot of orders\_for machines of this model. How many machines would you like to buy?

*Borisov:* I (to think) 15 or 20, Mr Steal, and we'd like to have\_them in November-

December.

*Steal:* Fine. Let's meet and discuss all the matters on Tuesday.

*Borisov:* All right, Mr Steal.

- b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about Mashimport's business with Steal and C°.

### Prepositions

Ex.23. a) Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.

A plant ... Kiev has started producing new machines Model 35. The machines are ... high quality and meet the requirements ... the customers ... Mashexport.

Many foreign companies are interested ... buying this model and Mashexport has already received a lot ... orders ... it.

This week Mashexport has received an enquiry ... these machines ... Brown and Sons.

They would like to buy 15 machines ... the company. Mashexport is interested ... selling their machines ... Brown and Sons and would like to invite Mr Bond, the manager ... the company, to come ... Moscow to have talks.

- b) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. New machines Model 35; 2. Brown and Sons' enquiry.

### Miscellaneous

Ex. 24. Supply the correct word.

few, a few
------------

1. The engineers have discussed (birnecha) business matters.
2. I've got (kam) English books.
3. There are (kam, oz) plants in Zagorsk.
4. The manager has written (bir necha) letters to GML lately.
5. The boy has read very (kam) books this month.

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 25. a) Read the dialogue.

Remember: frosty [ʼfrɔsti] - sovuq

It's the 23rd of December, 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr Smith has come to the

Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations. Now Smirnov is meeting Mr Smith in the conference room.

*Smith:* Good morning, Mr Smirnov.

*Smirnov:* Good morning, Mr Smith. Will you take a seat?

*Smith:* Thank you. It's very frosty in Moscow now, isn't it?

*Smirnov:* Yes, it has been very cold this month.

*Smith:* How is your business, Mr Smirnov?

*Smirnov:* Fine, thank you. We've just started selling machines of a new model and we've received a lot of orders for them.

*Smith:* Yes, we know that. We have studied your latest catalogues closely and we are interested in buying some machines of this model.

*Smirnov:* Glad to hear that<sup>1</sup>. The new model is certainly good. It's of very high quality.

*Smith:* Well, Mr Smirnov, I'd like to look through your contract form.

*Smirnov:* Here you are, Mr Smith.

*Smith:* Thank you very much. Let's meet again next Wednesday and discuss the terms of the contract.

*Smirnov:* All right. Good-bye for now.

*Smith:* Good-bye.

b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about:

1. the weather in Moscow; 2. the new model of Mashexport.

c) Think and answer:

1. What does Mr Smith think of the new model?

2. What business matters would Mr Smith like to discuss with Smirnov next Wednesday?

Ex. 26. Answer the following questions:

1. What company are you from?

2. Do you sell or buy goods?

3. What goods do you sell to (buy from) foreign companies?

4. Are these goods of high quality?

5. Do your (their) goods always meet the requirements of your customers?

\* \* \*

1. Have you discussed any business matters this week?

2. What matters have you discussed?

3. With whom have you discussed these matters?

4. Is the company interested in selling or in buying goods?

---

<sup>1</sup> Glad to hear [ʃi:q] that - Buni eshitganimdan xursandman.

1. What goods are you selling now?
2. Are your goods of high quality?
3. Have you received many or few orders for the goods?
4. What company have you received an order from this week?
5. How many (machines) would they like to buy?

Ex. 27. Speak on the topics.

1. The goods of your office.
2. The talks you are having now.

Ex. 28. Act out dialogues on the basis of the following assignments:

1. Mr Bond, a British businessman, is interested in buying some machines from Mashexport. He has come to Moscow to discuss some business matters. Receive Mr Bond at your office. Speak about the quality of your machines.
2. you are interested in the goods of Brown and C°. You've studied their latest catalogues. Meet Mr Brown at his office. Speak about the weather in London. Say you would like to discuss the terms of the contract with him.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 29. Write Participle II of the following verbs:

to meet - met

a) to come, to translate, to love, to know, to want, to read, to discuss, to speak, to receive, to look, to drink, to show, to work, to write, to watch, to do, to have, to learn, to think, to finish, to help, to listen, to invite;

b) to start, to buy, to sell, to spend, to begin, to live, to see, to sit, to study, to make, to expect, to be, to produce, to go.

Ex. 30. Translate the sentences.

1. Biz hozirgina sizning oxirgi katalogingizni o'rganib chiqdik va o'ylaymizki, S modeli bizning talablarga javob beradi.
2. - Siz asbob-uskunalar narxini muhokama qilib bo'ldingizmi?  
- Yo'q hali.
3. Biz 'Bell end K<sup>O</sup>' firmasi bilan hech qachon savdo-sotiq qilmaganmiz.
4. - Siz qachon bo'lsa ham Londonda bo'lganmisiz?  
- Ha.
5. Biz bu oyda 'Braun end K<sup>O</sup>' firmasi bilan kimyoviy asbob-uskunalariga shartnoma tuzdik.

Ex. 31. Write down sentences as in the model.

It's warm today. Let's go to Abramtsevo.

<u>Prompts:</u>	<u>1. wet</u>	<u>to stay at home</u>
	<u>2. nice</u>	<u>to go to Pushkino</u>
	<u>3. cold</u>	<u>to stay in Moscow</u>
	<u>4. warm</u>	<u>to go to the park</u>
	<u>5. very warm</u>	<u>to go to Klazma</u>

Ex. 32. Translate the following sentences:

A

1. Kotiba pochtani ko‘rib chiqsin.
2. Ingliz biznesmenlari bu kataloglarni bugun o‘rganib chiqishsin.
3. Bizning injenerlarimiz ingliz tilini yaxshi biladilar. Ular bu xatlarni tarjima qilishsin.
4. Keling, Suzdalga boramiz. Bugun havo iliq.
5. Kotiba hozir band emas. U janob Bell bilan uchrashuv haqida kelishib olsin.

B

1. - Salom! Mening familiyam Grin. Men ‘Smit end K<sup>O</sup>’ firmasi vakiliman. Menga soat 10.30 da Voronin bilan uchrashuv belgilangan.

- O‘tiring, marhamat. Hozir Voronin telefonda gaplashayapti. Bu jurnalni qarab chiqishni xohlaysizmi?

- Jonim bilan.

- Mana, marhamat.

- Rahmat.

2. - Voronin ‘Masheksport’da ishlaydi. Bu firma ko‘p mamlakatlarga mashinalar sotadi. ‘Masheksport’ mashinalari yuqori sifatli va buyurtmachilarning talablariga javob beradi. Yaqinda bizning zavodlarimiz yangi modelni ishlab chiqarishni boshladi va bu oyda ‘Masheksport’ bir necha buyurtmalar qabul qildi.

Bu hafta ‘Masheksport’ ‘Blek end K<sup>O</sup>’ dan bu mashinalarga talab qabul qildi. Buyurtmachilar bu firmadan 20 ta mashina sotib olmoqchi.

Janob Xerold (Harold), ‘Blek end K<sup>O</sup>’ firmasining boshqaruvchisi, ayrim masalalarni muhokama qilish uchun va ‘Masheksport’ning shartnomasini olish maqsadida bizning injenerlarimiz bilan uchrashmoqchi.

## UNIT VIII

## VOCABULARY

1. October [qkt'oubiq]

oktyabr

In OctoberRemember the names of the monthsJanuary [d'Zxnjuqri]

- yanvar

February [f'ebruqri]

- fevral

March [m'ʁtʃ]

- mart

April [eipri]

- aprel

May [mei]

- may

June [d'Zu:n]

- iyun

July [d'Zu:l'ʒi]

- iyul

August [O:gest]

- avgust

September [sep'tember]

- sentyabr

November [nou'vember]

- noyabr

December [di'sember]

- dekabr

2. a receptionist

- 1) navbatchi (savdo vakolatxonasida)

- 2) boshqaruvchi (mehmonxonada)

3. to expect [iks'pekt]

- kutmoq

4. a bit [q'bit]

- bir oz

e.g. I'm a bit tired.5. early

- 1) ertagi; 2) erta, barvaqt

an early morninge.g. It's an early morning.to be early

- barvaqt kelmoq

early in the morningto come early

- barvaqt kelmoq

6. actually

- aslida

e.g. I'm a bit early, actually7. in

- ichida, keyin

In | a week| in a month| two days8. a few [fju:]

- bir necha, bir qancha

a few | letters| journals9. a minute

daqiqa

is fine [fain]

ajoyib

Fine!!

Ajoyib! Zo'r!

11. <u>pretty</u> [ <i>ˈprɪti</i> ]	- <u>etarli</u> , <u>etarli</u> , <u>darajada</u>
<u>e.g. I'm pretty tired today.</u> <u>It's pretty difficult to do it.</u>	
12. a <u>conference room</u>	- <u>muzokara</u> , <u>xonasi</u>
13. a <u>cup</u> [ <i>kʌp</i> ]	- <u>piyola</u>
<u>a cup of</u>   <u>milk</u> <u>coffee</u>	
14. <u>cold</u> [ <i>kəʊld</i> ]	- <u>sovuq</u>
<u>e.g. It's cold.</u>	- <u>Sovuq.</u>
15. <u>wet</u> [ <i>wet</i> ]	- <u>nam</u>
<u>e.g. It's wet.</u>	- <u>Bugun nam.</u>
16. <u>warm</u> [ <i>wɔ:m</i> ]	- <u>iliq</u>
<u>e.g. It's warm.</u>	- <u>Bugun havo iliq.</u>
17. <u>weather</u>	- <u>havo</u> , <u>obi</u> , <u>havo</u>

<u>Weather</u> soʻzi noaniq artikl bilan qoʻllanilmaydi
---

<u>fine</u> <u>nice</u>	<u>Weather</u>
<u>e.g. It's fine weather.</u> <u>The weather is fine.</u> <u>What's the weather like today?</u>	
18. <u>lately</u>	- <u>Bugun havo qanday?</u> - <u>yaqinda</u> , <u>keyingi</u> , <u>paytlarda</u>
<u>e.g. Our company has</u> <u>done very good</u> <u>business lately.</u>	
19. <u>right</u> [ <i>raɪt</i> ]	- <u>toʻgʻri</u>
<u>e.g. That's right.</u>	- <u>Ha toʻgʻri.</u> (fikrga qoʻshilganlikni ifodalaydi)
<u>That's all right.</u>	- <u>Hech qisi yoʻq.</u> <u>Hammasi joyida.</u>
20. <u>to study</u> [ <i>stʌdi</i> ]	- <u>oʻqimoq</u> , <u>oʻrganmoq</u>
21. <u>closely</u> [ <i>klosli</i> ]	- <u>diqqat bilan</u>
<u>to study smth. Closely</u>	
22. <u>high</u> [ <i>haɪ</i> ]	- <u>yuqori</u>
<u>a high price</u> <u>e.g. We've sold our goods</u> <u>at a high price lately.</u>	
23. <u>quality</u> [ <i>kwɒliti</i> ]	- <u>sifat</u>
<u>e.g. The quality of these</u> <u>machines is high.</u>	
<u>to be of high quality</u> <u>e.g. Our machines are of high</u> <u>quality.</u>	- <u>yuqori sifatli boʻlmoq</u>
24. <u>just</u> [ <i>dʒʌst</i> ]	- <u>hozirgina</u>

25. to start [*sta:t*] - boshlamoq  
 to start | talks  
 | a lesson  
 | doing smth.  
 e.g. We've just started  
learning English.

26. to produce - tay'yorlamoq\_ishlab\_chiqarmoq  
 To produce | machines  
 | equipment

27. already [*'O:fredi*] - allaqachon (darak\_gaplarda)

28. a lot [*'Ot*] - ko'p\_ko'p\_miqdorda

A lot so'zi sanaluvchi va sanalmaydigan otlar  
 bilan qo'llanadi.

books  
 a lot of equipment  
furniture

29. an order [*'O:dq*] - buyurtma  
 an order for - biror\_narsaga\_buyurtma  
 e.g. We've just received an order  
for chemical equipment.

30. a machine [*mq'ʃi:n*] - mashina

31. a requirement [*ri'kwaiqmqt*] - talab  
 to meet the requirement - kimningdir\_talablariga  
 of smb. javob\_bermoq  
 to meet smb.'s  
requirements  
 e.g. Their goods meet the  
requirements of our  
customers.

32. to buy [*bai*] (bought, bought) - cotib\_olmoq  
 to buy smth. from smb.  
 e.g. We've bought a lot of  
machines from French  
companies.

33. a contract form - shartnoma

34. to let [*let*] - ruxsat\_bermoq  
 e.g. Let me do it. - Shu\_ishni\_bajarishga\_ruxsat\_bering.  
 Let's go to Kiev. - Yuring\_Kievga\_boramiz.  
 Let Voronin go to London. - Voronin\_Londonga\_borsin.

35. again [*q'gein*] - yana

36. next [*nekst*] - keyingi\_navbatdagi

the next | Talks  
 | Lesson

<u>but:</u>	
<u>next</u>   <u>Sunday</u>	- <u>keyingi yakshanbada</u>
<u>Week</u>	- <u>keyingi haftada</u>
37. <u>ever</u> [evq]	- <u>qachondir</u>
38. <u>yet</u> [jet]	- <u>hali</u>
39. <u>a month</u> [mʌnθ]	- <u>oy</u>
<u>this</u>   <u>Month</u>	- <u>bu oy</u>
<u>next</u>	- <u>keyingi oy</u>
40. <u>a year</u> [jɜː.jɪr]	- <u>yil</u>
41. <u>why</u> [wai]	- <u>nima uchun (so‘roq so‘z)</u>
42. <u>because</u> [biːkɔːz]	- <u>chunki</u>
43. <u>a date</u> [deɪt]	- <u>sana, chislo</u>
<u>e.g. What’s the date today?</u>	- <u>Bugun nechanchi chislo?</u>
44. <u>time</u> [taɪm]	- <u>vaqt, soat</u>
<u>e.g. What’s the time, please?</u>	- <u>Soat necha bo‘ldi?</u>
45. <u>past</u> [pɑːst]	- <u>o‘tdi (vaqt)</u>
<u>e.g. It’s 20 minutes past two.</u>	- <u>Soat ikkidan 20 minut o‘tdi.</u>
46. <u>to</u> [tu]	- <u>kam (vaqtga nisbatan)</u>
<u>e.g. It’s 20 minutes to two.</u>	- <u>20 minut kam ikki.</u>
47. <u>half</u> [hɑːf]	- <u>yarim</u>
<u>e.g. It’s half past two.</u>	- <u>Soat ikki yarim.</u>
48. <u>a quarter</u> [ˈkwɔːtɜː]	- <u>chorak</u>
<u>e.g. It’s quarter past two.</u>	- <u>Ikkidan chorak o‘tdi.</u>
49. <u>frosty</u> [ˈfrɒsti]	- <u>sovuq</u>

### Speech patterns

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. - <u>What’s the date today?</u>            | - <u>Bugun nechanchi chislo (kun)?</u> |
| - <u>It’s the 12<sup>th</sup> of October.</u> | - <u>Bugun 12 oktyabr.</u>             |
| 2. - <u>What’s the time?</u>                  | - <u>Soat necha bo‘ldi?</u>            |
| - <u>It’s 10 o‘clock.</u>                     | - <u>Soat 10.</u>                      |
| 3. <u>It’s warm (wet, cold).</u>              | - <u>Issiq (nam, sovuq)</u>            |

## LESSON 4

Grammar	1. <u>The Simple Past Tense (Sodda o'tgan zamon).</u> 2. <u>Adverbs (ravishlar) much, little.</u>
Text:	<u>Let's speak about films.</u>

## UNIT I

### GRAMMAR

#### SECTION I

#### THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

a) - I think your son is tired.

- Yes, he studied English from 8 to 12 yesterday.

b) When Sedov lived in France, he often went to different plants to see new models of equipment.

c) - Did you have a nice weekend?

- No, I didn't. The weather was not good and I stayed at home.

Simple Past o'tgan zamonda bajarilgan va hozirgi zamonga taalluqli bo'lmagan ish-harakatni ('a' misoliga qarang), shuningdek, o'tgan zamonda takrorlanib turgan ish-harakatni ifodalaydi ('b' misoliga qarang).  
Simple Past quyidagi payt hollari bilan qo'llanadi:  
yesterday - kecha;  
the day before yesterday - o'tgan kuni;  
yesterday morning (afternoon, evening) - kecha ertalab (peshinda, kechqurun);  
last [fa:st] - oxirgi (o'tgan) marta;  
last week (month, year, Sunday) - o'tgan hafta (o'tgan oy, o'tgan yil, o'tgan yakshanba);  
the other day - shu kunlarda;  
in 1970 - 1970 yilda.  
Ish-harakatning tugagan vaqti ko'rsatilmaligi, lekin matndan yoki situatsiyadan aniq bo'lishi mumkin ('c' misoliga qarang).

Step 2. The affirmative form. Study the tense-forms.

I	<u>lived in Kursk</u>	<u>5 years ago.</u>
You		
He (She)		
We	<u>came to Moscow</u>	<u>in 1979.</u>
You		
They		

1. Simple Pastning bo'lishli shaklida fe'l shaxs-sonda o'zgaraydi.  
 2. To'g'ri fe'llarning o'tgan zamon shakli Participle II shakliga mos keladi. Har bir noto'g'ri fe'l o'zining o'tgan zamon shakliga ega (3-darsga qarang).

Ex.1. a) Say as in the model.

I looked through these catalogues ↘ yesterday.

Prompts: 1. to translate the letters; 2. to speak to the manager about our visit to the plant; 3. to study the catalogues of Blake & Co 4. to phone Mr Carell; 5. to make an appointment with the American businessmen.

b) Now say what you did in the office (at home) yesterday.

Ex.2. Say and respond as in the model.

- Lavrov lives in ↘ Moscow now.  
- Yes, now he lives in ↘ Moscow, but some years ago he lived in ↘ London.

Prompts: 1. to learn English; 2. to produce machines Model A; 3. to sell machines Model A 10; 4. to buy chemical equipment from Green & Sons; 5. to work at a plant; 6. to live in a new district of Moscow.

Step 3. The negative form. Study the tense-forms.

I			
You			
He (She)	<u>did not</u>	<u>look through the mail</u>	<u>yesterday</u>
We	<u>(didn't)</u>	<u>write any letters</u>	<u>morning</u>
You			
They			

Simple Past dagi fe'lning bo'lishsiz shakli yordamchi did fe'li va not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

Ex. 3. Say and respond as in the model.

- They ↘ say your engineers started work at ↘ 10 yesterday.  
 - ↘ No, they didn't start work at ↘ 10.  
They started work at 9. ↘ 15.

Prompts: 1. to buy kitchen equipment from France; 2. to have talks with British businessmen; 3. to make a contract with Brown & C<sup>o</sup>; 4. to receive two offers from Brown & C<sup>o</sup>; 5. to spend the weekend outside Moscow.

Step 4. The interrogative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>Did</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>work at an office</u>	<u>two years</u>	<u>Yes,</u> <u>(No)</u>	you	<u>did.</u> <u>(didn't).</u>
	<u>he</u>				<u>I</u>	
	<u>she</u>	<u>go to England</u>	<u>ago?</u>		<u>he</u>	
	<u>we</u>				<u>she</u>	
	<u>you</u>				<u>we</u>	
	<u>they</u>				<u>they</u>	

So'roq gaplarda yordamchi fe'l egadan oldin qo'yiladi.

Ex. 4. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Did you stay at ↗ home last night?  
 - ↘ No, I ↘ didn't. I went ↘ out.

Prompts: 1. to receive much mail; 2. to discuss the terms of payment; 3. to go to the plant; 4. to watch television; 5. to live in an old district of Moscow, 6. to invite friends to your place.

Step 5. The verb to be in the Simple Past Tense. Study the tense-forms.

<u>The Affirmative Form</u>		<u>The Negative Form</u>	
<u>I was</u>	<u>in Sochi</u>	<u>I was not (wasn't)</u>	<u>in Sochi</u>
<u>You were</u>	<u>last year.</u>	<u>You were not (weren't)</u>	<u>last year.</u>
<u>He (she) was</u>	<u>in Sochi</u> <u>last year.</u>	<u>He (she) was not</u>	<u>in Sochi</u> <u>last year.</u>
<u>We were</u>		<u>We were not</u>	
<u>You were</u>		<u>You were not</u>	
<u>They were</u>		<u>They were not</u>	
<u>The Interrogative Form</u>		<u>Short Answers</u>	
<u>Was I ...?</u>		<u>I was (wasn't)</u>	
<u>Were you ...?</u>		<u>you were (weren't)</u>	

<u>Was he (she) ...?</u> <u>Were we ...?</u> <u>Were you ...?</u> <u>Were they ...?</u>	<u>Yes (no)</u>	<u>he (she) was (wasn't)</u> <u>we were (weren't)</u> <u>you were (weren't)</u> <u>they were (weren't)</u>
--	-----------------	---

to be fe'li\_o'tgan zamonda I-va III-shaxs uchun was shaklini,  
2-shaxs birlik va ko'plikning hamma shaxsi uchun were  
shaklini oladi. Uning so'roq va bo'lishsiz shakllari  
yordamchi fe'lsiz yasaladi.

Ex. 5. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- Was the General Director in his office yesterday ↗ morning?  
- No, he wasn't. He was in the ↘ conference room.

Prompts: 1. Mr Blake/at home? 2. Mrs Blake/in the living-room? 3. the Blakes/at their friends' place? 4. The Blakes' children/at home. 5. Nancy/ in the kitchen? 6. the girls/ in the park?

b) Say where you (the director, the engineers of your firm, your friend, your wife, your children) were yesterday.

Step 6. Practise different questions.

Ex.6. Ask and answer as in the model.

a)

- When did you come to  
the ↘ office yesterday?  
- I came to the office at  
9. ↘30.

- When were you last in ↘ Kiev?  
- I was last there a month ↘ ago.

Prompts: 1. to start working;  
2. to receive the mail; 3. to  
meet foreign businessmen;  
4. to have lunch; 5. to come  
home; 6. to watch television.

Prompts: 1. at your friend's place;  
2. at the customers' plant;  
3. outside Moscow; 4. in the  
park; 5. in Riga.

b)

- Where did you go last ↘  
night?  
- I went to see my ↘ friends.

- Where was your friend last ↘  
weekend?  
- He (she) was in Za ↘gorsk.

Prompts: 1. to go after your  
work; 2. to work;

Prompts: 1. last Monday; 2. last  
night; 3. yesterday

3. to live; 4. to spend  
the evening;  
5. to have talks.

afternoon; 4. last month;  
5. last Sunday; 6. in July  
last year.

## SECTION II

### ADVERBS MUCH, LITTLE

Step 1. Read the sentences.

- a) At our lessons we speak English much (a lot).
- b) People in England love their homes very much.
- c) I have never been to Tashkent and I know very little about this city.

much 'ko'p' \_ 'juda' \_ va little 'kam' \_ 'oz' \_ so'zlari fe'ldan  
keyin keladi.  
much ravishi \_\_ 'ko'p' \_\_ ma'nosida \_\_ a lot \_\_ so'zi \_\_ bilan  
almashtirilishi mumkin.

Step 2. Practise the use of the adverbs.

Ex.7. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Do you read ↗ much or ↘ little?  
- I read very ↘ much.

Prompts: 1. to work at your English; 2. to help your wife at home; 3. to know about London; 4. to watch television; 5. to speak on the phone.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERNS

Pattern 1. People stay in the cinema as long as they like.

Ex.8. Say as in the model.

I don't listen to records as much as my ↘ brother does.

Prompts: 1. to watch television; 2. to speak English at the talks; 3. to work at English; 4. to help my wife at home; 5. to write letters.

Rattern 2. Mr Bell's office is as large as Mr ↘ Blake's office.

Ex. 9. Compare as in the model.

Mr Bell's house is as big as Mr Blake's house.

Prompts: 1. the weather in July and in August; 2. your friend's bedroom and living-room; 3. your and your friend's kitchen; 4. Sochi and Yalta; 5. the equipment of Blake & Co and White & Co; 6. the prices of GML and Blake and Sons.

### UNIT III

#### WORKING ON THE TEXT

##### Let's Speak About Films

When you go to the cinema in England you usually see in the programme a feature film, a newsreel, some advertisements and a 'trailer' about the film for the next week. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas and people stay there as long as they like.

Some years ago people went to the cinema very often, but now they like to stay at home in the evenings and watch video films, especially when it is cold and wet outside.

Today before the talks Voronin and Mr Blake are speaking about the film Mr Blake has seen.

*Voronin:* Did you watch the news programme on television yesterday, Mr Blake?

*Blake:* No, my wife and I went to the cinema last night.

*Voronin:* What was on?

*Blake:* We saw a new comedy at the Odeon<sup>1</sup>. It started at 7.30. There was a newsreel in the programme but no documentary, as the film lasted two hours.

*Voronin:* Was the cinema full?

*Blake:* Oh, yes. It's a very popular film. I recommend you to go and to see it.

*Voronin:* Thank you, but I don't like comedies very much.

*Blake:* What kind of films do you like?

*Voronin:* Well, I like a good love story or a musical, but historical films in black and white or in colour are my favourite films. I like detective films too.

*Blake:* How about screen versions of novels? Do you like them?

*Voronin:* Yes, if they are close to the original and if there are good actors in them.

N o t e

1. The Odeon - 'Odeon', Londondagi kinoteatr nomi. Kinoteatr nomlaridan oldin aniq artikl qo'llaniladi.

Ex.10. Read the text

Ex.11. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. The programmes in an English cinema are not long.
2. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas in England.
3. The English people don't like to stay at home in the evenings.
4. Voronin stayed at home the night before the talks, but the Blakes went out.
5. Mr Blake and his wife liked the comedy which they saw at the Odeon.
6. Voronin wanted to see the comedy he spoke with Mr Blake about.
7. Voronin never watches screen versions of novels.

Ex.12. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. film programmes in England;
2. the film the Blakes saw at the Odeon;
3. films Voronin likes.

Ex.13. Think and answer.

1. Why don't the English people go to the cinema now as often as some years ago?
2. Why did Voronin and Mr Blake start speaking about the films?
3. Why did the Blakes go to see the new comedy at the Odeon?

#### UNIT IV

#### WORKING ON WORDS

<u>a cinema</u> <u>to go to the cinema</u>
---

Ex.14. a) Look at the picture and answer the questions.

'Gone with the wind'

1. What cinema is this?
2. Have you ever been to this cinema?
3. Is it a large or a small cinema?
4. Is the cinema in a new or in an old district of Moscow?
5. Do you often or seldom go to the Rossiya cinema?



b) Speak about the Rossiya cinema.

<u>to be on</u>
-----------------

Ex.15\_ a) Say and respond as in the model.

- I saw a new French ↘ musical yesterday.  
 - At what cinema is it ↘ on?  
 - This film is on at the ↘ Plamya.

Prompts: 1. a new detective film; 2. a new historical film; 3. a new documentary; 4. an interesting comedy; 5. a screen version of Tolstoy's novel 'Anna Karenina'; 6. an interesting newsreel.

b) Now say what film you saw last and where it was on.

what kind of

Ex.16\_ a) Read the model.

- What kind of goods do you ↘ sell?  
 - We sell chemical equipment.

b) Ask your friend what kind of goods his company buys; what kind of films (books) he likes.

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex.17\_ a) Supply the articles where necessary.

1. I like going to ... cinema on Saturdays.
2. There is ... very good cinema near my house. ... cinema is new and large.
3. ... Oktyabr Cinema is near the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations.
4. In England people stay in ... cinema as long as they like.

\* \* \*

It's 4 o'clock in ... afternoon.

Sue is speaking on ... phone with ... manager of ... Rex Cinema.

*Manager:* ... Rex Cinema. Good afternoon.

*Sue:* Good afternoon. What's on tonight?

*Manager:* We are showing 'The Sound of Music'.<sup>1</sup>

*Sue:* \_\_\_\_\_ When does ... film start?

*Manager:* It starts at 8 o'clock.

<sup>1</sup> "The Sound of music" [ˈsaʊnd qv mju:zɪk] – "Musqa sadolari"

- Sue:* \_\_\_\_\_ How long does it last?  
*Manager:* It lasts three and a half hours.  
*Sue:* \_\_\_\_\_ It's ... very long film, isn't it?  
*Manager:* Well, there is an interval at 9.30. It's ... very popular film and the cinema has been full every night this week.  
*Sue:* What's it about?  
*Manager:* It's about ... family in Austria<sup>1</sup>. I recommend you to see ... film.  
*Sue:* It sounds very good and I certainly want to see it. Thank you very much. Good-bye.

b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about the film Sue wants to see.

### Tenses

Ex.18. a) Supply the correct tenses.

- George:* \_\_\_\_\_ Hello, Ken.  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ Hello, George.  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ Where you (to be)?  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ I just (to be) to the cinema.  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ What (to be) on?  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ "Paris in April".  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ Oh, I already (to see) it. I (to see) it on a television programme last year. It (to be) an old film, but it (to be) very good.  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ Paris (to be) a lovely city.  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ I never (to be) there, ... you ever (to be) there, Ken?  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I ... I (to be) there in April.  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ Paris in April, eh?  
*Ken:* \_\_\_\_\_ It (to be) April, but the weather (to be) very cold and wet all the time.  
*George:* \_\_\_\_\_ Just like dear old London?<sup>2</sup>

b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about the film Ken has seen.

### Prepositions

Ex.19. a) Supply the correct prepositions.

Remember: a ticket */ˈtɪkɪt/* - chipta, bilet.

Mr and Mrs Stive often go ... the cinema. Sometimes before they buy tickets

<sup>1</sup> Austria - Avstriya

<sup>2</sup> Just like dear old London – Qadimgi qadrli London singari

... a film they read reviews<sup>1</sup> ... it ... newspapers.

Last week a new feature film was on ... the Odeon. It was ... colour and there were many popular actors ... it. The film had good reviews and the Stives went to see it on Saturday.

The programme began ... 8 o'clock and lasted 2 hours. ... the cinema the Stives met their friends and ... the film they went ... a bar<sup>2</sup> together ... them. They stayed out ... half ... 12 and were tired when they came back home.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about the Stives' evening out.

### Miscellaneous

Ex.20. Choose and use.

last, the last
----------------

1. At ... lesson we spoke about Moscow.
2. ... year I went to Sochi with my family.
3. A new detective film was on at the Mir Cinema ... week.
4. What was ... problem which you discussed during the talks Friday?
5. On ... day of our talks we invited the businessmen to Suzdal.
6. We made two contracts with British companies ... month.

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex.21. a) Read the dialogue.

Remember: an American - amerikalik  
an Englishman - angliyalik, ingliz kishi  
boring - zerikarli

Bob is an American.

John is an Englishman.

*John:* Bob, why do Americans watch television so much?

*Bob:* I think it's because we are lazy.

*John:* Lazy?

*Bob:* Sure. you stay in your own home and watch films and the latest news, and you sit in your comfortable armchair all the time!

*John:* I think television is very boring.

<sup>1</sup> a review [ri'vju:] – resenziya, taqriz

<sup>2</sup> a bar [ba:] – bar

*Bob:* Oh, no, I like it.

*John:* What do you like to watch on TV?

*Bob:* \_Well, all kinds of feature films and documentaries. Do\_you ever watch TV, John?

*John:* Not much. Sometimes I watch news programmes.

*Bob:* I really like musicals. What do you think of them?

*John:* I don't like musicals.

*Bob:* \_Why?

*John:* Because they are all about love.

*Bob:* But you don't think much when you watch films about\_love, do you?

*John:* Oh, yes, you Americans are really lazy!

b) Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. Bob likes to watch TV.
2. John doesn't like TV very much.
3. Bob is lazy, but John isn't.

c) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about:

1. the television programmes Bob likes to watch;
2. what John thinks of television.

Ex. 22. a) Read the text:

Remember: to be born [*b'ɔ:n*] – tug'ilmoq  
 a father [*'fa:ðə*] – ota  
 a mother [*'mʌðə*] – ona  
 to play the part - rol o'ynameq

All people know the name of Charlie Chaplin, a popular American actor.

He was born in 1889 in London. His father and mother were actors. He had an elder brother. His name was Sidney. Charlie Chaplin spent his early years in England. At eight he was already an actor. In 1913 he came to America and started working for the cinema. In all his films Chaplin played the part of “a man of the people”. The last 25 years Chaplin lived in Switzerland<sup>1</sup>. He had a large family: his wife, five sons and five daughters. He died<sup>2</sup> on the 25th December in 1977 when he was 88 years old<sup>3</sup>.

b) Ask questions on the text.

c) Say what you have learned from text about Charlie Chaplin.

<sup>1</sup> Switzerland [*'swɪtsələnd*] – Shveytsariya

<sup>2</sup> to die [*'daɪ*] – vafot qilmoq

<sup>3</sup> when he was 88 years old = when he was 88

Ex.23. Read and retell the joke.

A young Englishman came to America. He stayed in New York with his friends and saw very many interesting places in and outside the city. On the last day he bought a large TV-set for his family in London.

‘Why have you bought a TV-set in America? I think you’ve got very good TV-sets in England, haven’t you?’ his friend asked him.

‘Our TV-sets are good, but TV programmes in England are not as good as American programmes’, the young man answered.

Ex. 24. Answer the following questions:

1. What film did you see last?
2. Is it a colour or a black-and-white film?
3. At what cinema was it on?
4. Did you see a trailer or a newsreel before the feature film?
5. How long did the film last?
6. What popular actors played in the film?
7. What do you think of the film?

\* \* \*

1. Do you like screen versions of novels?
2. What screen version have you seen lately?
3. Was it close to the original?
4. What actors were there in the film?
5. Was the film as good as the novel?

\* \* \*

1. Who is your favourite film actor?
2. In what film have you seen this actor lately?
3. What is the film about?
4. What part did the actor play in it?
5. Did he play this part very well?

Ex.25. Speak on the topics.

1. your favourite film.
2. your last visit to the cinema.

Ex.26. Act out dialogues on the basis of the following assignments.

1. You have come to London to buy chemical equipment from Blake & Co. Meet Mr Dunn and discuss the quality of the equipment with him. Before the talks speak about the film you saw on television last night.

2. Meet Mr Davis at your office. He is interested in buying the new model of your machines. Before the talks speak about the new film which is on in Moscow now.

Ex. 27. Write down questions on the situation: My friend saw an interesting film yesterday.

Ex. 28. Translate the following sentences:

1. O'tgan oyda mening do'stim yangi rayondan kvartira oldi.
2. Yaqinda biz "Uayt end K<sup>O</sup>" firmasi bilan kimyoviy asbob-uskunalarga shartnoma tuzdik.
3. Uch oy ilgari bu zavod jihozlarning yangi modelini ishlab chiqarishni boshladi.
4. Kecha men juda charchadim, chunki ko'p ishim bor edi.
5. O'tgan haftada injenerlarimiz yangi jihozlarni ko'rish uchun zavodga bordilar.

\* \* \*

Menga ingliz tili darslari juda yoqadi. Dars paytida biz yangi matnlarni o'qiyimiz va ko'pgina qiziqarli masalalarni muhokama qilamiz. Biz mashg'ulot paytida ingliz tilida juda ko'p gapiramiz, lekin kam yozamiz. Biz uyda ko'p dars tayyorlaymiz, chunki ingliz tilini yaxshi bilishni xohlaymiz.

\* \* \*

1. O'tgan haftada men kinoda bo'ldim. Yangi rangli detektiv namoyish qilinayotgan edi. Men detektiv filmlarni uncha yaxshi ko'rmayman, lekin bu film menga yoqdi. U juda qiziqarli, unda ko'p mashhur aktyorlar o'ynaydilar. Men hamma do'stlaringa bu filmni ko'rishni tavsiya etdim.
2. Siz - 'Gamlet' (Hamlet) filmini ko'rganmisiz?
  - Ha, men uni televizorda ikki yil ilgari ko'rganman.
  - Bu film xaqida qanday fikrdasiz?
  - Bu juda yaxshi film. Unda ko'pgina mashhur aktyorlar o'ynaydilar.

Ex.29. Write about the film you saw last.

## UNIT VII

### VOCABULARY

1. a cinema [ˈsɪnəmə]

e.g. There is a new cinema in this district.

to go to the cinema

- 1) kinoteatr; 2) kino

- e.g.* Many people go to the cinema at weekends.
2. a programme [*ˈprɒɡrɑːm*] - dastur  
a television programme
3. a film [*film*] - kinofilm
- |                    |  |               |
|--------------------|--|---------------|
| <u>new</u>         |  | <u>film</u>   |
| <u>interesting</u> |  |               |
| <u>to see</u>      |  | <u>a film</u> |
| <u>to watch</u>    |  |               |
- color film  
film in colour - rangli film  
black-and-white film  
film in black and white - oq qora film
4. feature [*ˈfi:tʃə*] film - badiiy film
5. a newsreel [*ˈnjuːzriːl*] - kinoxronika, kinojurnal
6. an advertisement [*ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt*] - reklama
7. a trailer [*ˈtreɪlɪə*] - anons
8. an interval [*ˈɪntəvəl*] - tanaffus
9. between [*bɪˈtwiːn*] - orasida
10. as ... as - ... dek, shunday ...
- e.g.* My friend speaks French during the talks as much as English.  
Lesson 1 is as long as Lesson 2.  
not so (as) ... as - ... dek, emas, o'xshash, emas
- e.g.* The offer of Brown & Co° isn't so good as the offer of GML.
11. long [*lɒŋ*] - uzoq, uzun
12. ago [*əˈɡoʊ*] - ilgari, oldin
- |                   |  |            |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| <u>some years</u> |  | <u>ago</u> |
| <u>two months</u> |  |            |
| <u>an hour</u>    |  |            |
13. especially [*ɪs'peʃəli*] - ayniqsa
14. before [*bɪˈfɔː*] - ... gacha, oldin
15. news [*njuːz*] - yangiliklar

News so'zi birlik sondagi fe'l bilan moslashadi.
--

*e.g.* What is the news?

The news is very interesting.

No news is good news.

16. yesterday [/'jestqdi]

the day before yesterday

- kecha

- o'tgan\_kuni

yesterday	morning
	evening
	afternoon

- kecha\_ertalab

- kechqurun

- kecha\_kunduzi

17. last

1. o'tgan

2. oxirgi

3. o'tgan\_safar

- o'tgan\_yili

- o'tgan\_xaftada

- o'tgan\_yakshanbada

last	year
	week
	Sunday

e.g. During the last talks we discussed all the terms of the contract.

e.g. When did you see him last?

18. a night [nait]

tonight

last night

syn.: yesterday evening

- kechasi\_kechqurun

- bugun\_kechqurun

- o'tgan\_kecha

19. to be on

- qo'yilmoq\_namoyish\_qilinmoq  
(teleko'rsatuv\_haqida)

e.g. What's on at the Progress cinema?

20. a comedy [/'kɔmɔdi]

- komediya

21. a documentary [dɔkju:mentqri]

- hujjatli\_film

syn.: a documentary film

22. as

- chunki\_uchun

23. to last [sa:st]

- davom\_etmoq

e.g. The lesson lasts 2 hours.

24. full [fu:l]

- to'la

to be full of people (things, books, etc.)

e.g. The cinema is always full when there is a good film on.

25. popular [pɔpjulq]

- mashhur\_ommabop

Popular	film
	place
	TV programme
	goods

26. to recommend [rekq'mend]

- tavsiya\_qilmoq\_maslahat\_bermoq

e.g. My friend recommended me to go to a nice place near Moscow next Saturday.

27. kind [kaind]

What kind of

films  
novels  
TV programmes

- tur\_xilma\_xillik

do you like?

28. a story [stɔ:ri]

love story

- hikoya

- sevgi\_hikoyasi

29. detective [di'tektiv]

detective film

- detektiv

- detektiv\_film

30. a musical [mju:zikl]

syn.: a musical film

- musiqiy\_film

31. historical [his'torikl]

historical

novel  
film  
event

- tarixiy

32. black [blæk]

- qora

33. favourite [feivərit]

favourite

record  
place  
film  
TV programme

- sevimli\_yoqtirgan

34. a screen [skri:n]

- ekran

35. a version [vɜ:ʒn]

screen version

- variant

- ekranlashtirish

36. a novel [nɒvl]

- hikoya\_roman

37. close [kloʊz]

close to

e.g. Archangelskoye is very close to Moscow.

- yaqin

38. if

- agar

39. the original [q'ridʒin]

to be close to the original  
in the original

- asl\_nusxa

- asl\_nusxasiga\_mos\_kelmoq

Original so'zi doim aniq artikl bilan qo'llanadi.

40. an actor [æktɔ]

- artist

41. to play [plei]

- o'ynamoq\_ijro\_etmoq

42. a part [pa:t]

- rol

to play the part of

e.g. In the film 'Mother' Vera  
Maretskaya played the part  
of Pavel's mother.

- |                                       |  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------|
| 43. <u>boring</u> [ˈbɔːrɪŋ]           | - zerikarli  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| <u>boring</u>                         | <table border="0"> <tr> <td> </td> <td><u>film</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td><u>TV programme</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td><u>book</u></td> </tr> </table> |  | <u>film</u> |  | <u>TV programme</u> |  | <u>book</u> |
|                                       | <u>film</u>  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
|                                       | <u>TV programme</u>  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
|                                       | <u>book</u>  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 44. <u>to be born</u> [bɔːn]          | - tugʻilmoq  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 45. <u>a father</u> [ˈfɑːðə]          | - ota  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 46. <u>a mother</u> [ˈmʌðə]           | - ona  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 47. <u>a ticket</u> [ˈtɪkɪt]          | - chipta, bilet  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| <u>ticket for (to) the cinema</u>     |  |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 48. <u>an American</u> [əˈmɛrɪkən]    | - amerikalik   |  |             |  |                     |  |             |
| 49. <u>an Englishman</u> [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃmən] | - ingliz, angliyalik   |  |             |  |                     |  |             |

### Speech Patterns

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>People stay in the cinema as long as they like.</u> | - Odamlar kinoteatrda istaganlaricha boʻladilar. |
| 2. <u>Mr Bell's house is as big as Mr Blake's house.</u>  | - Janob Bellning uyi janob Bleyk uyidek katta.   |

## LESSON 5

<u>Grammar</u>	1. <u>The Present Perfect Tense.</u> 2. <u>The Present Perfect and the Simple Past Tenses (compared).</u> 3. <u>Adjectives other, another.</u>
<u>Text:</u>	<u>Talking about Holidays.</u>

## UNIT I

### GRAMMAR

#### SECTION I

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (CONTINUED)

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

- a) - Do you know Mr Blake?  
 - Oh, yes. I know him very well.  
 - How long have you known him?  
 - I've known him for three years.
- b) - I haven't seen Voronin lately.  
 - He is in Great Britain now.  
 - He has been there since October, I think'.
- c) - Where is Voronin? I haven't seen him since he went to London.  
 - I think, he is still there.

Present Perfect o'tgan zamonda boshlanib, nutq so'zlanib turgan vaqtga qadar davom etayotgan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun qo'llanadi. Bunday hollarda payt holi for (davomida) ('a' misoliga qarang) va since ('b' misoliga qarang) predloqlari yordamida, yoki since (... dan beri, ... dan boshlab) bog'lovchisi bilan bog'langan payt ergash gap bilan ifodalanadi. Ergash gapning kesimi Simple Past shaklida bo'ladi ('c' misoliga qarang).

Step 2. Practise the use of the Present Perfect Tense.

Ex. 1. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Is Lavrov in ↗ London now?  
- Yes, he has already been in London for ↘ 6 weeks.

Prompts: 1. at the talks; 2. at the plant; 3. at the lesson; 4. in the park; 5. in New York.

Ex.2. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Does Voronin know Mr ↗ Blake?  
 - ↘ Yes, he ↘ does.  
 - How long has he ↘ known him?  
 - Ne has known him for some years.

Prompts: 1. Nancy; 2. the Dunns; 3. the President of Bell and C°; 4. Mr Bell's wife; 5. Lavrov's office manager.

Ex. 3. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Is Mr Bell at ↗ the plant now?  
 - ↘ Yes, he ↘ is.  
 - Since ↘ when has he been there?  
 - Since ↘ morning, I think.

Prompts: 1. In the office; 2. in the conference room; 3. in the garden; 4. in the park; 5. at the talks.

Ex. 4. a) Read the model.

I haven't seen my friend since he came from ↘ St.Petersburg.

b) Say, since when you haven't seen your friend.

## SECTION II

### THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE SIMPLE PAST TENSES

#### (COMPARED)

Step 1. Read the dialogues and compare the use of the tenses.

a) - Have you seen the new comedy at the Oktyabr Cinema?

- Yes, I have.

- When did you see it?

- I saw it last week.

b) - Have you seen the screen version of 'David Copperfield'?

- No, I haven't.

- And have you read the novel?

- Yes, I read it when I was a child.

Step 2. Practise the use of the Present Perfect and the Simple Past Tenses.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Have you seen the new comedy at the Zenit Cinema?  
 - Yes, I saw it two days ago.

Prompts: 1. detective film; 2. musical; 3. love story, 4. historical film;  
 5. documentary; 6. feature film.

Ex. 6. Say and respond as in the model.

- You have received a new flat, haven't you?  
 - Yes, I have.  
 - When did you receive it?  
 - I received it last month.

Prompts: 1. to discuss the terms of payment with Mr Blake; 2. to study the contract form of Brown, & Co; 3. to see the new machines at the plant; 4. to see the new comedy at the Mir Cinema; 5. to write a letter to Bell and Co; 6. to have lunch.

### SECTION III

#### ADJECTIVES OTHER, ANOTHER

Step 1. Read the sentences.

1. There are two books on Mr Bell's desk. One is English and the other book is French.
2. I've got six English books.  
 Two books are on the table, the other books are on the shelf.
3. There are English, French and other catalogues on the shelves.
4. a) I don't like this book. Give me another book to read,  
 b) Give me another cup of tea.
5. One book is English. The other one is French.

Other sifati birlik va ko'plik sondagi otlardan oldin qo'llanadi (1-, 2-, 3-misollarga qarang). Noaniq artikl other so'zi bilan qo'shilib yoziladi (4-misolga qarang).

Another sifati shuningdek 'yana bitta' ma'nosini beradi. (4 'b' misolga qarang). Oldin ko'rsatilgan o'tni takrorlamalik uchun another so'zidan keyin one so'zi qo'llanadi (5-misolga qarang).

Step 2. Practise the use of the adjectives other, another.

Ex. 7. a) Read the model.

I don't like this pen. Could you show me another one?

b) Say that you want to have another pencil (book, record, magazine, picture, carpet).

Ex. 8. Ask and answer as in the model.

- What goods do you sell?  
- We sell television equipment, telephone equipment and other goods.

Prompts: 1. to buy goods; 2. to like films; 3. to discuss business matters; 4. to produce goods; 5. to read books.

Ex. 9. Ask and answer as in the model.

- How many enquiries for your machines have you received this month?  
- Three. One is from Blake & Co, the other enquiries are from Jackson & Co.

Prompts: 1. to receive offers for chemical equipment; 2. to buy books; 3. to receive journals; 4. to sell machines; 5. to look through catalogues; 5. to see films.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERNS

Pattern 1.

1. People who read very much know much.  
2. A child who reads a lot of books knows much.

Who olmoshi jonli otlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Aniqllovchi ergash gapning kesimi shu ergash gap tegishli bo'lgan ot bilan moslashadi (1-, 2- misollarga qarang).

Ex. 10. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Do you know the woman who is sitting at the ↗ table?  
 - ↘ Yes, it's ↘ Nancy, Mr Bell's ↘ secretary.

Prompts: 1. to sit on the sofa; 2. to read a book; 3. to work in the garden; 4. to look through a journal; 5. to speak to the President; 6. to type a letter.

Pattern 2.

The English book which I read last week is very interesting.

Which olmoshi jonsiz predmetlarga nisbatan ishlatiladi

Ex.11. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Whose offer is ↘ this?  
 - Do you speak about the offer which is on my ↗ desk?  
 - ↘ Yes.  
 - It's from GM↘L.

Prompts: 1. telex; 2. letter; 3. cable; 4. catalogues; 5. enquiry; 6. journals.

## UNIT III

### WORKING ON THE TEXT

#### Talking About Holidays

##### A

Holidays mean different things to different people<sup>1</sup>. Some people like to have a quiet rest, while other people enjoy active, open-air holidays.

Some years ago a lot of English people went to foreign countries during their holidays. But now the English seaside has become very popular. When people spend their holidays at the seaside they stay at hotels or rest rooms. A lot of people live in boarding-houses where they have 'bed and breakfast' (the English people call it 'B and B'). But accommodation at the seaside is very expensive. That is why people who have got their own cars go on camping holidays.

##### B

Today before the talks at the Trade Delegation Voronin and Mr Blake are

<sup>1</sup> Holidays mean different thing to different people. – Har xil kishilar turlicha dam oladilar

speaking about their holidays.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ What are your plans for the holiday, Mr Voronin?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ I don't know yet. Last year I went to Gagra in the Caucasus. It's a beautiful place on the coast of the Black Sea. The weather is usually fine and the water is warm there in the summer season.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Yes, I've heard a lot about your resorts in the Caucasus and the Crimea. We've got a lot of beautiful holiday places too. Have you ever been to Brighton, Mr Voronin?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ I know it's a popular resort, but I've never been there.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Oh, it's a lovely place and I like spending my holiday in Brighton. Last summer I went there with my family.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Was the weather good?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Yes, very hot and dry all the time. It was nice to sunbathe and swim in the sea.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Did your children enjoy the holiday too?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ They certainly did. They played on the beach and swam a lot. Brighton is close to London and it's very easy to get there by train. I recommend you to go and see the place.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Thank you. That's a good idea.

Ex.12. Read the text and the dialogue.

Ex.13. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Holidays mean different things to different people.
2. The English seaside was very popular some years ago.
3. At the seaside the English people usually rent rooms.
4. Camping holidays are very popular in Great Britain.

\* \* \*

1. Voronin likes spending his holidays in the Caucasus.
2. Mr Blake hasn't heard about Russia's resorts.
3. Brighton is a popular resort in Great Britain.
4. Last summer the Blakes went to France to spend their holiday.
5. It's difficult for Londoners to get to Brighton.

Ex.14. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. how people spend their holidays in Great Britain; 2. the Caucasus; 3. Brighton;
4. Mr Blake's last holiday.

Ex.15. Think and answer.

1. Why is the English seaside very popular now?

2. Why do people go on camping holidays?
3. Why did Voronin spend his last holiday in the Caucasus?
4. Why did the Blakes spend their last holiday in Brighton?
5. Why did the Blakes take their children to Brighton?
6. Why did Mr Blake recommend Voronin to go to Brighton?

## UNIT IV

### WORKING ON WORDS

a holiday

to have a holiday

to be on holiday

to go on holiday

to go on a camping holiday

Ex.16. a) Read the model.

I had a holiday in ↘ summer.

I went on holiday to ↘ Sochi.

b) Say where and when you spent your last holiday.

c) Now ask your friend when he had his last holiday and where he went on holiday.

Ex. 17. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you have a holiday every year?
2. When do you usually have a holiday?
3. Where do you usually go on holiday?
4. With whom do you usually spend your holiday?

\* \* \*

1. Have you been on holiday lately?
2. Where did you go on holiday?
3. With whom did you go there?
4. How did you spend your holiday?
5. Where would you like to go on your next holiday?

to enjoy doing smth.

Ex. 18. a) Ask and answer as in the model.

- What do you like doing in the evening?  
-Oh, I enjoy watching T.V.

Prompts: 1. to look through newspapers and magazines; 2. to listen to music; 3. to read interesting books; 4. to go out; 5. to meet friends; 6. to sit near the fireplace.

b) Say what you (your friend, children, sister, brother) enjoy doing at weekends.

to go by train (car)

Ex.19. a) Read the model.

Brighton is close to London and it's easy to get there by train or by car.

b) Say to what places people usually go from Moscow by car (by train).

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex. 20. Supply the correct articles or possessive pronouns where necessary.

1. Last summer I went on ... holiday to the Crimea.
2. \_ - Where is your friend? I haven't seen him for a long time.  
- He is on ... holiday now.
3. I enjoyed ... holiday which I spent on the Volga.
4. \_ - When would you like to have ... holiday this year?  
- In August.

\* \* \*

On ... 21st of September Mr White came to ... Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations to have ... talks with Smirnov of ... Mashexport. Before ... talks they spoke about ... Smirnov's holiday.

*White:* \_\_\_ I haven't seen you for ... long time, Mr Smirnov.

*Smirnov:* \_\_\_ Oh, I've just come back<sup>1</sup> from Sochi.

*White:* \_\_\_ From Sochi?

*Smirnov:* \_\_\_ Yes, it's ... nice resort on ... coast of ... Black Sea. My family and I

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<sup>1</sup> To come back – qaytib kelmoq

went there on ... holiday.

*White:* \_\_\_\_\_ Did you enjoy... holiday?

*Smirnov:* \_\_\_ Yes, very. We sunbathed and swam a lot in ... Black\_Sea. Our children spent a lot of time on ... beach.

*White:* \_\_\_\_\_ What was ... weather like there?

*Smirnov:* ... weather was fine, it was hot and dry outside all ...\_time. In ... Caucasus ... weather is usually fine in ...\_summer and it's always ... pleasure to swim in ... warm\_sea.

*White:* \_\_\_\_\_ Did you get there by ... car?

*Smimov:* \_\_\_ No, we went there by ... train. I think it was ... good\_idea because we saw a lot.

b) Say what you have learned about:

1. Smirnov's holiday; 2. Sochi.

### Tenses

Ex. 21. Supply the correct tenses.

Remember: river [*riv:e*] -\_daryo

to have a good time \_vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq

Jack Smith (to be) on holiday now. He (to stay) at home for his holiday, but he (to do) a lot of interesting things. A few minutes ago he (to meet) John Stanton who (to be) on holiday too and now they (to speak) about their holidays.

*John:* How you (to enjoy) your holiday, Jack?

*Jack:* \_ I (to have a good time), John.

\_ I (to stay) at home. I (to have got) a car and it (to be) a\_pleasure to go to different places.

*John:* Where you (to go) yesterday?

*Jack:* \_ I (to meet) Helen Black and (to go) to Marlow.

\_ It (to be) a nice place on the River Thames.

\_ You ever (to be) there?

*John:* Oh, yes. I (to spend) my holiday there last year.

I (to know) the place very well. You (to have lunch) at the \_old hotel near the river?

*Jack:* \_ No, we (to have lunch) in the open air near the river.

*John:* What time did you (to get) home?

*Jack:* \_ We (not to come) back till 11 o'clock in the evening.

*John:* You (to be) tired, ... you?

*Jack:* \_ Yes, a little bit.

b) Say what you have learned about:

1. Jack's holiday; 2. Marlow; 3. John's holiday.

## Prepositions

Ex.22. a) Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.

Remember: in the country \_ qishloqda, shahar tashqarisida

Andreev spent his last holiday in the country. He went ... the country ... his family. They went ... Pushkinp, a nice place ... Moscow. They went there ... train. The train started ... 8 in the morning and ... half ... 8 the family got ... there.

... the holiday the weather was nice. They swam ... the river and sunbathed ... the beach a lot. The family was ... the open air all days. They enjoyed their holidays ... Pushkino very much.

But the Andreevs don't always spend their holidays ... Moscow. Sometimes they go ... holiday ... the Crimea or ... the Caucasus. It's always a pleasure to stay ... a month ... seaside.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about the Andreevs' holiday:

1. in Pushkino; 2. at the seaside.

## Miscellaneous

Ex. 23. Choose and use.

a) because, that's why

1. I didn't go to the cinema the day before yesterday ... I was very busy.
- 4 Last night I watched a very interesting detective film on television ... I didn't write a letter to my friend.
3. The talks were very difficult ... I'm a bit tired.
4. I often spend my holiday on the coast of the Black Sea ... the weather is hot and dry there in summer.
5. I like the actor who plays the part of Hamlet ... I'd like to go and see the film again.
6. I don't recommend you to see this film ... it's not so interesting as the novel.

b) to like, would like

1. I ... (to go) out at weekends.
2. We ... (to watch) a new film on television tonight.
3. My friend ... (to listen to) music in the evenings.
4. Jack ... (to see) musicals.

5. I ... (to stay) at home on Saturday.
6. Our family ... (to watch) television in the evenings.
7. Ann ... (to see) a new comedy this afternoon.
8. Mrs Bell ... (to drink) coffee in the mornings.

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 24. a) Read the text.

Remember: autumn [ˈɒ:təm] - kuz  
 short [ˈʃɔ:t] - qisqa  
 winter [ˈwɪntə] - qish  
 spring [ˈsprɪŋ] - bahor  
 to go skiing [ˈski:ɪŋ] - changʻida uchmoq  
 to go skating [ˈskeɪtɪŋ] - konkida uchmoq

#### Four seasons of the year

There are four seasons in the year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Moscow is very beautiful in all seasons. In May, June, July and August the city is very green. There are a lot of parks and gardens in all districts of Moscow.

But not many people like spending their summer holidays in Moscow. They enjoy going to the Crimea, to the Caucasus, to the coast of the Baltic<sup>1</sup> Sea or to different places near Moscow.

Autumn is a wet season. The days are short. There are not many sunny days in Moscow in autumn.

December, January and February are winter months. Winter is a cold season in Moscow. But a lot of people like winter very much.

At weekends very many people go skiing and skating in and outside Moscow.

- b) Ask questions on the text.
- c) Say what you have learned from the text about:

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<sup>1</sup> Baltic [ˈbɔ:lɪk] - Boltiq

1. Moscow in different seasons; 2. the places where Muscovites spend their holidays.

Ex. 25. a) Read the text.

Remember: holiday-maker - dam oluvchi  
the South [*sau* ʒ] - janub

### Going on Holidays

Holidays are popular in all seasons, but very many people like spending their holidays in summer. When summer comes we usually start asking the question ‘Where would you like to spend your holiday this summer?’ The question comes easily, the answer doesn’t. We have a lot of hotels, rest-homes and sanatoriums<sup>1</sup> in the South of our country and holiday-makers like spending their holiday on the coast of the Black Sea, especially in the summer season. The coast of the Baltic Sea and its holiday hotels and sanatoriums are very popular with holiday-makers too. But some people like having their holiday in winter. They go skiing and skating and spend much time in the open air.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. popular resorts in our country; 2. summer and winter holidays of the people.

c) Think and answer.

1. Why do very many people like spending their holidays in summer?
2. What makes the coast of the Black Sea very popular with holiday-makers?
3. Is the coast of the Baltic Sea as popular as the coast of the Black Sea? Why do you think so?
4. Why do some people enjoy having their holidays in winter?

Ex. 26. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of holidays do you enjoy?
2. Where did you last go on holiday?
3. How long did you stay there?
4. What did you do there in the evenings?
5. What kind of films did you see there?
6. When did you come back to Moscow?

\* \* \*

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<sup>1</sup> sanatorium [*sxnq' tO:riem*] - satoriy

1. You went to the Black Sea last summer, didn't you?
2. In what month did you go there?
3. What was the weather like there?
4. You swam in the sea a lot, didn't you?
5. Do you enjoy swimming?
6. How much time did you spend on the beach every day?

\* \* \*

1. your friend spent his last holiday on the coast of the Baltic Sea, didn't he?
2. How did he get there?
3. Where did he stay?
4. Did he stay there all the time or did he go to; see other places?

Ex. 27. Speak on the topics.

1. My last holiday.
2. My friend's last holiday.
3. Four seasons of the year.

Ex. 28. a) Read the dialogues.

Remember: to tell [teʃ] - aytmoq, aytib bermoq  
to call [kɔ:ʃ] - telefon qilmoq

#### A

*Secretary:* Good morning. Mr White's office.

*Belov:* \_\_\_\_\_ Good morning. I'm Belov of the Trade Delegation. I'd like to speak to Mr White.

*Secretary:* \_He is not here at the moment. Could I take a message for him?<sup>1</sup>

*Belov:* \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, could you tell him Mr Belov phoned and wanted to speak to him about our offer for 'Lada' cars?

*Secretary:* \_Certainly, Mr Belov.

*Belov:* \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you. Good-bye.

*Secretary:* \_Good-bye.

#### B

*Secretary:* \_ Good afternoon. The Trade Delegation.

*White:* Good afternoon. This is White calling. Could I speak to Mr Belov?

*Secretary:* \_ Just a minute, please.

*Belov:* Good afternoon, Mr White. How are you?

*White:* I'm fine, Mr Belov. How are you?

---

<sup>1</sup> Could I take a message? [mesidʒ] – Unga ,iror narsa aytib qo'yaymi?

*Belov:* Pretty well too, thank you.

*White:* Mr Belov, I'd like to tell you that the cars which we bought from you two years ago were of high quality and met our customers' requirements.

*Belov:* Glad to hear that.

*White:* This year we'd like to buy some cars from you too. I'd like to meet and discuss some business matters.

*Belov:* Very well. Could you come to the Trade Delegation on Friday at 10.30?

*White:* Yes, I think so. See you on Friday then<sup>1</sup>.

Good-bye, Mr Belov.

*Belov:* Goodbye.

Ex. 29. Act out dialogues on the basis of the following assignments:

1. Receive Mr Blake in your office. Speak about his last holiday. Say that you've received their enquiry for machines Model A. Discuss the quality of the machines with him.

\* \* \*

2. Visit Mr White's office. Speak with Mr White about your visit to Brighton. Say that you have received their latest catalogues and the quality of Model B 20 meets your requirements. you'd like to buy 10 machines of the model.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 30. Translate the following sentences:

1. \_ Qancha vaqtdan beri bu film bizning kinoteatrda qo'yilayapti?  
- U o'tgan haftadan beri qo'yilayapti.
2. \_ Qachondan beri Boris Nyu-Yorkda ?  
- U uch xaftadan beri u yerda.
3. \_ Siz bu firma direktorini qachondan beri bilasiz?  
- Men uni vazirlikda ishlashni boshlaganidan beri bilaman.

\* \* \*

---

<sup>1</sup> then – *bu erda*: demak

1. Men hozirgina Toshkentdan keldim. Men u yerda o'n kun bo'ldim.
2. - Siz yangi komediyani ko'rdingizmi?  
\_ Ha, men uni yaqinda ko'rdim.
3. - Siz qachon 'Bell end K<sup>O</sup>' firmasi bilan shartnoma tuzdingiz ?  
\_ Biz ular bilan shu oyda shartnoma tuzdik.

Ex. 31. Translate the words in brackets; write the sentences.

1. I'd like to read (boshqa) book.
2. There are some (boshqa) catalogues on my desk.
3. We are interested in buying coffee, tea (boshqa) goods.
4. I've got two children. The elder child is 8 and (ikkinchi) child is 6.
5. I like detective, historical and (boshqa) films.
6. There are 10 engineers in our office. Two engineers know French and (boshqa) ones know English.
7. There are two carpets in my flat. One carpet is in the sitting-room and (boshqa) carpet is in the bedroom.
8. I don't like this book. Could you show me (boshqasini) one.

Ex. 32. Translate the following sentences:

1. Firmamizning ikki injeneri janob Blekni qabul qilmoqda, boshqa injenerlar esa pochmani ko'zdan kechirmoqdalar.
2. Men hozirgina ikkita teleksni yozdim. Bitta teleks bu yerda, boshqasi qani?
3. Smirnov bizning firmada ishlaydi. O'tgan oyda u firmasining boshqa injenerlari bilan Angliyaga ish masalalarini muhokama qilishga bordi.
4. Bizning birlashmamiz turli mamlakatlarga mashinalar, telefon jihozlari va boshqa mahsulotlarni sotadi.
5. - Keling, yangi detektiv filmni tomosha qilamiz.  
\_ Men uni ko'rib bo'lganman. Men boshqa bir filmni ko'r-moqchi edim.

Ex. 33. Supply *who or which* and write down the sentences.

1. Last week we bought a new TV-set ... is in our sitting-room now.
2. The fire-place ... is in Mr Bell's study makes the room comfortable.
3. Yesterday Masheport received some British businessmen ... are interested in our goods.
4. The engineer ... is looking through this magazine is Lavrov's good friend.
5. The woman ... is speaking on the phone now is our new secretary.

Ex. 34. Write down questions on the basis of the sentences.

1. Last summer my friend went to the coast of the Baltic Sea to spend his holiday.
2. Last year my friend's family had a good time in the Crimea.

Ex. 35. Translate the following sentences.

1. Bizning mamlakatimizda Boltiq bo'yida, Kavkazda, Qrimda va boshqa joylarda ko'p ajoyib dam olish maskanlari bor. Men dengiz bo'yida dam olishni yaxshi ko'raman. Qrim mening eng sevimli dam olish joyim. O'tgan yili men oilam bilan mashinada Yaltaga bordim. Biz Qora dengiz bo'yidagi dam olish uyida ta'tilimizni o'tkazdik. Havo issiq va quruq edi. Har kuni biz dengizga cho'milishga bordik, plyajda qoraydik, kechqurun esa kinoga bordik. Biz o'z ta'tilimizdan mamnun bo'ldik.
2. - Siz bu yil ta'tilda bo'ldingizmi?  
 - Ha, mening ta'tilim avgustda bo'ldi.  
 - Dam olishga qaerga bordingiz?  
 - Men ta'tilimni Boltiq bo'yida o'tkazdim  
 - U erda avgustda ob-havo qanday bo'ldi?  
 - Issiq edi. Biz har kuni dengizga bordik va ko'p vaqtimiz-ni plyajda o'tkazdik.

## UNIT VIII

### VOCABULARY

1. a holiday [*hɒlɪdaɪ*] - ta'til  
 to have a |  
 to be on | holiday  
 to go on |
2. to mean [*mi:n*] (meant, meant) - ma'no bermoq  
 e.g. What does it mean?  
 It means that ...
3. a thing [*θɪŋ*] - narsa
4. rest - dam, dam olish  
 to have a | quiet | rest  
 | good |
5. while [*waɪl*] - ... gan paytda, ... yotgan paytda
6. other [*ʌðə*] - 1) boshqa; 2) yana bitta  
 e.g. I've seen two films this week.  
 One of them is a detective film, the other one is a comedy.  
 e.g. Could you give me another cup of tea?
7. to enjoy [*ɪn'ɔɪ*] - biror narsadan zavqlanmoq, Rohatlanmoq  
 e.g. Did you enjoy this film?  
 to enjoy doing smth.  
 e.g. I enjoy reading detective books.
8. active [*æktɪv*] - faol

9. in the open air [ʹoupn 'Fq]  
to be in the open air  
to spend a holiday in the open air
10. seaside [ʹsi:said]  
to come | To the seaside  
to go
11. to become [bi'kʌm]  
 (became, become)  
to become | popular  
old
12. a hotel [ʹhou'tel]  
to stay at a hotel
13. to rent [rent]  
to rent | a room  
a house  
a flat
14. a boarding-house [ʹbɔ:diŋ'haus]  
 5. a bed [bed]  
to go to bed
16. breakfast [ʹbrekfʌst]  
 17. to call [kɔ:l]  
 18. accommodation [e,kʌm'pədeɪʃn]  
 19. expensive [ɪks'pensɪv]  
Expensive | house  
book  
room
20. that is why  
 21. a car [kɑ:ʃ]  
 22. to be on a camping [kæmpɪŋ]  
holiday  
to go on camping holiday
23. a plan [plæn]  
 e.g. What are your plans for the holiday?
24. the Caucasus [kɔ:kəs]  
 25. a coast [kəʊst]  
 e.g. I always spend my holiday on the coast of the Baltic Sea.  
But: I always spend my holiday at the seaside.
- ochiq\_havoda
- dengiz\_bo'yi\_daryo\_bo'yi\_sohil
- bo'lmoq\_aylanmoq
- mehmonxona\_otel
- mehmonxonada\_yashamoq
- ijaraga\_olmoq
- stol\_bilan\_jihozlangan\_xona\_pansionat
- krovat
- uxlashga\_yotmoq
- nonushta
- 1) atamoq; 2) telefon\_qilmoq
- mehmonxonadagi\_xona
- qimmat
- mana\_shuning\_uchun
- avtomashina
- ta'til\_paytida
- chodirda\_yashamoq
- chodirlarda\_to'xtab\_sayohat\_qilish
- reja
- Kavkaz
- qirg'oq\_sohil\_(geografik\_nomlar\_bilan\_qo'llanadi)

26. a sea [si:] - dengiz  
 to swim in the sea  
 The Baltic Sea

## Dengizlar\_nomi\_aniq\_artikl\_bilan\_qo'llanadi\_

27. water [ˈwɔ:tə] - suv  
 e.g. In May the water is cold in  
 the Baltic Sea.  
 mach | water  
 little
28. summer [ˈsʌmə] - yoz  
 in summer
29. a season [si:zn] - mavsum  
 summer season
30. a resort [riːzɔ:t] - kurort  
 popular | resort  
 good
31. The Crimea [kr ˈeɪmiq] - Qrim
32. hot [hɒt] - issiq  
 e.g. The day is hot.  
 It's hot outside.
33. dry [draɪ] - quruq  
 e.g. The weather is dry.  
 It's dry today.
34. to sunbathe [ˈsʌnbæið] - qoraymoq
35. to swim (swam, swum) - suzmoq  
 [swim, swɒm, swʌm]  
 to go swimming - suzish\_bilan\_shug'ullanmoq
36. a beach [bi:tʃ] - plyaj  
 to be on the beach
37. easy [i:zi] - oson\_engil  
 e.g. It's an easy letter to translate.  
 It's easy.  
 e.g. It's not easy to learn English.
38. to get to ... (got, got) - ... gacha\_etib\_bormoq  
 e.g. It's easy to get to Klin from  
 Moscow.  
 to get | here  
 | there  
 | home  
 e.g. He got home early yesterday.

39. a train [ <i>treɪn</i> ]	- poezd
40. by [ <i>baɪ</i> ]	- ... da
to go by	- poezdda_bormoq
train	- mashinada_bormoq
car	- g'oya_fikr
41. an idea [ <i>aɪ'diə</i> ]	- davomida
42. for [ <i>fɔː</i> ]	- ... dan (vaqtni_ko'rsatuvchi_predlog)
43. since [ <i>sɪns</i> ]	- ... dan_beri
44. since [ <i>sɪns</i> ]	- ... gan_kishi
45. who [ <i>huː</i> ]	- daryo
46. a river [ <i>rɪvə</i> ]	
the Volga river	

Daryolar_nomi_aniq_artikl_bilan_qo'llanadi_
---

47. in the country	- qishloqda_shahar_tashqarisida
48. autumn [ <i>'ɒtəm</i> ]	- kuz
49. short [ <i>ʃɔːt</i> ]	- qisqa
50. winter [ <i>wɪntə</i> ]	- qish
51. spring [ <i>spɪŋ</i> ]	- bahor
52. to ski [ <i>skiː</i> ]	- chang'ida_uchmoq
to go skiing	
53. to skate [ <i>sket</i> ]	- konkida_uchmoq
to go skating	
54. a holiday-maker	- dam_oluvchi
55. the South [ <i>sauθ</i> ]	- janub
in the South	
56. to tell [ <i>tel</i> ] (told, told [tould])	- aytmoq_aytib_bermoq
e.g. Please tell the secretary to	
hone Mr White.	

### Speech Patterns

1. People who read very much know much.	- Ko'p_o'qiydigan_kishilar_ko'p_biladilar_
2. The English book, which I read last week, is very interesting.	- O'tgan_haftada_men_o'qib_chiqqan_inglizcha_kitob_juda_qiziqarli_

## LESSON 6

Grammar:	Modal Verbs can, must, may.
Text:	Discussing Contract Terms.

## UNIT I

### GRAMMAR

### SECTION I

## MODAL VERBS CAN, MUST, MAY

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

1. - Can you read this newspaper?  
\_ - No, I can't, but I can read this book for you.
2. - I can't speak to you now. I must go home.  
\_ - Must you go now?  
\_ - Yes, I must.
3. - May I go to the cinema?  
\_ - No, you mustn't. The film is not for children.  
\_ - you can watch TV at home.

Modal fe'llar infinitiv orqali ifodalangan ish-harakatga bo'lgan munosabatni ko'rsatadilar.

1) Can [kən, kən] fe'li 'qila olaman', uddasidan chiqaman' ish-harakatni bajara olish imkonini ifodalaydi (1-misolga qarang).

2) Must [mʌst, mʌst] 'kerak, shart' fe'li ish-harakatni bajarish kerakligini, shartligini ifodalaydi.

3) May [meɪ] 'mumkin' fe'li ish-harakatni bajarish mumkinligini ifodalaydi. Og'zaki nutqda ko'pincha may o'rnida can qo'llanadi (3-misolga qarang).

Step 2. The affirmative form. Study the table.

I		
You		
He	<u>can</u>	<u>begin the talks at 11.</u>
She	<u>must</u>	
We		
You		
They		

Modal fe'llar hozirgi zamon III sh. birlikda -s qo'shimchasini olmaydi, modal fe'ldan keyin keladigan fe'l infinitiv shaklida to yuklamasisiz keladi. Modal fe'llar infinitiv shakliga ega emas.

Ex. I. Respond as in the models.

a)

- Tom is ↘ tired.  
- He must go to ↘ bed.

Prompts: 1. to have a rest; 2. to go to the seaside; 3. to go on holiday; 4. to stay at home; 5. to have a cup of black coffee; 6. to go to a boarding-house for the weekend.

b)

- Have you looked through the quotation?  
 - No, I can do it in the afternoon. I must write the letter  
to Mr Blake now

Prompts: 1. to make an appointment with Mr Green; 2. to translate a letter of Smith & Co; 3. to finish reading the contract; 4. to discuss the terms of delivery with the customers; 5. to discuss some matters with the president; 6. to go to the plant with the inspectors.

Ex.2. Read the model.

The children have finished their homework.  
I think they may have a rest now.

What could you say if you let your son (daughter) watch TV (read a book after 9, go to the park with their friends, etc)?

Ex. 3. Say what you must (can) do:

1. in the office every day; 2. at home in the evening; 3. at weekends; 4. when you are on holiday.

Step 3. The negative form. Study the table.

I		
You	<u>cannot</u>	
He	<u>can't</u> [kɑ:nt]	
She	<u>must not</u>	<u>drink much coffee in the evening</u>
We	<u>mustn't</u> [masnt]	
You	<u>May not</u>	
They		

Modal fe'llarning bo'lishsiz shakli not inkor yuklamasi yordamida yasaladi.

Not yuklamasi can fe'li bilan qo'shib yoziladi. Man etish ma'nosini ifodalash uchun ikki modal fe'l bo'lishsiz shaklda qo'llanadi. must not va may not. Must not qat'iy bo'lishsizlikni ifodalaydi va ko'p qo'llanadi.

Ex. 4. Say as in the models.

a)

I can't make an appointment with Mr Green now.  
I am very busy.

Prompts: 1. to go on a camping holiday; 2. to rent a room at this hotel; 3. to go

skating; 4. to go to the country; 5. to buy tickets for the new comedy; 6. to make a contract with Brown and C<sup>o</sup>.

b) You mustn't go skiing ↘ today. It's very ↘ cold outside.

Prompts: 1. to spend much time on the beach; 2. to go swimming; 3. to sunbathe a lot; 4. to go to the; South in July; 5. to stay in the open air for a long time today; 6. to let the children watch this film.

Step 4. The interrogative form. Study the table.

<u>Can</u>	<u>I</u> <u>you</u>	<u>spea<u>k</u></u>		<u>Yes (No)</u>	<u>you</u> <u>I</u>	<u>can (can't)</u>
<u>Must</u>	<u>he</u>	<u>Mr Blake</u>			<u>he</u>	<u>must (needn't)</u>
<u>May</u>	<u>she</u>	<u>now?</u>			<u>she</u>	<u>may (may not)</u>
	<u>we</u>				<u>we</u>	<u>(mustn't)</u>
	<u>you</u>				<u>you</u>	
	<u>they</u>				<u>they</u>	

So'roq gaplarda modal fe'l egadan oldin keladi.  
Must modal fe'li bilan berilgan so'roq gapga javobda need  
 (bo'lishsiz shakli needn't) modal fe'li qo'llanadi va shart,  
 zarur emaslikni ifodalaydi.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the models.

a) - Can you write a letter to Dunn & ↗ C<sup>o</sup> now?  
- I've already ↘ written it.

Prompts: 1. to invite the businessmen to the conference room; 2. to study the catalogues for chemical equipment; 3. to show Mr Blake our quotation; 4. to call the manager of Dunn & C<sup>o</sup>; 5. to tell the Director about the talks with Blake & C<sup>o</sup>; 6. to have lunch together with me.

b) - Must you make an appointment with Mr ↗ Green?  
- ↘ Yes, I ↘ must. (↘ No, I ↘ needn't).

Prompts: 1. to study foreign languages; 2. to start work very early; 3. to go to the office every day; 4. to have talks in English; 5. to look through the mail every day; 6. to help your wife (mother) at home.

Ex. 6. a) Read the model.

May I invite you to my place on ↗ Saturday?

b) Say that you would like:

1. to study this catalogue; 2. to meet Mr Bell at the Trade\_Delegation; 3. to see this plant; 4. to call Mr Brown in the evening; 5. to have another cup of coffee; 6. to sit here.

Step 5. Practise Different Questions.

Ex. 7. Ask and answer as in the models.

a) 

- <u>When can you go to the customer's</u> ↘ <u>plant?</u>
- <u>After</u> ↘ <u>lunch.</u>

Prompts: 1. to meet the director of the company; 2. to start the talks; 3. to show the machines to our inspectors; 4. to look through the latest catalogues; 5. to discuss the terms of the contract; 6. to study the quotation of Brown & C°.

Now ask your friend when the director of his firm can discuss business matters (look through the enquiry for chemical goods, go to Great Britain).

b) 

- <u>Who can swim very well in your</u> ↘ <u>family?</u>
- <u>My</u> ↘ <u>son can.</u>

Prompts: 1. to ski well; 2. to skate well; 3. to speak good English; 4. to read French; 5. to make good coffee; 6. to tell interesting stories.

c) 

- <u>I haven't been to</u> ↘ <u>Pskov yet. I think I must go there</u>
<u>some</u> ↘ <u>day, mustn't</u> ↗ <u>I?</u>
- ↘ <u>Yes, you really</u> ↘ <u>must.</u>

Prompts: 1. to be to the Chaikovsky Hall; 2. to see the screen version of 'Anna Karenina'; 3. to read the book 'Hotel'; 4. to have a holiday at the seaside; 5. to invite my friends to see my new flat.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERN

I am afraid that's ↘ impossible.
----------------------------------

I am afraid iborasi_achinish_yoki_xushmuomalalik_bilan_rad etishni_ifodalaydi_
---

Ex. 8. a) Read the model.

I'm afraid I can't discuss the matter ↘ now, I'm very ↘ busy.

b) What could you say if:

1. your friend invites you to the cinema on Saturday; 2. Mr Keen wants to make an appointment with you for Monday; 3. your friend invites you to his place on Friday; 4. the secretary asks you what film is on at the Ministry today; 5. One of your friends invites you to see a detective film.

### UNIT III

#### WORKING ON THE TEXT

##### Discussing Contract Terms

Mr Blake studied the Buyer's contract terms and on Tuesday came to the Trade Delegation to discuss them with Voronin.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Blake.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Voronin. Sorry, I'm a bit late.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Never mind<sup>1</sup>. How are things<sup>2</sup>?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Not too bad, thanks.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Would you like a cigarette?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ No, thank you, I don't smoke.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ May I offer you a cup of coffee?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Yes, thank you. Well, Mr Voronin. I think we can discuss business now. I'd like to clarify some details with you. How many compressors would you like to buy?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ We can buy 40 compressors.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ And when do you require the goods?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ As soon as possible, say in December<sup>3</sup>.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ In December? Let me see. I'm afraid, that's impossible. Our compressors are selling very well, and we are heavy with orders. We can deliver only 15 compressors in December.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ And what about the other 25 compressors?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ We can deliver them only in six months.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ All right. And how about the terms of delivery? I hope they suit you.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Yes, we agree to sell the goods FOB English port<sup>4</sup> and we can accept payment for collection too.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Fine. Now comes the question of price. I must say that your price is not attractive to us. Can you give us a 10 % discount?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ That's a bit difficult. The fact is our compressors are in great demand.

However we can offer you a discount of 5 %<sup>1</sup> as we've been good partners<sup>2</sup> for a long time.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ I think we can agree to a 5% discount. Could we meet tomorrow at 10 to sign the contract, Mr Blake?

*Blake:* \_\_\_ Yes, certainly. Mr Voronin, would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ With pleasure.

*Blake:* \_\_\_ I can pick you up at the Trade Delegation at 6.30 if that's convenient to you.

*Voronin:* \_\_\_ Yes, thank you.

### N\_o\_t\_e\_s

1. Never mind - Hechqisi yo'q (kechirim so'raganda)
2. How are things? - Ishlar qalay?
3. Say in December - Aytaylik, dekabrda
4. FOB (free on board) - FOB shartlari bo'yicha sotuvchi mahsulotlarni kemagacha o'z hisobidan etkazib beradi.

GIF (cost, insurance, freight) - SIF shartlari bo'yicha sotuvchi mahsulotlarni kemaga ortadi, uni sug'urta qiladi va belgilangan portgacha etkazib beradi.

Ex. 9. Read the dialogue.

Ex. 10. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Mr Blake wanted to discuss the terms of the contract with Voronin.
2. Voronin offered him a cup of tea.
3. Mr Blake did not accept the terms of Mashimport.
4. Blake and C<sup>o</sup> had few orders for their compressors.
5. Voronin accepted the time of delivery.
6. Mr Blake gave Voronin a 10% discount.
7. Voronin and Mr Blake signed the contract that day.
8. Mr Blake invited Voronin to dinner.

Ex. 11. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. the time of delivery, the terms of shipment and delivery;
2. the price for the compressors and the terms of payment.

Ex. 12. Think and answer.

---

<sup>1</sup> 5% = five per cent [*pe sent*] – besh foiz

<sup>2</sup> a partner [*pa:tnə*] – sherik, hamkor

1. Why were the compressors of Blake & C<sup>o</sup> selling very well?
2. Why couldn't Voronin accept the price of Blake & C<sup>o</sup>?

## UNIT IV

### WORKING ON WORDS

to be late for

Ex. 13. a) Read the model.

I was 10 minutes late for the lesson.

- b) Say how much you were late for the performance (documentary, lunch, work, talks).

a discount of 5%  
a 5% discount  
a discount on the price

Ex. 14. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you often give a discount to your Buyers?
2. Do you give them a large or a small discount on the price?
3. What discount do you usually give them?
4. Does your discount always suit the Buyers?
5. When do you usually discuss a discount with your Sellers?
6. What discount did your Seller give you last?
7. When can't the Sellers give you a discount on the price?

to suit

Ex. 15. a) Say and respond as in the model.

- We can deliver the goods in May.  
- The delivery date suits us.

Prompts: 1. to sell the goods on CIF terms; 2. to offer payment for collection; 3. to give a 7% discount; 4. to have talks on Wednesday; 5. to deliver the machines in six months; 6. to offer the goods at the price of ... dollars.

- b) Now say that the quality of the goods is not high (the price is not attractive, the date of shipment and the delivery time are not convenient to you). Give your reasons.

to agree to

to agree with

Ex. 16. a) Read the models.

1. We can agree to a 7% ↘ discount.

b) What can you say if the price of the company (the terms of shipment, the payment terms, the delivery time, the Seller's offer, all the terms of the contract) suits you?

2. - We can't agree with the Sellers that their price is at ↘tractive.

c) Do not agree with the Sellers when they say that: the quality of this model is very high; their discount is large; these goods are in great demand; the terms of the contract are very attractive.

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex. 17. a) Supply the correct article where necessary.

1. The Seller offered us ... 3% discount, but ... discount did not suit us.
2. We usually give ... discount to the Buyers if we have known them for a long time.
3. There is ... heavy demand for the compressors of the new model as they are of very high quality.
4. The Seller didn't agree to give us ... discount as their goods were in ... great demand at that price.
5. ... demand for the latest model of cars is very big in this country.

\* \* \*

Remember: to send (sent, sent) –yubormoq

Green & C<sup>o</sup> were interested in ... chemical equipment of Mash-export and sent ... enquiry to them.

When they received ... catalogues and ... Contract Form from Mashexport they studied them closely. ... terms of delivery and ... payment for collection suited ... Buyer, but ... price was too high.

During ... talks ... Seller offered ... company ... 12% discount on ... price. ... Buyer agreed to ... discount and ... companies signed ... contract that day.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about the talks of Mashexport with Green & C<sup>o</sup>.

## Tenses

Ex. 18. a) Supply the correct tenses.

Remember: to ask [*a:sk*] - *\_so'ramoq*

Vlasov, an engineer of the Trade Delegation, (to phone) Mr Hunt of Robinson & C<sup>o</sup>.

*Vlasov:* \_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Hunt. This (to call) Vlasov.

*Hunt:* \_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Vlasov. What I (can, to do) for you?

*Vlasov:* \_\_\_ The fact (to be) I (to send) you our offer last week. In my letter I (to ask) you to study it and to give us your answer but we not (to receive) it yet.

*Hunt:* \_\_\_ You see<sup>1</sup>, Mr Vlasov, we (to receive) your offer 5 days ago, but I (cannot, to study) it as I (to be) outside London and just (to come back).

*Vlasov:* \_\_\_ When you (can, to look through) it?

*Hunt:* \_\_\_ I (to think) I (can, to do) it today. Let's meet tomorrow at 10 if that (to be) convenient to you.

*Vlasov:* \_\_\_ That (to suit) me all right. Thank you, Mr Hunt. Goodbye.

b) Say why:

1. Vlasov has phoned Mr Hunt; 2. Mr Hunt hasn't studied the Seller's offer.

## Prepositions

Ex. 19. a) Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.

Three months ago Mashimport received an enquiry ... compressors ... their customers. Stepanov, an engineer ... Mashimport went ... Great Britain to have talks ... Brown & C<sup>o</sup> who sell compressors ... high quality.

When he came ... London he made an appointment ... Mr Morris ... Brown & C<sup>o</sup> ... Wednesday ... 11. The Seller offered the goods ... CIF terms. Stepanov agreed ... the delivery terms and ... payment ... collection.

Brown & C<sup>o</sup> could deliver the goods only ... 8 months as they were heavy ... orders. The price was not attractive ... Stepanov and he asked the company to give them a discount ... the price. Mr Morris could offer him only a 2% discount as their goods were ... great demand and sold very well ... that price. When the businessmen discussed all the questions they signed the contract.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about the business matters that

<sup>1</sup> You see. - Qarangki. ... bilasizmi

Stepanov and Mr Morris discussed during the talks.

### Miscellaneous

Ex. 20. a) Ghoose and use.

comfortable, convenient

When Stepanov and Mr Morris signed the contract Mr Morris invited Stepanov and his friends to spend the weekend in Brighton.

It's very ... to go to Brighton for a weekend as the place is near London and it's easy to get there.

Mr Morris had a very ... car. He wanted to pick them up at 5 on Friday. But it was not ... to Stepanov as he had an appointment at 4 that day.

Mr Morris picked up the engineers at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

They stayed at a ... hotel near the beach.

Stepanov and his friends enjoyed their weekend very much.

b) Sum up the text.

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 21. a) Read the dialogue.

Remember: in that case -\_bu holda

A British company was interested in buying machines Model A17 from Russia. They sent an enquiry to Mashexport. After Mr Green, manager of the company, received a quotation from Mashexport he met Mr Basov to discuss the terms of the contract.

*Green:* \_\_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Basov.

*Basov:* \_\_\_\_ Good morning, Mr Green. Take a seat. A cigarette?

*Green:* \_\_\_\_ Yes, please. you see, Mr Basov, we've studied your quotation and the terms of the contract. I must say, that your prices are not attractive to us. They are too high. Can you give us a discount for a large order?

*Basov:* \_\_\_\_ That's a problem. This is our usual<sup>1</sup> price and as the quality of our machines is very high we are heavy with orders at this price. But as we have done a lot of business with you we can give you a small discount.

*Green:* \_\_\_\_ We'd like to have a discount of 7%.

*Basov:* \_\_\_\_ I'm afraid that is impossible. We can offer you a 2% discount. Can

---

<sup>1</sup> usual – odatdagi

you accept it?

*Green:* \_\_\_\_\_ I think so. But in that case we ask you to agree to FOB terms.

*Basov.:* \_\_\_\_\_ No problem, Mr Green. We can do it if it suits you.

*Green:* \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you.

b) Say what youu have learned from the dialogue about:

1. the price for the machines; 2. the discount Basov agreed to give to the Buyer.

c) Act out the dialogue between Mr Green and Basov. Discuss the price and discount.

d) Think and answer.

1. Why did Mr Green's company want to buy the machines from Mashexport?

2. Why were the prices of Mashexport too high for the Buyers?

Ex. 22. Answer the following questions:

1. What countries do you do business with?

2. What kinds of goods do you sell?

3. There is a heavy demand for your goods, isn't there? Why?

4. On what terms do you deliver the goods to your Buyers?

5. Can foreign companies always accept your delivery terms?

\* \* \*

1. When did you have talks last?

2. What goods were you interested in?

3. Was the price attractive to you or was it too high?

4. What discount did the Seller offer you?

5. Did you agree to this discount or not? Why?

6. What terms of payment suited you?

\* \* \*

1. Some businessmen of a foreign company have just come to Moscow, haven't they?

2. On what day is it convenient for you to have talks with them?

3. What details must you clarify during the talks?

4. When can you sign a contract with the company?

5. When would you like to invite the businessmen to dinner?

6. Who can pick them up at the hotel?

Ex. 23. a) Read the dialogue.

### Making an Appointment

Remember: hold [hould] on - trubkani qo‘ymang  
to be (to speak) on another line - boshqa telefonda gapirmoq

Mr Brown is phoning the Trade Delegation.

*Brown:* May I speak to Mr Bogdanov?

*Secretary:* Who is that speaking, please?

*Brown:* I'm Brown of Bell and C°.

*Secretary:* Mr Brown, Mr Bogdanov is on another line. Can you hold on?

*Brown:* Certainly.

*Bogdanov:* Bogdanov speaking.

*Brown:* Hello, Mr Bogdanov. We'd like to give you an order for compressors. I'd like to have an appointment with you to clarify some details. Can we meet on Wednesday?

*Bogdanov:* I'm afraid, that's impossible. I must go to Glasgow [gfa:zgoʊ] for two days and I can see you only on Friday. Is 2 o'clock convenient to you?

*Brown:* Thank you. Good-bye for now.

*Bogdanov:* Good-bye, Mr Brown. See you on Friday.

b) Act out the dialogue.

c) Make up a similar dialogue. Suppose Mr Dunn is phoning you at your Moscow office.

Ex. 24. Speak on the topics.

1. Business talks you have with foreign companies.
2. The talks you had last.

Ex. 25. Act out dialogues on the basis of the following assignments:

1. You are interested in the goods of Brown & C°. Phone Mr Brown and ask him to send you catalogues and a quotation for their latest model. Tell him how many machines you want to buy and when you require them.
2. Meet Mr Black at your office and discuss with him the terms and the time of delivery of your equipment. Ask him to make payment for collection.
3. Meet Mr Eden in his London office. Tell him that their prices are not attractive to you company. Ask him to give you a discount.

Ex. 26. a) Read the joke.

*Note* the pronunciation:

Owen [ˈoʊɪn] – Ouen

Italy [ˈɪtəli] – Italiya

Williams, a businessman, always wanted to outdo<sup>1</sup> his friend Owen Hill who was a businessman too, but he could never do it.

When he went on holiday to France, Owen went to Italy. When he bought a small comfortable house in the country, Owen bought an attractive house in France. When he bought a small car, Owen bought the latest model of Rolls-Royce [ˈrɒʊlz'ɹɔɪs].

One day Williams bought a telephone for his car. When he wanted to clarify some matters with Owen he phoned him from the car:

‘May I speak to Mr Hill, please?’

‘Hill is here’.

‘Hello, Owen. I’m speaking from my car to make an appointment with you’.

‘Hello, Williams. I’m speaking from my car too. Can you hold on a moment? I’m speaking on the other line’.

b) Retell the Joke.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 27. a) Write two sentences on each point:

1. What you can do today.
2. What you must do today.
3. What your children may do today.

b) Write two sentences on each point:

1. What you can’t do tomorrow.
2. What your children mustn’t do in the evening.

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<sup>1</sup> to outdo [aʊt' du:] – ustun kelmoq, oshirib yubormoq

c) Write two questions with each modal verb: can, must, may.

Ex. 28. Translate into English.

1. Savin ingliz tilida gapira oladi, lekin u fransuzcha gapira olmaydi. U fransuz tilida muzokaralar olib borish uchun, shu tilni o'rganishi kerak, deb o'ylaydi.
2. Kecha biz ingliz firmasidan xat oldik. Uni tarjima qilishim kerakmi?  
- Yo'q, kerak emas. Men uni allaqachon tarjima qilib bo'ldim.
3. Bu kataloglarni ko'rib chiqsam maylimi? = Yo'q. Men ularni bosh direktorimizga ko'rsatishim kerak. Siz ularni faqat tushlikdan keyin olishingiz mumkin.
4. Derazani ochsam maylimi? = Yo'q, bugun havo sovuq va nam.

## UNIT VIII VOCABULARY

<u>1. a Buyer</u>	xaridor
<u>2. a Seller</u>	sotuvchi
<u>3. to be sorry</u> [/'sɔ:ri]	- afsuslanmoq, achinmoq
<u>to be sorry for smth.</u>	
<u>Sorry!</u>	- Kechirasiz!
<u>4. late</u> [leɪt]	- 1. kech, kechki
<u>late autumn</u>	
<u>to be late for</u>	- ... ga kechikmoq
<u>e.g. He was 10 minutes late for</u>	
<u>his lesson yesterday.</u>	
<u>to come</u>	
<u>to stay</u>   <u>late</u>	- 2. kech
<u>to work</u>	
<u>e.g. He came home very late last</u>	
<u>night.</u>	
<u>late</u>   <u>in the morning</u>	
<u>in the evening</u>	
<u>at night</u>	
<u>5. too</u> [tu:]	- juda, o'ta
<u>high</u>	
<u>too</u>   <u>expensive</u>	
<u>late</u>	
<u>early</u>	
<u>6. bad</u>	- yomon
<u>weather</u>	
<u>bad</u>   <u>actor</u>	
<u>comedy</u>	

- | district
7. cigarette [ˈsɪɡəˈret]  
e.g. Would you like a cigarette?
8. to smoke [ˈsmoʊk]
9. may [meɪ]
10. can [kæn]
11. must [mʌst]
12. to offer [ˈɒfə]  
to offer | goods  
          | the latest model  
          | accommodation  
e.g. We can offer you the latest model of our equipment.
13. to clarify [ˈklærɪfaɪ]  
to clarify | the matter  
          | the terms  
e.g. Let's clarify this matter.
14. a detail [ˈdiːteɪl]  
in detail  
e.g. We can discuss this matter in detail tomorrow.
15. compressor [kəmˈpresə]
16. to require [rɪˈkwaɪə]  
to require | goods  
          | time  
          | accommodation  
e.g. When do you require the goods?
17. soon  
to come soon
18. possible [ˈpɒsɪbəl]  
as soon as possible  
if it is possible  
e.g. We'd like to receive the goods in May if it's possible
19. impossible [ɪmˈpɒsɪbəl]  
e.g. It is impossible to deliver
- sigaret\_papiros
- chekmoq
- mumkin (ruxsatni ifodalaydigan modal fe'l)
- qila\_olmoq\_uddasidan\_chiqmoq (ish harakatni bajarish qobiliyatiga egalikni ifodalaydi)
- kerak\_shart (majburiylikni ifodalaydigan modal fe'l)
- taklif\_qilmoq
- aniqlamoq\_aniqlik\_kiritmoq
- tafsilot
- batafsil
- kompressor
- talab\_qilmoq\_talab\_qilinmoq
- Mahsulot\_sizga\_qachon kerak\_bo'ladi?
- tez\_tezda
- mumkin\_bo'lgan\_ehtimoldan\_holi bo'lmagan
- iloji\_boricha\_tezroq
- mumkin\_bo'lsa
- iloji\_bo'lmagan, iloji\_yo'q, mumkin emas

- the goods in June.
20. heavy [<sup>f</sup>hevi]  
 to be heavy with orders  
there's a heavy demand for  
these goods  
 - og'ir, ko'p  
 - ko'p buyurtmaga ega bo'lmoq  
 - bu mahsulotlarga talab katta
21. to deliver [<sup>f</sup>dʒ:fvq]  
 to deliver goods to customers  
 - etkazib bermoq
22. to hope [<sup>f</sup>houp]  
 - umid qilmoq
23. to suit [<sup>f</sup>sju:t]  
e.g. That suits us.  
Your time of delivery suits  
our customers.  
 - qoniqtirmoq, to'g'ri kelmoq
24. to agree [<sup>f</sup>q'gri:]  
e.g. We agreed to deliver the goods in  
July.  
We can't agree that our prices are high.  
 to agree to smth.  
 to agree with smb.  
e.g. We can't agree to your price.  
I can't agree with you that  
our prices are too high.  
 - kelishmoq, rozi bo'lmoq  
 - biror narsa haqida kelishmoq  
 - biror kimsa bilan kelishmoq
25. a port [<sup>f</sup>pɔ:t]  
e.g. We can deliver the goods  
FOB English port.  
 - port
26. to accept [<sup>f</sup>qk'sqpt]  
 to accept | terms  
 | prices  
 | an offer  
 - qabul qilmoq
27. payment for collection  
 [<sup>f</sup>kq'lekʃn]  
 - inkasso shaklida to'lov
28. a question [<sup>f</sup>kwestʃn]  
question of | price  
 | delivery terms  
e.g. Now comes the question of  
price (price so'zidan oldin  
artikl qo'llanmaydi).  
 - savol, masala  
 - Endi narx masalasiga kelsak.
29. attractive [<sup>f</sup>trɪktiv]  
attractive woman  
attractive | price  
 | offer  
e.g. I'm afraid the price isn't  
attractive to us.  
 - 1. jozibali, chiroyli, maftunkor  
 2. ma'qul, qabul qilsa bo'ladigan
30. a discount [<sup>f</sup>diskaunt]  
 - skidka, kamaytirilgan narx

<p><u>to give</u> <u>get</u> <u>discuss</u> <u>accept</u></p>		<u>a discount</u>				
<p>a discount on the price a 10% discount a discount of 10%</p>			<p>- narxni_kamaytirish  - 10 foizli_skidka - aslida_fakt - gap_shundaki - buyuk_ulkan - talab</p>			
<p>31. a fact [<i>fækt</i>] the fact is ...</p>						
<p>32. great [<i>greit</i>]</p>						
<p>33. a demand [<i>dima:nd</i>] <u>heavy</u> <u>great</u> <u>small</u></p>		<u>demand</u>		katta kichkina		Talab
<p>demand for goods</p>						<p>- tovarga_talab - ammo_lekin - ertaga - ertaga_ertalab_kunduzi - imzo_chekmoq</p>
<p>34. however [<i>hau'evq</i>]</p>						
<p>35. tomorrow [<i>tq'morcu</i>] <u>tomorrow</u></p>		<u>morning</u> <u>afternoon</u>				<p>- tushlik - ovqatlanmoq  - kimnidir_yo'l-yo'lakay olib_ketmoq  - qulay</p>
<p>36. to sing [<i>sain</i>] to sing a contract</p>						
<p>37. dinner [<i>dinq</i>] to have dinner e.g. At what time do you have dinner?</p>						
<p>38. to pick up [<i>pikʌp</i>]  e.g. I can pick you up at 5 o'clock.</p>						
<p>39. convenient [<i>kqn'vi:njnt</i>] <u>Convenient</u></p>		<u>time</u> <u>place</u>				
<p>e.g. What time is convenient to you?</p>						
<p>40. to send (sent, sent) to send a letter</p>						<p>- yubormoq</p>
<p>41. to ask e.g. We ask you to give us a 12% discount.</p>						<p>- so'ramoq</p>
<p>42. a case [<i>keis</i>] in that case</p>						<p>- voqea_hodisa - bunday_hollarda</p>
<p>43. to open [<i>ʌvɒp(q)n</i>]</p>						<p>- ochmoq</p>
<p>44. Hold on!</p>						<p>- Trubkani_qo'yib_q_o'yma!</p>
<p>45. line</p>						<p>- liniya</p>

to speak on another line

- boshqa telefonda gaplashmoq

I'm afraid, that's impossible.

Speech Pattern

- Afsuski, buning iloji yo'q.

## LESSON 7

<u>Grammar:</u>	1. <u>Present Continous</u> ning kelasi zamondagi ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun qo'llanishi 2. <u>The Simple Future Tense</u> (sodda kelasi zamon)
<u>Text:</u>	<u>At the Airport</u>

## UNIT I

## GRAMMAR

## SECTION I

## PRESENT C°NTINOUS NING KELASI ZAMONDAGI ISH-HARAKATNI IFODALASH UCHUN QO'LLANISHI

Step 1. Read the dialogues.

- a) - Where are you going at the weekend?  
 - To the seaside. Are you coming with us?  
 - Yes, with pleasure.
- b) - When are you meeting Mr Bell?  
 - At 9.30  
 - Why so early?  
 - Because at 11 I am having talks with the French businessmen.

Present Continous yaqin kelajakda bajarilishi mo'ljallagan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun qo'llanadi. Bu ma'noda Present Continous quyidagi payt hollari bilan qo'llanadi: today, tomorrow, tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening, night), the day after tomorrow ('indinga'), in a week (a month, a year), next week (Sunday, month), soon, one of these days 'yaqin kunlarda'.

Ex. 1. Read the model.

-Are you discussing the prices with Mr Dunn to 7morrow?  
- 7 No, we are discussing them in two 7 days.

Prompts: 1. to go on holiday; 2. to go to the plant; 3. to sign the contract; 4. to clarify the details of the contract; 5. to send an answer to the Sellers' offer; 6. to meet the British businessmen.

Ex. 2. a) Read the model.

- What are you doing to ↘night?  
 - I am going to the ↘ cinema.

- b) Ask your friend what he (she) is doing tomorrow (next weekend, the day after tomorrow, today after lunch, etc.)

## SECTION II

### THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Step 1. Read the dialogues

- a) - Is Mrs Dane at home?  
 - No, she will be at home in an hour.
- b) - Will you study the catalogues today?  
 - I'm afraid, I shall have no time today, but I'll do it tomorrow.  
 - Good.
- c) - Let's go to the cinema, Jane.  
 - I'd like it very much, but I think there'll be very many people there.  
 - Oh, no, there won't. Not on Monday.

Simple Future kelasi zamonda bajariladigan ish-harakatni ifodalash uchun qo'llanadi. Ish-harakatning bajarilish muddati ko'rsatilishi mumkin ('a', 'b' misollariga qarang) yoki ko'zda tutiladi ('c' misoliga qarang).

Step 2. The affirmative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>I</u>	<u>shall'will</u>	<u>I'll</u>	<u>go to the</u> <u>seaside</u>	<u>next</u> <u>summer</u>
<u>You</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>You'll</u>		
<u>He (she)</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>(He'll, she'll)</u>		
<u>We</u>	<u>shall'will</u>	<u>(We'll)</u>		
<u>You</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>(You'll)</u>		
<u>They</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>(They'll)</u>		

Simple Future shall va will ko'makchi fe'llari va yetakchi fe'lning infinitiv shakli (to yuklamasisiz) yordamida yasaladi. Shall I shaxs birlik va ko'plik uchun, will boshqa shaxslar uchun ishlatiladi.

Ex. 3. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Have you read this ↗ journal?  
 - ↘ No, I ↘ haven't. I'll read it to ↘night.

Prompts: 1. to receive the latest catalogues; 2. to sign the contract with the British company; 3. to deliver the equipment; 4. to start producing the new model; 5. to show Moscow to the foreign businessmen; 6. to read lesson 7.

b) Now say what you (your friend, director, etc.) will do tomorrow.

Step 3. The negative form. Study the tense-form.

<u>I</u>	<u>shall</u> ' <u>will</u> not	( <u>shan</u> ' <u>t</u> ' <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )	<u>go to the</u> <u>seaside</u>	<u>next</u> <u>summer</u>
<u>You</u>	<u>will</u> not	( <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		
<u>He</u>	<u>will</u> not	( <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		
<u>She</u>	<u>will</u> not	( <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		
<u>We</u>	<u>shall</u> / <u>will</u> not	( <u>shan</u> ' <u>t</u> / <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		
<u>You</u>	<u>will</u> not	( <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		
<u>They</u>	<u>will</u> not	( <u>won</u> ' <u>t</u> )		

Simple Future ning bo'lishsiz shakli shall/will ko'makchi fe'llardan keyin not inkor yuklamasini qo'yish bilan yasaladi.  
Qisqa shakli - shan't/ won't [*ʃa:nt*], [*wɒnt*].

Ex. 4. Say and respond as in the model.

- I'll watch a film on TV tonight.  
- And I won't watch a film, I'll watch the news programme.

Prompts: 1. to rent a room at the seaside; 2. to stay at home; 3. to learn English; 4. to be at the office all day; 5. to go to the seaside by train; 6. to buy new furniture.

Step 4. The interrogative form. Study the tense-forms.

<u>Shall</u> <u>Will</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>go to the</u> <u>seaside</u>	<u>next</u> <u>summer?</u>	<u>Yes,</u>	you	<u>will</u>
	<u>you</u>				<u>shall/will</u>	
	<u>he</u>				<u>will</u>	
	<u>she</u>				<u>will</u>	
	<u>we</u>				<u>shall/will</u>	
	<u>they</u>				<u>will</u>	

<u>Shall</u> <u>Will</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>go to the</u> <u>seaside</u>	<u>next</u> <u>summer?</u>	<u>No,</u>	you	<u>won't</u>
	<u>you</u>				<u>shan't/won't</u>	
	<u>he</u>				<u>won't</u>	

	<u>she</u>				<u>she</u>	<u>won't</u>
	<u>we</u>				<u>we</u>	<u>shan't/won't</u>
	<u>they</u>				<u>they</u>	<u>won't</u>

Simple Future ning so'roq shakli shall/will fe'llarini egadan oldin qo'yish bilan yasaladi.

Ex. 5. Ask and answer as in the model.

- Will you come home ↗ early tonight?  
- No, I ↘ shan't. I'll work ↘ late.

Prompts: 1. to study the contract form of GML; 2. to buy a black-and-white TV-set; 3. to go on a camping holiday; 4. to spend the holiday at the seaside; 5. to accept the Sellers' prices; 6. to deliver the goods in May.

Step 5. Practise different questions.

Ex. 6. Ask and answer as in the models.

a) - I'm having a holiday in ↘ June this year.  
- When will you have a ↘ holiday?

Prompts: 1. to have talks; 2. to finish work; 3. to have lunch; 4. to go to the plant; 5. to meet the French businessmen; 6. to go to the cinema.

b) - Who will discuss the price problem with the British ↘ businessmen?  
- Our ↘ manager will.

Prompts: 1. to sign the contract with GML; 2. to clarify some matters with the British businessmen; 3. to make an appointment with the General Director of Brown & C°; 4. to study the latest catalogues of American companies; 5. to translate the letter from Brown & C°; 6. to invite the British businessmen to dinner.

## UNIT II

### SPEECH PATTERN

Pattern:

Voronin is going to come back to Moscow in September.

to be going + infinitiv shakli so'zlovchining kelgusida aniq ish-harakatni bajarmoqchi ekanini bildiradi.

Ex. 7. a) Read the model.

I'm going to meet my ↘ friends tonight.

b) Say what you are going to do during your office hours today.

c) Now say what your wife (husband, children, friend, brother, sister) is going to do tonight.

## UNIT III

### WORKING ON THE TEXT

#### At the Airport

#### A

Heathrow Airport<sup>1</sup> in London is very large. Hundreds of planes land and take off and thousands of passengers get on and off planes at Heathrow every day. People usually make reservations for flights in advance, especially in summer time.

Voronin has be to London for a year and today he is going to fly back to Moscow. He has just arrived at Heathrow. He is speaking to a clerk<sup>1</sup> at the check-in desk.

*Voronin:* \_\_ Can I check in for the flight to Moscow here?

*Clerk:* \_\_\_\_ Yes, sir<sup>2</sup>. May I have your ticket and passport, please?

*Voronin:* \_\_ Certainly. Here you are.

*Clerk:* \_\_\_\_\_ Will you put your luggage on the scales? Oh, it's too heavy. you must pay an extra charge, I'm afraid.

*Voronin:* \_\_ I'll take out a couple of these catalogues then.

*Clerk:* \_\_\_\_ Can you put the luggage on the scales again, sir? It's all right now. You may take your ticket and passport and here is your boarding-pass.

*Voronin:* \_\_ Thank you.

#### B

Now Voronin has come up to the information desk and is speaking to the clerk.

*Voronin:* \_\_ Is the plane for Moscow leaving on time?

*Clerk:* \_\_\_\_ There'll be a delay, but it probably won't be over 30 minutes.

Will you go to the departure lounge and wait for the announcement?

*Voronin:* \_\_ Thank you very much.

---

<sup>1</sup> clerk [κ/κ/κ] – xizmatchi

*Clerk:* \_\_\_\_\_ You are welcome.

Soon Voronin heard the announcement: ‘Passangers for flight 230<sup>3</sup> for Moscow please collect your hand luggage and go to gate 3. Thank you.’ Voronin flew by an Aeroflot plane. He enjoyed the flight. Three and a half hours later<sup>4</sup> the plane landed at Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow! Voronin was home again.

## N\_o\_t\_e\_s

1. Heathrow Airport - Xitrou, Londondagi aeroport nomi.
2. sir- ser, janob (undalma, bu so‘zdan keyin familiya qo‘yilmaydi)
3. flight 230 - nutqda va yozuvda ko‘p xonali sonlarda o‘nlikdan oldin and qo‘yiladi: 230 - two hundred and thirty. Son bilan birikib kelgan otdan oldin artikl ishlatilmaydi.
4. Three and a half hours later - uch yarim soatdan keyin. Ikki kundan keyin, uch yildan keyin iboralarini ingliz tiliga two days later, three years later deb tarjima qilinadi. Masalan: The plane took off at 11 and two hours later it landed at Vnukovo Airport.

Ex. 8. Read the text.

Ex. 9. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. Heathrow Airport in London is very large.
2. People usually make reservations for flights in advance.
3. Voronin’s luggage was too heavy and he paid an extra charge.

\* \* \*

1. The plane for Moscow left on time.
2. Voronin did not enjoy the flight.

Ex. 10. Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. Heathrow Airport;
2. how Voronin checked in for the flight;
3. flight 230 to Moscow.

Ex. 11. Think and answer.

1. Why do people make reservations for flights to and from London in advance?
2. Why did Voronin take some catalogues to Moscow?
3. Why didn’t the plane for Moscow leave on time?

## **UNIT IV**

### **WORKING ON WORDS**

to make a reservation for smth.
---------------------------------

Ex. 12. Say and respond as in the model.

- I'd like to go to Simferopol by ✈ plane.  
 - Then you must make a reservation for the flight two weeks in advance.

Prompts: 1. to go to St.Petersburg by a night train; 2. to stay at a hotel in Adler; 3. to go to Budapest ['bu:de'pest] by train; 4. to have good accommodation at a hotel at the seaside; 5. to stay at the Klazma boarding-house in summer.

to arrive in  
to arrive at

Ex. 13. Answer the following questions:

1. When did you last go by plane?
2. When did you arrive at the airport?
3. What did you do when you arrived there?

\* \* \*

1. You last went to St.Petersburg by train, didn't you?
2. When did the train arrive in St.Petersburg?
3. Did the train arrive on time?

\* \* \*

1. What delegation has arrived in our country lately?
2. Why did they arrive in Russia?
3. Did they arrive here by train or by plane?

information

Ex. 14. a) Read the model

The information we received ↗ yesterday is about the latest models of compressors.

b) Say what information you've received lately.

to leave Moscow for Adler

Ex. 15. a) Read the model.

Our director left Moscow ↘ for London last week.

- b) Say when and for what place your friend (the General Director of your company, the director of the firm, the engineers of your office) left Moscow.

to wait for smb.

Ex. 16. a) Read the model.

I'm waiting for the General Director as I'd like to discuss some ↘ matters with him.

- b) Say why you are waiting for the secretary (your friend, the inspectors of Brown & C°, Mr Green, the children, etc.)

## UNIT V

### KEY STRUCTURES AND SPECIAL POINTS

#### Articles

Ex. 17. a) Supply the articles where necessary.

1. - Can I make a reservation for ... flight 10 to London?  
- Yes, I have got tickets for ... flight.
2. - What gate is the plane to New York leaving from?  
- It's leaving from ... gate 12, ... 3rd gate from here.
3. There are five airports in Moscow. ... Sheremetyevo is one of them. It's ... large airport. Planes from different countries land and take off from ... Sheremetyevo every day.
4. - Is Mr Blake in the office?  
- No, he isn't. He has just left for ... airport to meet the French trade delegation.

#### Tenses

Ex. 18. Supply the correct tenses.

Douglas [*dʌləs*] (to arrive) at Kennedy Airport and (to come) up to the check-in desk. He (to put) his luggage on the scales, but the man at the desk (not to look<sup>1</sup>) at

---

<sup>1</sup> to look [luk] - qaramoq

his things.

‘You (to go) for a holiday?’ he (to ask).

‘Yes,’ Douglas (to answer).

‘You ever (to be) to Switzerland?’

‘No, I never (to be) out of the United States.’

‘You (to be going) to ski?’

‘Certainly.’

‘Why you (not to have got) skis<sup>1</sup> with you?’

‘I (to buy) them there.’

‘Hope the weather (to be) good.’

Douglas (to show) the clerk his ticket and passport and the man (to give) him a boarding-pass. He (to be) early and he (to have) time to drink a cup of coffee and to read the evening newspaper. Half an hour later he (to get on) the plane together with the other passengers.

(After *Nightwork* by Irwin Shaw)

b) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. what Douglas did when he arrived at the airport; 2. what he did after the conversation with the man at the check-in desk.

c) Act out the conversation between Douglas and the clerk,

### Prepositions

Ex. 19. Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.

1. - Will the train arrive ... time or will there be a delay?

- The train will arrive ... a delay ... 40 minutes.

2. The charge ... a room ... this hotel is not very high.

3. - What are you doing here?

- I'm waiting ... the director. I'd like to speak ... him ... the offer of Blake & C<sup>o</sup>.

Remember: a non-stop flight - qo'nmay uchish

Mr Cane is speaking ... the clerk ... Travel Agency<sup>2</sup>... the phone.

*Clerk:* Travel Agency. Good morning.

*Cane:* Good morning. My name is Henry Cane. I'd like to make a reservation ... a flight to Dublin ... the 6th ... April.

*Clerk:* Just a moment, please. Now, there's a non-stop flight ... ..Dublin ... the 6th. It's leaving ... Dublin ... 10 o'clock ... the morning.

*Cane:* What time does it arrive ... Dublin?

<sup>1</sup> skis [ski:z] – chang'ilar

<sup>2</sup> Travel Agency [*traveɪdʒɪnsi*] – Transport Agentligi

- Clerk:* ... 1.20... the afternoon. Will that be convenient... you?  
*Cane:* That sounds good. Will you make a reservation ... me ... that flight?  
*Clerk:* All right, Mr Cane, please come and collect your ticket a couple ... days ... advance.  
*Cane:* I'll do that. Thank you.  
*Clerk:* You are welcome.

b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about:

1. a reservation Mr Cane wanted to make; 2. the flight for which the clerk made a reservation for him.

### Miscellaneous

Ex. 20. Choose and use.

a) to hear, to listen (to)

1. - When did you .. the news programme yesterday?  
 - In the morning.  
 - I ... this programme in the morning too.
2. I'd like to see England. I ... so much about it.
3. Do you sometimes ... English lessons on television?
4. The man is very old. He can't ... well.
5. - Have you ... the latest news? We've signed a large contract with GML.  
 - Oh, really? I haven't ... about it.
6. I like ... records on stereo equipment.
7. I ... the announcement about my flight and went to the plane.

b) the other day, one of these days

1. - I'm flying to the Caucasus ...  
 - Have you made a reservation for the plane?  
 - Yes, I did it ...
2. ... the British businessmen are arriving in Moscow to have talks with the engineers of Mashexport.
3. A new comedy is on at the Rossiya Cinema. I'm going to see it ...
4. ... we signed a contract with Green & C° for the latest model of compressors.
5. ... Voronin together with the inspectors went to the plant to see the new chemical equipment of Blake & C°.
6. ... my family and I will go to the country to have a quiet rest on the Moskva River.

Ex. 21. Supply the correct words.

in, later

1. (a few days) I'm going to London.
2. The plane took off at 12 o'clock and it landed at Heathrow Airport (four hours).
3. My friend arrived in New York on Friday and (two days) he phoned Mr Brown.
4. I'm going on holiday (a month).
5. The Seller and the Buyer discussed the terms of the contract on Monday and (a week) they signed it.
6. We shall deliver the goods to the Buyer (a year).

## UNIT VI

### SPEECH EXERCISES

Ex. 22. a) Read the text.

Remember: foggy - tumanli  
windy - shamolli

Mrs Foster lives with her husband in New York City, but her daughter lives in France. Today Mrs Foster is going to fly to Paris.

'The plane is leaving at 11,' she told her husband. 'But I must be at the airport an hour in advance to check in for the flight. Has the car come?'

'Yes, it's waiting. The driver<sup>1</sup> is going to put the luggage in'' Mr Foster said.

A few minutes later Mr and Mrs Foster went out and got into the car. At the airport Mrs Foster went to the information-desk:

'Is the plane to Paris leaving on time?'

'No,' the clerk said. 'There is a delay as it's foggy and windy. But please don't leave the airport. The weather can clear<sup>2</sup> any moment.'

When Mrs Foster heard the news she went to the departure lounge. Only at 6 in the evening she heard the announcement:

'Flight 205 to Paris will leave at 11 o'clock tomorrow.'

Mrs Foster was very tired, but she didn't want to leave the airport and go home.

(After The Way up to Heaven by R. Dahl)

b) Say what you have learned from the text about:

1. Mrs Foster's family; 2. the information she received at the airport.

<sup>1</sup> driver [dr'ʃvq] – haydovchi

<sup>2</sup> to clear [kʃʃq] – ochilmoq, yorishmoq

Ex. 23. Answer the following questions:

1. Where and when did you last go by plane?
2. When did you arrive at the airport?
3. When did the plane take off?
4. How long did the first flight last?

\* \* \*

1. From what airport did you go by plane last?
2. Where did you fly?
3. Whom did you give your ticket and passport?
4. Did you have much or little luggage with you?
5. How long did you wait for the announcement about the flight?

\* \* \*

1. To what Russian city are you flying soon?
2. By what plane will you fly?
3. When will you leave Moscow?
4. When will you arrive in that city?

Ex. 24. Give extensive answers.

1. Why do people make reservation for flights in advance?
2. Why do people usually arrive at the airport an hour or an hour and a half before the take-off time?
3. What do passengers usually do when they check in at the airport?
4. Are clerks at check-in desks usually very busy? Why?
5. Why must information clerks at large airports speak some foreign languages?
6. What kind of place is a departure lounge?
7. Do planes always leave on time? Why can there be a delay?

Ex. 25. a) Look at the picture.



‘I’m telling you again. The plane is taking off.’

b) Answer the questions.

1. These people are in the departure lounge, aren't they?
2. Have they heard the announcement about their flight?
3. Why aren't they getting on the plane?
4. They are watching a hockey match<sup>1</sup> on TV, aren't they?
5. Do you think the match is interesting? Why do you think so?
6. What is the pilot<sup>2</sup> telling the passengers?
7. Why aren't they listening to him?
8. Are they late for the flight?

c) Describe the picture.

d) Say what the people will do in a few minutes.

Ex. 26. Speak on the topics.

1. Moscow airports.
2. The flight you have made lately.

Ex. 27. Act out dialogues based on the following assignments:

1. You are in Mr Brown's office. Speak about your flight to London. Tell him that you are interested in buying their machines. Discuss with him the delivery terms of the future contract.
2. Mr Brown has just come to Moscow. Ask him about his flight. Mr Brown is interested in your equipment. Discuss the prices with him. Give him a 5% discount.

## UNIT VII

### WRITTEN PRACTICE

Ex. 28. Translate into English.

1. Do'stim keyingi haftada ta'tilga jo'naydi. U Gurzufga bormoqchi.
2. Keyingi oyda biz 'Bleyk end K<sup>O</sup>' firmasi bilan shartnomaga imzo chekamiz. Firma kompressorlarni yarim yildan keyin etkazib berishni boshlaydi.
3. Uch kundan keyin bizning kinoteatrda yangi rangli komediya namoyish etiladi. Biz uni ko'rmoqchimiz.
4. Direktorimiz indinga Londonga ketmoqchi. U bir necha firmalar bilan muzokaralar olib boradi. U Londonda bir oy bo'ladi.

<sup>1</sup> a hockey match [h'okk'eɪ mətʃ] – xokkey matchi

<sup>2</sup> a pilot [p'ɪlət] – pilot

Ex. 29. Write down questions on the situation: Our General Director will go to Prague next week. He'll go there by plane.

Ex. 30. Translate into English.

- Parijga uchadigan samolyotga chiptaga buyurtma berishim mumkinmi?
- Ha.
- Samolyot qachon uchadi?
- Samolyot ertalab soat 10.30 da uchadi va Parijga soat 13.00 da uchib keladi.
- Bu meni qanoatlantiradi. Biletga qachon kelishim kerak?
- Ertaga yoki indinga.

\* \* \*

Sheremetevo - juda katta aeroport. Har kuni bu erga mamlakatimizning turli shaharlaridan va turli mamlakatlardan ko'p samolyotlar uchib keladi.

\* \* \*

- Tokioga samolyot o'z vaqtida uchadimi?
- Yo'q, ehtimol, u bir yoki yarim soat kechikadi. Marhamat, kutish zaliga kiring va reys haqidagi xabarni kuting.

Ex. 31. Write about your last flight.

## UNIT VIII

### VOCABULARY

1. an airport [*f'Fqpl't*] - aeroport  
e.g. I've never been to Sheremetyevo airport.
2. hundred [*f'hʌndrɪd*] - yuz  
three hundred people  
but: hundreds of people
3. a plane [*pleɪn*] - samolet  
to go | to London by plane  
to get
4. to land [*lænd*] - qo'nmoq, yerga qo'nmoq  
e.g. Our plane landed at Sydney airport.
5. to take off [*teɪk'ɒf*] - uchib ketmoq, jo'namoq  
e.g. Planes for Moscow take off from Heathrow Airport in

London.

6. thousand [ˈʒaʊzənd]  
 six thousand people  
 thousands of | places  
                   | books
7. a passenger [ˈpɑːsɪŋdʒə]
8. to get on [ˈɡet ˈɒn] (got, got)  
 to get on | the plane  
               | the train
9. to get off [ˈɡet ˈɒf]  
 to get off | the plane  
               | the train
10. a reservation [ˌrezəˈveɪʃən]  
 to make reservation for | a flight  
                                   | a plane  
                                   | a train
11. a flight [flaɪt]  
 to make a flight
12. in advance [ɪnədˈvɑːns]  
 to book seats three days  
 to arrive at the airport an hour
13. to fly (flew, flown)  
 [flaɪ, fluː, floun]  
 to fly from London to Moscow  
 to fly back to Novosibirsk  
 to fly home
- e.g. We flew to Riga by the TU-154.
14. back [bæk]  
 to be |  
 to come | Back  
 to fly |
15. to arrive [əˈraɪv]  
 to arrive in | a country  
                   | a city  
                   | a place  
 to arrive at | an airport  
                   | an office  
 to arrive at home
16. to check in [ˈtʃek ˈɪn]  
 to check in at an airport  
 to check-in desk
- ming
- yo‘lovchi
- chiqmoq (samoletga, poezdga, avtobusga)
- ... dan tushmoq
- oldindan berilgan buyurtma (mehmonxonada xona va b.)
- uchish
- uchmoq
- oldindan
- | in advance
- uchmoq
- orqaga; qaytish
- etib kelmoq, kelmoq
- ro‘yxatdan o‘tmoq

17. a passport [*pa:spɔ:t*] - pasport
18. to put (put, put) [*put*] - qo‘ymoq
19. luggage [*ˈlʌɡɪʒ*]  
 hand luggage  
 Heavy |  
 much | luggage  
 little |  
 a lot of |
20. scales [*skeɪlz*] - tarozi
21. to pay (paid, paid) [*peɪ, peɪd*]  
 to pay for smth.  
*e.g.* You must pay for the goods  
 in 10 days. - to‘lamoq
22. extra [*ˈekstrə*]  
 extra | Work  
 | payment  
 | ticket - qo‘shimcha (me‘yordan ortiq)  
 - ortiqcha chipta (bilet)
23. a charge [*ˈtʃɑ:ʒ*]  
*e.g.* What are the charges at this  
 hotel for bed and breakfast? - narx, to‘lov (xizmat uchun)
24. to take (took, taken)  
 [*teɪk, tuk, teɪkn*]  
*e.g.* Don’t take this book.  
 to take out - olmoq  
 - chiqarib olmoq, sug‘urib olmoq
25. a couple [*ˈkʌpl*]  
 a couple of | magazines  
 | catalogues - juft
26. then [*ðen*] - o‘sha paytda, keyin
27. a boarding pass [*ˈbɔ:diŋˈpɑ:s*] - chiqish taloni (samoletga, poezdga)
28. information [*ˈɪnfəˈmeɪʃn*]  
 to have |  
 to receive | some |  
 to require | little | information  
 to send | much |
- The information is | interesting  
 | new  
 The information on (about) smth.  
*e.g.* Have you received any  
 information on the latest  
 equipment of Brown & C°?  
 information desk

Information so‘zi noaniq artikl bilan qo‘llanmaydi. Bu so‘z bilan

kelgan fe'l birlik sonda bo'ladi.

- e.g.* The information is very interesting.
29. to leave (left, left) [li:v, left] - jo'nab ketmoq, tashlab (chiqib) ketmoq
- |          |             |  |
|----------|-------------|--|
| to leave | the country |  |
|          | the city    |  |
|          | home        |  |
- to leave for | Moscow
- | France
- e.g.* We are leaving Moscow for Riga next week. - ... ga jo'namoq
30. on time - o'z vaqtida (aniq belgilangan vaqtda)
- syn.:* in time
- e.g.* Voronin arrived at the airport in time. The train arrived on time.
31. a delay [di'sei] - kechikish
- a delay of two hours
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| to come   | with a delay |
| to leave  | with a delay |
| to arrive | with a delay |
32. probably [ˈprɒbəbly] - ehtimol
33. over [ˈoʊvə] - ... dan ko'proq
- e.g.* Over five hundred people work for this company.
34. a departure lounge [di'pɑ:ʊtʃˌlɑ:ʊnʃ] - jo'naydigan yo'lovchilar uchun zal
35. to wait [weɪt] - kutmoq
- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| to wait for | a plane  |
|             | a train  |
|             | a friend |
36. an announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] - e'lon
- e.g.* At 10 o'clock we heard the announcement about our flight.
37. to hear (heard, heard) [hɪə, hɪəd] - eshitmoq

to hear - eshitmoq (jismoniy imkoniyat)  
to listen – tinglamoq

*e.g.* I can't hear you very well. You

- can listen to English lessons on TV.
38. to collect [kə'lekt] - olmoq, olib ketmoq  
     to collect | things  
                   | luggage  
                   | tickets
39. a hand [hænd] - qo'l
40. a gate [geit] - samol'yotga chiqish yo'li
41. non-stop - to'xtamaydigan
42. million [mɪljən] - million  
     two million people  
     millions of people
43. a condition [kən'dɪʃn] - sharoit
44. foggy ['fɒɡi] - tumanli
45. windy ['wɪndi] - shamolli  
     e.g. It was windy last week.
46. true [tru:] - to'g'ri, haqqoniy  
     e.g. That's true. - to'g'ri.

#### Speech Pattern

- I am going to fly to Moscow Tomorrow - Men ertaga Moskvaga uchmoqchiman.

## Mundarija

### Fonetikaga kirish kursi

Kirish		3
<b>1-Dars</b>	Tovushlar: [t], [d], [ʃ], [n], [e], [k], [s], [z], [i], [p], [b], [m],	
Fonetika:	[eʃ], [aʃ], [ʊ], [f], [ou], [t], [q] .....	6
Grammatika:	To be fe'li bilan yasalgan sodda gap (bo'lishli, bo'lishsiz, So'roq shakllari) .....	7
Matn:	An office.....	9
<b>2-Dars</b>	Tovushlar: [i:], [ʃ], [a:], [x], [u], [u:], [ʃq], [g], [h], [dʒ],	
Fonetika:	[ʃ], [r], [w], [q] .....	12
Grammatika:	1. to be fe'li bilan yasalgan yoyiq gap.....	13
	2. Aniq artikl .....	14
	3. to be fe'li bilan yasalgan maxsus so'roq gaplar.....	15
Matn:	In the office.....	15
<b>3-Dars</b>		
Fonetika	Tovushlar: [w], [iq], [au], [au], [v], [tʃ], [ʃ], [ʃ].....	20
Grammatika	1. to be fe'lining soddagina hozirgi zamon shakli .....	21
	2. this, that olmoshlari .....	22
	3. Otlarning ko'plik shakli .....	22
	4. Buyruq mayli .....	24
Matn:	Lavrov and Mr Bell .....	25
<b>4-Dars</b>		
Fonetika:	Tovushlar: [w], [ʊi]	30
	.....	
Grammatika:	1. Egalik olmoshlari .....	30
	2. Otlarning karatqich kelishigi .....	31
	3. have got fe'l shakli .....	32
	4. Alternativ so'roq gap .....	33
Matn:	Mr Bell's House .....	35
<b>5-Dars</b>		
Fonetika:	Tovushlar: [ʒ], [uq] .....	42
Grammatika:	1. Sodda hozirgi zamon (The Simple Present Tense) .....	42
	2. Noaniq payt ravishlari .....	45
	3. Buyruq maylining bo'lishsiz shakli .....	46
Matn:	After lunch .....	46
<b>6-Dars</b>		
Fonetika:	Tovushlar: [aiq] .....	53
Grammatika:	1. Egaga beriladigan savollar .....	53
	2. Many, much sifatlari .....	54
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## ASOSIY KURS

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