

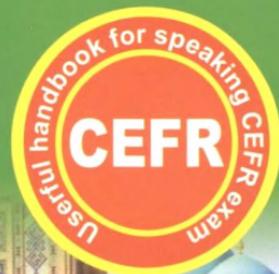


Smart Topics in English

A universal handbook for pupils, students,
teachers and just learners of English

Contains about 140 topics covering
actual themes:

- Uzbekistan, GB, the USA
- Great scholars, famous writers and politicians
- Daily life
- Hobbies and activities
- Healthy lifestyle
- Nature and environment
- Glossary



SMART TOPICS IN ENGLISH

**Universal handbook for pupils, students,
teachers and just learners of English with
about 140 topics and 370 phrasal verbs with
examples abbreviations and glossary**

Toshkent
«Spectrum Media Group»
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Tuzuvchilar:
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G.A. Lutfullina

Taqrizchilar:

K.R. Nazmutdinova – O'zDTJ universiteti qoshidagi chet tillarni o'qitishning innovatsion metodikalarni rivojlantirish respublika ilmiy-amaliy markazining katta ilmiy xodimi.

N.X. Ogay – O'zDTJ universiteti qoshidagi chet tillarni o'qitishning innovatsion metodikalarni rivojlantirish respublika ilmiy-amaliy markazining ma'naviy-ma'rifiy multimediya mahsulotlarini qayta ishslash guruhi rahbari.

Ushbu qo'llanma maktab o'quvchilari va abituriyentlarni ingliz tili imtihonlariga tayyorlashga qaratilgan bo'lib, shuningdek, ingliz tilida bo'lib o'tadigan olimpiada va tanlov qatnashchilari hamda xalqaro o'quv muassasalariga kiruvchilarga ham asqatadi. Qo'llanmadan asosiy maqsad ingliz tilidagi yakuniy imtihonlarni muvaffaqiyatli topshirishda, ayniqsa zarur bo'lgan monologik nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishdir.

Shuningdek, qo'llanmadan o'quvchilarning ingliz tilidagi so'z boyliklarini boyitishga va ushbu tilda bemalol so'zlashishga yordam beradigan aktual mavzular, frazeologik fe'llar o'r'in olgan bo'lib, ular o'quvchilarning ingliz tilidagi nutqiga yanada ko'proq emotsional tus berib, boyitadi.

Данная книга ориентирована на подготовку абитуриентов и учащихся старших классов школ к сдаче государственных экзаменов по английскому языку. Она также будет полезна ученикам, готовящимся к поступлению в международные школы, участникам олимпиад и конкурсов по английскому языку. Цель издания – помочь учащимся развить навыки монологической речи для успешной сдачи итоговых экзаменов по английскому языку. В сборник включены самые актуальные темы, которые помогут сформировать необходимые навыки общения на иностранном языке и обогатить словарный запас учащихся. В приложении подобран список популярных фразеологических глаголов на английском языке, которые помогут придать эмоциональную окраску речи.

The book "Smart Topics in English" focuses on preparing university entrants and high-school students for taking state English exams. The purpose of this publication is to assist students in developing skills of monologue speech to pass English final exams successfully. This collection includes the most actual topics, which will help form necessary communication skills in a foreign language and improve students' vocabulary. The appendix has a list of popular phrasal verbs in English that will make the speech more impressive.

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SO‘ZBOSHI

Aziz o‘quvchi!

“Til bilgan – el biladi”, deydi dono xalqimiz. Darhaqiqat, til bilgan kishi dunyonи kezadi, boshqa millat va elatlarning urf-odati, tarixi, madaniyatи va an’analari bilan yaqindan tanishadi, bu orqali o‘zligini yanada teranroq anglaydi, ilm olishga ishtiyoqi ortadi.

Bugun shuni faxr bilan aytishimiz kerakki, o‘zbek yoshlarining chet tillarini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqi har qachongidan-da baland. Ularning ko‘philigi 4-5 tilda bēmalol so‘zlasha oladi. Bu borada ularga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori dasturilamal bo‘lmoqda. Aytish kerakki, ushbu hujjat chet tillarini o‘qitishning barcha jihatlarini qamrab olgani bilan e’tiborlidir. Ayni paytda mazkur qaror asosida yurtimizdagи barcha umumta’lim maktabalarining 1-sinf o‘quvchilari chet tillari (asosan ingliz tili)ni o‘yin va og‘zaki nutq mashg‘ulotlari shaklida, 2-sinfdan esa alifbo, o‘qish va sodda grammatika asoslari orqali o‘qitilishi belgilangan. Qolaversa, yurtimizdagи abituriyentlar uchun **CEFR** darajasini olish, ingliz tili fani o‘qituvchilari uchun bazaviy oylik ish stavkasiga ustama haq to‘lanishini ta’minlash bo‘yicha Davlat test markazi tomonidan tashkil etilgan imtihon sohada olib borilayotgan islohotlar saramasrasidir.

Ma’lumki, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari, avvalo, og‘zaki nutq shaklida ingliz tilini o‘rganib borsa, keyinchalik chet tili grammatikasini ham chuqr o‘zlashtiradi. Bu borada har bir ingliz tili fani o‘qituvchisi yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda dars mashg‘ulotlarini olib borishi juda muhim. Buning uchun esa har birimiz o‘z ustamizda tinimsiz izlanishimiz, chet tillarini o‘qitishning dolzarb usullaridan boxabar bo‘lishimiz zarur.

Qolaversa, darsda o‘quvchilarga erkin mavzuda matn (Topic)lar berish ularning nutqi rivojlanishiga, fanni chuqur o‘zlashtirishiga xizmat qiladi. O‘ylaymizki, ushbu kitob yurtimizdagi umumta’lim maktablari, akademik litsey o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchilari hamda abituriyentlar uchun muhim qo‘llanma bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Z.Sh. Tursinova.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Дорогой читатель!

У нашего народа есть мудрая пословица: “Зная язык, познаёшь мир”. Естественно, что у каждого, кто владеет иностранными языками, будет ряд возможностей таких, как получить образование в зарубежных странах или просто совершить путешествия по ним, ознакомиться с культурой, историей, традициями и обычаями разных народов и этим расширить свой кругозор и усилить энтузиазм глубоко усваивать современные знания и профессии.

Сегодня с гордостью можно сказать, что у молодежи Узбекистана повысился интерес к изучению иностранных языков. Многие из них владеют способностью разговаривать на 4–5 языках.

Постановление первого президента Республики Узбекистан И.А. Каримова “О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы изучения иностранных языков” от 10 декабря 2012 года служит основной моделью в этой работе. Надо отметить, что этот документ включает все параметры обучения иностранных языков, особенно английского.

С 2013–2014 учебного года начато поэтапное изучение иностранных языков – в основном английского – с первого класса в форме игр уроков устной речи, во втором классе – с освоения алфавита, чтения и грамматики. Получение ежемесячной надбавки к должностному окладу учителей иностранного языка, а также освобождение с присвоением максимального балла выпускников средних образовательных учреждений с уровнем A2 и выше – при поступлении в средние специальные, профессиональные образовательные учреждения, абитуриентов с уровнем В1 и выше – при поступлении в бакалавриат высших образовательных учреждений, абитуриентов с уровнем С1 и выше – при поступлении в магистратуру высших образовательных

учреждений, педагогов общих, средних специальных, профессиональных образовательных учреждений – при аттестации (постановление Кабинета Министров от 11.08.2017 г. № 610 “О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию качества обучения иностранным языкам в образовательных учреждениях), считается истинным совершенствованием и продолжением вышеуказанного Постановления.

Известно, что учащиеся начальных классов первоначально усваивают навыки разговорной речи, позже начинают работать над грамматикой. Исходя из этого, преподаватели иностранных языков должны владеть навыками использования новых педагогических технологий и методов обучения. Для исполнения этой цели каждый из нас должен непрерывно работать над собой. Кроме того, работа учащихся с топиками на разные актуальные темы будет служить опорой глубокого усвоения навыков говорения иностранными языками.

Я уверена, что эта книга послужит основным пособием преподавателям, учащимся средних образовательных школ, профессиональных колледжей и лицеев, а также абитуриентам, поступающих в ВУЗы. Оно содержит ряд топиков на разные актуальные темы, глоссарий к этим текстам, а также список аббревиатур и фразовых глаголов с переводом и примерами, в усвоении которых затрудняются многие учащиеся.

Удачи вам, дорогие читатели!

З.Ш. Турсинова

INTRODUCTION

Dear Reader!

“Knowing the language, you will acknowledge the world”, says our wise nation. Naturally, everyone who possesses foreign languages has a number of opportunities such as getting training in foreign countries or simply traveling through them, getting acquainted with the culture, history, traditions and customs of different peoples and thereby broadening their horizons and increasing enthusiasm to learn deeply modern knowledge and professions.

Today, with pride, we can say that the interest of young people in Uzbekistan to study foreign languages has increased, than ever. Many of them have the ability to speak 4–5 languages. Decree of the first President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov “On measures of further improvement of the system of studying foreign languages” of December 10, 2012 serves as the main model in this work. It should be noted that this document includes all the parameters of teaching foreign languages, especially English.

From 2013–2014 academic year, a phased study of foreign languages – mostly English – from the first class in the form of games of oral lessons began, in the second class – with the development of the alphabet, reading and grammar. Receiving a monthly supplement to the official salary of teachers of a foreign language, as well as exemption with the award of a maximum score of graduates of secondary educational institutions with a level of A2 and higher – upon admission to secondary special, professional educational institutions; applicants with a level of B1 and higher – upon admission to the baccalaureate of higher education educational institutions, applicants with a level of C1 and above – upon admission to the magistracy of higher educational institutions, general educators, secondary special professors, (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of 11.08. 2017 No. 610 On measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions) is considered a true improvement and continuation of the above Decree.

It is known that students of primary classes initially learn the skills of speaking, and then begin to work on grammar. On this basis, teachers of foreign languages should have the skills to use new pedagogical technologies and teaching methods. To fulfill this goal, each of us must continuously work on ourselves. In addition, the work of students with topics on various topical issues will serve as a support for the profound mastering of the skills of speaking foreign languages.

I am confident that this book will serve as a basic aid for teachers, students of secondary schools, professional colleges and lyceums, as well as applicants entering universities. Since it contains a number of topics on various relevant topics, a glossary to texts, as well as the list of abbreviations and some phrasal verbs in which many students have difficulties.

Good luck, dear readers!
Z.Sh. Tursinova

TO LIVE IS TO SERVE THE MOTHERLAND

Uzbekistan is my motherland

My country is Uzbekistan. It is a multinational country. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 33 million people. There are a lot of nations: Uzbeks, Russians, Tatars, Korean and etc. All people are friendly and respect each other. When people meet they kiss each other and shake hands.

The Republic has its own flag, hymn, emblem and Constitution.

Uzbekistan has rich history. Great scientists, commanders, medics and writers belonged to our Holy Land. The state language is Uzbek, but people also speak in Russian, Tajik and other languages.

Alisher Navoi is the founder of the Uzbek literature language. He was a great scientist and a writer. Abu Ali ibn Sina was a great medic and scientist. He is known all over the world.

Amir Temur was a great commander and ruler. He played an important role for our country.

There are a lot of ancient cities in Uzbekistan. Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Shakhrisabs and others. Many tourists like visiting Uzbekistan. Our country is rich in fruit and vegetables. Uzbekistan is one of the most important producers of cotton and silk.

The climate of our country is continental. Summer is a hot and dry season. Winter is not usually cold. Spring and Autumn are the most pleasant and warm seasons.

Uzbekistan has a great economy. The country is developing in various spheres. Education system is the most important branch. Schools, colleges and universities are full of students.

There are a lot of parks, museums, theatres in our country. I am proud of my country, because Uzbekistan is a friendly, peaceful and hospitable country.

Answer the questions below:

1. What population is in Uzbekistan?
2. What do people do when they meet each other?
3. Who is the founder of the Uzbek literary language?
4. What historical cities of Uzbekistan do you know?
5. What climate is in Uzbekistan?

Independence Day of Uzbekistan

As a rule, every country has its major national holiday. More often than not this is Independence Day. Independence Day is the major and the most honorable holiday in Uzbekistan. The proclamation of independence was on August 31, 1991. After Uzbekistan had become an Independent state many changes underwent in its foreign and home politics. Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, Anthem, Flag and Emblem.

Uzbekistan has its own major principles of foreign and home politics. It should be admitted that our Motherland became the member of the United Nations Organization on March 2, 1992 year. A great number of developed countries of the world admitted Uzbekistan as an Independent Republic.

Independence Day is the day of honour, happiness, and joy for the citizens of the country. In this day, outdoor festivals and concerts take place in all cities, towns and villages of Uzbekistan. The main entertainment is held at Alisher Navoiy National Park in Tashkent. President's complimentary speech is addressed to the nation, and there begins a grand-scale dramatic performance given by the country's best actors, singers and dancers. A great number of guests from different countries are usually invited for the big ceremony. You can see fascinating multi-coloured firework displays on the sky on that day. Parks on this day are full of people and all of them are happy. They say 'Happy Independence Day' to each other. Every year, we

celebrate this holiday with our family. We watch interesting shows, concerts, films on TV. Independence is a really great honor of Uzbek nation!

Happy Independence Day!

Answer the questions below:

1. What national holidays do you have in your country?
2. When do people in Uzbekistan celebrate the Independence day?
3. What can be seen on the sky on this great day?
4. How does your family celebrate this national holiday?

National state symbols

National Symbols of the state symbolize national sovereignty and an independent way of development. The national flag, the Emblem, the Anthem became the national pride of our people. We can see Uzbek national flag during trips of Uzbek delegations to foreign countries, international forums, world exhibitions, sports competitions, on the buildings of our country's embassies abroad, representations in international organizations, all official departments of the country. National flag consists of 4 colors. Each color on the flag has its own meaning. They are blue, green, white and red. Blue color on the flag is the symbol of the blue sky and clear water. White color is the symbol of peace and purity. Green is the symbol of nature. Red narrow strips are the symbol of life. The crescent and the stars are the symbol of the cloudless sky of the world. There are 12 stars on our flag. The national anthem is one of the main symbols of state independence. When people sing anthem, they put right hand on the heart side. Uzbek Emblem is beautiful and bright. In the center of the Emblem there is a bird – Humo with open wings – a symbol of happiness and freedom. On the top of the emblem you can see astella octangula and

the crescent with the star inside. Ears – a symbol of bread. Stems with popping cotton boxes are the main wealth of our motherland.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do national symbols symbolize?
2. What national symbols do you know?
3. How many colors has national flag of Uzbekistan? What are they?
4. What is the meaning of colors on the national flag?
5. Describe the national Emblem of Uzbekistan.

National emblem

The Law “On the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on July 2, 1992. There is a bird in the center of the national emblem called Humo with open wings – a symbol of happiness and freedom. Our great ancestor, Alisher Navoi, described the Humo bird as the best and kindest bird. On the top of the emblem is an octahedron: the crescent with the star inside.

The image of the sun symbolizes the path of our state which is illuminated by a bright light. Ears are symbol of daily bread, stalks with opening cotton boxes are the main wealth of our country, which made our Republic popular all over the world. Spikes and cotton boxes, transplanted with the ribbon of the National Flag, mean the friendship of the peoples living in the republic. The emblem is widely used as a symbol of our sovereign state in the socio-political life of the Republic.

The image of the emblem is printed on agreements and contracts with foreign countries and on documents. The image of the state emblem can also be seen on the currency.

Answer the questions below:

1. When was the law about national emblem adopted?
2. Describe national emblem of Uzbekistan.
3. What does bird Humo symbolize?
4. Where can our national emblem be used?

The national flag of the RU

On September 1, 1991, Uzbekistan became the Independent Republic. The country adopted new state symbols. November 18, 1991 became the birthday of the new State Flag in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan and symbolism have a historical connection with the states that were on the territory of modern Uzbekistan.

The flag is a canvas that consists of three horizontal bands. National flag consist of 4 colors. Each color on the flag has its own meaning. They are blue, green, white and red.

The blue color of the flag is a symbol of the pure sky and water, and the sky and water are two main sources of life. Also the blue color is the color of the Turkic people. The white band on the flag is a symbol of peace and purity.

Green is the color of nature. Also green is the color of Islam. Red strips symbolize the vitality of every living organism. The crescent and the stars are the symbol of the cloudless sky of the world. There are 12 stars on our flag. Clear sky means peace, light and prosperity. The national flag is a symbol of the past, present and future.

Answer the questions below:

1. When was the law about national flag adopted?
2. Describe the national flag of Uzbekistan.?
3. What is the meaning of blue color on the flag?
4. What color does symbolize nature?

The Constitution of the RU – the father of the laws

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992 on the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. It replaced the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1978. Constitution of 1992 consists of 6 sections that includes 26 chapters, and 128 articles. Its distinctive feature is that, it has ensured the accountability of state bodies and authorities before public, that is, the priority of interests of each citizen has been legally maintained and further guaranteed.

It is the supreme law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main principle of the state power is state sovereignty. The state sovereignty means full independence in carrying out domestic and foreign policies. According to Article 15 of Constitution, the absolute supremacy of Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are recognized. The state, its bodies, officials, public organizations, and citizens act in line with Constitution and laws.

The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan is fully equivalent for all. It allows for each person to fully participate in economic, political, legal, and cultural spheres of life in the country. Moreover, it obliges with some duties. Naturally, the state is obliged to protect the interests and freedoms of Uzbek citizens on its territory and abroad. The citizens of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, race, nationality, and other, are equal. Constitution guarantees respect towards language, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples who are the citizens of Uzbekistan.

The President of Uzbekistan, who is directly elected to a five-year term that can be renewed once, is the head of state and is granted supreme executive power by the constitution. As commander in chief of the armed forces, the President may declare a state of emergency or of war.

On its state structure, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a unitary state. The Article 70, the Section IV of Constitution on the administrative-territorial division, stipulates that the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is a part of the

Republic of Uzbekistan. The Article 71 provides that the Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 11, 2007 year amendments were introduced to Article 89, to the 15th paragraph of Article 93 and to the second part of Article 102 of the Constitution.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the distinctive feature of Constitution of the RU?
 2. What is the main principle of the state power?
 3. What is the Article 15 of Constitution of the RU about?
 4. The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan is fully equivalent for all. What does it mean?
 5. What Articles did introduce amendments according to the Law of 2007?
-

The President of the RU

Every independent country should have the president who is usually elected by the citizens of this country. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of the RU, was also elected by the loving people. He is the second national executive who was born on July 24, 1957 year, in Zaamin district of Jizzakh region in the family of doctors. His father, Miromon Mirziyoyev worked as a physician for most of his life until death. He worked as the head physician of the tuberculosis dispensary in Zaamin. He also has two sisters, a half-brother, and sister. Mirziyoyev is married to Ziroatkhon Hoshimova who has a qualification of an engineer-economist (currently housewife) and has two daughters, a son and five grandchildren.

He is an ethnic Uzbek, and holds higher education. Thus, in 1981 year he graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, and received a degree in mechanical engineer. Besides, he holds a title of Academic Candidate (PhD) in Technical Sciences, and Associate Professor.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev started his career in 1981 at the Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, where he worked as a junior research fellow, senior lecturer, associate professor, and eventually Vice Rector for academic affairs.

In 1992, Shavkat Mirziyoyev was appointed hokim (governor) of Mirzo Ulugbek district of Tashkent city. In 1996–2001, he worked as hokim of Jizzakh region, in 2001–2003 hokim of Samarkand region, and made a great contribution to the socio-economic development of the above-mentioned districts and regions.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev was approved as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2003, and three times (in 2005, 2010, 2015) was reapproved in his post by both houses of the Oliy Majlis.

As a Prime Minister of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev fulfilled his duties from 2003 to 2016.

After the death of President Islam Karimov, he was appointed by the Supreme Assembly as interim President of Uzbekistan on September 8, 2016. He was subsequently elected as President in the Desember 2016 presidential election, winning 88.6% of the vote, and was sworn in on 14 December 2016.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev was awarded the Order “Mehnat Shuhrati” (Glory of Work) and “Fidokorona Khizmatlari Uchun” (For Selfless Service).

In May 2018, Mirziyoyev was nominated as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize by Olimzhon Tukhtanazarov, who is a representative of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who is the president of the RU?
2. When and where was Shavkat Mirziyoyev born? Can you tell his biography?
3. What title does Shavkat Mirziyoyev hold?
4. What districts and regions did Shavkat Mirziyoyev govern from 1992 to 2003?
5. What is the development strategy of our state for 2017–2021?

Climate of Uzbekistan

My country has good continental climate and the weather usually changes up to the season. Summers are usually hot and winters are cold. Weather usually effects people's mood and it is always affirmative because people get what they want from weather. In winters we play snowballs, make snowman and enjoy ourselves with a lot of snow. It frequently snows in winter.

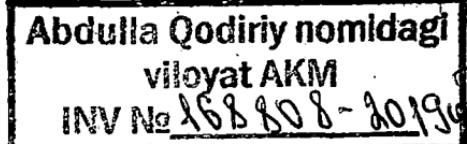
Spring and Autumn are in general the most pleasant time. The weather is mild and rainy. Spring usually starts in March. It has very unique and nice weather, all this rain and warm winds makes atmosphere even more romantic and lovely. Most rain falls in March and April. The temperature is about 20°C. Autumn in September to the beginning of November has light frosts and rains. But most of all days are sunny and cool.

Autumn's weather is some more like in spring but it is much colder and rainier, but the best time to visit my country I think is at the end of summer because it is still hot and by night it becomes cooler. Autumn is a harvest time, and the markets are full of fresh fruit. Winter is from December to February, although with short days long nights and sometimes with a little snow on the ground.

Summer starts even in May and lasts until August and it is long, hot and dry. Summer temperature is about 40 – 45 C. The hottest months are July and August.

Answer the questions below:

1. What climate is in Uzbekistan?
2. Which season is hot and dry?
3. When does usually Spring start in Uzbekistan?
4. What season is called as "harvest time" in Uzbekistan?



Navruz in Uzbekistan

Uzbek nation celebrates a great number of holidays, traditions and customs. For example, Independence Day, Women's Day, New Year's holiday, different types of weddings and so on. But it should be noted that the holiday of Navruz is the most beloved one. It is one of the main spring fests in Uzbekistan which is celebrated on March 21:

"Navruz" is translated from Persian as "new day". The fest was born 7 thousand years ago in antique Iran. A great number of scientists think that it is connected with Zoroastrianism culture. Later it spread on the territory of Central Asia. According to solar calendar the year starts with spring, the day of the vernal equinox, meaning that day is equal to night everywhere on the planet. Thus, Navruz is the eastern New Year holiday.

Both young and old wait for this fest preparing carefully for its celebration. This day a wide variety of delicious dishes are cooked in each house.

Sure enough, sumalak is the main traditional festive dish. So, what is sumalak? It may be considered as the king of all dishes cooked in Navruz. Main ingredients are grains of sprouted wheat, which are refined and put into kazan (big iron pot), filled with water and powder. Sumalak boiled for more than 24 hours. Cooks usually put smooth river stones or walnuts on the bottom of kazan. According to custom, those who get a stone when the dish is served will be lucky the next year and their dreams will come true.

Answer the questions below:

1. What holiday is considered to be one of the main spring fests in Uzbekistan?
2. What is the meaning of "Navruz"?
3. What do you know about the origin of Navruz?
4. What ingredients are needed to prepare the king of dishes for Navruz?
5. What do usually cooks put on the bottom of kazan during the preparation of Sumalak?

National costumes

Each country has its own traditions and national costumes. Uzbek national clothes are very bright, beautiful and cozy. Uzbek clothes are a part of rich cultural traditions and life style of Uzbek people. The basis of national men's suit is a chapan, the quilted robe, tied with a kerchief. Traditional men's cap is tubeteika or duppi in Uzbek. Traditional Uzbek women's suit consists of plain khan-atlas tunic-dress and wide trousers. Usually Uzbek people dress national costumes on special days or holidays. For example, on Navruz or Kurban Khait holidays. In Russia, traditional costumes always have been an important component of national culture and traditions. The Russian women's costume is "rubakha" or "sarafan". It is the element of Russian folk culture. One of the most common type of festive head-dress was the "kokoshnik". Men's costume consists of a long shirt, trousers, a belt, and bast shoes. National clothes of English people differ from Uzbek ones. For example, traditional dress for men in Scotland is a kilt with shirt, waistcoat and tweed jacket, stockings with garter flashes, brogue shoes. For the ladies the typical Welsh costume consists of a hat, made of black felt, with a high crown and wide brim. All national costumes are wonderful and show us the culture of country.

Answer the questions below:

1. Describe Uzbek national clothes.
2. What do Uzbek women wear on holidays?
3. What is the basis of Russian national clothes?
4. What do Russian men wear on the folk festival?
5. In which country women wear a high crown and wide brim?

Uzbek national dishes

There are many different meals nowadays. Each country in the world has its own cuisine and each cuisine differs from each other.

Uzbek people have their national food since ancient times. There are so many useful and very delicious vegetables in Uzbekistan such as potatoes, cabbage, radish, tomatoes, onions, greenery and much meat. That's why Uzbek cuisine includes so many tasty dishes as palov or osh, khalim, shashlik, somsa, mantı and many others.

It's not a secret that among the above-mentioned dishes palov is the most beloved and highly regarded food among Uzbeks. It is spread in all regions of Uzbekistan. The main ingredients are: meat, oil, carrots, onions, rice, dried tomato, salt, water and seasonings.

Palov is prepared on different occasions. Like for instance, it is the main dish which is served especially in the wedding ceremonies of Uzbek people. It may be an engagement ceremony, the occasion of the birth of the first child, besides on the circumcision ceremonies, on the occasion of commemoration of the deceased or even on the anniversary of death day osh is prepared and served for guests.

I think palov is useful for people's health as it has useful and high-calorie ingredients. This concept was also mentioned by great physician Abu Ali ibn Sino many centuries ago.

Answer the questions below:

1. What kind of useful ingredients do Uzbek dishes consist of?
2. What famous Uzbek dishes do you know?
3. In what occasions do people prepare palov in Uzbekistan?
4. What are the main ingredients of palov?
5. Why palov is mostly beloved and highly regarded by Uzbek people?

See-sights of my country

I live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country. There are many wonderful historical and modern places there. The most famous is Amir Temur Square. It is situated in the centre of Tashkent. There is The Statue of Amir Temur. Near of Amir Temur Square there is Independence Square. There you can see the monument of Grieving mother. Every day people lay down flowers on it. Historical buildings have different history and meaning. One of the most popular is Minaret Kalan in Bukhara. It is 46,5 metres long. It was built by Arslanxan.

Observatory in Samarkand was built by Mirzo Ulugbek. Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world and an oasis of the ancient Silk Road. The city of Bukhara is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan, about 200 km from Samarkand. Bukhara is one of the most ancient cities of Central Asia. Around Bukhara there are also many historical monuments.

Khiva City is in the heart of Karakum Desert. Uzbekistan is also famous for Chimgan mountains and Charvak reservoir. Millions of citizens visit mountains all year round. Tourists like visiting Uzbekistan because our people kind and polite.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the famous square in Uzbekistan?
2. Where is the Monument of Grieving Mother situated?
3. What historical cities of Uzbekistan do you know?
4. Who was the Observatory in Samarkand built by?

Tashkent – capital city

Tashkent is one of the oldest and the most beautiful cities in the World. It is the capital of Uzbekistan. The city is situated in south-eastern part of the country, at 440–480 meters over the sea level. During its 2200 years history Tashkent was a significant cultural, religious and trade center. It is a very old and colossal city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago.

During the period of independence from 1991 Tashkent assumed a new appearance: were created new parks, modern administrative buildings and houses, built religious centers, improved bazaars and widened streets. The population of the city has already grown to more than 3 million people.

Tashkent is famous with its see-sights. There are several Muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kukaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhon mosque which were built in the 16th century.

Tashkent, which has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountains, has become the most modern city in Uzbekistan. It is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the republic's academy of sciences, which unites dozens of research institutes. Tashkent metro is also the unique architectural artwork, as it is only in Central Asia.

Tashkent, the modern city with oriental flavors is a truly "Pearl of the East". In 2007 the world community recognized the Tashkent as a "Capital of the Muslim Culture", and this proved the Tashkent's status as religious center.

It is also a cultural centre with many libraries, theatres and cinemas. The city is flourishing as never before. Tashkent is a city of peace and friendship.

Answer the questions below:

1. Where is Tashkent located geographically?
2. How old is Tashkent?
3. When were the Kukaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhon mosque built?
4. What was the reason of approving Tashkent as a religious center?
5. How do you imagine your capital city in future?

Samarqand – the wonder of the world

Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities of the world, established in the middle of the 1st century B.C. under the name Marakanda, later it was Afrosiab. Many centuries ago, it was the centre of ancient civilization and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia. It was the capital of the powerful state of Sogd, the center of Amir Temur's great empire. Temur was the one who cared about the beauty of the city and its strength as a major capital city in the region.

The city occupies an area of 15,000 hectares. It sprawls in the picturesque valley of the Zarafshan River. The city also stands on the highway from Tashkent to Termez.

Samarkand is a multinational city and its population is comprised of people of 90 nationalities. According to the statistical data of 2018 the population of Samarkand is about 530000 people.

Samarkand today is a regional administrative centre of Uzbekistan. It is a major scientific and industrial centre of Uzbekistan. It has a university and seven other institutions of higher learning, eight research centers, many plants and factories, libraries, museums and theatres.

The majestic Registan square consists of three madrassas namely the Ulugbek, Sher-Dor and Tillyakari Madrassas. These buildings are famous all over the world. Other places of interest are the Shakhi-Zinda necropolis – most remarkable monument in Samarkand and the Gur-Emir mausoleum – the grave of Temur, his sons and grandsons. The history of the city boasts the names of outstanding writers, scientists and artists from the East including astronomers Kazyzade and Rumi and poets Djami and Navoi. Visitors who come to this city admire the artistic talent and skills of ancient architects who created such amazing structures.

Samarkand is a major cultural center in Asia, and it is listed as UNESCO cultural world heritage site. Modern Samarkand is a major producer of silk, cotton, and wine. Industries such as agricultural processing, textiles, and

metals are major players in Samarkand's economy. The largest ethnic group in the city is Tajiks, followed by a growing number of Uzbeks. Islam is the biggest religion in the city and Christianity is mainly practiced by immigrants such as Armenians and Russians.

Samarkand is more than 2500 years old.

Answer the questions below:

1. When was Samarkand established?
2. Where is Samarkand located geographically?
3. What is the ancient name of Samarkand?
4. What remarkable places of interest in Samarkand do you know?
5. What is the largest ethnic group in Samarkand?

Bukhara – the city of fairy-tales

Bukhara city is the capital of Bukhara region in the Zeravshan River valley. This city was known in the Muslim East since ancient times. It came under the Arab caliphate in the 8th century and became a major center of Islamic learning. During the 9th and 10th centuries it was the capital of the Samanid state. From the 16th century to 1920 Bukhara was the capital of the khanate of Bukhara, which was ceded to Russia in 1868. From 1920 to 1924 it was the capital of the Bukhara People's Republic. Bukhara is one of the oldest trade and cultural centers in central Asia.

“Bukhara-and-sharif” – “noble and sacred” – is one of the numerous epithets, which was awarded to this ancient city. More than 140 architectural monuments can be found here, and one who intends to see the beauty of the city, would have to start with the Kalyan Minaret constructed in 1127. This unique construction rises into the sky for 47 meters. The most striking feature of the minaret is its intricate ornamentation. The world-famous architectural ensemble Lyabi-Hauz, which includes the Kukeldash madrassa, the Khanaka and the Nadira Divan-begi Madrassa is listed

in the world catalogue of significant historical buildings. Bakhauddin Nakshbandi ensemble is located in 12 kilometers from Bukhara. The complex was the main sacred place of Bukhara. Bakhauddin Nakshbandi is one of the founders of Sufism in Islam.

In 1993 UNESCO included the historical part of Bukhara into the lists of the cities of World Heritage of humanity. In 1997, under the auspices of UNESCO the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the city was celebrated around the world. The preserved architectural heritage of Bukhara is a rare combination of monuments of different epochs, which characterize the development of architecture for over twenty-five centuries.

The population of Bukhara is 247644 people; mainly Uzbek, with Tajik, Arab, and Afghan minorities and a much-dwindled Jewish minority.

Answer the questions below:

1. When did Bukhara become a major center of Islamic learning?
2. How many architectural monuments can be found in Bukhara?
3. When was the Kalyan Minaret constructed in?
4. What is the most striking feature of the Kalyan Minaret?
5. Who is Bakhauddin Nakshbandi?
6. What is the population of Bukhara nowadays?

Khiva – an open-air museum city

One of the oldest cities of Central Asia is Khiva. It is located on the north-western part of Uzbekistan. Khiva was firstly mentioned in the X century. In the XVII – beginning of the XIX century Khiva was the capital of Khiva Khanate and an important center of cultural life.

Khiva, the city museum in the open sky, is unique in its beauty known as “The Pearl of the Khorezm Oases”.

Khiva is split into two parts. The outer town, called Dichan Kala. It was formerly protected by a wall with 11 gates. The inner town, or Itchan Kala, is encircled by brick walls. It is “the city within a city” surrounded by strong fortified walls, in which there are four gates – from the four winds. The foundations of Itchan Kala are believed to have been laid in the 10th century.

Kalta Minor, the large blue tower in the central city square, was supposed to be a minaret, but the Khan died and the succeeding Khan did not complete it. It received the name Kalta, which means “short”.

The old town retains more than 50 historic monuments and 250 old houses, mostly dating from the 18th or the 19th centuries. Djuma Mosque, for instance, was established in the 10th century and rebuilt in 1788–89, although its celebrated hypostyle hall still retains 112 columns taken from ancient structures.

Answer the questions below:

1. What city is known as “The Pearl of the Khorezm Oases”?
2. When was Khiva firstly mentioned?
3. What does “kalta” mean?
4. When was the Kalyan Minaret constructed in?
5. How many historic monuments and old houses does Khiva retain?

Shakhrisabz – the green city

Shakhrisabz – “Green City” is one of the most ancient cities of Uzbekistan. It is located in Kashkadarya region, 80 km from Samarkand and 410 km from Tashkent. The city’s population is 53 thousand people. Altitude above sea level is 622 meters. In ancient times the city was known as Kesh. Its name was officially changed to Shahrisabz in the modern era. For some time Kesh was the capital of Sogdiana. In the VIII century the city was conquered by

the Arabs. For a long time Shakhrisabz was the center of anti-Arab and anti-Islamic resistance.

The city was founded more than 2,700 years ago, its first inhabitants were the Sogdians, known for their handicrafts, trade and high culture.

Shakhrisabz is the birthplace of the great Tamerlane (Amir Timur). During his reign, there were erected many palaces, mosques, mausoleums, as well as majestic palace Ak-Saray. That time the city was not only trade and craft center, but also one of the cultural centers of the East.

“Green City” Shakhrisabz included in the list of World Heritage Sites. The historical city center is diverse, but the most popular architectural monuments of Shahrisabz are: Aksaray Palace, Kok Gumbaz Mosque (Blue Dome), Gumbazi Seyidan mausoleum (Seids Dome), memorial complex Dorut Tilavat including Sheikh Shamsad-Din Kulyal al-Keshi mausoleum (there also was buried Timur’s father Amir Turagay).

Answer the questions below:

1. Where is Shakhrisabz located?
2. What is the ancient name of Shakhrisabz?
3. When was the city of Shakhrisabz founded and who were the first inhabitants?
4. What are the most popular architectural monuments of Shahrisabz?

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Great Britain (part 1)

Great Britain or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is one of the leading European countries. Its territory is not so large compared with that of Russia, but it occupies 244,100 square kms. It is situated off to the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean

on the north and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Straits of Dover (or Pas de Calais).

The UK consists of some large and small 5.500 islands. The two main islands are: Great Britain to the east and Ireland to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain, England. Its population is over 58 million. About 80% of the population is urban. It is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish who constitute the British nation. English is not the only language. Scottish, Welsh and Irish are also used.

The capital of the UK is London. Capital consists of 3 parts: the City, the East End and the West End. The City is London's commercial and business centre. There is the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations there. Thanks to them, the City is often referred to as "the money" of London. London is political, economic, cultural and commercial center of the country. It's one of the largest cities in the world and the largest one in Europe. The latest official estimate of the population of London comes from the Office for National Statistics. According to their data, the estimated population of Greater London in 2016 is 8.787.892. The metro population in 2018 is estimated to be as much as 10.657.000 according to the UN's World Urbanization Prospects. London is also one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the territory of the UK and where is it situated geographically?
2. What are the two main islands in the UK and what sea does separate them?
3. What is the official language in GB?
4. How many parts does the capital consist of?
5. Why is the City often referred as "the money" of London?

Great Britain (part 2)

Great Britain is an ancient country. Its history is rich and full of interesting events. The first conquerors of the country were Romans. It was Julius Caesar who came to Britain as early as 54 BC (before Christ). And it was he who called England Albion because of the white cliffs on the English coast near Dover (Alba means white in Latin). Then further waves of invaders followed Angles, Saxons, Jutes. In 1066 England was conquered by Normans. They were the last invaders. And that is why so many words of different origin (French, German, Latin) exist in the English language. Today it is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, food products, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It has its history. It all began in 1603 when Scotland was joined to England and Wales. The flag is made up of 3 crosses. The upright cross is the Cross of St. George the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. All of them are on the blue background.

The national anthem is "God Save the Queen". The national currency is pound.

Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into 2 main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines (or the Pennine Chain) and the Lake District. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343m). There are a lot of rivers in GB, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who were the first conquerors of the country?
2. Who called England as an Albion?
3. Who were the last invaders of the UK? Why are there so many words in English from other languages?
4. What does the UK produce and export to other countries?
5. What do you know about the flag of GB?

Great Britain (part 3)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy. It means that the queen is the official ruler of the country. The constitution monarch is one who can govern only with the support of Parliament. The present Sovereign is Queen Elisabeth the Second. She was born in 1926, married Prince Philip, the duke of Edinburg and succeeded to the throne in 1952.

The Queen summons and dissolves the Parliament. As a rule she opens the new session of the Parliament with the Speech from the Throne. That is an official ceremony. The Queen cannot act on her own but on the advice of the government.

In law, the Head of State is the Queen, but in practice, the Queen reigns, does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament sits and works in the Westminster Palace and it has two chambers – the House of Commons having 650 members, and the House of Lords with approximately 800 peers.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. The Conservative party is the ruling party nowadays. The current prime minister is Theresa May, who took office on 13 July 2016. She is the leader of the Conservative Party, which won a majority of seats in the House of Commons in the general election on 7 May 2015.

The party which obtains the majority of seats in the House is called the Government, and the others – the Opposition. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. All the affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the Queen (or King), but it is the Prime Minister who is the ruler of the country, presiding over the meetings of the Cabinet, which are always secret. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and ministers.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the state structure in the UK?
2. What does parliamentary monarchy mean?
3. Who does rule country in the UK?
4. How many chambers are there in the British Parliament?
5. How many main political parties are there in GB and what are they?
6. What is the ruling party nowadays?
7. Who is the current Prime Minister nowadays? What party is she from?

Some facts about England

England has a large economy and uses the pound sterling as its currency.

The highest mountain in England is Scafell Pike, which stands at around 978 metres (3,209 ft) in height.

Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in England but others such as cricket and rugby have large followings.

The Summer Olympic Games have been held in London 3 times, in 1908, 1948 and 2012. It is the only city which hosts Summer Olympic 3 times in the world.

England is only 35 km from France and is now linked by a tunnel under the English Channel.

English computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee is credited with inventing the World Wide Web.

England was the first industrialized nation after the industrial revolution that began around 1760.

The name "England" is derived from the Old English name Englaland, which means "land of the Angles".

The education system in the UK

The UK is a highly developed country; in general, that's why the educational system in the UK is well developed and highly ranked. It's important to note that the country consists of four parts Wales, Scotland, England, and Northern Ireland. That fact causes some peculiarities of education in each part. The education system in the UK is divided into four main parts, primary education, secondary education, further education and higher education. Children in the UK have to legally attend primary and secondary education which runs from about 5 years old until the student is 16 years old:

School education in the UK is compulsory and free from the age of five. Primary school is common for all students. Primary schools consist mainly of infant schools for children aged 5 to 7, junior schools for those aged 7 to 11, and sometimes combined junior and infant schools for both age groups. But at the age of 11 children take exams and have the opportunity to choose the type of secondary school: grammar school with a more academic type of education; a secondary modern school which gives more general knowledge; or secondary technical school with a more practical type of education. Children are able to finish school at the age of 16 with the General Certificate of Education. There are also some alternatives to state schools such as public schools which usually have a high fee for education or becoming more and more popular home education.

After primary school, students go to secondary school until they are sixteen (practical emphasis) or 18 (secondary school with 6th form – academic emphasis).

The school year consists of three terms. Students have about 12–13 weeks of holiday per school year.

UK students planning to go to college or university must complete further education.

After leaving secondary school young people apply to a college, university or a polytechnic.

The Universities of Great Britain are divided into 5 types: – The Old ones (founded before the 19th century, e.g. Oxford, Cambridge); – The Red Brick (founded in the 19th or 20th century); – The Plate Glass (founded in 1960s); – The Open University (students learn subjects and do exercises at home, then send their works to their tutors for checking); – The New Universities (former polytechnic academies and colleges).

Students graduate from universities with the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering after studying for three years. After that some students continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

Answer the questions below:

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
3. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
4. What is the Open University?
5. What kinds of degrees do universities award?
6. What parts are the Universities of Great Britain divided into?

English traditions and customs

Every country and every nation has its own customs and traditions. England is one of the countries which has well-known traditions and customs. The people who live there are proud of it and carefully keep them up. There are some proverbs that prove it.

"There is no place like home", they say. When they don't work they like to spend their days off at home with their families. It means that Englishmen are stay-at-home people.

The English are naturally polite and are never tired of saying "Thank you" and "I am sorry". They are generally disciplined; you never hear loud talk in the street. They do not rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another; they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The other fact is that they are very fond of fireplaces, that's why many of them prefer the open fire to central heating. The fireplace is the natural centre of interest in the room. They like to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames, exchanging the day's experience. In many houses you will still see fireplaces, sometimes with columns on each side and a shelf above it on which there is often a clock or a mirror or photos.

They like to live in small houses with a small garden. People all over the world know the saying "The Englishman's home is his castle".

Saturday evening is the best time for parties, dances, going to the cinema or theatre.

On Sunday after breakfast they may go to work in the garden take a dog for a walk, play a visit to a pub. Sunday is a day for inviting friends and relatives to afternoon tea.

The next tradition is connected with meals. They say that English people keep to their traditions even in meals. Porridge is the dish Englishmen are very fond of. Many of them eat porridge with milk and sugar for breakfast. As for the Scots, for example, they never put sugar in their porridge, they always put salt in it.

By the way, breakfast time in England is between seven and nine. Then, between 12 and 2 there comes lunch time. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the

day – they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding. Then at about 4 o'clock, at tea-time the English like to have a cup of tea with milk.

Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich.

The English are tea-drinkers like Uzbek people. They have it many times a day. Some Englishmen have tea for breakfast, tea at lunch time, tea after dinner, tea at tea-time and tea with supper. Some English families have "high tea" or big tea and no supper. For high tea they may have cold meat, bread and butter, cakes, and, of course, a lot of tea. The Englishmen always drink tea out of cups, never out of glasses.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do you think, what should traditions or customs serve for?
2. What well-known English traditions do you know?
3. What is the traditional meal for breakfast in England?
4. What do the Englishmen like to have for about every meal?
5. Do you know any customs and traditions of your country? Can you tell us about them?
6. Is there any difference between English and Uzbek traditions?

The USA

The United States of America was founded in 1776. This country is situated in the central part of North American continent. It's the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the

country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The population of the country is more than 326 million. The USA is called the "nation of immigrants".

There are many big cities in the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Dallas, Boston, etc.

The capital of the USA is Washington in the District of Columbia (D.C.). It is an administrative city without much industry. Washington has many famous monuments in the streets and squares. One of them is Abraham Lincoln memorial. In the very centre of the city there is The Capitol, where the Congress meets. It is very high and beautiful building with white marble columns. Not far from the Capitol there is the Library of Congress. The Library holds about 5 million books.

In Washington, DC, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is a very special address. It's the address of the White House, the home of the President of the United States.

Originally the White House was grey and was called the Presidential Palace. It was built from 1792 to 1800. At this time, the city of Washington itself was being built. It was to be the nation's new capital city. George Washington, the first president, and Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, chose the place for the new city. L'Enfant then planned the city and the President's home was an important part of the plan.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic, though there's hardly any difference between their political lines.

Answer the questions below:

1. When was the USA founded?
2. Why is the USA called the “nation of immigrants”?
3. Where is the home of the President of the United States?
4. What are the most important manufacturing industries in the USA?
5. What state is considered to be the seat of the central (federal) government?
6. How many main political parties are in the USA?

The political system of the USA

The USA is a presidential republic. The President of the United States is the Head of State. He is a Commander in Chief and represents the executive power. The President is elected every 4 years. Donald Trump is the US President since January 2017. The legislative power of the US is vested in the Congress of the USA. The Congress was created by Article I of the Constitution, adopted in 1787. It consists of two chambers – the Senate and the House of

Representatives. The Senate is made up of 100 members (2 from each state), elected for a term of 6 years. One third of the Senate is elected every 2 years. To be elected a Senator, a person must be at least 30 years old and have been the citizen of the USA for at least 9 years. The House of Representatives comprises representatives from each state, elected for a two-year term. The number of representatives from each state depends on its population, but every state is represented. To be elected a representative, a person must be at least 25 years of age and have been a citizen of the USA for at least 7 years.

Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land which doesn't belong to any state but to all the states. The United States is a federal Union, and the President is the head of the Federal government which deals with international problems and national matters. But every state has its own constitution and the state government headed by the Governor and managing their local affairs. Their laws and decisions must not contradict the Constitution of the USA.

The US national flag – Stars and Stripes – is red, white and blue. Thirteen stripes represent the original 13 states of the US; the 50 stars represent the current number of states.

Answer the questions below:

1. What kind of person can be elected as a senator?
2. What is the main document of the USA?
3. When was the Constitution of the USA signed?
4. What does the Constitution proclaim?
5. How often do the President's elections take place?
6. What does the US national flag represent?

The education system of the USA

The education system in the United States does not differ by any complexity, but there are a number of peculiarities that all those planning to receive education in this country need to know.

For American children, schooling begins at the age of 5. The first year of study is named "Kindergarten". The second year of school is considered the first grade of primary education. In general, the word "grade" is used in 2 meanings:

As a "score" that the student receives in classes or exams.

As a "school year" in primary and secondary schools.

The primary school consists of five years of study.

After the end of the fifth grade secondary education begins. It lasts seven years (6-12 classes). 9-12 classes – High school.

After the 12th year of training graduates receive the diploma on graduation of high school-high school diploma. Obtaining this diploma for Americans is a mandatory condition for admission to colleges and universities. For foreigners to enroll in universities or colleges, they must have an equivalent high school diploma education.

After graduating from high school, teenagers go to Undergraduate School, which provide basic education. This is either a 2-year education in colleges, after which graduates receive the Associate degree (very conditionally this level can be called a "professional diploma"), or Undergraduate School – 4 years of education in colleges and universities, which leads to the assignment of a bachelor's degree. After receiving the Associate degree, you can continue your studies to a bachelor's degree.

After receiving a bachelor's degree students have the opportunity to continue their education and receive a Master's degree. Usually the master's degree course lasts 2 years. This is a specialized training in any field. Most often it is in the area in which the Bachelor's degree is obtained.

If a person dreams of a scientific career, then after the master's degree, it is possible to continue training to the degree of PhD. This education lasts on average 3–6 years.

Answer the questions below:

1. When does schooling begin for American children?
2. What does "grade" mean?
3. How many years does the primary school include?
4. How long does secondary education last?
5. What do graduates receive after the high-school graduation?
6. What is the next step after receiving a bachelor's degree?

New York

New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the biggest seaport. It's the financial capital of the country. It's the business centre of the United States. The city is situated in New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River. Its population is over eight million. In early times the New York area was populated by Indians. Today in Wall Street we can see many business offices; banks and world famous New York stock exchange.

New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals. New York is also a great cultural centre. It has many museums, art galleries, theatres. There are two world-famous streets in New York – Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel and Club Avenue.

The Empire State Building is at Fifth Avenue. It's a 102-storeyed building which was built in 1931. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is at Fifth Avenue too. It includes hundreds of world famous masterpieces and attracts many visitors.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York port. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" – American Independence Day. Today New York City is informally called "The Big Apple" that is popular all over the world. However the origin of this name is unknown.

Answer the questions below:

1. Is New York a capital of the USA?
 2. Where is New York situated?
 3. Is New York an industrial centre?
 4. What are the two world – famous streets in New York?
 5. How is New York called informally?
 6. Would you like to visit New York?
-

Holidays in GB and the USA

There are countries that have well-known holidays all over the world. GB and the USA can be included to this list. A lot of holidays celebrated in Great Britain are connected with religion. Christmas and Easter are of that type. American holidays are various in characters. Some of them are religious and some are connected with American history. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December. It is a happy holiday when families get together to share their happiness, attend churches, exchange gifts. Christmas cards are sent to friends and relatives. Children hang up stockings to receive presents from Santa Claus. Christmas carols are sung on the radio and in public places.

Halloween is a very popular holiday in Great Britain. It is held on the end of autumn. It is celebrated on the 31st of October.

In old times it was a pagan holiday – the last night when witches and ghosts were out. Its celebrations include wearing masks and costumes, going from house, collecting money and sweets, "trick or treating".

Pancake Day is the popular name for the Shrove Tuesday, the day before the first day of Lent. In the middle ages people on that day made merry and ate pancakes. The ingredients of pancakes are all forbidden by Church during Lent that is why they have to be used the day before. Today the only custom that is observed throughout Britain is pancake eating.

There are about ten main holidays in the USA. One of them is New Year which is celebrated on December 31. Everyone stays up late to celebrate the arrival of another year. In big cities it is celebrated with parades, sporting events and fireworks.

On February 14, or St. Valentine's Day, people in America remind the people who are important to them that they are loved. Husbands and wives, parents and children, children and teachers give each other cards and candy that show how they really feel.

The Fourth of July (Independence Day): This is the biggest holiday of the USA. It is celebrated as the birthday of the country, because on this day in 1776, the colonies declared their independence from the British Crown and became the United States of America. On Independence Day, Americans march in parades and gather with friends and family. They cook hamburgers and hot dogs over a fire. In the evening, people watch fireworks.

There are many other holidays that almost everyone in USA celebrates. Among them are St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day and April Fools' Day.

Answer the questions below:

1. Which British and American holidays are religious?
2. What holiday is held in the end of autumn in England?
3. On what do holiday people in America and England remind the people who are important?
4. What are the important family holidays? What is your beloved one?
5. Are there any holidays that are celebrated on the same day in the United States and Uzbekistan?

GREAT SCHOLARS, FAMOUS WRITERS AND POLITICIANS

Abu Ali ibn Sino

Abu Ali ibn Sino is one of the great thinkers of the Central Asian culture, who was promoted to the precedent of world civilization in the Middle Ages and is known as Avicenna in Europe.

A lot of researches and scientific works are dedicated to our great ancestor and compatriot who became famous all over the world by the name Avicenna, Abu Ali ibn Sino.

Abu Ali ibn Sino was born in 980, in the village of Afshona near Bukhara in the family of ex-official. His family moved into Bukhara, when he was a child. There he was interested in various subjects: Greek Philosophy, Geometry and Indian Counting. At the age of 16 Abu Ali ibn Sino began to learn Logics, Philosophy, Mathematics and Muslim Jurisprudence himself. He knew works by many scientists of East and West in different fields of science. His perfect memory, cleverness and hard work helped him to obtain a lot of knowledge very quickly. By the age of 17 he had already been a well-established scientist, possessed enormous knowledge, and enjoyed a good reputation as a doctor.

At the end of X-the beginning of XI century when Qarakhanids came to power in Mawarannah, Ibn Sino had to leave Bukhara. At first, he lived in Gurganj, the capital of Khorezm, where Khorezmshah Abbas Mamun patronized scientist. Then he left Khorezm because of Mahmud Gaznevi's invasion. Until the end of his life Ibn Sino was forced to wander the cities of Iran. These years for Ibn Sino were a period of hard work. He was engaged in Medicine and at the same time wrote a lot.

Ibn Sino died in the year 1037 in Hamadan, leaving behind more than three hundred works written in Arabic and Persian. He was a doctor, a philosopher, a poet and a politician.

One of his main works is the "Cure" (Kitab al Shifa). However, the main importance of the scientific activity of Avicenna lies in his work on medicine. There he paid

special attention to the most important questions of medical care, such as conditions and causes, diseases, diagnostics, symptoms of disease, methods of treatment, prevention and many other things. The work of Abu Ali ibn Sino "The Canon of Medicine" is acknowledged as one of the most significant works in medicine and used as desk book for doctors of the entire world and the main manual in the medical faculties of universities till the XVII century, and in the sphere of ophthalmology till the XVIII century. His Canon (al-Qanun fi'l-Tibb) became the result of medical knowledge and experience. The book was translated into Latin and for 7 centuries served as a guide and teaching aid for the physicians throughout Europe, where Ibn Sino was known under the name of Avicenna.

Answer the questions below:

1. When and where was Abu Ali ibn Sino born?
2. What capabilities did he have?
3. Why did Abu Ali ibn Sino leave Bukhara?
4. By what name is Abu Ali ibn Sino well-known in Europe?
5. Give some names of the scientific works, mentioned in the text.
6. What do you know about his main book "Canon"?

Al-Bukhari

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim al-Dzhufi al-Bukhari (810–870 years) – a significant figure in Islam, a famous theologian of the 9th century. He created Hadiths "Al-Jami' al-Sahih", which in translation means "reliable", after the Koran occupies an honorary second place among the Muslim books.

Al-Bukhari was a native of Bukhara. His parents were educated and controlled his education. Imam's grandfather, Khoja Bardizbah Abu Abdullah, was the abbot of the Bukhara-

mosque, which influenced the worldview of the boy. At the age of seven, he knew the Quran by heart. With a unique memory, in 10 years he knew more than a thousand hadiths. When he was 16 years old with his brother and mother, he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he spent the next four years.

In Mecca, Al-Bukhari met with the noble theologian Ahmad ibn Hanbalom Abu Abdallah, a young imam, who has a beautiful handwriting, rewriter books.

For many years of work his library was about 120 thousand legends, and each tradition young Ismail knew by heart. For 16 years, the imam studied and collected hadiths about the acts and words of the Prophet Muhammad and his associates. Together with the theologian, Ahmad ibn Hanbalom Abu Abdallah, Ismail moved to Baghdad, where he spent five years. The well-known leader and founder of one of the famous schools of Zu-N-Zero al-Misri invited Young Ismail. Ismail went to Egypt, where he lived for the first time in the House of Al-Misri. Then he moved to Alexandria, then to Damascus and Giza, where he headed for the second Hajj to Mecca and Medina. Then he returned home to his homeland.

Al-Bukhari possessed a gift of healing. He paid special attention to the stories of illnesses and healings from them, about the means of healing and the sacred Word, which was stronger than any medicine.

Most of the time al-Bukhari devoted to work on Hadith, which was more than 300 thousand. Al-Bukhari has left many works; the most important of them is "al-Jami as-Sahih".

Ismail al-Bukhari lived for many years in the capital of Khorasan, Nishapur, but then he had to leave this city and he returned to his homeland, but before he made the third Hajj to the holy places. He wrote the last pages of his sacred works at the tomb of the Prophet. He spent the rest of his days under Samarkand, in village Hartanak.

The Great Ismail al-Bukhari died in the year 870, but the memory of him still lives in our days.

Answer the questions below:

1. When and where was al-Bukhari born?
2. Which of his work does mean "reliable"?
3. How many times did he make Hajj?
4. Who did invite al-Bukhari to Egypt?
5. How many Hadiths did he collect?
6. At what age did he make his first Hajj?

Al-Khwarizmi

Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, known as al-Khwarizmi, is an outstanding astronomer, geographer and mathematician of the IX century. Unfortunately, biographical data about Al-Khwarizmi in history is almost not preserved. The scientists conditionally accepted the date of his birth as in 783, and the year of death as in 850.

From the available information it follows that in 809 al-Khwarizmi served at the court of Khorezmshakh al-Mamun, and in 819, accompanying the enlightened ruler, who became by that time caliph, moved to Baghdad the capital of the Arab caliphate, where he lived in the suburb Kattrabbula to the end of life.

In Baghdad, a scientist by the order of Khalifa Al-Mamun takes over the responsibility of the reign of the famous in those years "House of Wisdom", which later will be called "Academy of Al-Mamun".

In fact, the House of Wisdom was indeed the Academy of Sciences. There worked many scientists from different regions of Central Asia and the Arab East, at their disposal was a rich library of ancient manuscripts, as well as a large, specially constructed observatory.

Historians believe that al-Khwarizmi took part in calculating the length of the meridian degree to clarify the magnitude of the circumference of the earth, over which many scientists of the House of Wisdom worked.

Scientific researches of Al-Khwarizmi were conducted in different fields of science: theoretical and practical astronomy, mathematics, history and geography.

Al-Khwarizmi has created more than 20 research works. His most famous work "a short book of Calculus on Algebra and Al-mukabula", which was translated into Latin in the 12th century, work in Latin and Arabic has survived to the present day. The scientist first introduced algebra as a science. The word "algebra" from Al-Gill in Arabic means "treatise".

The Book of Indian Calculus was also translated into Latin in the 12th century. In it the scientist described the finding of the decimal number consisting of nine Arabic numerals and null, accepted all over the world, and also described the concept of "algorithm", one of the basic concepts of cybernetics and mathematics. In addition, Al-Khwarizmi wrote an astronomical treatise — Zidzhy, which was translated into Latin and manuscripts in Latin were preserved.

The great scientist Al-Khwarizmi has created "The Book of Review of the East", the manuscript of which is presented in France, in Strasbourg, the EU. This manuscript was copied in 1037. Fragments of the Book of History in Arabic are also preserved.

Answer the questions below:

1. Which years are conditionally accepted as a date of al-Khwarizmi's birth and death?
2. What pseudonym did he assume and what does it mean?
3. Where did al-Khwarizmi die?
4. When did the mathematician move to Baghdad?
5. What was the name of school where he worked?
6. Which fields of science did al-Khwarizmi further?
7. How many research works did he create?

Alisher Navoi

Alisher Navoi is an Uzbek poet, thinker and statesman. He was born in 1441, in Herat, in the family of Timurid official Gijasaddin Kichkine, whose house was the center of communication of people of art, including poets. By 15 years Navoi became known as the poet, composing poems in two languages (Turkic and Farsi). He studied in Herat, Mashhad and Samarkand. In 1469 he became the keeper of the press under the ruler of Khorasan Sultan-Hussein Baykara, with whom he studied together in madrassas. In 1472, he was appointed vizier and got the title of Emir. Navoi assisted scientists, artists, musicians, poets, and managed the construction of madrassas, hospitals and bridges.

Alisher Navoi revealed abuse of noblemen, greed of bribe takers, acted as a defender of the people before the Sultan and solved the case in favor of the unfairly offended. Navoi's progressive positions caused dissatisfaction at the court yard. In 1487, Navoi was exiled to the far province of Astrabad as a ruler. The collapse of hopes for the possibility of political reorganization of the country and the establishment of peace in the state, drove Navoi to leave the service. After return to Herat in 1488 year, he spent the end of his life in the intensified creative work.

The literary heritage of Alisher Navoi is large and diversified: about 30 collections of poems, large poems, prosaic compositions and scientific tractates, which fully reveal the spiritual life of Central Asia of the 15th century. In literature of that time there was an opinion that the Turkic language is rude for poetry, but Navoi showed the cultural and artistic beauty of Uzbek language, called the Turks. Navoi has influenced not only the development of Uzbek literature, but also the development of Uighur, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Tatar and Turkic-speaking literature.

His greatest literary work "Hamsa" ("Five fingers") was written from 1483 to 1485. It was the first work in this genre in Turkic language. "Hamsa" consists of 5 poems —

The confusion of the righteous", "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Seven Planets" and "Wall of Iskandar".

Alisher Navoi died in 1501 in Herat.

His works are still popular around the world and were translated into English, French, German and many other languages.

Answer the questions below:

1. What have you read about A. Navoi?
2. Why did A. Navoi get acquainted with famous people of art and poetry from the early age?
3. In what languages did he write?
4. What human defects did he reveal?
5. What was A. Navoi's major literary works, which was translated into different languages?
6. What contribution has he made to the people's life?

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur belonged to the clan of the Temurids. He was born in Andijan in 1483. His father Mirza Umarshayh was the ruler of Fergana. After his father's death in 1494, Bobur ascended the throne. It was a difficult time in the history of Transoxiana: The state of Temurids collapsed, between the heirs were continuous internecine wars. On the other hand, the threat of capture of Transoxiana by the leader of Kipchaks Muhammad Sheibanikhan. Bobur tried to unite the rulers of Transoxianain the fight against the common enemy, but in the battle with the Sheibanikhan army Bobur was defeated and he was forced to flee the homeland. In 1504, he retreated with his army to Afghanistan. Bobur captured Kabul. For many years; Bobur prepared a hike to northern India, which he undertook in 1526. He broke the Delhi ruler and conquered all of northern India. This was the basis of the state of the Boburids.

In India, Shah Bobur united many warrings among the Rajahs (small rulers), using both military and peaceful political means. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur died in 1530 at the age of 47. He was buried in the "Bogi Orom" (Garden of Pleasures) in Agra on the banks of the river Yamuna. According to his will, after some time Bobur's body was transferred into the "Bogi Kalon" (large garden), built by him in Kabul.

By 1530 year he had created a centralized state, occupied most of the Indian Territory. This empire lasted 332 years (1526 – 1858), up to the conquest of India by Great Britain.

Bobur is a bright representative of the Eastern Fair ruler. Struggling for a centralized state, he never left worries about peace and tranquility of the population and, like his great grandfather Amir Temur, paid great attention to the good-device of the country. He was the second after Alisher Navoi, poet and scientist, who patronized science and art. He is the author of "Boburname", poems and other works. "Boburname" objectively describes the history of Central Asia and India. He tried to solve public affairs peacefully, he was in justice. He showed respect for the customs and religion of all the peoples living in India. But he was intolerant to conspiracies, deception, betrayal and severely punished the guilty.

Being a great statesman, Bobur was also a brave commander. The name Bobur means "lion, bars". He was not in vain called that name. He grew up a good rider, a swimmer, a swordsman, an archer. He was not afraid of death because he believed in his luck. Bobur was not only a great statesman, skillful commander, poet, composer, but also a well-known scientist-historian. His memoirs "Boburname" glorified him all over the world. It contains valuable information on the history and geography of Transoxiana, Afghanistan, India and Iran. "Boburname" is written in 1493 – 1529 and includes the historical events of this period.

Answer the questions below:

1. At what age did Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur ascend the throne?
2. Why did he have to flee abroad?
3. Why do people of India love and respect Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur?
4. When and where did he create a centralized state?
5. Which features did make Bobur different from other rulers?
6. What genre is “Boburname” in? (romantic or historical)

Amir Temur

Amir Temur was born in 1336 on April 9 in the village of Khoja Ilgar (Yakkabak) near Kesh (Shahrisabz). He, as the legend says, was born with a piece of gore in his hand and white hair like an elder's, the same was said about Genghis Khan. His father, Emir Muhammad Taragay, was from a noble family of the Turkic family of barlasas. He was an influential person and enjoyed great authority in Maverannahr.

In Europe Amir Temur was called as Temurlane. We know him as Sohibkiran, as a man borned in the day of happiness. There is a book “Temur’s Tuzuks” which describes Amir Temur’s life and became famous in the East and West and was translated into several foreign languages.

“My life is an interesting novel!” – says Amir Temur about his life.

From a young age, Amir Temur liked hunting, equestrian competitions and war games. Excellent metal spear and shot from the bow. Since the age of ten, mentors – atabaks, who served at the father’s court diligently, raised the warrior from him, without paying enough attention to the boy’s education. And only the natural curiosity of Temur allowed him, almost illiterate, to memorize the Koran by heart.

In 1355 he married the daughter of Emir Jaku – barlas Turmush-aga. In 1356, Amir Temur had two sons – Jahan-gir and Omar Shaykh.

A marriage with Chingizid's daughter Sarai Mulk Khanum allowed Amir Temur to add to his name the honorary title "guragan", that is, "son-in-law of the khan".

The main task of Amir Temur was to overcome the fragmentation and unification of individual possessions in a single state. The capital of this state, he chose Samarkand, where he immediately began building the city defensive walls, citadel and palace. He laid a new Samarkand next to the ruins of the ancient capital of Sogdiana (modern Afrasiab).

By unifying the lands between the Amudarya and the Syr Darya, as well as the Fergana and Shashsky regions, Amir Temur began aggressive campaigns.

The reign of Amir Temur (1370–1405) lasted for 35 years. He created a huge empire from the Indus and the Ganges to the Syr Darya and Zarafshan, from the Tien Shan to the Bosphorus. He spent most of his life in campaigns.

Amir Temur died in the city of Ortrar in 1405 during a campaign against China.

Answer the questions below:

1. Which book can describe Amir Temur's life?
2. What does he say about his life?
3. What skills and qualities did Temurlane have from a young age?
4. What does the honorary title "guragan" mean?
5. What was Amir Temur's main task?
6. How many years lasted Amir Temur's reign for?
7. Where did the great commander and statesman die?

Abdullah Qodiriy

Abdullah Qodiriy was born in Tashkent on April 10, 1894 in a wealthy merchant's family. Studied first in Madrasah, and in 1910 entered the Russian "tuzem" school, which was His first published works-The Story "Lecher" (1915) and

the play “The Unfortunate Groom” (1915) – described the features of the old Uzbek life.

In 1915–1917, Abdulla Qodiriy studied in madrassas, where learnt Arabic and Persian languages. He was one of the first Uzbek intellectuals, who seriously began to study Russian language. Qodiriy attended classes at the Russian-native school and brilliantly graduated it. Later in 1923–1925 years, while studying at the Brusov Literary Institute in Moscow, the writer was engaged in literary creativity.

Throughout his life Abdulla Qodiriy returned to Russian language and literature. So, he actively participated in the compilation of the Russian-Uzbek dictionary, translation a number of works of N.V. Gogol, A.P. Chekhov and some other Russian writers into Uzbek language. His stories and articles Qodiriy signed a true name or multiple pseudonym (Dumbul, Dzhiyan, Sovrunbay, Ovsar, etc.).

Abdullah Qodiriy began his literary activity in 1915, publishing the play “The unfortunate Groom”, and a little later the story “Lecher” and stories “On the Fist”, “the Feast of evil spirits”. In the same 1915 in the magazine (“Zerkalo”) he published such works as “Ahvolimiz” (“Our State”), “Millatimga” (“To my Nation”), “Tuy” (“Wedding”).

In 1925–1926 Abdulla Qodiriy worked in Tashkent in Uzbek satiric magazine “Mushtum” (“The Fist”), where he published satiric novels and feuilletons, which were loved by people. His novels and stories were devoted to the life of Tashkent and Kokand Uzbeks in 19 century and also collectivization (“Obid ketmon”)

Qodiriy’s historical novels “The Past days” and “Scorpio from the Altar” (1929) are the first in Uzbek literature works of historical subjects. “Past days” is a novel of large-scale coverage of reality, complex social and moral conflicts, deep social generalizations. The author colorfully describes folk traditions, religious ceremonies, unwritten laws, acting in the possession of the ruler of Tashkent Azizbek,

trampling the rights and dignity of people. The novel shows the spiritual impoverishment of the power of the wealthy, the detachment of the ruling elite from the concerns of the people, not the ability to understand the urgent social problems and find a way to solve them.

His works are rich in exact sketches of life of Uzbek people; they outlined many images of people belonging to different social strata. Since the publication of large works of the writer has been a long time, Uzbek literature has done a great and very fruitful way of growth.

A lot of works by Abdulla Qodiriy win recognition in many Eastern countries and in the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)

Abdulla Qodiriy was repressed and shot in 1938. Only after death he has been rehabilitated. The writer was buried in Kamalan, Tashkent.

Answer the questions below:

1. When and in what family was Abdulla Qodiriy born?
2. What genre did Abdulla Qodiriy prefer in literature?
3. What education did he get?
4. Which pseudonym did he use to publish his works?
5. What is the main idea of the novel "The Past days"
6. Can you tell about Abdulla Qodiriy's desire to learn languages?

Zulfiya

Zulfiya Israilova is a well-known, talented Uzbek poet. The poet was born on March 1 (14 Mar) of 1915 in Degrez mahallä in Tashkent. She devoted her creative life to Uzbek people. In her works Zulfiya described glorious labor achievements, historical moral and family traditions of Uzbek people. Her husband was famous chairman of Uzbekistan Union writers Hamid Olimdjanov. Her artistic world – the whole country of Uzbekistan – is independent

and sovereign. Zulfiya has created works of various genres: poems, ballads, elegies, lyrical poems, stories, essays, journalistic articles and newspaper correspondence. She graduated from high school and women's pedagogical school.

She worked in the editorial offices of national Newspapers and magazines, was fond of poetry, and began to write poetry. In 1932, at the age of 17, she published her first poetry collection "Pages of life", which included poems about youth, friendship and beauty of the human soul. The poetess never stopped. She worked hard on herself, graduated from postgraduate course, studied classics of world literature and East and West philosophy. Many of her poems were devoted to the fight for peace and friendship. She also wrote librettos for the operas of Uzbek composers, for example, the libretto of the Opera "Zeynab and Aman". The most famous poems of the poet are: "Hulkar" (1947), "I sing the dawn" (1950), a collection of poems "Close to my heart" (1958), "Heart in the way" (1966), "Gift of the valley" (1966), "My spring" (1967), "Waterfall" (1969). Zulfiya's poems are full of patriotism and love for the Motherland. "Nevertheless, happiness is alive only in the native country" she wrote in her poems.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who was Zulfiya Israilova?
2. What did Zulfiya describe in her works?
3. What was the main idea of her poems?
4. What genres did she conduct her literary activity in?
5. At what age did she publish her first poetry collection?
6. What are Zulfiya's poems in "Pages of life" about?

William Shakespeare

Famous English poet, actor and playwright William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon on 23rd April 1564. His father was a successful local businessman, and his mother Mary was the daughter of a landowner.

At the age of 18 in 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway. She was eight years older than him. They had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. After his marriage information about his life became very rare. But he is thought to have spent most of his time in London writing and performing in his plays. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men.

Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and nicknamed the Bard of Avon. He wrote about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Around 1613, at the age of 49, he retired to Stratford, where he died three years later. He died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52. He died within a month of signing his will, a document which he begins by describing himself as being in "perfect health". In his will, Shakespeare left the bulk of his large estate to his elder daughter Susanna.

Shakespeare's early plays were mainly comedies (e.g. Much Ado about Nothing, A Midsummer's Night Dream) and histories (e.g. Henry V) and these works remain regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. Until about 1608 he wrote mainly tragedies, including Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth; considered some of the finest works in the English language.

Shakespeare's plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

Answer the questions below:

1. What was Shakespeare's nickname?
2. How many plays, sonnets and other literary works does the playwright have?
3. When did Shakespeare begin a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner?
4. Whom did Shakespeare leave the bulk of his large estate to?
5. What were Shakespeare's early plays?
6. Can you name Shakespeare's comedies, histories and tragedies?

Mark Twain

Mark Twain is a famous American writer and a journalist. His real name was Samuel Clemens. He was born in 1835 in Florida. He is considered the greatest humorist of 19th Century American literature. Like many authors of his day the future writer had little formal education. He didn't even finish secondary school. Twain's father was an unsuccessful lawyer. His father died when the boy was only 12 years old. Twain had to start working with his brother in small newspaper both as a printer and reporter. In 1857 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river.

His well-known novel is "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"; which brought him world fame. This book was written in 1876. The book was extremely popular and translated into nearly every language of the world. The book was read by everybody all over the world. Mark Twain travelled a lot. Between 1873 and 1889 Twain wrote several novels, including The Prince and the Pauper and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist – the author of biting satires and bitterly critical pages revealing a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

Answer the questions below:

1. Where was Mark Twain born?
2. Why didn't the future writer even finish the secondary school?
3. When did Mark Twain start working?
4. When did he write "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"?
5. What novel brought him world fame?
6. What was Mark Twain's real name?

Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Conán Doyle was born in 1859 in the capital of Scotland, Edinburgh, in Irish family. His grandfather and father were artists. In particular, the father illustrated the works of Lewis Carroll and Daniel Defoe, but it did not bring much income to the family. The mother of the future writer was also well-educated woman; she often read or retold Knight's novels and romantic stories to children.

Arthur left his home early. At the age of 9 he was given to study at the closed College of the Jesuit order. Years of study with strict regime and corporal punishment were not joyful for him, but it was then that he showed a talent for composing adventure stories, and his fellows helped him with the decision of mathematical tasks for telling interesting stories by Arthur.

In 1876, he graduated from college. Contrary to his family tradition, he preferred his career as a doctor. Doyle received further medicine education at the University of Edinburgh. There he studied together with D. Barry and R.L. Stevenson.

After finishing his studies, he swam as ship doctor. Then he opened a medical practice in Portsmouth, and after studying the course of ophthalmology, he established a specialized clinic in London.

The first literary works were written by Arthur Conán Doyle in his student years, but they were imitating of Edgar Poe and later Charles Dickens, that's why they had no success stories.

The literary activity of Arthur Conan Doyle was versatile: he wrote historical novels and science fiction, plays and poems, newspaper publications on actual topics of his time, but we all know him, first of all, as the creator of one of the popular detective characters of detective, Sherlock Holmes.

Published in 1887 "Etude in scarlet tones", introduced us to London detective Sherlock Holmes, "consulting detective", known for his observation, deductive method in solving difficult cases.

Unlike many fictional literary heroes, Sherlock Holmes had a real prototype – Joseph Bell, a surgeon, a professor at the University of Edinburgh, who was able to calculate with logic both a gross error and a fleeting lie. While studying at the university, Arthur closely watched every movement of the teacher and he could manage to invent his own deductive method.

The success of the stories about Sherlock Holmes predetermined also that the author did not try to make it ideal, and the usual person with both positive, and negative qualities.

Becoming famous for the works of Sherlock Holmes, Arthur Conan Doyle did not like when he associated only with this character, he even tried to stop writing stories and "killed" Holmes, but the grieving and angry readers forced him to revive Sherlock Holmes.

In addition to detective works, Arthur Konan Doyle wrote historical and scientific novels.

The writer had an active life position: he participated in the Anglo-Boer War as a volunteer doctor, continue writing. For the cycle of military publications of Conan Doyle, he was awarded a Knight's title in 1902.

The writer spent the last years of his life traveling. Without stopping his publicistic activity, Doyle visited all continents. Till the last days he was engaged in sports, organized auto races.

Arthur Conan Doyle left his life on July 7, 1930, in Sussex. The cause of death was a heart attack. The writer was buried in Minstede, in the New Forest National Park.

Answer the questions below:

1. Which facts do you know about Arthur Conan Doyle's family?
2. Who inspired him to write interesting stories?
3. When did the talent of writing of Doyle arise?
4. What was A. Conan Doyle's real profession?
5. When did people introduce to Sherlock Holmes?
6. Who was a prototype of Sherlock Holmes?
7. Why do people like novels and stories about Sherlock Holmes?

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the world's greatest thinkers, artists and philosophers who was born during the Renaissance on the fifteenth of April, 1452, near the town of Vinci, not far from Florence. Leonardo was a part of a very wealthy family. In the mid-1460s, his family settled in Florence, where he was given the best education that Florence could offer. In about 1466, he was apprenticed to Andrea del Verrocchio as a garçon, or studio boy, where he was introduced to many activities from the painting of altarpieces to the creation of bronze and marble sculptures.

Leonardo da Vinci was a true Renaissance man. He was a scholar, scientist, artist, and inventor. Some of his work includes, The Adoration of the Magi, Madonna of the Rocks, The Last Supper, and the Mona Lisa. Leonardo's world-famous work (Mona Lisa) is very well known because of its unique techniques and the mysterious smile on the face of the subject. This work is an example of two techniques, sfumato, and chiaroscuro. Leonardo was one of the first great masters of these techniques.

Another one of his famous pieces is "The Last Supper". This is the drawing of the famous scene where Jesus Christ announced to his students that one of them is going to betray him. It is called "The Last Supper" because that was the last supper of Jesus Christ before his crucifixion.

Leonardo was also known for his scientific and theoretical projects. Leonardo actually anticipated many discoveries of modern times. In anatomy, he studied the circulation of the blood and the action of the eye. He invented many machines, many of which are useful today; among them is an underwater diving suit.

Leonardo da Vinci was very important to his era because he influenced many sculptors and painters of the future time period. He also made a great deal of contributions to science, so without Leonardo da Vinci many things which we use nowadays would not be invented even now.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
2. When and where did Leonardo's family settle in about 1460?
3. Who was apprenticed Leonardo to in 1466?
4. Why Leonardo's world-famous work (Mona Lisa) is very well known?
5. What was depicted in "The Last Supper"?
6. What did Leonardo da Vinci study in the medical sphere?

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso is a Spanish painter, the founder of cubism, according to a poll published by The Times of 2009, the most famous artist of the 20th century.

The future genius was born on October 25, 1881 in Andalusia, in the village of Malaga. Father Jose Ruiz was engaged in painting. Ruiz did not become famous for his work, so he had to get a job at the local museum of fine arts as a caretaker. Mother Maria Picasso Lopez belonged to a prosperous family of plantation owners of grapes, but from childhood she experienced a shortage and need as the father left his family and moved to America.

When José and Maria had a first-born, he was christened Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Maria de los Remedios Crispin Crispiniano de la Santissima Trinidad Ruiz and Picasso, which traditionally indicated respected ancestors and Catholic saints. After the birth of Pablo, two more girls appeared in the family – Dolores and Conchita, whose mother loved less than adored son.

The boy was very handsome and talented. At the age of 7 he began to help his father in writing the canvases. At the age of 13, Jose allowed his son to complete the bulk of the work and was very surprised by the skill of Pablo. After this event, his father gave all his art accessories to the boy, and stopped painting.

In the same year, the young man enters the Academy of Arts in the city of Barcelona. Pablo could hardly manage to convince the teaching staff of the university in his professional solvency. After three years of study, gaining experience, the young student is transferred to Madrid in the prestigious academy of San Fernando, where for half a year he studies the techniques of the work of Spanish artists Diego Velasquez, Francisco Goya and El Greco. Here Picasso creates paintings "First Communion", "Self-Portrait".

At age 28, Picasso painted the painting "Avignon girls", which became the forerunner of works written in the style of Cubism. The portrait ensemble, which depicted nude beauties, was met with a lot of criticism, but Pablo Picasso continued the development of the found direction.

In 1917, Pablo Picasso was given the opportunity to co-operate with the "Russian Seasons" by Sergei Diaghilev. For work at the time, Picasso moved to Rome, where he met his first wife Olga Khokhlova, a Russian dancer, the daughter of an emigrant officer. They had a son whose name was Paulo.

For his long creative biography, Picasso created 80 thousand paintings, more than 1000 sculptures, collages, drawings, prints.

Three years before the genius's death, a museum in his name was opened in Barcelona, and 12 years after his death, a museum in Paris. On April 8, 1973, because of pneumonia, the heart of a 92 year-old genius stopped.

Answer the questions below:

1. Tell the biography of Spanish painter, the founder of cubism.
2. When Picasso began painting?
3. What was the reason of giving up painting by Picasso's father?
4. What painting became the forerunner of works written in the style of Cubism by Picasso?
5. How many artistic masterpieces did Picasso create during his long creative biography?

Bahodir Jalal-a famous Uzbek artist-muralist

Bahodir Jalal is the most well-known muralist who was born in "Olmazor" makhalla Tashkent city in 1948 in the family of workers. His father was from Margilan and his mother was from Tashkent. There were 4 children, and despite the financial shortage in the family parents tried hard to make their children well-bred and educated.

Bakhodir began to draw at the age of 5 or 6. He says that his father is his first tutor, because he was the first who could notice his talent in drawing. He studied at school № 120 in Qoratosh massive together with his elder brother. Even at school he continued to show his enthusiasm and talent in drawing. After finishing the school he entered to the Art Institute in St. Petersburg in Russia.

In 1978 Bahodir Jalal made a creative journey to Calabria, Italy. This trip left unforgettable tracks in his career and life. He saw Leonardo Da Vinci's, Michelangelo's and Rembrandt's masterpieces of Renaissance art with his own eyes. Another impressive situation was that

he could not stop dropping his tears over Michelangelo's tomb while visiting his grave. Actually because of the travelling impact and impressions, the artist couldn't draw for a year or so.

Bakhodir Jalal's pencil drawings are figurative and amazingly detailed. They depict mythological stories or fantasy worlds from the artist's imagination. "I switch constantly between abstract and figurative work. In my studio I create abstract works, but when I get home, I do these figurative drawings to relax," the artist says.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who is Bahodir Jalal? When and where was he born? Tell about his family.
2. When did Bahodir begin to draw?
3. Who was his first tutor?
4. What University did Bahodir enter to continue his studies after finishing the school?
5. What important occasion was in the life of Bahodir Jalal in 1978?
6. Whose masterpieces did he see in Italy?

Mother Teresa

*"It is not how much we do,
but how much love we put in the doing."*

*"It is not how much we give,
but how much love we put in the giving."*

— Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa (real name Agnes) was a Roman Catholic nun who devoted her life to serving the poor and destitute around the world. She spent many years in Calcutta, India where she and her pupils set up Missionaries of Charity, a religious congregation devoted to helping those in great need.

Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in Skopje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. Her family was very religious. Agnes got her initial knowledge from her mother. At the age of 18, she was given permission to join a group of nuns in Ireland. After a few months of training she travelled to India and began working as a teacher there, however, the widespread poverty of Calcutta made a deep impression on her. She didn't give up and this led to her starting a new order called "The Missionaries of Charity". The primary objective of this mission was to look after people, who nobody else was prepared to look after.

Mentioning the sayings of prophets or from her own life practice, Mother Teresa could inspire people and hold forth a hope.

"Not all of us can do great things. But we can do small things with great love", says Mother Teresa.

In 1979, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, and became a symbol of charitable, selfless work. She didn't attend the ceremonial banquet but asked that the \$192,000 fund be given to the poor.

Over the last two decades of her life, Mother Teresa suffered from various health problems, but she continued fulfilling her mission of serving the poor and needy. In 1997 she passed away.

Undoubtedly, she was a living saint who offered a great example and inspiration to the world.

Answer the questions below:

1. What was Mother Teresa's real name?
2. What did Agnes devote her life to?
3. Where did she spend the most part of her life?
4. Who was Mother Teresa's first teacher?
5. What made her to set up a religious congregation?
6. What was the primary objective of the mission which was founded by Mother Teresa and her pupils?
7. Would you like to have qualities like Mother Teresa's?

Mahatma Gandhi

Our history witnessed a great many people who even sacrificed their lives for the peace and development of their Motherland. Undoubtedly they were the real examples of imitation. Mahatma Gandhi was one of such patriots. He was the leader who campaigned for Indian independence. In India, he is known as 'Father of the Nation'.

Mohandas K. Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) was born in 1869, in Porbandar, India. Mohandas was from the social cast of tradesmen. His mother was illiterate, but her common sense and religious devotion had a lasting impact on Gandhi's character. After his father's death Mohandas travelled to England to gain a degree in law. Once he was asked to translate the Hindu Bhagavad Gita. This classic of Hindu literature awakened in Gandhi a sense of pride in the Indian scriptures, of which the Gita was the pearl.

Gandhi returned to India, after completing his degree in Law. Soon he was sent to South Africa to practice law. In South Africa, Gandhi was struck by the level of racial discrimination and injustice often experienced by Indians. It was in South Africa that Gandhi first experimented with campaigns of civil disobedience and protest; he called his non-violent protests satyagraha. At the age of 78, Gandhi undertook another fast to try and prevent the sectarian killing. After 5 days, the leaders agreed to stop killing. But ten days later Gandhi was shot dead by a Hindu Brahmin opposed to Gandhi's support for Muslims and the untouchables.

Answer the questions below:

1. What definition can be given to the word 'patriot'?
2. Mahatma Gandhi was known as
3. What was the reason of Mohandas' travelling to India after his father's death?
4. What classic literature awakened in Gandhi sense of pride?

5. What was the reason of undertaking another fast by Gandhi at the age of 78?
6. What was the great aim or intending of Mahatma Gandhi?

HOBBIES, ACTIVITIES, OUTER LIFE

Hobbies and activities

Hobby is what a person loves to do in his free time. Each person has his or her own hobby. Every person chooses a hobby according to character and taste and life becomes more interesting. Different people like different things, they have different hobbies either.

Sport is a very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports; they do jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections. Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball.

I also go in for sports and I like playing tennis. I play it every day. I have been going in that type of sport for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions. To be in a good shape I do jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch it on TV. People who go in for sports, feel much better, look much better, and sleep much better. Their physical appearance is also different from others. They will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important is that they will not get sick often. Why do I go in for sports? Because I think it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for the weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in a sound body".

Answer the questions below:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you choose tennis?
6. Who is your favourite tennis-player?

My hobby

Hobby is a favorite occupation of a person in his or her free time. People are different so they have hobbies of various kinds. Somebody likes to knit or sew things, others like to make everything with their hands or to draw, to take pictures and so on. Many children and grown-ups are fond of collecting something. They collect old coins, postcards, toys, stamps and so on. This type of occupation is called hobby.

Hobby helps people to relax, to forget about their troubles and to have a good time.

My hobby is learning English. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages because we need it for our work, for travelling abroad. Everyone who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors' masterpieces in original that makes our outlook wider.

Now English has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. English is the language of computers.

Learning English for pleasure includes listening to my favorite English songs (mostly I prefer Enrique Iglesias's songs), chatting with my pen-friends from England, New Zealand, Canada and other countries in the Internet. All these things make my life exciting.

I think my hobby is very useful and interesting.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is your favourite occupation in your spare time?
2. Why do people have hobbies? What can it help to? Can you name the other types of hobbies?
3. How much time do you spend for your hobby?
4. Would you like to change your hobby in future?

Things which I don't like

There are a lot of things which people do not like. So as everybody I also dislike several things. For example, I do not like when people champ while eating or interrupt when you are speaking and the last but the most important one is laziness.

Eating manners play a significant role and effect on people's reputation. It's very frustrating when somebody is making much noise while you are eating with great appetite. Sometimes it gets on your nervous and you even stop eating. You think it's much better to stop it instead of having a meal around one table with such people. It seems that they were not taught at home or at school. The problematic situation is that their children may possibly be brought up the same.

In the same way I also dislike people interrupting you while your speech. Sometimes you speak with great enthusiasm and one interrupts you. It's so irritating and sometimes you even forget what was the main point that you were on. Such people seem to be a little bit egoistic.

Finally, I dislike laziness because I think that lazy people are selfish. They don't like to work and do something; they want others do their job. Because of their laziness they are always poor and complaining.

As a conclusion, I would like to say, that people are different. The case of likes and dislikes depends on the character and mood of a person. Whatever it is, everyone should behave in a well-mannered way.

Answer the questions below:

1. What manners do you dislike mostly?
2. Why do you think people should have good manners?
3. What features show of being polite or well-mannered?
4. What should people do to avoid laziness?

Books

*The right way to judge ones character
or intellect is according to the choice of
books and friends by him
Claude Adrien Helvetius*

Books always played a significant role in the life of humanity. I think it is impossible to live without reading. Books appeared long time ago in ancient times. It became easier to publish books when the printing was invented. Long before the invention of printing, books were valued as treasure troves of the human knowledge and experience. Hand – written manuscripts took long time of writing and were collected by and kept in with utmost care.

Books can be divided into two large groups: fiction and non-fiction books. Fiction books are most popular with readers. Such books include stories, novels and poetry. As for non-fiction books, they are dictionaries, textbooks, biographies, historical books, encyclopedias and others.

When I was a child, my granny read different books to me. I learned a lot from her. When I learnt to read, I liked reading fairy tales and adventure stories. Later when I grew up, I started to read detective stories. I think it is very popular with young people nowadays. My favourite author of detective books is Agatha Christie. She was known as "A Queen of Crime." I like her books about Poirot and Miss Marple. I reread them and watched films, also. I read non-fiction books when I prepare for my studies. But in general I like fiction books. My family members are fond of reading, too. We have a little library with books of different genres.

My brother is interested in historical novels. He greatly appreciates Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur's "Boburnoma". He says that this book gives an authentic description of information about our country. As for my father, he reads scientific books. He says they help him to acknowledge the world better. My mother likes to read classical genre. She reads classical novels by Abdulla Qodiriy, Said Ahmad, Dostoevsky and Tolstoy.

Nowadays we have television and the Internet; so many people prefer getting information from these sources. Some people think that in the world of information we do not need books at all. But I think that we should not forget about them. Because books give us diverse pleasure.

Answer the questions below:

1. What kind of books do you prefer to read?
2. Do you like to read English books or the Uzbek (Russian) ones?
3. Why do people need books?
4. Who is your favourite writer? Why do you appreciate her / his books?
5. How many types of books do we distinguish?

IT technology

Today we belong to the century of rapid development of technologies, especially information.

For the recent time this area has been developing very actively, therefore the most perspective jobs and plans for career are connected with information technologies. But not everyone is aware of IT concept to the present day.

This complex concept is applied to computer developments. It is supposed that employees, whose activity is connected with this sphere, actively apply computer facilities, the modern and productive software. Using such tools,

they process, accumulate useful data, systematize them and also obtain new information and limit access to already available data (according to security policy).

Today information technologies are involved everywhere: in the industry, in the air transport, railway transport, science, education, social structures, public administration, economies and culture.

The directions of application of IT (are located approximately in popularity of use):

- entertainment (movies, music, books, games);
- communication (social networks, e-mail, chats, etc.);
- providing access to information (news, weather forecast, etc.);
- information processing (programs of mathematical calculation, editors of graphics, sound and video, etc.);
- training (manuals, interactive lessons, webinars, reference books).

Today's youth hang on the Internet most of the time they have. Therefore they also carry with themselves the figurative portals (laptops, net books, Mac Books, tablets, communicators) that in any convenient place again to be connected to an infinite stream of the ocean of information.

One more advanced and convenient direction in IT is a distance education. By means of Internet resources, we attend webinars, videoconferences, we address to public authorities and services in the online mode.

The global web became comprehensive space which has united everyone and everything.

Answer the questions below:

- 1 What does IT concept apply to?
- 2 What spheres are information technologies involved in?
- 3 What kind of changes has occurred in IT century?
- 4 What purpose do we use network for?

The Internet (1)

It is impossible to imagine modern life without internet. The internet makes our life easy and fun. We have all the amenities. But I understand that the Internet can influence us both positively and negatively. The Internet helps me prepare for classes. I search for more information almost every day. I can find almost everything on the Internet. It is used in almost all spheres of our life. This is education, and the space sphere, and the transport system. You can sell things, handmade works; you can find and read poems and stories. You can write articles for websites or online publications, program, create pictures. In my opinion, the Internet is the most comfortable thing. Computers are also an important invention, but the Internet is better than any other type of information. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world. I can communicate with friends from every corner of the Earth. I have friends in different countries; it's easy to chat with them using Skype or Viber. It is an important part of every person's life. I'm happy to live in the 21st century with all modern technologies and devices. We do not need to go to movies because we have big TVs at home. Children have cell phones with large displays. Modern technology is useful and convenient. You can find any information you want. The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. People can send and receive any information. For example, people can send messages, files, photos, videos and etc. via e – mail.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
3. What is the most popular Internet service today?
4. What other popular services are available on the Internet?
5. Do you use the Internet?
6. What is your favorite web site?

The Internet (2)

Internet is considered as one of the main inventions of modern life. It has completely changed our life, broken all man-made boundaries and made our reality a little place.

Web is a system of PC frameworks that have been associated with each other through satellite, phone lines and optical links. Fundamentally Internet is a worldwide electronic group for many interconnected PC systems. Computers were also an important invention, but Internet is better than any other type of information. Besides, it's not only used for information, but also for global communication:

History of internet started in the USA in 1969. It was great experiment. By 1980s it turned into a device in the hand of scholastic scientists and Universities. It was just in the 1990s that Internet was tossed open to general society.

Today the Internet sources have changed human's view of Mass Media. Any individual who has a PC, a phone line and a modem can get to Internet and find any information. From one side, it's great to have everything right here online, from the other side, it's a shame that people have stopped reading paper books and newspapers. That's because all books or prints can be found online, as well as all films and programs. One of the obvious advantages of Internet is its efficiency. You can find the information you're looking for in 5 seconds. Just search it and here is the answer. It is very convenient for students, professionals, experts and all other people.

One of the best values of Internet is that it opens a universe of data with the press of a key. Web has improved our communication basis. Today we can get any data on any theme in a matter of seconds. It has given simple method of communication known as E-Mail (Electronic Mailing framework). Today we can send letters and sends to anybody living in any part of the world just by clicking a couple of catches on our PC and that too at an amazingly rate.

Web helps people with large business openings. You can promote your merchandise and items in the web and in addition look for occupations, put orders, meet with business magnates, go to global business meetings, manage securities exchange, purchase and trade monetary standards, execute bank business, and so forth., and this is known as electronic business or E-Commerce.

Despite the fact that, Internet massively helps man in his everyday life, it also has disadvantages. Modern youth are getting 'snared' to Internet watching things which are dangerous and obscure for them.

Internet sources are destroying our children. Electronic wrongdoings, unlawful robbery into private lives and military programming, making new sort of PC virus and so forth have turned out to be very regular today.

Web is an amazing instrument which man has created. It has made our life simple, agreeable, pleasurable and rich. Web has introduced the digital age. In any case, ample opportunity has already past that its wrong utilize and negative effect be limited. If not put a conclusion to, it will choke our young age and lead them to moral void.

Answer the questions below:

1. How has the Internet changed our life?
2. How do modern people associate with the Internet nowadays?
3. Where and when did the history of the Internet started?
4. What does "getting snared" mean?
5. What are the disadvantages of the Internet?

Television (1)

Nowadays television plays an important role in our life. It is difficult to say whe then it is good or bad for us. It is clear, that television has advantages and disadvantages. First of all, television is an entertainment. But it is not only

a convenient entertainment. For a family with three or five members, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than go out to find entertainment in other places. They don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre or cinema. They turn on the TV-set and can see interesting films, concerts, football matches. But some people think that it's bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV.

Television shows us many interesting programs. But again there is a disadvantage. We watch TV every evening, and it begins to dominate our lives. Some programs are often bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news. There is also too much pop music and ads.

Answer the questions below:

1. What advantages does television have?
2. What are the disadvantages of television?
3. Do you like TV programs?
4. What do many people do in the evening?

Television (2)

With the development of information technologies the list of man's inventions is increasing day by day. One of such man's progresses is television creation.

There are still arguments about advantages and disadvantages of television. It is endless discussion: lots of people are interested in and still, scientists incline to positive opinion of influence of television on the person more and more.

Some programs actually informative, they broaden people's mind.

Thanks to TV we get much useful information. We do not need to visit libraries anymore because it wastes our precious time. We become more knowledgeable by watching scientific programs where we learn about the most

important economic, public and political daily news. The television replaces not only books, but also newspapers. Today, there is no need to run to booth for a newspaper since early morning.

Besides, the television brings us a lot of pleasure and entertainment. In the evening, the whole family can enjoy sports matches, cheering for favorite football team without leaving home. Thus, it also influences unity of family.

The television gives fine opportunities for education: it is possible to take a course on history, economy, to learn foreign languages and many other objects. We can see our favourite actors, listen to favourite music. It opens for us an opportunity to get acquainted with culture and customs of different countries.

And, at last, the television just helps us to relax after hard work, offering a wide choice of entertainment and musical programs.

But unfortunately, besides advantages the television has also a number of lacks! Watching TV makes us far away from society. We keep the same place that causes our laziness.

For this purpose it is necessary to use the equipment intelligently and moderately.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the scientists' opinion of television influence on person?
2. In what way does television influence on man?
3. What does television replace to a man?
4. What kind of opportunities for education does television give a man?
5. Are there disadvantages in watching TV and what are they?

Travelling (1)

Nowadays travelling is an important part of people's life. Almost all people in the world are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are different types of travelling. For me there is nothing like travelling by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under feet, to see the rise and fall of waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing on the face and hear the cry of the seagulls. Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases. Another popular means of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not as popular in our country as it is in foreign countries. Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships. So I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you like to travel?
2. What type of travelling do you like mostly?
3. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?

Travelling (2)

Today it is hardly possible to imagine our life without travelling.

As it said St Augustine of Hippo "The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page" or Danny Kaye: "To travel is to take a journey into yourself".

Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. And others visit various places just for fun. But sometimes we should travel without purpose or reason.

People wait all week for Friday, all years for summer, and all life for happiness. They travel.

For me, travelling is freedom. You catch a wave, meet new friends, collect memories, climb a mountain, breath the air of new places, fall in love, discover in uncertainty, have a great time and never look back.

You may choose any way of travelling – by train, by plain, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want enjoy nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

The last and popular travel mode is sea voyage. Large ships and small river boats give you an opportunity to visit foreign countries and different interesting places.

The most convenient and the fastest way is travelling by air.

You can see much more interesting places of the country travelling by train. You can watch picturesque views from the window and visit more places as train often stops in various towns and villages.

Some people prefer low-cost travelling. It is the type of travelling when you find the cheapest tickets on the plane, travel with your backpack, stay at the host family and have someone from the local people show you their culture.

Travelling gives us an opportunity to see world famous places with our own eyes.

Answer the questions below:

- 1 What are travelling purposes?
- 2 What are the ways of travelling?
- 3 What is travelling for you?
- 4 What way of travelling is popular and the last to the present day?
- 5 What way of travelling is considered the most convenient?
- 6 Why do some people prefer travelling by train?

Cooking

It is not a secret that our meals influence our mood. Also it is very important for our health. When we cook, we boil, roast, fry or stew our food. We boil eggs, meat, chicken, fish, milk, water and vegetables. We fry eggs, fish and vegetables. We stew fish, meat, vegetables or fruit. We roast meat or chicken. We put salt, sugar, pepper, vinegar and mustard into our food to make it salty, sweet, sour or simply tasty. Our food may taste good or bad or it may be tasteless. My favorite recipe is charlotte. I cook it several times per month for my family. We usually gather for family dinner at the weekend and charlotte is an essential dish on the table. I like to cook because I want to let others eat my cooking products. I want to see their face with a smile when they feel that my meals are tasty and good. I would feel happy when I see their smile and they eat happily. This is because these meals are cooked by my hands, heart and love. I hope that they can feel it.

I'm sure that food can bring us some kind of pleasure, but I don't consider it as the sense of our life. So we should eat to live but not live to eat.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do we do with products while cooking?
2. How can we cook fruits?
3. How can we cook meat?
4. What dishes can you cook?
5. What is your favorite dish?

Meals

Man's ration is an integral part of his life. It consists of breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Breakfast – the first meal after a dream it has to provide the person with necessary power material and food components. It usually includes milk porridge, omelets, boiled or fried eggs, and various milk products such as curd, cheese, yogurts, sour cream, and sour milk. Breakfast can be sandwich-type and also include separate gastronomic products – sausage, eggs, butter, etc.

Hot drinks (tea, coffee, cocoa) which render the toning actions are obligatory for breakfast.

Lunch is the main meal. English people generally have lunch at about one o'clock. It usually begins from vegetable or spicy snack for arousing appetite. After snakes comes liquid first course. Second course has to be rich with protein (meat or fish) with vegetable or cereal gravy. It is necessary to finish a lunch with sweet cold drink such as fruit compotes etc.

Dinner is the biggest meal of the day. It usually includes easily digested dishes such as fish, dairy products, eggs, vegetables dishes.

Answer the questions below:

1. What does man's ration consist of?
2. In What way does breakfast influence on man's health?
3. What does breakfast usually include?
4. What is obligatory for breakfast?
5. What kind of man's ration is considered the main?

Libraries (1)

Library is a location where books are stored. Libraries are very important in the life of all people. Books should not be read only for pleasure. Reading books helps us in our education. We can find all kinds of books in the libraries:

novels, biographies, fictions, short stories, books on travelling, technical books, magazines, books for children and so on.

In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages. When a reader comes to a library for the first time, he fills in his library card and the librarian helps him to choose something to read. The library is helpful when I have to make a report or when I need information on some subjects. The assortment of books in our school library is very diverse. There are many short stories and novels, textbooks and reference books, dictionaries and encyclopedias there. All books are arranged in alphabetical order. Libraries can be found in many places. There are libraries in small towns and large cities, and there are libraries in schools, universities, colleges. Many people have books at home. These are the books of their favorite authors, dictionaries and reference books and the like. My family also has a home library. It was my grandfather who started to collect it at the beginning of the century. There are over two thousand books in it.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the library?
2. What types of books can be found in your local library?
3. Is there any library in your school?
4. Do you have library at home?
5. How many books do you have in your home library?

Libraries (2)

Library is a world of books where you can find any book and information you need. Libraries play a significant role in the live of all people who strive for knowledge and self-development. Books are a great source of knowledge of our ancestors and just simple modern writers. The many years' experience right up to our time is gathered in the books.

When we enter to the library, the door to this wonderful country of books opens to us. In the library there are shelves with books. There are not hundreds of them, but thousands. In the library, we can take the book home and after a while return it back. But few people are returning books in good condition. Therefore, if we took the book in the library, it should be protected and treated with care. After all, only in the library we can find the book that we need. Library – that is the place where all kinds and genres both in native and foreign languages are gathered. Books on traveling, novels, adventure, fictions – in the library you will find it all and even more. The earliest libraries appeared in the ancient Near East in about 2500 BC and consisted mostly of the clay tablets in cuneiform script. There were many libraries in Ancient Egypt, including the largest library of the ancient world in Alexandria. In the modern libraries you can find books, newspapers, periodicals, documents, printed music, maps, CDs and DVDs. There are librarians who can help you to find the information you need and a reading-room – a quiet place where you can work or study using library resources.

In some libraries you can also get access to their electronic resources or the Internet. Today there are libraries in nearly every city, town or village. Schools, universities and big organizations often have one. I think that libraries are very important for people of any age. First of all, it's the great means of education. Secondly, we can get lots of useful information there. And, finally, it just feels good to spend time in a place where nobody disturbs you when you're reading.

Answer the questions below:

1. What place does people call "library"?
2. What books you can find in library?
3. When and where did the first libraries appear?
4. What possibilities can give modern libraries?

Museums

Museums are keepers of historical memory. Nowadays they allow people to look back and see the history. There are different kinds of museums. Those who are interested in history can find a lot of useful and unusual information in history museums. To understand arts and enjoy masterpieces of art, one should visit picture galleries and exhibition halls. There are a great number of museums all over the world. The most famous of them in Russia are the Museum of Fine Arts named for the honor of Pushkin and the State Tretyakov Arts Gallery in Moscow, the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, and others. The State Hermitage is one of the largest and most famous museums in the world. The arts of all the peoples in the world are represented here. The Hermitage Museum was founded in 1764 as a pavilion called the Hermitage. There is "The Temurid's History State Museum in Tashkent. This museum was established in 1996. The exhibition halls in this museum can tell us the state history of Temurid's from the right beginning.

There are plenty of different museums in the world. Some of them are real leaders: the Louvre in Paris and its old competitor the British Museum in London and others.

Answer the questions below:

1. What does museum mean?
2. Have you ever been to museums? If yes how many times?
What impressions did you have after visiting?
3. What kind of museums do you know?
4. Do you know The Museum of History in Tashkent?
5. What is the most famous museum in St. Petersburg?
6. Do you know famous museums in London?

At the theatre

Theatre is a performance art, which many people truly like. In this era, everybody has TV sets and computers at home, but people still go to theatres all around the world. We go to the theatre to see a play, that is to say, a performance given by actors and actresses. A play of a serious character, dealing with important human problems is called a tragedy. A play of a humorous, lighter character is a comedy (or a farce). Dramatists are called playwrights nowadays and there are no longer such great dramatists as Shakespeare or G.B. Shaw. If we want to go to the theatre, we buy tickets at the box-office and show them to attendants at the entrance. In the building there is a hall, a large foyer and a cloak-room where we leave our overcoats, hats, etc. The audience can walk in the foyer in the intervals. Many doors lead to the auditorium consisting of stalls, boxes and balconies. In front of the auditorium there is a curtain separating it from the stage. The curtain rises when the play begins and falls at the end of each act. Many people must work together to produce a play. The author writes it; the producer conducts the acting; carpenters, mechanics, designers prepare the scenery; electricians and light operators see the light effects and operate the floodlights.

Answer the questions below:

1. What does the theatre mean?
2. What people call the tragedy?
3. Who is the most popular playwright?
4. Have you ever been at the theatre?

Colours

Colours play a very important role in humans' life. Colours represent information about any aspects of our life. From the ancient times people know that Yellow can help to make funny and positive mood. Green colour

calms and red excites. Colours are used in many aspects in our life to design an interior and decoration. Colour plays an important role in the world of plants. The color of the leaves of trees in autumn and spring changes. We love colours because colors make our world beautiful. All things on earth have their own colours and shades. Flowers, for example, come in different colors. Roses come in a variety of colours, such as white, yellow, red, pink, orange and even blue. The sky changes colors according to time and season. The contrast between the colors of things makes the world more interesting. Colours can also convey meanings. Red is the color of blood. Therefore, it is traditionally a signal of danger. That is why the danger is always red. However, red also symbolizes energy. Green is the color of leaves and, therefore, it gives the impression of freshness, growth and safety. Blue is the colour of the sky and the sea. Blue symbolizes tranquility, wisdom and truth.

Colours actually have a strong effect on us. They can make us feel positive or negative. They can influence our mood.

Each of us can find something that suits the soul according to certain colours.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do you know about colors?
2. What does green color mean?
3. What colors symbolize “energy”, “wisdom”?
4. How colours can impact on our mood?

Famous inventions

Since early days people have been trying to invent new things to make life easier. Inventions have changed the world immensely. At the beginning of every invention there is an author with his desire to change, create and improve.

I would like to say a few words about some of the famous inventors. Alexander Popov was a Russian physicist who first demonstrated the practical application of radio waves. In 1894, he built his first radio. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was the founder of cosmonautics. Initially, he was a Mathematics and Physics teacher. But he never gave up the idea about space travel. His drawings and calculations became the basis of practical space flights. The progress never stops even for a minute. Modern inventors introduce more complex and more amazing ideas. Nowadays we widely use computers and cell phones which were invented not so long ago. Another wonderful example is laser with different technologies in medicine, industry and electronics. The most famous inventions are television, internet, radio, telephone, electricity, motor car and etc. We cannot imagine modern life without them.

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you know any invention that has changed the world?
2. Does every invention have positive effect on people?
3. Who invented the radio?
4. What are the modern inventions people use for communication?
5. Have you ever invented anything in your life? If not, would you like to do any invention?
6. What branches of developing world need to be brought in new inventions?

Advertising

Advertising is a way to inform people about things and goods. Modern economy is impossible without advertising. Advertising surrounds us everywhere: billboards, articles in newspapers, advertising videos on TV and radio. First of all, advertising helps us to choose things easier and also save our time. Advertisement often tells us about new products that can save our money.

After watching a television advertisement, a friend of mine bought a special pot, with which she can prepare meat and vegetables without using any water or oil. This pot uses only the natural hot steam to cook. Thus it helps to keep more vitamins and minerals in the food, and get rid of the fat.

Advertisements of new products definitely improve our life, because they tell us about things that make our life easier, save our time and money, and even cook our food better. The most popular way of advertising is on TV. Because people like watching TV. As regards me, advertising on TV is the most useful and productive. I can see all what I need about things. Some shops inform people about sales by TV advertising. Nowadays advertising is a part of any business.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is advertising?
2. What types of advertising do you know?
3. What is the most popular way of advertising?
4. How shops can inform people about sales?

Music in our life

I love music. I think people cannot live without it. The first thing I do in the morning is that I switch on my tape – recorder. We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere. I think it really doesn't matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. A lot of people are fond of music. They buy tapes, go to concerts, visit Concert Halls and Opera Theatres. I enjoy listening music because it reflects on my mood and emotions. Music in the lives of different people is different: some of them compose it, others play it, and others only listen to it. A lot of people who cannot play any musical instrument love to listen to

music either at home or at a concert. Different people like different kinds of music. You may prefer pop or rock music, country or folk music, classical music or jazz, but you certainly cannot think of a day without music. Sometimes I attend music halls and concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music programs on TV. I like getting to know more and more about popular talented groups and singers I like.

Answer the questions below:

1. How music can influence on our life?
2. What kind of music do you prefer?
3. What types of music do you know?
4. Do you like music TV programs?

Games (sport games – outdoor (indoor) games)

People all over the world like sport games. Sport games are important for us. There are a lot of interesting sports and games. Sport games can be played either indoors or outdoors. Outdoor games are usually very active, for example, football, hockey, baseball, tennis, cricket, rugby. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest. This game is played in all countries of the world. Some people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink or to the forest on a frosty sunny day! I like swimming and skiing very much. I swim in the river in summer and ski in the forest in winter. I like to play football most of all. I usually play football with my friends.

Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls. It helps them to be slim, healthy and strong.

Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, tabletennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is chess. I like many indoor games. They are a great help on rainy days and also on hot summer

afternoons when schools are closed for holidays and my friends and I am left without any new ways of passing the time. Monopoly is one of my favorite games. This is the game of business. Scrabble is the game that I can play not only with my friends but also with my parents. All sport games make us strong and hardy.

Answer the questions below:

1. Is sport important for you?
2. What kinds of sport do you know?
3. What sport do you like to do?
4. What games do you like to play?
5. What games are indoor games?

Famous statues and monuments

There are many wonderful statues and monuments all over the world. Each of them has its own history and symbolize traditions. All countries have famous statues and monuments. In Uzbekistan, Amir Temur's statue is the most famous statue. It symbolizes bravery and courage of Uzbek people. The Monument to Courage in Tashkent is also a historical monument and symbolizes unity of all nationalities. Monument of Mirzo Ulugbek is built in memory of famous statesman and scholar. Every American is proud of the Statue of Liberty, a symbol of freedom. The Statue of Liberty, one of the largest ever built, stands on Liberty Island in New York. Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past. Stonehenge is the most famous prehistoric monument in Britain. It is a circle of stones. The Big Ben is also a famous monument in Great Britain. It is situated in London. France is famous for Eiffel Tower. Russia is also famous for its historical monuments. One of the most popular is Kremlin. The Kremlin was built of white stone. It is situated on famous Red Square. All monuments show us rich history of countries and nationalities.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the most famous statue in Uzbekistan?
2. What other famous monuments or statues are there in Uzbekistan?
3. Which country is famous for Statue of Liberty?
4. Where is The Big Ben situated?
5. Which country is famous for Kremlin?

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery and bakery.

I like to do my shopping at supermarkets. They sell different goods under one roof and this is very comfortable.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, pasta, flour, cereals, tea and others. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, and biscuits. I like to do shopping with my mother. My mother or grandmother does shopping in my family. They do their shopping at the market because meals are always fresh and not expensive here. They buy all necessary food. But sometimes I have to go to the shop if my relatives are very busy. I take a bag and go to the nearby shop. Sales assistants play a very important role in our life. They often help me to make my choice.

Answer the questions below:

1. Where do people go when they need to buy something?
2. What kinds of markets do you know?
3. What is the most popular market nowadays?
4. What department do you go when you want to buy biscuits?

Clothes (1)

Clothes are an important part of modern life. It's hard to imagine how people can live without clothes. There are different styles of clothes nowadays and people can choose what to wear on different occasions. I think it is very important for everyone to find their own style. As for me, I have a good collection of clothes in my wardrobe. There is a couple of school suits of classic style. Then I have some jeans and T-shirts for every day. And at last, I have a couple of bright dresses for parties or special occasions. Most of all I like wearing jeans with T-shirts. I think that clothes tell a lot about people and can make a strong impression. So if they are tidy and nice the impression will be positive. There are four seasons in a year. Each of them brings different weather and requires different dresses. The choice of clothes also depends on weather conditions. In winter, for example, it's important to have a warm coat and a pair of boots. A jacket and rubber boots would be nice for spring and autumn. However, my favorite time is summer, when everyone can wear light T-shirts and shorts, or sarafan and sandals.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do you wear in every day life?
2. What do pupils wear at school?
3. Do you have clothes for special occasions?
4. What do people usually wear in winter?

Clothes (2)

Attitude to clothing at different times has changed. Luxurious outfits were worn by richer population, and the poor wore scant, unattractive, cheap clothes. Many rich people tend to show their superiority. By clothes, you can determine where a person works, what he likes to do and call character traits.

Clothing can be divided by season, by appointment, by quality. For physical work, people prefer simple, dark, comfortable, easy-to-wash clothes. On parties, graduation, banquet, birthdays people are usually dressed elegantly. It is important that the clothes on the man were dressed for the season, and also clean and neat in appearance. There are different types of clothing: business, sports, medical, professional and home look. Our clothes reflect on our social status. For example if you are a business lady you should be dressed appropriately, it is preferable to wear well branded clothes. Some people spend a lot of time on buying clothes because it helps them to forget about different life problems. It means shopping for clothes can be a good therapy in case of troubles, but you shouldn't become a shopaholic and buy everything you see, the sense of style of clothes is extremely important.

It is important to keep to your style of dress.

Answer the questions below:

1. Can it be determined by clothing the person's social status?
2. What type of outfit is good for physical work?
3. Why are some people with life troubles fond of shopping? How can shopping be helpful?
4. Should we judge people by appearance? Does a smart outfit play a great role in entering into relations?
5. What is your adorable style of wearing?

Mass media.(1)

Mass Media is a very important part of our life. The press, the radio and television play a big role in the life of the society. Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make

them change their views. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. Most of people can't do without a newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. Most of all I prefer to use the Internet. It is a really great thing. You can find there all information that you want. I use the Internet very often. I chat with people all over the world online and read news. I use the Internet to find important information for my studies, too. Many people prefer radio. It's good to listen to it in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is Mass Media?
2. What is the aim of Mass Media?
3. What kind of Mass Media is more popular today?
4. What kind of Mass Media do you prefer?

Mass media (2)

Today mass media has become one of the significant factors of our modern life. Furthermore, broad communications are the capable and the best instruments of spreading or sharing data. With the progression of advanced innovation, broad communications have turned into a capable. What's more, it is the most compelling source of different news, perspectives, thoughts and assessment. Broad communications also help making data open anywhere on the planet.

The methods for carrying news and data are named as broad communications. Broad communications are characterized in two classes. One is print media and another is electronic media. Print media include daily paper, magazines, diaries and other pieces of literature. While electronic media included radio, TV, satellite stations, web, silver screen and so on. All of this influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Media is known as discussion between societies and politics. Media is a part of platform among government and general individuals in the midst of various national needs. Media provides individuals data; news and thoughts yet in addition raise different issue on socio-ecopolitical issues. Some of them express their assessments through media. Different structures of projects like television show, road appear, narrative, live announcing, video articles, publications on various neighborhood and worldwide issues are communicated and distributed. Media inform us about what is going on around the globe. Media center on different social harms, political or financial emergency and guide individuals through them.

Media influence the impact all parts of our life. Broad communications have power on individuals' reasoning, statement, feelings and their method of responses. Along these lines media can guide individuals to both useful and dangerous purposes. In the event that the energy of media is developed particularly it can do great to society and a nation. Media are so compelling and strong that individuals immediately accept what they hear or watch on media.

Mass media take on an imperative part in this day and age of communication and data. We should be careful about working with broad communications. In view of the wide impact, experts should use them for the more important part of life.

Answer the questions below:

1. How can you explain "broad communications"?
2. What is the difference between the print and electronic media?
3. What purposes do the media work for?
4. Should the society believe all the data which is given on media?
5. Can you describe the media activity in your country? What should the governments do to increase the media's activity?

Magazines and newspapers

Newspapers and magazines play a very important role in our life. Magazine is a collection of articles and stories. Usually magazines also contain illustrations. Magazines provide information on a wide range of topics such as business, culture, hobbies, medicine, religion, science, and sports. Some magazines entertain their readers with fiction, poetry, photography or articles about TV or movie stars. Children's magazines contain stories, jokes, articles on subjects especially interesting for children and instructions for making games or useful items. Hobby magazines are intended for collectors of coins, stamps, and other items; people interested in certain sports or games. Intellectual magazines provide analysis of current cultural and political events. Women's magazines have articles about child-raising, fashion trends, romance. They show ideas on cooking and home decorating. Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events. My family and I are fond of reading newspapers. At our flat you can always find different magazines and newspapers lying everywhere. There are political, economical, informational, reading for mind and other newspapers and magazines about all spheres of life. We don't like to eject old magazines because there is always interesting and useful information that one-day can be used.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is a magazine?
2. What kind of magazines do you know?
3. Do you like reading magazines?
4. Where do people usually read news?
5. What kind of newspapers do you know?

Learning languages

Learning foreign languages is very important today. Language is the way to communicate with people. Each country has its own language. It is useful to know as many languages as possible. Since the ancient times people say: "As many languages you know as many times you are a person". While learning a foreign language, you also learn the culture and history of the native speakers. Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 million people speak it as a mother tongue. Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time. But English knowledge is completely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. The English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. Chinese language is also popular today. A lot of big companies are connected with China.

The other good point of knowing languages is that it helps to read books in origin. Knowledge of languages is one of the rightest ways to get success.

Answer the questions below:

1. Why learning languages is important today?
2. What is the main reason of learning languages?
3. What language is the most useful in the world?
4. How many languages do you know?

Free time

Everybody sometimes has free time. Almost each person has to work or study. It takes a lot of time and energy. Some people prefer only to sleep in their free time, but the largest part of us prefers to do different activities. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening music and others. Some people like listening to music while doing something else. Music helps to relax and forget about everything. Usually I go to school five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are my days off. If I have

more free time, I'm very happy. In my free time I like doing different activities. For example I can go for a walk with my friends or watch TV at home. I like reading fantasy books in my spare time, too. It is my favorite pastime. Sometimes I like being alone in my free time. It is necessary for me.

Some children like playing computer games in their free time. I think it is a waste of time. I usually prefer to spend my days off with my family. I'm very busy on my working days and I can't see them often. Unfortunately I have little free time. So I try to spend it rationally. I like going to the theater or cinema and visiting different exhibitions.

I also try to visit my grandmother every two months. She is very glad to see me.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do people usually do in free time?
2. How often do you have free time?
3. What do you like to do in free time?

Robots

Robots are mechanical helpers of humans. People always try to invent something new. I think that no one could imagine the future without robots. The modern ideas to make our life easier show us the importance of robots. There are different types of robots and they fulfill different functions. Some of them can cook meals, answer the telephone or pick up objects. A dishwasher, a washing machine, a clothes dryer, a microwave, a blender, a vacuumcleaner are also robots. Actually robot cleaners are very popular right now. The best invention is a medical micro-robot. Medical micro-robots can penetrate in human's organism and find the problem. Another medical robot helps people to breath. The idea of robot is interesting. The application of robots can be useful in everyday life. But we shouldn't forget that robots can't replace human's

abilities at all. Because robot is a mechanism which can be broken in any minute. People need to control all robots' actions.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is robot?
2. Are robots helpful nowadays?
3. What types of robots do you know?
4. What can medical robots do?

Letters

A letter is one person's written message to another concerning some matter of common matter. In the 19th century, the letter was one of the main means of communication. It was in the letter that you could describe feelings and thoughts.

There are different types of letters such as formal letters and informal ones. Factually, the process of sending letters began from ancient times. Letters have existed from the time of ancient India, ancient Egypt, through Rome, Greece and China. At that time they were written on a various materials, including metal, lead, wax-coated wooden tablets, animal skin and papyrus.

Initially, the letter was called a handwritten text message on paper or other medium (clay shard, sheet of parchment or piece of birch bark).

Currently, the letter also means the message that is generated and or transmitted electronically (e.g. via email) or SMS (mobile phone). Such a letter can also contain not only text, but also various multimedia elements (for example, images, video and audio recordings).

As communication technology has diversified, posted letters have become less important.

Today, the internet, by means of email, plays a large part in written communications. However, a piece of writ-

ing in which the warmth, friendship, love or solidarity of the writer can be felt, never could be replaced by printed letters.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is letter?
2. When letters were the main way of communication?
3. What types of letters do you know?
4. Do people use letters in modern life?
5. What advantageous do handwritten letters have? Can handwritten letters be replaced by printed ones?

Globalization

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. Globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, sociocultural and political forces. It's a movement of people, goods, capital and ideas due to increased economic integration. The most popular result of globalization is the internet. We can feel globalization almost everywhere nowadays.

Some people think that it's a new process. In fact, globalization existed even during Middle Ages, when people decided to trade goods with merchants from distant countries.

There are, of course, some advantages and disadvantages of this process. Advantages of globalizations are opportunities that people can buy and sell whatever they want from every corner of our planet – Internet has made it easier. People enjoy the variety of choice and prices; it became easier to learn more about culture of other nation.

But there are some disadvantages of globalization. The first issue on the list of disadvantages that globalization has brought is the pollution of the environment. The buildings of new harmful factories have resulted into considerable environmental problems. Another one is destroying cultural identity.

Globalization isn't an imminent fact now; it is the accomplished fact already. Every person is a subject of globalization.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the process of globalization?
2. What are the most popular results of globalization?
3. When the process of globalization started?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of globalization?
5. What is the subject of globalization?

Restaurants and cafes

Today restaurants and cafes are popular industry in the world. Different types of restaurants offer delicious food and comfortable atmosphere for people. In restaurants people can also meet and communicate with their friends, relatives or business partners. There are many types of restaurants. They are divided into groups for a price class, for a service type (fast food, a la carte), for a type of the country (Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Indian and others). There are many traditional restaurants. The service is usually excellent and friendly, waiters help you to relax. For example, in the Italian restaurant you find many kinds of pasta, vegetables, cheese. Uzbek restaurants can offer many kinds of wonderful national meals. Cafes are also popular nowadays. It is a place where people can eat delicious and inexpensive food. In the cafe we can have breakfast and lunch, we can go there with family or meet up with friends.

Modern cafes and restaurants provide different types of entertainment. Some of them have arena for children with different toys. In restaurants people can enjoy a show or music. You can taste all types of food in restaurants – you can taste homemade cakes, fish, beefsteaks, pasta and others. I think that restaurants are an important part of public life.

Answer the questions below:

1. How often do you eat out?
2. Why restaurants and cafes are important for people?
3. What kind of restaurants and cafes do you know?
4. What food can people eat in Italian and Uzbek restaurants?
5. What is your favorite restaurant or café?

Means of transportation (Vehicles)

For a long time, people have used lots of means of transportation to move from one place to another. Today there is a great variety of means of transportation or vehicles in our developing world. One can use planes or boats to travel from one country to another in a short period of time. In urban cities people use trams or underground. In some countries dwellers prefer bicycles and motorbikes on their daily life to go to school or to work as not to have traffic jam on their way. So, generally what is vehicle? What types of vehicles are there?

“Vehicle” means a device designed to transport people, cargo or equipment installed on it.

Everything that is invented by a person to facilitate movement and transportation and at the same time is able to move along roads is a vehicle. There is a huge amount of vehicles in the developing world.

So, they are rail (moving on rails) and trackless or self-propelled (equipped with engine) and non-self-propelled.

Consequently, the list of motor vehicles is incredibly large. These are motorcycles, cars and trucks, tractors and other self-propelled machines, etc.

The bicycle does not belong to motor vehicles, because, it is not equipped with an engine.

“Bicycle” means a vehicle other than wheelchairs, which has at least two wheels and is driven by generally muscular energy of persons on this vehicle, in particular by means of pedals or handles.

People managing any type of transport are drivers, and, therefore, are obligated to respect the rules of the road.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is vehicle?
2. What types of transportation do you know?
3. What is bicycle?
4. What is the most famous type of transportation in your country?
5. Is there any problem connected with vehicles in the world?
6. What should governments do to solve such issues?

ALL ABOUT ME

Autobiography

My name is ... (Lena, Nigora) My surname is ... (Karmova, Kim). I am Russian (Uzbek / Tatar). I was born on ... (the 2nd of July) in Tashkent (Moscow / Fergana). I live with my parents and sister (brother) in Tashkent (Moscow / Fergana).

My father is an office worker (a doctor, an accountant). He works at an office which is not far from our house. My mother is a housewife (teacher). She has much work to do about the house. There are six people in my family. I have an elder sister and brother and a younger sister. My elder brother and sister are university students. They

study at IUT (INHA University) in Tashkent. My younger sister and I are both pupils. My sister is in the 6th form and I study in the 8th form. I always do well at school and interested in studying. I like Math and Literature most of all. I am fond of reading and doing interesting sums in Math. I have a lot of friends at school.

Our family is very friendly. All of us is interested in reading. In the evenings we spend time together. We can go for a walk, to the cinema or to the theatre or stay at home to watch an interesting programme or show on TV or have a chat about the day we had.

Answer the questions below:

1. How many people are in your family?
2. What does your father do?
3. What is your mother's profession?
4. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
5. What does your family do in the evenings?

About myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Feruza. I'm 15 years old. Tashkent is my native town. I live in Mirobod district with my parents. My mother's name is Shahlo. She is a doctor; she says that she has always wanted to be a doctor since her childhood. My father's name is Alisher. He is a businessman that is why I, unfortunately, don't see him quite often. I study at school in the 9th grade. I can't say that it is difficult for me to study: I find most of the subjects easy and useful. My favorite ones are English, Mathematics, Chemistry and Biology. I enjoy learning English, because I like speaking with foreigners when I am abroad on summer holidays. I find Chemistry very interesting. So, if you ask me who I want to be in the future, I will tell you that I want to become a specialist in research and development in a cosmetic company.

Nevertheless, there is not only study in my life. In my free time I meet with my friends. We usually go to the cinema or to some café and chat over a cup of coffee or tea. I am fond of sports, and I go to the gym where I do aerobics and cardio to keep fit. Moreover, I like dancing and listening to music. Dancing along with my favorite beats, I relax. Dancing helps me to express my feelings and emotions. So, I have a very diverse and interesting life.

Answer the questions below:

1. How old is Feruza?
 2. Where does her mother work?
 3. Who does she want to be in future?
 4. How does Feruza usually spend her free time?
 5. What is her hobby?
-

My family (1)

My family is not very big, it is typical and includes Dad, Mom, my brother, sister, me and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one; she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter. He works for a design company. My parents like their work very much. My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University. She wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading historical and fiction books. My younger brother Igor is only six years old. He goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny. I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat. My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruit. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone is my best friend in my family.

Answer the questions below:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Where do your parents work?
4. Do your parents understand you?
5. In what way do you help your parents?
6. How old are your grandparents?
7. How do you get along with your family?
8. Which of the parents do you want to be like?

My family (2)

Family concept touches our minds from early childhood. I was always told by my grandparents that the family is a great value for a person what I was convinced later of. My family is not large but very close. It consists of five people: my parents, two little brothers and me. As usual, the man is the head of the family. So, the last word follows our father.

My father is a hotshot lawyer. He protects human rights. He is very responsible and always all about work. But work – not the only interest in his life. Still he participates in sports and is interested in history. I and my brothers talk to him hours. From these conversations we always learn something new and useful to ourselves.

My mother is a pediatrician. She is sweet with kids. Our mummy is caring. No matter what happens we can ever support on her help. She is good at giving advice. I can talk about everything with her and it is very important.

We have family traditions. On Fridays our father takes the role of chef in the kitchen and cooks something tasty for us, for example, Uzbek national dish plov. Holidays are unforgettable events in our family. We celebrate Family holidays in the house yard, organize a picnic or we undertake some travel.

For me, the family is a place where I can be myself; feel needed, loved and cared. Wherever I go my thoughts and heart are always with my family. My family is my support. My family is my fortress.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is a great value for a person?
2. How many people does your family consist of?
3. What is your father responsible for at his work?
4. What is your mother good at?
5. What are your family traditions?
6. What is family for you?

My childhood

Childhood is really a wonderful time. I think my childhood was happy and very exciting. We lived with a grandmother in our house. We had a big and beautiful yard, on which I was very fond of running. There I used to play games with my brother and friends. My mother worked at school and I started learning alphabet early. My father worked as a football trainer. He often took me on his work. I liked going there and look how his pupils do the trainings. And now I play football too. When I was 5 years old my mother gave a birth to my little sister. I was so happy. I didn't go to kindergarten. Because my grandmother took care of me. Every day we went to a park to feed ducks and doves. I also liked my birthday parties. My mother cooked a large and tasty cake and prepared interesting gifts for me. At the age of 6 I began doing football. My father was my trainer. I took part in many competitions. Then I went to school and my school life began. Childhood is the time when you do not think about anything. Just enjoy and fun.

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you like your childhood?
2. What can you tell about your childhood?
3. Was the author happy in his childhood?
4. What was the author's hobby in childhood?

My daily routine

My day starts from my getting up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I usually make my bed, wash my face, brush my teeth, get dressed and put school things into my school bag. After that I go to the kitchen to have breakfast which is usually prepared by my mother. About each member of our family is sweet-tooth. Knowing this, mother always tries to prepare something delicious for breakfast. She makes a lot of everything but my favourite one is hot buns with cream and nuts.

After having breakfast I go to school on foot, where I spend half of the day. However, I should notice that I really enjoy this time, getting knowledge and meeting my friends. I come back home at two or three o'clock and always have a substantial meal for dinner as I'm hungry after school.

After having big lunch I usually have a rest for about an hour. I can take a nap for a while or listen to music, watch TV or just lie on the bed with my eyes closed. Then I do my homework for the next school day.

In the evening I usually help mother with household affairs: sweep the floors, clean the dust, take the rubbish out and sometimes clean the carpet with the vacuum-cleaner.

My day habitually ends at ten or eleven o'clock. This is the time when I go to bed.

Answer the questions below:

1. What do you usually start your day with?
2. When do you have breakfast? What do you like to eat for breakfast?
3. How do you get to school?
4. When do you come back home?
5. What do you do in the evening?

My school (1)

Every autumn boys and girls go to school. School year starts from the 2nd of September. Children go to school with their bags and flowers. My school is big. It's not new, but very beautiful. My school is a four-storey building. Junior classes study on the first and second floors and high school students mainly on the second and third ones. The classrooms in my school are spacious and bright, with large windows and comfortable desks. Their walls are decorated with flowers, paintings, tables and portraits of outstanding scientists. To the main entrance there is a high porch with columns and many steps. On the first floor there is a large hall where there is a schedule and wall newspapers. There are a lot of beautiful flowers on the windowsill. Even in our school there is an assembly hall, two gymnasiums, and the school yard with large stadium. There are new computers in the class of computer science. On the first floor there is a library and a reading room with many interesting books. After the fourth lesson pupils have lunch in canteen. My school is my second home.

Answer the questions below:

1. When do boys and girl go to school?
2. When school year begins?
3. How many floors are in your school?
4. What are the walls in the classrooms decorated with?
5. Is there an assembly hall in your school?
6. When do pupils go to the canteen?

My school (2)

School is the place where we spend our best and unforgettable years. The place where we are getting a person, form our characters and views, make friends. The place we cannot imagine our childhood, teenage years and first love without. My school is my second home.

Teachers are integral part of our school. They are widely respected for their skills and fair attitude towards all the students. Here is the atmosphere of friendship and understanding. Knowledge and working together are the main credo of our school.

Our three-storeyed school is equipped with modern facilities but it is old enough. The classrooms are light and spacious.

There is a green lawn with flower-beds in front of it. It is a lovely place of many teachers.

Here you can find special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English, and Russian.

The gymnasium is in the second part of building. Our physical training lessons and different sport competitions are held here. Pupils like to go there even after the lessons, because it has a lot of sport equipment. The laboratories where experiments are carried out are on the upper floor. Workshop is on the ground floor. There are different kinds of tools and machines here. All school celebrations, meetings, performances are held in Assembly hall.

There is also painting club, dance club, theatre clubs. They make us more sociable.

Once a month we have school trip according to the schedule. We visit different historical places, museums, galleries. Such trips broaden our minds. It is rather good to get new information in the open air.

Our form is the only one at school that has a form-master, but not a form-mistress. He is very kind and responsible person.

If someone asks me: "What is the school of your dream?" Without any doubt I will say: "Of course, it is my school".

Answer the questions below:

1. What does your school associated with?
2. What is the school's main credo?
3. Is your school new or old?
4. What kind of special rooms are there?
5. What kind of events are held in the Assembly hall?

Activities after school

My classes start at 8 o'clock in the morning and finish at about 2 o'clock. After school I go back home. I have my dinner at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After dinner I try to have a rest. I can just take a nap, watch TV or listen to some melodic music. Cleaning my study everyday is must for me. After cleaning I go for a walk with my friends. In winter we play snowballs or just walk and breathe with fresh air. In spring and autumn we usually play football in our yard. The football field is near our house and we spend lots of time there.

After walking I come back home and start doing my homework. When I have difficulties with it, I ask my mother or my brother for help. My father comes back from work very late, so he can help me just at the weekends. Sometimes I use the Internet to look for information I need.

At 7 o'clock in the evening my family has supper. It is the time when the whole family members gather. We enjoy this part of the day, as we can have a chat about the day we had. After supper I clean the table and wash the dishes. Then I may play computer games or watch some film. I also have a habit of reading a bit before going to bed. As I am interested in languages I revise some new words before going to bed. So I lie down in the bed at half past 9 in the evening and read up to 10 o'clock. Then I fall asleep. That's my usual day.

Answer the questions below:

1. When do you usually come back home after school?
2. What do you do after coming back home?
3. When does your family usually have supper?
4. What do you usually do before going to bed?

My weekends

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off – Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend. I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV. We usually have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors. I take my dog for a walk. We go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read books. After dinner we visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me, we go roller-blading near the Opera theatre. I like roller-blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold, I like to sit there with a cup of coffee and read. Sometimes I do something special at weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre or to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays. It is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Answer the questions below:

1. How many days off do you have?
2. When do you get up on Sunday?
3. What do you usually do during weekends?
4. What do you do if the weather is sunny?
5. Do you spend a lot of time with your friends?
6. Do you watch TV a lot?
7. What time do you go to bed?
8. Do you like weekends?

Professions

There are over 2000 professions in the world. All of them have their own special features. So every person has to choose a profession that will be interesting and helpful. I think that each profession is very interesting. But people are different and they choose different jobs. Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent. So if you want to be a professional you have to enter an institute or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard.

I want to be a journalist. I think it is an interesting and useful profession. I like watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers and magazines. I like everything which is connected with mass media.

I have a hobby. My friends and I publish a small newspaper once a month in our school. We write articles about school events, life of young people, jokes, draw pictures and caricatures. My favorite school subjects are history and literature. I like the profession of journalist. They meet many people. That is why I want to be a journalist.

Answer the questions below:

1. What can influence on the choice of profession?
2. What profession does author choose?
3. What abilities should have a person in journalist career?
4. Would you like to be a journalist?

My future profession

It is not easy to decide what profession to choose. There are so many people who influence you on choosing your occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in your choice. Teachers' influence on pupils' minds is also great. Many people continue careers of their parents or grandparents but it is not my case. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. This year I'm leaving school.

I want to become an actor and play in theater and cinema. My favorite subjects in school are art, music and history. Every time I dream about big scene. On music lessons I sing songs and imagine how I play a role at the theatre. My English teacher often makes us to play roles. I like it so much. I think this profession is wonderful. Today film industry is one of developing ones. Being an actor or actress gives opportunities to demonstrate yourself and talents. It is not easy to play role in front of a big public. If you want to be an actor you shouldn't be shy. For this profession people should be able to get in role at all. I like watching films so much. The role I dream about is Harry Potter. His role play is interesting and full of emotions. He showed joy, tears, disappointment, belief and power. I hope I will be a famous actor in the future.

Answer the questions below:

1. Is it easy to choose a profession?
2. Does anyone influence a person on choosing a profession?
3. What opportunities does the profession of actor give?
4. Why Harry Potters role play is interesting?

My favourite subject

We have quite a lot of subjects at school. They are: Physics, Mathematics, Biology, English, Literature, Chemistry, History, Native language, PT, Handicrafts and many other subjects. I think all the subjects are important. However not everyone have skills or abilities to adopt all of them. I reckon that I have interest in the humanities. So mostly I love Literature, History and English. I like History, because it is interesting. Historical events which happened in our country or in the world are really appealing. Sometimes it seems that it is difficult to remember historical dates, but if you really love it is easy.

The next subject — Literature attracts learners with its beautiful prose, novels, verses, tragical plays, sonnets, love stories and so on. I think that Literature leads people to the good.

English is my most beloved subject. I read books in English; try to translate them into my native language and vice versa. I have a great number of English Grammar and Vocabulary books, some handbooks and they really help me with my preparation for entrance to the University. During our English lessons we speak in English. I think the best way to improve speaking skills is to listen to the real English speech which was made by native speakers. I spend hours listening to tapes or watching movies in English and as my English teacher has said my English pronunciation is improving.

Nowadays it is impossible to do without foreign languages because of expanding economic and cultural ties of our country with other countries of the world. There are number of scholarships or grants for applicants that give chances of studying abroad. I am also going to try one of them. I hope after graduation, I will return to my motherland and work for the prosperity and wellbeing of it.

Answer the questions below:

1. What subjects do you study at school?
2. What is your favourite one?
3. Why does the writer think that history is appealing to learners?
4. What is the best way of improving speaking skills according to the writer's opinion?
5. What are the writer's future intentions?

My favorite book

From the early childhood books help us to know the world. Parents read for us stories, from which we learn what is good and what is bad. My favorite book is The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. The author is A. Volkov.

This tale is about the adventures of little Ellie and her friends. She lived with her parents in Kansas. A terrible hurricane blew the girl and her dog Totoshka far from home. Ellie met a good fairy, somewhere nearby the Emerald City, in which a good wizard lived. The girl hopes that he will bring her home. Ellie began to search for Goodwin and on the way she met her faithful friends: the Iron Lumberjack, the straw dummy – the Scarecrow, the cowardly lion. The path ran through the countries in which lived the evil sorceress Gingema and her sister Bastind. The iron lumberjack went to the magician for a good heart, the Scarecrow wanted to get brains, and lion wanted bravery. Thanks to strong friendship and mutual help, friends reached the goal. Great Goodwin did their requests. I liked Ellie for her kindness and honesty. She won the evil wizards. This tale is about friendship, which gives strength in life's path.

Answer the questions below:

1. How books can teach children?
2. What The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is about?
3. What is the name of the main character of this book?
4. Who is the author of The Wonderful Wizard of Oz?
5. What is the main idea of this book?

My favorite writer

I like reading books so much. I read different genres and types. But most of all I like fairy tales. My favorite writer is Hans Christian Andersen. His fairy tales are not like ordinary stories. They have deep meaning and reflect real life. Usually fairy tales have a happy end. But his stories like in real life include sadness and joy, tears and laughter.

Hans Christian Andersen was born on April 2, 1805. His family wasn't rich. His father was a shoemaker. In childhood he saw different types of people. Later they become heroes of his fairy tales. And it helped to create many interesting and beautiful fairy tales. At the age of 12 he worked at a factory. He had to help his family. He couldn't study like other pupils. That's why he studied in the evenings. He liked to study, especially he liked reading books. His favorite books were fairy tales. I'm excited with Andersen's tales. I would like all adults and children on the earth to read all the works of the great author, to feel the mood of the main characters, to understand the true meaning of instructive tales. My favorite tales are "The snow Queen", "The little Mermaid", "Cinderella". His tales contain much advice. They teach us friendship, honesty, love and bravery.

Answer the questions below:

1. Who is Hans Christian Andersen?
2. What genres did he write in?
3. What is the main idea of his tales?
4. What Hans Christian Anderson's tales do you know?

My favorite fairy-tale

From early childhood, I like listening to my grandmother's stories. She normally told me some popular fairy tales. I love fairy-tales very much. They take me to the world of magic and adventure. I think I like all of them but

my favorite one is “Cinderella”. This beautiful story was written by Charles Perrault. When I was a baby, my parents often read it to me before going to bed. Once upon a time there was a sweet little girl whose name was Cinderella. She had a very kind and gentle heart. Her mother died, so she lived with a wicked stepmother and her terrible ugly daughters. Poor girl was very unhappy because they made her work hard all days long. But one day Cinderella’s fairy godmother made her dream come true: she helped the girl to go to a royal ball. Godmother turned a pumpkin into a magical coach, six mice – into six horses and the girl’s old dress – into a fabulous gown. At the ball the Prince fell in love with Cinderella and danced with her all the evening, but the beautiful girl had to leave the ball and come back home before midnight. So she ran down the steps of the palace and lost her tiny shoe. That lucky shoe helped the Prince to find Cinderella in his kingdom. I think this tale is beautiful. It teaches us to be honest and kind. And also believe in wonderful future.

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you like fairy tales?
2. What is your favorite fairy-tale?
3. What is the fairy tale “Cinderella” about?
4. What does this tale teach us?

My favorite film

All people like watching TV. Today watching movies is popular. There are a lot of types and genres of movies. Some people like detectives, others prefer melodramas. I like different kinds of films, because each of them are very interesting and impressive. My favorite film is “Twilight”. I like all parts of this film. I think that is the best one and all children and adults love heroes of this film.

There are many computer drawings and special effects in this film.

“Twilight” is a very interesting fantasy novel about vampires. But we can see friendship and love in it.

I can watch “Twilight” again and again. I watched each of four films with great interest.

This film teaches us much, I advise all people to watch it. My mother likes melodramas. Her favorite film is Titanic. Every time when she is watching Titanic she cries. My father likes historical films. These are based on real history. Before historical films seemed to me boring, but now this kind of films help me with my studies. My grandmother likes soap operas. She can watch them all day long. Serials usually last for many series. Sometimes I think that they are endless. Modern films are interesting. Because they have many special effects. It makes films beautiful and interesting. I think watching films at cinemas is more interesting than at home. Sometimes I and my friends go to the cinema.

Answer the questions below:

1. What kinds of films do you know?
2. Why do people like historical films?
3. Why modern films are interesting and beautiful?
4. What is your favorite film?

My favourite film actor

It is difficult to imagine our life without television and movies. Movies play a significant role in my life. To tell the truth, I try to go to the cinema once a week. There are a great number of actors and actresses whom I appreciate, but my favourite is Nicolas Cage (Nicolas Kim Coppola).

Nicolas Cage is one of the most popular American film actors. He was born in 1964, January 7 in California. His father was a literature professor and mother was a choreographer. Nicolas was raised in a catholic family. He attended Beverly Hills High School, which is known for its many alumni who became entertainers. Actually he started

acting from the school years. At the age of fifteen he tried to convince his uncle Francis Ford Coppola (the director) to give him screen test. After that his successful life in the world of movies started.

He appeared in a great number of films like, National Treasure (2004), Lord of War (2005), Ghost Rider (2007) and Knowing (2009). Later he starred in The Croods, Joe and Mom and Dad.

Cage received several prizes and awards like an Academy Award, a Golden Globe and many others for his performances.

Answer the questions below:

1. Are you fond of movies? How often do you go to the cinema?
2. Who is your favourite film actor or actress? Why do you think that he or she is the best?
3. What characters did your favourite film actor starred as?
4. Do film actors have the same personality which they perform in films?
5. Would you like to be as him or her?

My favourite city

There are thousands of beautiful cities in the world. But my favourite is Dubai city. Why Dubai? Recently I have seen a documentary film about this city and I have made a wish that I'll go there.

The information says that Dubai is the largest and most populous city in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It has about 3 million people.

It is located on the southeast coast of the Persian Gulf and is the capital of Emirate of Dubai, one of the seven Emirates that make up the country.

I have never been in Dubai but it is important to know that it has recently attracted world attention through

many innovative large construction projects and events. Besides, it is famous for its iconic skyscrapers and high-rise buildings, in particular the world's tallest building, The Burj Khalifa.

Dubai emerged as a global city and business hub of the Middle East. It is also a major transport hub for passengers and cargo.

Actually, I am going to be a travel agent in future and after finishing school and graduating university I am planning to travel to Dubai and exchange my experience on my sphere.

I would like to add some statistical data that of 2012 Dubai was the 22nd most expensive city in the Middle East. Furthermore, in 2014, Dubai's hotel rooms were rated as the second most expensive in the world, after Geneva.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the author's favourite city?
2. Where is Dubai city located?
3. How many people live in Dubai?
4. What traits does the city have as it could attract world attention?
5. What is the city famous for?
6. Would you like to go to your favourite city in near future?

My favorite music

I like listening to music. I think music can change mood and make day more interesting. In my opinion, people cannot live without music. We hear it everywhere: at home, in the street, in shopping malls, in any concert halls. We compose the music, listen to it and dance to it. From my childhood my mother accustomed me for classical music. Year by year my music taste changed. Modern music has various types and directions. Today

I like listening to pop music. I think pop music can influence on my mood. When I want to relax after a stressful day I listen to classical music. Some pieces of classical music are really wonderful. I enjoy listening to music because it reflects on my mood and emotions. I like watching music programs on TV. I like getting to know more and more about popular talented groups and singers I like. My favorite singer is Adele. I think her songs are sincere and have deep meaning. I also like such style as r'n'b. It is Rhythm and Blues. In this style lyrics is more important than music. But together music and lyrics make wonderful songs. Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera... Our life will be boring without music.

Answer the questions below:

1. Can music influence on our mood?
2. What directions of music do you know?
3. What type of music is your favorite?
4. Who is your favorite singer?
5. Does music play an important role in our life?

My favourite singer

I think everyone in the world loves music. There are different types of music like, pop, jazz, classical, folk music and so on. I mostly prefer pop music. I especially listen to the music when I come back home from school. It can help me to relax and forget some of the difficulties which I had during the day. I have a good number of singers whom I appreciate. But my favourite is Selena Gomez. She is one of the well-known actresses and singers all over the world.

Selena was born on July 22, 1992 in Grand Prairie, Texas. She is the daughter of Mandy Teefey and Ricardo Gomez. Her mother is of part Italian ancestry and her father is of Mexican descent. She was named after Tejano singer Selena, who died in 1995. Selena's parents divorced when she was five years old, and she remained with her mother. Selena has two siblings: Gracie Elliot and Victoria. During Gomez's childhood the family had financial troubles. As Selena states, her mother was strong, she gave up everything and had three jobs, supported and sacrificed her life for her. Gomez had a close relationship with her grandparents as a child. Her grandparents often took care of her until she found success in the entertainment industry. Selena as an actress starred in many films, like Spy Kids 3, Another Cinderella Story, Getaway, Monte Carlo and so on.

Answer the questions below:

1. Why do people like to listen to music?
2. Who is your favourite singer?
3. What do you know about her biography?
4. What famous songs of your favourite singer do you know?
Can you sing one of them?
5. Do you want to imitate your favourite singer?

Friends (My friend)

Every person needs a friend. Friends are very important in our life. There are a few people whom I can call friends. We have much in common and we enjoy communicating with each other. One of my friends is Natalie. She is eighteen. I can say that she is beautiful and smart girl. She left school 2 years ago and now she is a second year student of the University. Natalie wants to be a journalist. She studies well because she is greatly interested in her future profession. My other friend's name is Maria. She is in my class. We have a lot in common. She likes sport and

dancing. She likes music and films. We often spend time together: we walk after school, talk about different things, watch interesting films. We always meet at weekends. I am happy I have a friend like Masha. I am sure we shall be friends forever. My cousin Irina is also my best friend. Irina has wonderful parents. We have a good time together. I love my friends and I think they are my true friends.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is friend for you?
2. Does author have friends?
3. What is the author's school friend's name?
4. What does author like to do with friends?

My friend's family

Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them.

I have a lot of friends. I think friends play an important role in people's lives. Nigora is one of my best friends. Her family lives near our flat. They live on the 3rd floor. There are 5 people in Nigora's family: her dad, mum, little brother, elder sister and Nigora. Her dad works in an office and he has got a nice car. Her mum, aunt Soliya is a teacher at the lyceum. She teaches English. She has been to foreign countries many times. Nigora's elder sister is 17 years old and she is a student at college. Her little brother is 3 years old and he goes to kindergarten. Their family is very kind and they respect and love each other. Nigora is as good as gold. She is warm hearted and gentle, quiet and well-bred. Everyone respects her. She is always well dressed and neat. She is always ready to help people, when they are in need. I like to talk with her, because she knows a lot of interesting stories, funny jokes. She is fond of reading. Nigora also goes in for sports. She plays chess and swims. She has won many prizes in competitions. I am proud of having such friend!

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you have a friend? Can you describe him or her?
2. What do you do with your friends in your free time?
3. Why do friends play an important role in people's lives?
4. Do you know any proverbs about friends?

Types of accommodation

Accommodation is a very important place for everyone. We live there, spend our time, and host guests. So, a house is an integral part of our life. There are a lot of houses all over the world – big houses and small houses, old cottages and new buildings, flats, and others. Many people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones.

People used to live in caves in ancient times. Later they lived in castles. We live in houses or blocks of flats. England has many types of houses. In large cities, people often live in apartments, which are called flats. In most towns, there are streets of houses joined together in long rows. They are several houses joined together and called terraced houses. Backpacker Hostel, Boutique hotel, Guest House, Hotels, Lodge, Resort are also types of accommodations. Hotels are temporary home for people who are travelling. They are comfortable for people and have many advantages. In hotels people can rest and have meals. In conclusion, I'd like to say that it doesn't matter what kind of house you live in, it matters how comfortable you made it to feel relaxed and safe.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is an accommodation?
2. What types of accommodation do you know?
3. Where travelling people can stay to relax?
4. What types of houses do you know?

My flat

I live in Tashkent in a big and light flat. My address is Mirobod 5. Our house has nine storeys.

My flat is on the fifth storey. I like my flat, because it is beautiful and sunny. It consists of five rooms. They are bathroom, a kitchen, two bedrooms and a living room. The living room is big and cozy. There is a big TV, a sofa and two armchairs in it. My mum and I love sitting there while watching TV. There are two beautiful pictures on the wall. My grandfather is a painter. He drew these pictures for my family. The wallpapers in the living room are of light color. The sofa is big and soft.

My favorite room is my bedroom. It is smaller than the living room. But it is my favorite place because it is warm and comfortable. There is a bed and two wardrobes. My bed is big and cozy. You can see a computer and a small TV in my bedroom. There is a big aquarium. There are a lot of exotic fish in it. I like it so much. My fish help me in stressful situations and make me calm. Every day I feed my fish and my mother helps me to clean my room. I like doing homework and playing in my room. Parents' bedroom is big and light. There is a big bed, wardrobe, flowers and picture on the wall. I like my flat!

Answer the questions below:

1. How many storeys does your house have?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Who drew pictures which are on the wall in my flat?
4. How fish can help people?

My house

My family lives in a big and beautiful house, which is located near the city center. There is a school, several shops and a brasserie not far from the house. Our house has two storeys. The house is very comfortable and cozy. It has three rooms on the second floor: my parents' bedroom, my room, a living room. It also includes a kitchen, a hallway and a bathroom and four rooms on the first floor. The living room is the biggest one in our house. It has a long table with several chairs around. To the right of the table, there is a big wall unit with a wardrobe and different shelves. Opposite the table, on one side there is a table with a TV set. There is a cozy sofa with two arm chairs on the other side. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet with patterns. The pictures are hung on the walls. My parents' bedroom is cozy and spacious. There is a bed with two dressing tables and small lamps on each of them. My room is the smallest one. It's very cozy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are overflowed with books, because I like to read. There is also a computer on my desk. Our kitchen is big enough. In the middle it has a dining-table with chairs. Opposite it, there is a cupboard. The kitchen has a refrigerator to the right of cupboard and a sink to the left. There is a toaster, a food processor, a microwave and a coffee maker in our kitchen. We like spending evenings in our cozy kitchen, to drink tea and talk. Also there are two rooms for guests. Every weekends my grandparents and uncle's family come us for big dinner. I like my house very much as it is one of some places, where I feel peace.

Answer the questions below:

1. Where is your house situated?
2. What buildings are there near your house?
3. What is near the TV set in the living room?
4. What is your favourite room in your house?
5. What things are there on the table in the kitchen?
6. Where is the table in the living room situated?

My breakfast

Meals eaten by people influence much on health and mood. As breakfast is the first meal eaten in the morning, I consider that it must contain natural ingredients. Despite of the fact that a great number of people prefer just a cup of coffee or a toast for breakfast, which is called "a continental" in England, I consider one should have a substantial and healthy food in the morning to start a day. And now I would like to tell you about my breakfast.

I usually have a glass of boiled water on the empty stomach in the mornings. According to physicians' advice it can help to wash off the slag in the bowels which congests during the night. Only after half an hour I have my breakfast. I usually have porridge (oats that are cooked with milk or water and eaten hot). I also like eggs cooked in different ways. Dairy foods like cheese, brinzen or just milk itself, which contain calcium, are also helpful for our body. I practically eat bread with butter and jam at breakfast, sometimes a marmalade which is not sweet: it's rather pleasant.

I know people who start their day with a strong cup of white or black coffee. As for me I would actually not advise to drink strong coffee in the early mornings. Because on this part of the day human body doesn't need the caffeine biologically, that is considered to be one of the main components of this drink.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is a 'continental breakfast'?
2. What is advised to drink in the morning on the empty stomach?
3. What is the main component of coffee?
4. Is it healthy to drink strong coffee in the mornings?
5. What ingredients should include healthy breakfast?

My favorite pet

I like animals so much. I love looking after them because they give me only pleasant and positive emotions. I think it's very important to have a pet at home. The most popular pets in our flat are cats, dogs, fish, parrots, turtles, mice and hamsters. I like cats. I always dreamed of having a cat when I was a child, but my parents like our dog, Ben. Now I have a cat at home. My cat's name is Tigra. Tigra has very beautiful yellow eyes and when it is dark in the room they shine. He likes to play with his toys and to sleep on the balcony. His character is admirable and very calm. He doesn't like staying alone. He is always waiting for us at the door, saying "mew". I cannot understand how people can live without pets. My pet is full of love and gratitude. He is quite funny, smart and often makes me smile. He is never busy and is always ready to play with me. Tigra prefers to sit under the table in the kitchen or lie on the carpet in my room. My cat likes to purr sitting near me. I spend much time with my cat.

Answer the questions below:

1. What animals do usually live with people at home?
2. What is the author's favourite pet?
3. What is the name of author's cat?
4. Describe this cat.
5. What does Tigra like to do?

My Birthday.

Everyone in the world has a remarkable date in his or her life. Undoubtedly it is the day of our birth. My birthday is on the 24th of September. It is autumn and the weather is fine. Sometimes it is warm and sometimes it is cool. I usually ready in advance for this day – spiritually and physically.

In the morning my loved ones – parents and my siblings congratulate me and say, “Happy Birthday!” They give me presents. I enjoy getting them. We used to have birthday parties at home but last two years we go to café or restaurant. My parents book necessary seats in the café beforehand. We invite my friends and relatives to the party.

On this day I get up early in the morning. I usually freshen up myself, put on my new clothes. If I don't have new ones I just wear my old but lovely clothes.

I like this day. My relatives and friends come to congratulate me and I am glad to see them. They bring flowers, books and sweets as birthday presents. I thank them.

We have a good dinner on this day. My mother brings us a cake with candles on it and I puff out the candles while my friends sing the song: “Happy Birthday to you”. During the lively party we sing songs, dance, make jokes, play games and talk about our life, hobbies and the future.

After having tea we usually dance, tell stories and funny jokes. I enjoy my birthday party. My friends like this day too.

Answer the questions below:

1. What remarkable date do we usually celebrate every year?
2. When is your birthday?
3. How do you celebrate it?
4. Whom do you invite to your party?
5. Do you like getting presents?
6. What kinds of presents do you like best of all?
7. Where do you usually have your birthday parties?

My mother's birthday

Mother is the dearest person for everybody. And her birthday means a lot. Every year we celebrate our mother's birthday, we gather around the table. On this day we dress in our best clothes and wear warm happy smile with love. Habitually I and my sister collect money for her birthday.

This year we bought a beautiful dress for her. We purchased it online. When we gave our present to our mother she was the happiest person. She was really excited when she was opening her present.

After receiving presents mum served us delicious meals and soft drinks. Then we started to play games and telling jokes with the guests who came to the party. The food was delicious. By telling jokes we laughed a lot.

Then nearly to nine, mum brought a birthday cake which was decorated with colorful candles sat in the middle of the cake. We all sang Happy Birthday to our mum after which she blew the candles out and cut the cake. We clapped our hands. We helped ourselves to pieces of the delicious cake. After all I with my sister helped our mother and tidied the mess after the party.

At the end of the day we wished her a lot of good wishes for what she replied that the best present in her life were and are her daughters that is me and my sister.

Answer the questions below:

1. When is your Mother's birthday?
2. How do you usually celebrate it? Do you celebrate it at home or at café?
3. Who do you invite for the birthday party?
4. What presents do you usually buy for your Mother?
5. What is your mother's best wish?

Summer holidays

Summer holidays are the biggest holidays after the hard academic year. All the pupils enjoy summer holidays very much. It's a wonderful time. Sunny days and long and warm evenings are so pleasant especially when you walk with your friends in parks and talk about everything. It is a great pleasure to have a rest after the whole year of hard work or study. People like traveling during their

summer holidays. Some people prefer to spend their holidays in cities, visiting theatres, museums and going sightseeing. But a great number of people go to the seaside in summer. In June, together with classmates, we went to a camp. I liked the camp very much. The camp is not far from the Charvak reservoir. It was very interesting in the camp. We swam there, played soccer and other games, watched concerts, and went to the discos in the evenings. We also went on excursions and visited many interesting places – museums, art galleries, theatres. I made many new friends. I really enjoyed in the camp. It was fun to play the ball on the grass! Also we liked lying in the sun and bathing in the river. In the evening we went boating on the lake. We went to the mountains and gathered raspberries. In July I went abroad, namely, to Moscow with my parents and a little sister. We visited our relatives. There were many interesting and beautiful places. The one which I liked was Red Square. Every day this place was full of people from different countries. In August I stayed in the town reading books, playing football with my friends and preparing for school.

So, I spent my holidays very well and had a good rest!

Answer the questions below:

1. Why do people enjoy summer holidays?
2. Where was the author on his last summer holidays?
3. How did he spend time in the camp?
4. What did author do in July?
5. What was his favorite place in Moscow? Why?
6. What did he do in August?

Winter holidays

Hello, my name is ... I'm thirteen (fourteen) years old. My favourite season is winter. Our winter holidays usually begin at the end of December. I am usually in a good mood because New Year's Day and two weeks of the rest will come soon.

In the first day of our holidays I and my sister (brother, mother) usually decorate our flat and we also decorate the New Year fir-tree in the evening. When I was a little child I believed that Father Frost existed. I usually wrote letters to him wishing for different dreams. But when I grew up I understood that it is just a fairy story. Anyway holiday traditions are pleasant. Like for instance on New Year in every family from the early morning mothers prepare delicious food. It is especially a traditional salad, a chicken or a turkey, pies and biscuits and so on.

Our family has a special tradition. It is not like in some European countries, like for instance in some countries people throw their old things away. We just go to street festivities at city square where decorated the big New Year fir-tree. The decorations and warmth of the holiday can be felt and enjoyed in the depth of heart. We breathe fresh air and have a great time. Usually our walk takes two hours. Then we come home and begin to prepare for welcoming a New Year.

In the first day of January we go to our grandparents'. During the whole holidays I and my sister spend much time in the street. We can go skating, having a fight with snowballs or make snowman.

I reckon that every child loves winter holidays very much.

Answer the questions below:

1. When do your winter holidays begin?
2. What is a special tradition in your family on the New Year eve?
3. Where do you usually go on the New Year day?
4. Do you believe that Father Frost or Santa Clause exists?
5. Have you ever made a snowman?

Politeness

Politeness is a very important quality of a person. This is an ability to express respect, acceptance of other people. Politeness shows the level of culture and self-esteem of a person. Usually polite people are happy, because they are surrounded by relatives and friends. Those who show joy, optimism, love and warmth are polite. Politeness is one of the main things that a person must have. This is especially important in relations and conversation. You need to help people, so you show your politeness.

Politeness makes a person beautiful. It is not difficult to give up a place to an elderly person in a tram or a bus. It is not difficult to greet people at a meeting and tell them "good-bye" or "all the best". It is not difficult to be neat, brushed and washed, so that the surrounding people would be pleased to communicate. It is not difficult to help the elderly with putting toys and things in order.

The words "thank you" – with these words, we express our politeness to the person for the help, gift or support provided. Everyone is pleased to hear this phrase. When you do something for another person you hear "thank you", it means that he is grateful to you. For any educated person, the most important is the word "hello". Without it, you cannot start a conversation. Before you talk to anyone, first you need to say hello. Every day begins with a greeting. And don't forget to speak with a smile.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is politeness?
2. How people can express politeness?
3. What should people say when someone does something good for them?

My dreams (1)

Everyone likes dreaming. Dream is a hope for better things. People usually dream to have different things: I have many dreams. In my childhood I dreamed about a dog. The reason was that I loved animals, but parents didn't allow me to have a dog. I hope I will have a dog in future. My second dream is to travel over Great Britain. I like its history and culture. Now I am studying English language. It helps me to communicate with people in Britain and find new friends. My third dream is to enter the medical university and become a doctor. I like to help people. The profession of doctor will allow me to make people a little happier or save someone's life. My other dream is a big and beautiful house. I often imagine how I and my parents live in a big house with beautiful garden and own swimming pool. I wish to see tall trees and many flowers in the garden. In my study I dream about big and soft bed, huge aquarium and own computer. I think all people dream about beautiful and calm life. But we shouldn't forget about people around us and help each other.

Answer the questions below:

1. Do you like dreaming?
2. What was author's dream in his childhood?
3. Why does author dream of becoming a doctor?
4. What kind of house does author dream about?
5. Do you have a dream?

My dreams (2)

Dream is something that each of us need. It is our vision. It's true that everyone has a dream in life and tries with all his efforts to achieve it. Dream is a goal, which you ardently want, but you absolutely do not know how to reach it. Alternatively, if you want your dream to become a reality you should create some regulations, keep them, you should not follow crowd. Furthermore, a lot of famous people began from nothing. The main difference between them and other people is that they

had a dream, than they set a goal, and, finally, they achieved that goal and it became a reality. My father always taught me to explore the world with inquisitive eyes and a curious mind, constantly seeking to learn more and more, to understand more. That's why my ultimate dream is to travel around the world, learn foreign languages and hopefully move to a sunny and warm place some days. I'd like to explore new cultures, traditions, business and cuisine. Travelling can be an invaluable experience for me, it can broaden my knowledge and help me to make friends with people from other countries. I think that my dreams are not just dreams, they are quite real if I don't give up and move towards their fulfillment. Our dreams are in our hands, I'm sure.

I have a lot of dreams but most of all I dream of a world at peace. I believe that the day will come when all people live together in peace.

In conclusion, it is really important to know the difference between the goal and the dream. Only people with strong personality can realize their dream, because sometimes it can be almost impossible. I hope I get my entire dream soon.

Answer the questions below:

1. How can you describe the notion of dreams?
2. What should people do as their dreams come true?
3. What is your ultimate dream?
4. What are you doing as your dreams become a reality?

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Healthy food

Good health is above wealth (proverb)

It's true that the quality of food that we take in determines the quality of life that goes on in each cell of our body.

Many years ago people used to eat food that didn't contain so many additives or conserving agents. Meals were usually

cooked at home. Therefore, people did not have problems with health, because all the food that they ate was natural and healthy.

It's not a secret that nowadays a great number of people, especially young generation prefer to eat fast food such as hamburgers, pizza, chips or fried chicken which can cause some health problems. It's true that fast food is more convenient than healthy one. For example, it's a good alternative to eat fast food for people who work for long hours, who do not have enough time to buy ingredients and prepare good food. Healthy food is nutrient-rich, but fast food contains poorer nutrients even it is high in calories. For example, it is high in saturated fats and trans fats, also it has preservatives, chemicals, artificial colours and flavors, that can cause dangerous diseases, such as diabetics, obesity, high blood pressure, and other ones.

As a conclusion I want to say that; both fast food and healthy food have plusses and minuses. However one should choose the right option as to have a healthy life style.

Answer the questions below:

1. Why were people healthier in old times than nowadays?
2. What is the reason of preferring fast food by youth?
3. What is a healthy diet?
4. What dangerous ingredients does junk food contain?
5. What should people do as to have a healthy life style?

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Sport and physical training are an essential part of my daily life too. There are different types of sports in the world: swimming, taekwondo, karate, kurash, running, wrestling, boxing, weightlifting

as well as sports games like handball, football, volleyball, badminton, tennis, chess, draughts and many others. But first of all every morning I begin my day with doing morning exercises. In summer I go swimming or hiking. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski or skate. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-racing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volleyball, etc. We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there.

Professional sport and physical education are also paid much attention to in our country. A great number of sports schools, sporting complexes stadiums, gymnasiums, basketball courts have been constructed all over the country for the million of youth and adults who enjoy sport.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football among boys, gymnastics among girls and kurash enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I am keen on tennis. I love this sport with its old noble traditions. I watch closely all tennis competitions and championships. There are a lot of them, but my favourite championship is Wimbledon because old tennis traditions remain there as they are. Some of the most well-known Wimbledon champions are: Roger Federer, Andy Murray, Novak Djokovic, Serena Williams, Marina Hingins and so on.

My dream is to get a chance to watch at least one of them playing. And meantime I play tennis with my friends. It is also a great opportunity to socialize with people who have similar interest (as any sport I suppose).

Answer the questions below:

1. Why is sport important?
2. What types of sport do you know?
3. Are there any dangerous types of sport in the world?
4. What sport facilities are there in your city?

5. Can you tell us about your favourite sport?
6. Why do you think it is the best?
7. Would you like to do this sport in professional form in future?

Types of food

Food plays a very important role for all people. Different nations eat different meals. In Uzbekistan traditional food is palov, in Italia is pasta. Traditional food of different countries have own history. Most people have three meals a day. They are commonly named breakfast, lunch and dinner. The quality of food is very important. I prefer good food which is rich in vitamins. It is not a secret that our meals influence our mood. Also it is very important for our health. Food can be healthy and unhealthy. Usually people prefer healthy food, but unhealthy is tastier. Every person should eat proper kinds of food – dairy products, meat, fruit and vegetables, fats and sugar, cereals and grains. Dairy products provide us with calcium; meat provide our bodies with protein, iron, zinc. Eating fruit and vegetables helps to keep us healthy too because they give us fibre, vitamins and minerals. Cereals and grains are important for us because they provide us with the energy we need for physical activity. Today there are a lot of different restaurants and cafes where you can eat delicious and not expensive food. Food is the basis of our life.

Answer the questions below:

1. What types of foods do you know?
2. Can food influence on our life?
3. What food does provide us with vitamins and minerals? Give some examples.
4. What food does provide us with energy?
5. What type of food do you prefer? Healthy or unhealthy?

NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Seasons (1)

There are four seasons in a year. They are winter, spring, summer and autumn. There are three months in each season. December, January and February are winter months. March, April and May are spring months. Summer months are June, July and August. Then autumn months come: September, October and November. Every season has its own charm and is good in its own way. Winter is the coldest season of the year. Summer is the warmest season. Spring is warmer than winter but it is colder than summer. Autumn is also colder than summer but it is warmer than winter. There is much snow in winter. It often snows. I like to ski, skate and sledge in winter.

In spring, we enjoy the first grass, green leaves and the first flowers. The sun shines brighter and days become longer. Summer is the hottest season when there are a lot of fruit, berries and vegetables. Schoolchildren have their longest holidays. It's my favorite season. I like to swim, lie in the sun, and play outdoor games in summer. The weather is usually fine. Sometimes it rains. But the rains are usually warm. Autumn comes after summer. It brings rains and cold weather. But it's a tasty and beautiful season. This is because there are a lot of fruits in autumn: apples, pears, grapes, plums, watermelons and melons. The leaves are red, green and yellow. On the 2nd of September we go to school and a school year begins. I think all seasons are beautiful.

Answer the questions below:

1. How many seasons are in a year?
2. What are they?
3. What season is the warmest?
4. When pupils have the longest holidays?
5. When leaves become red and yellow?
6. When can children ski and sledge?

Seasons (2)

All seasons are amazing in their own way. There is no season we can admire at all. Winter frost makes people stay at home enjoying a cup of hot tea with their family. It gives us the atmosphere of fairy tale. White snow crunches under our feet. For children and grown-ups winter is a marry-time. They go skating and skiing, sledging and playing with snowballs or making a snowman.

In turn comes flowery spring. Nature is waking up. Blossoming flowers, green grass, birds chirping all these enjoy our eyes. You are free from heavy winter clothes, girls can let wear their lovely colorful dress. It takes me great pleasure to walking down the streets breathing fresh spring air. Early in the morning one can hear birds chirping. It awares you about coming summer.

Summer is the season of holidays and vacations. It is also a lovely period for all pupils and students because it's time of school over. People enjoy bright summer days being at the seaside. They go bathing and swimming, and fishing and boating. Some students prefer working during all season to have money for their own expenses.

Hot holiday season changes into cold, golden autumn, the harvest time. One can enjoy fresh air that is full of the autumn fragrance of ripe apples, plums and peaches and of course, colored asters, chrysanthemums. Changes in the weather is one the main characteristics of this season. Parks, gardens, fields are covered with leaves of different colors. They warm your soul, and from other side it is new start of school, meeting with classmates.

There is doubt that, every season has its unique sides, each of them is special for me, I enjoy and love all seasons as a whole.

Answer the questions below:

1. What season makes people stay at home enjoying a cup of hot tea with their family?
2. What let us know about summer coming?

3. What season is a lovely period for all students and pupils?
4. Why do students prefer working during summer holidays?
5. What season is called a “Golden season”?

Weather (1)

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has different weather. The weather depends on climate and season. When the sky is clear and the sun shines, we enjoy a warm and sunny day. This kind of weather is usual for late spring and summer. In autumn, the weather changes from sunny and pleasant to cold, windy, and frequently rainy weather. Days get shorter and nights get longer. The sky is grey and it often rains. The winter weather depends on a region. In Great Britain, there are four winter months, starting from November. But in Uzbekistan winter weather begins in December and finishes in mid February. Winter weather is beautiful. It is snowy and sky is white. Water freezes and becomes icy. The weather in spring is warm. Spring is usually muddy, and wet, as the snow melts and rivers begin to flow strongly. The weather can change every day and it can be rainy, sunny, snowy, but it gradually becomes warmer.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the weather like in each season?
2. In what season the sky is blue and sun shines?
3. When people can enjoy warm and sunny days?
4. When the weather becomes rainy and cool?
5. What happens with water in winter?

Weather (2)

When there is not any theme left to talk about, English people talk about the weather. It is usually actual theme of more elderly people.

As for me, I do not like to complain about the weather but generally I enjoy sunny weather. I don't quite like damp and gloomy weather and it's hard for me to go outside in rainy weather. On these days I prefer staying at home. But every man has his own mind concerning it.

Climate of our country is sharply continental and the weather is changeable up to the season.

Weather often affects people's mood and it is obvious, because frequently we have to adapt to it.

Winter is harsh. In winters we play snowballs, make snow man and enjoy ourselves with a lot of snow. It seldom snows in winter here. The amount of snow is different from year to year. The sky is covered with clouds.

Spring weather makes us optimistic, especially, daily rains gives us the atmosphere of romance and love. The air is refreshing. The weather is not quite rainy, and sun may change every day, but it becomes warmer with time.

Summer is hot and dry that makes some people stay at home. Others go sunbathing, fishing and sailing and enjoy all kinds of fruits and berries. It lasts more than three month.

Autumn's weather is a bit closer to spring but more rainy and cold. The weather changes from sunny to cold, windy, and rainy very often.

Answer the questions below:

1. In what countries do people prefer to talk about the weather?
2. What kind of climate is in our country?
3. Does the climate affect on people's mood?
4. Is summer dry or soft?
5. Does it often snow in winter?
6. Why does the spring weather give us romantic atmosphere?
7. How long does summer last in our country?

Birds (1)

There are a lot of animals on our planet. They can be wild and domestic. Wild animals are those animals which live in nature without people. People divide animals into four groups – reptiles, birds, insects and mammals. Birds are animals with feathers, two wings and two legs. Parrots and eagles are birds. All birds have feathers. The color of the feathers can be different. Feathers do many jobs for birds. Wing feathers allow flight and tail feathers are used for steering. Feathers keep warm in cold days. Birds are great helpers for gardeners. They eat insects and caterpillars. There are birds – predators that feed on various small rodents. In our forests and cities you can meet many different kinds of birds: pigeons, sparrows, nightingales, etc. Birds can be family members. For example, some parrots can be taught to talk. We need birds for many reasons. In nature, birds eat fruit and carry seeds from flower to flower. Some birds, like chickens and ducks, provide us with meat or eggs. Others help farmers eat insects that attack their fields. We should help them and keep their life.

Comprehension questions:

1. What animals have feathers?
2. What groups of animals do you know?
3. How many wings do birds have?
4. How do birds help people?
5. What bird can be taught to talk by people?
6. What birds provide people with eggs and meat?

Birds (2)

Birds are one of the amazing natural creations. Birds are animals with a beak and their body is covered with feathers, and instead of forward extremities birds have wings. But they are the only who has feathers. Due to them they are considered the fastest animals on earth. There are more

than 10000 bird species. Among them are predatory and herbivorous, sea and mountain, flying and settled, and some of them aren't able to fly at all. Others can just run, for example, penguins.

Birds usually eat fish, insects, berries, grain, worms – that is food in which there are a lot of nutrients. Females of birds lay eggs, for reproduction, from which baby birds hatch over time.

The majority of birds led a day life, but also such as owls that hunt only at night, and prefer to sleep in the afternoon.

Most part of birds can be useful for the environment. They destroy mean insects during nesting. In a month thousands of starlings living in colony together with baby birds destroy near 22 t of a locust. Over the summer one owl eats prior to 1000 gray voles and mice, so keeps 1 t of bread.

Some birds migrate to warm regions to escape from extreme weather.

Birds are also kept as pets. Parrots and canaries are lovely children pets. They can be trained to talk and whistle. Birds' melodious twitter and singing livens our woods and parks, gardens and fields.

Answer the questions below:

1. Why are the birds considered the fastest animals on earth?
2. What food do they usually eat?
3. What kinds of birds are there in the world?
4. What birds hunt only at night?
5. What kind of use do birds bring to the environment?
6. What kinds of birds are kept as pets?

Domestic animals (1)

There are wild and domestic animals in nature. Wild animals live in woods, jungles and in the fields. They are: foxes, tigers, wolves, elephants and hares and so on. Domestic animals are animals that live near people. Some

of them even help people. Horses, bulls, dogs help people a lot. Domestic animals are cows, cats, and sheep and so on. They can be divided into two groups: farm animals and pets. Farmers usually raise animals, such as cows, sheep, horses, pigs, rabbits. Some types of domestic animals give food. Pigs give meat. Cows and goats give milk and meat too. Hens, ducks, geese, turkeys give meat and eggs. A lot of people keep animals at home for pleasure. They are called pets. People usually prefer small animals, for example rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, hamsters and sometimes birds. But the most popular pets are dogs and cats. They need daily care. Pets are very good friends. They don't ask for much and they always love you. Domestic animals are also very useful in our life.

Answer the questions below:

1. What animals are domestic?
2. Where do the wild animals live?
3. What animals are farm animals?
4. What animals are pets?
5. What animals provide people with eggs and meat?
6. Do you have a pet?

Domestic animals (2)

Most people are interested in the matter why a man needs to keeps pets? What role do they usually play in our usual life?

The fact is that, part of domestic animals since ancient times has served a man and brought him much use. Today their role in man's life is also significant. Some of them work for him. Some give food. Pigs give meat. Cows and goats give milk. Hens, ducks, geese, turkeys give meat and eggs. Such animals are kept on farms or paddocks by farmers.

Some people keep pets for entertainment or not to be alone. It takes them pleasure walking along the parks with pets. Others just love and want to take care of them. According to surveys many families that keep pets in the house share the opinion that such animals create comfort, calm, and relieve stress. Doctors state that pets can help a person stay healthy and live longer.

A man chooses a pet he likes: a cat or a dog, a canary or a parrot, aquarium fish or guinea pigs. Some prefer exotic animals: a racoon, a monkey, a tarantula, frogs or small crocodiles. Besides, there are many breeds of cats and dogs.

Pets make our life better and interesting. But sometimes people treat them badly. They pay little attention to them, forget to feed them, or take them to veterinarian.

All pets need much attention and proper care. So, in order to keep pets a man first of all, should love them. Before bringing them to home he should learn about the peculiarities of the species and the way of treating him.

Answer the questions below:

1. What use do domestic animals bring to a man?
2. For what purpose does a man keep pets in the house?
3. What kind of pets do many families keep in their house?
4. What kind of exotic pets does a man usually keep?
5. What should a man do before bringing a pet to his home?

Wildlife

Everything that surrounds us every day we call nature. It is our pride and wealth. Nature gives us a roof, food, clothes, even air that we breathe.

The rate at which natural resources are being depleted is frightening. It is mainly connected with the development of industrial revolution.

As a result, our ecology is getting bad. Rare species of animals and birds are disappearing day by day. Wildlife is

destructured by our own hands. We break branches, tear off leaves needlessly, burn on fires, pollute rivers.

There are also ecological problems such as: noise from cars and buses; shortage of natural resources. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. It is impossible to drink such water. Fish and reptiles can't live in them.

Another problem is the pollution of the environment. Bad health, man's different diseases may cause air pollution. For example: ultraviolet radiation from the sun influences our skin. The fact is that, there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists come to the opinion, that these holes are the result of air pollution.

Unfortunately, there is one more problem it is rapid population growth. People suffer from the lack of shelter. They need more life sources. It is difficult solved problem connected with the limitation of natural resources.

But what happens with nature if do not put all our power to preserve it!

Individually or jointly, the states of the region should take measures to safeguard the ecological balance, a clean environment and an equitable distribution of the water supply, all necessary conditions for peace and stability. Big scientific works are conducted on use of ecologically harmless sources of electric energy, such for example as solar and wind power stations.

For the sake of future generation, we must take steps today to ensure that the Earth remains habitable.

Answer the questions below:

1. What is nature for a man?
2. What changes are taking place in our environment with the beginning of industrial revolution and what is it connected with?
3. What kind of ecological problems do we have today?
4. What should the states of the region do to preserve our environment?

Flowers (1)

Flowers are beautiful plants in nature. They may be of different sizes, species, color and shapes. Flowers, like the roses, lotuses, tropical water lilies are famous for their beauty. Each flower is an ornament of our life. They are a part of all living green nature thanks to which we have the opportunity to breathe clean air. Flowers can be garden, exotic, field and domestic. All flowers are helpful. Some of them are used in medicine, cooking and for decorating. People give flowers to each other on holidays. Each flower has its own flavor and color. But flowers play an important role for insects too. For example, bees use flowers' nectar for making honey.

Comprehension questions:

1. What plant do people call as a "beauty of nature"?
2. How flowers can be helpful?
3. What kind of flowers do you know?
4. Where flowers can be used?

Flowers (2)

When we see beautiful flowers we feel happy. So, it is impossible to image our life without flowers. They are really present and beauty of nature. A flower is a symbol of femininity.

They express our feelings, emotions. They are inseparably linked with ceremonies and legends; they have magic force in fairy tales.

And flowers still are able to speak, in ancient times, very often the feelings, any, the love and indignation were expressed in flowers, they warned about danger, even a bouquet of flowers expressed appointments and hour on the appointed day. For example, it was possible to recognize hour of an appointment by quantity of buds. Yellow flowers are symbol of the sun, light and such flowers were given to the people who wished well and all the best. Orange flowers

were presented to imperious and strong personalities. At a quarrel — were reconciled in green colors, in flowers of friendship, peace. Tender feelings were expressed in white colors, and strong love red or scarlet.

One of the most romantic and surprisingly fragrant flowers is Rose. To give roses became cultural tradition. Yellow roses is a friendship symbol, brightly red roses — the sign of true love. The rose is a long-term wood bush, with prickly stalks. Roses are considered as one of the most beautiful ornamental plants for decoration of any garden.

Answer the questions below:

1. What role do flowers play in our life?
2. What emotions were expressed in flowers in ancient times?
3. In what way was it possible to recognize hour of an appointment?
4. What kind of flowers are symbol of the sun, light?
5. In what color was a strong love expressed?
6. What kind of flower is considered as one of the most beautiful ornamental plants for decoration of any garden?

Rivers, lakes, oceans

70 percent of our planet is covered with water. Oceans, rivers, lakes played very important role of humans' life. They influence climate and life at all. There are four oceans in the world. They are The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. Each of them are rich with flora and fauna.

Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean in the world. Great Britain is surrounded by a great amount of water all around. Great Britain has many rivers but they are not very long. The main rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Clyde, the Tweed and the Humber estuary. The Thames is the most popular and the most important river. It is suitable for navigation. Large ships can get up to London Bridge which is 50 miles away from the sea. One of the most favorite

British resorts is the Lake District in northern England with its beautiful lakes, valleys and hills. Amu – Darya and Syr Darya are famous rivers in Uzbekistan. The Aral Sea is famous sea in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

Comprehension questions:

1. How many oceans are there in our planet?
2. What are they?
3. What is the biggest ocean in the world?
4. What are the most important rivers in the UK?
5. What rivers in Uzbekistan do you know?

Marine life

The plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean is marine life. There is one world inside water. This world contains numerous creatures and plants. Many researches show that marine life helps to determine the very nature of our planet. Marine organisms produce much of the oxygen we breathe. Oceans provide about 99 percent of the living space on the planet.

Oceanic life is one of the important life cycles that exist to keep up balance of whole life cycle. Evolved way of life is very dependant on the oceanic creatures. For this reason amphibian life has a gigantic importance in this world. It is important to keep a safety of their life. Sea water influences on amphibian life. Numerous oceanic creatures are dooming due to polluted water.

There are numerous species inside water. Every creature inside water has diverse respiratory framework. Hardly any creatures breathe, through their gills while few breathe, right through their skins. Oxygen gets broke up in water.

Sea-going creatures remove this oxygen to keep up their breath. Ordinary living creatures that live on earth aside from land and / or water capable creatures can not breath inside water.

Also these amphibian creatures can not breath on ground. Land and / or water capable creatures are the individuals who live on ground and in addition inside water. They have understanding to breath both inside the water and on the ground.

Comprehension questions:

1. What does "marine life" mean?
2. Does marine life influence on our planet?
3. What can you tell me about the respiratory framework?

Save water (1)

As we all know water gives life to all living creatures on the earth. It is very important to continue life on the earth and other planets. Without water, we cannot imagine the existence of life on any planet. Earth is the only known planet having water and life till date. Water pollution is one of the famous and one of the largest problems in our world. The polluted water kills animals and plants too. There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles cannot live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. But we must keep our planet and water of our planet clean. If we want to live, we should guard our clean water and do not pollute them because we could live without food about a month but without water we could die in 4–5 days. Let's keep our water lean!

Comprehension questions:

1. Can water influence on our life?
2. Can water pollution kill our nature and animals?
3. What is the reason of water pollution?
4. Can people live without water?

Save water (2)

There are three things (oxygen, water and sustenance) without which we can't live on the earth. Be that as it may, the most valuable thing is oxygen, at that point water and sustenance since we can't live without oxygen not surviving for a moment. Clean water is one of the main components in our life. We use water for many purposes and we can't do without it. We drink water, wash everything with it and produce many goods on the base of water.

There are different types of water pollution. One of the worst ones is petroleum products such as oil, fuel and plastic which are accidentally spilled from ships and tankers as a result of the leak. They are very dangerous for our sea world and often cause massive death.

Another type of pollutants is poisonous chemicals. When they get into rivers and lakes they may infect fish and animals and when harvested they become a serious threat to people's health.

However, the water has been polluted disastrously. Seas, oceans, rivers and lakes have become a place into which factories pour poisonous chemicals and waste. After that water becomes polluted and dangerous to live in.

Millions of plants and fish die; animals leave their usual places of living as they have no water to drink there. The same problem arises among people. People in Africa often have to walk many kilometers to find some potable water. Water in India has also a poor quality and people suffer from many diseases because of that. Even if people from developed countries don't have such problems, they don't have to take water for granted. If we continue to pollute and to consume more water, its resources will be soon drained and we will die due to our carelessness.

We should care about our future and our children's future. Now more and more ecological organizations appear that try to struggle for pure water. They make protests against big factories that pollute rivers, seas and lakes. What can we do to prevent water pollution?

First of all, we should never throw rubbish anywhere and try to find a rubbish bin. We should also use water wisely – don't keep the tap running when you don't use it. Moreover, we can try to reduce the amount of water when washing or taking a bath. One more good idea is buying eco cleaning liquids that we use at home – all these measures can help to decrease water pollution.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the main component in our life?
2. What kind of water pollution do you know?
3. What make seas, oceans and rivers polluted?
4. What country has poor quality of water?
5. How people can help to save water clean?

Environmental problems

Ecological issues article is an imperative subject. The present world is very not the same as the one it has been previously. Urbanization and industrialization adversely impacted our reality. There are different kinds of environmental pollution: air pollution, water pollution, land pollution. One of the most dangerous problems for our planet is global warming which means that most climates all over the world are changing and getting warmer. It happens because we burn too much petrol resources, such as oil and coal, and the Earth heats up. This process can cause melting of the polar ice and the sea level rising in the future. If the climate changes there will be floods, heavy storms or severe droughts in different areas of the world. Cutting down on exhaust fumes from vehicles could help solve this serious problem.

Air pollution is another important problem. In hundreds of cities and towns the concentration of harmful substances in the air is over ten times the admissible level. Every day a huge number of plants and factories emit lots of harmful substances into the atmosphere of big cities. The great

increase in the use of motor cars in the last quarter of the 20th century has caused an increase in a new kind of air pollution. Pollution from factories and cars poisons the air we breathe and is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Not all human beings admit that we are the ones who cause these problems and we should be the first to stop them and protect our environment. Because of the industrial revolution the air is polluted with awful chemicals; seas and oceans are poisoned with oil spills. People have destroyed our environment by building huge cities and power stations, developing industries, cutting down trees and excavating mountains.

Currently, international programs for environmental protection have been developed. In the UN system there is a special program for the protection of the environment of UNO, which unites all countries.

Comprehension questions:

1. What kinds of environmental pollution do you know?
2. What is the main reason of acid rains?
3. How people can protect nature?
4. What organization made a special program for the protection of the environment?

Global warming

Global warming is the process of increasing the temperature of the environment. The planet is gradually heated, and this has catastrophic effects on the glaciers and frozen caps of the Earth. The temperature rises and the ice begins to melt, the ocean level rises two times faster than a hundred and fifty years ago. The increase in the average annual temperature will be strongly felt over the continents. The main reason for this lies in the intensification of man's industrial activity. The temperature of not only water,

but air also. One of the most important reasons of global warming is the air pollution. More and more factories are being built in different countries. Each time we burn gasoline, oil, coal, or even natural gas, more carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is what is causing the temperature on the Earth to rise, and creating many problems that will begin to take place in the coming decades.

The consequences of global warming are very dangerous for our planet.

In winter it will be much colder, in summer it will be either abnormally hot or cold enough.

The percentage of drinking water will decrease.

Harvest in the fields will be much more scarce, some crops may disappear altogether.

In the next hundred years, the water level in the world's ocean will rise by half a meter due to the rapid melting of glaciers. The degree of salinity of water will also begin to change.

Global climate disasters, hurricanes and tornadoes will become not only a habitual phenomenon, but also will disperse to the scale of Hollywood films. In many regions, torrential rains will be poured, which previously did not appear there. Winds and cyclones will begin to intensify and become a frequent phenomenon.

The growth of the number of dead zones on the planet places where people cannot survive. Many deserts will become even greater.

The oceans affect the climate. It accumulates solar energy.

So it's a common concern of humankind to save our planet. There are many possible ways to make our climate stable and safe. At first, we should start saving natural resources, such as water, wood, land and air. It would be a good idea to recycle the things that we don't use anymore. Every year we should increase forestlands, vehicle fuel economy, using of wind and solar power and many others.

Comprehension questions:

1. What does “global warming” mean?
2. What are the reasons of global warming?
3. What does dead zone mean?
4. What affects the climate?

Fruits and vegetables

Fruit and vegetables are an important part of our daily diet. They are certainly good and contain vitamins and minerals which may help you to stay healthy. They can also help to protect against a disease. Fruit and vegetables contain many vitamins and minerals, which are good for our health. Our planet is rich in fruit and vegetables. They can reach up to a million. Fruit and vegetables are divided into types, colors and tastes. For example, orange and lemon – citrus. They grow in some countries, but not in all. Apples can have different colors. Yellow, red, green – all of them are tasty and are rich in vitamins. Pineapple, bananas, mango, avocado and kiwis are exotic fruits. They can be grown only in exotic countries. There is a lot of vitamins C in it. We cannot imagine our life without vegetables. All meals consist of vegetables. Carrot, cucumber, tomato, potato, onion are vegetables. Vegetables also differ in colors, smell and taste. Vegetables are rich in vitamins. For example, carrot contains vitamin A. It is useful for skin and eyes. Onion is rich in vitamin C. It helps us to protect against the cold. Every day people should eat fruits and vegetables.

Comprehension questions:

1. What kind of fruits do you know?
2. What kind of vegetables and fruits contain vitamin C?
3. What vitamin does carrot have?
4. What is your favorite fruit?

Save nature (1)

We live on the Earth. It is very, very big. There is a lot of water on the earth. It is in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. There are a lot of forests and fields, hills and mountains on it. The earth is full of wonders. Different animals live on the earth. Different plants grow on it. The earth is beautiful. People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents, in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of Earth. Our ecology becomes worse and worse with every new day. Saving the nature is a very important key in life. But today nature is in danger. The problem of ecology is very important today because we live in the polluted world. People all over the world discuss environmental protection but they still continue polluting air, water and soil. Plants and factories are being built near rivers and lakes. The water is full of industrial waste and this kills animals, insects and plants. There are some organizations that were created to protect our nature from pollution. The most famous organization is Greenpeace. It protects animals from dying out. There are special farms and organizations that help wild animals to survive. People who work in such places feed animals and care them. There are several types of pollution: water pollution, air pollution and so on.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the reason of air and water pollution?
2. Does ecology influence on animals?
3. What world popular organizations do protect nature?
4. How can we protect nature?

Save nature (2)

For what reason would it be a good idea for us to save nature? Earth is our home and we need to love it. We live in a world full of different types of pollution. Wanting to make their lives easier people have invented so many new devices and factories, that nature is in danger. Unfortunately, environment is not the unlimited source of resources. With the development of industrial cities, which create huge amounts of pollutants, the problem has become real. Nowadays our planet is in serious danger. Global warming, acid rains, air and water pollution, overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

Every year world industry pollutes the air that we breathe with. A great number of cities suffer from smog. Rainforests are cut down. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result, some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants are extinct. A lot of seas, rivers and lakes are filled with poison like industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crisis. So many cities today are trapped in air and noise pollution that comes from motor vehicles and factories. That's why some people tend to live in the countryside, where the air is much cleaner and fresher. World industries throw about 1000 million tons of dust and harmful substances into atmosphere. As a result many rare species of animals and plants die out, lakes dry up, forests disappear.

People should start dealing with these problems immediately. The most important thing they can do is to change their attitude towards the environment. First of all, people should switch to alternative forms of power, such as wind power or solar energy. Secondly, the use of nuclear power should be banned. Thirdly, we should start to recycle. It's the art of turning waste into new products. Other than that, the number of harmful plants should be reduced

because they pollute the air and water greatly. It would be a good idea if people started using bicycles instead of cars.

We are obliged to protect nature. If everybody cares, it would make difference.

Nature is our best friend which provides us all the resources to live here. It gives us water to drink, pure air to breathe, food to eat, land to stay, animals, plants for our other uses, etc for our betterment. We should fully enjoy the nature without disturbing its ecological balance. We should care our nature, make it peaceful, keep it clean and prevent it from the destruction so that we can enjoy our nature forever. Nature is the most precious gift given by the God to us to enjoy but not to harm.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the main reason of nature pollution?
2. What inventions are the threat for the nature?
3. What influence on disappearing animals and plants?
4. What human invention helps nature to keep clean air?
5. How can people save nature?

Abbreviations

Reading this material you can gain general information about the usage of English abbreviations.

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word, group of words or lengthy expressions. Depending on the abbreviation, it may be written in capital or small letters and with or without one or more periods. Abbreviations are in use in almost every discipline and area of life from commonly used abbreviations like names, for instance: a.m. (before noon); e.g. (for example); etc. (and so on); ft. (foot, feet); lb. (pound, pounds); ESL (English as a second language); IBM (International Business Machines); ID (identification); Ltd. (limited); PC (personal computer); U.S. (United States), Mr. for Mister or Sgt. for Sergeant, to

less commonly used abbreviations, such as the shortened version of abbreviation itself, which is abbr. Abbreviations exist in all areas of life from medicine to military and international relations to religion.

Abbreviations are often used in tables, footnotes, lists, catalogs, orders and bills, drawings, drafts, figures, captions to illustrations, and the like – that is, where space is tight and brevity is necessary. Also, there may be many abbreviations in technical writing. Some abbreviations may also be used in informal writing (for example, in informal letters to friends and relatives).

Abbreviations in different written materials should be standard, recognizable and understandable; only the forms given in the dictionary should be used. A list of abbreviations and their full forms may be provided at the end of the material in which the abbreviations are used.

Abbreviations have become an inalienable part of our lives. In other words, almost anything you want to do will require you to know an abbreviation or two.

List of Commonly Used Abbreviations In Everyday Conversation

Written and verbal communication often includes these abbreviations:

R.S.V.P. – This acronym means “Répondez s'il vous plaît”, French for “respond, if you please”. It is often used on invitations to parties and special events, and is intended (as it says) to be responded to with a “yes, we will attend”, or “no, we will not”.

P.S. – Means “post script”. At the end of a letter, people will often include a P.S. to include an extra thought that was intended to be included in the letter, but forgotten. Using a P.S. was more common in typewritten letters, when you couldn't go back and add a sentence in the body of a letter.

A.S.A.P. – “As soon as possible”, used when encouraging someone to respond to a request without delay.

E.T.A. = This acronym means “estimated time of arrival”, and is used as a guess for when one expects to arrive while traveling.

B.Y.O.B. – “Bring your own bottle” is used for parties where guests are expected to bring their own beverages.

D.I.Y. – This acronym stands for “do it yourself” which means creating something on your own. It is often used for crafts and home repairs.

States of the United States

Perhaps the most commonly used abbreviations used in the U.S. are found in the names of the 50 states:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama – AL | Alaska – AK |
| Arizona – AZ | Arkansas – AR |
| California – CA | Colorado – CO |
| Connecticut – CT | Delaware – DE |
| Florida – FL | Georgia – GA |
| Hawaii – HI | Idaho – ID |
| Illinois – IL | Indiana – IN |
| Iowa – IA | Kansas – KS |
| Kentucky – KY | Louisiana – LA |
| Maine – ME | Maryland – MD |
| Massachusetts – MA | Michigan – MI |
| Minnesota – MN | Mississippi – MS |
| Missouri – MO | Montana – MT |
| Nebraska – NE | Nevada – NV |
| New Hampshire – NH | New Jersey – NJ |
| New Mexico – NM | New York – NY |
| North Carolina – NC | North Dakota – ND |
| Ohio – OH | Oklahoma – OK |
| Oregon – OR | Pennsylvania – PA |
| Rhode Island – RI | South Carolina – SC |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| South Dakota – SD | Tennessee – TN |
| Texas – TX | Utah – UT |
| Vermont – VT | Virginia – VA |
| Washington – WA | West Virginia – WV |
| Wisconsin – WI | Wyoming – WY |

Abbreviations for Cooking and Baking

Abbreviations are also necessary for measurements for cooking and baking – after all, your cake won't come out very well if you don't know the difference between:

tsp or t – teaspoon / teaspoons

tbs, tbsp or T – tablespoon / tablespoons

c – cup / cups

gal – gallon

lb – pound / pounds

pt – pint

qt – quart

Map Locations

If you want to find your way around, you better know location abbreviations such as:

Ave – avenue

Blvd – boulevard

Ln – lane

Rd – road

St – street

Educational Degrees and Job Titles

Abbreviations often show up in describing educational degrees and job titles. For example:

BA – Bachelor of Arts

BS – Bachelor of Science

MA – Master of Arts

M.PHIL or MPHIL – Master of Philosophy

JD – Juris Doctor

DC – Doctor of Chiropractic

PA – Personal Assistant

MD – Managing Director

VP – Vice President

SVP – Senior Vice President

EVP – Executive Vice President

CMO – Chief Marketing Officer

CFO – Chief Financial Officer

CEO – Chief Executive Officer

Internet Chat

The advent of the Internet has brought about a whole new range of abbreviations we may use in our daily life. Among these abbreviations, online chat has evolved and created a language of its own, made up almost entirely of abbreviations. For example:

ACE – a cool experience

AD – awesome dude

AFAIK – as far as I know

AFK – away from keyboard

ANI – age not important

BRB – be right back

CUL – see you later

CWYL – chat with you later

IIRC – if I recall / remember correctly

IQ – ignorance quotient

LOL – laugh-out-loud

NP – no problem

ROFL – rolling on the floor laughing

TY – thank you

WC – wrong conversation

These are just a handful of innumerable abbreviations that are used in chat language.

Фразовые глаголы

Изучая английский, многие учащиеся испытывают трудности в освоении фразовых глаголов. Дело в том, что они умеют быстро и неожиданно менять свои значения, и их много. Особенно часто фразовые глаголы встречаются в разговорном английском. Что же это такое – фразовые глаголы? Нижеследующее даст вам небольшую информацию о них.

Фразовые глаголы – это устойчивые сочетания глагола и наречия или глагола и предлога, образующие идиоматическое выражение. Однако, значение фразовых глаголов отличается от дословного перевода составляющих его частей. Их можно встретить в английском тексте любого стиля и жанра, но всё же основная сфера их употребления – это разговорная речь.

Фразовые глаголы возникли в английском языке естественным образом, однако произошло событие, которое заставило язык развиваться двумя параллельными путями. Этим событием было Нормандское завоевание Англии, произошедшее в 1066 году.

После того, как Вильгельм Завоеватель вторгся в страну и захватил власть, в высших слоях общества стал преобладать французский язык, а английский был вытеснен и стал языком простонародья. Такая ситуация сохранялась в течение полутора века, пока в 1204 году Англия не освободилась от французского господства.

Фразовые глаголы можно назвать изюминкой английского языка.

Учащимся предоставляется список некоторых фразовых глаголов, которые могут помочь обогатить английскую разговорную речь..

Phrasal verbs

Studying English, many students experience difficulties in learning and mastering phrasal verbs. The fact is that phrasal verbs are able to change their meaning quickly and unexpectedly and there are many of them. Especially often phrasal verbs occur in conversational English. What are phrasal verbs? The following information will give you a little information about them.

Phrasal verbs are stable combinations of a verb and an adverb or a verb and a preposition that forms an idiomatic expression. However, the meaning of phrasal verbs differs from the literal translation of its constituent parts. They can be found in the English text of any style and genre, but still the main sphere of their use is spoken language.

Phrasal verbs originated in the English language in a natural way; however, an event occurred that caused the language to evolve in two parallel ways. This event was the Norman conquest of England, which happened in 1066.

After William the Conqueror invaded the country and seized power, the French began to predominate in the upper strata of society, and English was superseded and became the language of the common people. This situation persisted for one and a half centuries, until in 1204 England was not liberated from French rule.

Phrasal verbs can be called as zest of the English language.

Students are given a list of some phrasal verbs that can help enrich their English spoken language:

Iboraviy fe'lllar

Ingliz tilini o'rganishda ko'plab o'quvchilar iboraviy fe'llarni o'zlashtirishga qiynaladilar. Gap shundaki, iboraviy fe'lllar juda ko'p bo'lib, ular bir necha ma'nolarni ifodalashi mumkin. Bu turkumdag'i fe'lllar asosan og'zaki nutqda qo'llaniladi. Iboraviy fe'lllar o'zi nima? Quyidagi ma'lumot o'quvchilarga ozgina bo'lsa ham qo'shma fe'lllar haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Iboraviy fe'lllar – bu fe'l hamda ravish yoki fe'l va predlogdan tashkil topgan birikmalar bo'lib, iboraviy xususiyatga ega. Ularning farqli xususiyati shundaki, so'zma-so'z tarjima qilinmaydi. Iboraviy fe'llarni ingliz tilidagi matning har qanday uslub va janrida uchratish mumkin. Lekin ularning ishlatalishining asosiy yo'nalishi bu – so'zlashuv uslubidir.

Ingliz tilida iboraviy fe'lllar tabiiy ravishda vujudga kelgan, ammo ularning rivojlanishiga quyidagi voqe'a sabab bo'lgan: bu Angliyaning 1066-yilda Normandlar tomonidan egallanishidir.

Qirol Vilgelmning mamlakatga kirib kelishi bilan jamiyatning yuqori qatlamlari uchun fransuz tili asosiy til bo'lib qoldi. Ingliz tili o'sha paytlarda oddiy xalq nutqida saqlanib qoldi. Bu hodisa 1204-yilgacha, ya'ni Angliya fransuzlar istilosidan qutulguniga qadar bir yarim asr davom etdi.

Iboraviy fe'llarni ingliz tilining eng nozik tomonlaridan biri desa bo'ladi.

Quyida o'quvchilarimizga so'zlashuv nutqini boyitishga yordam beradigan ayrim iboraviy fe'llarning ro'xatini taqdim etamiz:

1. Act out Притворяться, разыгрывать (роль, диалог).
 O'xshatmoq, o'ynamoq (rol, dialog).

Example: Young actors start their career with acting out small episodes.

Молодые актёры начинают свою карьеру с разыгрывания маленьких эпизодов.

Yosh aktyorlar o'z karyerasini kichik epizodlar o'ynash bilan boshlaydi.

2. Ask after Интересоваться, осведомляться
(о делах, здоровье и т.п.).
Qiziqmoq, so'ramoq (biznes, sog'liq va h.k.).

Example: My parents asked after you.

Мои родители интересовались вашим здоровьем.
Ota-onam o'zingizni qanday his qilayotganligingizni
so'rashdi.

3. Ask for Просить (что-либо), спрашивать, искать
(кого-либо).
Biror narsa so'rash, so'ramoq, izlamoq
(kimnidir).

Example: The workers are asking for another increase
in pay. There is a man at the door asking for you.

Рабочие требуют очередного увеличения
заработной платы. Какой-то мужчина у дверей
спрашивает тебя.

Ishchilar keyingi ish haqining oshirilishini talab
qilmoqdalar. Eshik oldidagi qandaydir kishi sizni
so'ramoqda.

4. Ask in Приглашать (в дом, комнату).
Taklif qilmoq (uyga, xonaga).

Example: Don't leave the guests standing on the
doorstep – ask them in!

Не оставляйте гостей у порога, пригласите их в дом!
Mehmonlarni eshik oldida qoldirmang – ularni uyga
taklif qiling!

5. Ask out Приглашать (в кино, ресторан, на
свидание), проситься выйти.
Taklif etmoq (kino, restoran, yig'ilishga),
chiqishga ruxsat so'ramoq.

Example: Finally, Nick asked Julie out to dinner. Two
pupils asked out at the same time.

Наконец, Ник пригласил Джули на ужин. Двое учащихся одновременно попросили разрешения выйти.

Va nihoyat, Nik Julini kechki ovqatga taklif qildi. Ikki talaba bir vaqtning o'zida tashqariga chiqishga ruxsat so'rashdi.

6. Be after Преследовать, хотеть получить.

Ta'qib qilmoq, biror narsani olishni xohlamoq, istamoq.

Example: The police are after the criminals. My son was always after some kind of gadget for his birthdays.

Полиция преследует преступников. Мой сын всегда хотел получить какой-нибудь гаджет на свои дни рождения.

Politsiya jinoyatchilarni ta'qib qilmoqda. O'g'lim-har doim o'zining tug'ilgan kunlari uchun biron bir turdag'i gadjet olishni xohlagan.

7. Be for Соглашаться, быть за.

Rozi bo'lmoq, hamfikr bo'lmoq.

Example: Everyone in the meeting was for mutual understanding.

На собрании все были за взаимопонимание (согласие).

Uchrashuvning har bir a'zosi o'zaro bir-birini tushunishga rozi bo'ldi.

8. Be in for Надвигаться, ожидать (о нежелательных событиях).

Kutmoq (kutilmagan hodisalar haqida).

Example: It looks as if we're in for some heavy rain.

Похоже, мы просто ждём сильного дождя.

Go'yoki kuchli yomg'ir yog'ishi kutilayotganga oxshaydi.

9. Be off Отсутствовать (на занятиях, на работе).

Yo'q bo'lish (sinfda, ishda).

Example: Mr. Claydon was off when the police came to his office.

Господина Клэйдона не было в офисе, когда пришла полиция.

Janob Klaydon politsiya hodimlari kelganida ofisda bo‘lmagan.

- 10. Be on** Идти, происходить, иметь место (о фильме, спектакле, событии и т.п.), быть включённым, работать.
Sodir bo‘lmoq (film, o‘yin, voqeа va h.k.), ishlamoq.

Example: What’s on today? At the playground all the lights were on.

Что сегодня показывают? (в театре, кино). На детской площадке все огни были включены (горели все лампы).

Bugun nima bor? Bugun nima bo‘layapti? (teatr, kino haqida). O‘yin maydonida barcha chiroqlar yoqilgan edi (barcha lampalar yondi).

- 11. Be out** Быть на службе, дежурстве (обычно на улицах), погаснуть, быть выключенным (о газе, свете), быть старомодным, выйти из моды (разг.).
Xizmatni o‘tash, navbatchilikda bo‘lish (odatda ko‘chada), ochmoq (gaz, yorug‘lik haqida), eski bo‘lib ko‘rinish, modadan, urfdan chiqish (og‘z.).

Example: Because of the upcoming national holiday there are so many police out these days. The electricity is often out here in winter. Dark colour is out this season.

Из-за приближающего национального праздника на улице много полицейских. Здесь зимой часто не бывает электричества. (Зимой здесь часто отключается электричество). В этом сезоне тёмный цвет не в моде.

Yaqinlashib kelayotgan milliy bayram tufayli ko'chada juda ko'p politsiyachi bor. Qishda ko'pincha bu yerda elektr energiyasi bo'lmaydi. (Elektr quvvati ko'pincha qishda uzib qo'yiladi). Bu mavsumda to'q ranglar urfdan emas.

- 12. Be out of** Не иметь в наличии (о запасах).
Tugab qolish, (zaxiralar haqida).

Example: Darling, we are out of bean products. Could you bring when you go shopping?

Дорогой, у нас не осталось бобовых продуктов. Ты можешь купить, когда пойдешь за покупками?

Azizim, dukkakli mahsulotlarimiz tugab qolibdi.
Bozorga borganda olib kelasizmi?

-
- 13. Be over** Заканчиваться.
Tugamoq.

Example: Well, today's session is over. See you on Monday.

Сегодняшнее занятие окончено. До встречи в понедельник.

Bugungi dars tugadi. Dushanba kuni uchrashguncha.

- 14. Be through (with)** Перестать что-либо делать, заканчивать работу, отношения.
Biron narsa qilishni to'xtatish, ishni to'xtatish, munosabatlarni to'xtatish.

Example: It's unpleasant to be through with your relatives because of financial problems.

Неприятно заканчивать отношения с родственниками из-за финансовых проблем.

Qarindoshlar bilan moliyaviy muammolar tufayli munosabatlarni tugatish yoqimli emas.

15. Be up Вставать, просыпаться, не ложиться спать допоздна, (with) случаться, происходить.

Turmoq, uyg'onmoq, yarim tungacha uqlashga yotmaslik.

Example: I think we'll be late for the meeting, because Lily isn't up yet.

Я думаю, мы опоздаем на встречу, потому что Лили еще не встала.

Uchrashuvga kechikib qolamiz deb o'ylayman, chunki Lily hali uyg'onmadi.

16. Be up to Зависеть от кого-либо, быть чьим-либо делом, быть в состоянии делать что-либо, замышлять (как правило что-то плохое).
Biror kimga qaram bo'lmoq, boshqaning ishi bo'lmoq, biror narsa qilishga qodir bo'lmoq, rejalahtirmoq (odatda yomon narsa).

Example: I'm not up to going out tonight as I have a toothache.

Я не собираюсь выходить сегодня вечером, потому что у меня болит зуб.

Men bugun tashqariga chiqmoqchimasman, chunki tishim og'riyapti.

17. Blow out Задувать, гасить (тушить огонь), лопнуть (о шине, мяче).

So'ndirmoq, o'chirmoq (olovni o'chirish), yorilmoq (g'ildirak, to'p haqida).

Example: There is a tradition of blowing out candles on birthday cake in many families. The tyre of our company car blew out while we were driving to the office.

Во многих семьях есть традиция задувания свеч на именинном торте. Шина нашей служебной машины лопнула, когда мы ехали в офис.

Ko‘pgina oilalarda tug‘ilgan kunda tort ustidagi shamlarni o‘chirish odati mavjud. Biz ofisga ketayotgani-mizda avtomashinaning shinasi portladi.

- 18. Blow over** Миновать, проходить (о грозе, сscope, неприятностях).
Tugamoq, o‘tmoq (momaqaldiroq, janjal, bezovtalik).

Example: Be patient and all the troubles will blow over.
Будь терпеливым и все невзгоды пройдут (уладятся).
Sabr-toqatli bo‘ling va barcha qiyinchiliklar o‘tib ketadi.

- 19. Blow up** Взрывать(ся), разрушать(ся), надувать, накачивать (шину и т.п.), выйти из себя, вспылить.
Portlash, yo‘q qilish, ishirmoq (shinalar va h.k.), g‘azablanmoq, o‘zidan chiqmoq.

Example: Mr. Jackson blew up when he saw his son drinking alcohol behind the back.

Господин Джексон вышел из себя, когда увидел своего сына, тайком пьющего алкоголь.

Janob Jekson o‘g‘lining yashirincha spirtli ichimlik ichayotganini ko‘rgach, g‘azabi qo‘zgadi.

- 20. Break away** (From) сбегать от кого-либо, вырываться, разорвать связь, отделиться.
Birovdan qochib ketish, qirib tashlash, aloqalarni uzmoq.

Example: The pinioned prisoner tried to break away, but unfortunately couldn’t.

Привязанный пленник попытался освободиться, но, к несчастью, не смог.

Kishanlangan mahbus qochishga urinib ko‘rdi, lekin afsuski, eplay olmadi.

21. Break down Выходить из строя, перестать работать (об оборудовании), провалиться, терпеть неудачу, не выдерживать, терпеть, самообладание, раскладывать, классифицировать.

Ishlashdan to‘xtash (uskunalar haqida), muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq, o‘zingizni nazorat qilmang, chiday olmaslik, tasniflamoq.

Example: Dad’s car broke down on his way to Georgia. After being informed about failure she broke down and cried.

Машина папы сломалась, когда он ехал в Джорджию. Узнав о провале, она не выдержала и расплакалась.

Ota, eng mashinasi Jorjnikiga ketayotganda buzilib qoldi. Yiqilganligi haqida xabar topgach u chidab turolmadi va yig‘lab yubordi.

22. Break in Вламываться, проникать, прерывать, вмешиваться в разговор, вводить в курс дела.
Buzib kirmoq, suhbatga aralashmoq, gapni bo‘lmoq, ishni boshlamoq.

Example: Thieves broke in and stole £25000 worth of technical equipment.

Воры ворвались и украли техническое оборудование стоимостью на 25000 фунтов стерлингов.

O‘g‘rilar 25 ming funt sterling miqdoridagi texnik jihozni o‘g‘irladi.

23. Break into Вламываться, проникать, внезапно начинать что-то (неожиданно) рассмеяться, запеть, броситься бежать и т.д.).

Buzib kirmoq, to'satdan biror narsa boshlamoq (birdaniga kulish, qo'shiq aytish, yugurib ketmoq va boshqalar).

Example: Someone broke into my car and stole the documents. The audience broke into loud applause.

Кто-то ворвался в мою машину и украл документы.
Аудитория внезапно начала смеяться.

Kimdir mashinamni buzib kirib, hujjatlarimni o'g'irlabdi.
Tomoshabinlar to'satdan baland ovozda kula boshlashdi.

24. Break off

Разрывать отношения, отламывать, отламываться.

Munosabatlarni uzmoq, bo'lmoq.

Example: The country decided to break off diplomatic relations because of the financial crisis.

Страна решила разорвать дипломатические отношения из-за финансового кризиса.

Mamlakat moliyaviy inqiroz tufayli diplomatik aloqalarni uzishga qaror qildi.

25. Break out

Неожиданно начинаться, вспыхивать (о войне, пожаре, эпидемии, скандале), (of) сбегать из заключения.

Kutilmagan holda boshlanmoq (urush, olov, epidemiya, janjal haqida), qamoqdan ochmoq.

Example: My grandfather would have moved to Tashkent in 1965 if the great fire hadn't broken out. Two dangerous criminals could break out of Kennington Prison yesterday at night.

Мой дедушка переехал бы в Ташкент в 1965 году, если бы не неожиданно случившийся пожар. Вчера ночью два опасных преступника смогли сбежать из тюрьмы Кеннингстон.

Katta olov yonmaganda edi, bobom 1965-yilda Toshkentga ko'chib ketgan bo'lardi. Kecha kechqurun Kennigston qamoqxonasidan ikki nafar xavfli jinoyatchi qo'chishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.

- 26. Break through** Совершать прорыв, добиваться успеха, прорваться (сквозь преграду на пути).
Natijaga, muvaffaqiyatga erishish, yengib o'tish (yo'ldagi to'siqlarni).

Example: Michael is a very talented young scientist who's just ready to break through. Warriors broke the enemy line through.

Майкл очень талантливый молодой учёный, который может добиться успеха. Воины прорвали оборону противника.

Maykl muvaffaqiyatga erishishi mumkin bo'lgan juda iste'dodli yosh olimdir. Askarlar dushmanning himoya chegarasini yengib o'tishdi.

- 27. Break up** Прекращать, заканчиваться, закрываться на каникулы, расходиться, распадаться (о семье, группе, компании).
To'xtatish, tugatish, ta'til davri paytida yopilmoq, ajralish (oila, guruh, kompaniya haqida).

Example: What time did the movie break up? Because of the financial difficulties "Mac and Mup" broke up.

Во сколько закончился фильм? Из-за финансовых трудностей "Mac и Mup" распалась.

Film qachon tugadi? Moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar tufayli "Mac va Mup" parchalanib ketdi.

- 28. Bring about** Вызывать, привести к Chaqirmoq, ...ga olib-kelmoq.

Example: What brought about this quarrel between you?

Что вызвало эту ссору между вами?

Sizning orangizdagi bu janjalga nima sabab bo'ldi?

29. Bring around

Приводить в сознание.

Xushiga keltirmoq.

Example: One of the participants of today's competition fainted, but the hospital stuff managed to bring him around.

Один из участников соревнования упал в обморок, но медперсонал смог привести его в чувство.

Tanlov ishtirokchilaridan biri hushidan ketdi, ammo tibbiyot xodimlari uni hushiga keltirishdi.

30. Bring back

Возвращать обратно, напоминать, вызывать воспоминания.

Qaytarib bermoq, eslatmoq, xotiralarni yodga solmoq.

Example: Our only wish was to bring the patients back to health. The writer's story brought back my happy childhood.

Нашим единственным желанием было помочь пациентам вернуть здоровье. Рассказ писателя напомнил о моём счастливом детстве.

Bizning yagona istagimiz bemorlarga sog'lig'ini tiklashga yordam berish edi. Yozuvchining hikoyasi mening baxtli bolaligimni eslatdi.

31. Bring down

Снижать (цены, показатели), сокращать (количество, разрыв), расстраивать, портить настроение, свергнуть, (врага, оппонента).

Kamaytirish (narxlar, ko'rsatkichlar), kamaytirish (raqam, bo'shliq), xafa bo'lish, kayfiyatni buzish, yengmoq (dushman, raqibni), g'olib bo'lmoq.

Example: Shareholders had to bring down the prices of actions.

Акционеры были вынуждены снизить стоимость акций.

Aksiyadorlar qimmatli qog'ozlar narxini pasaytirishga majbur bo'ldilar.

32. Bring forward Переносить на более ранний срок, выдвигать (предположение, план). Ertaroq sanaga o'tkazish, ilgari surish (taxmin, reja).

Example: The meeting has been brought forward to Thursday.

Встреча была перенесена на четверг.

Uchrashuv payshanba kuni taqdim etildi. Uchrashuv payshanba kuniga qoldirildi.

33. Bring in Зарабатывать, приносить (деньги, доход). Pul ishlamoq (pul, daromad).

Example: The sale of the new technical equipment brought in about £55000.

Продажа нового технического оборудования принесла около 55000 фунтов стерлингов.

Yangi texnik jihozlarni sotish. Yangi texnik vosita savdosi 55 ming funt sterling foyda keltirdi.

34. Bring on Вызывать (боль, болезнь), навлекать. Chaqirmoq (og'riq, kasallik).

Example: Stress and hunger can bring on a peptic ulcer.

Стресс и голод могут вызвать язвенную болезнь.

Stress va ochlik oshqozon yarasi paydo olib kelishi mumkin. Stress va ochlik peptik yara bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 35. Bring out | Производить, выпускать в свет (книгу, фильм, продукцию), выявлять, показывать (качества, умения). Ishlab chiqarmoq, nashr qilmoq (kitob, film, ishlab chiqarish), ko'rsatmoq (sifat, malaka). |
|----------------------|--|

Example: Madonna brought out a great many albums during her career.

В течение своей карьеры Мадонна выпустила большое количество альбомов.

Madonna o'zining ko'p yillik faoliyati davomida ko'plab albomlarni chiqardi.

| | |
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| 36. Bring up | Воспитывать, растить, поднимать (вопрос, тему, проблему). Tarbiyalamoq, voyaga yetkazmoq, ko'tarmoq (savol, mavzu, muammo). |
|---------------------|--|

Example: Thomas was brought up by his relatives.
Why did you have to bring up the subject of departure?

Томаса воспитывали его родственники. Почему вы должны обсудить вопрос о выезде?

Tomasni qarindoshlari tarbiyalagan. Nega jo'nab ketish masalasini muhokama qilishingiz kerak?

| | |
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| 37. Burn down | Сгореть, сжечь дотла (о здании). Kuyib kul bo'lmoq (bino haqida). |
|----------------------|--|

Example: The old city was burnt down in the 1965.
Старый город был сожжен в 1965 году.
1965-yilda eski shahar yonib ketdi.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 38. Burn out | Догорать, сгорать, перегорать (об электрических устройствах), исчерпывать, подрывать (здоровье, способности, талант). Kuyib qolmoq (elektr qurilmalari haqida), yo'qotmoq, zaiflashmoq (sog'liq, qobiliyat, iste'dod). |
|---------------------|---|

Example: The single mother almost burnt out by the time she was 30.

Мать-одиночка почти исчерпала своё здоровье в 30 лет.

Yolg‘iz ona 30 yil ichida o‘z sog‘lig‘ini deyarli yo‘qotib bo‘ldi.

39. Burn up Сгорать (от высокой температуры), сжигать, расходовать (топливо, энергию). Kuyib qolmoq (yuqori haroratdan), yoqmoq, sarf qilmoq (yoqilg‘i, energiya).

Example: Most of the woodland has been burnt up. As human beings get older, body becomes less efficient at burning up calories.

Большая часть леса сгорела. По мере взросления тело человека становится менее эффективным при сжигании калорий.

O‘rmonning aksar qismi yonib ketdi. Odamlar yoshi kattalashgan sari tanasi kaloriyalarni kam parchalaydigan bo‘lib qoladi.

40. Burst in / into Внезапно появиться, ворваться, вломиться. Kutilmaganda paydo bo‘lmoq, ichkariga buzib kirmoq.

Example: Jerry likes to burst in at any time he wants. Джеффри любит врываться в любое время когда хочет. Jerry istagan paytda paydo bo‘lib qolishni yoqtiradi.

41. Burst out Внезапно или бурно начинать (плакать, смеяться, петь, гореть и т.п.). To‘satdan yoki jo‘shqinlik bilan boshlamoq (yig‘lash, kulish, qo‘sish aytish, yonib turish va h.k.).

Example: The pupils in the class burst out laughing.

Ученики в классе рассмеялись.

Sinfdagisi o‘quvchilar kulib yubordilar.

42. Buy in Закупать, запасать впрок.
Kelajakda foydalanish uchun xarid qilmoq.

Example: A huge number of customers are buying in smart phones from this shop because of the sales event here.

Большое количество покупателей закупают смартфоны в этом магазине, так как там действует распродажа.

Ko‘p sonli xaridorlar ushbu do‘kondan smartfon sotib olishmoqda, chunki arzon sotuv mavjud.

43. Buy off Подкупать, откупаться от.
Poraga sotib olmoq.

Example: The administration tries to buy off the unions.
Администрация пытается откупиться от профсоюзов.

Ma’muriyat kasaba uyushmalarini pora hisobiga sotib olishga harakat qilmoqda.

44. Buy out Выкупить долю.
Bir ulushni qayta sotib olish.

Example: One of the shareholders tried to buy me out.
Один из акционеров попытался выкупить мою долю.
Aksiyadorlardan biri mening ulushimni sotib olishga harakat qildi.

45. Call away Вызывать по делу.
Ish bo‘yicha qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq.

Example: Mr. Jenkins was called away on business.
Господин Дженкинс был вызван по делу.
Janob Jenkins ish bo‘yicha chaqirildi.

46. Call back Перезвонить, отменять (приказ и т.п.), звать обратно.
Qayta qo‘ng‘iroq qilmoq, bekor qilmoq (buyurtma va boshqalar), qayta chaqirmoq.

Example: Tom promised to call Ann back as soon as he arrives in London.

Том пообещал Анне перезвонить, как только он приедет в Лондон.

Tom Annaga Londonga kelishi bilanoq qo‘ng‘iroq qilishga va’da berdi.

47. Call for Требовать, нуждаться, заходить за кем-либо, чем-либо.

Talab qilmoq, muhtoj bo‘lmoq, kimdir yo nimadir uchun kirmoq.

Example: His behavior called for drastic measures.
Will you call for me in the evening?

Его поведение требовало принятия решительных мер.
Ты зайдёшь за мной вечером?

Uning xatti-harakatlari keskin choralar ko‘rishni talab qilardi. Kechqurun meni chaqirasizmi?

48. Call in Навещать, заглядывать, заходить ненадолго, потребовать назад, обратно, вызывать, приглашать (специалиста).
Qisqa muddatga tashrif buyurmoq, xabar olmoq, orqaga qaytarishni talab qilmoq, chaqirmoq, taklif qilmoq (mutaxassis).

Example: Could you call in on parents on your way home? The government then called in troops to deal with the disturbances.

Не могли бы вы навестить родителей по дороге домой? Правительство призвало войска для борьбы с беспорядками.

Ota-onangizni uyga qaytishda yo‘qlab kelasizmi?
Hukumat qo‘sinni ommaviy tartibsizliklarga qarshi kurashishga chaqirdi.

49. Call off Прекращать, отменять (мероприятие и т.п.); отзывать.

To‘xtatmoq, bekor qilmoq (hodisa, tadbir va h.k.), eslamoq.

Example: It was decided to call off the search. Will you call your dog off, please?

Было решено прекратить поиски. Вы уберёте (уведёте) свою собаку, пожалуйста?

Qidiruvni to'xtatish haqida qaror qabul qilindi. Itingizni olib ketasizmi, iltimos.

50. Call on Посещать кого-либо официально, обращаться с просьбой.

Kimdandir rasman xabar olmoq, iltimos bilan murojaat qilmoq.

Example: The representative was intending to call on the Minister as soon as he comes back from the conference. Lord Admininson called on all the shareholders to help the prosperity of the company.

Представитель намеревался посетить Министра, как только он вернётся с заседания. Лорд Эдминсон обратился ко всем акционерам с просьбой помочь процветанию компании.

Vakil, vazirni yig'ilishdan qaytishi bilan ziyorat qilishni rejalashtirgan edi. Lord Edminson barcha aksiyadorlarga kompaniyaning gullab-yashnashiga yordam berishni so'rab murojaat qildi.

51. Call out Закричать, вскрикнуть (громким голосом от боли, удивления и т.п.), вызывать (врача, пожарных и т.п.).

Baqirmaq, qichqirib yubormoq (og'riq, hayratlanishdan va h.k.), qo'ng'iroq qilib chaqirmaq (shifokor, o't o'chiruvchi va boshqalar).

Example: Dear pupils, if you know the answer, you shouldn't call out, just raise your hand up. We had to call out the fire brigade because of the fire in the first block.

Дорогие ученики, если вы знаете ответ, не кричите с места, просто поднимите руку. Мы были вынуждены вызвать пожарную бригаду из-за пожара в первом блоке.

Aziz o'quvchilar, agar javobni bilsangiz, otirgan joyingizdan qichqirmasdan, qo'lingizni ko'taring. Birinchi blokdagi yong'in tufayli o't o'chiruvchilarga qo'ng'iroq qilishga majbur bo'ldik.

52. Call up Призывать на военную службу, звонить или вызывать по телефону, будить, напоминать, выводить на комп. дисплей.
Harbiy xizmatga chaqirmoq, telefon orqali qo'ng'iroq qilmoq, uyg'otmoq, eslatmoq, komp. displayga chiqarmoq.

Example: Nicholas was called up at the age of 20. Mike called up to invite me to the fancy-dress ball. This picture calls up scenes of my house which I lived in my childhood.

Николая призвали в армию в 20 лет. Майк позвонил, чтобы пригласить меня на маскарад. Эта картина напоминает о доме, в котором я жил в детстве.

Nikolay 20 yoshida harbiy hizmatga chaqirildi. Mike meni maskaradga taklif qilish uchun qo'ng'iroq qildi. Bu rasm men bolaligimda yashagan uyni eslatadi.

53. Carry away Уносить, увлекать, охватывать (о чувстве, мыслях).
Olib ketmoq, qiziqmoq, egallamoq (tuyg'ular, fikrlar haqida).

Example: The strong wind carried away everything on its way. Visitors were carried away by the beauty of Da Vinci's masterpiece.

Сильный ветер снёс всё на своём пути. Посетители были пленены красотой шедевра Да Винчи.

Kuchli shamol o'z yo'lidagi hamma narsani olib ketdi. Mehmonlar Da Vinci shoh asarining go'zalligiga asir bo'lib qolishdi.

54. Carry off Успешно преодолеть (трудности),
справиться, выдержать, выиграть (приз).
Muvaffaqiyat bilan yengish (qiyinchiliklar),
uddalamoq, chidamoq, yutib olmoq (sovrin).

Example: Jack Robinson carried the challenges off very cleverly. Our team failed to carry off the Gold Cup.

Джек Робинсон очень ловко справился с трудностями.
Наша команда не смогла выиграть Золотой Кубок.

Jek Robinson qiyinchiliklarni juda oqilona hal qildi.
Bizning jamoa Oltin Kubokni qo'lga kirta olmadi.

55. Carry on (With) продолжать.
(Bilan) davom etmoq.

Example: Jim told that he wanted to carry on with his course.

Джим сказал, что хочет продолжить свой курс.
Jim kursni davom ettirmoqchi ekanini aytdi.

56. Carry out Выполнять (эксперимент, задание, инструкции, угрозу).
Ijro eting (tajriba, topshiriq, ko'rsatmalar, tahdid).

Example: Students carried out teacher's instructions precisely.

Студенты строго выполнили инструкции учителя.
Talabalar o'qituvchining ko'rsatmalariga qat'iy rioya qilishdi.

57. Carry through Осуществлять, проводить,
помогать, поддерживать.
Amalga oshirmoq, yordam, qo'llab-quvvatlamоq.

Example: This organization should carry the undertaking through. Nick's bravery and courage will carry him through.

Это организация должна довести мероприятие до конца. Храбрость и мужество Ника помогут ему победить.

Bu tashkilot tadbirni oxiriga yetkazishi kerak. Nikning jasorati va qo‘rmasligi uning g‘alaba qozonishiga yordam beradi.

58. Catch on Стать популярным, войти в моду, понимать, схватывать (идею, мысль). Mashhur bo‘lish, modaga kirish, tushunmoq, (fikr, g‘oya).

Example: Young playwright’s play caught on and ran for a month. I’m beginning to catch on what you are talking about.

Пьеса молодого драматурга стала популярной и в течение месяца не сходила со сцены. Я начал понимать, что вы имеете в виду.

Yosh dramaturgning pyesasi mashhurlikka erishdi va bir oy davomida sahnadan tushmadi. Men nima demoqshi bo‘lganizingizni tushuna-boshladim.

59. Catch out Поймать на лжи, заваливать (на экзамене). Yolg‘on ustida ushslash, yiqilmoq (imtihonda).

Example: The examination is complicated, and the examiners will try to catch the candidates out if they notice weakness in them.

Экзамен сложный, и экзаменаторы постараются завалить кандидатов, если почувствуют слабинку в них.

Test imtihonlari murakkab va imtihon oluvchilar nomzodlarni yigitishga harakat qilishadi, agar ularda ozgina bo‘lsada zaiflikni sezishsa.

60. Catch up Подхватить, поднять, приподнять, догнать, задерживать (на время), удерживать (на месте).

Ushlab qolmoq, ko'tarmoq, yugurib yetib olmoq, ushlab qolmoq (bir muddat), ushlab turmoq (joyida).

Example: A strange man caught up the bag and rushed. Because of the illness, Mike lags behind so after recovery he should work hard to catch up with the others.

Незнакомый мужчина схватил сумку и бросился вон. После выздоровления Майку надо работать усердно, чтобы догнать остальных, так как из-за болезни он отстает.

Notanish odam sumkani oldi-da, yugurib ketdi. Sog'aygandan so'ng Mayk o'z ustida qattiq ishlashi kerak, chunki u kasallik tufayli boshqalardan ortda qolmoqda.

61. Check in Сдавать на хранение, регистрировать(-ся), записывать(-ся). Saqlash uchun topshirmoq, ro'yuxatdan o'tmoq, yozmoq.

Example: We checked in our outer garments. Passengers should check in at the station half an hour before the train leaves.

Мы сдали нашу верхнюю одежду в гардероб. Пассажирам следует зарегистрироваться на станции за полчаса до отъезда.

Biz ustki kiyimlarimizni garderobga topshirdik. Yo'lovchilar stantsiyada yo'lga chiqishdan yarim soat oldin ro'yuxatdan o'tishlari kerak.

62. Check off Отмечать галочкой (проверенное, выполненное). Belgilamoq (bajarilgan, tekshirilgan ishni).

Example: One by one he checked them off on his register.

Он отметил всех по одному в своём журнале. U o'z jurnalida hammani birga-bir belgilab chiqdi.

63. Check on Проверить, удостовериться.
Tekshirmoq, ishonch hosil qilmoq.

Example: My neighbour comes twice a week to check on things and water flowers.

Мой сосед приходит два раза в неделю, чтобы проверить вещи и полить цветы.

Qo'shnim narsalarini tekshirib, gullarga suv quyish uchun haftasiga ikki marta keladi.

64. Check out Расплатиться в гостинице и уехать, отметиться при уходе с работы по окончании рабочего дня, подтверждаться, проверить, оправдываться (о гипотезе).

Mehmonxonada to'lov qilish va ketish, ish kunining tugashi bilan ishdan chiqish vaqtida qayd qilinish, tasdiqlash, oqlash (faraz bo'yicha).

Example: We checked out at noon. I made a phone call to check out his address.

Мы расплатились и уехали в полдень. Я позвонил, чтобы проверить его адрес.

Biz mehmonxona pullini to'lab, peshin vaqtida jo'nab ketdik. Men uning manzilini tekshirish uchun qo'ng'iroq qildim.

65. Check over Обследовать состояние здоровья (работоспособность).

Sog'lik holatini tekshirmoq (mehnat qobiliyati).

Example: Dr. Phill checked me over and said that I was well.

Доктор Филл осмотрел меня и сказал, что я здоров.

Doktor Phill meni tekshirib ko'rdi va sog'lom ekanimni aytди.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 66. Check up | Проверять, выяснять (что-либо). Tekshirmoq, aniqlamoq (nimanidir.). |
|---------------------|--|

Example: The offender felt the police were checking up on him.

Преступник почувствовал, что им интересуется полиция.

Jinoyatchi unga politsiya qiziqib qolganini sezib qoldi.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 67. Clear away | Убирать посуду (игрушки) со стола, рассеиваться (о тумане, тучах и т.п.). Idishlarni (o‘yinchoqlar) stoldan tozalash, tarqamoq (tuman, bulut va h.k.). |
|-----------------------|---|

Example: Please clear away the tea-things. Clouds have cleared away.

Пожалуйста, уберите чайную посуду. Тучи рассеялись.

Iltimos, choy idishlarni olib qo‘ying. Bulutlar tarqalib ketdi.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 68. Clear out | Вычистить, очистить от грязи, мусора, выбросить, (разг.) уехать или уйти внезапно. Tozalamoq (axlat, kirdan), tashlab yubormoq, birdan chiqib ketish yoki ketish. |
|----------------------|--|

Example: I usually clear out my room twice a month. Aunt Polly decided to clear out all the old things before the New Year.

Я обычно делаю генеральную уборку в своей комнате два раза в месяц. Перед Новым годом тётя Полли решила выбросить все старые вещи.

Odatda oyiga ikki marta xonamni obdan tozalayman. Yangi yil arafasida Polli xola hamma eski narsalarni tashlashga qaror qildi.

69. Clear up

Проясняться (о погоде), привести в порядок, выяснить, раскрыть, проходить о болезни.

Ochilmoq (havo haqida), tartibga solmoq, aniqlash, ochish, o'tib ketish (kasallik haqida).

Example: If the weather clears up we will go for a walk. There are a couple of questions we need to clear up before the debate begins.

Если погода прояснится, мы пойдём гулять. Есть пару вопросов, которые нам надо уточнить.

Agar ob-havo ochilib ketsa, biz aylangani chiqamiz. Munozara boshlanishidan oldin aniqlashtirib olishimiz kerak bo'lgan bir nechta savol bor.

70. Close down

Закрывать, прекращать работу, деятельность, сгущаться (о тумане).

Yakunlamoq, ishni, faoliyatni to'xtatish, quyuqlashmoq (tuman haqida).

Example: Paramount closed down its London office in 1968. Fog presently closed down.

Парамаунт закрыл офис в Лондоне в 1968. Туман быстро сгустился.

Paramount 1968-yilda Londondagi ofisini yopdi. Tuman tezda qalinlashdi.

71. Close in

Наступать, опускаться, сокращаться (о днях).

Kirmoq, tushmoq, qisqarish (kunlar haqida).

Example: Night closed in. The days are closing in.

Наступила ночь. Дни становятся короче.

Tun kirdi. Kun qisqarmoqda.

72. Close off Блокировать (дорогу, проход).
Bloklash, yopish (yo'l, yo'lak)..

Example: The police have closed off some streets so that the racers can drive through the city free of traffic.

Полиция перекрыла движение на некоторых улицах для свободного проезда гонщиков.

Politsiya poygachilarning erkin harakati uchun ba'zi bir ko'chalarda yo'lni to'sib qo'ydi.

73. Close up Запирать, запечатывать, смыкать (ряды), становиться по местам.

Qulflamoq, muhrlamoq, turmoq (qatorlar), joyiga turmoq.

Example: The house which belongs to a stranger has been closed up for several years. Close up!

Дом, который принадлежит незнакомцу, закрыт уже в течение нескольких лет. Сомкнись! По местам!

Notanish odamga tegishli uy bir necha yillar davomida yopiq turibdi. Jim! Joy-joyingizga turib oling!

74. Come about Происходить, случаться, появляться, возникать.
Sodir bo'lmoq, paydo bo'lmoq.

Example: How did it come about? Good books come about as the result of hard and continuous work.

Как это случилось? Хорошие книги появляются в результате усердной и продолжительной работы.

Bu qanday sodir bo'ldi? Yaxshi kitoblar qattiq va uzluksiz ishslash natijasida yuzaga keladi.

75. Come across Случайно встретить, найти, быть понятным, доступным для собеседника.
Tasodifan uchratish, topish, suhabatdoshgaga tushunarli bo'lish.

Example: If you come across my wallet, please let me know. Mr. Mayson's opening speech came across very well.

Если ты найдёшь мой бумажник, дай мне знать, пожалуйста. Вступительное слово Господина Мэйсона произвело большое впечатление.

"Agar hamyonimni topsangiz, iltimos, menga xabar bering". Mason janoblarining kirish nutqi katta taassurot qoldirdi.

76. Come along

Идти вместе с кем-либо, сопровождать, идти, преуспевать, соглашаться (на что-либо)
Kim bilandir birgalikda borish, muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq, rozi bo'lmoq (nimagadir).

Example: We are going to the cinema in the evening. Do you want to come along?

Мы собираемся в кинотеатр сегодня вечером. Ты пойдёшь с нами?

Biz bugun kechqurun kinoga bormoqchimiz. Biz bilan birga borasizmi?

77. Come back

Возвращаться (к прежнему положению, состоянию, профессии), вспоминать, очнуться, снова входить в моду.
Qaytish (oldingi lavozimga, holatga, kasbga), xotiraga kelish, urfga qaytmoq.

Example: The singer has come back after a five-year absence. I can't think of my old acquaintance's name but it'll come back to me. Long skirts are coming back into fashion.

После пятилетнего перерыва певица вернулась на сцену. Я не могу вспомнить имя моего старого знакомого, но я вспомню. Длинные юбки опять в моде.

Besh yillik tanaffusdan so'ng qo'shiqchi sahnaga qaytdi. Eski tanishimning ismi xotiramga kelmayapti, lekin eslayman. Uzun yubkalar urfga qaytdi.

78. Come by Унаследовать (черту характера, черты лица и т.п.), приобретать, достать, проходить, заходить.

Meros qilib olmoq (xarakter xususiyati, yuz xususiyatlari va hokazo), o'tmoq, kirmoq, olmoq, erishmoq.

Example: Nick says that he'll come by and get all the necessary things for the presentation. How did you come by these masterpieces?

Ник говорит, что он зайдёт и заберёт все необходимые вещи для презентации. Как вы дёстали эти шедевры?

Nick kelishi va taqdimot uchun barcha kerakli narsalarni olishini aytadi. Bu shox asarlarni qanday qo'lga kiritdingiz?

79. Come down Спускаться, уменьшаться (о ценах, расходах), наброситься, переходить по традиции, по наследству, заболеть. Tushmoq, kamaymoq (narxlar, xarajatlar), tashlanmoq, an'anaga ko'ra, meros orqali o'tish, kasal bo'lmoq.

Example: According to the statistical data the prices for shares have come down again this month. My nephew came down with influenza yesterday.

Согласно статистическим данным, цены на акции снова снизились в этом месяце. Вчера мой племянник заболел гриппом.

Statistika ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, aksiya bahosi bu oyda yana pasaygan. Jiyanim kecha gripp bilan og'rib qoldi.

80. Come into

Унаследовать.

Meros qilib olmoq.

Example: Children came into the fortune after their father's death, but after sometime there were some troubles among them.

Дети унаследовали состояние после смерти своего отца, но через некоторое время между ними возникли некоторые неприятности.

Farzandlar otalarining vafotidan so'ng davlatni meros qilib oldilar, biroq keyinchalik ularning o'rtaida muammolar bo'ldi.

81. Come on

Давай, идём, живей, наступать, приближаться (о погоде, болезни), заработать, включиться (о приборе).

Bo'l, ketdik, jo'shqinroq, yaqinlashmoq (ob-havo, kasallik haqida), pul ishlamoq, yoqilmoq (qurilma haqida)

Example: Come on, we'll be late! The electricity has just come on.

Пойдем, а то опоздаем! Электричество только что включили.

Yur, bo'lmasa kechikib qolamiz! Elektr quvvatini hozirgina berishdi.

82. Come over

Приехать издалека, зайти на ненадолго, производить впечатление.

Uzoqdan kelmoq, bir muddatga kirish, taassurot uyg'otish.

Example: When did you first come over to Uzbekistan? Mother asked sister to come over with her offsprings and see us sometime.

Когда вы впервые приехали в Узбекистан? Мать попросила сестру приехать со своими детьми и побывать с нами некоторое время.

Siz qachon O'zbekistonga ilk bor kelgansiz? Onam opamga farzandlari bilan kelib bizni ko'rib ketishini aytdi.

83. Come through

Пройти через, проходить насквозь, пережить, перенести (что-нибудь опасное, неприятное) успешно справиться, достичь цели.

...dan o'tmoq, omon qolish, boshdan o'tkazish (xavfli, yoqimsiz biror narsa), muvaffaqiyatli uddalamoq, maqsadga erishmoq.

Example: The water comes through the ceiling. It has been a difficult time, but I hope your family will come through difficulties.

Вода проникает через потолок. Это было трудное время, но я надеюсь, что ваша семья переживёт все трудности.

Shiftdan suv o'tyapti. Bu juda qiyin bo'ldi, lekin umid qilamanki, sizning oilangiz qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tadi.

84. Come up

Подходить, всходить, прорастать, подниматься, увеличиваться, доходить, достигать уровня, равняться, соответствовать, возникать, случаться, придумать.

Yondashish, ko'tarilmoq, o'smoq, ko'tarilmoq, kattalashmoq, darajaga erishishmoq, tenglashmoq, to'g'ri kelmoq, sodir bo'lmoq, yuzaga kelmoq, o'ylab topmoq.

Example: A stranger came to us. The prices for the oil have come up. His talents do not come up to yours. The question about your failure hasn't come up yet.

К нам подошёл незнакомец. Цены на нефть поднялись. Вы гораздо способнее его. Вопрос о вашей неудаче ещё не возник.

Bizning yonimizga begona odam keldi. Neft narxi ko'tarildi. Siz undan ko'ra qobiliyatliroqsiz. Sizning muvaffaqiyatsizligingiz haqidagi savol hali yuzaga kelmadи.

85. Come up with

Догонять кого-либо, сравняться с кем-либо, думать, размышлять, предлагать (план, решение).

Kimnidir quvmoq, biror kishi bilan sōlishtirmoq, tasavvur qilmoq, o'ylamoq, taklif qilmoq (reja, qaror).

Example: Aunt Nancy had to run to come up with Stasy. New companies should work hard to come up with other experienced firms.

Тёте Нэнси пришлось бежать, чтобы догнать Стэйси. Новые компании должны работать усердно, чтобы сравняться с другими опытными фирмами.

Staysini quvlab yetish uchun Nansi xolaning yugurishiga to'g'ri keldi. Yangi kompaniyalar boshqa tajribali firmalar bilan raqobatlashish uchun ko'p mehnat qilishi kerak.

86. Cut across

Противоречить, мешать, включать.

Qarshi nutq so'zlash, xalaqit berish, yoqmoq.

Example: Our colleague's decision cut across boss's opinion. The child's loud weeping cut across the chat.

Решение нашего коллеги противоречило мнению босса. Резкий плач ребёнка мешал беседе.

Hamkasbimizning qarori boshliqning fikriga qarama-qarshi edi. Bolaning qattiq yig'isi suhbatga xalaqit berardi.

87. Cut down

Рубить (деревья), сокращать (потребление, расходы), убедить снизить цену.

Kesmoq (daraxtlar), kamaytirish (iste'mol, xarajatlar), narxni pasaytirish uchun ishontirish.

Example: A great number of trees were cut down in the town. Cut down on fast food if you want to be healthy.

В городе было вырублено большое количество деревьев. Сократите фаст-фуд, если хотите быть здоровым.

Shaharda ko'plab daraxtlar kesilgan. Agar sog'lom bo'lishni istasangiz, tez tayyor bo'ladigan ovqatlarni kamaytiring.

- 88. Cut in** Перебивать, вмешиваться (в разговор), подслушивать по телефону, вклиниваться между машинами, стараться прорваться сквозь пробку, предоставлять слово.
Suhbatni bo'lmoq, telefonda tinglash, mashina tirbandliklari orasidan yorib o'tmoq, so'z bermoq.

Example: Sorry to cut in on you, but there are some misunderstandings here. He sharply cut in on a black Mercedes Benz, forcing the driver to break heavily.

Извините, что перебил вас, однако здесь есть некоторые недоразумения. Он резко обогнал чёрный Мерседес Бенс, заставив водителя затормозить.

Sizning nutqingizni bo'lganim uchun uzr so'rayman, lekin ba'zi tushunmovchiliklar mavjud. U shiddat bilan qora Mercedes Benzni kesib, haydovchini qattiq tormoz berishga majbur qildi.

- 89. Cut into** Разрезать, делить на части.
Bo'lmoq, qismlarga ajratmoq.

Example: It was too hard to cut the melon into pieces. Было слишком сложно разрезать дыню на куски. Qovunni kesib, bo'laklarga bo'lib olish juda qiyin edi.

- 90. Cut off** Обрезать, отрезать, изолировать, отключить, привести к концу, лишать наследства.
Kesish, ajratish, o'chirish, oxiriga olib chiqish, merosdan mahrum qilish.

Example: One of her toes was cut off in the accident. Many older people feel cut off and isolated.

Один из её пальцев был отрезан в результате несчастного случая. Многие пожилые люди чувствуют себя отрезанными и изолированными.

Uning barmoqlaridan biri baxtsiz voqeä natijasida kesilib ketgandi. Aksariyat keksa kishilar o'zlarini yo'qdek va chegaralangandek his qilishadi.

91. Cut up Разрезать, раскритиковать, взрезать, разрубать на куски, уничтожать, разносить, причинять страдания, разрезать на куски.

Kesish, tanqid qilish, kesish, bo'laklarga bo'lish, yo'q qilish, ko'chirish, azoblash, qismlarga ajratish.

Example: Mother cut up the chicken and pickled it. It was held a meeting where writers cut up a book which was written by a young writer. Young bride was badly cut up by her husband's death.

Мать разрезала курицу и мариновала её. Состоялась встреча, на которой писатели раскритиковали книгу, написанную молодым писателем. Смерть мужа была сильным ударом для молодой невесты.

Onam tovuqni kesib, uni marinadladи.Uchrashuv bo'lib o'tdi, unda yosh yozuvchi tomonidan yozilgan kitob tanqid qilindi. Erining o'limi yosh kelin uchun kuchli zarba bo'ldi.

92. Do about Предпринимать действия, чтобы решить проблему.

Muammoni hal qilish uchun chora ko'rmoq.

Example: The government should do something about this issue.

Правительство должно что-то предпринять по этому вопросу.

Hukumat bu borada biror narsa qilishi kerak.

93. Do away Избавляться, отделяться, покончить,
(with) уничтожить, разделаться.
Qutulish, tugatish, yo‘q qilish.

Example: The old city was done away. He tried to do away with himself, but fortunately couldn’t.

Старый город был уничтожен. Он пытался покончить с собой, но к счастью, не смог.

Eski shahar yo‘q qilindi. U joniga qasd qilmoqchi bo‘ldi, xayriyatki unday qila olmadi.

94. Do down Брать верх, надувать, обманывать,
плохо отзываться, критиковать.
Pastga tushirmoq, yuqoriga ko‘tarmoq,
ishirmoq, aldash, qattiq tanqid qilish.

Example: I know you don’t like Mr. Sandy, but you were incorrect to do him down in front of his loved ones.

Я знаю, что вам не нравится мистер Сэнди, но вы были неправы, критикуя его перед его близкими.

Bilaman, sizga janob Sendi yoqmaydi, lekin uni yaqinlari oldida tanqid qilishingiz noto‘g‘ri edi.

95. Do up Чинить, ремонтировать, консервировать,
исправлять, приводить в порядок, уладить,
упорядочить, настроить, свёртывать
складывать, разбивать.
Tuzatmoq, ta‘mirlamoq to‘g‘rilamoq, tartibga solmoq, sozlamоq, o‘ramоq, taxlamоq,
bo‘lmoq.

Example: We decided to do the house up in summer. Young actress did up her face before appearing on the stage. My mother was never tired of doing up fruits.

Мы решили отремонтировать дом летом. Молодая актриса припудрилась, прежде чем появиться на сцене. Моя мать никогда не уставала консервировать фрукты.

Yozda uyni ta‘mirlashga qaror qildik. Yosh aktrisa sahnaga chiqishdan oldin upa surtib oldi. Onam bankalarni konservalashdan hech qachon charchamasdi.

96. Do with Удовлетворяться, терпеть, ладить, быть довольным, проводить время, держать себя в руках.

Qoniqish, chidash, murosaga kelish, rozi bo'lmoq, vaqt o'tkazmoq, o'zini nazorat qilish.

Example: I can do with a bowl of fresh fruit for my dinner. I can't do with people always bleating. The teacher didn't know what to do with when the Principal swore hard.

Я могу обойтись миской свежих фруктов на ужин. Я не могу терпеть людей, которые всегда ноют. Учитель не знал, что делать, когда директор сильно отругал её.

Men kechki ovqat uchun bir kosa sarxil meva bilan kifoyalanaman. Men har doim noliydig'an odamlarga toqat qila olmayman. O'qituvchi direktor uni qattiq tanqid qilganda nima qilish kerakligini bilmas edi.

97. Do without Обходиться без.
-siz uddalay olish.

Example: Nick can't do without his Xbox.

Ник не может обойтись без своей игровой приставки.
Nik Iksboksisiz yashay olmaydi.

98. Draw back Оттянуть назад, отступать, отодвигать, отводить войска, вынудить, отойти, брать назад, выходить из дела.
Orqaga tortmoq, orqaga qaytish, ortga qaytarish, qo'shinni olib tashlash, kuch bilan majburlash, orqaga qaytish, biznesni tark etish.

Example: The team drew back when they saw poisonous snake on their way.

Команда отошла назад, когда они увидели ядовитую змею на своём пути.

Jamoa yo'lida zaharli ilonni ko'rgach, orqaga qaytdi.

99. Draw in

Вовлекать, сокращать, близиться к концу, сокращаться.
Qiziqtirmoq, qisqartirmoq, oxiriga yetish, qisqarmoq.

Example: In September days start to draw in.

В сентябре дни начинают сокращаться.

Sentabrda kunlar qisqara boshlaydi.

100. Draw up

Составить, поднимать, подтянуться, выписывать, выстраиваться, останавливаться, составлять документ.
Tuzmoq, qurmoq, ko'tarmoq, ho'zir lamoq, buyruq bermoq, joylashmoq, to'xtamoq, hujjat tuzmoq.

Example: The manager has planned to draw up a profitable contract with foreigners. Grandpa drew up alongside the crashed car intending to rescue the baby.

Менеджер запланировал составить выгодный контракт с иностранцами. Дедушка остановился возле разбитого автомобиля, намереваясь спасти ребёнка.

Menejer chet elliklar bilan manfaatli shartnoma tuzishni rejalashtirgan. Bobo bolakayni qutqarish maqsadida pachoqlangan avtomobil yonida to'xtadi.

101. Drop across

Случайно встретить, наказывать.
Tasodifan uchratmoq, jazolamoq.

Example: The hunter dropped across a flock of endangered birds in the forest.

Охотник случайно встретил в лесу стаю птиц, находящихся под угрозой исчезновения.

Ovchi o'rmonda yo'qolib borayotgan qushlar to'dasini tasodifan uchratdi.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 102. Drop around / round / by | Навещать кого-либо (без предупреждения). Ziyorat qilish kimnidir (ogohlantirishsiz). |
|--------------------------------------|---|

Example: Nick said that he was going to drop round to Jack's.

Ник сказал, что собирается зайти к Джеку
(навестить Джека).

Nik Djeknikiga kirmoqchi ekanligini aytdi.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 103. Drop in | Зайти, заглянуть, забежать, зайти в гости, заворачивать, входить один за другим. Kirmoq, qarab qo‘ymoq, yugurib kirish, mehmonga tashrif buyurish, burilish, birma-bir kirmoq. |
|---------------------|---|

Example: Lusy's uncle was in the area so he dropped in at her workplace to remind her about the party.

Дядя Люси был в этом районе, поэтому он зашёл к ней на работу, чтобы напомнить ей о вечеринке.

Lysusing amakisi shu atrofda edi, shuning uchun
uning yoniga bazmni eslatish maqsadida kirdi.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 104. Drop off | Заснуть, довезти до, высаживать, завезти, подбросить, умереть, расходиться, постепенно уменьшаться, сбрасывать. Uxlab qolmoq, -gacha yetkazib qo‘moq, ekmoq, olib kelmoq, tashlab o‘tish, o‘lmoq, ajralish, asta-sekin kamayib boradi, tashlamoq. |
|----------------------|---|

Example: Because of a hard day Anthony has dropped off at his desk. The number of applicants going into pedagogical faculty has dropped off.

Из-за тяжёлого дня Энтони уснул за своей партой. Количество кандидатов, поступающих на педагогический факультет, сократилось.

Og‘ir kun tufayli Entoni stoli yonida uxbab qoldi.
Pedagogika fakultetiga o‘qishga kirmoqchi bo‘lgan talabalar soni kamaydi.

105. Drop out

Выбывать, выпадать, исчезать, опустить, выпускать, больше не участвовать, не включить.
Chiqib ketmoq, tushib ketmoq, yo‘qolmoq, tushirmoq, endi ishtirok etmaslik, chiqarmoq, yoqmaslik.

Example: In some countries families give in marriage their daughters at a very early age so they oblige them to drop out their schools.

В некоторых странах семьи отдают замуж своих дочерей в очень раннем возрасте, поэтому они обязывают их бросать свои школы.

Ba’zi mamlakatlarda oilalar qizlarini erta turmushga berishadi, shuning uchun ular mакtabni erta tark etishga majbur bo‘lishadi.

106. Fall away

Упасть, спадать, исчезать, уменьшаться, покидать, сохнуть, чахнуть, изменять.
Yiqilmoq, parchalanmoq, yo‘qolmoq, kamaymoq, tark etmoq, qurimoq, aksa urmoq, o‘zgartirmoq.

Example: If she fell away from you suddenly, it means that something had happened. In Tashkent trade always falls away during the cold winter.

Если она внезапно покинула тебя, значит, что-то случилось. Торговля в Ташкенте уменьшается во время зимних холодов.

Agar u to‘satdan sizni tark etsa, nimabir yuz bergen.
Toshkentda savdo sovuq qishda har doim kamayadi.

107. Fall back Отступать, уступать.
Qaytish, ortga tisarilish, bo'shatish.

Example: After General's order the military force fell back.

После приказа генерала военная сила отступила.

Generalning buyrug'i bilan harbiy kuchlar orqaga chekindi.

108. Fall behind Отставать, опаздывать с уплатой.
Orqada qolmoq, to‘lov bilan kechikish.

Example: Tony and Mary were ill for a month and fell behind from their classmates.

Тони и Мэри болели в течение месяца и отстали от своих одноклассников.

Toni va Maryam bir oy kasal bo'lishdi va sinfdoshlaridan orgada qolib ketishdi.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 109. Fall down | Упасть срываться, спасть, терпеть неудачу. Yiqilmoq, uzilmoq, tushmoq, muvaffaqiyatsiz likka uchramoq. |
|-----------------------|---|

Example: If you are not careful on the icy ground, you'll probably fall down.

Если вы не будете осторожны на ледяной земле, вы, вероятно, упадёте.

Agar muzli yerda ehtiyot bo‘lmasangiz, ehtimol, siz yiqilib tushasiz.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 110. Fall for | Поддаваться, влюбляться, увлечься, попадаться на удочку, чувствовать влечение. Taslim bo'lmoq, sevish, qiziqish, qarmoqqa ilinish, qiziqishni his qilish. |
|----------------------|---|

Example: Many boys and girls fall for some online games and try to fulfill all the dangerous orders which are said after every stage.

Многие мальчики и девочки верят некоторым онлайн-играм и пытаются выполнить все опасные приказы, которые даются после каждого этапа.

Ko'pgina o'g'il va qizlar ba'zi onlays o'yinlarga ishonadilar va har bir bosqichdan keyin beriladigan barcha xavfli buyruqlarni bajarishga harakat qiladilar.

111. Fall in love with

Влюбиться в.
Sevib qolmoq.

Example: Mr. Claydon met and fell in love with his wife when he was 18.

Господин Клэйдон встретил и влюбился в свою жену, когда ему было 18.

Janob Claydon 18 yoshida xotini bilan uchrashib, uni sevib qolgan.

112. Fall out

Выпадать, вываливаться, (**with, over**) ссориться, случаться, выходить из строя.

To'kilmoq, tushib ketmoq, (o'ta, ko'p) janjallashmoq, sodir bo'lmoq, qatorдан chiqish.

Example: Because of the hurry money for tickets fell out of his pockets. Let's not to fall out with each other because of the nonsense.

Из-за спешки деньги за билеты выпали из карманов. Давайте не будем ссориться друг с другом из-за ерунды.

Shoshilish tufayli chipta puli cho'ntaklardan tushib qolibdi. Bema'nilik tufayli bir-birimiz bilan janjallashib o'tirmaylik.

113. Fall over

Споткнуться, опрокидываться, перевалиться, увлекаться.
Qoqilmoq, orqaga tisarilmoq, yotib qolmoq, qiziqmoq.

Example: Be careful! Don't fall over stump!
Будьте осторожны! Не споткнитесь о пень!
Ehtiyot bo'ling! To'nkaga qoqilib ketmang!

114. Fall under Подвергаться, испытывать что-либо, подпадать.
Yo'liqmoq, biror narsa his qilish, tushmoq.

Example: The secondary education system fell under the control of new Minister.

Система среднего образования попала под контроль нового министра.

O'rta ta'lismiz yangi vazir nazorati ostida o'tdi.

115. Feel for Сочувствовать.
Hamhardlik bildirmoq.

Example: I really feel for you, the passing away of your father has been a real bereavement.

Я действительно сочусвствую вам, смерть вашего отца стала настоящей потерей.

Sizga chuqur hamardlik bildiraman, otangizning o'limi haqiqiy yo'qotish bo'ldi.

116. Feel up (to) Быть в состоянии, настроении сделать что-либо.
Biror narsa qilishga yaxshi kayfiyat, ruhiyatda bo'lish.

Example: I don't really feel up to printing anything. My eyes are really tired.

Я не в состоянии, чтобы что-то печатать. Мои глаза очень устали.

Ko'zlarim chindan ham charchagan, men hech narsa yozolmayman.

117. Fill in Заполнить, вписывать, замещать, занимать, быть, колотить, давать более полную информацию.

To'ldirmoq, yozib qo'yumoq, o'rin bosmoq,
egallamoq, urmoq, qoqmoq, batafsil
ma'lumot bermoq.

Example: Nancy, who is filling in for you during your maternity leave? Please, fill in the application form before the payment.

Нэнси, кто замещает тебя во время твоего декретного отпуска? Пожалуйста, заполните форму заявки, прежде чем оплатить.

Nancy, bola parvarishi ta'tilingirda sizga kim o'rindosh bo'lyapti? Iltimos, to'lashdan oldin ariza blankasini to'ldiring.

118. Fill up (with) Наполняться, заправляться.

To'lmoq, yonilg'isini quymoq.

Example: If you don't fill up your tank with petrol now, we won't be able to get to our destination on time.

Если вы не заполните свой бак бензином сейчас, мы не сможем своевременно добраться до пункта назначения.

Agar bakni benzin bilan to'ldirmasangiz, biz o'z vaqtida belgilangan manzilga yetib bora olmaymiz.

119. Find out

Узнать, выяснять, разузнавать, доискаться, понять, обнаруживать, разведывать, устанавливать, разоблачать, проводить что-либо.
O'rganmoq, bilib olmoq, tushunmoq, surishtirmoq, izlab topmoq, surishtirib bilmoq, o'rnatmoq, biron narsadan xabar olmoq.

Example: When did you find out that Dr. Carrington discovered a new project?

Когда вы узнали, что доктор Каррингтон открыл новый проект?

Doktor Carringtonning yangi loyiha boshlaganini qachon bilib oldingiz?

120. Fix up Исправить, починить, подправить,
договориться, устраивать, организовать,
давать приют, приводить в, улаживать,
регулировать.

Tuzatmoq, ta'mirlamoq, to'g'rilamoq,
kelishib olmoq, o'rnatmoq, -ga olib kelmoq,
tashkil qilmoq, boshpana bermoq,
yaxshilamoq, tartibga solmoq.

Example: Shall we fix up a debate next lesson?
Yesterday my husband spent about £ 80.000 to fix up his automobile.

Мы устроим дебат на следующем уроке? Вчера мой муж потратил около 80 000 фунтов стерлингов на ремонт своего автомобиля.

Keyingi mashg'ulotda bahs-muzokara uyushtiramizmi?
Kecha turmush o'rtog'im mashinasini ta'mirlash uchun 80 ming funt sterling sarfladi.

121. Get across Чётко объяснить, донести до слушателя.

Aniq tushuntirish, tinglovchiga yetkazib berish.

Example: That candidate with green hair could get across his ideas about his new project.

Тот кандидат с зелёными волосами мог чётко объяснить свой новый проект.

Yashil sochli nomzod o'zining yangi loyihasi haqida o'z fikrini aniq tushuntira oldi.

122. Get along Жить, прожить, преуспевать,
(with) быть в хороших отношениях.
Yashamoq, yashab o'tmoq,
muvaqqiyatga erishmoq, (bilan)
yaxshi muomalada bo'lish.

Example: How are you getting along? I couldn't get along with my relatives when I was young.

Как вы поживаете? Я не мог ладить с родственниками, когда был молодым.

Ahvollaringiz qalay? Yoshligimda qarindoshlarim bilan chiqisha olmas edim.

123. Get around

Становиться известным, передвигаться, бывать в различных местах, навещать, посещать, преодолевать трудности.

Mashhur bo'lish, ko'chib yurish, turli joylarda bo'lish, tashrif, tashrif buyurmoq, qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish.

Example: Bad news always gets around quickly. The best way to get around the city is on the metro.

Плохая новость всегда быстро распространяется.
Лучший способ обехать город – поехать на метро.

Yomon xabar doim tez tarqaladi. Shahar aylanishning eng yaxshi usuli – bu metro.

124. Get by

Проходить (осмотр), сдавать экзамен, прожить, обходиться.

O'tish (tekshiruvdan) imtihon topshirmoq, hayot kechirmoq, uddalay olmoq.

Example: Human beings can get by without food 40 days.

Люди могут прожить без еды 40 дней.

Odamlar 40 kun davomida oziq-ovqatsiz yashay olishlari mumkin.

125. Get down

(to) приняться; взяться за (работу, учёбу), проглатывать с трудом,
(on) опуститься на колени, согнуться.

Kirishmoq, boshlash (ish, o'qish), qiyinchilik bilan yutib olmoq, tizzaga egilish, bukilish.

Example: Inspite of going bankrupt, our company decided to get down working again.

Несмотря на банкротство, наша компания решила снова работать..

Inqirozga yuz tutishiga qaramay, kompaniyamiz qayta ishlashgaga qaror qildi.

126. Get in \ into

Садиться в машину и т.д.,
входить в помещение, близко
познакомиться, приезжать,
приходить, поступать, быть
зачисленным.
Mashinaga o'tirmoq (va boshqalar),
xonaga kirmoq, yaqindan tanishmoq,
kelmoq, kirmoq, hisobga olinmoq.

Example: We are late! Get in faster! The criminal managed to get in through a window. Nozim applied to Tashkent Medical University, but he didn't get in.

Мы опаздываем! Садитесь быстрее в машину!
Преступнику удалось проникнуть через окно. Нозим подал заявление в Ташкентский Медицинский Университет, но не прошёл.

Kechikyapmiz! Tezroq mashinaga o'tiring! Jinoyatchi deraza tirqishidan o'tishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. Nozim Toshkent Tibbiyot Universitetiga hujjat topshirdi, ammo kira olmadi.

127. Get off

Сходить, снимать (одежду и т.д.),
уезжать, отправляться, освободиться от
работы, приводить кого-либо в какое-либо
состояние, спастись от чего-либо,
(with) пользоваться успехом, прийти в
восторг от чего-либо.

Borib kelmoq, yechmoq (kiyim-kechak,
va hokazo) jo'nab ketmoq, ishdan bo'shamoq,
kinnidir qandaydir holatga keltirmoq,
nimadandir qutulmoq, omaddan
foydalananmoq, nimadandir hayratga tushimoq.

Example: Little Nickie couldn't get off his boots himself, therefore he asked his brother for help.

Маленький Никки не мог сам снять сапоги, поэтому он попросил своего брата о помощи.

Kichkina Nikki botinkalarini o'zi yecholmasdi, shuning uchun akasidan yordam so'radi.

128. Get on Надевать, жить, преуспевать, поправляться, ладить, быть в хороших отношениях, добираться до чего-либо, вступать в контакт.

Kiyinish, yashash, muvaffaqiyatga erishish, yaxshilash, turmush qurish, yaxshi muomalada bo'lish, biror narsaga yetib borish, aloqaga kirish.

Example: Mark's family could hardly get on on his daily income. We get on well with our neighbours: every month we go to some restaurant or café to celebrate birthdays.

Семья Марка едва могла прожить на его ежедневный доход. Мы хорошо ладим с нашими соседями: каждый месяц мы ходим в какой-нибудь ресторан или кафе, чтобы праздновать дни рождения.

Markning oilasi uning kundalik daromadiga zo'rg'a yashay olardi. Biz qo'shnilarimiz bilan yaxshi chiqishamiz: har oy biz tug'ilgan kunlarni nishonlash uchun biror restoran yoki kafega boramiz.

129. Get out Выходить, совершить побег, вытаскивать, выходить (о газете), выпускать (о книге). Tashqariga chiqish, ochib chiqmoq, nashrdan chiqmoq (gazeta haqida), chiqarmoq (kitob haqida).

Example: "Tong yulduzi" gets out every Friday. Several prisoners tried to get out but the armed guards could stop them.

“Тонг юлдузи” выходит каждую пятницу.
Несколько заключенных пытались сбежать, но
вооруженные охранники смогли их остановить.

“Tong Yulduzi” har juma kuni nashr etiladi. Bir necha
mahbuslar qochishga harakat qildilar, ammo qurolli
qo‘riqchilar ularni to‘xtata olishdi.

- 130. Get over** Закончить что-либо, прийти в себя
(после какого-либо состояния),
сообщать (инф.)
Tugatmoq (nimanidir), o‘ziga kelmoq
(qandaydir holatdan so‘ng), xabar bermoq
(ma’lumot).

Example: All the participants of strike were happy to
get that over.

Все участники забастовки были счастливы, что это
закончилось.

Qo‘zg‘olon ishtirokchilarining har biri bu ish tugaganidan
xursand edi.

- 131. Get through** Доходить до кого-либо, передавать
кому-либо, связаться по телефону,
справляться, (**with**) разделаться,
покончить.
Kimgadir yetib bormoq, kimgadir
bermoq, telefon orqali aloqa qilmoq,
uddalamoq, tugatmoq, yakuniga
yetmoq.

Example: A young couple couldn’t get through a day
without arguing.

Молодая пара не могла прожить и дня без споров.
Yosh juftlik bir kun ham tortishuv�iz yashay olmasdi.

- 132. Get to** Приниматься за что-либо,
добраться до чего-либо, исчезать

(куда-либо), влиять, действовать (на нервы).

Nimagadir erishmoq, nimagadir yetib bormoq, yo'qolib qolmoq (qayooqqadir), ta'sir qilmoq, asabiga o'ynamoq.

Example: His constant champing is getting to me. The latest bus gets to the airport at 11 p.m.

Его постоянное чавканье действует мне нервы.

Последний автобус прибывает в аэропорт в 11 вечера.

Uning mutazam ravishda chapillashi mening asabimga tegadi. So'nggi avtobus aeroportga kechki soat 11 da yetib keladi.

133. Give away

Упускать шанс, выдавать, жертвовать, отдавать замуж, дарить.

Imkoniyatni yo'qotish, oshkor qilmoq, qurbanlik qilish, erga berish, sovg'a qilish.

Example: His partner didn't intend to get their secret away, whilst their opponents made him to change his mind. In some orient countries daughters are given away at a very young age.

Его партнёр не собирался выдавать их секрет, пока противники не заставили его передумать. В некоторых странах Востока дочерей выдают замуж в очень раннем возрасте.

Uning sherigi muxoliflar fikrini o'zgartirishga majbur qilmaguncha ularninig sirini oshkor qilmoqchi emas edi. Ba'zi sharq mamlakatlarida qizlar juda erta yoshda turmushga uzatiladi.

134. Give in

Сдаваться, подавать, вручать (отчёт и т.д.), (to) соглашаться.

Taslim bo'lism, uzatmoq, bermoq (hisobot va hokazo), rozi bo'lmoq.

Example: Applicants were supposed to give in their project works in the morning. The company gave in to all the demands of foreign firm.

Претенденты должны были сдать свои проектные работы утром. Компания согласилась со всеми требованиями иностранной фирмы.

Nomzodlar o‘z loyihaviy ishlarini ertalab topshirishlari kerak edi. Kompaniya chet el kompaniyasining barcha talablariga rozi bo‘ldi.

135. Give off

Выделять, испускать, давать (побеги и т.п.).

Ajratish, chiqarib yuborish (asirlar va boshqalar).

Example: Darling, you presented me the perfume which gives off the best scent in the world!

Дорогой, ты подарил мне парфюм, который испускает самый лучший аромат в мире!

Sevgilim, siz menga dunyodagi eng yaxshi iforni taratadigan atirni taqdim etdingiz!

136. Give out

Выделять, издавать (звук)
раздавать; объявлять, распускать слухи, кончаться (о запасах), переставать работать.

Ajratish, e’lon qilish (tovush) tarqatish, e’lon qilish, mish-mishni tarqatish, tugatish (zaxiralar haqida), ishni to‘xtatish.

Example: You can’t believe me! The engine of my new car gave out right on my way to Andijan.

Ты не можешь мне поверить! Двигатель моей новой машины перестал работать прямо на моём пути в Андижан.

Menga ishonolmaysiz! Yangi mashinamning dvigateli Andijonga ketishimda shundoqqina yo‘lda ishdan chiqdi.

137. Go about

Ходить туда и сюда, общаться с кем-либо, приниматься за дело.
U yer bu yerga borish, kim bilandir muloqot qilish, ishga kirishish.

Example: After executing a testament, Nora decided to open her own business but she didn't know how to go about it.

Получив наследство, Нора решила открыть свой бизнес, но не знала, с чего начать.

Merosni olgach, Nora o'z biznesini ochishga qaror qildi, lekin nimadan boshlashni bilmash edi.

138. Go after

Искать, следовать за кем-либо, находить удовольствие в, стараться выиграть.
Qidirmoq, kimningdir izidan borish, nimadandir zavq topmoq, g'alaba qozonishga harakat qilmoq.

Example: Police were going after a very dangerous burglar.

Полиция розыскивала очень опасного вора.

Politsiya juda xavfli o'g'ri izidan quvayotgan edi.

139. Go ahead

Двигаться вперёд, продолжать.
Oldinga harakat qilmoq, davom ettirmoq.

Example: The building of new modern houses for teachers will go ahead as planned.

Постройка новых современных домов для учителей пойдёт по плану.

O'qituvchilar uchun yangi zamонавиј уйлар qurilishi rejalashtirilganidek davom etadi.

140. Go around

Путешествовать, общаться, быть распространённым.
Sayohat qilmoq, muloqot qilmoq, keng tarqalmoq.

Example: Women can spend the whole day going around shops. Many years ago, when the medicine wasn't developed enough, nasty and unknown viruses went around the villages and caused unexpected death of dwellers there.

Женщины могут провести целый день, гуляя по магазинам. Много лет назад, когда ещё медицина не была развита, вредные и неизвестные вирусы распространялись по деревням и становились причиной многих неожиданных смертей там.

Ayollar butun kunni do'konlarni aylanish bilan o'tkazishlari mumkin. Ko'p yillar oldin, tibbiyat yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganida, noma'lum va zararli viruslar qishloqlarda tarqalib u yerda to'satdan o'limga sabab bo'lgan.

141. Go by Проходить (о времени), проезжать мимо.
O'tish (vaqt haqida), o'tib ketish (yonidan).

Example: Time went very quickly by. Nick waved to Ann as he went by the window.

Время прошло очень быстро. Ник махнул рукой Анне, проходя мимо окна.

Vaqt juda tez o'tib ketdi. Nik oyna oldidan o'tib ketayotib Annaga qo'lini silkitdi.

142. Go down Садиться (о солнце), утихать (о ветре, море), снижаться (о ценах), опускаться, становиться ниже.

Botmoq (quyosh haqida), tinchlanish (shamol, dengiz haqida), tushmoq (narxlar haqida), pastga tushmoq, pasaymoq.

Example: The fisherman and a boy sat and watched the Sun go down.

Рыбак и мальчик сидели и наблюдали, как садится солнце.

Baliqchi va bola o'tirishib, quyosh botishini kuzatishdi.

143. Go in for

Участвовать, добиваться чего-либо, ставить себе что-либо целью, увлекаться, интересоваться
Ishtirok etmoq, nimagadir erishmoq, nimanidir o'ziga maqsad qilib olmoq, qiziqmoq.

Example: Our team won all the internal competitions and got the chance of going in for Summer Olympic Games.

Наша команда выиграла все внутренние соревнования и получила шанс участвовать на Летних Олимпийских Играх.

Guruhimiz barcha ichki musobaqlarda g'olib bo'ldi va Yozgi Olimpiada o'yinlariga chiqish imkoniyatini qo'lga kiritdi.

144. Go into

Вступать, расследовать, рассматривать, упоминать.
Kirishmoq, tekshiruv olib bormoq, ko'rib chiqmoq, eslatmoq.

Example: I would like not to go into someone's drawers. There is no need to go into gossips.

Мне бы не хотелось рыться в чьих-то ящиках. Не нужно вникать (вступать) в сплетни.

Men birovning qutilarini titishni xohlamagan bo'lardim. G'iybatlashishning hojati yoq.

145. Go off

Уходить, слезать, умирать, выстрелить (об оружии), сработать (сигнализация, гудок, выстрел), портиться, (о продуктах) потерять интерес.
Tashlab ketmoq, tushmoq, o'lmoq, otmoq (qurol haqida), ishlab ketmoq (chaqiruv, signalizatsiya), qiziqishni yo'qotish.

Example: Both of my children have gone off to Oxford. Put the strawberries in the fridge, otherwise they will go off.

Оба моих ребёнка уехали в Оксфорд (уехали учиться). Положите клубнику в холодильник, иначе она испортится.

Ikkala farzandim ham Oksfordga ketdi (ular o'qish uchun jo'nab ketishdi). Qulupnaylarni muzlatkichiga qo'ying, aks holda aynib qoladi.

146. Go up

Подниматься (в гору, небоскрёб и т.д.), строиться, расти, повышаться (о ценах, количестве, температуре), (for) экзаменоваться, поехать в большой город или из города в деревню.
Ko'tarilish (toqqa, baland binoga) qurilmoq, o'smoq, ko'tarilmoq (narxlar, miqdor, harorat haqida), imtihondan o'tmoq, katta shaharga yoki shahardan qishloqqa borish.

Example: How many new and modern houses have gone up this year? Guests from Tashkent went up to Topolino to see the Andijan reservoir.

Сколько новых и современных домов было построено в этом году? Гости из Ташкента поехали в Тополино, чтобы увидеть Андижанское водохранилище.

Bu yil nechta yangi va zamonaviy uylar qurildi?
Toshkentlik mehmonlar Topolinoga suv omborini ko'rishga borishdi.

147. Go with

Подходить, гармонировать, соответствовать, сопровождать, быть заодно с кем-либо.
To'g'ri kelmoq, mos tushmoq, birga bormoq, kim bilandir hamfikr bo'lmoq.

Example: Mr. Mayson asked his wife to go with him to official ceremony.

Господин Майсон попросил жену сопровождать его на официальной церемонии.

Janob Meyson ayolini u bilan birga rasmiy uchrashuvga borishini iltimos qildi.

148. Go without

Обходиться без чего-либо.

Biron narsasiz uddalay olmoq.

Example: If there are no eggs enough, we just have to go without.

Если яиц недостаточно, нам просто нужно обойтись без них.

Agar yetarlicha tuxum bo‘lmasa, usiz amallahimizga to‘g‘ri keladi.

149. Grow on

Понравиться.

Yoqmoq.

Example: This picturesque painting grows on me.

Эта красивая картина нравится мне всё больше.

Bu go‘zal san‘at asari menga tobora yoqib bormoqda.

150. Grow up

Взрослеть, становиться взрослым.

Voyaga yetmoq, katta bo‘lmoq.

Example: Thanks God, my offsprings have grown up!

Слава тебе, Господи, мои дети выросли!

Yaratganga shukr! Mening farzandlarim ulg‘ayishibdi!

151. Hand back

Возвращать.

Qaytarmoq.

Example: The territory was handed back to Russia. To tell the truth, if they don’t hand back our money, we won’t be able to pay fee for the tuition.

Россия получила территорию обратно. По правде говоря, если они не вернут нам наши деньги, мы не сможем оплатить учёбу.

Hudud Rossiyaga qaytarib berildi. Rostini aytganda, agar ular pullarimizni qaytarmasa, o‘qish pulini to‘lay olmaymiz.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 152. Hand out | Раздавать, выдавать (бесплатно что-либо). Tärqatmoq (берул nimadir). |
|----------------------|---|

Example: Mr. Jason handed out the leaflets to students who were late. Some generous people have a tradition to hand out food and clothes to poor people.

Г-н Джейсон раздал опаздвшим студентам листочки. Некоторые щедрые люди имеют традицию раздавать еду и одежду бедным людям.

Janob Djeyson kech kelgan talabalarga varaqalarni tarqatdi. Ayrim saxiy insonlar kambag‘allarga ovqat va kiyim tarqatishni o‘zlariga odat qilib olishgan.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 153. Hear about | Услышать, узнать. Eshitmoq, bilmox. |
|------------------------|--|

Example: Did you hear about Mike and Julia’s wedding party? It was fantastic!

Ты слышал о свадьбе Майка и Джулии? Это было фантастично!

Mayk va Julianing nikoh to‘ylari haqida eshitdingmi?
Aqlga sig‘maydigan darajada ajoyib bo‘ldi!

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 154. Hear from | Получить письмо, известие. Maktub, yangilik olmoq. |
|-----------------------|---|

Example: We haven’t heard from our school friends for ages.

Мы не получали известие от наших школьных друзей целую вечность.

Maktabdoshlarimizdan bir asrki xabar yo‘q.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 155. Hear out | Выслушать, дать высказаться (не перебивая). Quloq solmoq, gap bermoq, (bo‘imasdan). |
|----------------------|---|

Example: You should hear me out as I'm telling the truth.

Вы должны выслушать меня, так как я говорю правду.

Siz gaplarimga qulog solishingiz kerak, chunki men haqiqatni so'zlayapman.

156. Hold back

Удерживаться, сдерживать (чувства), скрывать, держать втайне.

Tutib turmoq, ushlab turmoq (histuyg'ularni), yashirmoq, maxfiy saqlamoq.

Example: Nina wanted to express her feelings about George but something held her back.

Нина хотела выразить свои чувства по поводу Джорджа, но что-то сдерживало её.

Nina Jorj borasidagi fikrlarini bildirmoqchi bo'ldi, ammo nimadir uni to'xtatib qoldi.

157. Hold off

Откладывать, держаться поодаль, задерживаться.

Keyinga qoldirmoq, vaqt ni uzaytirish, kechiktirish, uzoqlashish, to'xtab qolish.

Example: I was going to buy a washing machine but I decided to hold it off until the sales start.

Я собиралась купить стиральную машину, но решила отложить, пока не начнётся распродажа.

Men kir yuvish mashinasini sotib olmoqchi edim, ammo chegirmalar boshlanguniga qadar bu ishni qoldirishga qaror qildim.

158. Hold on

Оставайтесь на линии, держаться, упорствовать, вцепляться, крепить, продолжать делать.

Aloqada qoling, ushlab turmoq, o'jarlik qilmoq, yopishib olmoq, mahkam turmoq, bajarishda davom etmoq.

Example: Hold on a minute! I will call the manager to explain you the issue in details.

Подождите (не вешайте трубку)! Я позову менеджера, чтобы он разъяснил вам этот вопрос в деталях.

Kutib turing (telefonni qo‘ymang)! Men menejerimizni sizga ushbu masalani ikir-chikirigacha tushuntirib berishi uchun chaqirib beraman.

159. Hold over

Откладывать, отложить,
задерживать, медлить, сохранять,
резервировать, переходить в
новый состав сената.

Kechiktirish, ortga surish, cho‘zish,
saqlash, zaxiraga olish, senatning
yangi a’zosiga o’tish.

Example: The Committee on Internal Security decided to hold the matter over until the arriving of the delegation.

Комитет внутренней безопасности решил отложить этот вопрос до приезда делегации.

Ichki xavfsizlik qo‘mitasi ushbu masala yechimini delegatsiya yetib kelguniga qadar qoldirishga qaror qildi.

160. Hold together

Держаться вместе, скреплять,
сплачивать.

Birgalikda turmoq, birgalikda
bo‘lmoq, birlashtirmoq.

Example: Strong bonds of loyalty and faith hold the family together.

Сильные узы верности и веры сплачивают семью.

Vafo va ishonchning mustahkam tugunlari oilani birlashtiradi.

161. Hold up

Задерживать, поддерживать,
останавливать, показывать, выставлять,
держать высоко, подпирать,
останавливать с целью грабежа.

Hibsga olimoq, qo'llab-quvvatlash,
to'xtatish, namoyish qilish, ko'rgazma
qilish, baland ko'tarish, himoya qilish,
to'xtatish talon-taroj qilish maqsadida.

Example: We were late for the meeting because we got held up in the traffic.

Мы опоздали на собрание, потому что застряли в автомобильной пробке.

Atomobil tirbandligi sababli yo'lda ushlanib qoldik,
shuning uchun majlisga kech qoldik.

162. Hurry up

Торопиться, спешить.
Hilmoq.

Example: I wish the waiter will hurry up with our order.

Я бы хотел, чтобы официант поспешил с нашим заказом.

Ofitsiant buyurtmani tezroq olib kelishini xohlayman.

163. Invite out

Приглашать куда-либо (в ресторан, на ужин и т.п.).
Taklif qilmoq (restoranga, kechki ovqatga va hokazo).

Example: Mr. Benkinson eventually found the courage to invite Mrs. Simpson out.

Господин Бенкинсон нашёл мужество пригласить Мисис Симпсон на ужин.

Janob Benkinson Simpson xonimni kechki ovqatga chaqirishga o'zida jur'at topdi..

164. Invite over / round

(to ... for) приглашать к себе.
(ga, uchun) taklif qilmoq.

Example: My husband usually invites his friends round to watch football matches.

Мой муж обычно приглашает своих друзей смотреть футбольные матчи.

Turmush o'rtog'im odatda futbol o'yinlarini tomosha qilish uchun do'stlarini taklif qiladi.

165. Join in

Присоединяться к кому-либо.
Qo'shilmoq kimgadir.

Example: All the participants joined in a debate.

Все участники присоединились к дебату.

Barcha ishtirokchilar munozaralarga qo'shildilar.

166. Join up

Объединяться, пристраиваться,
вступать в армию.
Birlashmoq qo'shilmoq, qo'shinga
qo'shilmoq.

Example: Both of my brothers joined up when I was only two years old.

Оба моих брата вступили в армию, когда мне было два года.

Ilkkala akam ham armiyaga ketganda men ikki yoshda edim.

167. Keep away

Остерегаться, держаться в
отдалении; не подпускать близко,
держать в отдалении,
препятствовать, прятать.
Ehtiyyot bo'lmoq, masofada turmoq,
yaqinlashtirmaslik, uzoqda ushlab
turmoq, to'smoq, yashirmoq.

Example: You had better to keep away from those hooligans.

Вам лучше держаться подальше от этих хулиганов.
Bu to'polonchilardan uzoqroq yurganingiz yaxshi.

168. Keep down

Подавлять, продолжать сидеть
или лежать, не вставать, мешать
развитию, держать в подчинении.
Bosib turmoq, o'tirishda yoki
yotishda davom etmoq, turmaslik
rivojlanishga xalaqit berish,
bo'ysunishda davom etish.

Example: The government tried to keep the cost on meat down.

Правительство пыталось не повышать цены на мясо.
Hukumat go'sht narxini ushlab turishga harakat qildi.

169. Keep from

Воздерживаться от, удерживать от.
-dan ushlab turish.

Example: It was so hard for James to keep from drugs.

Джеймсу было так трудно воздерживаться от наркотиков.

Djeymsning giyohvand moddalardan tiyilib turishi juda qiyin bo'ldi.

170. Keep in

Держаться внутри, не выпускать, оставлять после уроков, поддерживать (огонь).

Ichkarida turmoq, ruxsat bermaslik, mакtabda olib qolmoq, ushlab turmoq (олово).

Example: My mother usually kept in us when it was raining.

Обычно моя мама не выпускала нас из дома, когда шёл дождь.

Onam yomg'ir yog‘ayotganida bizni uyda olib o'tirar edi.

171. Keep off

Не приближаться, избегать, не касаться.

Yaqinlashmaslik, qochmoq, tegmaslik.

Example: My umbrella will keep the rain off. The only shelter in the middle of the forest kept the stormy weather off. The doctor advised me to keep off the allergenic ingredients.

Мой зонт защитит меня от дождя. Единственное убежище в середине леса защищало от штормовой погоды. Доктор посоветовал мне избегать аллергенных ингредиентов.

Soyabonim meni yomg'irdan himoya qiladi. O'rmon o'rtasidagi uy bo'rondan himoya qildi. Shifokor menga allergenlardan tiyilishimni maslahat berdi.

172. Keep on

Продолжать, не увольнять, не снимать.
Davom etmoq, ishdan bo'shatmaslik, olib tashlamaslik.

Example: The heavy rain kept on all the morning. Children, because of the cold temperature, you'd better keep on your coats here.

Сильный дождь продолжался всё утро. Дети, из-за холодной температуры вам лучше не снимать пальто здесь.

Kuchli yomg'ir tong bo'yi davom etdi. Bolalar, sovuq harorat tufayli bu yerda paltolaringizni yechmaganingiz ma'qul.

173. Keep out

Не вмешиваться, не впускать, оставаться в стороне.
Aralashmaslik, qo'shmaslik, chekkada qolmoq.

Example: Private-keep out!

Посторонним вход запрещён!

Begonalar kirishi ta'qiqlanadi!

174. Keep to

Придерживаться, держаться.
Ushlab turmoq.

Example: If all drivers keep to the speed limit, the number of road accidents will decrease.

Если все водители будут соблюдать скоростной режим, число аварий уменьшится.

Agar hamma haydovchilar tezlik chekloviga rioya qilishsa, yo'llardagi baxtsiz hodisalar soni kamayadi.

175. Keep up

Поддерживать, продолжать, поспевать, соблюдать, быть в курсе, придерживаться, держаться на прежнем уровне, не давать заснуть.
Qollab-quvvatlamoq, davom ettirmoq, pishmoq, rioya qilmoq, xabardor bo'lmoq, tutib turmoq, avvalgi darajada turmoq, uqlashga yo'l qo'ymaslik.

Example: Jack couldn't keep up the payments as he had not enough money.

Джек не мог регулярно платить, так как у него не было много денег.

Yestarlicha puli bo'limgani uchun Djek to'lovlarni doimiy ravishda to'lay olmasdi.

176. Knock-down

Сбить, ломать, сбивать с ног, сносить, разрушать, опрокидывать разбирать на части, понижать цены, сбивать выстрелом, продавать с аукциона, прикарманивать.

Sindirmoq, yiqitmoq, buzmoq, qismlarga bo'lmoq, narxlarni tushirmoq, o'q bilan yiqitmoq, auksionda sotmoq, cho'ntakka olmoq.

Example: The auctioneer knocked down the antique vase for € 5000 to the Uzbek bidder.

Акционер продал старинную вазу узбекскому покупателю.

Aksiyador qadimiylar guldronni 5000 yevroga o'zbek xaridorga sotdi.

177. Knock off

Скостить, сбивать, сшибать, состряпать, стряхнуть, прикончить, стащить, уменьшить скорость, быстро сделать, кончать работу, сносить.
Urib yiqitish, silkish, tugatish, tashib ketish, o'ldirmoq, tashib ketmoq,

tezlikni pasaytirish, tezda bajarish,
ishni tugatish, tashib ketish.

Example: Nika can knock off an essay in 10 minutes.

Ника может написать сочинение за 10 минут.

Nika inshoni 10 daqiqada qoyillatib yozib tashlaydi.

178. Leave behind

Оставлять, оставлять позади,
оставлять после себя, опережать,
забывать, превосходить.
Ortda qoldirmoq, o'zidan ortda
qoldirmoq, unutmoq.

Example: Somewhen in some countries criminals were left on an deserted islands.

Когда-то в некоторых странах преступники были оставлены на пустынных островах.

Qachonlardir ayrim davlatlarda jinoyatchilar kimsasiz orolga tashlab ketilgan.

179. Leave off

Оставить, бросать привычку,
перестать делать.
Tashlab qo'ymoq, odatni tashlamoq,
bajarishni to'xtatmoq.

Example: My uncle Peter tried to leave off smoking by taking trainigs at a psychologist.

Мой дядя Питер пытался бросить курить на тренингах у психолога.

Tog'am Piter ruhshunos yordamida chekishni tashlashga urindi.

180. Leave out

Оставить, пропускать, упускать,
не включать, выпускать.
Qoldirmoq, o'tkazmoq, boy bermoq,
yoqmaslik, chiqarmoq.

Example: I left the carpet out in the snow.

Я оставила ковёр на снегу.

Men gilamni qorda qoldirdim.

181. Let down

Опускать, подводить, спускать, разочаровывать, унижать, уронить, удлинять, покидать в беде, повредить репутации.

Pastga tushirish, pand berish, tushirmoq, hafsalasini pir qilmoq, pastga urmoq, tushirib yubormoq, uzaytirmoq, kulfatda tashlab ketmoq, obro‘ga putur yetkazmoq.

Example: Schoolgirls are not allowed to let their hair down at school campus.

Школьницам не разрешается распускать волосы на территории школы.

O‘quvchi qizlarning maktab hududida sochini yoyib yurishi taqiqlangan.

182. Let in

Впустить, напускать, давать доступ, не выдержать, обманом вовлекать в беду.

Kiritmoq, ruxsat berish, chidamaslik, yolgo‘n bilan kulfatga olib kelish.

Example: Turob may catch a cold as his shoes let in water in such rainy day.

Туроб может простудиться, так как его туфли протекают в такой дождливый день.

Turob bunday yomg‘irli ob-havoda oyoq kiyimidan suv o‘tayotganligi uchun shamollab qolishi mumkin.

183. Let off

Отпускать, простить, выстрелить, выпалить, разрядить, отпускать без наказания.

Qo‘yib yubormoq, kechirmoq, otmoq, o‘qdan boshatish, jazosiz qo‘yib yubormoq.

Example: The director let the workers off work for two days.

Директор освободил рабочих от работы на два дня.
Boshliq ishchilarni ikki kunga ishdan ozod qildi.

184. Let out Выпускать, освобождать, проговориться, выбалтывать, сдавать внаём, давать напрокат, заканчиваться, снимать подозрение, пробалтываться, делать шире, реабилитировать.

Chiqarmoq, ozod qilmoq, laqmalik qilmoq, ijaraga bermoq, tugamoq, gumonsirashni to'xtatish, silkitish, kengaytirish, reabilitatsiya qilish.

Example: If your friend lets your secrets out, it means that you shouldn't pal with him.

Если твой друг проговаривается, это значит, что ты не должен дружить с ним.

Agar do'sting sirlaringni "gullab qo'sa", bu seni u bilan ortiq do'st bo'lmasliging kerakligini anglatadi.

185. Log in / log on (Комп.) входить (в систему, сайт и т.д.), вводить данные.

Kiritmoq (sistemaga, saytga va boshqalarga), ma'lumotlarni kiritmoq.

Example: The password allowed me to log in the secret system.

Пароль дал мне доступ войти в секретную систему.
Parol meni maxfiy tizimga kirishimga yo'l berdi.

186. Log out Комп. выходить из системы.
Komp. tizimidan chiqish.

Example: I had some errors in the system so decided to log out and then tried again to log in.

У меня возникли некоторые ошибки в системе:
я решил выйти из системы, а затем попытался войти снова.

Menda sistemada ayrim xatoliklar paydo bo'ldi,
shuning uchun sistemadan chiqishga qaror qildim, so'ng
qaytadan kirishga harakat qildim.

187. Look after

Присматривать, ухаживать, следить взглядом.

Qarab turmoq, g'amxo'rlik qilmoq, nigoh bilan kuzatish.

Example: Currently my mother in law is looking after my baby as I am studying at university.

В настоящее время моя свекровь заботится о моём ребёнке, так как я учусь в университете.

Hozirda universitetda o'qiyotganim sababli qaynonam chaqalog'imni parvarish qilmoqda.

188. Look ahead

Смотреть вперёд, (to) предвидеть, предусматривать.

Oldinga qaramoq, oldindan ko'rmoq.

Example: Business affairs require looking ahead and plan beforehand.

Дела бизнеса требуют смотреть вперёд и планировать заранее.

Biznes ishi oldindan ko'rib hamda rejallashtirishni talab qiladi.

189. Look at

Смотреть на что-либо, посмотреть.

Nimagadir qaramoq.

Example: Munira came to the interview earlier so she decided to look at magazines in the waiting room.

Мунира приехала на собеседование раньше и решила посмотреть журналы в зале ожидания.

Munira suhbatga erta keldi, shuning uchun u kutish xónasidagi oynomálarni ko'rishga qaror qildi.

190. Look away

(From) отворачиваться от чего-либо; отводить взгляд, смотреть куда-то в сторону.

Nimadandir yuz burmoq, nigohni boshqa yoqqa olmoq, boshqa tomonga qaramoq.

Example: When Jalol asked Komila's hand, she just looked away and said nothing.

Когда Джалол спросил руку Комилы, она просто отвернулась и ничего не сказала.

Jalol Komilaning qo'lini so'ragan edi u yuzini burdi-da, hech narsa demadi.

191. Look back

Оглядываться, (on, upon, to)

обращаться к прошлому, вспоминать, отставать.

Atrofga qaramoq, (undan keyin),
o'tmishga qaytmoq, eslamoq, ortda
qolmoq.

Example: Nodir and Nigora looked back on the very early years of their marriage.

Нодир и Нигора вспомнили самые ранние годы их брака.

Nodir va Nigora turmush qurban ilk kunlarini eslashdi.

192. Look down

(On, upon) смотреть свысока, презирать, иметь тенденцию к понижению.

Balanddan qaramoq, jirkanmoq,
pastga tushmoq.

Example: You shouldn't look down on villagers.

Вы не должны презирать (смотреть с высока на) жителей деревни.

Qishloqliklardan jirkanmasligingiz kerak.

193. Look for

Искать, ожидать, надеяться на.
Qidirmoq, kutmoq, umid qilmoq.

Example: Children looked for their mother's golden watch but couldn't find.

Дети искали золотые часы своей матери, но не могли найти.

Bolalar onasining tilla soatini qidirishdi, ammo topa olishmadı.

194. Look forward

(To) ожидать чего-либо с удовольствием, предвкушать что-либо.

Nimanidir mammuniyat bilan kutmoq, nimanidir bayramona tuyg‘u bilan his qilmoq.

Example: Farzona is looking forward to her husband's arrival from Russia.

Фарзона с нетерпением ждёт прибытия своего мужа из России.

Fařzona turmush o‘rtog‘ining Rosssiyadan qaytishini intiqlik bilan kutyapti.

195. Look in

(On) зайти, заглянуть, смотреть телевизор.

Kirmoq, kirib o‘tmoq, televizor tomosha qilmoq.

Example: Visitors decided to look in on the cathedral even if they were of other religion.

Посетители решили заглянуть в собор, не смотря на то, что они были другой религии.

Mehmonlar boshqa din vakili bo‘lishlariga qaramay ibodatxonani ko‘rgani kirishdi.

196. Look into

Заглядывать, исследовать.
Qaramoq, o‘rgmoq.

Example: The investigation was looked into but there were no results.

Исследование было рассмотрено тщательно, но результатов не было.

Tergov sinchkovlik bilan amalga oshirilgan, ammolatija yo‘q edi.

197. Look on

Читать вместе, иметь мнение, наблюдать.
Bürgalikda o‘qimoq, fikrga ega bo‘lmoq, kuzatmoq, nazorat qilmoq.

Example: The audience merely looked on and did nothing.

Публика просто смотрела и ничего не предпринимала.

Tomoshabinlar faqatgina kuzatib o'tirishdi, ammo hech narsa qilishmadi.

198. Look out

Быть настороже, остерегаться,
(for) высматривать, подыскивать,
подбирать.

Ehtiyot bo'lmoq, ko'rib chiqmoq,
axtarmoq, tanlamoq.

Example: You are going to burn the cake if you don't look out.

Если не будете осторожным, торт сгорит.

Agar ehtiyot bo'limasangiz, tortni kuydirib yuborasiz.

199. Look over

Тщательно изучать,
просматривать, иметь вид.
Yaxshilab o'rganmoq, ko'rib
chiqmoq, ko'rinishga ega bo'lish.

Example: The accountant in charge looked his new assistant's report over and accepted him as a qualified employee.

Главный бухгалтер тщательно изучил отчёт нового помощника и признал его как квалифицированного работника.

Bosh hisobchi yangi yordamchisining hisobotini yaxshilab ko'rib chiqdi va uning malakali ishchi ekanligini e'tirof etdi.

200. Look through

Просматривать что-либо,
видеть насеквоздь, не замечать,
смотреть в.

Nimanidir ko'rib chiqmoq, yaqqol
ko'rmoq, e'tibor bermashlik,
-ga qarash.

Example: He quickly looked through the “Times” and run out the house.

Он быстро пробежался глазами “Таймс” и выбежал из дома.

U tezda “Tayms”ga ko‘z yugirtirdi-da, uydan yuguriб chiqib ketdi.

201. Look to

Надеяться на, заботиться, следить за, стремиться.

Nimadadir umid qilish, g‘amxo‘rlik qilish, ta‘qib qilish, harakat qilish.

Example: The whole family looked to Mr. Usmanov’s help.

Вся семья надеялась на помощь г-на Усманова.

Butun oila janob Usmonovning yordamidan umidvor edi.

202. Look up

(to) уважать, поднимать глаза, искать (в словаре, справочнике, энциклопедии и т.д.), улучшаться (бизнес, дела и т.п.):

Hurmät qilmoq, ko‘zlarini ko‘tarmoq, axtarmoq (lug‘atda, katalogda, ensiklopediyada va boshqalarda), yaxshilanmoq (biznes, ish.haqida).

Example: Students of this school always look up to their teachers therefore they have success in everything.

Ученики этой школы всегда уважают своих учителей, поэтому они удачливы во всём.

Bu maktabning o‘quvchilari doim ustozlarini hurmat qilishadi, shuning uchun ular hamma narsada omadli.

203. Make for

Направляться, способствовать.
Yo‘nalmoq, mos kelmoq.

Example: Adiba’s clear handwriting makes for easier reading. After the meeting the delegates made for the nearest restaurant.

Аккуратный подчерк Адибы легко читать. После собрания делегаты направились в самый ближайший ресторан.

Adibaning yozuvini o‘qish oson. Yig‘ilishdan so‘ng vakillar eng yaqin restoranga yo‘nalishdi.

204. Make off

Убегать, удрать.
Qochib ketmoq.

Example: The robber made off with the girl’s handbag.

Грабитель убежал с сумкой девочки.

Bosqinchi qizning sumkasi bilan qochib ketdi.

205. Make out

Составлять, рассмотреть,
выписать чек, счёт, понять,
разобраться, справляться с
чём-либо.
Ko‘rib chiqish, chek, hisob yozib
bermoq, tushunmoq, nimanidir
uddalamoq.

Example: The teacher of Art made out a list of necessary things for the lesson. I tried to make out the meaning of academic terms in order to explain them on my presentation.

Учитель ИЗО составил список необходимых вещей для урока. Я рассмотрела научные термины, чтобы воспользоваться ими в своей презентации.

Rasm o‘qituvchisi dars uchun kerakli narsalar ro‘yxatini tuzdi. Men ilmiy atamalarni taqdimotimda qo‘llash maqsadida ko‘rib chiqdim.

206. Make over

(to) передавать (во владение)
переделывать.
Bermoq (egalik qilish uchun) qayta tuzish, o‘zgartirish.

Example: I have bought a fascinating dress, however it will have to be made over.

Я купила удивительное платье, однако его надо переделать.

Men juda ajoyib ko'yak sotib oldim, ammo uni o'zgartirish kerak.

207. Make up

Составлять, собирать,
выдумывать, помириться,
восполнять, гримировать,
красить, пудрить, одевать(ся) к
выходу.

Tuzmoq, termoq, ixtiro qilmoq,
yarashmoq, to'lдirmoq, grim qilmoq,
bo'yamoq, upa surtmoq, tashqariga
chiqishga kiyinmoq.

Example: A sales assisstant made up a parcel neatly and gave it to Nick.

Продавец аккуратно упаковал посылку и дал её Нику.

Sotuvchi ehtiyotkorlik bilan jo'natmani o'radi va Nikning qo'liga berdi.

208. Pass away

Скончаться, умереть, исчезать,
прекращаться.

O'lmoq, dunyodan o'tmoq,
yo'qolmoq, to'xtamoq.

Example: Our neighbor passed away peacefully in his sleep at the age of 65.

Наш сосед умер тихонько во сне в 65 лет.

Qo'shnimiz 65 yoshida uyqusida tinchgina vaqt etdi.

209. Pass by

Проходить мимо, пропускать,
проходить (о времени).

Yonidan o'tmoq, o'tkazmoq, o'tmooq
(vaqt haqida).

Example: Nick soared in the clouds that he could hardly notice passengers passing by.

Ник витал в облаках, и он едва мог заметить проходящих мимо пассажиров.

Nik osmonlarda uchib yutar va yo'lovchilarni deyarli payqamas edi.

210. Pass for Сдать (экзамен), сойти, быть принятым за кого-либо или за что-либо.
Topshirmoq (imtihon), borish, kimdir yoki nimadir deb qabul qilinmoq.

Example: Every year a huge number of applicants try to pass off to International universities. Andersen's sister could pass for 25 years old, although she is 40.

Каждый год большое количество студентов стараются сдать экзамены в международные университеты. Сестре Андерсена можно дать 25 лет, хотя ей было 40.

Har yili juda ko'plab abituriyentlar xalqaro universtitetlarga imtihon topshirishga harakat qilishadi. Andersennen singlisi 40 yoshda bo'lsa-da, 25 yoshdek edi.

211. Pass off Проходить, исчезать, уменьшаться, выдавать себя за кого-либо, отвлекать внимание от чего-либо. O'tmoq, yoq bo'lmoq, kamaymoq, o'zini kimdir deb ko'rsatmoq, nimadandir e'tiborni chalg'itmoq.

Example: All group members were pleased because the session passed off well.

Все участники группы были довольны, потому что сессия прошла хорошо.

Hamma ishtirokchilar mamnun bo'lishdi, chunki sessiya yaxshi o'tdi.

212. Pass on Передавать, переходить, переходить к другому вопросу, к другому типу деятельности.

Berib yubormoq, keyingi savolga o'tmoq,
boshqa turdag'i faoliyatga.

Example: The conductor always asks the passengers to pass on when the bus is crowded.

Проводник всегда просит пассажиров пройти вглубь, когда автобус переполнен.

Avtobus to'laligida provodnik yo'lovchilardan ichkariroqqa o'tishlarini so'raydi.

213. Pass out

Разг. падать в обморок, умирать, исчезать, успешно завершить курс (в военном учебном заведении), быть мертвяцки пьяным.

Og'z., hushidan ketmoq, olmoq,
yo'qolmoq, kursni muvaffaqiyatli yakunlash (harbiy ta'llim muassasasida), o'lguday ichmoq.

Example: The atmosphere in the bus became so stiffling that some girls passed out.

Воздух в автобусе стал настолько спёртым, что некоторые девочки потеряли сознание.

Avtobusdagi havo shu darajada dim bo'ldiki, ayrim qizlar hushini yo'qotishdi.

214. Pass over

Проходить, перевозить, переправлять, передавать, рассматривать, упускать.
O'tib ketmoq, tashimoq,
to'g'rilamoq, berib yubormoq,
ko'rib chiqmoq, qo'ldan chiqarmoq.

Example: The crew was passing over the dense forest when they abruptly came across with the corpse of unknown man. You shouldn't pass over the opportunity which can be given not to everyone.

Экипаж проходил по густому лесу, когда они внезапно наткнулись на труп неизвестного человека. Ты не должен упускать возможность, которая даётся не всем.

Ekipaj qalin o'rmondan o'tib ketayotib, to'satdan noma'lum jasadga yo'liqdi. Har kimga ham berilmaydigan imkoniyatni qo'ldan boy bermasligingiz kerak.

215. Pay back

(for) оплатить, отомстить,
возвращать деньги, срок
погашения долга.

To'lamoq, qasdini olmoq, pullarni
qaytarmoq, qarzni to'lash fursati.

Example: The Crowns are able to pay back the money which they borrowed from the bank.

Семья Кроунов может выплачивать деньги, которые она заимствовала у банка.

Krounlar bankdan olgan pullarini to'lashga qodir.

216. Pay for

Оплачивать, расплачиваться,
получить наказание.
To'lamoq, jazo olmoq.

Example: If you have done something wrong, you have to pay for it.

Если вы сделали что-то не так, вы должны получить наказание за это.

Agar biror ishni xato qilgan bo'lsangiz, siz bu uchun jazo olishingiz kerak.

217. Pay in / into

Вносить на текущий счёт.
Joriy hisobga qo'shmoq.

Example: Every week I pay 100000 soums in.

Каждую неделю я кладу 100000 сумов на свой счёт.

Har hafta o'z hisobimga 100 ming so'm pul qo'yaman.

| | |
|---|---|
| 218. Pay off | Рассчитаться, погасить долг, наказывать, отомстить. Qarzni to'lash, jazolash, intiqom olish. |
| Example: A young family managed to pay off the credit within two month. | Молодой семье удалось погасить кредит в течение двух месяцев. |
| | Yosh oila kreditni ikki oyda yopishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. |
| 219. Pick at | Придиরаться, ворчать, есть маленькими кусочками или притронуться к еде. Aybsitmoq, jovramoq, kichik bo'laklar bilan yeish yoki oziq-ovqatga teginish. |
| Example: My little child likes to pick at the porridge without interest. | Мой маленький ребёнок понемногу ест кашу нехотя Mening kichkinam bo'tqani idish chetidan xohlamaygina oz-ozdan yeidi. |
| 220. Pick on | Дразнить, приставать, отбирать. G'ashga tegmoq, bezovta qilmoq, tanlamoq. |
| Example: Boys at school like to pick on the girls. | Мальчики в школе любят дразнить девушек. Maktabda bolalar qizlarning g'ashiga tegishni yoqtirishadi. |
| 221. Pick out | Выбирать, определять, понимать, схватывать смысл. Tanlamoq, aniqlamoq, tushunmoq, ma'nolarni tushunmoq. |
| Example: The brightest student was picked out as an interpreter at the delegation. | Самый способный студент был выбран переводчиком в делегации. Eng munosib talaba delegatsiyada tarjimonlikka tanlab olindi. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 222. Pick up | Поднимать, подбирать, прибирать (комнату), спасать, подбирать (в море), брать пассажира, научиться (чёму-либо), принимать, ловить (сигналы), поднять настроение. Ko'tarmoq, olmoq, yig'ishtirmoq (xonani), qutqarmoq, terib olmoq (dengizda), yo'lovchi olmoq, nimagadir o'rganmoq, qabul qilmoq, tutish (signallarni), kayfiyatni ko'tarmoq. |
|---------------------|--|

Example: The movie was tedious but picked up in the second half.

Фильм был утомительным, но во второй половине он стал интереснее.

Film zerikarli edi, lekin ikkinchi yarmiga kelib qiziqarli bo'ldi.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 223. Play at | Играть в кого-либо, притворяться кем-либо. Kimnidir o'ynamoq, kimdir bo'lib mug'ombrlik qilmoq. |
|---------------------|--|

Example: Children like to play at the professions they like.

Дети любят играть в те профессии, которые им нравятся.

Bolalar o'zлari yoqtirgan kasblarni o'ynashni yaxshi ko'rدارilar.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 224. Play back | Прослушивать, просматривать видео или звукозапись. Tinglamoq, video yoki tovushni tomosha qilmoq. |
|-----------------------|--|

Example: A young singer played back his first song again and again.

Молодой певец снова и снова слушал свою первую песню.

Yosh qo'shiqchi o'zi yozgan birinchi qo'shig'ini qayta va qayta tingladi.

225. Play down

Преуменьшать, снижать требования.

Kamaytirmoq, talablarni kamaytirmoq.

Example: The prosecutor tried to play down the defendant's faults in his report.

Прокурор старался частично обойти ошибки обвиняемого.

Qoralovchi aybdorning xatolarini qisman chetlab o'tishga harakat qildi.

226. Play off

Производить, делать что-либо, разыгрывать кого-либо.

Ishlab chiqarmoq, nimadir qilmoq, kimmnidir ijro etmoq.

Example: The competitors must play off the drawn game next Monday.

Конкуренты должны переиграть ничью в следующий понедельник.

Raqiblar keyingi dushanba durrang o'yinni qayta o'nashlari kerak.

227. Play up

Поддерживать, всячески использовать, мужественно вести себя, мучить (о болезни), вести себя нагло, высокомерно.

Yordam berish, har qanday usulda qo'llash, jasoratli harakat qilish, azob berish (kasallik haqida), o'zini surbetlarcha va takabburona tutish.

Example: My toothache plays me up again. Boys usually play up when their father is away.
Зубная боль меня опять мучает. Мальчики обычно распускаются, когда отца нет дома.

Tish og'rig'i meni yana qiyunayapti. Bolalar otasi uyda yo'qligida erkalanib ketishadi.

228. Point down Делать гладкой.
Tekislamoq.

Example: Craftsmen use a special tool to point the wood down.

Ремесленники используют специальный инструмент для полировки дерева.

Hunarmadlar taxtani silliq, tekkis qilish uchun maxsus asbobdan foydalanishadi.

229. Point out Указывать, показывать, обращать (чё-либо) внимание.
Ko'rsatmoq, e'tiborni jalb qilmoq.

Example: My teacher pointed out my mistakes in my project work.

Мой учитель указал мне на мои ошибки в моей проектной работе.

Ustozim loyihaviy ishimdagi xatolarimni ko'rsatdi.

230. Point up Заострять, придавать остроту, усиливать, делать грубым, шероховатым.
O'tkirlamoq, keskinlashtirish, qo'pol, dag'al qilish.

Example: The artist has pointed up his painting with a picturesque depict of local scenery. Recent world figures of average incomes point up the ever-widening distance between rich and poor nations.

Художник придал колорит своей живописи красивым изображением местного ландшафта.

Недавние показатели мировых средних доходов указывают на всё увеличивающуюся дистанцию между богатыми и бедными нациями.

Rassom o‘zining asariga mahalliy landshaftning rang-barang tasvirini berdi. Dunyodagi o‘rtacha daromadlarning so‘nggi ko‘rsatkichlari boy va kambag‘al xalqlar o‘rtasida tobora ortib borayotgan masofani ko‘rsatadi.

231. Pull away

Выдёргивать, выхватывать, оторваться (о лидере) рвануть (со стоянки).
Uzib tashlash (rahbar haqida).

Example: Jack could hardly pull Rose away from the edge of the ship.

Джек едва смог выхватить Роуз с края корабля.

Jek kema chetida turgan Rouzni zo‘rg‘a ushlab qoldi.

232. Pull back

Отступать (о войске) сокращать расходы, замедлять темп, отказываться от (мнения, мысли, позиции).
Chekinmoq (askarlar haqida), xaratatlarni kamaytirmoq, fikridan qaytmoq, tempni sekinlashtirish.

Example: A number of producers pulled back from sponsoring his movie.

Ряд продюсеров отказались от спонсирования его фильма.

Bir nechta prodyuserlar uning filmini moliyalashtirish fikridan qaytishdi.

233. Pull down

Сносить, разрушать уничтожить, подтянуть, выпрямить, опрокидывать, уменьшать, ослаблять.

Olib ketish, vayron qilish, yo‘q qilish,
cho‘zmoq, tekislash, burilishni
kamaytirish, kuchsizlantirish.

Example: A great number of houses and other buildings were pulled down to construct a modern city centre.

Большое количество домов и других зданий было снесено, чтобы построить современный центр города.

Ko‘plab uy va boshqa binolar zamonaviy shahar markazini qurish maqsadida buzib tashlandi.

234. Pull in

Втянуть, отъехать, зарабатывать, втягивать, арестовать, осаживать, отойти, прибывать.
Cho‘zish, haydash, pul topish, jalg qilish, hibsga olish, bezovta qilish, orqaga surish, kelish.

Example: She pulled in some capital to set up her own business. New fabrication of the factory pulls several businessmen in funding.

Она заработала небольшой капитал, чтобы открыть свой собственный бизнес. Новое производство фабрики привлекает нескольких бизнесменов к финансированию.

U o‘z biznesini yuritish uchun mo‘maygina sarmoya ishlab oldi. Fabrikaning yangi mahsulotlari bir qancha biznesmenlarni moliyalash ishlariga jalg qilmoqda.

235. Pull on

Натягивать, продолжать, грести, натягивать чулки.
Tortmoq, eshkak eshishni davom ettirmoq, payroq kiymoq.

Example: When you pull on the cigar your lungs start to be damaged. He pulls on falling in love with her girlfriend even if he knows her betray.

Когда вы затягиваетесь сигаретой, ваши лёгкие начинают портиться. Он продолжает любить свою девушку, несмотря на то, что знает о её предательстве.

Sigaret tutunini ichingizga yutganda o'pkangiz ishdan chiqa boshlaydi. U sevgan qizining xiyonat qilganini bilsa ham, baribir, uni sevishda davom etmoqda.

236. Pull out

Вытаскивать, вырывать
выдвинуть, выщипывать, удалять,
отходить, удаляться, уйти на
пенсию, удлинять, вытягивать.
Tortib olmoq, yirtib olmoq, siljitmoq,
yulib olmoq, olib tashlamoq, ketmoq,
nafaqaga chiqmoq, uzaytirmoq,
cho'zmoq.

Example: We mustn't pull out when we face to obstacles. After several attempts she pulled out her depression.

Мы не должны отступать, когда сталкиваемся с неудачами. После нескольких попыток она избавилась от своей депрессии.

Biz omadsizliklarga duch kelganda chekinmasligimiz kerak. Bir qancha urinishlardan so'ng u depressiyadan qutuldi.

237. Pull over

Перетягивать, съезжать с дороги,
перетаскивать, подъехать к
тротуару или обочине.
Tortmoq, yo'lidan o'tib ketmoq,
tashimoq, yo'lakda to'xtamoq.

Example: As soon as the police reached the thief, they made him to pull over.

Как только полицейские догнали вора, они заставили его съехать с дороги.

Politsiyachilar o'g'riga yetib olganlaridan keyin uni yo'lni bo'shatishga majbur qildilar.

238. Pull up

Подтянуть, задирать, остановить, выдёргивать, останавливаться, сдерживаться, делать выговор, идти впереди других.

Cho‘zmoq, jig‘iga tegmoq,
to‘xtatmoq, cho‘zmoq, to‘xtamoq,
ushlab turmoq, qaror qabul qilish,
boshqalardan oldinda yurish.

Example: When he saw Linda, he pulled up the car and went to speak to her.

Когда он увидел Линду, он остановил машину и пошёл поговорить с ней.

Lindani ko‘rgach, u ulovini to‘xtatdi-da, uning yoniga suhbatlashish uchun bordi.

239. Put across

Положить поперёк, провернуть, убедить, перевозить, обманывать, надувать, ясно и понятно излагать, успешно завершить какое-либо дело...

Ko‘ndalang qilib qo‘ymoq,
aylantirmoq, tashimoq, aldamoq,
ishirmoq, aniq va ravshan qilib
gapirmoq, qandaydir ishni
muvaffaqiyatli yakunlamoq.

Example: They try to put across what they think about the issue. Children put across about the party.

Они попытались ясно и понятно изложить то, что они думают по этому вопросу. Дети обманули по поводу вечеринки.

Ular muammo bo‘yicha fikrlarini ochiq-oydin aytishga harakat qilishdi. Bolalar bazm haqida yolg‘on gapirishdi.

240. Put aside

Отложить в сторону, откладывать в сторону, стараться не замечать, копить.

Chetga surib qo‘ymoq, ahamiyat
bermaslikka harakat qilmoq,
to‘plamoq.

Example: He is going to purchase a new car, so he puts aside his salary.

Он собирается купить новую машину, поэтому он копит свою зарплату.

U yangi mashina sotip olmoqchi, shuning uchun oyligini yig‘moqda.

241. Put away

Убирать, откладывать, оставлять, прятать, отказываться, помещать, съедать, поглощать, убивать, выпивать.

Olib tashlamoq, ortga surmoq, oldirmoq, yashirmoq, rad etmoq, joylashtirmoq, yemoq, yutmoq, o‘ldirmoq, ichmoq.

Example: Parents try to upbring their daughters by making them to put toys away.

Родители стараются воспитать своих дочерей, заставляя их убирать игрушки.

Ota-onalar qizlariga o‘yinchoqlarini yig‘ishtirish orqali ularni tarbiyalashga intiladilar.

242. Put back

Класть обратно, ставить на место, возвращаться, задерживать, передвигать назад.

Qaytarib qo‘yish, joyiga qo‘yish, qaytmoq, to‘xtatib turmoq, ortga harakatlantirmoq.

Example: I came to the meeting one hour earlier and had to wait for my business partners. It seems that my pranksome children put all the clocks back.

Я пришёл на встречу на один час раньше, и мне пришлось ждать моих деловых партнеров. Кажется, мои шаловливые дети передвинули все часы назад.

Yig‘ilishga bir soat oldin kelibman, biznes hamkorlarimni kutishga to‘g‘ri keldi. To‘polonchi bolalarim hamma soatlarni orqaga surib qo‘yganga o‘xshaydi.

243. Put down

Положить, подавлять, опустить, записывать, класть, опускать, унижать, заносить, осадить, укладывать, спать, высаживать, приписывать, урезать, убивать, сбивать, считать, снижать, снижаться, совершать посадку, запасать, давать возможность выйти.

Qo‘ymoq, ezmoq, tushirmoq, yozmoq, qo‘ymoq, tushirmoq, pastga urmoq, olib kirmoq, o‘tqazmoq, joylamoq, uxlamoq, ekmoq, yiqitmoq, sanamoq, tushirmoq, tushmoq, qo‘nish zaxira yig‘moq, chiqishga imkon berish.

Example: Our headmaster has never put the teachers down among students.

Наш директор никогда не унижал учителей перед учениками.

Maktabimiz direktori hech qachon o‘qituvchilarni o‘quvchilar oldida pastga urmagani.

244. Put in

Вставлять, ставить, вложить, вводить, подавать, представлять, предъявлять вмешиваться, исполнять, выдвинуть свою кандидатуру, проводить время, претендовать.

Qo‘ymoq, joylashtirmoq,
investitsiya qilish, taqdim etish,
hujjatlashtirish, taqdim etish,
aralashish, bajarish, nomzodlik
qilish, vaqt ni o‘tkazmoq.

Example: My husband always claims to our children not to put in the parents talk.

Мой муж всегда требует, чтобы наши дети не вмешивались в разговор родителей.

Turmush o‘rtog‘im bolalarimizga ota-onasining suhbatiga aralashmaslikni ta’kidlaydi.

245. Put off

Откладывать.

Keyinroqqa qoldirmoq.

Example: Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Никогда не откладывайте на завтра то, что вы можете сделать сегодня.

Bugungi ishni ertaga qo‘uma.

246. Put on

Надевать, ставить, облекаться,
прибавлять, использовать, применять,
возлагать, напускать на себя, накидывать,
принимать вид, приводить в действие,
передвигать вперёд, побуждать.

Kiymoq, qo‘ymoq, qo‘samoq,
foydalanmoq, qo‘llamoq, so‘zlamoq,
kiymoq, ko‘rinishga ega bo‘lmoq,
harakatga keltirish, oldinga siljitim,
undamoq.

Example: We decided to put on Shakespeare’s play at the end of the academic year.

Мы решили поставить пьесу Шекспира в конце учебного года.

Biz o‘quv yilining oxirida Shekspirning pyesasini qo‘yishga kelishdik.

247. Put out

Выводить из себя, тушить,
выпускать, гасить, выкладывать,
высовывать, выгонять,
отправляться, тратить,
расстраивать, вытягивать,
смущать, причинять неудобство,
расходовать, раздражать,
устранять, удалять, конфузить
кого-либо.

Jahlini chiqarmoq, o'chirmoq,
tashlamoq, suqmoq, haydamoq,
jo'namoq, xafa qilmoq, sarflamoq,
cho'zmoq, xijolat qilmoq, noqulaylik
tug'dirmoq, sarf qilmoq, yo'qotmoq,
daf qilmoq, noqulay ahvolga
tushirmoq.

Example: Umida is always joyful, because nothing can put her out.

Умида всегда радостна, потому что ничто не может её вывести из себя.

Umida doimo xursand, chunki hech narsa uning jahlini chiqara olmaydi.

248. Put through

Соединять, выполнять,
заканчивать.
Ulamoq, bajarmoq, tugatmoq.

Example: Can you put me through to “777’s” parlor?

Можете меня соединить с приёмной “777”?

Menga “777” mehmonxonasinig qabulxonasini ulab bera olasizmi?

249. Put up

Поднимать, мириться, терпеть,
вкладывать, ставить, выставлять,
поднимать, вывешивать,
устраивать, примиряться,
воздвигать, водружать, показывать,

повышать, принимать, приютить,
вкладывать деньги, строить,
консервировать, паковать,
поднимать цену.

Ko'tarmoq, yarashmoq, chidamoq,
joylamoq, qo'ymoq, ilmoq,
qo'llamoq, jildirmoq, ko'rsatmoq,
ko'tarmoq, boshpana bermoq,
investitsiya kiritmoq, qurmoq,
konservalamoq, qog'oz o'ramoq,
narxni oshirmoq.

Example: We will put up posters around the city and
dwellers of the city will know about our new project.

Мы разместим плакаты вокруг города, и жители
города узнают о нашем новом проекте.

Biz shahar bo'ylab posterlarimizi namoyish qilamiz va
shahar aholisi bizning yangi loyihamiz haqida bilib oladi.

250. Ring around / round

Сделать несколько
телефонных звонков,
окружать, звучать.
Bir nechta telefon
qo'ng'iroqlarini qilmoq,
o'rab olmoq, yangramoq.

Example: My grandmother is fond of ringing round her
friends at weekends.

Моя бабушка любит звонить подругам по
выходным.

Buvim dam olish kunlari dugonalariga qo'ng'iroq
qilishni yoqtiradi.

251. Ring off

Вешать трубку, давать отбой (по
телефону).
Telefonni qo'ymoq, qo'ng'iroqni bekor
qilish (telefon orqali).

Example: It's impolite to ring off before saying "Good-bye".

Это неуважительно вешать трубку, прежде чем сказать "До свидания".

Xayrlashmay turib go'shakni qo'yish hurmatsizlik sanaladi.

252. Run across

Перебегать, натолкнуться на, погнаться, слетать, сходить, съездить, случайно встретиться.
Yugurib o'tmoq, -ga duch kelmoq, orqasidan quvib ketmoq, uchmoq, borib kelmoq, tasodifan uchrashmoq.

Example: Mirinda run across her grand grandfather's holy book when she was cleaning the attic.

Миринда нашла священную книгу прадеда, когда она убиралась в чердаке.

Mirinda chordoqni yig'ishtirayotib katta bobosining muqaddas kitobini topib oldi.

253. Run down

Спуститься, изнуряться, наезжать, сбежать, сбегать, задавить, переутомляться, истощаться, выбегать, догонять, истощать, изнурять, останавливаться, отыскать, пренебрежительно отзываться, настигать, опрокидывать, раздавить, переутомлять, переехать, столкнуться, разыскивать.

Pastga tushmoq, bormoq, qochib ketmoq, ezmoq, tugamoq, charchamoq, yugurib chiqmoq, yetib olmoq, to'xtamoq, izlab topmoq, ehtiyyotsiz, ovoz bermoq, duchor bo'lmoq, tashlamoq, ko'chib o'tmoq.

Example: My mother dislikes people who always run teachers down.

Моя мать не любит людей, которые всегда плохо отзываются об учителях.

Onam o'qituvchilar haqida yomon gapirganlarni suymaydi.

254. Run off

Выключить, сбегать, убегать, забежать, смыться, удирать, отцеживать, отвлекаться от предмета, спускать.

O'chirish, qochmoq, yugurib kirmoq, mavzudan chalg'imоq, tushirmoq.

Example: A young couple decided to run off in the middle of the night.

Молодая пара решила убежать посреди ночи.

Ikki yosh qoq tunning o'rtasida qochishga qaror qilishdi.

255. Run out

Закончиться, выбегать, кончаться, вытекать, истощаться, отбегать, истекать, выдыхаться, выступать, выдвигаться, закончить гонку.

Tugamoq, yugurib chiqmoq, tugamoq, oqib ketmoq, qochmoq, nafas chiqarmoq, namoyish ko'rsatmoq, siljimoq, poygani tugatmoq.

Example: I have to be quick with the tests as the time is running out.

Мне нужно быть быстрее с тестами, так как время истекает.

Testlarni tezroq yechishim kerak, chunki vaqt tugab boryapti.

256. Run through

Пропустить, просматривать, промотать, зачеркивать, прокалывать, истощаться, бегло прочитывать.

O'tkazib yubormoq, ko'zdan kechirmoq, aylantirmoq, o'chirmoq, teshmoq, tugamoq, tez o'qimoq.

Example: The teacher run through the pupil's essay one more.

Учитель ещё раз просмотрел сочинение ученика.

O'qituvchi o'quvchining inshosiga yana bir bor ko'z yugurtirib chiqdi.

257. Run up

Нарываться, взбежать, подниматься, взбегать, поднимать, доходить, увеличиваться, вздувать, добежать, возводить спешно, быстро расти, добегать, орудовать, кладывать, съездить или слетать ненадолго, **against** столкнуться (с проблемами). Tez chormoq, tezda yugurib kirish, yorib kirish, ko'tarilish, ko'tarsh, yetib bormoq, kattaymoq, ishirmoq, tez o'rnatmoq, tez o'smoq, quollamoq, qoymoq, uchib borib kelmoq.

Example: Non-native speakers can run up against a great many obstacles not knowing the language in the country where it is spoken.

Не носители языка могут столкнуться с множеством проблем, находясь в стране, где говорят на этом языке.

Til-bilmagan kishilar, o'zga tilda gapiriladigan mamlakatda ko'plab muammolarga uchrashlari mumkin.

258. See off

Провожать (в аэропорт, на вокзал).
Kuzatmoq.

Example: The whole family went to the airport to see the guests from Uzbekistan off.

Вся семья отправилась в аэропорт, чтобы проводить гостей из Узбекистана.

Butun oila o'zbekistonlik mehmonlarni kuzatish uchun aeroportga bordi.

259. See out

Досидеть, пережить, проводить (из помещения), дожить до, досидеть до конца, доводить до конца.

O'xirigacha o'tirmoq, boshdan o'tkazish, kuzatmoq, -gacha yashab o'tish, oxirigacha o'tirmoq, oxiriga yetkazish.

Example: The representative of the company saw the delegates out.

Представитель компании проводил делегатов.
Kompaniya vakili delegatlarni kuzatib qo'ydi.

260. See through

Смотреть сквозь, видеть насеквоздь, доглядеть, доводить до конца, помогать кому-либо в чём-либо.

Ich-ichiga qaramoq, boshdan-oyoq ko'rmoq, oxirigacha ko'rmoq, oxirigacha yetkazmoq, kimgadir nimagadir yordam bemoq.

Example: I cannot cheat my parents because they can see through me.

Я не могу обманывать своих родителей, потому что они могут видеть меня насеквоздь.

Men ota-onamni alday olmayman, chunki ular mening ichimni ko'ra olishadi.

261. See to Заботиться о, присматривать за.
Kimgadir g‘amxo‘rlik qilmoq,
kimgadir qaramoq.

Example: We shouldn’t worry about the tickets to the concert. Mark has booked them already.

Мы не должны беспокоиться о билетах на концерт.
Марк уже заказал их.

Biz konsertga chiptalar to‘g‘risida xavotir olmasligimiz kerak. Mark allaqachon chipta buyurtirgan.

262. Sell off Распродавать со скидкой.
Chegirma bilan sotmoq.

Example: FLO company has sold off some shoes at a reduced price.

Компания FLO продала обувь по сниженной цене.
FLO kompaniyasi ba’zi bir poyafzallarni arzon narxda sotdi.

263. Sell out Продавать, распродавать,
предавать, стать предателем.
Sotmoq, xiyonat qilmoq, xiyonatchi bo‘lmoq.

Example: “Korzinka” sold out of cosmetics.

“Корзинка” продала всю косметику.
“Korzinka” dagi hamma kosmetika mahsulotlari sotilib ketdi.

264. Send away Отправить, посыпать, прогонять,
увольнять, отсылать.
Jonatmoq, yubormoq, haydamoq,
ishdan bo‘shatmoq, surgun qilmoq.

Example: Security guards tried to send Kamol away but he denied and attempted to use his knife.

Охранники попытались прогнать Камола, но он отказался и попытался использовать свой нож.

Qo‘riqchilar Kamolni haydashga harakat qilishdi,
ammo u qarshilik qilib, pichog‘ini ishlatishga urindi.

265. Send back Отправить обратно.
Orqaga jo‘natmoq.

Example: Purchasing online you cannot send back goods which were bought.

При покупке онлайн вы не можете отправить обратно товары, которые были куплены.

Online xarid qilingan mahsulotlarni qaytarib bera olmaysiz.

266. Send for Послать за, вытребовать,
вызывать.
Kimningdir (nimaningdir) orqasidan
jo‘natmoq, talab qilmoq, chaqirmoq.

Example: I was sent for our family doctor.

Меня отправили за семейным врачом.

Meni oilaviy shifokorimizni chaqirib kelish uchun
jo‘natishdi.

267. Send in Подавать, представлять.
Bermoq, namoish etmoq.

Example: The receptionist told the candidate to come in.

Секретарь сказал кандидату войти.

Kotiba nomzodga kirishini aytdi.

268. Send off Отослать, отправлять, отсыпать,
проводить, прогонять, удалять,
устраивать проводы.
Yubormoq, jo‘natmoq, kuzatib
bormoq, haydamoq, olib tashlamoq,
sim o‘rnatish.

Example: Two boxes of fresh grapes were sent off to my uncle to Tashkent.

Две коробки нового винограда были отправлены дяде в Ташкент.

Ikki cuti yangi uzum Toshkentga, tog‘amnikiga jo‘natildi.

269. Send out

Отправлять, рассылать, высыпать,
испускать, излучать, выставлять,
выпускать ростки.

Yubormoq, jo‘natmoq, chiqarib
yubormoq, tarqatmoq, namoyish
etmoq, kurtak yozmoq.

Example: We phoned and asked the company to send the specialist out to fix the washing machine.

Мы позвонили и попросили компанию отправить специалиста, чтобы починить стиральную машину.

Biz companiyaga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, kir yuvish mashinamizni tuzatish uchun mutaxassis yuborishini so‘radik.

270. Set about

Установить, приступать к, делать,
начинать, распространять,
начинать драку с, побуждать,
нападать.

O‘rnatmoq, -ga kirishmoq,
boshamoq, tarqatmoq, kim bilandir
urush boshlamoq, hujum qilmoq.

Example: I set about writing collection of topics in English very seriously.

Я очень серьёзно взялась писать сборник топиков на английском.

Men ingliz tilida matnlar jamlanmasini yozishga jiddiy kirishdim.

271. Set against

Противопоставлять,
восстанавливать против,
настроить.

Qarshi turmoq, -ga qarshi qilmoq,
taqqoslamоq, sozlamоq.

Example: Nicole set against her weaknesses and strong traits.

Николь сопоставила свои слабые и сильные черты.
Nikol o‘zining kuchli va ojiz tomonlarini taqqosladi.

272. Set aside

Отложить, отставить, отменять,
аннулировать, отвергать,
откладывать в сторону,
пренебрегать, оставлять без
внимания.

Keyinga qoldirmoq, qoldirmoq,
bekor qilmoq, rad etmoq, chetga
surmoq, e'tiborsiz qoldirmoq.

Example: Teachers should always try to set aside an hour every day and relax as not to suffer from neurological deseases then.

Учителя всегда должны стараться выделять час в день и отдыхать, чтобы не болеть потом неврологическими заболеваниями.

O'qituvchilar keyinchalik asab kasalliklaridan zarar chekmaslik uchun har kuni bir soatdan dam olishga vaqt ajratishlari kerak.

273. Set down

Отложить, высаживать,
записывать, класть, усесться,
осадить, письменно, приписывать,
засесть, бросать, обрезать.

Keyinga qoldirmoq, o'simlik ekmoq,
yozmoq, qo'ymoq, o'tirmoq, qamalga
olmoq, yozma, yozib qo'ymoq,
o'tirmoq, tashlamoq, kesmoq.

Example: We usually set down our opinions in our reflection journals after each lesson.

Мы обычно записываем наши мнения в нашем рефлексивном дневнике после каждого урока.

Biz odatda har darsdan keyin fikrlarimizni kundaligimizga yozamiz.

274. Set off

Отправляться, выделять, взрывать,
оттенять, запускать, отправлять,
противопоставлять, пускать,

выделяться, размечать, побудить к,
украшать, уравновешивать,
откладывать, стимулировать,
отмечать:

Jo‘namoq, ajratmoq, soya qilmoq,
ishga tushirmoq, jo‘natmoq qarshi
qo‘yish, ajratib turish, belgilamoq,
uyg‘otmoq, bezamoq,
tenglashtirmoq, kechiktirmoq,
rag‘batlantirmoq, nishonlamoq.

Example: Marvelous kinds of fireworks were set off on Independence Day.

Чудесные фейерверки были запущены в День Независимости.

Mustaqillik kuni ajoyib mushakbozlik uyuşdırıldı.

275. Set out

Настроить, излагать, отправляться,
выехать, выставлять, двинуться,
намереваться, отправляться в
путь, выезжать, выставлять на
продажу, выставлять напоказ,
вылететь.

Sozlamоq, taqdim etmoq, bayon
qilmoq, jo‘namoq, ketmoq,
qo‘ymoq, siljimoq, qilmoqchi
bo‘lmoq, yo‘lga otlanmoq, chiqmoq,
sotuvga qo‘ymoq, ko‘rgazmaga
qo‘ymoq, uchib ketmoq.

Example: All the golden rules and restrictions are set out in this document.

Все золотые правила и ограничения изложены в этом документе.

Barcha oltin qoidalar va cheklovlар ushbu hujatda
bayon qilingan.

276. Set up

Настроить, устанавливать,
учреждать, открывать, выдвигать,
основывать, воздвигать, набирать,
поднимать, вызывать,
восстанавливать, обеспечивать,
восстанавливать силы,
тренировать, физически развивать,
снабжать, настраивать станок,
причинять, подставлять кого-либо.
Sozlash, o'rnatmoq, ochmoq, ilgari
surmoq, asos solmoq, to'plamoq,
ko'tarmoq, qayta tiklamoq,
ta'minlamoq, kuchlarni tiklamoq,
mashq qilmoq, jismonan
rivojlanmoq, uskunani sozlamоq,
sabab-bo'lmoq, kimnidir-sotish,
pand berish.

Example: It took two hours to set up a new washing machine.

Потребовалось два часа, чтобы установить новую стиральную машину.

Yangi kir yuvish mashinasini o'rnatish uchun ikki soat ketdi.

277. Settle down

Успокоиться, поселиться,
улечься, успокаиваться,
устраиваться, угомониться,
обосновываться, усесться,
поселить, успокаивать,
приступать, образумиться,
браться, приниматься, привыкнуть
к окружающей обстановке.
Tinchlanmoq, joylashmoq, yotmoq,
jim bo'lmoq, yashab ketmoq,
asoslanmoq, o'tirmoq, ko'chib
kelmoq, tinchlantirmoq.

Example: He settled down in another city intedning to live independently.

Он поселился в другом городе, намереваясь жить самостоятельно.

U mustaqil yashash maqsadida boshqa shaharga joylashdi.

278. Settle for

Согласиться на что-либо,
довольствоваться чем-либо,
устраивать.

Biror narsaga rozi bo'lmoq,
qoniqmoq, joylashtirmoq.

Example: Mary refused to settle for staying at home and got a job in the educational centre.

Мэри отказалась сидеть дома и устроилась на работу в учебном центре.

Meri uuda o'tirishga rozi bo'ljadi va o'quv markaziga ishga joylashdi.

279. Settle on

Решить, выбрать.

Biror to'xtamga kelmoq, tanlamoq.

Example: We couldn't decide where to go on summer holidays but ultimately we settled on Khanabad, Andijan region.

Мы не могли решить, куда поехать на летние каникулы, но в конце мы выбрали город Ханабад в Андижанской области.

Biz yozgi t a'tilda qayerga borishni hal qila olmayotgan edik, oxirida Andijon viloyati Xonobod shahriga borishga qaror qildik.

280. Settle up

Рассчитываться, полностью
рассчитаться, выплатить,
окончательно решить.

To'liq hisobni to'lash, to'lamoq,
qat'iy qaror qilmoq.

Example: Zokir could hardly settle up with his debts and decided not to incur them again.

Зокир с трудом смог рассчитаться и решил больше не брать деньги в долг.

Zokir arang qarzini to'ladi va boshqa qarzga pul olmaslikka qaror qildi.

281. Show in

Вводить, проводить.

Kiritmoq, kuzatmoq.

Example: Mother let me show my friend in.

Мама разрешила пригласить моего друга в дом.

Onam do'stimni uyga taklif qilishimga ruxsat berdi.

282. Show off

Выпендриваться, красоваться,
хвастаться, рисоваться,
выставляться, пускать пыль в
глаза, показывать в выгодном
свете.

Eshilmoq, o'zini ko'z-ko'z etmoq,
maqtanmoq, ko'zini shamg'alat
qilmoq, kerakli joyda namoyish
etmoq.

Example: Nicky wished for showing off to his friends, driving his uncle's Ferrari.

Никки хотел похвастаться друзьям за рулём дядиной Феррари.

Nikki do'stlariga tog'asining "Ferrari"sini minib maqtanmoqchi bo'ldi.

283. Show up

Объявиться, появляться, являться,
разоблачать, изобличать,
выделяться, унижать,
вырисовываться, обличать
объявиться неожиданно, смущать,
объявляться.

Kelmoq, paydo bo'lmoq, fosh qilmoq, ko'rsatmoq, ajralib turmoq, kamshitmoq, namoyish bo'lmoq, bildirib turmoq, to'satdan paydo bo'lmoq, xijolat qilmoq, e'lon bo'lmoq.

Example: Jakhongir eventually decided not to show up for the interview as he was too late.

Джахонгир в конце концов решил не появляться на собеседовании, поскольку он опоздал.

Juda ham kech qolganligi sabali Jahongir suhbatga bormaslikka qaror qildi.

284. Shut down Закрывать, останавливать, останавливаюсь, прекращать работу, захлопывать опускаться.
Yormoq, to'xtatmoq, to'xtamoq, ishni to'xtatmoq, yormoq, tushmoq.

Example: There are considerable reasons which make the TV set to shut down by itself.

Существуют значительные причины, по которым телевизор отключается сам по себе.

Televizoringiz o'z-o'zidan o'chib qolishiga arzirli sabablar bor.

285. Shut in Загораживать, запирать.
To'smoq, qulflamoq.

Example: You cannot shut in your little children at home all day long.

Вы не можете закрывать своих маленьких детей дома на целый день.

Siz kichkina bolalaringizni kun bo'yи uyda yolg'iz qamab qoya olmaysiz.

286. Shut out Отключить, не допускать, не впускать, исключать, загораживать.
O'chirmoq, yo'latislik, kirgizmaslik, istisno qilish, to'smoq.

Example: New type of frames posses the property of shutting out noise.

Новый тип рам обладает свойством не допускания шума.

Römlarning yangi turi shovqin o'tkazmaslik xususiyatiga ega.

287. Shut up

Запирать, заткнись! замолчи!
Yormoq, yopib qo'ymoq, o'chir!
Gum bo'l!

Example: New hotel is shut up for the winter.

Новый отель закрыт на зиму.

Yangi mehmonxona qish mavsumida yopilgan.

288. Sit back

Успокоиться, бездельничать,
расслабляться, откидываться
назад.

Tinchlaning, bekor o'tirmoq, dam
olmoq, orqaga qaytmoq.

Example: The pupils of the 11th form just sat back for two hours in the classroom because there was no teacher in the school who wanted to teach such boors.

Ученики 11-го класса просто отсидали два часа в классе, потому что в школе не было учителя, который хотел бы учить таких невоспитанных.

11-sinf o'quvchilari ikki soat bekor o'tirishdi, chunki mакtabda bunday betarbiyalarni o'qitadigan o'qituvchi yo'q edi.

289. Sit in

Присутствовать, участвовать,
наблюдать, присматривать за
ребёнком, смотреть за ребёнком.
Ishtirok etmoq, bor bo'lmoq,
kuzatmoq, bolaga qaramoq.

Example: There were about fifty representatives from the foreign company who were sitting in on the meeting.

На встрече присутствовало около пятидесяти представителей иностранной компании.

Yig‘ilishda taxminan ellikka yaqin xorijiy tashkilot vakillari qatnashishdi.

290. Sit out

Пересидеть, высидеть до конца, не участвовать, отсидеть до конца, пересидеть кого-либо.

Keragidan ortiq o‘tirish, oxirigacha o‘tirmoq ishtirok etmaslik, oxirigacha o‘tirmoq, kimdandir ortiqcha o‘tirish.

Example: Marjona decided to sit the last dance out.

Маржона решила пропустить последний танец.

Marjona oxirgi raqsga qolmaslikka qaror qildi.

291. Sit up

Сесть, приподниматься, привставать, сидеть прямо, бодрствовать, выпрямляться, засиживаться до поздней ночи, не ложиться спать, внезапно заинтересоваться.

O‘tirmoq, sal ko‘tarilish, to‘g‘ri o‘tirish, uyg‘oq turmoq, to‘g‘rlanish, tungacha o‘tirish, uqlashga yotmaslik, kutilmaganda qiziqmoq.

Example: The doctor asked Mr. Jenkinson to sit up in bed.

Доктор попросил мистера Дженкинсона приподняться и сесть в постели.

Shifokor janob Djenkinsandan yotgan joyida o‘tirishini so‘radi.

292. Sleep in

Ночевать на работе, спать дольше обычного.

Ishda tunash, odatdagidan ko‘p uqlash.

Example: I usually sleep in on weekends.

По выходным я сплю дольше обычного.

Dam olish kunlari men odatdagidan ko‘proq uxlayman.

293. Sleep off

Выспаться, отоспаться.

To‘yib uxlamoq.

Example: After a farewell party Victoria decided to go home and sleep off.

После прощальной вечеринки Виктория решила пойти домой и выспаться.

Xayrlashuv kechasidan so‘ng Viktoriya uyga borib yaxshilab uxbab olishga qaror qildi.

294. Sleep out

Спать не дома, ночевать не дома.

Uyda uxlamaslik, uyda tunamaslik.

Example: The family slept out most nights when their landlord drove them out.

Семья проводила ночи на улице после того, как их хозяин выгнал их.

Xo‘jayin haydagandan so‘ng oila ko‘plab tunlarni ko‘chada o‘tqazdi.

295. Speed up

Ускорять; убыстрять, увеличивать.

Tezlashmoq, tezlikni ko‘tarmoq.

Example: There are a number of appendices to speed up your cell phone.

Существует ряд приложений для ускорения работы сотового телефона.

Mobil telefonigizni tezlashtirish uchun bir qancha ilova dasturlari mavjud.

296. Stand by

Поддерживать, придерживаться, стоять за, защищать, выполнять, помогать, держать, присутствовать, быть наготове, быть безучастным зрителем, быть готовым начать передачу, быть готовым принимать передачу.

O‘zini saqlab qolish, qo‘llab-quvvatlash, himoya qilish, bajarish, yordam berish, saqlab qolish, hozir bo‘lish, tayyor bo‘lish, befarq tomoshabinga aylanish, ko‘rsatuvni boshlashga tayyor bo‘lish, ko‘rsatuvni qabul qilishga tayyor bo‘lish.

Example: Mark promised his beloved to stand by her whatever would happen.

Марк дал обещание своей возлюбленной поддерживать её что бы ни случилось.

Mark sevgilisiga, nima bo‘lishidan qat’i nazar, qo‘llab-quvvatlashi haqida so‘z berdi.

297. Stand for

Баллотироваться в, стоять за, означать, поддерживать, терпеть, символизировать, выносить.
Saylanish uchun o‘z nomzodini qo‘yish, turmoq, turib berish nimagadir, anglatmoq, qo‘llab-quvvatlamoq, sabr qilmoq, ramziylashtirmoq, chidamoq.

Example: The abbreviation ESA stands for European Space Agency, however it has got other variants of decoding either.

Аббревиатура “ЕКА” означает “Европейское космическое агентство”, но также есть и другие варианты расшифровки этой аббревиатуры.

YFA qisqartmasi “Yevropa Fazo agentligi” ni anglatadi, ammo bu qisqartma yana bir qancha ma’nolarni berishi mumkin.

298. Stand out

Выделяться, выдаватьсь, выступать, выстоять, маячить, держаться, упорствовать, быть заметным, быть выдающимся, не сдаваться, удаляться от берега.

Ajralib turmoq, boshqalardan ajralib turmoq, munosib kelmoq, tik turmoq, mayoq ushlab turmoq, ushlab turmoq, ko‘rinadigan bo‘lishda davom etmoq, taniqli bo‘lmoq, taslim bo‘lmaslik, ustun bo‘ling, qirg‘oqdan uzoqqa ketmoq.

Example: Team has chosen the most appropriate candidate who stands out from other nominees.

Команда выбрала самого подходящего кандидата, который отличается от других.

Jamoa nomzodlar orasidan eng munosib keladiganini tanladi.

299. Stand up

Вставать, оказываться прочным, подводить кого-либо.

O‘rnidan turmoq, kuchli bo‘lmoq, kimgadir pand bermoq.

Example: When the Headmaster came in the classroom, none of the students wished to stand up and greet him.

Когда директор вошёл в класс, никто из студентов не захотел встать и поприветствовать его.

Direktor sinfga kirganida talabalardan hech qaysi biri o‘rnidan turib, uni kutib olishni istamadi.

300. Stay away

Не приходить, не являться.
Kelmaslik, paydo bo‘lmaslik.

Example: If students stay away from the College for three or more classes, they will be dismissed.

Если студенты пропустят три или более уроков в колледже, они будут отчислены.

Agar talabalar kollejda uch yoki undan ko‘proq dars qoldirsa, ular o‘qishdan chetlatiladi.

301. Stay on Оставаться, задерживаться.
 Qolmoq, ushlanib qolmoq.

Example: Students, who couldn't finish their essays, were asked to stay on after classes.

Студентов, которые не закончили сочинения, попросили остаться после уроков.

Inshoni tugatmagan talabalar darsdan keyin qolishi aytildi.

302. Stay off Держаться подальше, избегать, не посещать.

Uzoq turmoq, o‘zini chetga olmoq, tashrif buyurmaslik.

Example: Doctors advise their patients to stay off pernicious habits – smoking, drugs and alcohol.

Доктора советуют своим пациентам держаться подальше от вредных привычек – курения, наркотиков и алкоголя.

Shifokorlar bemorlarga zararli odatlar – chekish, giyohvandlik, alkogol iste'memolidan uzoqroq yurishni tavsiya qiladilar.

303. Stay out Оставайся в стороне, отсутствовать, не возвращаться домой, пересидеть.

Chetda qolmoqlik, uyga qaytmaslik, ortiqcha o'tirmoq.

Example: His father never let his children to stay out late.

Его отец никогда не позволял своим детям гулять на улице допоздна.

Uning otasi hech qachon farzandlariga kechgacha tashqarida yurishga ruxsat bermas edi.

304. Stay over Проводить ночь вне дома.
 Tuñni uyda o'tkazmaslik.

Example: James told his parents about his decision of staying at his friend's house.

Джеймс оповестил своих родителей о том, что он переночует у друга.

Jeyms ota-onasiga do'stinikida qolishini aytdi.

305. Step down

Уходить в отставку, спускаться, подавать в отставку, понижать напряжение, выходить.

Nafaqaga chiqmoq, tushmoq, iste'foga chiqishga ariza berish, kuchlanishni kamaytirish, chiqmoq.

Example: Mrs. Claydon is stepping down from her post next year.

Госпожа Клэйдон собирается уходить в отставку на следующий год.

Kleydon xonim yanagi yil nafaqaga chiqmoqchi.

306. Step forward

Предложить свою помощь.

Yordam berishni taklif qilish.

Example: The company has asked for the government to step forward to provide financial support.

Компания попросила правительство об оказании финансовой помощи.

Kompaniya hukumatdan iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlashlarini so'radi.

307. Step in

Вмешиваться, входить, включаться.

Aralashmoq, kirmoq, yonmoq.

Example: I had to step in to settle the disagreement between neighbours.

Мне пришлось вмешаться, чтобы уладить разногласия между соседями.

Qo'shnilar o'rtasidagi kelishmovchilikni bartaraf qilish uchun menin aralashishimga to'g'ri keldi.

308. Sum up

Суммировать, подытожить,
резюмировать, подводить итог,
складывать.

Xulosalash, natijalarni chiqarmoq,
yakun qilmoq, taxlamoq, xulosani
umumlashtirish.

Example: It's high time to sum up all knowledge which was gained during the academic year.

Пора подытожить все знания, которые были получены в течение учебного года.

O'quv yili davomida olingan bilimlarni xulosalash vaqt yetdi.

309. Summon up

Призыв, собирать, призывать.
Chaqiruv, termoq, chaqirmoq.

Example: We must summon up patience, both you and me. I can't summon up cash reserves that I don't have. Here, we summon up what is best in us.

Нам надо набраться терпения: и тебе, и мне. Я не могу мобилизовать резервы наличности, которых у меня нет. В этих стенах мы мобилизуем всё лучшее в нас.

Sen ham, men ham sabr-toqatli bo'lishimiz kerak.
Menda yo'q bo'lgan pul mablag'larini safarbar qila
olmayman. Bu yerda o'zimizdag'i eng yaxshi narsalarni
yuzaga chaqiramiz. Ushbu devorlar ichida bizda eng
yaxshilarni safarbar etamiz.

310. Take after

Походить на кого-либо,
подражать, преследовать.
Biror kishiga o'xshamoq, taqlid
qilmoq, ta'qib qilmoq.

Example: My little daughter takes after her father. She has the same character as he does.

Моя маленькая дочь похожа на своего отца. У неё такой же характер, как у него.

Mening kichik qızım otasiga o'xshaydi. Uning fe'li
xuddi otasiniki kabi.

311. Take apart

Разбирать на части, раскритиковать.
Bo'laklarga bo'lish, tanqid qilmoq.

Example: The young author's novel was reviewed and took apart. It is easy to take apart any device, but rather difficult to put it together again.

Роман молодого автора рассмотрели и раскритиковали. Легко разобрать любое устройство, но его сложно собрать снова.

Yosh muallifning romanini ko'rib chiqishdi va tanqid qilishdi. Har qanday qurilmani detallarga ajratish oson, ammo uni qaytadan yig'ish qiyin.

312. Take away

Убирать, уносить, уходить,
бежать, делать хуже, портить.
Olib tashlamoq, ketmoq, dochmoq,
yomonlashtirmoq, buzmoq.

Example: I usually take my child away from the school at 11 o'clock. Jason took himself quitly away from the party.

Я обычно забираю своего ребёнка со школы в 11 часов. Джайсон незаметно ушёл с вечеринки.

Odatda men farzandimni maktabdan soat 11 da olaman. Jayson hech kimga sezdirmay kechadan ketib qoldi.

313. Take back

Брать обратно, отводить,
относить, напоминать (прошлое).
Orqaga qaytarib olmoq, chetga olib
ketmoq, olib bormoq, eslatmoq
(o'tgan narsalarni).

Example: The prisoner was taken back to his cell.

Заключённого вернули в свою камеру.

Mahbus o'z kamerasiga qaytarildi.

314. Take down

Снимать (со стены, с полки и т.д.),
спускать, сносить, записывать,
проглатывать, снижать, распускать
(волосы).

Quyidagilarni olib tashlang
(devordan, tokchadan va
hokazolardan), tushirmoq, buzib
tashlamoq, yozmoq, yutmoq,
tushirmoq, sochlariini tushirmoq.

Example: Those toys took the famous writer back to the time of his childhood.

Эти игрушки напомнили знаменитому писателю его детство.

Bu o‘yinchoqlar mashhur yozuvchiga uning bolaligini eslatib yubordi.

315. Take for

Принимать за, купить.
... deb faraz qilmoq, sotib olmoq.

Example: People usually take me for Uigur.

Люди обычно принимают меня за уйгурку.
Odamlar meni uyg‘ur deb o‘ylashadi.

316. Take in

Принимать, брать жильцов, брать работу на дом, подписываться или часто покупать газету.
Qabul qilmoq, yashovchilar olmoq, uya ish olmoq, tez-tez gazeta olmoq yoki gazetaga yozilmoq.

Example: My aunty is fond of taking in guests.

Моя тётя любит принимать гостей.
Xolam mehon kutishni yaxshi ko‘radi.

317. Take off

Снимать, взлететь, сбрасывать, сбавлять, уводить, удалять, убавлять, отнимать, брать отгул, подражать, убивать, уменьшать, терять, уменьшаться, передразнивать, уничтожать, губить, отрываться от земли или воды, вычитать.

Yechmoq, uchmoq, tashlamoq,
pasaytirish, olib ketish, olib
tashlamoq, kamaytirmoq, ayirmoq,
ta'til olmoq, taqlid qilmoq,
o'ldirmoq, yo'qotmoq, kamaymoq,
jahlini chiqarmoq, o'ldirmoq, yo'q
qilmoq, yerdan yoki suvdan
uzilmoq, hisoblamoq.

Example: Nick took off the tyre of his car and tried to fix it. Many girls try to take off weight doing physical exercises and it really helps them.

Ник снял покрышку с колеса и постарался починить его. Многие девушки стараются избавиться от лишнего веса, выполняя физические упражнения и это вполне им помогает.

Nik avtomobilining pokrishkasini yechdi va uni tuzatishga urindi. Ko'plab qizlar jismoniy mashqlar orqali ortiqca vazndan xalos bo'lishga harakat qilishadi va bu ularga rostdan ham yordam beradi.

318. Take on

Взять, приобретать, брать на работу, мериться силами, иметь успех, принимать вызов, сильно расстраиваться, сильно огорчаться, принимать на службу, становиться популярным, сильно волноваться, открыть огонь.
Olmoq, ega bo'lmoq, ishga olmoq, kuchlar bilan o'lchanmoq, omadga erishish, chaqiruvni qabul qilish, qattiq xafa bo'lish, xizmatga qabul qilinish, mashhur bo'lmoq, qattiq hayajonlanmoq, olov ochish.

Example: Mark's father was seriously ill so his mother had to take an extra work to feed the family.

Отец Марка был серьёзно болен, поэтому его матери пришлось брать дополнительную работу, чтобы накормить семью.

Markning otasi jiddiy kasalligi tufayli uning onasi oilani boqish maqsadida qo'shimcha ish olishga majbur bo'ldi.

319. Take over

Перенимать, вступать во владение, принимать должность, принимать от другого, перевозить на другой берег.

O'zlashtirmoq, egalik qilish, lavozimni qabul qilish, boshqa kimdandir qabul qilmoq, boshqa qirg'oqqa olib o'tmoq.

Example: The boatman took over us to the harbour. Let me take you over in my car.

Лодочник перевёз нас в гавань. Позвольте мне отвезти вас на своей машине.

Qayiqchi bizni bandargohga olib bordi. Mashinamda sizni olib berib qo'yishga ruxsat bering.

320. Take to

Прибегать к, пристраститься к, привязываться к, приобретать привычку.

-ga yondashmoq, o'rganib qolmoq, bog'lanib qolmoq, odat bo'lib qolmoq.

Example: Because of the illness Nicole started to take to the physical exercises.

Из-за болезни Николь начала заниматься физическими упражнениями.

Kasallik tufayli Nikol jismoniy mashqlarni bajarishni odat qildi.

321. Take up

Начать, занимать, принимать, браться за, поднимать, отнимать, обсуждать, впитывать влагу,

укорачивать, принимать под покровительство, возвращаться к начатому, прерывать, арестовывать.
Boshlamoq, egallamoq, qabul qilmoq,
-ga kirishish, ko'tarmoq, ayirmoq,
muhogama qilmoq, siltamoq,
namlikni shimmoq, qisqartirmoq,
hukmronligi ostiga olmoq,
boslang'ich holatga qaytish,
bo'lmoq, hibsga olmoq.

Example: Aunty asked to take her bags up. The schoolbus takes up schoolchildren every day.

Тётя попросила поднять её сумки наверх.
Школьный автобус забирает школьников каждый день.
Xolam sumkalarini yuqoriga ko'tarishimni so'radi.
Maktab-avtobusi-har-kuni-maktab-o'quvchilarini-olib-ketadi.

322. Talk back

Отвечать, дерзить, возражать.
Javob bermoq, qo'pollik qilmoq,
qarshi chiqish.

Example: The manager gave a new servant no chance to talk back.

Менежер не дал возможности новому служащему возразить.

Boshqaruvchi yangi xizmatchining e'tiroz bildirishiga yo'l qoymadi.

323. Talk into

Говорить в, убеждать, уговаривать.
-ga gapirish, ishontirmoq,
ko'ndirmoq.

Example: I always try to talk my husband into going to the theatre with me.

Я всегда пытаюсь убедить своего супруга пойти со мной в театр.

Men doim turmush o'rtog'imni men bilan birga teatrغا borishga ko'ndiraman.

324. Talk over

Обсуждение, обсуждать,
дискутировать, убеждать.
Mūnozāra, muñozara qilmoq,
ishontirmoq.

Example: Two friends went to the closest cafe and talked everything over.

Два друга пошли в ближайшее кафе и всё обсудили.

Ikki do'st eng yaqin joylashgan qahvaxonga borib
hamma narsani muhokama qilib olishdi.

325. Think ahead

Думать наперёд, планировать.
Oldindan o'yamoq, o'ylab ko'rmoq.

Example: I think parents should think ahead their children's future.

Я думаю, что родители должны думать наперёд о будущем своих детей.

Mening fikrimcha, ota-onalar farzandlari kelajagi
haqida oldindan o'ylashi kerak.

326. Think back

Передумать, помнить, вспомнить.
Fikrini o'zgartirmoq, yodda tutmoq,
eslamoq.

Example: They have been married for 20 years but they are not tired to think back the first day they met.

Они в браке 20 лет, но они не устают вспоминать первый день их встречи.

Ularning turmush qurbaniga 20 yil bo'ldi, ammo ular
tanishganining 1-kunini eslashidan charchashmaydi.

327. Think over

Продумывать, обдумывать,
вдумываться, взвешивать
обсуждать.
O'ylab chiqmoq, o'lchab ko'rmoq,
o'ylab ko'rmoq, muhokama qilmoq.

Example: I have to collect my thoughts and think over the solution to the issue.

Мне нужно собраться мыслями и обдумать
решение проблемы.

Muammoga yechim topish uchun fikrlarimni yig‘ib,
o‘ylab ko‘rishim kerak.

328. Think up

Придумай, придумывать,
выдумывать, сочинять, изобретать.
Oylab top, o‘ylab topmoq, o‘ylab
chiqmoq, to‘qimoq, ixtiro qilmoq.

Example: Nodira couldn’t think up any excuse for not
going to her closest friend’s birthday party.

Нодира не могла придумать никакого оправдания
тому, чтобы не пойти на вечеринку по случаю дня
рождения своей ближайшей подруги.

Nodira eng yaqin dugonasining tug‘ilgan kuniga
bormaslik uchun hech qanday bahona o‘lay olmadi.

329. Throw away

Выбрасывать, сбрасывать, бросать,
не воспользоваться, тратить зря,
тратить впустую, упускать.
Olib tashlamoq, tashlamoq,
foydalanslik, behuda sarflamoq,
bekorga sarflamoq, qo‘ldan chiqarish,
chiqindilarni yo‘qotish.

Example: Aunt Polly has a tradition of throwing old
things away on the eve of the New Year.

Тётя Полли имеет привычку бросать старые вещи
накануне Нового года.

Polli xolam yangi yil arafasida eski buyumlarni
tashlashni odat qilgan.

330. Throw back

Отбросить назад, отбрасывать
назад, закидывать, замедлять
развитие, походить на предков,
проявлять атавистические черты,
резко отвергать.

Orqaga tashlamoq, irg‘itmoq,
rivojlonishni sekinlatmoq, ajdodlarga
o‘xshamoq, nasliy xususiyatlarini
namoyish etmoq, keskin rad etmoq.

Example: Arnold threw back teacher’s advice and went out.

Арнольд резко отверг совет учителя и вышел.

Arnold o‘qiyuvchining maslahatini keskin rad etdi-da,
tashqariga chiqib ketdi.

331. Throw in

Бросать, брасывать, вставлять,
включать.
Tashlamoq, otmoq, qo‘ymoq,
yoqmoq.

Example: Maria opened the door of the wardrobe and threw in her old clothes.

Мария открыла дверь гардероба и бросила свою старую одежду.

Mariya kiyim javoni eshigini ochdi va eski kiyimlarini yerga otdi.

332. Throw off

Скинуть, скидывать, сбрасывать,
избавляться, свергать, начинать,
отвергать, извергать, выпускать,
легко и быстро набросать,
спускать собак, выключать.
Kiymoq, otmoq, tashlamoq,
qutulmoq, rad etmoq, aytib
tashlamoq, chiqarmoq, tez va yengil
tashlamoq, itlarni qo‘yib
yubormoq, o‘chirmoq.

Example: Sam decided to go out with his friends as to throw off the feelings of desolation and boredom.

Сэм решил пойти со своими друзьями, чтобы избавиться от чувства одиночества и скуки.

Sem yolg‘izlik va zerikish hissidan qutulish maqsadida do‘stlari bilan aylanib kelishga qaror qildi.

333. Throw on

Набрасывать, накидывать,
подбрасывать, подбавлять,
надевать.

Otmoq, ilib olmoq, tashlab o'tmoq,
oshmoq, kiymoq.

Example: He just threw on his jacket and hastened to the hospital.

Он просто накинул куртку и поспешил в больницу.

U egniga kurtkasini ildi-da, shifoxona tomon shoshib ketdi.

334. Throw out

Выбрасывать, выкидывать,
выплёскивать, вываливать,
пристраивать, выгонять,
отвергать, выпускать, мимоходом
высказывать, выставлять,
высыпать, увольнять, сбивать с
толку, сбивать, запутывать,
излучать, перегонять, выключать.
Tashlab yubormoq, sachratmoq,
o'rnatmoq, haydamoq, rad etmoq,
chiqarmoq, yo'l-yo'lakay aytmoq,
jo'natmoq, haydamoq, chalg'itmoq,
adashtirmoq, taratmoq, o'zib ketmoq,
o'chirmoq.

Example: If you fail your exams, you will be thrown out of the University.

Если вы не сдадите экзамены, вас выгонят с Университета.

Agar imtihondan o'ta olmasangiz, sizni universitetdan chetlatishadi.

335. Throw together

сводить вместе, сталкивать,
наспех составлять,
компилировать.

yig'moq to'qnashmoq, tezda tuzmoq, kompilyatsiya qilmoq.

Example: I could hardly throw together the sketches of our upcoming presentation.

Я едва смог скомпоновать (составить) эскизы нашей предстоящей презентации.

Men yaqinlashayotgan taqdimotimiz uchun qoralama nusxalarni arang tuzdim.

336. Throw up

Подкидывать, подбрасывать, рвать, извергать, бросать, упрекать, вскидывать, поднимать, оттенять, возводить, критиковать, отказываться от, побросать, быстро строить, выделять, оставлять.

Tashlab o'tmoq, yirtmoq, otib chiqarmoq, tashlamoq, ta'na qilmoq, ko'tarmoq, -dan voz kechmoq, tez qurmoq, ajratmoq, tashlab ketmoq.

Example: Dildora had to throw up her highly paid job to look after her child.

Дильдоре пришлось бросить свою высокооплачиваемую работу, чтобы заботиться о своём ребёнке.

Farzandi parvarishi uchun Dildora katta haq to'lanadigan ishidan voz kechdi.

337. Try on

Попробовать, примерять, пробовать, примеряться.
Sinab ko'rmoq, kiyib ko'rmoq, tatib ko'rmoq.

Example: Gulnoza tried tens of blouses on, but chose none of them.

Гульноза примерила десятки блузок, но ни одну из них не выбрала.

Gulnoza o'nlab bluzkalarni kiyib ko'rdi, ammo hech birini olmadi.

338. Try out Проверять, тщательно, расследовать.
Tekshirmoq, ruxta o'rganmoq.

Example: The company is trying out a new experiment.
Компания проводит новый эксперимент.
Kompaniya yangi tajribani sinovdan o'tkazmoqda.

339. Turn away Отвернуться, отворачиваться, отворачивать, отклонять, отвергать, отвращать, прогонять, увольнять.
Orqaga qaramoq, rad etmoq, jirkanmoq, haydamoq, ishdan bo'shatmoq.

Example: You'd better not to turn away from your children, even if you are in divorce.

Лучше не отворачивайтесь от своих детей, даже если вы в разводе.

Bolalaringizdan yuz o'girmaganingiz ma'qul, garchi ajrim bo'lsa ham.

340. Turn against Восстать против, настроить, восстанавливать против.
Qarshi isyon qilmoq, o'rnatmoq, qarshi qo'yamoq.

Example: Ex-manager tried to turn everyone against a new chief.

Экс-менеджер пытался настроить всех против нового начальника.

Ex-menejer hammani yangi rahbarga qarshi qo'ydi.

341. Turn back Повернуть назад, обернуться, повернуть обратно, прогнать, оглянуться, прогонять.
Orqaga burmoq, orqaga qaramoq, haydamoq.

Example: You expanded energy and time to collect information for writing this book, there is no turning back now.

Вы потратили силы и время, чтобы собрать информацию для написания этой книги, поэтому сейчас нет пути назад.

Siz bu kitob uchun ma'lumot to'plashga vaqtingizni va kuchingizni sarfladingiz, endi orqaga yo'l yo'q.

342. Turn down

Отказать, отклонять, отказывать, отвергать, отгибать, убавлять, загибать, подвёртывать.
Bekor qilmoq, rad etmoq, egmoq, paslatmoq, aylantirmoq.

Example: Please turn the music down! I cannot concentrate on my studies.

Пожалуйста, убавьте звук музыки! Я не могу сконцентрироваться на учёбе.

Musiqa tovushini pasaytiring, iltimos! Diqqatimni dars tayyorlashga jamlay olmayapman.

343. Turn in

Включить, сдавать, зайти, возвращать, зайти мимоходом, ложиться спать, поворачивать вовнутрь, отдавать, сдавать.
Yoqmoq, topshirmoq, kirmoq, qaytarmoq, yo'l-yo'lakay kirib o'tish, uqlashga yo'tmoq, ichiga burmoq, bermoq.

Example: You'd better to turn in your essay on time, otherwise the instructor will reduce your mark.

Тебе лучше вовремя сдать сочинение, иначе учитель может снизить твою оценку.

Inshoni o'z vaqtida topshirganing ma'qul, aks holda o'qituvchi bahoingni tushirishi mumkin.

| | |
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| 344. Turn into | Превращаться, превращать. Aylanib qolmoq. |
|-----------------------|--|

Example: I have never thought about that people can turn into an “animal”.

Я никогда не думал о том, что люди могут превратиться в “животное”.

Men hech qachon odamning “hayvon”ga aylanib qolishi mumkinligini o‘ylamabman.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 345. Turn off | Выключать, сворачивать, поворачивать, закрывать, вызывать неприязнь, разочаровывать, отвертеть, откручиваться, увольнять, отбивать, терять интерес. O‘chirmoq, aylantirmoq, uortmoq, yoqtirmaslik, xafa qilmoq, qutulmoq, qiziqishni yo‘qotmoq. |
|----------------------|--|

Example: Sometimes the same things turn people down.

Иногда одни и те же вещи надоедают людям.

Gohida bir xil narsalar odamlarning joniga tegib ketadi.

| | |
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| 346. Turn on (to) | Включать, зависеть, заинтересовать, открывать волновать, нападать, одурманивать, быть одурманенным наркотиками, внезапно изменить отношение, ополчаться. Yoqmoq, bog‘liq bo‘lmoq, ochmoq, xavotir bo‘lmoq, jinni qilmoq, dori bilan giyohvand bo‘lmoq, birdaniga munosabatni o‘zgartirmoq. |
|--------------------------|---|

Example: Somekind of fierce dog turned on her and bit her.

Какая-то злая собака напала на неё и укусила её.
Qandaydir quturgan it unga tashlanib tishlab oldi.

347. Turn out

Обернуться, оказываться,
выпускать, выворачивать,
наработать, тушить, выключать,
выгонять, вытурить, исключать,
выводить, вывертывать,
собираться, вставать, прибывать,
вызывать, бастовать, наряжать,
снаряжать, украшать, выставлять,
увольнять, выходить из дома.
Ortga o'girilmoq, paydo bo'lmoq,
chiqarmoq, aylantirmoq, ishlamoq,
o'chirmoq, haydamoq, chiqarib
yubormoq, qilmoqchi bo'lmoq,
turmoq, yetib kelmoq, chaqirmoq,
qo'zg'olon qilmoq, yasatmoq, ishdan
haydamoq, uydan chiqmoq.

Example: The book you presented me turned out to be a real treasure.

Книга, которую вы мне подарили, оказалась настоящим сокровищем.

Menga sovg'a qilgan kitobingiz haqiqiy mo'jiza ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

348. Turn over

Переворачивать передавать,
перелистать, опрокидываться,
перевёртывать, опрокидывать,
передавать другому,
перевёртываться, ворошить,
иметь оборот, обдумывать,
запускать двигатель.
Aylantirmoq, berib yubormoq,
varaqlamoq, boshqasiga o'tkazmoq,
aylanmoq, aralashtirish, aylantirish,
o'ylab ko'trmoq, dvigatelni ishga
tushirmoq.

Example: Turn over the page and do the exercise 4b.
Переверните страницу и выполните упражнение 4б.
Keyingi betni oching va 4b mashqni bajaring.

349. Turn up

Подниматься вверх, подшивать (одежду), прибавлять (газ), усиливать (звук), увеличивать (скорость) составлять, иметь (например мощность), оказаться, выясниться, находиться.
Yuqoriga ko'tarmoq, tikmoq (kiyimni) qo'shmoq (gazni), kuchaytirmoq (tovush), ko'tarmoq (tezlik) tuzmoq, aniq bo'lmoq.

Example: Nigora forgot that she turned the gas up and had been chatting with her friends on the Internet until she could feel the smell of burning. Maybe you won't look for your earring now, it may turn up later.

Нигора забыла, что она прибавила газу и беседовала в Интернете со своими друзьями до тех пор, пока не почувствовала запах горения. Может, вы не будете искать свою серьгу, сама найдётся.

Nigora olovni baland qoldirgani esidan chiqib, do'stlari bilan internet orqali kuyindi hidi kelguncha suhbatlashib o'tirdi. Balki sirg'angizni qidirmassiz, keyinroq o'zi topilib qolar.

350. Waffle on

Болтать попусту, писать ерунду, чушь.
Bema'ni gaplarni gapirish, bema'ni gaplarni yozish.

Example: Uncle Ben used to waffle on everything that seemed tiresome for me.

Дядя Бен привык нести чушь, что меня утомляла.
Ben amaki bo'lar-bo'lmasni gapirishga o'rgangan, bu meni charchatar edi.

| | |
|---|--|
| 351. Wait on | Обслуживать, баловать. Xizmat qilmoq, erkalatmoq. |
| Example: Mrs. White waited on her with meals every day. | |
| Миссис Уайт каждый день обслуживала её. | |
| Uayt xonim unga har kuni xizmat qilar edi. | |
| 352. Wake up | Просыпаться, будить. Uyg‘onmoq, uygotmoq. |
| Example: You look as if you have just woken up! | |
| Кажется, что ты только что проснулся! | |
| Hozirgina uyqudan turganga o‘xshaysan! | |
| 353. Walk away | (from) обогнать, не пострадать при аварии, (with) украсть, сташить, легко одержать победу. Yugurib yetmoq, avtohalokatda shikast olmaslik, o‘g‘irlamoq, osonlik bilan g‘alabaga erishmoq. |
| Example: You’d better not to walk away from the difficulties. Someone walked away with my wallet in the bus. | |
| Тебе лучше не убегать от трудностей. Кто-то украл мой бумажник в автобусе. | |
| Qiyinchiliklardan ochmaganing ma’qul. Kimdir avtobusda hamyonimni o‘g‘irlab qo‘yibdi. | |
| 354. Walk over | Одержать лёгкую победу, сбивать, (amer.) обвести вокруг пальца. Oson g‘alaba qozonmoq, yiqtimoq, jinni qilmoq. |
| Example: Karim simply walked over all the competitors at draughts. | |
| Карим легко одержал победу над всеми соперниками по шахматам. | |
| Karim osonlik bilan hamma raqiblari ustidan g‘alaba qozondi. | |

355. Wash down

Смыть, вымыть, запивать (еду, лекарство водой и т.д.).

Yuvib tashłamoq, ichmoq (oziq-ovqat, dori-darmon va boshqalar suv bilan).

Example: They had a huge bowl of palov washed down with two teapots of hot green tea.

У них была огромная миска плова, которую надо было запить двумя чайниками горячего зеленого чая.

Ularda ikki choynak issiq ko'k choy bilan ichiladigan katta laganda palov bor edi.

356. Wash up

Мыть посуду, аннулировать, отменить.

Idishlarni yuvmoq, bekor qilmoq.

Example: Nika is never tired to wash up after supper.

Ника никогда не устает мыть посуду после ужина.

Nika hech qachon kechki ovqatdan keyin idishlarni yuvishdan charchamaydi.

357. Watch out

Остерегаться, проявлять осторожность.

Ehtiyot bo'lmoq.

Example: Watch out! There is a truck coming!

Осторожно! Грузовик едет!

Ehtiyot bo'ling! Yuk mashinasи kelmoqda!

358. Watch over

Присматривать (за детьми или животными и т.д.), охранять.

Qaramoq (bolalar yoki hayvonlar uchun va hokazo), qo'riqlamoq.

Example: My eldest child needed to be watched over every minute.

За моим старшим ребёнком нужно было следить каждую минуту.

Katta farzandimga har lahzada qarov kerak edi.

| | |
|---|---|
| 359. Wear off | Стирать, уничтожать, переставать действовать (о лекарствах и т.д.), проходить (о горе и т.д.) O'chirmoq, yo'q qilmoq, ta'sir qilmaslik (dori-darmon va hokazo haqida), o'tib ketmoq (qayg'u va hokazo) |
| Example: The effect of drugs which were prescribed will wear off in a week. | Эффект назначенных препаратов перестанет действовать через неделю. Dorilar bir haftadan keyin o'z ta'sir kuchini yo'qotadi. |
| 360. Wear on | Медленно проходить, тянуться, действовать на нервы, раздражать. Sekin-asta o'tish, cho'zilish, asabga o'ynamoq, bezovta qilish. |
| Example: Competitions wore on all day. Соревнования проходили целый день. Musobaqalar kun bo'yli davom etdi. | |
| 361. Wear out | Изнашивать, истощаться (о терпении), пережить, потерпеть. Kiymoq (eskirkuncha), tugamoq (sabr-toqat haqida) boshidan o'tkazmoq, chidamoq. |
| Example: He was patient, but at the end his patience wore out. Он был терпелив, но в конце его терпение истощилось. U juda sabrli edi, lekin oxiriga borib sabr-toqati tugadi. | |
| 362. Weigh up | Поднимать (рычагом напр.), уравновешивать. Ko'tarmoq, muvozanatda ushlab turmoq. |

Example: I weighed up all the advantages and disadvantages before going abroad.

Перед отъездом за границу я взвесил все преимущества и недостатки.

Chet davlatga ketishdan avval men barcha yaxshi va yomon tomonlarni taroziga solib, o'lchab ko'rdim.

363. Work off

Отделаться, освободиться,
распродать (товар)
Qutulmoq, bo'shamoq, sotib
yubormoq (tovarlar)

Example: Maria did her best to work off her excess weight.

Мария сделала всё возможное, чтобы избавиться от лишнего веса.

Mariya ortiqcha vazndan qutulish uchun qo'lidan kelgan barcha ishni qildi.

364. Work out

Отработать, высчитать,
получаться, составлять,
разрабатывать (план)
Qayta ishlamoq, hisoblab chiqmoq,
qo'lidan kelmoq, ishlamoq, tuzmoq
(reja).

Example: The manager lent Mark some money with proviso that he would work it out. The whole period we lived with the hope that everything will work out all right.

Менеджер одолжил Марку денег с условием, что он это отработает. Весь период мы жили с надеждой, что всё будет хорошо.

Menejer Markka qayta ishlab berish sharti bilan pul berib turdi. Biz hamma vaqt hamma narsa yaxshi bo'ladi degan umid bilan yashadik.

365. Work up

Обрабатывать, подстрекать,
провоцировать, добиваться.
Qayta ishlamoq, qo'zg'atmoq,
erishmoq.

Example: In a two-month period Julietta could work up her own business. I worked up many interesting facts into the article.

За двухмесячный период Джюльетта смогла добиться собственного бизнеса. Я обработал множество интересных фактов в статье.

Ikki oylik muddat ichida Julyetta o'z biznesiga erisha oldi. Men maqoladagi ko'plab qiziqarli faktlarni ishlab chiqdim.

366. Write back Ответить письменно.
Yozma javob bermoq.

Example: The University wrote to me back offering a great number of scholarships.

Университет написал мне обратно, предлагая большое количество стипендий.

Universitet menga ko'p miqdordagi stipendiyalar taklif qilib, javob xati yo'zdi.

367. Write off Легко написать, ликвидировать, отказаться от чего-либо.
Yengil yozish, yo'q qilish, nimadandir voz kechish.

Example: The Ministry of External Affairs in collaboration with the ICF agreed to write off debts worth 80 millions of dollars.

Министерство иностранных дел в сотрудничестве с МФК (Международная финансовая корпорация) согласилось списать долги на сумму 80 миллионов долларов.

Tashqi ishlar vazirligi XMT (Xalqaro Moliya Tashkiloti) bilan hamkorlikda 80 millionlik qarzdan voz kechishga qaror qildi.

368. Write out Выписывать (из текста), переписывать, расшифровывать.
Yozib olmoq (matndan), ko'chirmoq, shifrni ochmoq.

Example: Mr. Mayson calmly wrote out a cheque for £10000 and handed it to a strange poor man. Teacher told pupils to choose their favorite ballad and write it out clearly on their copybooks.

Мистер Мейсон подписал чек на 10000 фунтов стерлингов и отдал его незнакомому бедному мужчине. Учитель попросил учеников выбрать их любимую балладу и переписать его в тетрадях.

Janob Meyson xotirjamlik bilan 10 ming funt sterlingli chekka imzo chekdi va uni notanish nochor odamga topshirdi. Ustoz shogirdlarga sevimli she'riy qissani tanlab, uni daftarlariiga ko'chirishni topshirdi.

369. Write up

Дописывать, обновлять,
положительно отзываться о
чём-либо.

Qo'shib yozib qo'moq, yangilamoq,
ijobiy javob bermoq.

Example: It took me three months to write up the ready form of the book.

Мне потребовалось три месяца, чтобы написать готовую книгу.

Kitobning tayyor shaklini yozish uchun menga uch oy kerak bo'ldi.

370. Yank at

(сильно и быстро) тянуть,
дёргать.
(qattiq va tez) tortmoq, turtmoq.

Example: Boys like to yank at girls' hair at school.

Мальчики любят дёргать девочек за волосы в школе.

Bolalar mактабда qizлarning соchlарини tortishni yaxshi ko'radir.

371. Yearn for

Мечтать, жаждать.
Orzu qilmoq, juda ham xohlamoq.

Example: My aunt yearned for a child.

Моя тётя мечтала о ребёнке.

Mening xolam farzañd ko'rishni juda orzu qilardi.

372. Yell out

Выкрикивать.

Qichqirmoq.

Example: All the fans in the stadium yelled out the name of the winner team.

Все болельщики на стадионе выкрикивали имя команды победителя.

Stadiondagi barcha muxlislar g'alaba qozongan jamoaning nomini aytib qichqirishardi.

373. Zero in

(on) нацеливаться на (что-либо),
наводить (оружие, самолёт и т.д.)
на цель, пристрелить, уделить всё
внимание на что-либо,

(on) mo'ljal olmoq (nimanidir),
maqsadga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri olib
bormoq (qurol, samolyot va
boshqalar), otmoq, hamma e'tiborni
biron nimaga qaratmoq.

Example: No one could notice how the sharpshooter zeroed in on the government representative. After discussion father zeroed in on the main topic: Hulia's marriage.

Никто не смог заметить, как снайпер нацеливался на представителя правительства. После обсуждения отец уделил всё внимание на главную тему: замужество Хулии.

Snayper hukumat vakilini mo'ljalga olganini hech kim sezmasdi. Muhokamadan so'ng ota bor e'tiborini asosiy masalaga qaratdi, ya'ni Xulianing turmushga chiqish masalasiga.

374. Zip through

Быстро делать, выполнять, (что-то) читать и т.д., пропустить.
Tezda bajarmoq, o'qimoq va hokazo, o'tkazmoq.

Example: Miss Ellington, could you zip through my essay and check my errors?

Мисс Эллингтон, не могли бы вы просмотреть моё сочинение и проверить мои ошибки?

Miss Ellington, mening inshoimni ko'rib, undagi xatolarni to'g'rilab berolmaysizmi?

375. Zoom in

Приблизить, зуммировать, увеличить масштаб, распахивать.
Yaqinlashtirmoq, masshtabni kattalashtirmoq, keng ochmoq.

Example: Adam's camera could zoom in only picturesque landscapes of nature.

Камера Адама могла показывать только красивые живописные пейзажи природы.

Adamning kamerasi tabiatning faqat go'zal va jonli manzaralarini ko'rsata olardi.

376. Zoom off

Уменьшить, спешить, поспешно уехать, поспешно увезти или унести.
Kamaytirish, shoshilish, shoshilib ketib qolish, tezda olib ketish.

Example: Mr. Bloomfield jumped into his Ferrari and zoomed off to the date with Ann.

Мистер Блумфилд вскочил в свою “Феррари” и поспешил на свидание с Энн.

Janob Blumfeld o'z “Ferrari”siga sakrab o'tirdi va Eni bilan uchrashuvga shoshildi.

VOCABULARY

adj. — adjective — прилагательное — sifat

prep. — preposition — предлог — predlog

adv. — adverb — наречие — ravish

pron. — pronoun — местоимение — olmosh

n. — noun — существительное — ot

v. — verb — глагол — fe'l

n. ph. — noun phrase — именное словосочетание — otli

birikma

v. ph. — verb phrase — глагольное словосочетание — fe'lli

birikma

ph. v. — phrasal verb — фразовый глагол — ibora (fe'lli

ibora)

Glossary

| English | Transcrip- tion | Russian | Uzbek |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ability n. | [ə'bɪlɪtɪ] | возмож- ность, способ- ность | imkoniyat, qobiliyat |
| above-men- tioned adj. | [ə'bʌv men'seɪnd] | вышеука- занный | yuqorida keltirilgan |
| abroad adv. | [ə'brɔ:d] | за границу | chet elga, xorijga |
| acceptance n. | [ək'septəns] | принятие | qabul qilish |
| access n. | [‘ækses] | доступ | kirish, yo‘li |
| acciden- tally adv. | [,æksi'den- təlɪ] | случайно | to'satdan |
| accommo- dation n. | [ə,kɔmə'dei- ʃn] | жилое по- мещение | yashash joyi, binosi |

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|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
| accomplished v. | [ə'kɒmplɪʃt] | выполнено | bajarildi |
| accountability n. | [ə'kaʊntə'biliti] | ответственность | mas'uliyat |
| accountant n. | [ə'kaʊntənt] | бухгалтер | hisobchi |
| accumulate data v. | [ə'kjュー:mju.let' deɪtə] | собирать данные | ma'lumotlar yig'moq |
| acknowledge v. | [ək'nɒlidʒ] | узнавать, осознать | bilib olmoq, anglamoq |
| accustom v. | [ə'kʌstəm] | приучать | o'rgatmoq |
| acid rains n. | [‘æsɪd reɪns] | кислотные дожди | kislota yomg‘iri |
| additives n. | [‘ædətɪvs] | добавки | qo'shimchalar |
| administrative-territorial division n. | [əd'ministrətiv teri'tɔ:rɪəl di'viʒən] | административно-территориальное деление | ma'muriy-hudu-diy taq-simlash |
| admirable adj. | [‘ædmərəbl] | замечательный | ajoyib |
| admissible adj. | [əd'misəbl] | допустимый | yo'l qoyi-ladigan |
| adopt v. | [ə'dɒpt] | принимать, усваивать | qabul qilmoq, o'zlash-tirmoq |
| advantage n. | [əd'ventɪdʒ] | преимущество | afzallik |

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|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| adventure n. | [əd'ventʃə] | приключение | sarguzasht |
| adventure stories n. | [əd'ventʃə'stɔ:riz] | приключенческие рассказы | sarguzasht hikoyalar |
| advertising n. | [əd'vertəizɪŋ] | реклама | reklama |
| affairs n. | [ə'feərs] | дела | ishlar |
| again adv. | [ə'gen] | снова | boshidan, qayta |
| agreement n. | [ə'gri:.mənt] | соглашение | rozilik |
| aided | [eɪd.did] | с помощью | yordami bilan |
| all over the world | [ɔ:l 'əvər ðə wɜ:ld] | по всему миру | butun dunyo bo'ylab |
| allow v. | [ə'lau] | разрешать, позволять | ruxsat bermoq, qo'yib bermoq |
| almost adv. | [ə'l.məʊst] | почти | deyarli |
| alternatively adv. | [ə'l'tɜ:nətɪvlɪ] | альтернативно | muqobil ravishda |
| although adv. | [ə:l'ðəʊ] | не смотря ни на что | hech narsaga qara masdan sobiq shogird, bitiruv chilar |
| alumni n. | [ə'lvm.nəs] | выпускник | |
| amendments n. | [ə'mend-mənts] | поправки, исправления | tuzatish |
| amenities n. | [ə'mi:.nɪ.tɪs] | услуги | xizmatlar |
| ancestor n. | ['ænsəstə] | предок | ajdod |

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|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| ancestry n. | [ˈæn.ses.tri] | происхож- дение, род | kelib chiqishi, qardosh |
| ancient adj. | [‘einʃənt] | древний | qadimiy yillik |
| anniversary n. | [,æni’və:səri] | годовщи- на | bayram, xotira |
| antique n. | [æn’ti:k] | древний, старин- ный | qadimiy, eski |
| appealing adj. | [ə’pi:.lɪŋ] | привлека- тельные | jozibali |
| appear v. | [ə’piə] | появлять- ся | paydo bo’lmoq |
| appeared v. | [ə’priəred] | появились | paydo bo’lgan |
| applicants n. | [’æp.li.kənts] | претен- денты, кандидаты | nomzod- lar |
| application n. | [æp.li’kei- ʃən] | функция | funksiya, vazifa |
| application n. | [æp.li’kei- ʃən] | примене- ние | qo’llanish |
| appoint v. | [ə’pɔɪnt] | назначать, назначать на долж- ность | belgi- lamoq, lavozim- ga tayin- lamoq |
| appreciate v. | [ə’pri:.ʃi.eɪt] | ценить | qadrlamoq |
| appropriately adv. | [ə’prəʊ.pri- et.li] | надлежа- щим образом | tegishli ravishda |
| approve v. | [ə’pru:v] | одобрять, утвер- ждать | tas- diqlamoq |
| approximately adv. | [ə’prɒk. sɪ.mət.li] | примерно | taxminan |

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| architectural ensemble adj. | [ə:kɪ'tek-tʃərəl a:n'sa:mbl] | архитектурный ансамбль | me'moriy ansambl |
| ardently adv. | ['a:dəntli] | пылко | g'ayrat bilan, jon-jahd bilan |
| arena n. | [ə'ri:.nə] | манеж, площадь | sahna, kurash maydoni |
| arouse v. | [ə'rəuz] | повышать | ko'tarmoq |
| arrange v. | [ə'reindʒ] | организовывать | tashkil etmoq |
| art n. | [a:t] | искусство | san'at |
| article n. | ['a:.tɪ.kl] | статья | maqola |
| artificial colours and flavors n. | [ə:tɪ'fiʃəl 'kla:z ænd fleivə] | искусственные красители и вкусы | sun'iy bo'yoqlar va ta'mlar |
| artistic adj. | [a:'trɪstɪk] | художественный | badiiy |
| ascend the throne v. | [ə'send ðə θrəʊn]. | взойти на престол | taxtga ko'tarilmoq |
| aspect n. | ['æs.pekt] | аспект | nuqtayi nazar, qarash aspekt |
| assassinate v. | [ə'sæs.i.neɪt] | убивать, убить по найму | o'ldirmoq |
| assembly hall n. | [ə'sembl hɔ:l] | актовый зал | yig'ilish zali, faol-lar zali |
| assessment n. | [ə'ses.mənt] | оценка | baholash, baho berish |

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| assume v. | [ə'sju:m] | принимать | olmoq, qabul qilmoq, chora ko'rmoq |
| at the mouth | [ət ðə maʊθ] | в устье (реки) | daryo bo'yida |
| atmosphere n. | [‘ætməsfɪə] | атмосфера | atmosfera |
| attachment n. | [ə'tæfsmənt] | верность, предан- ность, при- вязанность | sodiqlik |
| attend v. | [ə'tend] | посещать, присут- ствовать | bormoq, ziyorat qilmoq |
| attendant n. | [ə'tendənt] | обслужи- вающее лицо, слу- житель | xizmat- chi, xo- dim |
| auspices n. | [əʊ.spɪ.sɪz] | покрови- тельство | homiylik |
| authentic description n. | [ɔ:'eentik dis'kripʃən] | достовер- ное описа- ние | to'g'ri ta'rif |
| authorities n. | [ɔ:'θɔr.i.ti:s] | власти, админи- страция | adminis- tratsiya |
| available adj | [ə'veiləbl] | доступ- ный, име- ющийся в распо- ряжении, наличный | yaroqli, foydali |
| average adj | [‘æv(ə)rɪdʒ] | средний | o'rtacha |

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|----------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| award n. | [ə'wɔ:d] | награда, награ- ждать, да- вать, при- сваивать | mukofot, taqdirlash |
| aware v. | [ə'weə] | осведом- лять | xabardor qilmoq |
| awards n. | [ə'wo:ds] | награды | mukofot- lar |
| bachelor n. | ['bætʃ.el.ər] | бакалавр | bakalavr |
| bachelor's degree n. | ['bætʃ.el.ərs di'gri:] | степень бакалавра | bakalavr darajasi |
| backpack n. | ['bæk.pæk] | рюкзак | sumka, ryukzak |
| bakery n. | ['beikəri] | пекарня | pishiriq- xona |
| balcony n. | ['bælkəni] | балкон | balkon, ayvon |
| banned n. | ['bæn.əd] | запрещён- ный | taqiqlan- gan |
| bard n. | [ba:d] | поэт, бард, певец | kuychi, shoir, baxshi |
| base n. | [beis] | основа | asos, ne- giz, tub, poydevor |
| basis n. | ['bei.sis] | основа | asos, negiz, tub |
| be all about work v. | [bi:c:lə'baut wɜ:k] | быть пол- ностью погру- жённым в работу | tamoman ishga ko'milgan |
| beak n. | [bi:k] | клюв | tumshuq |
| beforehand adv. | [bi:fɔ:hænd] | заранее | oldindan |
| beloved adj. | [bi'lavd] | любимый | sevimli |

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| betrayal n. | [bi'treiəl] | предательство | sotqinlik |
| betterment n. | ['bet.ə.mənt] | улучшение | yaxishlanish |
| biscuits n. | ['bis.kits] | печенье | pechenye |
| bitterly adv. | ['bit.ə.li] | горько | achchiq, achchiq haqiqat |
| blew out v. | [blu: aʊt] | задувать, гасить | puflamoq, o'chirmoq |
| blood n. | [blʌd] | кровь | qon |
| blue-domed minarets n. | [blu: dəumd 'minəret] | минареты с голубы- ми купо- лами | ko'k g'umbazli minoralar |
| boast v. | [bəʊst] | хвастов- ство, хва- статься | maqtan- choq'lik |
| boating n. | ['bəutɪŋ] | гребля | qayiqni eshkak |
| boil v. | [bɔɪl] | варить | bilan eshib haydash |
| both pron. | [bəuθ] | оба, обе | ikkalasi |
| boundaries n. | ['baundəris] | границы | chega- ralar |
| bowels n. | ['bauəl] | кишки, внутрен- ности | ichaklar, ichki |
| branch n. | [bra:ntʃ] | филиал; отделение | filial, bo'lim |
| brave n. | [breiv] | смелость | jasur, mard |
| bravery n. | ['breivəri] | храбрость | jasurlik, mardlik |

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| breathe v. | [bri:ð] | дышать | nafas olmoq |
| bribe taker n. | [‘braib, teikə] | взяточник | poraxo'r |
| bright adj. | [brait] | светлый | och-rang |
| brim n. | [‘brim] | край | yurt |
| bring up v. | [brɪŋʌp] | воспиты- вать | tarbiya- lamoq |
| broaden one's mind v. | [‘bro:.dən wʌns maɪnd] | расширять кругозор | ongni kengaytir- moq |
| | | большое коли- чество, основная масса, большая часть (че- го-либо) | |
| bulk n. | [bʌlk] | | katta hajm |
| bundle n. | [‘bʌndl] | сверток | tugun, bog‘lam |
| business hub n. | [‘biz.nɪs hʌb] | центр ком- мерческой деяельно- сти | biznes markaz |
| buy v. | [bai] | покупать | sotib olmoq |
| by appointment | [bai ə’pɔɪnt- mənt] | по предва- рительной записи | kelishil- gan holda |
| caffeine n. | [‘kæfi:n] | кофеин | kofein |
| caliphate n. | [‘kælɪfeɪt] | халифат | xalifaliğ |
| calm v. | [ka:m] | успокаи- вать | tinçlan- tirmoq |
| came to power v. | [keim tʊpəruə] | прийти к власти | kuchga kelmoq |

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|-------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| canvas n | [‘kænvəs] | холст, парусина, брозент, канва (ткань для вышива- ния) | brezent |
| carry out ph. v. | [‘kæri aut] | выпол- нять, про- водить | bajarmoq, o‘tkaz- moq |
| cereals n. | [‘siəriəls] | хлопья | boshoqli g‘alla o‘simligi |
| certain adj. | [‘sə:tn] | определен- ный | aniq, ma’lum |
| certainly adv. | [‘sə:tnli] | безуслов- но | albatta, turgan- gap, shubhasiz |
| chairman n. | [‘tʃeəmən] | председа- тель | rais |
| chamber n. | [‘tʃeim.bər] | палата | xona |
| change v. | [tʃeindʒ] | менять | almashтир- моq |
| channel n. | [tʃænl] | канал | kanal |
| charitable adj. | [‘tʃærɪtəbl] | милосерд- ный, щед- рый | ko‘ngli bosh, saxiy |
| cheer n. | [tʃiə] | радость | quvonch |
| childhood n. | [‘tʃaildhud] | детство | bolalik |
| chirping n. | [tʃə:p] | щебетание | chirillash, sayrash |
| choice n. | [tʃɔis] | выбор | tanlov |
| choke n. | [tʃəuk] | удушение | bo‘g‘ish |
| choose v. | [tʃu:z] | выбирать | tanlamoq |

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|------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| circumcision | [,sə:kəm'-sizən] | обрезание | kesilish, |
| ceremonies n. | [sə'ri:məns] | | kesmoq |
| circumference n. | [sə'kʌmfərəns] | длина, обхват | uzunlik, aylana |
| citizen n. | ['sɪtɪzn] | гражданин | fuqaro |
| citizenship n. | ['sɪtɪznʃɪp] | граждан- ство | fuqarolik |
| cloak-room n. | ['kləukrum] | раздевалка | yechinish |
| cloudless n. | ['klaudlis] | безоблач- ный | bulutsiz |
| coast n. | [kəust] | побережье | dengiz qırğızı |
| collage n | [kə'læ:ʒ] | коллаж, комбина- ция раз- нородных элементов | kollaj |
| colossal n. | [kə'lɔsl] | колossalъ- ный, гро- мадный | juda kat- ta, ulkan |
| commander n. | [kə'ma:ndə] | полково- дец | qo'mon- don, boshlıq |
| common n. | ['kəmən] | общий | umumiyy |
| commonly adv. | ['kəmənlı] | обычно | odatda |
| communicate v. | [kə'mju:nikeit] | контак- тиrovать, общаться | so'zlash- moq |
| component n | [kəm'pənənt] | компонент, составная часть, ин- гредиент | tarkibiy qism |

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| compose v. | [kəm'pəuz] | сочинять, создавать | tuzmoq, ijod qilmoq |
| comprise representatives from something v. ph | [kəm'praiz repri'zentətiv frəm' səmθiŋ] | объединить представителей чего-либо | birlashtirmoq |
| concept n. | [‘kənsept] | понятие, представление | tushuncha, g‘oya |
| condition n. | [kən'diʃən] | состояние | holat, ahvol |
| conditionally adv. | [kən'diʃənlɪ] | условно | shartli ravishda |
| conduct n. | [kən'dʌkt] | поведение | tarbiya, xulq |
| conduct v | [kən'dʌkt] | вести, руководить | qo‘llash |
| congest v. | [kən'dʒest] | накапливаться | yig‘ilmоq |
| connect v. | [kə'nekt] | соединять | yig‘in, yig‘ilish |
| conquer v. | [‘kɔŋkə] | завоёывать, покорять | birlashtirmoq |
| consequence n. | [‘kɔnsikwəns] | следствие | zabt etmoq |
| conserving agents, preservatives n. | [kən'sə:vɪŋ eidʒənts pri’zə:vətɪvs] | консерванты | konservantlar |
| consider v. | [kən'sidə] | рассматривать | ko‘rib chiqmoq |
| constitute v. | [‘kɔnstitju:t] | составлять | ta‘shkil etmoq |

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| construction projects n. | [kən'strʌkʃən'prɔdʒekts] | строительные объекты | qurilish obyektlar |
| consume v. | [kən'sju:m] | потреблять | iste'mol qilmoq |
| contain v. | [kən'tein] | содержать | o'z ichiga olmoq |
| continent n. | ['kɒn.tɪ.nənt] | континент | qit'a |
| continental adj. | [,kɒnti'nentl] | континентальный | qit'aviy |
| contribution n. | [,kən-tri'bju:tʃən] | вклад, взнос | omonat, qo'yish, in'om, xayr-ehson |
| convenient adj. | [kən'vei:njənt] | удобный | qulay |
| conversation n. | [,kən-və'seisjən] | разговор | suhbat |
| convey v. | [tu kən'vei] | передавать | yubormoq |
| convince v. | [kən'vins] | убеждать | ishontir-moq |
| copper n. | ['kɔpər] | медь | mis |
| cosmonautic n. | [‘kɔzməno:t] | космонавтика | kosmonavtika |
| couple n. | [ə'kləpl] | пара | juft |
| courage n. | [‘kʌridʒ] | мужество | jasurlik |
| cover v. | [‘kʌvə] | покрывать | yormoq |
| cowardly adv. | [‘kaʊədli] | трусливый | qo'rroq |
| cozy adj. | [‘kəuzi] | уютный | shinam |
| creative journey n. ph. | [kri'eitiv'dʒɜ:.ni] | творческая поездка | ijodiy safar |
| creature n. | [‘kri:tʃə] | существо | asar, yod |
| crescent n. | [‘kresnt] | полумесяц | yarim oy |

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| crowd n. | [kraud] | толпа | olomon |
| crown n. | [kraun] | корона | toj |
| crunch n. | [krʌn tʃ] | хруст | g'ichir-lash |
| cupboard n. | [‘kʌprəd] | шкаф | javon |
| curd n. | [kə:d] | творог | tvorog, suzma |
| current adj. | [‘kʌrənt] | текущий | joriy |
| currently adv. | [‘kʌrəntli] | в настоящем время | hozirgi paytda |
| customs and traditions n. | [‘kʌstəms ænd trə’dɪʃəns] | обычаи и традиции | urf-odat-lar |
| customs n. | [‘kʌstəms] | обычай | odatlar |
| daily adv. | [‘deili] | дневной | kundalik |
| daily routine n. | [‘deili ru:’ti:n] | распорядок дня | kun tartibi |
| dairy products n. | [‘deəri ‘prədʌkt] | молочные продукты | sutli mah-sulotlar |
| damp adj. | [dæmp] | влажный | nam |
| dancing flames n. | [‘da:nsinq fleim] | танцующее пламя | raqs tushuvchi alangalar |
| dealing n. | [‘di:lin] | распределение | taqsimlanish |
| dearest adj. | [‘diə.rist] | самая дорогая | eng qadrli |
| deception n. | [di’sepʃən] | обман | firibgarlik |
| decide v. | [di’said] | решать | yechmoq |
| decimal number n. | [‘desiməl ‘nʌmbə] | десятичное число | o’nlik son |
| deck n. | [dek] | палуба | paluba, paraxod |
| decorate v. | [‘dekəreit] | украшать | bezatmoq |
| deep adj. | [di:p] | глубокий | chuqur |

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| delicate adj. | [‘delikit] | нежный | mayin |
| delicious adv. | [di’liʃəs] | вкусно | mazali |
| delicious food n. ph. | [di’liʃə fu:d] | вкусная еда | mazali ovqat |
| deliver n. | [di’livə] | доставка | yetkazib bermoq |
| demonstrate v. | [‘demənstri- reit] | показывать | ko‘rsat- moq |
| department store n. | [di’pa:tʃər stɔ:r] | универмаг | katta do‘kon |
| despite of the fact that | [di’spaɪt əv ðə fækt] | не смотря на тот факт, что | ...ga qaramay |
| devote v. | [di’vəut] | посвящать | bag‘ish- lamoq |
| digest v. | [dai’dʒest] | переваривать | hazm qilmoq |
| distract v. | [dis’trækt] | разрушать | poymol qilmoq |
| divide v. | [di’vaid] | делить | bo‘lmoq |
| dominate v. | [‘dəmineit] | доминировать | hukm- dorlik qilmoq |
| duke n. | [dju:k] | герцог | gersog |
| determine v. | [di’tə:min] | определять | aniqlash- tirmoq |
| develop v. | [di’veləp] | развивать | rivojlan- tirmoq |
| development n. | [di’veləp- mənt] | развитие | rivojla- nish |
| devotion n. | [di’vəʊʃən] | преданность | sodiqlik |
| differ v. | [‘difə] | различать | farqlash |
| differs v. | [‘difəs] | отличается | farqlanadi |

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| difficulties n. | [‘difɪkəltɪz] | трудности | qiying-chiliklar |
| dignity n. | [‘dɪgnɪti] | достоинство | qadr-qimmat |
| diligent adj. | [‘dilidʒənt] | прилежный | tirishqoq |
| disappointment n. | [,disə’poɪntmənt] | разочарование | ko’ngil qolishi |
| disastrously adv. | [di’za:st्रəsli] | губительно | halokatli |
| disobedience n. | [,disə’bi:djəns] | неподчинение | boysun-maslik |
| dissolve v. | [dr’zolv] | отменять, прекращать | bekor qilmoq |
| distance education n. ph. | [‘distəns edju:kɪʃən] | дистанционное обучение | masofaviy o‘qish |
| distant adj. | [‘distənt] | дальний | uzoq |
| distinctive feature n. | [dis’tɪŋktɪv ‘fi:tʃə] | отличительные признаки, особенности | farqli xususiyatlar |
| district n. | [‘distrikt] | район | tuman |
| diverse adj. | [dai’və:s] | разнообразный | turli xil |
| diversified adj. | [dai’və:si-faɪd] | разнообразный | turli-tuman |
| divorce n. | [di’vɔ:s] | развод, разводиться | ajrim, ayrilmoq |
| doesn’t matter | [‘dʌz.ənt mætə(r)] | не имеет значения | ahamiyati yo‘q |
| domestic adj. | [dəu’mestɪk] | домашний | uyga oid, oilavyiy |

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| domestic and foreign policies | [dəʊ'mestɪk ænd fɔrən pɔləsɪz] | внутрен- няя и ино- странная политика | ichki va tashqi siyosat |
| dominate v. | ['dəmɪneɪt] | превосход- ить | üstunlik qilmoq, bo'lmoq o'ldiradi- gan, o'lim- ga olib boradigan |
| dooming v. | [du:mɪŋ] | смертель- ный | |
| drop tears over | [drɒp teərz əvve(r)] | проливать слёзы над | oldida ko'z yosh to'kmoq |
| drought n. | [draʊt] | засуха | qurg'oq- chilik |
| due to prep. | [dju: tu] | благодаря, вслед- ствие, в результате, из-за | tufayli, ...sharo- fatidan |
| dump n. | [dʌmp] | свалка | axlat uyumi |
| dying-out n. | ['daɪ.iŋ aut] | вымира- ние | yo'qolib ketmoq |
| each cell of our body | [i:tʃ] [sel əv 'auə'bɔdi] | каждая клетка на- шего тела | badani- mizning har bir hujayrasi |
| eagle n. | ['i:gɪ] | орел | burgut |
| early riser n. | ['ə:li 'raɪzə] | человек, встающий рано | erta turuv- chi inson |
| earth n. | [ə:θ] | земля | yer |
| economic and cultural ties n. | [,i:kə'nɔ- mik ænd 'kʌltʃərəl taɪz] | экономи- ческие и культур- ные связи | iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalar |

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| efficiency n | [ɪ'fɪʃənsi] | эффектив- ность | samara- dorlik |
| efforts n | ['ef.əts] | усилия | zo'r be- rish |
| either prn. | ['aɪ.ðər] | или | yoki |
| eject v | [ɪ'dʒekt] | выталки- вать | turtib chiqarmoq |
| elder adj. | ['el.dər] | старшая | katta |
| elder sister n. ph. | ['el.dər sistə] | старшая сестра | katta opa |
| elect v. | [i'lekt] | избирать | saylamoq |
| embassy n. | ['embəsi] | посоль- ство | elchixona |
| embrace v. | [im'breis] | охваты- вать, окру- жать | qu- chog'iga olmoq |
| engagement ceremony n. | [ɪn'geɪdʒ. mənt ser.i.mə.ni] | помолвка | unashti- ruv maro- simi |
| enjoy a good reputation | [in'dʒɔiəgud, repju:'teiʃən] | пользо- ваться доброй славой | yaxshilik- dan foy- dalanmoq |
| enjoy v. | [in'dʒɔi] | наслада- ться | huzur qilmoq |
| enter v. | ['entə] | поступать | kilmoq |
| executive adj., n. | [ig'zekjutiv] | исполни- тельная власть | ijro etuvchi |
| exile v. | ['eksail] | ссылать | quvg'in |
| exist v. | [ig'zist] | существо- вать | mavjud bo'lmoq |
| entertainers n. | [en.tə'tei.nə r s] | эстрадные артисты | estrada xonanda- lari |

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| entertainment industry n. | [,entə'tein-mənt 'in-dəstri] | индустрия эстрадного представления | shou biznes sanoati |
| entertainment n. | [,entə'tein-mənt] | развлече- ние | o'yin – kulgi |
| entrance n | ['en.t्रən s] | вход, по- ступление | kirish, kirmoq |
| envelope n. | ['envələup] | конверт | konvert |
| environmental adj. | [i,vaiə-rən'mentl] | экологи- ческий | ekologik |
| epithet n. | [‘epiøet] | эпитет | epitet |
| equip v. | [i'kwip] | оснащать, оборудо- вать | ta'min- lamoq, jihozla- moq |
| equivalent adj. | [i'kwivələnt] | равноцен- ный | teng qiy- matli |
| erect v. | [i'rekt] | воздви- гать, соз- давать | barpo etmoq |
| especially adv | [is'peʃəli] | особенно | ayniqsa |
| essential adj. | [i'senʃəl] | суще- ственный | ahami- yatli |
| estate n. | [is'teit] | имуще- ство | mol-mulk |
| estimate v. | ['es.tri.meit] | оценивать | baholash |
| event n. | [i'vent] | событие | hodisa, voqeа |
| eventually adv. | [i'ventʃəli] | в конце концов, со време- нем | oxir – oqibat |
| everyone pron | ['evriwʌn] | каждый | har-qaysi, har bir |

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| excavating adj. | [‘ekskəve- itɪŋ] | выкапыва- ющий | qazib oladigan |
| excellent adj. | [‘eksələnt] | отличный | a’ló |
| exchanging n. | [iks’tʃeind- ʒɪŋ] | обмен | almash- irish, al- mashish |
| excited v. | [ɪk’sai.tɪd] | быть в восторге | hayratlan- moq |
| excite v. | [ik’sait] | возбу- ждать | qo‘zg‘at- moq |
| exciting adj. | [ik’saitɪŋ] | захватыва- ющий | hayajonga keltiruv- chi |
| excursion n. | [iks’kə:ʃən] | экскурсия | sayohat ekskur- siya |
| execute v. | [‘eksikju:t] | выполнять | bajarmoq |
| executive n. | [ig‘zekjutiv] | исполните- льный, руководи- тель | rahbar, bajaruv- chi |
| exhaust v. | [ig‘zo:st] | исчеп- ривать, израсхо- довать, ис- пользовать полностью | ishlatmoq |
| exhibition n. | [,eksi’biʃən] | выставка | ko‘rgaz- ma |
| expanding adj. | [ɪk’spændɪŋ] | расширя- ющийся, увеличи- вающийся | kengay- moq |
| expensive adj. | [iks’pensɪv] | дорогой | qadrli |
| express v. | [iks’pres] | выражать | ifoda etmoq |

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| extinct adj. | [iks'tɪŋkt] | потухший | o'chib qolgan |
| extremely adv. | [iks'tri:mli] | чрезвы- чайно | favqulod- da |
| fabulous adj. | ['fæbjuləs] | невероят- ный | ajabtovur |
| facilities n. | [fə'siliti] | удобства, возможно- сти, сред- ства | qulay- liklar |
| fairy tale n. | ['feəri teil] | сказка | ertak |
| fall asleep v. ph. | [fɔ:l ə'sli:p] | засыпать, уснуть | uxlab qolmoq |
| fame n. | [feim] | слава | shon, sharaf |
| far from | [fa: frɔm] | далеко от | ...dan uzoq |
| fascinating adj. | ['fæsineitin] | очарова- тельный | jozibali |
| feathers n. | ['feðəs] | перья | qanotlar |
| feature n. | ['fi:tʃə] | особен- ность | xususiyat |
| felt n. | [felt] | войлок | namat |
| fencing n. | ['fensin] | фехтова- ние | qilichboz- lik sporti |
| feed v. | [fi:d] | кормить | ovqatlan- tirish |
| figureskating n. | ['figə'skeitin] | фигурное катание | figurali uchish |
| fragrance n. | ['freigrəns] | аромат | ifor |
| fry v. | [frai] | жарить | qovurmoq |
| festivity n. | [fes'tiviti] | праздник | bayram |
| feuilleton n. | [fɜ:jətɒn] | фельетон (литератур- ный жанр) | felyeton |

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| few pron. | [fju:] | несколько | bir nechta |
| fibre n. | [‘faibə] | волокна | tolalar |
| fiction n. | [‘fikʃən] | фантастика, художественная литература | uydirma, badiiy asar |
| figurative adj. | [‘figjurətiv] | изобразительный, пластический, живописный | tasviriy, go‘zal |
| financial troubles n. | [fai’nænʃəl trʌbl] | финансовые трудности | moliyaviy muammo- lar |
| first course n. | [fə:st kɔ:s] | первое блюдо | birinchi ovqat |
| flavor n. | [‘fleivə] | запах | hid |
| flood n. | [flʌd] | наводнение | suv tosh-qini |
| floor n. | [flo:] | этаж | qavat |
| flourish v. | [‘flʌriʃ] | разрастаться, расцветать | o’sish, gullab ketmoq |
| fond of ph. v. | [fond əv] | нравиться, увлекаться | yoqmoq, qiziqmoq |
| for instance | [fɔ:’instəns] | например | masalan |
| foreign countries n. | [‘fɔrin ‘kʌn- trɪs] | зарубежные страны | chet davlatlar |
| foreign adj. | [‘fɔrin] | иностранный | chetga xos |
| foreigners n. | [‘fɔrinə] | иностранные | chet elliklar |
| formerly adv. | [‘fɔ:.mə.li] | раньше | avval |

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| forerunner n | [‘fɔ:ruːnə] | пред- вестник, предтеча, предше- ственник, предок | o‘tmish- dosh, aj- dod |
| fortified walls n. | [‘fɔ:tifaid wɔ:ls] | укреплён- ные стены | mustah- kam devorlar |
| founded in v. | [‘faʊn.dɪd in] | основан в ... (году) | ...da asos solingan, yaratilgan |
| founder n. | [‘faʊn.dər] | основатель | asoschi |
| freedom n. | [‘fri:dəm] | свобода | ozodlik |
| freshen up myself | [‘frefn ʌp mai’self] | приводить себя в по- рядок | o‘zini tar- tibga kel- tirmoq |
| friendly adj. | [‘frendli] | друже- любная | do‘stona |
| frost n. | [frɔ:st] | мороз | sovuuq, ayoz |
| frustrating adj. | [frʌs’trei.tin] | расстраи- вающий | asabga tegadigan |
| fulfillment v. | [ful.fil.mənt] | выполне- ние | bajarilish |
| fulfill v | [ful’fil] | выпол- нять, ис- полнять | bajarmoq |
| full of | [fol əv] | полон | to‘la |
| function n. | [‘fʌnʃən] | функция | vazifa |
| funny adj. | [‘fʌn.i] | смешной | kulgili |
| gain v. | [gein] | приобре- тать | o‘zlash- tirmoq |
| get acquainted with | [get ə’kwein- tid wið] | знакомить- ся, ознако- миться | tanish- moq |

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| a great number of adj. | [ə greit' nʌm. bər əv] | большое количество, много | katta miqdor |
| grow v. | [grəu] | выращивать | o'stirmoq |
| get in ph. v. | [get in] | войти в | ichkariga kirmoq |
| give up ph. v. | [giv ʌp] | отказать-ся, бросить | bosh tortmoq |
| glacier n. | ['glæsjə] | ледник | muzlik |
| globalization n. | ['gleubə-lai' zeif ə n] | глобализа-ция | globa- lizatsiya |
| gloomy adj. | ['glu:mi] | мрачный | qorong'i, ma'yus |
| glorify v. | ['glo:rifai] | прославлять | shuhrat qo- zonmoq |
| glorious labor n. | ['glo:riəs 'leibə] | славный, замечательный труд | shon-shuh-ratli mehnat |
| go back v. | [gəu bæk] | идти назад, возвращаться | orqaga qaytib ketmoq |
| goods n. | [gudz] | товар | mol, tovar |
| gown n. | [gaun] | платье | ko'ylak |
| gradually adv. | ['grædjuəli] | постепен-но | asta-sekin |
| grains of sprouted wheat n. | [greinz ov sprautid wi:t] | зёрна про-росшей пшеницы | undirilgan bug'doy donlari |
| grains n. | [greinz] | зёрна | donlar |

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| grandscale adj. | [grænd-skeil] | высоко- масштаб- ный | katta massh- tabli |
| grateful adj. | [‘greitfʊl] | благодар- ный | minnatdor |
| gratitude n. | [‘grætitju:d] | благодар- ность | minnat- dorchilik |
| great enthusiasm n. | [greit in’θju:-ziæzm] | великий энтузиазм | buyuk entuziazm |
| greenery n. | [‘gri:nəri] | зелень | ko‘kat, yashillik |
| grey voles n. | [grei vəuls] | крысы | kala- mushlar |
| grieving adj. | [gri:v] | скорбя- щий | motam- saro |
| grocery adj. | [‘grəʊsəri] | продукто- вый | oziq- ovqat do‘koni |
| guard n. | [ga:d] | охрана | qo‘riq- lash, qo‘riqchi |
| guineapig n. | [‘ginipig] | морская свинка | dengiz cho‘ch- qasi |
| habitually adv. | [hə ‘bitʃ.u.əli] | обычно, по при- вычке | odatga ko‘ra |
| half-brother n. | [‘ha:f, brʌðə] | едино- кровный брать | qondosh aka, uka |
| hallway n. | [‘hɔ:lwei] | прихожая | dahliz, yo‘lak, eshik oldi |
| handicrafts n. | [‘hæn-dikra:ft] | ремеслен- ное произ- водство | hunar- mand- chilik |

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| hardy adv. | [ha:di] | выносли- вый | jasur, botir |
| harmful adj. | ['ha:mful] | вредный | zararli |
| harsh adj. | [ha:ʃ] | резкий | keskin |
| harvest time n. | ['ha:vist taim] | время уро- жая | hosil vaqtı |
| have a chat v. | [hæv ei tʃæt] | поболтать, побеседо- вать | gapplash- moq, so'zlash- moq |
| have a habit v. | [hæv ei 'habɪt] | иметь привычку, обычай | odat ort- tirmoq |
| have changed v. | [hæv tʃeindʒd] | изменил (ся) | ozgargan |
| have similar interest v. ph. | [hæv 'similə 'intrist] | иметь по- хожие ин- тересы | oxshash fikrga ega bo'lmoq |
| health n. | [helθ] | здоровье | sog'lik |
| helper n. | ['helpə] | помощник | yordam- chi |
| herbivorous adj. | [hə:'bivərəs] | травояд- ные | o'txo'rlar |
| hatch v. | [hætʃ] | вылу- пляться | tuxumdan chiqmoq |
| hope n. | [həʊp] | надежда | umid |
| imagine v. | [i'mædʒin] | предста- вить | tasavvur qilmoq |
| incline to v. | [in'klain tu] | склонять- ся к (мне- нию) | fikrga suyanmoq |
| invent v. | [in'vent] | изобре- тать | kashf qilmoq, o'ylab topmoq |

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| jog v. | [dʒɔg] | бегать | yugurmoq |
| kind n. | [kaind] | разновид- ность | tur, xil- ma-xillik |
| lay down v. | [lei daun] | класть | qo'ymoq |
| link v. | [linjk] | связывать | bog'la- moq |
| lose v. | [lu:z] | проигры- вать | yutqaz- moq |
| major center n. | ['mei.dʒə r'sentə] | главный центр | asosiy markaz |
| nutrients n. | ['nju:triənts] | питатель- ные веще- ства | oziqlan- tiruvchi moddalar |
| obtain v. | [əb'tein] | получать | qa'bul qilmoq |
| outline v. | ['autlain] | очерчи- вать | chega- ralamoq, belgila- moq |
| play n. | [plei] | пьеса | pyesa |
| polluted world n. | [pə'lju:tid wɜ:ld] | загрязнен- ный мир | ifloslan- gan dun- yo |
| prefer v. | [pri'fə:] | предпочи- тать | afzal ko'rmoq |
| presidential republic n. | ['prez.i.dənt ri'rəbl.lik] | прези- дентская республи- ка | respub- lika |
| protect v. | [prə'tekt] | защищать | himoya qilmoq |
| proud v. | [praud] | гордиться | faxrlan- moq |
| provide v. | [prə'veaid] | обеспечи- вать | ta'min- lamoq |
| reconcile v. | ['rekənsail] | помирить- ся | yarash- moq |

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| reflect v. | [rɪ'flekt] | влиять | tasir qilmoq |
| rehabilitate v. | [ri:ə'bilitaɪt] | реабили- тировать | reabilitat- siya qilish |
| render v. | [‘rendə] | оказывать, оказывать услугу | yordam ko'srat- moq |
| represent v. | [repri'zent] | представ- лять | namoyish etmoq |
| retreat v. | [ri'tri:t] | отступать | chekin- moq |
| roast v. | [rəʊst] | обжари- вать | qovurmoq |
| see somebody off | [si: 'sʌm-bədi ɔf] | проводить кого-либо | kuzatiib qo'ymoq |
| separate v. | [‘seprət] | разделять | ajratmoq |
| shade n. | [ʃeɪd] | тень, отте- нок | soya, rang |
| sign v. | [sain] | подписать | qo'1 qo'ymoq |
| situate v. | [‘sit.ju.eɪt] | распола- гать | joylash- moq |
| speed-skating n. | [spi:d 'skeɪ.tɪŋ] | скорост- ной бег на коньках | konkida yuqori tezlikda yugurish |
| spend v. | [spend] | проводить | o'tkaz- moq |
| stew v. | [stju:] | тушить (мясо) | dimlash |
| surround v. | [sə'raund] | окружать | o'rab olmoq |
| survive v. | [sə'vaɪv] | выживать | omon qolmoq |
| symbolize v. | [‘sɪmbəlaɪz] | символи- зировать | anglat- moq |

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| trade n. | [treid] | торговля | savdo |
| trample v. | [‘træmpl] | попирать, подавлять | bosim o’tkazmoq |
| turn on ph. v. | [tə:nən] | включать | yoqmoq yo’lga |
| undertake travel v. ph. | [,ʌndə’teik’ trævl] | совершать выезды | chiqmoq, safar qilmoq |
| in advance adv. | [inəd’va:ns] | заранее, вперед | oldindan |
| in favor o | [in’ feivə əv] | в пользу кого-либо | kimning- dir foy- dasiga |
| in genera | [in ’dʒenrəl] | в основ- ном | asosan |
| in the middle of adv. | [in ðə ‘midl əv] | в середине | o’rtada |
| include v. | [in’klu:d] | включает в себя | oz ichiga olmoq |
| independent adj | [,in- di’pendənt] | независи- мый | mustaqil |
| indignation n. | [,in- dig’neiʃən] | возмуще- ние, негодо- дование | g’azabla- nish |
| indoors adv. | [‘in’dɔ:z] | в помеще- нии | ichkarida, bino ichi- da |
| industry n. | [‘indəstri] | индустрия | sanoat |
| inexpensive adj. | [,iniks’pen- siv] | недорогой | arzon |
| infant school n. | [‘infənt sku:l] | дошколь- ное уч- реждение | maktab- gacha ta’lim muassa- sasi |

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| influence n. | [‘influəns] | влияние | ta’sir, ta’sir ko’rsat- moq |
| inform v. | [in’fɔ:m] | информировать, оповещать | xabar berish |
| inhabited adj. | [in’hæbitid] | населённый, обитаемый | odamlar istiqomat qiladigan |
| innovative adj. | [’ɪn.ə.və.tiv] | передовые, инновационные | innovation |
| inquisitive adj. | [in’kwizitiv] | любознательный | qiziquiv- chan |
| inscription n. | [in’skripʃən] | надпись | yozuv |
| insect n. | [‘insekt] | насекомое | hasharot |
| inspire v. | [in’spaɪə] | вдохновлять, внушать, вселять | ilhom bermoq |
| instructive adj. | [in’strʌktiv] | поучительный | tarbiyali |
| integral adj. | [‘intigrəl] | неотъемлемый | ayrilmas |
| integration n. | [,inti’greɪʃən] | интеграция, объединение в одно целое | integrasiya |
| intensification n. | [in’tensi- fi’keɪʃən] | интенсификация | intensi- fikatsiya |
| interaction n. | [,intər’ækʃən] | взаимодействие | o’zaro ta’sir |
| intercon- nected adj. | [,ɪn- tə.kə’nekt] | взаимосвязанный | o’zaro bo’glan- gan |

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| interesting tasks n. | [‘intris-tinta:skz] | интересные задания | qiziq vazifalar |
| interim adj. | [‘intərim] | временный | vaqtin-chalik) |
| interrupt v. | [, intə’rapt] | прерывать, перебивать | to‘xtatish, bo‘lish |
| intricate ornamentation n. ph. | [‘intrikit ,ɔ:nəmə-n’teiʃən] | сложный орнамент | murakkab bezak |
| introduce v. | [, intrə’dju:s] | представляет | namoyish etmoq |
| invader n. | [in’veidə] | захватчик | bosqinchi |
| invention n. | [in’venʃən] | изобретение | ixtiro |
| investment n. | [in’vestmənt] | инвестиции, денежное вложение | mablag’ kiritish |
| iron ore n. | [‘aiən ɔ:] | железная руда | temir rudasi |
| irritating adj. | [‘ir.i.tei.tin] | раздражющий | g‘ashga tegadigan |
| issue n. | [iʃu:] | проблема | muammo |
| it is clea | [it iz kliə] | очевидно | shuhbasiz |
| jewish adj. | [‘dʒui:.iʃ] | иудейский, еврейский | yaxudiy-larga oid |
| joy n. | [dʒoi] | радость | quvonch |
| judicial adj. | [dʒui:’diʃəl] | судебный, законный | qonuniy |
| junior adj. | [‘dʒui:njə] | младший | yosh, kichik |
| junior school n. | [‘dʒui:njə sku:l] | младшие классы | bo‘shlang‘ich, (kichik) sinf |

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| keeper n. | [‘ki:pə] | хранитель | saqlovchi |
| | | быть в форме, | yaxshi |
| keepfit v. | [ki:pfit] | быть в хо- рошем фи- зическом состоянии | jismoniy holatda bo‘lish |
| keep v. | [ki:p] | сохранять | saqlamoq |
| khanate n. | [‘ka:neit] | ханство | xonlik |
| kindergarten n. | [‘kɪnd.ə,gə:,tən] | детский сад | bog‘cha |
| knit v. | [nit] | вязать | to‘qimoq |
| lack n. | [læk] | недоста- ток | yetish- movchilik |
| landowner n. | [‘lænd,əunə] | землевла- делец | uy (yer) egasi |
| laughter n. | [‘la:ftə] | смех | kulgi |
| lawyer n. | [‘lɔ:jə] | адвокат | advokat |
| laziness n. | [‘leizinɪs] | лень | dangasa- lik |
| leading adj. | [‘li:dɪŋ] | ведущий, руководя- щий | yetakchi |
| leak n. | [li:k] | утечка | sizib chiqish, oqmoq |
| leave unforgettable tracks v. ph. | [li:v ^{лн.} fə'get.ə.bl træks] | оставлять незабы- ваемые следы | o‘ch- mas iz qoldirmoq |
| legally adv. | [‘li:.g ə l.i] | законно, легально | qonuniy |
| legislative adj. | [‘ledʒislətɪv] | законода- тельный | qonun chiqaruv- chi |

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| libretto n. | [li'bretəʊ] | либретто | libretto |
| light adj. | [laɪt] | светлый | yorug' |
| located adj. | [ləʊkeɪtid] | расположенный | joylash-moq |
| locust n. | [ˈləukəst] | саарчча | chigirtka |
| loved ones n. | [lʌvd wʌns] | родные | yaqin kishilar |
| lowcost adj. | [ləʊ'kɒst] | недорогостоящий | arzon |
| lucky adj. | [ˈlʌk.i] | удачливый | omadli |
| lumberjack n. | [ˈlʌm-bədʒæk] | древесек | o'tinchi |
| magic n. | [‘mædʒik] | магия | jodu, sehrli |
| mainly ad | [‘meinli] | в основном | asosan |
| maintain v. | [mein'tein] | сохранять, поддерживать | saqlab qolmoq |
| majestic adj. | [mə'dʒestik] | величественный | kuchli, buyuk |
| majestic palace n. ph. | [mə'dʒestik pæləs] | величественный дворец | buyuk saroy |
| major adj. | [‘mei.dʒər] | основной | asosiy |
| majority adv. | [mə'dʒɔriti] | большинство | ko‘pchilik |
| mammals n. | [‘mæməlz] | млекопитающие | sutemi-zuvchilar |
| mandatory condition n. ph. | [‘mændətəri kən’diʃən] | обязательное условие | majburiy qonun |

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| manufacturing industries n. | [mænju'fæk-tʃərin'indəstri] | обрабатывающая отрасль промышленности | qayta ishlash sanoati |
| marine adj. | [mə'ri:n] | морской | dengizga xos |
| mass media n. ph. | [mæs mi:diə] | средства массовой информации | ommaviy axborot vositalari |
| master n. | ['ma:stə] | хозяин, владелец, господин | ega, xo'jayin |
| master's degree n. | ['ma:.stərs dr'gri:] | степень магистра | magistr darajasi |
| masterpiece n. | ['ma:stəpi:s] | шедевр | shox asar |
| meal n. | [mi:ə] | еда | ovqat |
| meaning n. | ['mi:nɪŋ] | смысл, значение | ma'no |
| meantime adv. | ['mi:n'taim] | тем временем | shu vaqtida |
| mechanical adj. | [mi'kænikəl] | механический | mexanik |
| melodic music n. | [mi'lədik 'mju:zik] | мелодичная музыка | melodik, musiqa |
| memorial adj. | [mi'mɔ:riəl] | памятник, записка, заметка, хроника, воспоминания | xotira |
| memory n. | ['meməri] | память | xotira |
| mention v. | ['menʃən] | упоминать, отмечать | eslamoq, ta'kidlab o'tmoq |

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| merchant n. | [‘mə:tʃənt] | торговец | sotuvchi |
| mess n. | [me] | непорядок | tartibsizlik |
| message n. | [‘mesidʒ] | послание | maktub, yo‘llanma |
| midnight n. | [‘midnait] | полночь | yarim tun |
| midst adv. | [midst] | среди | orasida |
| mild adj. | [maɪld] | грязный, влажный | iflos, nam |
| minorities n. | [maɪ’nor.i.tis] | меньшин- ство | kam qismi |
| moderately adv. | [’mod.ər.ətli] | умеренно | o‘rita darajada |
| modern administrative buildings n. | [‘mədən əd’miñistrə-tiv ‘bildinqs] | современ- ные адми- нистра- тивные здания | zamona- viy bosh- qaruv binolari |
| modern adj. | [‘mədən] | современ- ный | zamona- viy |
| mood n. | [mu:d] | настрое- ние | kayfiyat |
| most of all adv. | [məʊst əv ɔ:l] | больше всего | ko‘proq |
| much-dwindled v. | [mʌltʃ-’dwin-dl] | много со- кратилось | ko‘p qis-qartirildi |
| multi-coloured adj. | [’mʌlti’-kʌləd] | разноцвет- ный | rang-ba-rang |
| multinational adj. | [’mʌlti’-næʃənl] | многона- циональ- ный | ko‘p mil-latli |
| muralist n. | [‘mjuərəlist] | мастер по стенной росписи | devor chizmasi bo‘yicha usta |
| mustard n. | [‘mʌstəd] | горчица | xantal |

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| must m. v. | [mʌst] | обязан- ность, необходи- мость | burch |
| mutual adj. | [‘mju:tjuəl] | взаимное рассказ, повесть, изложение | o‘zaro |
| narrative adj. | [‘nærətiv] | фактов, повество- вательный | qissa, hikoya, hikoyaviy |
| nasty adj. | [‘na:sti] | против- ный | yoqimsiz |
| national currency n. | [‘næʃənl ‘kʌrənsi] | нацио- нальная валюта | milliy valyuta |
| national treasure n. | [‘næʃənl ‘treʒə] | нацио- нальное сокрови- ще | milliy xazina |
| native adj. | [‘neitiv] | родной | qondosh |
| nature n. | [‘neitʃə] | природа | tabiat |
| navigation equipment n. | [,nævi’geiʃən i’kwipmənt] | навига- ционное оборудо- вание | navigatsi- ya usku- nasi |
| navigation n. | [,nævi’- geiʃən] | направле- ние | yo‘nalish |
| nearby adv. | [‘niəbai] | недалеко от | uzoqda emas |
| necessary adv. | [‘nesisəri] | необходи- мо | darkor, shart |
| necropolis n. | [ne’krɔpəlis] | кладбище, некрополь | qabriston |
| nectar n. | [‘nekta] | nectar | nektar |
| network n. | [‘netwə:k] | сеть | tarmoq |

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| nevertheless n. | [nevəðə'les] | тем не менее | shunga qara- masdan |
| noble and sacred adj. | [nəʊ.bl̩ ənd sei.krit̩d̩] | благород- ный и свя- щенный | olijanob, muqaddas |
| noble traditions n. | [nəʊ.bl̩ trə'dɪʃ.əns] | благород- ные тра- диции | ulug' urflar |
| nominate v. | [nə'mineit] | выдвигать кандида- та, вы- ставлять кандида- туру | nomzod- ligini qo'yish |
| non fiction adj. | [nɒn 'fikʃən] | научная литерату- ра | ilmiy adabiyot |
| novel | ['nov.el̩] | роман | roman |
| nuclear adj. | [‘nju:kliə] | ядерный | yadroviy |
| numerous adv. | [‘nju:mərəs] | многочис- ленный | ko‘p, talay |
| nun n. | [nʌn] | монахиня | rohiblar |
| obesity n. | [əu’bi:siti] | ожирение | semirish |
| objective n. | [əb’dʒektiv] | цель | maqsad |
| obligatory adj. | [ə’blɪgətəri] | обязатель- ный | majburiy |
| oblige v. | [ə’blaɪdʒ] | обязывать, заставлять | majburla- moq |
| obtain v. | [əb’tein] | получать | olmoq |
| occasion n. | [ə’keiʒən] | повор, случаи | bahona |
| occupation n. | [,əkju’peɪʃən] | занятие | mash- g’ulot |
| occupy v. | [‘ækjupai] | занимать | olmoq |

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| octahedron n. | [‘ækta’he-drən] | восьми-гранник | sakkiz burchak |
| office worker n. | [‘ɔfɪs’ wə:kə] | рабочий офиса | ofis ish-chisi |
| official n. | [ə’fiʃəl] | чиновник | amaldor |
| on the empty stomach | [ən ðə ’emp-ti’stʌmək] | натощак | och qo-ringa |
| opportunity n. | [,ɔprə’tju:niti] | возможность | imkoniyat |
| ordinal adj. | [’ɔ:dinl] | обычный | oddiy |
| originally adv. | [ə’ridʒinəli] | первона-чально | dastlab |
| out of prep. | [aut əv] | из | -dan (qo’shim-cha) |

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| outdoors adv. | [‘aut’dɔ:z] | на открытом воздухе | ochiq havoda |
| outlook n. | [‘autluk] | кругозор | dunyoqarash |
| outstanding adj. | [aut’stændɪŋ] | выдающийся | yetakchi |
| over prep | [’əuvə] | более | ko’proq, ancha |
| over the sea level | [’əuvə ðə si:’levl] | над уровнем моря | dengiz sathidan baland |
| overcome poverty and distress v. | [,əuvə’klm ’pəvəti ænd dis’tres] | преодолеть, победить бедность и несчастье | baxtsizlik va kam-bag’allik-ni yeng-moq |
| overflowed | [əu.və’fləud] | переполнен | to’la |
| oxygen v. | [‘oksɪdʒən] | кислород | kislorod |
| paddock n. | [’pædək] | пастбище | o’tloq |

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| painter | [ˈpeɪn.tər] | художник | rassom |
| parrot n. | [ˈpærət] | попугай | toʻti |
| part owner n. | [ˈpa:t,əʊnə] | совладе- лец | yer egasi |
| partner n. | [ˈpa:tne] | партнер | hamkor |
| passive adj. | [ˈpæsiv] | пассив- ный | passiv |
| pastime n. | [ˈpa:staim] | время- провожде- ние | (boʻsh) vaqt oʻtkazmoq muqad- das ibo- datxona himoya- chisi, ruhoniysi |
| patron saint n. | [‘peitrə seint] | святой по- кровитель храма | |
| patronize v. | [‘pætrənaiz] | покрови- тельство- вать | homiylik qilish |
| peaceful adj. | [‘pi:sful] | мирный | ahil |
| pearl n. | [pə:l] | жемчужи- на | marvarid |
| peculiarity n. | [pi,kju:li’ærɪ- ti] | особен- ность | xususiyat |
| pediatrician n. | [.pi:.di.ə’t्रɪ.ə- en] | детский врач, пе- диатр | pediator, bolalar shifokori |
| penetrate v. | [‘penitreit] | проникать | kirmoq |
| percent n. | [pə’sent] | процент | foiz |
| performance n. | [pə’fɔ:məns] | спектакль | spektakl |
| permission n. | [pə’miʃən] | разреше- ние, по- зволение | ruxsat |
| persian adj. | [‘pɜ:ʒən] | персид- ский | forsiy |

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| pesticide n. | [‘pestisaid] | пестицид | pestitsid (qishloq xo‘jali- gida zarar- kunan- dalarga qarshi kimyoviy vosita) |
| physician n. | [fi’ziʃən] | врач, ме- дик | shifokor |
| pick up ph. v. | [‘pik ʌp] | поднимать | ko‘tar- moq |
| picturesque view n. ph. | [,piktʃə’re- skvju:] | живопис- ный вид | chiroyli manzara |
| picturesque adj. | [,piktʃə’re’skə] | живопис- ный, коло- ритный | manzarali |
| pie n. | [paɪ] | пирог | pirog |
| pilgrimage n. | [‘pilgrimɪdʒ] | паломни- чество | ziyorat |
| plant n. | [pla:nt] | растение | o‘simlik |
| play a significant rol | [plei ə sig’nifikənt rəul] | играть важную роль | muhim rol o‘ynash |
| playwright n. | [‘pleirait] | драматург | dramaturg |
| pleasant adj. | [‘pleznt] | приятный | yoqimli |
| pleasurable adj. | [‘plezərəbl] | приятный | yoqimli |
| pleasure n. | [‘plezə] | удоволь- ствие | rohat, huzur |
| plenty adv. | [‘plenti] | много | ko‘p |
| poisoned adj. | [‘poizned] | отравлен- ный | zaharlan- gan |
| politeness n. | [pə’laitnis] | вежли- вость | odob, axloq |

| | | | список избира- телей, регистра- ция изби- рателей, подсчёт голосов | |
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| poll | [pəʊl] | | | say- lovchilar ro'yxati |
| pollution n. | [pə'lju:ʃən] | | загрязне- ние | ifloslanish |
| pop music n. | [pɒp 'mju:zik] | | поп-музы- ка | pop mu- siqa |
| popping cotton boxes n. | ['pɒpɪŋ 'kɒtn bɒksɪz] | | раскрыва- ющиеся коробочки хлопка | ochilgan paxta ko'saklari |
| populated adj. | [‘pɔpjuleited] | | населён- ный | aholisi ko'p |
| population n. | [,pɔp- ju'leɪʃən] | | население | aholi |
| populous city n. | [‘pɔpjuləs’ siti] | | много- людный город | gavjum shahar |
| porridge n. | ['poridʒ] | | каша, овсяная каша | bo'tqa, suli yor- masi |
| possess v. | [pə'zes] | | обладать | ega bo'lmoq |
| possible adv. | [‘pəsəbl] | | возможно | ehtimol |
| post workplaces n. | [pəust 'wɜ:k. pleisəs] | | почтовые рабочие места | pochta ish joyi |
| postgraduate course n. | [‘pəust’græd- juɪt kɔ:sez] | | аспиран- тура | aspiran- tura |
| poverty n. | [‘pɔvəti] | | бедность | kam- bag'allik |
| power n. | [‘paʊə] | | сила | kuch |

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| precious adj. | [‘preʃəs] | драгоцен- ный | qimmat- baho |
| predators n. | [‘predətəz] | хищники | yirtqich- lar |
| predatory adj. | [‘predətəri] | хищный | yirtqich |
| preeminent adj. | [pri:’em.ɪ.- nənt] | выдаю- щийся, превос- ходящий других | fazilatli |
| prefer v. | [pri’fə:] | предпочи- тать | afzal ko’rmoq |
| prehistoric adj. | [‘pri:his’tɔ- rik] | доистори- ческий | tarixdan oldingi |
| prepare v. | [pri’peə] | подготав- ливаться | tayyorlan- moq |
| preside v. | [pri’zaɪd] | руково- дить за- седанием, председа- тельство- вать | yig‘ilishni boshqa- rish |
| press v. | [pres] | пресса | matbuot |
| prevention n. | [pri’venʃən] | предот- вращение | oldini olish |
| price n. | [prais] | цена | baho, narx |
| pride n. | [praɪd] | гордость | g‘urur, faxr |
| primary adj. | [‘praɪməri] | основной | asosiy |
| priority n. | [prai’ɔriti] | преиму- щество, приоритет | imtiyoz, ortiqlik |
| proclamation n. | [prəkla'- meiʃən] | провозгла- шение | e’lon qilish |

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| productive software n. ph. | [prə'dʌktɪv 'swɔ:t̬.weər] | программ- ное обе- спечение | pro- gramma, dasturiy ta'minotı |
| proper adj. | [‘prɔ:pə] | правиль- ный | tog‘ri |
| prophet n. | [‘prɔ:fɪt] | пророк | payg‘am- bar |
| prosperity n. | [prəs’perɪti] | процвета- ние | gullamoq, yash- namoq |
| protection n. | [prə’tekʃən] | защита | himoya |
| protect v. | [prə’tekt] | защищать | himoya qilmoq |
| prove v. | [pru:v] | доказы- вать | isbotla- moq |
| provide v. | [prə’vaɪd] | обеспе- чить | ta’mi- lamoq |
| pseudonym n. | [‘psju:dənim] | литера- турный псевдо- ним | adabiý taxallus |
| puff out v. | [plf aut] | задуть (свечу) | shamni puflash |
| purchase n. | [‘pə:tʃəs] | покупка, покупать | sotib olmoq, xarid |
| purity n. | [‘pjūəriti] | чистота | tozalik |
| purr v. | [pə:] | мурлыкать | xurilla- moq |
| qualification n. | [,kwołi- fi’keiʃən] | квалифи- кация | kvalifikat- siya |
| quality n. | [‘kwɔ:litı] | качество | xislat, sifat |
| quick adj. | [kwik] | быстро | tez |

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| quiet adj. | [‘kwaɪət] | спокойный | tinch, xotirjam |
| quilted robe n. | [‘kwil.tid rəʊb] | стёганый халат | qavilgan chopon |
| quite adv. | [kwait] | довольно | yeterli |
| raccoons n. | [rə’ku:n] | еноты | yenotlar (hayvon) |
| racial discrimination and injustice n. ph. | [‘reɪ.jəl dɪ.skrɪmɪ.nət.ən] [neɪ.ʃən ənd mɪ’dʒʌs.tɪs] | расовая дискриминация и несправедливость | irqiy tengsizlik va ado-latsizlik |
| rate v. | [reɪt] | оценивать | bahola-moq |
| reader n. | [‘ri:də] | читатель | kitobxon |
| receive v. | [ri’si:v] | получать | olmoq |
| recipe n. | [‘resipi] | рецепт | retsept |
| reckon v. | [‘rekən] | считать | sanamoq, hisobla-moq |
| reference n. | [‘refrəns] | справка | spravka, ma'lumot-noma |
| refer v. | [ri’fə:] | относиться, обращаться | tegishli bo'lmoq |
| refine v. | [ri’fain] | очищать | tozala-moq |
| reflect v. | [ri’flekt] | отражать | aks etmoq |
| regardless adv. | [rɪ’ga:d. ləsəv] | не считаясь с, не обращая внимание на | e’tibor bermas-dan |

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| regulation n. | [regju'leɪʃən] | регулирование | tartibga solish |
| reign n. | [reɪn] | царствование, царствовать | podshohlik qilmoq |
| relationship n. | [ri'leɪʃənʃɪp] | взаимоотношения | o'zaro munosabat |
| relative n. | [‘relətɪv] | родственник | qarindosh |
| reliable adj. | [ri'laiəbl] | достоверный | ishonchli |
| remain v. | [ri'meɪn] | оставаться | qolmoq |
| remarkable adj. | [ri'ma:kəbl] | замечательный, удивительный | ajoyib |
| remarkable date n. | [ri'ma:kəbl deɪt] | замечательная дата | ajoyib saña |
| replace v. | [ri'pleɪs] | заменять | almashtirmoq, ozgartirmoq |
| reply v. | [ri'plai] | отвечать | javob bermoq |
| representation n. | [rep.rɪ.zen'teɪʃən] | представительство | vakillik, vakolatxona |
| reptiles n. | [‘reptail] | рептилии | sudralib yuruvchi hayvonlar |
| request n. | [ri'kwest] | просьба | iltimos |
| research v. | [ri'se:tʃ] | исследование | tadqiqot, o'rganish |

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| reservoir n. | [‘rezəvwa:] | водохра- нилище | suv om- bori, ho- vuz (suv saqlanadi- gan) |
| resistance n. | [ri’zistəns] | сопротив- ление | qarshilik ko‘rsatish |
| resort n. | [ri’zo:t] | курорт | kurort |
| respiratory adj. | [ris’paiərətəri] | респира- торный | respirator |
| rest n. | [rest] | отдых, от- дыхать | dam olmoq |
| retain v. | [ri’tein] | сохранять | asrab qolmoq ko‘rsat- |
| revealing n. | [ri’vi:.liŋ] | выявление | moq (qo- biliyat) |
| revise v. | [ri’vaiz] | просматривать | ko‘rib chiqmoq |
| ribbon n. | [‘ribən] | лента | lenta, tas- ma |
| rodent n. | [‘rəudənt] | грызун | kemiruv- chi |
| royal adj. | [‘rɔiəl] | королев- ский | qirolga tegishli |
| ruling party n. | [‘ru:.liŋ’pa:- ti] | правящая партия | hukumat tepasida turgan partiya |
| sacrifice v. | [‘sæk.rɪ.fais] | жертвовать | ehson qilmoq |
| sadness n. | [‘sædnis] | печаль | g‘am |
| safety n. | [‘seifti] | безопас- ность | xavsizlik |
| saint n. | [seint] | святой | avliyo |

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| sale n. | [seil] | распода- жа | sotib bitirish |
| saturated fats n. | ['sæt.ju.rei.tid fæts] | насыщен- ный жир | to'yingan moy, yog' |
| scarce adj. | [skēəs] | дефицит- ный | noyob |
| scarecrow n. | ['skæəkrəu] | чучело | qo'riqchi |
| scene n. | [si:n] | сцена | sahna |
| scenery n. | ['si:nəri] | декорации | dekorat-siya |
| schedule n. | ['sedju:l] | расписа- ние | jadval |
| scholarship n. | ['skɔləʃip] | стипендия | stipendiya |
| scholastic adj. | [skə'læstik] | учитель- ский | o'qituv-chilar xonasi |
| science fiction n. | ['saɪəns'fɪk.ʃən] | научная фантасти- ка | ilmiy fantastika |
| science n. | ['saɪəns] | наука | fan, ilm |
| scientist n. | ['saɪəntist] | учёный | olim |
| scots n. | [skɒts] | шотланд- цы | shotlandiyaliklar |
| screen test n. ph. | [skri:n test] | кинопроба | kinosinov |
| scripture n. | ['skriptʃə] | священная книга | muqaddas kitob |
| seagull n. | ['si:gʌl] | чайка | dengiz qushi, baliqchi push |
| secluded adj. | [si'klu:did] | удинён- ный, изо- лирован- ный | bir-lashtiril-gan |

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| second course n. | ['sekənd kɔ:s] | второе блюдо | ikkinchı ovqat |
| sectarian killing n. ph. | [sek'teə. ri.ən'kilin] | административное убийство | administrativ qatl |
| seeds n. | [si:ds] | семена | urug'lar |
| seemed to me | [si:med tu mi] | казались мне | menga tuyuldi |
| self-esteem n. | [self.i'sti:m] | самооценка | o'ziga bo'lgan hurmat, izzat |
| selfish adj. | ['selfiʃ] | эгоистичный | xudbin |
| selfless adj. | ['selflis] | бескорыстный | fidokor, jonboz |
| separate v. | ['seprət] | разделять, отделять | bir-biri- dan ajrat- moq |
| severe adj. | [si'viə] | серьёзный | qattiq, keskin, jiddiy |
| sew v. | [səʊv] | шить | tikish |
| shake hands v. | [ʃeɪk hændz] | жать руки | qo'1 siqmoq |
| shape n. | [ʃeɪp] | форма | shakl, ko'rinish, qiyoфа |
| sharply continental adj. | [ʃa:pli kɔntri'nentl] | резко континентальный | keskin kontinen- tal |
| shelter n. | ['ʃeltə] | убежище | boshpana, uy-joy |
| shipbuilding n. | ['ʃip, bɪl.dər] | кораблестроение | kema qurilishi |

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| shortage n. | [‘ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] | нехватка, недостаток, дефицит | yetishmaslik, kamlik |
| siblings n. | ['sib.lɪŋz] | родные сёстры или братья | qondosh opa yoki ukalar |
| sightseeing v. | [‘saɪt,si:in] | осмотр достопримечательностей | diqqatga sazovor joy |
| significant adj. | [sig‘nifikənt] | важный, значительный | muhim, ahamiyatli |
| since ancient times | [sins ‘eɪnsənt taimz] | с давних времён | avalgi zamondan buyon samimiylik, samimiyyat |
| sincerity n. | [sin‘seriti] | душевность | o‘lcham |
| size n. | [saɪz] | размер | konkida uchish |
| skate n. | [skeɪt] | кататься на коньках | chang‘ida uchish |
| ski n. | [ski:] | кататься на лыжах | chiqindi, toshqol |
| slag n. | [slæg] | шлак | kelishgan, xushbichim |
| slim adj. | [slɪm] | стройный | aqlili |
| smart adj. | [sma:t] | умный | omma |
| socialize v. | [tu ‘səʊʃəlaɪz] | бывать в обществе | ichida bo‘lish |
| society n. | [sə’saiəti] | общество | omma |

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| soil n. | [soɪl] | почва | yer, zamin, tuproq |
| solvency | [‘səlv(ə)n(t)sɪ] | платёже- способ- ность, кредито- способ- ность | to‘lashga qodir |
| soon adv. | [su:n] | скоро, вскоре | tezda, ya-qinda, tez kunda |
| sorceress n. | [‘sɔ:səris] | колдунья | jodugar ayol |
| sovereign adj. | [‘sɔvrin] | суверен- ный | hukmdor, mustaqil |
| sovereignty n. | [‘sɔvrəntɪ] | суверени- тет | hukmdor- lik, mus- taqillik |
| spacious adj. | [‘speiʃəs] | простор- ный | keng |
| spanish adj. | [‘spæn.ɪʃ] | испанский | ispan tili |
| speaker n. | [‘spi:kə] | оратор, го- ворящий | notiq, ma’ru- zachi |
| special tradition n. | [‘speʃ trə dɪʃn] | особая традиция | maxsus odat, an’ana |
| sphere n. | [sfɪə] | сфера | sfera, doi- ra, shar |
| spicysnakes n. | [‘spaisisneɪk] | острые за- куски | achchiq gazak |
| spilled adj. | [spɪlid] | пролитый | oqizilgan |
| spiritually and physically adv. | [‘spir.i.tju.ələnd’fizikli] | духовно и физически | ma’naviy va jis- moniy |

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| split into v. | [split' intə] | разделить на, делиться на | bo'lish, bo'lmoq ...unda |
| sprawl v. | [sprɔ:l] | растягиваться | cho'zilish |
| spread on v. | [spred ən] | распространяться на | tarqalmoq |
| spread | [spred] | раскидывать | tarqalmoq |
| starlings n. | ['sta:.lɪŋs] | скворцы | chug'ur-chiq |
| star | [sta:] | играть главную роль | bosh rolni o'ynash |
| stay-at-home n. | ['stei ət hœm] | домоседка, домосед | uyda o'ti-ruvchi, enaga |
| steering n. | [stɪərɪŋ] | рулевое направление | boshqa-rish, idora qilish |
| stepmother n. | ['step,mʌðə] | мачеха | o'gay ona |
| stipulate v. | ['stipjuleit] | обусловливать | shart qo'ymoq |
| stock exchange n. | ['stɔ:k iks,tʃeɪndʒ] | фондовая биржа | fond birjası |
| stockings n. | ['stɔ:k.ɪŋz] | чулки | payroq |
| storey | ['stɔ:ri] | этаж | qavat |
| straw dummy n. | [stro: 'dʌm.i] | соломенный человек | somon odam, qo'riqchi |
| strength n. | [streŋθ] | сила | kuch, quvvat |
| stressful adj. | ['stres.fəl] | стрессовый | asabiy |

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| strive v. | [straiv] | прилагать усилия | kuch sar-flamoq, |
| subdivide v. | [‘sʌbdi’vaɪd] | подразделять(-ся) | bo‘lin-moq ... unda |
| subsequently adv. | [‘sʌbsɪkwənt-li] | позже | kechroq |
| substantial adj. | [səb’stænʃəl] | плотный | mahkam |
| succeed v. | [sək’si:d] | унаследовать | meros olmoq |
| success n. | [sək’ses] | успех | omad, zafar |
| suffer v. | [‘sʌfə] | страдать | azob chekmoq |
| summon v. | [‘sʌmən] | вызывать | chaqir-moq |
| support n. | [sə’pɔ:t] | поддержка | tayanch, dalda, suyanchiq |
| suppose v. | [sə’pəuz] | думать, предполагать | o‘ylamoq, tahmin qilmoq |
| supreme council | [su:’pri:m kaunsl] | верховный совет | oliy kengash |
| sure adj. | [juə] | уверенный | o‘ziga ishongan, qat‘iy |
| surrounded adj. | [sə’raundid] | окружённый | o‘rab olingan |
| surround v. | [sə’raund] | окружать | o‘rab olmoq |
| survey n. | [’sɜ:vɪ] | опрос | so‘roq |

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| sustenance n. | [sʌs.tə.nəns] | средство к существованию | tirikchilik vositalari- |
| swear v. | [swiə(r)] | клясться, давать присягу, принимать присягу | qasam ichmoq |
| sweettooth n. | [swi:tlu:θ] | сладкоежка | shirinxo'r |
| swimming pool n. | ['swimini pu:l] | бассейн | suv havzasi |
| symbolism n. | [‘simbəlizm] | символизм | simvol, xizmat ko'rsatuv-chi |
| symbolize v. | [‘simbəlaiz] | символизировать | ramzi bo'lmoq, xizmat qilmoq |
| tablet n. | [‘tæblət] | дощечка, табличка | taxtacha, yog'och bo'lagi |
| tail n. | [teɪl] | хвост | dum |
| take care of ph. v. | [teɪk keə(r) əv] | заботиться | g'amxo'r-lik qilmoq |
| take a nap v. | [teɪk ə næp] | вздремнуть | mizg'ib olmoq |
| taperecorder n. | [teɪpri'kɔ:dər] | магнитофон | magnitofon |
| tasty adj. | [‘teisti] | вкусный | mazali |
| tear n. | [teə(r)] | слеза | ko'z yosh |
| temporary adj. | [‘tempərəri] | времен- ный | vaqtincha |

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| terrible adj. | [‘terəbl] | ужасный | qo‘rqin-chili |
| the current number of states n. ph. | [ðə ‘kʌrənt ‘nʌmbə(r) əv steits] | текущее число штатов | shtatlar-ning ayni damdagisi |
| the house of representatives n. ph. | [ðə haus əv rep.ri’zen. tə.trvz] | палата представителей | vakillar uyi |
| the humanities n. | [ðə hju: ‘mænitiz] | гуманистические науки | gumanitar bilimlar |
| the invention of printing n. | [ðə in’venʃn əv ‘printiŋ] | изобретение печати | bosma ishlab chiqarish |
| the legislative power n. | [ðə ‘ledʒ.i.slə.tiv paʊə(r)] | законодательная власть | qonun chiqaruvchi hukumat |
| the occasion of commemoration n. | [ðə ə ‘keɪznəv kə.mem. ə’rei.ʃən] | поминки | janoza, xudoyi |
| the presiding officer of n. | [ðə pri’zaidin ‘ɒfɪsə(r) əv] | председатель (чего-либо) | rais, boshliq |
| the senate n. | [ðə ‘senit] | сенат | senat |
| the unique architectural artwork n. | [ðə ju ‘ni:k, a:. ki’tek.tʃər. el’ a:t.wɜ:k] | уникальное архитектурное произведение искусства | yagona, yakka me’moriy san’at asari |
| threat v. | [θret] | угроза, угрожать | tahdid, po‘pisa, do‘q |
| threaten v. | [‘əretn] | угрожать | tahdid qilmoq |

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| throughout adv. | [θruː.ˈaut] | повсюду, везде | hamma yoqda, hamma joyda |
| ticket n. | ['tikit] | билет | chipta, bilet |
| title n. | ['taɪtl] | название, титул, зва- ние | sarlavha, nom, unvon, huquq |
| to be convinced of something v. ph. | [tu bi kən'vinst əv'sləmθɪŋ] | быть убежден- ным в чём-либо | biror narsaga amin bo'lmoq |
| to be elected for a term of v. ph. | [tu bi ɪ'lekted fə(r) ə tɜ:m əv] | быть из- бранным на опре- делённый срок | ma'lum muddatga saylanish |
| to be made up of v. ph. | [tu bi meid ʌp əv] | состоять из (ко- го-либо) | tashkil topmoq |
| to be preserved v. | [tu bi pri'zɜ:ved] | быть со- хранён- ным | saqlangan bo'lmoq |
| to be sweet with kids v. | [tu bi swi:t wið kids] | быть до- брым с детьми, хорошо лечить де- тей | bolalarga mehribon, shirinso'z bo'lmoq |
| to my mind | [tu mai maind] | я счи- таю что, по-моему | mening fikrimcha, menim- cha |
| together adv. | [tə'geðə] | вместе | birga, bir- galikda |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| tomb n. | [tu:m] | гробница | maqbara, go'r |
| toning action n. | [təʊnɪŋ ækʃən] | тонизиру- ющее дей- ствие | quvvatni oshi- radigan harakat |
| torch n. | [tɔ:tʃ] | факел, паяльная лампа | mash'al |
| toss v. | [tɔ:s] | бросать | otish, irg'itish, tashlash |
| Transoxiana n. | [traens 'oksia- na] | Между- речье, Маверан- нахр | ikki daryo orasi, Mo- varoun- nahr |
| transplanted v. | [traen's- pla:nted] | пере- плетён | to'qilgan |
| trap n. | [træp] | ловушка | qopqon, tuzoq |
| travel agent n. | [‘trævl’ eidʒənt] | агент бюро пу- тешествий | sayohat byuro agenti |
| treasure trove n. | [‘treʒə trəuv] | сокровищ- нища | xazina, g'azna yaxshi |
| trim v. | [trim] | в хорошей форме | ko'rinish- da, tartib- da |
| truly adv. | [‘tru:li] | действи- тельно | haqiqatan |
| tuberculosis dispensary n. | [tju:,bə:k- ju'ləusis dis'pensəri] | туберку- лёзный диспансер | sil kasal- liklari dis- panseri |
| turkey n. | [‘tə:ki] | индейка | kurka |
| turkic adj. | [tɜ:kik] | туркский | turk tili |

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|---------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| tutor n. | [‘tju:tə] | репетитор | ustoz, tarbiyachi, o‘qituvchi |
| tweed jacket n. ph. | [twi:d dʒækɪt] | твидовый пиджак | tvid (junli mato) kurtka |
| twitter n. | [‘twitə] | щебет | qushning sayrashi, chug‘ur-chug‘ur |
| typhoon n. | [tai’fu:n] | тайфун | bo‘ron, qattiq shamol |
| typical adj. | [‘tipikəl] | типичный | tipik, o‘ziga xos |
| undertake v. | [,ʌndə’teik] | предпринимать, брать на себя определённые обязанности | tashab-bus qilmoq, o‘z bo‘yniga olmoq |
| undoubtedly adv. | [ʌn’dautidli] | несомненно | shubhasiz, aniq, ravshan |
| unfortunately adv. | [ʌn’fɔ:tʃə-nətlı] | к сожалению | aksiga olib |
| unified adj. | [‘ju:.ni.faid] | единий | birlash-gan |
| unique adj. | [ju:’ni:k] | уникальный, единственный в своём роде | noodatiy, yagona |
| unitary state n. | [‘ju:.ni.təri.steit] | унитарное, единное государство | unitar davlat |

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|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| unite v. | [ju:'nait] | соединять, объединять | birlashtir- moq |
| unity n. | ['ju:niti] | единство | birlik, hamji- hatlik |
| unlawful adj. | ['ʌnl'ɔ:ful] | незакон- ный | noqo- nuniy |
| unsuccessful adj. | ['ʌnsək'ses- ful] | неудачли- вый | omadsiz |
| untouchables n. | [ʌn'tʌtʃəbl] | каста не- прикасае- мых | qo'l te- gizib bo'lmay- digan |
| uprightcross n. | ['ʌp.raɪtkrɒs] | верти- кальный, прямой крест | vertikal, to'g'ri- chiziq |
| urban adj. | ['ə:bən] | городской | Shaharli, shaharga xos |
| useful adj. | ['ju:sful] | полезный | foydali |
| utmost care n. | ['ʌtməust keə] | большая забота | katta mu- ruvvat, g'am- xo'rlik |
| valley n. | ['væli] | долина | vodiy |
| vampire n. | ['væmpaɪə] | вампир | qonxo'r, vampir |
| various | ['vəəriəs] | различные | har xil |
| various kinds adj. | ['vəəriəs kaɪndz] | разных видов | har xil turdag'i |
| vehicle n. | ['vi:ikl] | средство передви- жения | harakat- lanuvchi vosita, avtomobil |

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| vernal equinox n. ph. | [‘və:nl’ i:k-wi:nɔks] | весенне равноденствие | bahorgi teng kunklik |
| verse n. | [və:s] | стих | she’r |
| vice versa adv. | [vais’ vz:sə] | наоборот | teskarisi |
| view n. | [vju:] | взгляд | qarash, fikr |
| vinegar n. | [‘vinigə] | уксус | sirka |
| violence n. | [‘vaiələns] | жестокость | zulm, kuch-quvat, kuch ishlatib, zo’rlab |
| vision n. | [‘viʒən] | видение | ko’rish qobiliyati, ko’rish yashash |
| vitality n. | [vai’tæliti] | жизнеспособность | qobiliyati, yashovchanlik |
| voice n. | [vois] | голос | ovoz |
| void adj. | [void] | пустой, свободный, не действительный | ichi bosh, hech nar-sasi yo‘q, xoli |
| waistcoat n. | [‘weiskəut] | жилет | nimcha, jiletka |
| waiter n. | [‘weitə] | официант | ofitsiant |
| wallpaper n. | [‘wɔ:l,peipə] | обои | oboy, gul-qog’oz |
| walnut n. | [‘wɔ:lnat] | грецкий орех | grek yong‘og’i |
| wander n. | [‘wɔndə] | странствие | darbadar, darvesh, musofir |

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|-------------------|----------------|--|--|
| wardrobe n. | [‘wɔ:druəub] | гардероб | kiyim shkafi, garderob |
| warm hearted adj. | [wɔm: hatid] | отзыва- чивая, добросер- дечная | rahmdil, ko‘ngil- chan |
| warmth n. | [wɔ:mθ] | тепло | issiqlik, issiq, samimi- yat |
| was buried v. ph. | [wɔz' ber.id] | был похо- ронен | ko‘mil- gan, dafn qilingan |
| wash off ph. v. | [wɔʃ əf] | смывать, промы- вать | yuvib tashlamoq |
| waste v. | [weist] | тратить, отходы | chiqindi, axlat; behuda sarflamoq |
| weak adj. | [wi:k] | слабый | kuchsiz, nimjon, zaif |
| wealth n. | [welθ] | богатство | boyluk, mol-dav- lat |
| wedding n. | [‘wedɪŋ] | свадьба | to‘y |
| weightlifting n. | [‘weit,liftɪŋ] | тяжёлая атлетика | og‘ir atletika |
| welcoming n. | [‘wel.kəm.ɪŋ] | привет- ствие | kutib olish, salom- lashuv |
| wellbeing n. | [‘wel’bi:ɪŋ] | благопо- лучие | baraka tinchlik, xotirjam- lik |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| well-bred adj. | [wel' bred] | благовос- питанный | yaxshi tarbiya- langan |
| well-known adj. | [wel ñœvn] | известный | taniqli, mashhur |
| white marble columns n. ph. | [wait' ma:. bl' kvl.əms] | белые мра- морные столбы, колонны | oq mar- mar ustunlar |
| whole adj. | [hœul] | весь, це- лый, пол- ный | hammasi, umumiyl to'la |
| wicked adj. | ['wikid] | злой | jahldor |
| wider adj. | [waide] | шире | kengroq |
| widespread adj. | ['waidspred] | широко распро- странён | keng tarqalgan |
| wild adj. | [waild] | дикий | yovvoyi |
| will n. | [wil] | завещание | vasiyat |
| wing n. | [win] | крыло | qanot |
| wisdom n. | ['wizdəm] | мудрость | donolik, oqillik, zakovat |
| with cream and nut | [wið kri:m ənd nʌts] | с кремом и орехами | krem (qay- moq) va yong'oq- lar bilan |
| without prep. | [wi'ðaut] | без | ...siz |
| witness n. | ['witnis] | свидетель, свиде- тельство- вать | guvoh, guvohlik |
| wizard n. | ['wizəd] | волшеб- ник | jodugar, sehrgar, afsungar |

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|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| wonderful adj. | [‘wʌndəfʊl] | прекрас- ный | ajoyib |
| wonder n. | [‘wʌndə] | чудо, удивлять- ся | ajoyibot, ajab- lanish, hayron bo‘lish |
| wrestling n. | [‘res.lɪŋ] | борьба | kurash |
| young | [jʌŋ dʒenə’-] | молодое | yosh |
| generation n. ph. | reɪʃən] | поколение | avlod |
| youth n. | [ju:θ] | молодежь | yoshlar, yoshlik, |

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