

ЖАМОЛ ЖАЛОЛОВ

ENGLISH

10-СИНФ

*Ўзбекистон Республикаси Халқ таълими вазирлиги
Республика таълим маркази
тавсия этган*

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Махсус муҳаррир: Тошкент шаҳар 234-мактабнинг олий тоифали ўқитувчиси Ҳурмат Ғаниева

Жаҳон тиллари орасида инглиз тили ўзига хос мавқега эга. Ушбу халқаро тил дунё миқёсида мулоқот воситасига айланган, ҳозирда ер юзининг барча минтақаларида инглизча нутқ янграмоқда. У ривожланган мамлакатлар – АҚШ, Буюк Британия, Канада, Австралия ва кўплаб бошқа юртларда давлат тили мақомини олган.

Ватанимизда инглиз тилини ўрганишга алоҳида эътибор берилётгани бежиз эмас, чунки умумбашарий жараён бизнинг ўлкаларга ҳам ёйила бошлади.

Ушбу китобда ўқувчига маълум ва манзур бўларли фойдали информация кенг ўрин олган. Маълумки, тил орқали умуминсоний қадриятлар, жумладан, фан ва техника ютуқлари ўзлаштирилади, пировардида баркамол инсон шаклланади.

Буюк бобокалонларимиз чет тилларни пухта билганликлари, илм-фан ва маданият тарихида оламшумул кашфиётлар яратишгани барчага маълум. Аждодларимизга муносиб ворис бўлайлик

Ушбу нашрга доир барча ҳуқуқлар ҳимоя қилинади ва нашриётга тегишлидир. Ундаги матн ва расмларни нашриёт розилигисиз тўлиқ ёки қисман кўчириб босиш тақиқланади.

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PREFACE

The language learner's practical speech activity in English is to be achieved by means of exercises in Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing. The tenth-form schoolchildren study English as a Foreign Language (EFL) to exchange information on the topics: Our Homeland and the English-speaking Countries.

The Book includes 15 Lessons (Units) and four Revisions.

In each Lesson there are 26 (from a. to z.) exercises that are to be done at four lessons. So, at the lesson(hour) EFL learner has to do 4 or 5 class work(exercise) and for every lesson (hour) he (she) has 1 or 2 exercises for homework. Home exercises are mostly in written form.

All materials of the Book consist of two large groups: language and speech exercises. Speech exercises are aimed to form and develop speaking, listening, reading and writing skills of EFL learners. Language exercises are devoted to gain language habits in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. Vocabulary exercises are named: Word Study, Word Association, Related Words, Word Group, Word-building, and so on. The models of such exercises are given in the Book. The teacher may choose any word of the vocabulary and offer the exercise of the same type.

Topics for Oral Practice, for example, Role play, Storyteller. Let's have a talk or any others may also be offered by the teacher when and where needed. It depends on standard of acquired by EFL learner knowledge.

Before-text questions are given so that they can serve as study guides. Any other questions are also usable as additional ones. Additionally classroom quizzes could be used by the teacher also to test mastery.

EFL learners are expected to study a lot of potential vocabulary, that is, the words met for the first time but mean-

ing is to be guessed independently with no dictionary or help of the teacher.

Translation exercises that are done with a dictionary are mostly in writing. Oral translation may be only of some parts (sentences) of the text.

The original texts that are to be read and translated into the EFL learner's mother tongue include some unknown words the meaning of which must be conveyed (=found) with the help of a dictionary or by guessing independently. However, these words (so-called "guessed" or "conveyed") will not be included in the EFL learner's active vocabulary. They are "non-vocabulary" words, valid for one occasion only. No more ten minutes are allotted to the text that is read silently in class.

The grammar is mastered practically, rules are not learned by heart. Any grammar unit may be repeated in speech exercises at any time if needed, that is, if EFL learners face difficulties in this or that grammar phenomena.

The vocabulary is limited by the author but possibilities are given to the teacher to vary the exercises of the Book.

Some language exercises may be omitted at the teacher's discretion if the EFL learners don't need them, i.e. if the latter have already mastered the material of the exercise well.

There are two kinds of vocabularies in the book. One of them is called by the author "Microdictionary" that means a dictionary in a miniature. The latter includes the unfamiliar words of the texts intended for reading with a dictionary. The Microdictionary is not obligatory for each EFL learner.

The English-Uzbek Vocabulary is to be used by everybody as it is made of the vocabulary minimum of the 5 - 10-th forms.

All the effort should be made to achieve the object, i.e. to understand spoken language, to acquire the skills of reading and speaking and to be able to write a short composition on the topic offered at the end of the lesson.

It is hoped that the Book will contribute to the improvement of learning English in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Professor Jamol J. Jalolov

LESSON 1

NEW SCHOOL YEAR

a. *Let's have a talk. Tell your classmates:*

what you did in summer (during summer months);
where you went during the summer holidays;
what you watched, read, listened to

b. *Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.*

school year — new year	from year to year
school day — day school	calendar year
elementary (primary) school	lunar year (қамария йили)
junior, senior school	leap-year (кабиса йили)
secondary (AE high) school	academic year = school year
	term — quarter (чорак)

school *n, v*; schoolboy—schoolgirl—schoolchildren; school teacher; schooling; schoolmaster = schoolmistress; school-time; Earth's revolution (ернинг айланиши); equal to (тенг); educational term (таълимий термин); tenth-formers; grandparents.

c. *Listen to the text and answer the questions:*

What is the Earth's one revolution equal to?

What do we call the leap-year?

How many holidays do schoolchildren have in a year?

SCHOOL YEAR AND HOLIDAYS

The year is equal to the period of the Earth's revolution round the Sun. It means, 365, more exactly 365,2564, days and nights. The usual calendar year consists of 365 days and nights and the leap-year includes 366 days and nights. It happens every four years. The lunar year has 354 (to be exact 354,367) days and nights. There are twelve months in a year.

Besides, there may be other years, for example, so-called, a

school year. It begins in September in most countries. Today we are beginning our new school year. It is the second of September. On the first of September we do not begin the school year because on this day we usually celebrate the Independence Day.

We also use another word-combination to express this meaning, that is, an academic year. It is a more scientific word, to be exact, an educational term.

The academic year consists of four quarters, in an other word, terms: from the second of September till the third of November we shall have the first term and after that we shall have autumn holidays, then comes the second term which ends at the end of December. First to eleventh of January we go on to the winter holidays, the spring holidays usually come in March. When we finish the tenth form in June we shall have two-months summer holidays in July and August.

Last summer when we had holidays each of us did much interesting. For example, some children went to their grandparents', some of us stayed at home and helped about the house.

We have read much, listened to the radio and watched TV. Now we are tenth-formers and next year we shall be eleventh formers. (*to be continued*)

d. *Let's speak on the topic "The Calendar and Academic Year".*

Use the following words and phrases:

Months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter.

Week days: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Day and week: today, yesterday, tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow, last day, next day, every day; weekday, week-end; school day, work-day.

Year: new year, old year, leap year, lunar year, academic year (school year), etc.

e. *Use the appropriate tenses with the given words.*

usually, always, often, every day ...

yesterday, last year, before, two months ago ...

tomorrow, next week, in five days, in the future ...

just now, already, yet.

f. Answer the questions using the given words.

What is the first school called in the USA?

(secondary, elementary, junior, senior, compulsory)

When do American and English children begin to go to school? (at the age of ...)

At what age do American boys and girls finish secondary school?

g. Read and use the phrases in your own speech.

at school — in the school

in time — on time

at home — in the home

in general — on Monday

at work — on the farm

in cases — on holidays

h. Read the text (with a dictionary) and translate it.

ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Interest in English as a foreign language (=EFL) continues to grow and as a result there has been an increase in the number of English language courses and private language schools in Britain. Two hundred and fifty private schools are opened ...

The Government's aid programme supports the teaching of English in many developing countries.

BBC English offers a world-wide facility for learning English in the home. Today EFL is spoken throughout the world.

(From "Education in Britain", published by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Printed in the UK, No. 4074, p. 38)

i. Tell your classmates what you prefer and why.

peace or war

to be a guest or to be a host

life or death

to be a pupil or to be a teacher

work or rest

to be a son/daughter or to be a parent

day or night

to be a farmer or a businessman

home or school

to be a pupil or a student

j. Listen to the text and memorize the information on: the beginning of the new school year; the celebration of the Independence Day.

SCHOOL YEAR AND HOLIDAYS

(Continued)

Before beginning of the new academic year, everybody knows, we had long summer holidays. And just before coming to school we celebrated a very important state holiday that observed on the first of September. The Independence Day is the most favourite holiday because Uzbekistan became a sovereign country on this day of 1991.

Because of the celebration of the 1st September we began our new school year on the 2nd day of the month. Before 1991 an academic year usually began on the first day of September if it was not Sunday.

If the calendar year lasts for twelve months, an academic year usually consists of ten months. Schoolchildren study during the four terms, in other words, four quarters. So they have four holidays after each term. They have one long summer holidays and three short holidays, so-called, autumn, winter and spring holidays.

During their holidays children have rest, read much, help their families about house and visit their friends, relatives, and so on.

When schoolchildren go to school from September to June they work hard to learn much useful knowledge.

k. Read, translate and learn the useful sayings.

Early to bed, early to rise
makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
It's an early bird that catches the worm.

l. Read and use the words in your own speech.

shall — should	can — could	is — are — am
have — had	may — might	was — were
do — did	must — have to	have — has

m. Do you know that ...

Boys and girls are taught together in most private schools, and more than 80 per cent of pupils in state secondary schools in England and Wales, and 67 per cent in Northern Ireland, attend (=go to) mixed (=together) schools. In Scotland nearly

all secondary schools are co-educational (=mixed). Most independent (=private) schools are single-sex (=only boys or girls).

The school year in England and Wales normally begins in early September and continues into the following July. In Scotland it runs generally from mid-August to the end of June and in Northern Ireland from September to June. The school year consists of three terms of around 13 weeks each.

(From "Education in Britain", p.19)

n. *Let's have a talk. Ask your classmates.*

What do you ... ?	... haven't you?
When will you ... ?	... do you?
Why are you ... ?	... weren't you?
Do you ... or ... ?	... could you?

o. *Tests.. Read and use the appropriate words in your answers.*

1. What do pupils need? (known, know, knowledge)
2. What is eaten? (milk, cake, meat, tea, coffee)
3. What do we speak? (speech, talk, language, walk)
4. What do we begin in September (calendar year, lunar year, academic year, every year)

p. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and find answers to the following questions:*

What rules do you like best?
How do you think, do you always follow these rules?

RULES TO BE REMEMBERED

School is a large community in which all of us wish to be happy. In our school we work together with everyone caring for and respecting each other.

If everyone follows some important rules, in Great Britain they are called "code of conduct", then all of us will be happy. Read them, learn and follow the given rules.

Always do your best.

Be prepared — be on time.

Be polite (don't be rude).

Do not waste your time.

Be quiet around the school.

Think safety first.

Obey emergency instructions immediately.

Use entrances and exists properly.
Use toilets properly.
Keep valuables at home.
Smoking is prohibited.
Eating/Chewing is only possible at breaks/lunchtimes.
Be sensible in bad weather.
Play in the right place.

q. Read the new information and memorize them.

The Tate Gallery — an art gallery in London, founded by Sir Henry Tate in 1897; contains the national collection of British paintings of all periods, as well as modern foreign paintings and sculptures.

Long Island — one of the islands that forms part of New York City.

Nelson Rohlhla Mandela — President of the South African Republic (where English is spoken).

Great Lakes — the five large lakes between the USA and Canada.

r. Read and use the following words in your own speech.

lifetime	human race	classroom
peacetime	human rights	bedroom
lunchtime	human being	bathroom
bedtime	human nature	cloakroom

s. Read the text and retell it in the past tense.

FAMILY PHOTOS

The Fraser family is at home today. The family is looking at some photos of their summer vacation. Mr. Fraser likes to take photos of the family to keep as a family history. He bought a new camera to take photos during the summer vacation.

The children are laughing about some of the funny photos, because they wore some old clothes of their parents and they can see how funny they looked!

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are laughing about some of photos in their camp. Mr. Fraser cooked breakfast one morning and it was described on one of the photos.

t. *Tell your classmates in your own words:*

Model: A family is a group of people, relatives who live together. The family members may be father and mother, grandpa and grandma, brother and sister, uncle and aunt, and so on.

what family is.

what sport is.

what holiday is.

what school is.

what state is.

what religion is.

what book is.

what TV is.

u. *Read and discuss the text with your classmates*

LUNCHES FOR SCHOOL

Mrs. Bradley (an American woman) prepares school lunches almost every weekday for her two children (Ned and Ted). Some days she gives the children money and they eat in the school cafeteria. But usually, the children prefer to take a lunch from home.

This morning Mrs. Bradley is making sandwiches (=bread and butter), the children's favourite. She puts milk in a thermos for the children to drink. She is going to put the sandwiches, two apples, and some cookies (=biscuits), sweet cake in a lunchbox. The lunchbox is easy for the children to carry to school.

(From "Day by Day" by Dean Curry, p.33)

v. *Answer the questions using "Lunches for Schools"*

Where do Ned and Ted have lunch?

What do they have for lunch?

Who prepares lunches for the children?

Where does Mrs. Bradley put milk?

What is a lunchbox?

Why does she use a thermos?

w. *Read the following words and form new ones.*

e.g. act — actor, actress, action, active, etc.

birth

think

fly

history

know

any

colony

ball

humour

serve

love

every

found

nation

train

x. Read the dialogue, then have a talk in class.

TAKING A VACATION

David. Did you say you're going to take a vacation next month?

Ruth. Yes, my family and I are going to New York for a week. We want to visit the museums and see some plays.

David. I see. I haven't had a vacation for a long time. I wish I could get away for a while.

Ruth. You can take a vacation sometime soon, can't you?

David. No, there's too much work to do. Maybe next year, though.

y. Learn the oral speech peculiarities (хусусиятлар).

LANGUAGE NOTES

The man and a woman are Americans. We know from the text in which the author used the name of the city — New York. The word *vacation* [və'keɪjən, AE 'veɪkeɪjən] also shows that the dialogue (=AE dialog) is from the life of American people.

It is known that in the dialogue, i.e. in spoken English they often use the shortened forms of the verbs, such as: *you're*, *haven't*, *there's*, etc.

Did you say you're going to ... ? This could also be past tense: *Did you say you were going to ... ?* However, the present form (*you're*) seems more natural.

My family and I are going to New York. Notice that this *going to* is the verb *go* followed by the preposition *to*. The *going to* shows the future tense. Besides, in English, including AE, they always use the pronoun *I* in the second place, as in this text ... *and I* or *you and I*, *he and I*, etc. In Uzbek, as we know, there is no difference: You and I or I and you.

I wish I could Note the required past tense (*could*) after *wish* (We met such cases of using these verbs in the 9th - form textbook).

z. Write a composition on the topic: **Our New School Year.**

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words and phrases.*

home *n, a, adv.*: at home; home lessons, home life, home town; home market (ички бозор); be at home, go/come home; on one's way home; England is the home of railways; homeland, homework; home-made; homeless, homelessness; homestead (қовли-жай; қўрғонча).

house *n, v.* housewife — housekeeping (рўзгор тутиш) — house-warming (уй тўйи); house dress.

land *n, v.*: on land; travel by land; native land; rich (серқосил) land; own lands; landing ground (учиш-қўниш майдони); landless; landowner.

homeland=native land=fatherland=birthplace=motherland=home.

land of cakes (*Scotland*); the Land of the Rose (*England*); the land of the rising sun (*Japan*); the land of stars and stripes (юлдузлар ва йўл-йўл чизиқлар) (*the USA*); in the land of living (*in this world*)

b. *Listen to the text and be ready to discuss it.*

HOME AND HOUSE

What is the difference between the English words *home* and *house*? When a number of people were asked this question they gave various and very interesting answers. Here are some of them.

A little boy of five answered that it (we mean *home*) was "Mummy and Daddy, a lot of toys and bedtime stories".

A man of forty said home was a place he returned to after work to enjoy a heartily and his "well-earned" rest.

A working woman said home was a place she never forgot, trying to remember all the things she had left undone before leaving home in the morning and those to be done on her way home and on getting in.

A housewife said: "Home means very much work from morning till late night: to clean, wash, tidy up, make meals, and so on."

A student said why should we talk ourselves! Let our students speak for themselves and give their own opinions on "home".

And finally we spoke to an architect. This is what he said: "A home is any place, beginning from a palace where kings and queens live and ending with a simple cottage, plus the people living in it as a family unit."

We should memorize that such places as hotel, hospital are not homes in the English sense of the word.

And can you tell us what the word "home" really means?

(to be continued)

c. Discuss the meaning of the English word *home*. Use the words and phrases given in exercise a.

Who gave the correct answer (a little boy, a man, a woman, a housewife, a student or an architect)?

What is your opinion on the *home*?

d. Read and use the following words in your own speech.

lesson — listen — learn	next — text — test
culture — sculpture — nature	least — last — lost
theatre — painter — centre	pleasure — picture — sure

e. Let's talk about the Independence. Use the words.

holiday	independence	RU	school
celebrate	constitution	US	knowledge
observe	declaration	UK	summer
mark	State Emblem	UN	study
flag	Labor Day	AE	teacher

f. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

dwelling (place of residence)	terrace (терраса, пешайвон)
storey (floor — қават)	design (plan)
bungalow (one-storey small house)	block (buildings)
bedroom (room for sleeping in)	kitchen (ошхона, ўчоқ боши)
bathroom (room where bath is)	toilet (туалет, ҳожатхона)
	verandah (веранда, айвон)

g. Listen to the text and be ready to discuss it.

HOME AND HOUSE

(Continued)

Now let us speak about home and house in England.

The Englishmen live in various types of dwellings. They are (1) a house, (2) a flat, (3) a bungalow, (4) a cottage.

A *house* is a two or more storeyed building lived in by one or more families. The tradition is to have bedrooms in the house.

This can be a *terrace* house, that is, built in a row or joined on to others to form a street, or a square as an architecturally designed whole. Two houses can be joined by one common wall too. And finally, the house can be separately built standing by itself.

A *flat* is a unit on one floor, as a rule lived in by one family (sometimes by two or more), forming part of a large block of flats. Cities and towns in the US are divided into squares and blocks. This makes easy to number houses or buildings on the streets. A flat may be very large, as a big house, or may be a one-room. In modern blocks the kitchen, bathroom and toilet are used by only one family.

A *bungalow* is a building of one storey only with or without a verandah.

A *cottage* is a villager's small dwelling.

In big cities there are many blocks of flats standing in a row and forming a street or a square.

In villages we may find many bungalows and cottages.

h. Discuss the text you have just listened to.

The Englishmen live in

The Uzbek people live in

A house is a

A flat is

... with or without verandah.

... small dwelling.

... many blocks of flats.

In villages we

We notice some difference between the ways

i. Read, translate and use in your own speech.

Let me know when he comes home.
Let us know where we must go.
Let him know why his sister is out.
Let her know if you need anything.
Let them know what they must do.

j. Tests. Read and use the appropriate words.

say — tell — talk — speak

1. She likes to ... stories; and she is a good storyteller, I must say.
2. I can't understand you, ... louder please.
3. He likes to ... about his work and his friends.
4. I believe that she never ... lies.
5. I must ... to you.
6. What did an old man in the street ... when I saw you together with him.
7. Let's ... a little about our summer holidays.
8. My uncle ... two or three foreign languages.
9. Please ... me where you live.
10. Suddenly he rose and ... , "I must be going".

k. Jokes. Read and retell them in the classroom.

TIME-SAVING

A Japanese gentleman visited his English friend's house. He listened to the host and hostess (мезбон) who always spoke about time-saving. At the end of his visit he asked them: "And what do you do with all the time you usually save?"

A CHAMPION ATHLETE

A champion athlete in bed with a cold was told that he had a high temperature.

"How high is it, doctor?" he wanted to know.

"A hundred and four (100.4 F)."

"And, what's the world record?"

1. Read the text (with a dictionary) and find answers to the questions.

Where is the Statue of Liberty?

Who was Hudson?

Who presented the Statue?

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Most foreign visitors come to New York first and this is where they meet the USA. New York has always been the gateway to the USA, but it is more than just a door; it is also a window through which the life of the whole nation may be observed.

New York, the nation's largest city and richest port, is a national leader in business, finance, communications, the arts, and so on.

As you walk about New York you will get much additional information about the history, economic geography, literature, art, and music of the country as a whole.

You can get to New York by sea or by air. It has several airports serving both international and domestic lines.

The New York Bay at the mouth of the Hudson River was first seen by an Italian navigator, Giovanni de Verrasano [dʒɪˈvɑːni də verˈzɑːnou] in 1525 and a century later, in 1609, it was explored by Captain Henry Hudson, who discovered the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. In 1664 the British fleet Und Duke of York arrived there and the place got a name New York. Before that it was named New Amsterdam.

One of the places of interest of the city is Liberty Island with the bronze Statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by France in 1886 (to commemorate the hunderedth anniversary of American independence).

The statue is 152 feet (about 50 metres) high and stands on a pedestal of almost the same height. Its torch towers about



200 feet (60 metres) above the harbour and can be seen at night for many miles. A new American Museum of Immigration is opened at the base of the statue.

m. Answer the questions given in exercise 1.

n. Read the words newly appeared in English and translate them.

Model: alcoholic [ælkə'hɒlɪk] n АЛКОГОЛИК

bookaholic	workaholic	sleepoholic
golfaholic	politicoholic	foodaholic

o. Read the text and be ready to retell it.

HOME OF MANY NATIONS

Many of the US people are settlers who came from all over the world to make their homes in the new land that was populated by native Indians. The first immigrants in American history came from England and the Netherlands. Attracted by religious and political freedom, immigrants from many other countries came to the US in a large number. Between 1820 and 1979 more than 49 million immigrants were admitted (=accepted) — 73 percent of them from Europe — but many came also from Latin America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Canada.

Some 1,534,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, North America's first inhabitants, now live in the US. Most live in the West, but many are in the South and the north central area. Of the more than 300 separate tribes (қабилалар), the largest is the Navaho in the Southwest.

Black people were first brought to America from Africa as slaves. Abraham Lincoln, then President of the US, declared slaves free. Now New York State has the largest black population — 2,402,000 people (1980).

Hispanics and Asians now number 14,606,000 and 3,615,000, or 6.5 and 1.6 percent of population.

In Hawaii, more than a third of the inhabitants are of Japanese, a third are Caucasians, about 15 percent are of Polynesians, and the others are of Filipinos, Koreans and Chinese.

California, on the Pacific Coast, now has the nations largest population, and the Atlantic Coast state of New York is second.

The population of the US is growing older. In 1960 35.7 percent was under 18; today — 27.1 percent. In 1960 there were 16,560,000 persons 65 or older; in 1982, 25,824,000.

p. Retell the text you have just read.

People of many nationalities live in

Native Americans

People from different continents

There are people of

q. Learn to explain English words in the language.

pen-friend — person mostly in another country with whom one has a friendship with the help of writings, that is, letters.

pen-name — name used by an author, e.g. writer, instead of his real name, that is, pseudonym.

stage-name — name used by an actor or actress instead of his real name, that is, pseudonym.

gentleman (pl.-men) — man who is honorable and well-bred (тарбия кўрган); any man of any social position.

r. Read and use the phrases in your own speech.

in general	on the occasion (of)	at last
in addition	on the whole	at all
in connection	on duty	at least
in turn	on business	at most

s. Let's have a talk: what do you prefer?

What colour of dresses do you like much?

What kind of meals do you prefer? And why?

What books do you read much?

t. Read and use the words in your own speech.

village	active	to educate — to teach
college	attentive	to learn — to study
marriage	attractive	to take — to receive
knowledge	informative	to occur — to happen

u. Word Association. Learn and use them in your own speech.

busy [bizi]

busy a банд (иш билан): to be busy (банд бўлмоқ, вақти

бўлмастик); the telephone is busy; I am very busy today; to be busy at work; to be busy about the house.

a busy man (ишдаги одам); a busy day (иш кўп кун); the busy hours (тиғиз пайт); a busy street (гавжум кўча), a busy market-place (гавжум бозор).

to busy oneself (машғул бўлмоқ); she busied herself with the tea-things (у чой дамлаш билан овора бўлди).

busily *adv* ишнинг кўзини билиб, серғайрат, фаол.

business *n* машғулот, иш; савдо: your business? қиладиган ишингиз (касбингиз)? to make a business of smth (... ни касб қилмоқ); to go to business (ишга бормоқ); Are you here on business? (иш билан келдингизми?); a man of business; a doctor's/teacher's business (доктор/муаллимнинг вазифаси, бурчи); to go into business (савдо билан шуғулланмоқ); *AE* business address (хизмат манзили), business letter.

businessman *n* бизнесмен

v. Read the words and write them down in the alphabetical order (*алфавит тартибда*).

polite, pole, polar, polemic, polarize, poler, police, polemist, poling, policy, politeness, politic, polish, political, policeman, polished, politician, politics, policemen, polite, polecat, polygon, pollution.

w. Let's have a talk on the topic "My grandmother".

Use the following text while talking:

Minnie is an American woman. She is a retired (истеъфо (нафақа)га чиққан) schoolteacher. She taught elementary school for 41 years. Two years ago she retired and now spends her time visiting relatives and friends, travelling and enjoying (завқланиб, роҳатланиб) her hobbies.

(From "Day by Day" by Dean Curry, 1995, p.39)

Begin with: My granny's (=grandmother's) name is

x. Read, translate and discuss.

The Martins (Мартинлар оиласи), Hal and Linda, wanted to redecorate the rec room (дам олиш хонаси) of their house. To save money they began to do a lot of work themselves. By doing the work themselves, the Martins saved over \$200! And, besides, it was fun!

(From "Day by Day" by Dean Curry, p.7)

y. Read, translate and learn the useful sayings.

Health is better than wealth.

A good name is better than riches.

z. Write a composition on the topic: **Homeland**

LESSON 3

THE CAPITAL CITIES

a. Let's have a talk. Tell your classmates:

what capital cities you know;
when you were in the capital of Uzbekistan;
in what capital cities you were;
why we call the city "capital".

b. Listen to the text and be ready to retell it.

LONDON

London is divided by the river Thames into two parts. Most of the chief buildings stand on the north bank.

The oldest part of London is the City. The Square Mile is another name for the City of London. The centre of the city is a crossroads, a meeting of seven streets, where stand the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House (an official residence of the Lord Mayor).

Among the places of interest of the City one must notice the London museum, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Great Fire of London (A fire in 1666 destroyed most of the City. It is commemorated by the monument), St. Paul's Cathedral.

London is traditionally divided into the West End and East End. The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment (it means various shows). It includes theatres, cinemas, museums, picture galleries and parks. The best known and the largest park is Hyde Park.

The East End is the area of working-class, that is, industrial plants and factories.

c. Do you know that ...

Time spent by a London office worker at lunch: 21 minutes.

Minutes spent every day by an office worker "looking for something": 45.

Romans occupied Britain in the 1st-4th centuries.

(From "ES Magazine" 27 of September, 1996)

d. Read and learn to translate.

Easter marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Americans mark Easter on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25.

e. Read and have a talk using the given phrases.

at Easter	at weekend	on Sunday	in spring
at Christmas	at twelve	on weekdays	in London
at Navruz	at night	on holidays	in time

f. Read the text (with a dictionary) and find answers to the following questions.

Is London an old or a new city?

What places of interest of London do you know?

What characteristics of Londoners do you like?

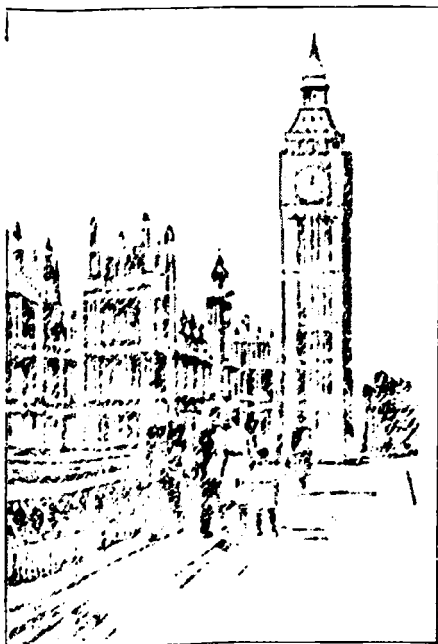
LONDON AND LONDONERS

London is a very large and old city. It is a capital of England. There are many places of interest in London.

One of the famous places of interest is Westminster Palace. The Palace is built around the Hall of Westminster. Here sits British Parliament, one of the oldest in Europe.

The next building is Westminster Abbey. Inside the church many famous people are buried.

The clock is called Big Ben.



The Tower of London has a long history. Now it's a popular museum.

Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. There the King (or Queen) of England lives.

The City is a very important area of London. For almost 2000 years the City has been the centre of commerce and finance of the country. Very few people live in the City. Thousands of people come to the City every morning from all over London. They are clerks. They will spend the day working for banks, corporations, for the Royal Stock Exchange.

London is one of the largest port in the world.

Not very far from the port area is Trafalgar Square. In the middle of it stands Nelson Column.

Corner in Hyde Park is another place of political activities in London. Here we can meet all kinds of speakers. They discuss serious problems.

Londoners are very politically minded. Every morning Londoners look through their daily papers for political news.

There's a street in London called a Street of Ink. But it's only a nickname, of course. The real name is Fleet Street. The editorial offices of Britain's largest newspapers are located in that street.

Now let's speak of London's Saturdays and Sundays. The English call it the *weekend*. Most of them spend the weekend with their families.

Others go to some other places. Young people attend jazz festivals. Some of them prefer drama. Those who don't go to jazz or drama may enjoy street circuses.

So people spend their weekend in different manner.

As you see there are all sorts of weekends and all sorts of Londoners.

g. Read the sentences and learn to translate them.

1. In the early morning of the 26th of April, 1966 a terrible earthquake happened in Tashkent, capital of the RU.

2. She was happy to learn he was coming.

3. "Darlings", she said in a soft, sweet voice, "I have wonderful news. I am getting married next week."

h. Let's have a talk about Big Ben

... beside the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

... weights (вазни) 13, 1/2 tons.

... in 1858.
... four little Bens.
... to tell London the exact time.

i. *Read and use the following phrases in your own speech.*

English-speaking countries	English books
English-speaking visitors	Uzbek books
English-speaking people	English native speaker

j *Listen to the text and be ready to discuss it.*

UNDERGROUND AND NIGHT BUSES

The famous capital of England has so much to offer for those who are on business or on holiday. Travelling is easy if you see the city's buses and the London Underground (the "Tube").

The Underground is not only the oldest and biggest metro system in the world, it's also one of the most modern, running for 20 hours every day.

Each Underground line has a different name and colour. This makes it easy for you to follow your route. When you arrive at a station, look for the colour-coded signs which will direct you to the line you needed. The busiest times are between 08.00 and 09.30 and 17.00 to 18.30, Mondays to Fridays.

You can buy a ticket from a ticket machine or ticket office at any Underground station.

The Underground runs until 00.30. After this time you can use their system of Night Buses. Nearly all Night Buses pass through Trafalgar Square and serve theatres, cinemas, and so on. You always have to ring the bell to get off a Night Bus at any bus-stop.

k. *Read, translate and learn the useful sayings..*

He laughs best who laughs last.
Rome (РѢМ) is not built in a day.
Lost time is never found again.

l. *Read and find correct answers to the question.*

When, in what situations do we say?

I'm sorry

I'm OK (=okay)

I'm late

I'm busy

I'm glad

I'm sure

I'm hungry

I'm happy

I'm well

m. Read and use the following in your own speech.

like—liked—like it

word study—study visit

stop—stopped—stop it

word book—book word

weak—weaken—weekend

close study—close friend

n. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

OFFICE

The word *office* is widely used in Britain, now in Uzbekistan too, to denote any room or set of rooms where administrative and clerical work is done. All business organizations (commercial companies, banks, etc.) have offices, as do ministries, hospitals, shops, and so on. A man with his own business, for example, a carpenter, may have an office in his house, a room where he does his paper-work: Mr. Smith's office is on the second floor.

Pay attention to the following word combinations:

office worker (a person who works in an office);

office building/block (a building occupied by offices);

office furniture (desks, special chairs, etc.);

office equipment (typewriters, computers, etc.).

o. Read the text and be ready to discuss it.

ART GOES UNDERGROUND

Anyone who has been to London knows that many advertisements (*эълонлар*) decorate the walls of the Underground stations. There are advertisements for films and plays, banks and building societies (*жамият*), and so on. There are even advertisements for the Underground itself. Posters (=advertisements) show London Chinatown, for example, or Kew Gardens. There is one poster for the Tate Gallery. About the Tate Gallery we have read in the exercise q of Lesson 1, if you remember.

Coloured paints decorate the tubes forming the plan of the London Underground. There we can read "The Tate by Tube". The Tube is the Underground's nickname (*кичрайтма номи*).

London Transport's tradition of advertising its bus, train and Underground services with various posters goes back to the

1920s and 1930s, the golden age of poster design. In that period London Transport earned the reputation (хурмат қозонған) of having the best advertisements.

The best posters were produced by London Transport between the two World Wars.

Man Ray, the American-born artist is the most internationally famous to have produced a poster for London Transport. Less well-known as an artist, but one of the most original poster designers of the day, is Edward McNight Kauffer. He, too, was American-born but settled in England in 1914. London Transport was his main client for the next twenty years and produced many posters for it.

With the help of posters the London Transport usually advertise their services and offer Londoners to use them more.

London's Underground stations and bus-stops became a people's picture gallery where the work of modern artists reached a much wider public than they could have done in a traditional picture gallery.

p. Discuss the text you have just read.

What's the text about? It's about

What do Londoners call "Tube"? Tube is

There are many posters in the Tube, aren't there?

Who is Man Ray? He is the American-born

Is Edward McNight ... ?

What's your opinion on the posters?

q. Read and use the words in your own speech.

Underground	metro station	newcomer
Metro	fire station	newspaper
Tube	car park	newborn
Subway	film centre	newbuilt

r. Read the advertisements and translate them.

Optional English Class for the 10th and 11th formers Once a week, Friday 3 p.m. — 4.30 p.m. Everyone invited	Out-town Excursion Sun., 19th September Sports, fishing, boating Assembling at 8 a.m.
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s. Read and guess (φαχμλιανη) the meaning of italicized words.

foreign investor
commercial advice
commercial manager

the University of *Latvia*
a native *Japanese* speaker
natural-born American

t. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

HANDS

I hold that if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only and no hands;

and if He have ever made another class

that He intended should do all the work and no eating, He would have made them with Hands only and no mouths.

— Abraham Lincoln.

(From "Holidays USA", p. 78)



u. Read and find correct answers to the question.

When do we use the following phrases?

make a mistake
make a joke
make smb do smth

make coffee/dinner
make one's bed
make up one's mind

v. Read and use the words in your own speech.

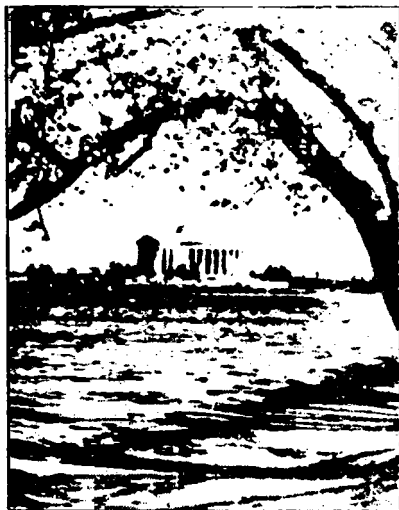
ask for
care for

leave for
start for

wait for
look for

w. Read the text and be ready to retell it.

WASHINGTON



Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district does not belong to any of states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

It was George Washington, the first President of the United States, who chose the place for the District.

Washington is not as large as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit or Los Angeles. It is a one-industry city. That industry is govern-

ment. It does not produce anything, except very much paper.

The capital has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol, no other building must be taller than the Capitol in Washington.

The White House is the President's residence. All American Presidents, except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), had lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storey white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA. Thomas Jefferson was also the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, who gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac is the Arlington National Cemetery (қабристон), where President John F. Kennedy was buried (дафн этилган). American soldiers and officers, who

died in World Wars I and II and in the Vietnam war are buried there too.

The population of Washington is 70 percent Negro, but they do not live in the central part of the city. The most population of Washington live in the area which is outside the centre.

x. Read and use the words in your own speech.

look at	look down	look round
look back	look in	look through
look for	look over	look up

y. Read and learn the useful information.

L.A.: Popular name for Los Angeles, a large city on the southwestern coast of California. It is now the second largest city in the USA (after New York). Founded by Spanish in 1781. The full name of the city is La Ciudad de Nuestra Senora, la Reina de los Angeles — the City of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels.

z. Write a composition on the topic: The Capital City.

LESSON 4

TEEN-AGER

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

young—youth—old—elder—grown-up=grown man

teen-age (13-19 *ёшдаги*) for persons in their teens

teen-ager [*'ti:n, eɪdʒə*] (*ўсмир, ўспирин*) — youth (=AE teenager)

school age = at the age of (6-17) = aged (6-17)

a lot of = a number of = much = many = several = some

see—hear—meet—eat—sleep

live—leave—life—lives—left—lived—loved

exam—examine (*кўриб чиқмоқ*)—examination

thirteen—nineteen, thirty—ninety—ninth

man—woman—person—people—human

b. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

Who is a teen-ager?

Why do young people respect old persons?

"TEEN-AGER" MEANS YOUTH

There are different ages in the human life. The human race lives a life during which he or she may be small, young, and old. The small ones are called babies, children and others are called youth, grown-up (grown man) and old people.

A person of every age has his or her peculiarities, own characteristics. Namely, a baby doesn't think of any things. It may want to drink and to eat, to play and to sleep. A grown-up thinks of everything he or she sees, hears, meets, and so on. An old person thinks a lot of his or her long life, of the lives of youth, and many other things.

Teen-agers are persons in their teens, that is, they are thirteen-nineteen years old. At the age of 16 or 19, that is, you, have your own characteristics. Let's examine some of those peculiarities which persons at your age have.

First, most of teen-agers are cheerful, joyous (joyful); you are glad and happy because you live in your family together with your parents; you attend school and have many true friends, that is, classmates and schoolmates; you always think of your lessons, because learning is your everyday work.

Second, you may go anywhere you want, you are free teen-agers of the sovereign, independent Uzbekistan. We know that in most countries people are not so free as we are, there are wars in some places, for example, in Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Chechenistan, and so on. The teen-agers of those countries are not happy. Many people are killed there.

Third, most of teen-agers are usually healthy because of their youth, of their age. At the age of 16-17, as a rule, people are not ill, not weak, they are strong. We know that there are many sayings about healthy. For example, the wise people say: in Uzbek — Соғлигинг—туман бойлигинг or in English they say: Good health is above wealth or Wealth is nothing without health, and many others. So, keep in your mind that wise men know what they say or do. Who respect the old wise people they also will be wise in some years.

(to be continued)

c. Let's speak on the topic "Young and Old"

What do you prefer: to be young or old, and why?

Who are grown-ups, and why are they so called?

What are the general characteristics of the youth?

Which characteristics of old people do you know?

d. Read the words and use them in your own speech.

Possessive Pronouns:

my — our

your — your

his, her, its — their

Possessive Case of Nouns:

Tom's, Charles's, George's

child's — children's

man's — men's

e. Read and translate the sentences, then discuss them.

As he is busy he may be late

If I see him I shall tell him about it.

I know *that* he is at home.

The man *who* lives in the room is an architect.

The letter *that* is on the table is for you.

The house *where* Lobar lives is in Visol street.

f. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

clever—wise

idle—naughty

saying—proverb

youth—grown-ups

the dreams (opzy) of youth

do one's best—work hard

characteristics—peculiarities

useful—skilful—successful

g. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

Why have the teen-agers to do their best?

Is it necessary to follow grown-up's advice, and why?

"TEEN-AGER" MEANS YOUTH

(Continued)

Young people have many good peculiarities, as we know, because of their age. The youth is strong but not experienced, they know less than grown-ups or old persons. But knowing little is not so bad at this age. Everybody when he or she is too young knows little. An English saying goes "Everything is good in its season", or another one: "Everything comes to him who waits". There will be time when each of you will become grown-ups and know much about everything. To know much one must work hard — read much, do much and, of course, study well at school.

One of the characteristics of teen-agers may be called to do their best while schooling. If a person wishes he or she were healthy, wealthy and wise he (she) could be. For that you have

to follow wise peoples, what they say and do, what they advise you. They have knowledge of life and learned much useful in their life. It is necessary to follow their advice if you are going to be clever, skilful. Keep in your mind that naughty and idle ones will never have success.

We advise you to memorize some useful things:

A clever person is that who is quick in learning and understanding things.

Idle is doing no work, not active. And idle boy or girl spends time doing nothing. Such person does not remember that a man lives only once. English saying goes: "A man can die but once".

To live successfully depends on ourselves. How we work or study so we shall live. There is a useful proverb: "Live and learn".

h Discuss the text you have just listened to.

I wish I were clever man (woman).

To do my best means I have to work hard.

It is necessary to follow

I don't like to be idle or naughty I like

When I am young I have to learn much

l. Let's speak on the topic: The Dreams of Youth..

What do young people prefer to do and to be?

Whom are you going to become in your future?

Where do you dream to live and work?

j. Word Association. Use them in your own speech.

one [wʌn] *n, a, prn, num*

one and two; one of; Lesson One; one year old; one page; to have one opinion; one and the same; one day, one fine morning; One man no man (proverb).

one has to do one's best; I have lost my pen and have to buy a new one; new friends and old ones; the little ones (=small children); any, some, every+one; one another; one by one; this/that one; which one.

one-armed, one-handed; one-eyed; one-legged.

oneself; one-way; one-time.

once [wʌns] *adv* = for one time, on one occasion only.

once=one time; once a year; once more; my once friend.

at once; once again=once more; once or twice (=two times);
once upon a time (бор эканда, йўқ экан).
once *cf* when once he understands.

k. Read the joke and discuss it.

MY HOMEWORK

One day a little boy came into a shop. "What can I do for you, little boy?" asked the shopman.

"How much money shall I have to give for five hundred grammes of sugar, two hundred grammes of coffee, two hundred grammes of butter and a kilogramme of bread?"

The shopman counted all of them for some time, then said. "You will have to pay two dollars and fifty cents".

"Thank you for your help" said the boy. "It was my homework for tomorrow".

l. Read the words and use them in your own speech.

ancient—old	advice—advise
almost—nearly	bath—bathe
all right—OK	belief—believe
also—as well	difference—different
answer—reply	distance—distant
break—recess	importance—important

m. Let's speak about famous people.

Who is William (W. Shakespeare, W.J. Clinton).

Who is Charles (Ch. Darwin, Ch. Dickens).

Who is Abdulla (A. Kahhor, A. Kodiri, A. Oripov).

Who is Usmon (U. Nosir, U. Yusupov).

Begin with: I know William Shakespare. He was a great playwright. His works And do you know that ... ?

n. Read, translate and discuss the given sentences.

I've been on a lot of diets all my life.

Most people at Virgin Radio, where I work, know I'm on a diet.

In my job, I'm always offered free food and drink.

(From "Evening Standard". Friday, 27 September,
1996, p. 28)

o. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

AMERICAN YOUTH

By Deborah Gore

What is it like to be a young person in the United States?

At 18 years of age, young people in the United States can take on most of the rights. Before this occurs, however, the American teenager (a common name for a young person between the ages of 13 and 19), goes through the period of adolescence. Scientists say that most young people experience conflict during this period of their lives. They are changing rapidly, both physically and emotionally and they are searching for self-identity. As they are growing up and becoming more independent teenagers sometimes develop different values from those held by their parents. American teenagers begin to be influenced by the values expressed by their friends, the media (newspapers, television, magazines, etc.) and teachers. During this period of their lives, young people also begin to participate in social activities such as sporting events and church group projects, and so on.

While the teenage years for most American young people are nearly free of serious conflict, all youths face some problems. They have difficulties in their relationships with their parents or problems at school.

However, for every teenager experiencing such problems many more are making positive, important contributions to their communities, schools and society. Millions of young people in the USA are preparing for the future in exciting ways. Many teenagers are studying for college entrance exams or working at part-time jobs after school and on the weekends.

Now, let's have a look back at youths in America.

In the 1600s, many children of European immigrants were apprenticed (contracted) to work without wages as servants for wealthier people until they were between 18 and 21 years of age.

Beginning in 1619, blacks were brought to North America as slaves to work for the few early European settlers. Young people as well as adults served as slaves until 1865.

While immigrants still came from northern and western Europe, the majority now came from southern and eastern

Europe. Many found work in large cities such as New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

At the time of these major periods of immigration, children of all ethnic groups often worked long hours in factories, coal mines, mills or on farms. There were no laws regulating child labor until 1900s.

(to be continued)

(From "About the United States")

p. Have a talk using the following words:

to pick: cotton, flower, fruit; pick the best

to gather: fruit, vegetables, apples, melons, grapes

to collect: coins, post-cards, stamps, records, work songs, national songs, English books, proverbs.

q. Read and use the sentences in your own speech.

either ['ai] ... or ... (ёки ... ёки)

My little sister either speaks English or Uzbek.

In the evening I either go to see my grandfather or stay at home and watch TV.

neither ['nai] ... nor ... (булишсиз шаклда)

I speak neither Japanese nor Chinese.

He can neither speak nor write Persian.

r. Test. Read and use the appropriate words:

teen-ager, old, baby, grown-up

My little sister is only ten months old.

She is a

My little brother is 15 years old.

He is a

My uncle is 25 years old.

He is a

My grandfather is 74 and grandmother is 71.

They are

My friend's sister is 19. She is a

s. Read and learn the useful information.

All children in Great Britain must go to school. They must start when they are five and stay until they are sixteen. Then they may go to work or to study at the university.

Love is a four-letter word. It consists of three sounds.

The Federal Parliament of Canada consists of the Senate, members of which are appointed by the Governor-General, and the House of Commons, elected (сайланадиган) by the people for a period of five years.

t. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

AMERICAN YOUTH

(Continued)

By Deborah Gore

Many new Americans saw that education was their best chance for prosperity. In the 1900s, boys and girls began to attend schools in great numbers. Youths — and their elders — believed that improvement and progress was unstoppable. Some young people (in 1920s) turned to the jazz music, to dancing and to having a good time.

The Great Depression, beginning in 1929, put an end to this era. About 12 million people lost their job. Many people had a hard time providing enough food for themselves. As a result, many children had to quit school to find work. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's direction, programs under the National Youth Service created jobs for many young people.

After World War II (1939-1945) the US experienced the biggest baby boom in history. It produced the generation of young people known as the "baby boom" that reached adulthood in the 1960s and early 1970s.

During the 1960s, many youths met President John F. Kennedy's challenge: "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country." They began to help the needy at home and also in foreign countries through the Peace Corps.

Some young people developed their own subculture, which included styles of dress, music and ideas about independence which were different from those of their parents.

In 1980s, young people generally became more conservative and interested primarily in working toward success in their careers. One writer called the 1980s "the new age of realism". Others called the young people of the 1980s "the me generation".

Now let's speak about youths and their families.

The United States Census Bureau defines a family as two or more people who are related by blood, adoption or marriage, living together. Most American families include members of just two generations: parents and their children, though many extended families do include more than two generations. There are about 65,8 million families in the US (1991). What is the purpose of a family? Experts agree that the family structure should provide emotional, physical and educational support.

What do American teenagers think about their families? Between one-half and two-thirds of all American youths have "happy" relationship with their parent or parents. Their traditional disagreements are over such things as: curfew (time to come home at night); whether or not to attend religious services; doing work around the house; and the friends with whom the young person spends his/her leisure (free) time. The majority of young people agree with the opinions and values of their parents.

(From "About the United States")

u. *Discuss the text you have just read.*

When did American children begin to attend school in great numbers?

When did teenagers turn to the jazz music?

What did President Roosevelt create?

What did President Kennedy advise?

Whom did they call "the me generation"?

Can you describe the American family?

v. *Read the word combinations and discuss them.*

much more (анча, хийла кўп)

much better

much less (анча кам)

much worst

still more (яна кўпроқ)

still better

still less (янада озроқ)

still worse

w. *Read the poem and learn it by heart.*

LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART

Let me call you sweetheart,

I'm in love with you.

Let me hear you whisper

That you love me, too.

Keep the lovelight shining
In your eyes so true.
Let me call you sweetheart,
I'm in love with you.

(From "Holidays USA", p. 67)

x. Do you know that. ...

Mark Carleton, an American scientist, traveled to Russia. There he found and exported (жўнатди, олиб кетди) to his homeland the kind of winter wheat (буғдой) (It was in 1860s).

From North Africa, one (American) researcher brought back Kaffir [ˈkæfə] corn (жўхори).

Another (American) researcher imported the yellow-flowering alfalfa [æɪˈfælfə] (беда) from Turkestan.

(From "An Outline of American History", USIA, p. 112)

During my stay in Milan the director of the La Scala Theatre introduced me to a group of 16 to 18 years old girls many of them had already had several years of stage experience.

(From "Travel Notes by Galina Ulanova", News,
No. 3, 1951)

y. Read the sentences and translate them.

Do you speak English? Yes, I *do*.

Will you go home in two hours? — Yes, I *shall*.

Have you written your exercise? — Yes, I *have*.

Did you see the new film on TV? — Yes, I *did*.

My friend *speaks* English better than I *do*.

He *has* done the homework earlier than I *have*.

She *will* go their later than I *shall*.

He *wrote* more letters than I *did*.

z. Write a composition on the topic: The Young People.

REVISION 1

a. *Let's have a talk. Tell your classmates about:*

your school, home, parents, friends;
the youth in the US and RU.

b. *Use the words and phrases in your own speech.*

weekday - day off - weekend	the working days
my day—birthday—holiday	the New Year's Day
Sunday—Monday—Tuesday	the Independence Day
Wednesday—Thursday—Friday	Navruz—Mother's Day
Saturday—daily—weekly	Father's Day—Labor Day

day-book — day-labour — daylight—day-school—day-work—
work-day—day-break—day-long—by day—day-and-night—in the
day-time—every day—the day before yesterday—the day after
tomorrow.

c. *Speak about your preference.*

Do you like schooling or working, and why?
Where do you prefer to eat: at home or at school?
What books do you read: English or Uzbek?
What is better: to speak or to listen much?

d. *Related Words. Read, translate and discuss them.*

busy—business—businessman—busily—own business
one—once—one's—oneself—only—once and twice
land—landing—landless—landowner—landed
home—homeless—homelike—homely—home-made
speak—spoke—spoken—speaker—speaking—speech
popular—popularity—population—popularly—people
attract—attraction—attractive—unattractive
south—southern—south-east, south-west—southerner
do—did—done—does—doesn't—doer—doing—undo

e. *Do you know that ...*

When the Englishmen speak of railways they call George Stevenson "the father of railways." He designed the first locomotive and called it the *Rocket*. The first railway in England was opened in 1825.

Participation (иштирок) of our independent country's representatives (вакиллар) in the Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, from July 19 to August 4, was a great *historic event*.

f. *Have a talk with your classmates using:*

Not at all	Yes, please	OK
That's all right	No, thank you	I see
It's a pleasure	Why not?	I'm sure
Would you like ...	Quite well	I hope
Here you are	I don't think ...	Of course

g. *Read, translate and use the words in your own speech.*

open—close	hot—cold	beginning—end
give—take	old—new	war—peace
begin—finish	long—short	knowledge—ignorance
agree—disagree	weak—strong	guest—host
die—live	far—near	answer—question

h. *Use the following phrases in your own speech.*

at the age of 16 — in the age of high technology
at night — in the bright moonlight
to follow the advice — the following words
in his heart — learn by heart

i. *Role play. One of you is a foreign visitor, the second lives in the RU and doesn't speak English and the third translates what they speak in Uzbek and English. Change roles from time to time.*

l. *Read and translate the following words and phrases.*

wise—why's	know—no	read—red—read
write—right	where—wear	found—find—found
hear—here	there—their	house—home—house
wore—war	you're—your	one—once—only
four—for	buy—by	their—there—them

k. *Write the words down in the alphabetical order.*

year, leap-year, academic year, school year, senior, junior, equal, revolution, primary, elementary, home, homeland, railways, homestead, house, landless, house-made, housekeeping,

dwelling, bedroom, design, storey, alcoholic, gentlemen, busy, business, investor, teenage, examine, youth, dream, grown-up, once, neither, nor, either.

l. *Let's have a talk. Use the following sentences.*

I want you to ...	You should ...
His father makes him ...	I'd like ...
I heard a bird sing ...	Would you ...
Let him ...	Am I to ...

m. *Read and learn the spelling of words.*

BE:	AE:
teen-ager	teenager
labour	labor
neighbour	neighbor
kilometre	kilometer
maths (=mathematics)	math (=mathematics)

n. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

NEW YORK: MANHATTAN

New York city consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond (Staten Island).

The heart of the city is *Manhattan*, a rocky island, thirteen miles long and two miles wide.

Manhattan is divided into three parts: downtown, midtown, and uptown.

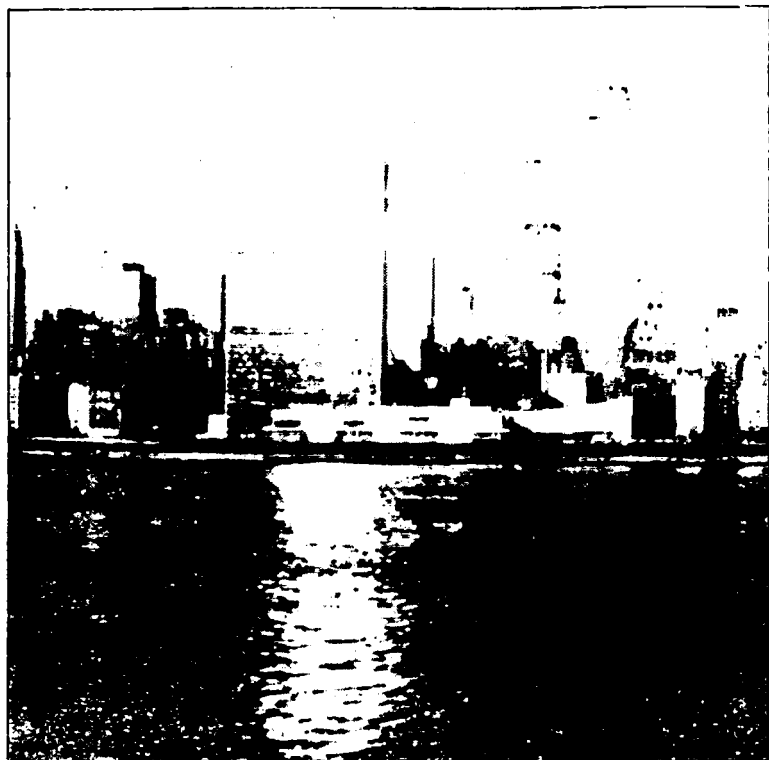
Downtown Manhattan is the business centre of the nation.

Wall Street — America's financial centre, which is in Manhattan, has become world famous.

At the foot of Wall Street we come to the East River.

Not far from Wall Street is the Bowery. A street and the district around it has become a symbol of poverty and alcoholism.

As we go up, we come to the City Hall. It houses the offices Mayor, President of the City Council and the meeting-rooms of the City Council. In the "Governor's Room" are the desks of the first three Presidents of the United States; also portraits of outstanding personalities in the nation's history.



There is Chinatown here, inhabited by Chinese.

In downtown Manhattan at Washington Square is the campus of New York University.

Another place of interest in this area is Greenwich Village. Artists, writers, sculptors, composers, poets, actors make their homes in the Village.

Manhattan is crossed from north to south by avenues and from east to west by streets. Both of them are numbered. There are eleven avenues and about three hundred streets. In downtown area the streets are not numbered, they have names. Avenues are also numbered but some such as Park, Madison, Lexington and Columbus, bear names.

All streets to the east or west have the word "East" or "West" before the number (East 41st Street, West 53rd Street, and so on).

Only one avenue, Broadway, is an exception. You walk up-town along the Sixth Avenue, and at 30th Street Broadway is to your right, you reach 40th Street and Broadway is to your left.

Broadway near Times Square is a place where most theatres are located. The brilliant illuminations here at night make this section known as the "Great White Way." It is famous for its night-clubs, cafes, restaurants, hotels and shops.

The word "Broadway" has come to mean American theatre, especially the professional or commercial theatre in the USA.

Midtown Manhattan has also many places of interest. One of them is Pennsylvania Station. The busiest station in the USA, with more than 600 trains arriving and departing daily. (More than 500 trains arrive and depart daily from the Grand Central Station).

Empire State Building is one of the highest buildings. It lost its "American tallest" title when the twin 110-storey towers were built in 1973.

United Nations Building occupies six block area from 42nd to 48th Street from First Avenue to East River. The 39-storey Secretariat Building houses offices of about 5.000 persons of different nationalities who form the administrative organ of the UN.

New York Public Library is the biggest one in New York and it also houses exhibition rooms and two art galleries.

Port Authority Bus Terminal is a transportation centre which handles some 5.000 daily interstate bus movements.

Rockefeller Center of "Radio City" (called so because the Radio Corporation of America—RCA—owns the tallest of the fifteen sky-scrappers in the group) is "a city within a city" with its own restaurants, stores, theatres, post-offices. In winter its plaza is transformed from an outdoor restaurant to an ice-skating pond.

The new Madison Square Garden is the largest indoor stadium in the city.

Museum of Modern Art and Carnegie Hall are also located in this area.

Uptown Manhattan. Here visitors usually see many places of interest. One of them is Columbus Circle, in the centre of which is a Memorial to Christopher Columbus.

New York Coliseum is a modern convention and exhibition hall.

Central Park is located in the area from 59th to 110th Streets. The park has playgrounds, tennis-courts and bridle-paths.

Lincoln Center for the performing Arts is a complete with the new Met (the Metropolitan Opera) flanked by the New York State Theater and Philharmonic Hall.

New York also has some museums, art galleries, libraries and educational institutions, most of them in uptown Manhattan.

Frick Collection is a place where paintings by European masters of the 14th to 19th centuries are collected.

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum contains twentieth century foreign and American paintings, sculptures and graphic arts.

American Museum of Natural History is considered as a world's finest collection, containing reassembled skeletons of prehistoric animals; also an interesting illustration of the growth and development of man.

Metropolitan Museum of Art is a collection which covers 5.000 years and ranges geographically through Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Greece and Rome, the Near and Far East, Europe.

Columbia University was founded in 1754. Now it is a private institution.

LESSON 5

THE NATIVE AMERICAN: INTRODUCTION

a. *Word Study. Read and learn the given words and phrases.*

movie—television show

introduce—introduction

European—American

information—to inform

complete—finish

coast—bank—shore(*ocean*)

tribe (қабилa)—tribal a

native—origin

history—historian

contact (алоқа)—relation

settle—settlement

seaman—fisherman

discover, explore, settle, arrive, inhabit (inhabitant), continent, purpose, realistic picture, partly, country, society (social), collective name, European settlement, to improve life, generally speaking, physical (cultural, language) difference

b. Read the questions and get ready to find answers to them while listening to the text (in exercise c.) and reading other ones.

Where did the Native Americans come from?

How do we call Americans in other words?

Where did the original peoples of your country come from and how did they get there?

Is the settlement of America by Europeans and others completed?

c. Listen to the text and get ready to discuss it.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS: ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

Everyone throughout the world, who saw movies and television shows, knows about the Native Americans — or American Indians as they often called. These names were given them by Europeans, at the same time the Native Americans have their own tribal names as well.

Who are the Native Americans? Where did they come from, and how did they arrive where they are now? These and various other questions are partly answered by historians and partly were not. In the materials of this and some of following lessons you will learn a lot of useful and interesting information on the topic. Because to gain a realistic picture of American societies is very important for us.

The main purpose is to inform those who know very little or do not know at all about the Native Americans, that long before the Europeans arrived, North and South America were discovered, explored, and settled by peoples coming from Asia.

So they are historically original inhabitants of the Americas.

Now we know that in the United States of America — the most rich and highly developed country live people come from different continents. They are usually called Americans though they are European, Asian, Native or some other people by their origin.

We shall listen to and read texts about the Native Americans in the next lessons.

d. Discuss the text you have just listened to (use the questions in exercise b.)

e. Read and learn the useful information.

The original inhabitants of the American continent are considered the Native Americans or so-called Indians, more exact-

ly American Indians. They were living when an Italian navigator named Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492.

The Indians north of Mexico in what is now the United States and Canada spoke over 300 languages. (Some 50 to 100 of these languages are still spoken today).

The Italian and Spanish-Americans consider Christopher Columbus as a discoverer of the New World. Irish and Scottish Americans think that some Celtic fishermen could have reached American shores in their voyages even before Columbus. French-Americans will say that the first came there Breton seamen. And Scandinavian-Americans will admit that Leif Eriksson and Viking explorers were on the North American continent before any of these. Yet, when the first Europeans reached the Americas, both continents had already been discovered, explored, and settled by groups coming from Asia.

f. Read and learn to translate.

John Adams, second President of the United States, declared the history of the American Revolution begun in 1620. "The Revolution," he said, "was in the minds and hearts of the people".

George Washington, first President, served for more than eight years at the nation's head. His Vice President, John Adams of Massachusetts, was elected the new President in 1797.

The electric telegraph, invented in 1835 by Samuel F.B. Morse, was first used in 1844.

(From "An Outline of American History", United States Information Agency (USIA), pp. 21, 55, 75)

g. Read the words and phrases, then use them in your own speech.

story (=tale) — tell stories (tales), story teller, story book, short story.

storey (=floor)—on the third storey, three-storeyed house.

history (=past events) — historical, historian; ancient history, English history, the history of England (USA, RU); history repeats itself, to become history; life history; history lesson (teacher); history-maker, history-painter; a person's medical history.

h. Read the words and use them in your own sentences.

camera	cottage	block	business
thermos	champion	design	client
cafeteria	athlete	record	machine
sandwich	terrace	toilet	examine

i. Read, use and discuss the grammar material.

At 5 o'clock yesterday I was reading

At 5 o'clock tomorrow I shall be reading

At 5 o'clock every day I read

By 5 o'clock yesterday I had read

By 5 o'clock tomorrow I shall have read

If you were a student you should

When he comes home he will

j. Word Study. Read and learn the given words and phrases.

bridge (кўприк); hunter; wild animals; **point** (нуқта, жой); **descendant** (авлод); newfound world; prehistoric; **reason** (сабаб); **once**—one time; highly likely; **contact**; ceremonial dance; inhabit—inhabitant; **probably** (эҳтимол); resemblance (ўхшаш); **count** (санамоқ); **intermarried**

the Bering **Straits**; Inuit (Canadian Eskimo); Yupik (Alaskan Eskimo).

k. Listen to the text and get ready to discuss it

ORIGINS OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS

Tens of thousands of years ago hunters crossed from Asia into North America following wild animals, Siberia and Alaska were then connected by land. There was a land bridge between the continents of Asia and North America at the point now we call the Bering Straits. These prehistoric hunters and their descendants began to live in their newfound world. They reached as far as South America and the Atlantic Ocean at the other side.

There is no reason to believe that the migration just described happened only once. There were probably repeated intercontinental movements of people, so, most of scientists think that migrations of populations continued.

It is likely, for example, that the people commonly known as Eskimos arrived in North America from Asia by boat. The

Eskimo — or Inuit (for Canadian Eskimos) or Yupik (for Alaskan Eskimos) — are not the same people as the Indians, but, if they were able to make a sea crossing in open boats, there is no reason to suppose that those Native Americans arriving earlier could not also have made use of the sea for travel.

It is also highly likely that sea contacts with Asia may have continued right up until the arrival of the Europeans. For example, some ceremonial dance dramas among the Native Americans who inhabit the western coast of Canada and the northwest coast of the United States show strong resemblances in staging to the traditional Noh dramas and Kabuki plays of Japan. Besides, there were many things called "material culture" showing contacts between the Americas and Asia.

No one knows exactly how many Native Americans there were at the time of Columbus. Many Native Americans intermarried with Europeans were not counted among their numbers.

In what is now the United States, there were probably around 2,500,000 Native Americans at the time the Europeans began to arrive in great numbers.

l. Discuss the text you have just listened to.

We believe that the Native Americans arrived
... crossed the land bridge at the point
... a sea crossing in open boats.
Contacts with Asia may have continued
Some ceremonial dance dramas ...
... show strong resemblances in staging

m. Read the words and translate them.

verbs

advise—misadvise
do—misdo
hear—mishear
know—misknow
read—misread
believe—misbelieve

nouns

believer—misbeliever
advice—misadvice
use—misuse
government—misgovernment
information—misinformation
reading—misreading

n. Read the text (with a dictionary) and answer the questions.

Many nations inhabited the American continent, didn't they?

When and who inhabited America?

WHO ARE THE NATIVE AMERICANS?

Among various ethnic groups in the United States there are different people who arrived in the land from distant areas. Both Italian-Americans and Americans of Spanish descent are considered as discoverers of the New World. Irish and Scottish-Americans reply that some Celtic fishermen may well have reached American shores in their voyages even before Columbus. French-Americans will boast of similar sailing exploits by Breton seamen. And Scandinavian-Americans will point to the fact that Leif Eriksson and Viking explorers were actually on the North American continent before any of these. Yet, when the first Europeans, whoever they may have been, reached the Americas, both continents had long since been discovered, explored, and settled by groups coming from Asia.

Groups migrating from Asia had arrived at least 10,000 years ago. Recent theories add perhaps 30,000 years to that estimate.

The story is widely known that Columbus, who was searching for a western sea route from Europe to India, thought he had reached India, and mistakenly called the people he found "Indians".

Today the terms American Indian — or just Indian — are commonly used to call the original people of the Americas. It was an incorrect name of the people who had nothing common with the population of India that is situated in Asia. The name Indian means someone from the nation of India, on the one hand, and the original inhabitants of America, on the other hand. (In Uzbek we call the first *индеец*, and the second — *хинду*).

In the present the term "Native Americans" is preferred by all, including many Indians themselves. The name honors them by recognizing the importance of their role as the original Americans.

(to be continued)

(From "An American Portfolio, Native Americans",
by John K. Donaldson, USIA, p. 7)

o. Discuss the text you have just read.

Who arrived in America first?

What nations settled the American continent?

Why did the people inhabit this area?

Have you read anything about America in English or in any other languages, if yes, please tell about?

p. Read and learn to translate the sentences.

Readings are taken from the original work by American and English authors.

Another classic example is to be given to explain what was theoretically discussed here.

People who know the history of the American Indians say that the latter are the first to be settled in the New World.

q. Word Association. Read and use in your own speech.

America *n*

The United States of America=the USA (=the US), modern America, North and South America. The USA is an English-speaking country. In the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand English is spoken.

American *n* the Americans; Native American, European American, original Americans.

American *a* American English=AE; AE and British English=BE; American Indian; American way of living; American food; American film. The American continent is often called the New World. American states, American government, American educational system; American-born.

americanize *v*; americanization *n*

r. Tests. Read and find correct answers.

1. Whom do we call the original Americans?

a. European-Americans. b. Englishmen; c. Black Americans. d. Indians. e. Italian-Americans.

2. What language do American people speak?

a. English. b. Japanese. c. British English. d. French. e. American English.

3. Халқ "ота" деб атаган биринчи президент Жорж Вашингтон саккиз йилдан ортиқ миллатга бошчилик қилди.

a. George Washington, first President, called by people "The Father" served for more than eight years at the nation's head.

b. George Washington, first President, called by the people

"The Father" was for more than eight years at the nation's head.

c. George Washington was a leader of American's and called "The Father".

d. George Washington was President for more than eight years.

e. George Washington was the first President and served his people.

4. By 10 a.m. tomorrow he ... his work.

a. is doing b. was doing. c. will be doing. d. will have done.
e. shall have done.

5. When I ... home mother will go to work.

a. come. b. shall come. c. will come. d. am coming. e. have come.

6. One of the ... cities in the world is New York.

a. large. b. larger. c. largest. d. not large. e. very large.

s. *Read the joke and retell it in your own words.*

COLD AND HOT

A lesson of physics at school. The teacher (T.) asks pupils (P₁, P₂ ...) some questions.

T. Who can tell me anything about cold?

P₁. When it is cold things are smaller.

T. OK. Thank you. What about hot?

P₂. When it is hot things are larger, sir.

T. All right. Now think of an example, please.

P₃. In summer, days are longer because it is hot, in winter they are usually shorter because it is cold, sir.

t. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and answer the questions.*

What do we know about Indians' names?

Who gave them these names, and how?

WHO ARE THE NATIVE AMERICANS?

(Continued)

Part of the problem in finding an appropriate name for the native Americans was that they did not think of themselves as a single group; therefore, they had no collective name for themselves. This should not be surprising, for, when white people finally did arrive in this area, they found a diversity of

cultures and languages, and a variety of social organizations and levels of development much greater than they had left behind in Europe.

Most of these groups simply referred to themselves as "people". The varied names used in English for individual groups are therefore not usually what they called themselves, but often what they were called by their neighbours, or even their enemies; these names are often unpleasant ones.

For example, one of the largest and most famous Native American groups in the United States, the *Sioux*, spoke three different dialects of the same language. Each of the three groups speaking these dialects had a name for itself — *Dakota*, *Lakota* and *Nakota* — each of these names was that dialects word for "allies". So the Sioux identified themselves as allies of one another. The French were the first Europeans to make contact with the Sioux (it's the French spelling of the name), but first they had interaction with the Ojibwas, who were traditional rivals of the Sioux and called them "adders" (snakes), it was the term for "enemy".

The French, reaching the Ojibwas first, asked them the name of the next group, the group living on the far side of the Ojibwas territory. The reply to that question sounded like "sioux" to the French, meaning "enemy". So, ever since, the Allies have ironically been known as the "Enemies" by Europeans and their descendants.

The *Cheyenne*, on the other hand, who had very friendly relations with the Sioux, became known by their name in Sioux, which means, simply "people who speak a foreign language", whereas their name for themselves was *Tsitsista*, meaning "first people" or "the original people".

The Ojibwas, who gave the Sioux their European name, are also called the Chippewas in English. Believe it or not, Ojibwa and Chippewa are the same name. Two different Europeans at two different times simply interpreted the same sounds differently and wrote them down differently, with the result that the same group has two different names.

(From "*An American Portfolio. Native Americans*" p. 8)

u. Discuss the text you have just read.

How were the Native Americans called?

What is the meaning of the word "Sioux"?

Who gave the names of the Native Americans?
What languages do they speak?

v. *Speak on the topic "Who are the Native Americans?"*

You are able to explain the origin of the term "Indian" (American Indians), aren't you?

What is preferred: "Indian" or "Native American"?

What do you think of the Native Americans' settlement?

w. *Read the words and use them in your own speech.*

that *prn, a, cj*

by *adv, prp*

when *adv, int, cj*

for *prp, cj*

who *prn, cj*

what *prn, cj, a*

one *n, a*

after *adv, prp, cj*

x. *Read (with a dictionary) and learn the useful information.*

WYOMING

Wyoming became the 44th state in 1890 after 22 years as a territory. One of the Rocky Mountains states, Wyoming is famous for the beauty of its mountains and parks. The world's first national park, Yellowstone, is found in this area. Although millions of people visit the state each year, only half a million actually live there. The population density is only 5 persons per square mile.

The word *Wyoming* is from an Indian word meaning "upon the great plain". The first woman justice of the peace was elected there in 1870, and the first woman governor in 1924. Cheyenne, with a population of 48.000 is the capital of Wyoming.

About 80% of the total land area is used for cattle and sheep.

The first large herds of sheep reached Wyoming in the 1880s. There are more sheep than people in Wyoming. The Big Horn Mountains form the front range of the Rocky Mountain chain in Wyoming. They are in the north central part of the state. The Big Horns (also spelled as one word Bighorn) are named for the Bighorn sheep, the wild sheep of North America. They can jump and climb easily in dangerous places.

y. *Discuss the text you have just read.*

z. *Write a composition on the topic: About Native Americans.*

a. Word Study. *Learn the given words.*

well-made (келишган, қоматли)	descendant—descend (келиб чиқмоқ)
handsome (man)=beautiful	harmony (ҳамжиҳатлик)
love—loving	supernatural (илоҳий)
speak—speech (нутқ)	force=power, strength
gentleman—gentle (муло- йим, ёқимли)	depart=go away, leave
explore—explorer	tribe—people
wonder (билишни иста- моқ)	harm (зиён, мусибат)
sweet (мулойим)	ceremony (маросим)

b. *Read and use the words in your own speech.*

well-known—well-made
 a beautiful girl—a handsome boy
 loving people—beloved
 the New World—the Old Ages
 lost tribes—to lose a game
 sweet and gentle speech
 ancient Egypt, by the route, national traditions, super-
 natural forces, live in harmony, thousands of years.

c. *Related Words. Read, translate and discuss them.*

make — made, well-made, home-made, made in Japan,
 shoemaker, make breakfast, make smb do smth.
 nation — national, nationality, international.
 nature — natural, naturally, nature study, unnatural, nature
 cure, supernatural.
 interest — interested, interesting, in the interest of, lose in-
 terest in, places of interest, uninteresting.

d. *Listen to the text and memorize the information on:*

what Christopher Columbus wrote about Indians; where In-
 dians came from; what they believed.

AMERICAN INDIANS

"They are well-made, with handsome bodies... . They are loving people. Their speech is the sweetest and gentlest in the world". Christopher Columbus wrote these words about the first Indians he met in the New World. Other explorers were also interested in the Indians they found in the New World, and they wondered where they came from and how they got there. Some thought they were descendants of the "lost tribes of Israel". Others thought they were descended from the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, or Etruscans. Most anthropologists now believe that they came from Asia more than 20,000 years ago, when Siberia and Alaska were joined by land, and that they continued to come by that route during thousands of years.

These "first Americans" developed traditions and a way of life characterized by a love of nature. Most of the Indian tribes believed that man must live in harmony with both the natural and supernatural forces in the world. They believed that if they departed from their national customs, religious ceremonies, and way of life, harm would come to them. This was one of the reasons they were against the white men who came to their land as settlers and farmers.

(to be continued)

(From "*The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians*".
Anne Covell Newton. United States Information Agency.
Washington, D.C., 20547, 1992, p. 9)

e. *Discuss the story you have just listened to.*

How did Christopher Columbus describe the Indians?

What place are the Indians from?

Why were the Indians and white men against each other?

f. *Tests. Read and choose the correct form.*

1. Tom said to Jane: "Come here at once!".

- He told her come here at once.
- He told her come there at once.
- He told she was coming at once.
- He told her she would come at once.
- He told her to come at once.

2. Tom said: "We are writing a letter".

- a. Tom said they were writing a letter.
- b. Tom said he was writing a letter.
- c. Tom said she was writing a letter.
- d. Tom said I was writing a letter.
- e. Tom said we were writing a letter.

3. Siberia and Alaska... joined by land.

- a. was. b. is. c. are. d. were. e. have.

4. President of the USA lives in the

- a. Capitol. b. Congress. c. Hollywood. d. White House. e. Manhattan.

5. "Metro" is called by Londoners

- a. metro. b. underground. c. tube. d. subway.

g. Read the word-combinations and discuss them.

human being	human nature	human spirit
human race	human voice	human rights
human progress	human milk	human factor

h. Read and discuss: "What do we usually do?"

What do we usually write with? (pencil, pen, typewriter)

go by	watch on TV	study at school
ride	listen over radio	do in summer
eat	drink	speak about

i. Read the text and translate it (with a dictionary).

FROM AN EGG

Everyone knows that a human being, like a chicken, comes from an egg. At a very early stage, the human embryo forms a threelayered tube, the inside layer of which grows into the stomach and lungs, the middle layer into bones, joints, and blood vessels, and the outside layer into the skin and nervous system.

j. Let's have a talk on the topic: The Day of Knowledge..

k. Word Study. *Learn the given words.*

conflict=disagreement,
difference

ownership=being an owner

property=owned things

private=not public

principal=main, major

occupy (ИШФОЛ ҚИЛМОҚ)

largely=mainly

spoil-unspoil

shelter (паноҳ)

support (қимоя қилмоқ)

intensively (астойдил)

basic=main, principal

crop (экин, ҳосил)

craft=trade, profession

nobility (олижаноблик)

plunder (шилмоқ)

l. *Listen to the text and memorize the information on:*

conflict between natives and settlers; principal source of food; General Crook wrote.

AMERICAN INDIANS

(Continued)

One of the main conflicts between Indians and the white settlers developed from their different understanding of ownership of property. The Indians did not believe that land could be the private property of individuals; they believed that it was owned by the tribe that occupied it. Also, their principal source of food and shelter was hunting, and they needed large areas of unspoiled land to support the animals they hunted.

The white men, on the other hand — the English settlers — believed in private, individual ownership of land, and they believed in farming the land intensively. This basic difference in the use of land led always to conflict.

Some Indians always lived a settled life in their villages and grew food crops. They devoted themselves largely to farming and to the production of useful arts and crafts. Others went on gathering food in different form, for example, animals. Some tribes were very religious, devoting a lot of their time to traditional ceremonies; others gave almost no attention to such matters.

Besides the differences between characters of the native Indians and the European settlers who came to occupy the land, many white officials expressed a deep respect for the character of the Indian leaders with whom they lived. Typical of such expressions of respect are these words of General George

Crook, written about 1879: "I have never yet seen an Indian ... that ... was not an example in honour and nobility to those who plunder him."

(From "*The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians*," p. 9)

m. Discuss the above-mentioned information (in exercise L.)

What was the reason of conflict between the Indians and the white men?

What groups of Indians do you know?

Why do you think that the native Americans and the new settlers did not live friendly?

n. Read and use the words in your own speech.

only singular

money milk
water coffee
tea fruit

only plural

grapes trousers
parents skates
shoes socks

o. Learn the English words with the help of other ones.

anthropologist [ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒɪst] *n* — a person who studies the science and history of the human race

fall in love — begin to love

warlike [ˈwɔːlək] *a* — fond of war; liking war and fighting

force [fɔːs] *n* — power, strength

handsome [ˈhænsəm] *a* — (of men) good-looking, beautiful, of fine appearance

depart [dɪˈpɑːt] *v* — go away, leave

p. Let's have a talk on the topic: *Autumn in Uzbekistan*.

q. Read and learn to translate.

In 1598, colonists established among these Indians the first Spanish community in the Southwest.

The new settlers called the Indians "Pueblos" (the name by which they are still known) because of the Indians villages (in Spanish, *pueblos*).

The Pueblos were masters of their own country for twelve years. In 1692, Spanish rule was re-established. There was peace in the pueblos after that. The Spanish remained as oc-

cupiers for 150 more years, but their control over the Pueblos was never again strong as it had been before.

(From "*The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians*", pp. 13-15)

r. Discuss the above-mentioned information (in exercise q.)

Why did the Spanish call the Indians "Pueblos"?

When was Spanish rule re-established?

How many years did they remain as occupiers?

s. Read the text and find answers to the questions.

What does the word *Apache* mean?

What does the word *Pueblo* mean?

What crops do Indians grow?

ABOUT INDIAN TRIBES

Here the names of some Indian tribes are given. The list includes only a small part of the nearly 200 tribes that occupied the area that now is called the United States of America. Each tribe has its geographical area it inhabited and other characteristics.

Apache: an Indian tribe of northern Mexico and the southeastern United States. The name *Apache*, which means "enemy" (the antonym word of "friend"), was given to these people by the Pueblo Indians, because they attacked the Pueblos and destroyed their villages. They ate any plants and small animals that they could find. They also did a little farming and some of them hunted. Men wore their long hair. Both men and women wore decorated jewelry. Their culture and religion combined elements of other Indian tribes and groups. Today the Apaches are peaceful cattlemen living in Arizona and New Mexico. They receive much money from the oil (petroleum — нефть) and natural gas that is taken from their land.

Cherokee: a settled tribe of Iroquoian Indians who originally occupied a large area of the southeastern United States. Like other Iroquoian Indians, this is an intelligent and highly civilized agricultural people. From the beginning the Cherokees and the white men respected each other. There was intermarriage between the two groups, and the Cherokees were among the first Indians to establish schools and build churches.

The region in which they lived there was much food. Cherokee villages had gardens in which the people raised many crops, including corn, beans, melons, and tobacco. The waters and forests were full of fish and animals.

Today most Cherokees live in Oklahoma. They are the fourth largest Indian tribe in the United States.

Greek: a tribe of Muskogean Indians who lived in Georgia and Alabama. One of the "Five Civilized Tribes" (together with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Seminoles), the Greeks, a proud people, were more warlike than their neighbours. Greek was not democratic, as many other Indian tribes were.

One of the characteristics of the Greeks' culture was their annual celebration of the new year, which for them began in July or August when the first crops ripened, particularly the maize (corn). This celebration lasted for four or eight days and consisted of singing, drinking, dancing, and making speeches.

(to be continued)

*(From "The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians"
pp. 61-64)*

t. Discuss the questions given in exercise s.

u. Read the text and discuss it.

ABOUT INDIAN TRIBES

(Continued)

Crow: a tribe of Siouan Indians who lived in the Dacotas, Montana and Wyoming. They moved from place to place because of their hunting.

Today about 3000 Crow Indians live in Montana.

Delaware: a highly organized tribe of Algonquian Indians who lived in the Delaware River valley in the northeastern United States. The Delawares had a high culture and were the most powerful of all the Algonquian tribes. They lived in small villages. They were hunters, but they also raised corn and vegetables. The Delawares had a highly systematized religion. Four was a sacred number in many Indian cultures.

The Delawares moved to Ohio, then to Kansas, and later to Oklahoma, where they live today.

Huron: a union of four Iroquian tribes that lived east of Lake Huron in Canada. They were the richest in tradition of

all the Iroquian people. The Hurons lived in large towns, with a highly organized political and social life in which women held an important position.

Few hundred of Hurons now live in Quebec, Canada.

Iroquois: a group of Indian tribes in the New York area. They consist of five tribes. They lived in large community houses called longhouses. Several families lived in each longhouse. They lived by hunting and making war on neighboring tribes. Their food was several kinds of corn. They also grew vegetables and tobacco, they also made sugar from the trees that grew in that area.

Ottawa: a tribe of Algonquian Indians that lived near the Ottawa River in Canada. The Ottawa did some farming. The name Ottawa itself means "to trade", so they were traders.

Today most of the Ottawas live in Michigan, some are in Kansas and Oklahoma, and some in Canada.

Powhatan: the Powhatans, much smaller in number, live in near Richmond, Virginia.

Seneca: a tribe, who lived in New York State. Today more than 3,000 Senecas live in the same area.

The names of other tribes are Shawnee, Shoshone, Sioux, Wyandot, and so on.

v. Discuss the text you have just read.

The characteristics of Delaware.

The union of four tribes.

A group of tribes living in the New York area.

A tribe that does not live in the USA.

w. Read and learn to translate.

After John Smith returned to England, the relations between the Indians and the white men became less friendly. Promises were broken by both groups.

Then the Indians returned the English their people to the colonists, and the latter returned Pocahontas to her father.

(From "*The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians*",
p. 11)

x. Discuss the text you have just read and translated.

Where did John Smith return and what was happened?

Whom was Pocahontas returned to and why?

y. *Read, translate and discuss the following sentences.*

He looks and acts older than his years.

Let's explore the similarities among and differences between ourselves.

We all know from daily experience that everybody wants to be healthy and wealthy.

z. *Write a short composition on the topic: Indian Tribes.*

LESSON 7

THE NATIVE AMERICAN: EUROPEAN CONTACT

a. *Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.*

settle—settler—settlement

letter—latter

discover—discoverer—discovery

Spain—Spanish

explore—explorer—exploring

France—French

Bay (кърфаа) of Rio de Janeiro

Amerigo Vespucci

silver (күмүш)—metal

public—publish

b. *Listen to the text and answer the following questions.*

Who were interested in the discovery of America?

Who is Amerigo Vespucci?

How did the native inhabitants call themselves?

FIRST EUROPEANS

We told much about America, Americans, including the Native Americans. Everybody knows that the latter settled before anybody had come there. When Europeans arrived they saw the people who had lived and they were called Indians by Europeans. Why they gave this name we have read and told about it.

Why Europeans came, more exactly, went to the New World we know too. Three countries of Europe were interested in the discovery of America. As you know they are Spain, France and England. Spain sent Christopher Columbus to discover a new way to the East. With three small ships he sailed for three months and in October 12, 1492 he saw land. He thought that it was India and the name "Indians" appeared after this event.

But then it became known that 'it was an island not far from the coast of North America.

Besides, many other sailors went out to America. An Italian seaman, Amerigo Vespucci was one of them. He and his men explored the coast of South America and discovered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, or in English, River of January. They named the place after the month in which they had found the bay. In one of his letters to his friend Amerigo wrote that the new land he had seen must be a new world. After publishing his letters that new land was named after him — America, i.e. the land of Amerigo. So the continent was given the name of an Italian seaman Amerigo Vespucci (1454—1512) in 1507. When the new land became "America" its discoverer was 53 years old. In three years, in 1512 the seaman died. So there appeared the new continent in the world.

Spain, France and England sent many seamen to North America. The Spanish looked for gold, silver and other metals, the French began to trade with the Indians, the English came to live and to work there.

So the new settlers began to live neighbouring with the native inhabitants.

The Indian tribes were never united because their languages and ways of life were different in each part of the country. They did not think of themselves as one group. The names in English for individual groups are not usually what they called themselves. Most of these groups simply called themselves as "people".

c. Tell your classmates about the discovery of America.

Three countries were interested in

The new land was given the name after

River of January is the name of

When the white men arrived in the new land there

The Indian tribes were never

The native inhabitants called themselves

d. Let's have a talk on the topic: My Favourite Teacher.

Begin with: Most people have their favourite people, including teachers, writers, actors, and so on. I also have some favourite persons, for example, favourite teachers. I like them much because

e. Read and learn to translate.

Cotton production in the US was developed. By 1850, seven-eighth of the world's cotton was grown in the American south.

Harriet Beecher-Stowe published her book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1852. More than 300,000 copies were sold the first year. It was soon translated into many languages.

Gold was found in California in 1848, in Colorado and Nevada 10 years later, in Montana and Wyoming in the 1860s, and in the Black Hills of the Dakota country in the 1870s.

(From "An Outline of American History",
USIA, pp. 79, 82, 109)

f. Read the joke and retell it.

FOUR MONTHS

A man and a woman were talking in the bus.

He. Have you a family?

She. Yes, sir. A husband and a son.

He. Is your son a good or ...

She. He is a good boy.

He. Does he often come home late?

She. No.

He. Does he help you?

She. No.

He. How old is he?

She. Four months today.

g. Read the text and find answers to the questions.

What did Sequoya do for his Cherokee people?

Where did he work?

When and where did he die?

CHEROKEE INDIANS

By the early 1820s, Cherokee Indians of the southeastern United States had reached a remarkable level of civilization. They became good farmers, they had thousand of farm animals. And they built roads, schools, and churches. They governed themselves with a constitutional system they had patterned after the system of the United States.

The tribes outstanding achievement was the development of

a system of writing the Cherokee language. This writing system was invented in 1821 by a member of the tribe Sequoia.

Sequoia was a hunter and trader. He had never gone to school, and they could not speak or understand English. But he observed the importance of reading and writing for the white man. And he decided to develop a Cherokee alphabet — a writing system for his own language. He spent many hours studying English letters in children's reading-books.

Some of the members of his tribe didn't agree with him. They burned his cabin and all the papers he had been working with. In order to continue his great plan, Sequoia left Cherokee country and settled for a while in Arkansas, living among a group of Cherokees who had moved there.

Twelve years after he had first dreamed of a Cherokee writing system, Sequoia returned to his people, bringing a written greeting from Cherokees in the west. He invented an alphabet. It consists partly of English letters and partly of new symbols that he had created. This was the first Indian writing system north of Mexico that had been developed without any help from the white man. It was a brilliant achievement, and it brought about a great change in Cherokee education.

Within a year, thousands of Cherokee Indians of all ages had learned to read and write their own language. Parts of the Bible were printed in Cherokee in 1824. In 1828 the Cherokees began to publish a weekly newspaper in both Cherokee and English.

Sequoia lived among the Arkansas Cherokees as a leader and teacher until 1842. He disappeared into the southwest and was not heard from again.

The Cherokees sent a member of their tribe, named Oo-no-leh, to look for Sequoia. Three years after Sequoia had disappeared, Oo-no-leh wrote to the tribe from Mexico City (in the Cherokee language) that their most honored leader had died there in 1843.

The name of Sequoia continues to be honored in the tall green tree — the "giant" Sequoias — that grow in mountainous regions of California, and in the name of Sequoia National Park, where many of these tall trees may be found.

Notes:

Cherokee [tʃerəˈki] и чероки (Америка индеецлари)
қабиласи ва тили

Sequoia — (киши исми) Секвоя
Oo-no-leh — (киши исми) Ууноле

(From "The Life-Stories of Ten Famous
American Indians, pp. 27-28.)

h. Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.

When and who invented the Cherokee alphabet?

Where and how did Sequoia live?

How was Sequoia honored by his people?

Who was Oo-no-leh and what did he do?

i. Learn the new pronouns and use them in your own speech.

I—me—my—mine

he—him—his—his

you—you—your—yours

she—her—her—hers

we—us—our—ours

it—it—its—its

they—them—their—theirs

Examples:

He is a friend of *mine*.

This is your book, take *mine*, please.

My pen is black and *yours* is yellow.

Grammar note:

Instead of possessive pronoun + noun (e.g. *my book*) the absolute form (e.g. *mine*) is used.

j. Use the given pronouns in your own sentences.

my—mine, your—yours, our—ours, their—theirs.

his—his, her—hers, its—its.

k. Tests. Choose the appropriate pronoun.

1. I saw ... father at our school this morning.

a. you. b. its. c. him. d. your. e. them.

2. I saw your father at school but I didn't see

a. my. b. me. c. them. d. her. e. hers.

3. A friend of ... asked you to come in time.

a. your. b. you. c. yourself. d. yours. e. my

4. I gave my pen to Lobar. She lost

a. my. b. your. c. her. d. his. e. hers.

l. Word Study. Learn the words and phrases.

arrive—arrival	at the time of
legend—legendary	at the age of
captain—general	about a time of
lady—madam	come down to smb
accompany=go with	follow one's advice
receive—reception	fall in love
return=come, go back	respected family

m. Listen to the text and get ready to discuss it.

POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas was an Indian girl about 13 years old at the time of the English arrival. Many legends have come down to us about her. One of these stories tells about a time when Captain John Smith, leader of the English settlers, went too far into Indian territory. When Indians wanted to kill Captain Smith, Pocahontas saved his life. She asked her father not to kill him. The father listened to his beloved daughter. He followed her advice and sent the Captain back to Jamestown in peace.

While Pocahontas was living among the English at Jamestown, she had met John Rolfe, "an honest gentleman". The two fell in love. She was given the name "the Lady Rebecca", she and Rolfe were married.

In 1616 Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe and several of the Indians accompanied Governor Thomas Dale to England, where Pocahontas was received as a princess. She lived happily there until at about 22 years of age. Her only son, Thomas Rolfe, returned as a young man to the home of his mother and later founded one of America's most respected families — the Randolphs of Virginia.

(From "*The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians*", pp. 11-12)

n. Discuss the story you have just listened to.

Who was Pocahontas? And who was John Smith?

Who saved the life of Captain Smith?

Whom did an Englishman Mr. John Rolfe marry?

Pocahontas lived a happily life in England, didn't she?

Where did her son Thomas return from England?
What did her only son find in America?

o. Read the phrases and learn the word keep.

keep one's promise	keep smth in one's hands
keep smb in bed	keep the book for a month
keep smb long at home	keep a dog/cat
keep a road/building	keep a car/shop

God keep you!

p. Write seven sentences using the following words.

mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, its.

q. Role play Use the following words and phrases while speaking.

One of the pupils is a host, the second one is a hostess and another is a guest.

welcome	cook	help yourself	mine
meet	make	have some more	yours
greet	have	glad to meet you	ours
receive	offer	haven't seen for ages	theirs

s. Read, translate and discuss the given words.

underground—subway—tube—metro
dictionary—vocabulary—glossary (глоссарий)
people—man—woman—person—human—population
pick—gather—collect—assemble [ɔ'sembl]
study—learn—teach—instruct—go to school

t. Tell your classmates:

what village-children do in autumn (pick, gather, collect);
who plays chess (football, tennis ...);
what games you play at home;
what schoolchildren do every day;
where you learn new English words;
what you go by to Mustakillik square.

u. Do you know that ...

Ethnic groups in the USA (for 1989): 73,6 percent white; 11,1 percent black; 8,3 percent Hispanic origin; 2,7 percent

Asian and Pacific Islander; 0,7 percent American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; 3,6 percent other.

Racial groups: white, black and Native American.

Nationality groups: English, Dutch, German, Irish and French.

(From "About the United States")

v. *Read and learn to translate.*

President Thomas Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory. One of Jefferson's major purposes for doing this was to establish friendly relations with Indians that inhabited the territory between Saint Louis, on the Mississippi River, and the Pacific Ocean.

In the winter of 1804, after going 1,000 miles from Saint Louis, their starting-point, Lewis and Clark arrived in the North Dakota country of the Mandan Indians. They received a friendly welcome from the Mandans and spent a peaceful winter with them.

(From "The Life-Stories of Ten Famous American Indians", p.19)

w. *Discuss the story you have just read and translated.*

What was the purpose of President Jefferson?

What place was the starting point of Lewis and Clark?

How did they live with Indians?

x *Read the story at home (with a dictionary) and retell it.*

MOTHER EARTH, FATHER SKY

By Sue Harrison

The hunters had been gone six days, and during that time there had been a storm-rain that seemed to come from within the mountains.

Too long, Chagak thought. The gift that her mother had given her the garment, was a sign that Chagak was now woman, but she knew it was more than that. It was also her mother's way of speaking to the spirits, a woman's small voice

that said, "You see, my daughter wears a new suk (*Aleut* dress). It is time to rejoice. Surely you will not send sorrow to this village".

It was summer, but even in summer the skies were usually grey, the air thick and wet. The wind that kept winters warm — with rain coming as often as snow—also kept the summers cold. And the wind blew, never, never stopped.

Chagak opened her mouth and let the wind fill it and swallowed. Chagak watched the horizon, holding her eyes open wide.

Chagak heard her mother's counting the boats. Ten *ikyak* (*Aleut* boats) had gone out. Ten had returned.

One of the hunters was Red Sun, Chagak's uncle, the other, Seal Stalker, one of the youngest hunters in Chagak's village.

Chagak tried to keep her eyes on other hunters. Seal Stalker's eyes met Chagak's. Seal Stalker's mother came to take the hunter's share. Suddenly Seal Stalker shook his head and turned to Chagak's father and said: "I need a wife. Let this animal be first payment on your daughter's bride price", and handed him a long hunting knife.

Chagak's father hesitated, and Chagak covered her face with her hand as the girls behind her began to giggle. But she watched her father between her fingers, her cheeks became too hot, as even in the cold wind.

Chagak's people were the first to come to that land and so they called themselves First Men.

That evening, after Chagak and her mother had returned, Seal Stalker came to the *ulaq* (*Aleut* dwelling). At first Chagak was shy. Though she had always known Seal Stalker, it was different to think of him as husband.

We will be happy here, Chagak thought, and glanced again at Seal Stalker. He looked at her and smiled, said something to Chagak's father, then came over to Chagak and sat down beside her. Her father and mother were busy doing their work.

The *Ulaq* was warm, so Chagak wore only a woven grass apron — her back and breasts bare. Seal Stalker began to tell her of his hunt, his dark eyes widening as he spoke.

Suddenly he pulled Chagak into his lap, wrapped his arms around her and held her. Chagak was surprised, but pleased,

afraid to look at her parents and too shy to look at Seal Stalker.

Chagak glanced at her father. He did not seem to care, to even notice that she was sitting on Seal Stalker's lap.

(abridged)

(From "*Native Americans*", pp. 13-16)

y. Read and learn to translate.

In her novel "Mother Earth, Father Sky", Sue Harrison tries to make that distant period of pre-history come alive. Ms. Harrison did important research into Native American cultures and languages. From known facts she tries to reconstruct their unknown world of pre-historical America. The site she chooses as the geographical setting of the novel is the Bering Straits, the area where the crossings from Asia were made.

z. Write a composition on the topic: The New Land.

REVISION 2

a. Let's have a talk on the topic: *The Native American*.

The following words will help you while speaking:

discover	tribe	native	sailor
settle	custom	original	seaman
explore	ceremony	handsome	hunter
arrive	religion	European	trader

b. Answer the given questions, then ask each other.

What do you prefer, and why? (European or Uzbek meals, fruit or vegetables, poems or novels, animals or birds, healthy or wealthy ...).

c. Write some sentences using the given pronouns.

my—myself	me—mine	he—his
your—yourself	you—yours	she—hers
our—ourselves	us—ours	they—theirs

d. Listen to the story and discuss its subject-matter.

CULTURE AREAS

The Native Americans, as we have seen, arrived in the new land at different times and there are many differences among them. In a very real sense they are not a single (—one) people. They are not considered as single physical or cultural type.

They probably came from different groups in Asia, and some of these original differences are still usual. One of the main characteristics of Native American groups in general is the adaptability (мосламув) of their societies. Different groups inhabiting the same region also influenced (таъсир қилган) one another.

The two characteristics, i.e. environmental (муҳит) adaptation and cultural borrowing (ўзлаштириш) from neighboring groups resulted in the same region what anthropologists call "culture areas".

The territory now called the United States contained nine such culture areas. If you look carefully, you will see that the culture areas may contain many linguistic groups, while each of

them live in more than one culture area. Take the Cherokee, for example, who speak an Iroquoian language. While the rest of the Iroquoian peoples are located in what is today New York State and in Canada. It is known that the Cherokee were, at the time of European settlement, located in what became the states of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. So the culture area takes on a greater importance in describing the Cherokee than does language.

Like most peoples of East Asia, Native Americans have little body or facial hair. However, unlike Asians, there is an absence of baldness (калык) among Native Americans, Hairs and eyes are dark.

(From "The Native Americans", pp, 24-25, 29)

e. Answer the given questions connected with the story you have just listened to.

Why are the Native Americans different in their cultural and linguistic characteristics?

What is called "culture areas"?

How do you describe the appearance of the Native Americans in general?

f. Read, translate and discuss the given words.

city—City	Capitol—capital	story—storey
place—palace	county—country	moon—month
their—theirs	profession—professor	my—mine
only—the only	other—another	one—once

g. Word Association. Read and use them in your own speech.

culture *n, v*

culture *n*: national culture, the Arabic, European culture; **culture area**; physical culture; culture of cotton; level of culture; standard of culture; **culture—development of the human powers (the body, mind, spirit) by training and experience; all the arts, beliefs, social institutions, characteristics of a community, race, etc.**

culture *v* = cultivate (in agriculture)

cultural *a*: cultural centre, cultural work, cultural achievements; cultural practices (агротехника); cultural studies, e.g.

art, literature; cultural outing (=visit by group to museum, theatre, etc.).

cultured *a* = educated: a cultured person (=a man of culture); cultured (=cultivated) plants.

h. Let's have a talk. Speak on the topic: Cultural Outing.

Use the following words: visit, group, class (form), museum, theatre, park, zoo, gallery, cinema, favourite, prefer, palace, place of interest, holiday, memorial, monument, market, cafeteria, and so on.

i. Write some sentences using the given words.

either ... or	much more	how many
neither ... nor	most of	how much

j. Let's have a talk. Use the given sentences.

What do you plan to do in the morning ... ?

I plan ... in the morning (in the evening, in the afternoon).

I planned I shall plan

k. Read and discuss the given English proverbs,

All is well that ends well.

Live and learn.

What is done, cannot be undone.

All beginnings are hard.

l. Read the joke and retell it.

MY FATHER, SIR

An English boy Jack Smith did not go to school. So he telephoned to his teacher.

— "Jack Smith fell ill and he is in bed" said Jack.

"He cannot go to school four or five days".

— "Oh, it's a pity" said the teacher, "but who is speaking?"

— "My father, sir" followed the answer.

m. Tests. Choose the appropriate words.

1. England is divided into

a. cities. b. towns. c. tumans. d. states. e. counties.

2. America is divided into

a. countles. b. regions. c. viloyats. d. states. e. tumans.

3. Uzbekistan is divided into

a. states. b. counties. c. regions. d. zones. e. towns.

4. I have lost my pen, it is not

a. my. b. me. c. myself. d. mine. e. I.

5. Pocahontas (an Indian woman) was given the name "the ... Rebecca".

a. Mrs. b. madam. c. gentleman. d. lady. e. Mr.

n. Read the text (with a dictionary) and try to retell it.

REGIONS OF ENGLAND

England, a part of the United Kingdom, is divided into regions.

A *county* is the chief regional administrative unit in England. Here is a description of the most important and famous English counties.

Southern England (also called *the South*) includes London and the area around the capital. The latter is called "home counties", the name given to the counties near London: Kent, Surrey, Essex.

Kent, nicknamed "The Garden of England" for its apples and cherries, is one of these counties.

Surrey became part of Greater London, and in 1974 it lost even more land, both to Greater London and to the county of East Sussex.

The County of *Essex* is very close to London. We should remember that electronics started in Essex.

Hertfordshire (also called *Herts*) is a county with the city of Saint Albans, which lies just over 20 miles to the north of London.

About eight miles north of Saint Albans in the village of Ayot St. Lawrence, is Bernard Shaw's house, called Shaw's Corner. The ground floor rooms and the summer house, in which Shaw wrote several of his plays, are open to the public.

In 1974 the County of Sussex was divided into two parts for administration purposes: *East Sussex* (with Brighton as the main town) and *West Sussex* (its "capital" is Chichester).

The most famous seaside resorts of East Sussex are Brighton and Hastings. The latter is well-known in British history as the site of the battle (in 1066) between the Normans and the Saxons. The Normans defeated the Saxons, killed King Harold, and conquered England.

Not far from Chichester lies Burwash, Kipling's village, and his house, Bateman's, is open to the public.

Besides the traditional "home counties", two more counties adjoin Greater London: the Royal County of *Berkshire* and the County of *Buckinghamshire*.

One of the royal places, Windsor Castle is in Berkshire. Windsor Castle has been the country residence of British sovereigns for more than 800 years.

The County of *Buckinghamshire* (also called *Bucks*) is rich in cultural associations. John Milton wrote many of his poems at Horton, his father's country home. His cottage there can be visited. Disraeli, the British statesman and writer of the 19th century, was born in this county, and his home at Hughenden Manor is open to visitors.

The County of *Bedfordshire* (also called *Beds*) lies between the two above-mentioned Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire counties. One of the most well-known places of interest in Bedfordshire is Woburn Abbey, home of the dukes of Bedford. The abbey includes the 18th century palace, a park, a zoo, and is open to the public.

In England three, four or more neighbouring counties usually form a region which has a special name. For example, Greater London and the counties of Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex (described above), as well as the counties of Hampshire, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire form the South-East (this is a component part of a larger area, known as the South of England).

Winchester, in the County of *Hampshire* (also called *Hants*), is not only one of the most ancient but also one of the most beautiful English cities. Winchester was a capital city before London.

Hampshire has two important seaports—Southampton and Portsmouth.

Dorsetshire (also called *Dorset*) is the native county of Thomas Hardy, English novelist and poet. It is a green and hilly county.

Wiltshire is known for Stonehenge, a circular group of large upright stones on Salisbury Plain. Stonehenge is now visited by so many tourists that it has had to be fenced off for its own protection.

a. *Let's have a talk. Speak on the topic: Religions and Secular Holidays.*

What holidays did people celebrate not long ago?

(New Year, Christmas).

How did you observe the New Year's Day?

What new years do you know?

b. *Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.*

contribute—join with others in giving help, money; give ideas, etc; have a share in; help to bring about; write and send to: Mary Green has contributed poems to the newspaper for several years.

contribution—act of contributing; something contributed, (=the process and result, product of contributing); contribution to world science, art, culture, literature, and so on (улуш, ҳисса; тўлов, бадал, контрибуция; кўмак, ёрдам; ҳамкорлик).

ancestor (аждод, ота-бобо).

conservation (муҳофаза, сақлаш): conservation of nature.

to use bad language (сўқинмоқ).

lifestyle—way of life; Moccasin-style shoes.

c. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

NATIONS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All nations have made more or less contributions to the world culture, literature, science, etc. For example, our ancestors made important contributions to the science, such as Khorazmiy, Beruniy, Fargoniy, Forobiy, Ulugbek, and many others, to the literature and art, such as Navoi, Behzod and others. We also know great contributions to the religious teaching made by Bahowuddin Naqshband, al-Bukhoriy, at-Termiziy, and so on.

It is historically known that great contributions have been made in various areas of life by the Chinese, Greeks, Arabs and many other nations.

At present the Americans, Japanese and Europeans are making very important contributions to the different fields of world life.

We may ask each other: What contributions have the Native Americans made? And the historical facts show that they have made contributions to art and literature, to medicine and conservation of nature and to the rest of the world.

The new European settlers of what now we call the United States, have learned and are learning much useful information from the lifestyle of the Native Americans. For example, they don't almost use bad language or they have no such bad custom as to beat their children. So, small children are never beaten by the Native Americans. The Europeans in the United States follow their example.

Later, in the following exercises we shall learn much about the contributions of the Native Americans.

d. Storyteller. *Let's retell the text you have just listened to.*

Choose one pupil (a person who tells the stories) to retell the text (in exercise c.) to the rest of your group. Help him or her to remember additional words, phrases and information needed.

e. *Read the useful informative sentences and write the italicized words down in the alphabetical order.*

The English word *picture* means a *painting*, a *drawing* or a *photograph*. *Photo* is a short way to say *photograph*. A *photographer* is a person who takes pictures with a camera. *Photography* is the art of taking pictures.

f. *Read and discuss the given phrases.*

throughout the world	look through
throughout the continent	walk through
throughout the country	cross through
throughout the town	put through
throughout one's lifetime	fall through
throughout American industry	go through

g. *Read the sentences and learn to translate them.*

The Washington Post, one of the most important newspapers in the USA, is read mostly by people who are interested in the news of the world and business, social and political news.

In the 1970s and 1980s rock music began to be played in many countries throughout the world. Some of this music was

imported from Britain and the US, but some of it was also created locally.

(From "US History since 1945", pp. 26, 29)

h. Word Association. Read and use them in your own speech.

fall [fɔ:l] *n, v*

fall *n* the fall of an apple, a fall from a horse; the rise and fall of the Roman Empire; the fall in temperature; the falls of Niagara (Ниагара шаршараси).

fall (fell, fallen) *v* — come or go down freely: he fell into the water; come to the ground; no longer stand: fall in love (with); fall in with—happen to meet, agree to; fall ill; fall asleep = go to sleep.

snow is falling = it is snowing.

fall out = come out (тиш, соч) тушмоқ (тўкилмоқ).

fall *n* = (AE) autumn.

fallen *a* fallen leaves (тўкилган барглар).

falling *n* (тушиш, пасайиш).

i. Let's have a talk. Speak on the topic: "Our Winter Holidays"

where you went during winter holidays

what you did or your friends did

j. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS

Some of the most outstanding contributions of the Native Americans have been made in the area of the arts and crafts. Crops produced by them revolutionized the world's food supply when Europeans took these crops and introduced them not only to Europe, but also to Africa and Asia. These crops included corn (maize), potatoes, and several kinds of beans. They provided new, easily grown sources of protein. They also introduced various new fruits and vegetables, spices and flavorings. Tomatoes, pineapples, chocolate, and vanilla are just a few of these.

Other contributions include furnishing themes and subject matter for art, literature, and films; producing literature and art itself; providing large numbers of words to the English language, especially the American dialect; and setting an example for modern people concerned with issues such as ecology and conservation.

Moccasin-style shoes, inspired by a pattern for Native American footwear, are worn by people all over the world, just as canoes (the typical woodlands boat) and kayaks (the standard Eskimo fishing vessel), are used by sportsmen everywhere.

It has been estimated that fifty or more of the most important modern medications come from plants known to the Native Americans.

The Native Americans idea of the balance of nature, their belief that Man must bring himself into harmony Nature, their conviction that portions of the Earth's surface are entrusted to Man for his use, but were never meant to be owned, let alone despoiled by him — all these attitudes of the Native American — did indeed make them examples for latter-day conservationists.

Another contribution was the addition Native American terms made to the English language. This is to be found in countries geographic names — mountains, lakes, rivers, cities, states in the United States. *Appalachians* (a mountain chain in the Eastern United States), *Lake Erie* (one of the Great Lakes), *Massachusetts* (now a state), are examples of these categories. *Teepee*, *wickiup*, and *wigwam* are all dwelling types. *Powwow* is a conference on an important matter.

Let us not forget that such popular items as *chewing gum* and *cola* drinks are also derived from Native American products, and so on.

(From "*The Native Americans*", pp.19-21)

k. Read the text and learn to translate, then retell it.

The Cherokees and the Chickasaws, Chactaws, Greeks, and Seminoles earned the name "the Five Civilized Tribes."

Cherokee men of the early historical period — like the other members of the Five Civilized=educated Tribes=usually wore turbans and earrings

Andrew Jackson, who was then President of the United States, favored (=helped) the policy of Indian Removal as it was called. This was the darkest chapter (=part) of their national history. Thus (=so), even today, the Cherokee live in two widely separated areas of the United States. The majority of the tribe are in Oklahoma, where they are mixing (=unite, join) with the white population.

(From "*The Native Americans*", pp. 68-71)

l. Storywriter. *Let's write on the topic: The Native America.*

Write a story together with your group (class).

First, choose one of the members of the group to be a secretary, then he or she begins writing a story, the rest of the group will help him (her) to remember additional necessary words, phrases and information needed when the story is finished "the secretary" reads it aloud and the rest correct the text.

m. *Read the given words and discuss them.*

air—airless	east—eastern	busy—business
home—homeless	west—western	open—openness
tree—treeless	south—southern	Uzbek—Uzbekness
name—nameless	north—northern	happy—happiness

n. *Listen to the text and get ready to retell it.*

CHULPON

His real name is Abdulhamid Sulaimon oqli Yunusov, and Chulpon is his pen-name. He was born in Andijon. He was born in In different sources the year of his birth may be written in the following way: 1883, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1898. Chulpon's sister — Foyiqa Sulaimon qizi, living in Andijon, told that her brother, i.e. Chulpon, was born in 1898. Her son U. Mirzahujjev wrote about it in 1988. Professor Ozod Sharafiddinov, a well-known Uzbek literary critic, proved scientifically that Chulpon was born in 1897.

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution to celebrate the 100th of anniversary of Chulpon in 1997.

Chulpon worked at the theatres, contributed to the newspapers, wrote many poems, plays, novels, and so on. So, he was a poet, art critic, writer, and a translator as well. He translated several works by Pushkin, Chekhov, Tagor, Shakespeare and others.

Chulpon (1897-1937) is one of the most favourite writers of our people because of his literary and social activity, of his great contributions to the Uzbek national culture of the 20th century.

o. *Tell your classmates about one of your favourite (Uzbek, American, English ...) writers or poets.*

p. Related words. *Read and use the words in your own speech.*

public — *antonym* of private, owned by, done by, known to, people in general.

a public library (park, building), opinion (eye, service).

a public eye: be in the public eye—be often seen in public.

public health/education/school/relations.

public servant—person who works for the public.

public ownership—ownership by State, e.g. railways.

q. *Do you know that ...*

Hooligan was an English name. In 1890s in London there lived a man by name Hooligan. He was a very bad man. You can find the word "hooligan" not only in English but also in some other languages.

r. *Read the joke and retell it in your own sentences.*

THREE WORDS

Teacher. Jimmy, what are the three words which some pupils often use in their speech?

Jimmy. I don't know.

Teacher. Right you are, you know it.

s. *Role play. You are talking to a friend.*

Use the following words and phrases:

hallo, hi, glad to meet, how are you, thank you, school, subject, do my best, read, speak, teacher, favourite, homework, written, evening, good-bye

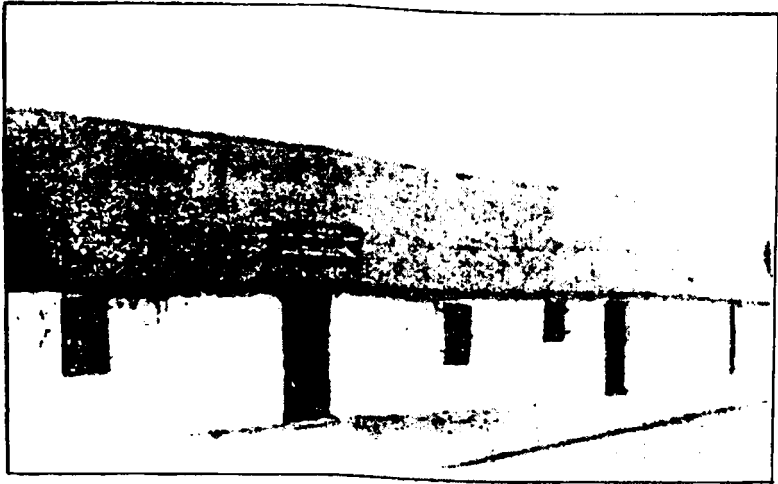
t. *Read the text and retell it.*

ROBERT BURNS

The world-famous Scottish poet Robert Burns was born in a small village in the South-West of Scotland. The village is called Alloway. In Alloway visitors can see the clay (лѳйдан) built cottage. Robert Burns was born here on January 25th, 1759. The cottage belonged to William Burns, Robert's father.

The family was quite poor but hard working, honest and proud.

When Robert's father died, he was left to farm for himself. He sold the farm and moved to Dumfries. There he became a small government official.



The cottage in Alloway where Robert Burns was born and spent first seven years of his life

Robert Burns was 27 when his first book of poems was published. The book was called "Poems Chiefly in Scottish Dialect".

"Tam O'Shanter" is one of the best poems written by Burns. Burns followed the tradition of popular ballads and songs.

Burn was a true poet of Scotland and her people. He was a great son of the Scottish people.

Robert Burns was buried at Dumfries. He died on heart disease (касал) on the 21st of July, 1796. He was only 37.

There are many museums devoted to Burns in Scotland. One is in Alloway.

Robert Burns is known throughout the world. His poems have been translated into many languages.

u. Tests. Choose the correct answers.

1. R. Burns is a world-famous ... poet of the 18th century.

a. English. b. American. c. Uzbek. d. Scottish e. Canadian.

2. R. Burns was ... years old when his first book was published.

a. seventeen. b. seventy. c. seven. d. twenty seven. e. thirty seven.

3. R. Burns is known throughout the

a. continent. b. world. c. country. d. town. e. village.

v. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

Robert Burns

My heart's in the Highlands*, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;
A-chasing the wild deer and following the roe—
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.
Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,
The birthplace of valour, the country of worth;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The Hills of the Highlands forever I love.
Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow;
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods;
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.
My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;
A-chasing the wild deer and the following the roe—
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

* Highlands [ˈhaɪləndz] — тоғлар, юксак чўққилар; the Highlands — Шотландиянинг шимолий ва шимоли-ғарбий қисми

w. Read the list, translate and discuss. Then tell your classmates what books, in US and RU history you know.

READING LIST IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Barck, Oscar Theodore. Since 1990; a History of the United States in Our Times, 5th ed., MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974.

Blake, Nelson Manfred. A History of American Life and Thought; McCraw-Hill Book Company, 1972.

Bradley, Edward Sculley, comp. The American Tradition in Literature, 4th ed., W.W.Norton and Company, Inc., 1974.

Handlin, Oscar. America; A History, Henry Holt and Company, 1968.

Larkin, Oliver Waterman. Art and Life in America, 2nd ed., Henry Holt and Company, 1960.

Mendelwitz, Daniel Marcus. History of American Art, 2nd ed., Henry Holt and Company, 1970.

Morgan, Edmund Sears. The Birth of the Republic, 1763-89, University of Chicago Press, 1956.

Nevins, Allan and Commager, Henry Steele. A Short History of the United States, Alfred A. Knopf, 1966.

Parkes, Henry Barnford. The United States of America, Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.

Peterson, Merril D. Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation; A Biography, Oxford University Press, Inc., 1970.

Sorensen, Theodore C. Kennedy, Harper and Row, 1965.

Thomas, Benjamin Platt. Abraham Lincoln: A Biography, Alfred A. Knopf, 1952.

(From "An Outline of American History"
USIA, pp. 190-192)

x. Read the following words and learn the reading rules.

[i]	[ai]	[ou]	[ɔː]
meet—meat	right—write	o—oh	for—four
week—weak	I—eye	no—know	or—ore
see—sea	by—buy	so—sew	war—wore

y. Tests. Choose the correct words.

1. Who are native peoples in the USA?

- a. Europeans. d. Englishmen. c. French. d. Indians.
e. Canadians.

2. Who are native peoples in England?

- a. Americans. b. French. c. Englishmen. d. Indians.
e. Canadians.

3. The Five Civilized Tribes usually wore

a. hat. b. cap. c. skull-cap. d. turban. e. shawl.

4. A friend of ... invited me to visit his house.

a. my. b. me. c. myself. d. mine. e. I.

5. My little sister took my pen because she lost

a. his. b. hers. c. her. d. she. e. herself.

6. When you phoned I ... an English book.

- a. am reading. b. was reading. c. shall be reading. d. have been reading. e. have read.

z. Write a composition on the topic: "The Contributions of Different Nations".

a. *Let's have a talk. Speak on the topic: The Native American.*

Where **did** they come from? When did they arrive?
 How were they first called by European settlers?
 What tribes of the Native American do you know?
 What can you say about their contacts with Europeans?

b. *Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.*

slave—slavery	slave labor
ship—war—warship	sailor—sail v
the James River	Dutch (голландиялик)
the Caribbean Sea	capture (эгаллаб олмоқ)
own—owner—ownership	side by side
indenture=contract	clear-clean
indentured servant	state=establish

c. *Listen to the text and answer the given questions.*

1. When did blacks appear in North America?
2. Who brought them there?
3. When did slavery begin to be established?

SLAVE LABOR

The history of blacks in North America began in August 1619, when a small Dutch warship sailed up the James River to the young English colony of Jamestown, Virginia.

The Dutch ship had captured a Spanish ship in the Caribbean Sea carrying black men and women to Spanish colonies in South America. At that time, the Jamestown colonists needed workers very much. So the Jamestown settlers welcomed the blacks as a source of free labor.

In 1619, the English did not have the practice of slavery — the complete ownership of one person by another person. But they did have the practice of indentured service. That is the ownership of a person's labor for a period of time by another person or group of people. Many of the first English settlers in North America were indentured servants.

The 20 blacks landed from the Dutch ship became as indentured servants. Black and white servants worked side by side at



American blacks

Jamestown, clearing fields and planting crops, making roads and building houses.

At Jamestown many people — landowners and servants, black and white died at that time, and the need for labor was great.

When their period of service was over, they were considered to be free. They were then able to marry, to have own families, and so on.

Between 1640 and 1680 Virginia and the other southern colonies began to establish a system of slave labor.

Most white servants usually had written contracts stating when they would be free.

Blacks had no such contracts.

(to be continued)

(From "About the United States")

d. Repeat the reading rules of English numbers

years:

1619—sixteen nineteen

1997—nineteen ninety seven

1640s—sixteen forties

1990s—nineteen nineties

the 40s—the forties

the 90s—the nineties

10 February 1907 — the tenth of February nineteen o(oh) seven.

Telephone number:

986785 — nine eight/six seven/eight five

445105 — double four/five one/o(oh) five

e. Read the text and learn the useful information:

The Carolinas: a term for the two states of North and South Carolina. These two southern states on the east coast were originally settled by English colonists and the land was named the Province of Carolina (the land of Charles) for the English king, Charles I, in 1629. Tobacco is the chief crop in both states, with North Carolina leading the nation in tobacco production.

f. Write down nouns with suffixes.

-ship:

-ing:

-ness:

g. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

HOT DOG

Imagine that you are visiting the United States on a warm summer day. You decide to go to a baseball game.

You watch and listen to the activity on the bright green baseball field. You hear many sounds. Among the sounds are the calls of people who are selling food and cold drinks to those watching the game.

One call is heard over and over again. "Hot dogs. Get your hot, hot dogs." You soon learn, if you did not already know,

that a hot dog is a sausage sandwich. It is one of the most popular and traditional American foods. Hot dogs are sold at many places.

There are many stories about how the hot dog got its name. About one-hundred years ago, people cooked and sold sausages on the streets of most American cities. In those days you could hear salesman on city streets crying, "Hot! Hot!" to get people to buy the hot sausages. Thus, a sausage became known as a "hot".

Soon the sausage salesmen began selling imported German sausages called frankfurters. They were called that because the man who began importing them was from Frankfurt, Germany.

One language expert, Webb Garrison, says that at about the time frankfurters were first imported, the expression "doggy" became popular. Doggy was a shorter form of a popular expression, "to put on the dog". It meant fancy, costly, in the best style. The frankfurter seemed fancy, because it was imported and cost more than the old "hot" or sausage. So, the frankfurter was said to be a "doggy hot". Soon these "doggy hots" were called "hot dogs".

You may hear "hot dog" used in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog" to express pleasure. For example, a friend of yours may ask if you would like to go to the beach. You might say, "Great! I would love to go." Or, you could say, "Hot Dog!" "I would love to go," etc.

(From "Words and their Stories," p. 93)

h. Discuss the subject-matter of the text.

Who first used the phrase "hot dog"?

Why is it so called?

What is there other meaning of the "hot dog"?

What is "frankfurter"?

i. Find and rewrite from the text "Hot Dog" the sentences where the verbs used in the Passive Voice.

j. Read (with a dictionary) and learn to translate.

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy".

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Message to Congress, January 6, 1941

In a radio address in 1938, Roosevelt reminded the American people: "Democracy has disappeared in several other great nations, not because the people of those nations disliked democracy, but because they had grown tired of unemployment and insecurity, of seeing their children hungry while they sat helpless in the face of government confusion and government weakness through lack of leadership in government. We in America know that our democratic institutions can be preserved and made to work And the first line of the defense lies in the protection of economic security."

(From "An Outline of American History," pp. 123, 142)

k. Discuss the subject-matter of the text.

Who was Franklin D. Roosevelt?

What did he remind in a radio address in 1938?

What is democracy in your opinion?

l. Read the following words and use them in your own speech.

out	up	through	by	for
away	down	though	at	about
over	upon	without	in	so

m. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

brought(bring)—bought(buy)	buyers and sellers
sell(sold) <i>v</i> (сoтpок)	from birth to death
ships' captains and landowners	slave markets
demand=need, require	transport <i>n, v</i>
free labor—black labor	boom=develop
speak out against	high standing
commerce—commercial	gain—take

n. Listen to the text and retell it.

SLAVE LABOR

(Continued)

Blacks were brought to America by ships' captains and were bought by landowners. In the early 1600s the buyers and sellers sometimes agreed on a period of slavery for black indentured servants. The black servants were indentured for life. Their children also were considered to be servants from birth to death, in other words, they were held in slavery. Near the end of the 17th century, such a system of slavery became usual.

Because blacks could be owned for life. The demand (=need) for black labor on the large plantations of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas was great. Special ships were built to transport blacks directly from the west coast of Africa to the slave markets of North America. During the 18th century, the slave trade boomed (=developed). It brought death to millions of blacks. At the same time it made a number of people in Britain and in the British American colonies very wealthy.

Throughout the 18th century most of people in Britain and North America spoke out against the slave trade. But the wealthy slave owners and slave traders had powerful friends in government and were able to be against to end the slave trade.

Over the years, several black men and women achieved success in arts, sciences, religion and commerce. Some had high standing in colonial society.

As the United States of America became an independent country some of free blacks gained respected place in society. For example, Paul Cuffe (1759-1817) was one of 10 children of a slave. By 1800, he was one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. But he used most of his wealth to help others.

(From "About the United States")

o. Read the given words and discuss them.

commerce—commercial—commercial shop
captain—general—soldier—General-Governor
plantations, transport, colony, special, service.

p. Write the following words down in the alphabetical order.

sail	sell	seller	six	say	speak
slave	sailor	side	seven	said	speech
ship	slavery	state	some	says	spoke

q. Tests. Choose correct answers.

1. When did the history of blacks in the USA begin?
a. in 1776. d. today. c. in 1619. d. in 1700s. e. in 1592.

2. Who brought black to America?

a. Englishmen. b. Frenchmen c. Spanish. d. Dutch. e. Germans.

3. When did freedom come for all slaves?

a. in 1700s. b. in 1800s. c. in 1900s. d. in 1865. e. in 1945.

r. Let's have a talk on the topic: **Black America**. Use the following words and phrases while speaking.

the need for labor	food, housing, clothes
a system of slavery	farmland, plantations
from birth to death	schools, churches, theatres
to be owned for life	eating places, lunchrooms
to end slavery	blacks and whites
buyers and sellers	race, colour, nation

s. Learn the following information and retell it.

Many whites, including **Eleonor Roosevelt**, the president's (Franklin D. Roosevelt's) wife, joined the campaign to get blacks the right to fight for their country.

On December 1, 1941, all specialities in the Army, including the Army Air Force, were opened to qualified blacks.

Older people knew well three famous blacks. These were educator Booker T. Washington (1856—1915), founder of Tuskegee Institute, George Washington Carver (1864—1943) botanist and Mary McLeod Bethune (1875—1955), promoter (хотий) of equal education for black women.

(From "About the United States").

t. Repeat the reading rules you have learned before.

white—write	work—walk	do	sail—sell
when—who	word—wall	does	tale—tell
where—whom	worse—wars	did	late—let

u. Read the text and answer the questions in exercise v.

POPULATION

There are about 1.9 million Native Americans (0.8 percent of the population of the United States), which is believed to be more than there were when the first European explorers arrived in the New World. At that time, about one million Native Americans were living in North America. By the time of the American Revolution in 1776, there were some 4 million whites and 600,000 blacks — mostly slaves — living on the continent. Just 40 years later, the white population had swelled (=had risen) to 12.9 million and the black population to 2.5 million. In 1990 there were 251,400,000 people living in the United States.

(From "About the United States")

v. Answer the following questions.

1. How many Native Americans are there in the USA?
2. How many Native Americans were there when the first Europeans arrived in the New World?
3. Who was living in the land what is now the United States when Europeans first arrived there?
4. How many people were there in the USA in 1990?

w. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

BLACK TALENT

American blacks also achieved fame far from home. Dr. Charles Drew (1904—1950) advanced medical science and saved millions of lives during World War II by his discovery of a way to preserve blood. Dr. Ralph Bunche (1904—1971), Undersecretary General of the United Nations, saved countless lives by promoting peace in the Middle East during the late 1940s. For this achievement, he was awarded the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize.

Black talent in the arts and music flourished during the 1920s, '30s and '40s. This artistic awakening began in Harlem, a mostly black section of New York, and was known as "the Harlem Renaissance."

The Harlem Renaissance produced the novels of Zora Neale Hurston (1903—1960), Richard Wright (1908—1960) and Frank Yerby (1916—). It inspired the poetry of Countee Cullen (1903—1946), Langston Hughes (1902—1967), James Weldon

Johnson (1871—1938), Claude McKay (1890—1948) and Sterling Brown (1901—1984).

It drew strength from the philosophical writings of Alain Locke (1899—1974), the first black to win a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University in England. It echoed with the music of Duke Ellington (1899—1974), Count Basie (1904—1984) and Louis Armstrong (1900—1971), and the glorious voices of Paul Robeson (1896—1976), Roland Hayes (1887—) and Marian Anderson (1902—). And it glowed with the paintings and murals of Jacob Lawrence (1917—), Charles White (1918—) and Lois Mailou Jones (1908—).

It is known throughout the world that in 1983, Guion S. Bluford, Jr., a black astronaut, traveled in space.

There were and are many famous sportsmen among the blacks of the US as well.

(From "About the United States", for 1986)

x. Read and learn the following shortened words.

Dr.=doctor	etc=et cetera (=and so on)
Jr.=junior	i.e.=id est (=that is)
Mr.=mister	e.g.=exempli gratia (=for example)

y. Let's speak on the topic: Ramadan. Use the given words.

fast	religious	prayer-rug
Muslim	turban	worship
Ramadan	mosque	hoji (pilgrim)
prayer	pilgrimage	belief
madrasah	mullah	qurban bairam
believer	holiday	Islam

z. Write a composition on the topic: Black America.

LESSON 10

ESKIMOS, ALEUTS AND HAWAIIANS

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

group—tribe—people	Eastern Siberia
inhabitant—inhabit v	Alaska—Hawaii
constitute v = to be consisted	Canada—Greenland

fish—fisherman
worker—laborer—craftsman
wage (маоm)

prize (мақта(л)моқ)
collective—collector
kayak (Aleutian ship)

b. Listen to the text and retell it.

THE ESKIMOS

We have listened and read much about the group of the Native Americans, so-called Indians. There are three more native peoples of the Americas, namely, the Eskimos, the Aleuts, and the Native Hawaiians. Eskimos and Aleuts inhabit the state of Alaska, as do some Indian tribes. Native Hawaiians live on the Hawaiian Islands which constitute the state of Hawaii. Eskimos and Aleuts are sometimes called Native Alaskans.

Eskimos today are found in Eastern Siberia, in Canada, and in Greenland, as well as in the state of Alaska. They probably came by sea after the land bridge between Asia and North America had disappeared.

When one thinks of traditional Eskimos, what comes to mind is a picture of hunters riding a dog or fisherman in kayaks. So, many Eskimos continue to live by hunting and fishing, but many more have become wage laborers too. Today most Eskimos live in houses constructed by the various national governments. They wear the clothing of the country they inhabit. As Eskimos receive formal education, they see their way of life in past as difficult, and would not want to return to it, but at the same time they hope to be a people different from others and to choose that which they see as valuable in European culture.

In modern times Eskimos are mostly artists and craftsmen. For example, Eskimo sculpture is prized by collections all over the world and found in many art museums.

(From "*The Native Americans*", pp. 82-83)

c. Let's discuss some facts about the Eskimos.

Name the three groups of peoples, who, in addition to the Indians, are native to the United States.

Where did the Eskimos come from?

What are the modern countries which have Eskimo populations?

What do you know about their work?

d. Read and use the words in your own speech.

listen	tribe	Indian	state
read	people	Eskimo	land
inhabit	group	Aleut	picture
prize	laborer	Hawaiian	valuable

e. Learn and discuss the following information.

The population of the United States is over 250 million people. American family names — Adams, Barbarino, Chan, Gomez, Kim, Kessler, Chigatay, Barlos, Yamada and many others — show that its people, or their parents or grandparents, come from countries all over the world.

Many people say that America is like a "vegetable soup", Each national group is important and contributes to the American life.

There are many Uzbeks too. They came from Afganistan and Turkey, from Uzbekistan and other countries. They speak Uzbek, English and many other languages as well.

People from around the world are proud to be Americans and remember their cultures and traditions. They often speak their native languages and follow many of their old customs at home. At school or at work, and on national holidays, like Thanksgiving, however, everyone is "an American".

f. Write down six sentences in the Continuous, Perfect and Indefinite Tenses. Use the verbs to be, to have, to do.

g. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases

Aleut—Aleutian	relative—relate v —relation
Russian—European	ancestor—ancestry
few=little, some	part—partly—partially
the rest=others	economical—economic

h. Listen to the text and find answers to the questions given in exercise i.

THE ALEUTS

The people known as Aleuts (who inhabit the Aleutian Islands between Alaska and Siberia) speak a language related to Eskimo. In some of their customs they have the common character with the Eskimos, and in some others, with the Indians. Some historical information showed that they came from

Siberia, others tell that they are from Alaska. There are some other historical facts about their origin as well. A group of scientists write that the Aleuts are related to the Eskimos; others even say that they have Indian ancestry.

Both Russian and US historical sources about all of this information may be partially true. We know that many peoples have come through the Bering Straits.

Today the Aleuts are few in number, their population is 2,500. Many Aleuts have intermarried with the rest of the populations and may not be considered as Aleuts. They still call the Aleutian Islands home, and continue to fish. As is the case with the Eskimo, arts and crafts play an important role in both the cultural and economic life of the modern Aleuts.

The first Europeans to make contacts with the Aleuts were the Russians.

(From "The Native Americans", pp. 83-84)

i. Answer the following questions using the text you have just listened to.

What do you think about the origin of the Aleuts?

Where do the Aleuts live now?

What is the traditional work of the Aleuts?

Who made first contacts with the Aleuts?

j. Write down four sentences using *should* and *would*.

k. Tests. Choose the correct words.

1. Eskimos and Aleuts are

a. Native Americans. b. Indians. c. Europeans. d. Native Alaskans. e. Canadians.

2. Americans ... their cultures and traditions.

a. forget. b. use. c. remember. d. remind.

3. Aleuts also live in the territory of

a. Uzbekistan. b. England. c. Hawaii. d. Siberia. e. North America.

l. Read the text (with a dictionary) and answer the questions.

Why did the woman carry in the animal?

Whom did the woman call "My child", and why?

THE ESKIMO WIDOW

Louis Untermeyer

The Eskimos have a legend they tell when the long winter nights are at their worst. The story is about a little old woman who lived in the northernmost part of Alaska and who lived alone. Unable to do her own hunting or fishing, she lived on what her neighbors gave her. It was a poor village. The neighbors had little to spare. So most of the time, she was as hungry as she was lonely.

One morning, she heard a noise that sounded like a child crying. When she could no longer ignore it, she went outside and found a bundle of mottled fur on the ice. It was a baby polar bear whose mother had been caught and who had managed to crawl away before the hunters could kill him. The helplessness of the cub moved the old woman's lonely heart. Without thinking how she might care for him, she carried him in and gave him some scraps that she had been saving for her next meal. He ate them eagerly, yawned, and fell asleep.

Now she was no longer alone. She cared for the cub as though he were her child. She gave him half of what little food she got. As a result, she was hungrier than ever. But she was happy. Once in a while, when the Eskimos made a great catch, everyone in the village was given part of it; and the old woman and her cub would feast for a few days. Most of the time, though, everyone went hungry.

Somehow, the old woman survived, and somehow, the cub got fat. Then he grew lean and tall. One day, after he had become the most important thing in her life, he disappeared. That night the old woman could not sleep, "My child! My child" she moaned. The next morning she cried again, but this time it was a cry of joy. Her cub had returned with a fine catch of salmon. He had taught himself how to fish.

As he grew up, he became a clever hunter. No longer a cub, the young bear caught not only fish but, once in a while, small seals. There was plenty now for both of them. Soon there was enough to share with the neighbors. Everyone remarked what a smart bear he was. "My child", she repeated proudly.

(to be continued)

Louis Untermeyer (1885—1977) was born in New York City. His first published work, a collection of poetry, he wrote

fiction, parodies, biography, children's literature, translations from French and German.

m Find the Uzbek equivalents of the English words and phrases.

legend	winter nights	northern
story	one morning	neighbor
hunter	next meal	village
tale	most of the time	pole

n. Do you know that ..

Australia was the last, fifth, continent to be discovered (Asia, Africa, Europe, America have already been known).

There are animals and plants in Australia which you'll find nowhere else.

Emu ['i:mju:] (эму) is a large Australian bird. Emu can't fly but it can run faster than a horse.

Trees in Australia are also very unusual. One of them is called the **Black Boy**.

The native people of Australia are called **aborigines**. Their way of living is that of the **Old Stone Age**.

o. Read the following words and translate them.

tribe—trade	sell(sold)—buy(bought)
occupy—capture	landowner—ownership
public—private	by—buy—bay—boy
contract—conflict	bought—brought—sold

p. Learn the useful information.

The name **Eskimo** is from an American Indian word meaning eaters of raw (хом) meat. The Eskimos' own name for themselves is **Inuit**, meaning *people*.

You know from our texts that **Alaska** means **Great Land** in **Eskimo**. Alaska became the 49th state in the Union in 1959. It is the largest of the USA and the most northern, separated from the other 48 states by Canada. It is the least populated of the fifty states. The capital city is **Juneau** ['dʒu:nou] and the largest city is **Anchorage**.

Hawaii is the only state that is not on the North American continent. The capital of the state is **Honolulu** on the island of **Oahu**.

q. Let's have a talk on the topic: *My Native Town (Village)*.

r. Word Study. Learn the following words and phrases.

Polynesian [, pəli'ni:zjən]	land—landing—landowner
scholar—scientist	technical—technology
origin—originate	fire—arm—firearms (қурол)
social—society (жамият)	main—major—chief
the Society Islands	annex (забт этмоқ)
the Marquesas Islands	preserve (сақла(в)моқ)
ukelele [, ju:kə'leili]—guitar	the hula ['hju:lə]—dancing

s. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is the one place that only Native Hawaiians can be found?

2. What are the hula and ukulele?

THE NATIVE HAWAIIANS

The Native Hawaiians are a Polynesian people. Most scholars agree that they probably came to the Hawaiian Islands from Tahiti and the Society and Marquesas Islands. However, Polynesians are believed to have originated in Southeast Asia.

As we saw with some of the Native American Indian groups, Hawaiian culture reached its high point after its first contacts with the Europeans (which came in 1778 with the landing of Captain Cook, British explorer of the Pacific).

Using some of the technology gained from the Europeans, including the use of firearms, one of the most important Hawaiian chiefs was able to unite the islands into a nation with himself as King (King Kamehameha I, 1737—1819). In 1898 Hawaii was annexed by the United States.

At the time Captain Cook and the British explorers first came to their islands, they had a population of 225,000. By 1875 there were 50,000, and today the number of Native Hawaiians is only 10,000. There has been intermarriage of the Native Hawaiians with the rest of the population of their state.

Many of Native Hawaiians live on the island of Niihau. One of the smallest of the major islands, Niihau is privately owned by the Robinson family. The Hawaiian language is still spoken there, and many traditions and customs are preserved.

Native dancing the hula to the sounds of the Hawaiian guitar or the ukulele is traditional. The hula is of ancient

Hawaiian origin. It includes dances of both a social and a religious nature.

(From "*The Native Americans*", pp. 86-87)

t. *Discuss the text you have just listened to.*

Begin with:

Hawaii is one of the states of

The Hawaiians probably came ...

Captain Cook, British explorer ...

King Kamehameha, the chief of Hawaiians ...

Their traditional dancing ...

u. *Read and use the following phrases in your own speech.*

by heart

want to

public opinion

by bus

want smth

public education

by 5 o'clock

want him

public building

by him

wanted me

public school

v. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and answer the questions.*

What plan did the villagers have?

Who helped the villagers to find food?

THE ESKIMO WIDOW

Louis Untermeyer

(Continued)

But the good days did not last long. Suddenly the weather changed. For weeks, blinding snowstorms swept over the village. Not a fish could be caught. The seals seemed to have swum away.

It was then that one of the villagers had a plan. "Why should we starve," he said, "when we have food right here?" The old woman's bear has plenty of flesh beneath that fur. He should make good eating.

The others said nothing, but they plowed through shoulder-high snowdrifts to the old woman's house. There they found the widow weeping. The bear had disappeared again.

The villagers slowly walked back to their houses. There was

nothing to say, nothing to do. The storms grew worse. There seemed to be no hope for the starving village.

Then one day the wind changed, and the bear came back. Everyone stared at him. No one spoke. The widow, a little bundle of bones, was too weak to call out, but she managed a cracked smile. The bear did not stir from where he stood. But he lifted his head again and again.

"He is trying to tell us something", said the villager. "I think he wants us to go with him," said one of the others. "He seems to be pointing".

The bear started to walk away. The villagers followed him. He led them over hills of ice, skirting wide deep cracks.

Finally he stopped. A hundred yards in front of him, there was a dark mass barely moving on a large piece of ice. And the villagers went closer. They saw it was a wounded but still ferocious animal, a huge seal. The seal was larger than any one of them had ever caught. Here was food to last a long, long time — plenty of meat and an endless supply of blubber, the fat that would put new life into the people of the whole village.

It was a happy group that brought back the food and the bear. Both were welcomed, especially the bear.

"He knew what we needed," the people told each other, "and he found it for us."

"He didn't just find it," said one of the villagers. "He fought it for us. We owe everything to him".

"We owe everything to him", the people repeated. "And we will never forget him".

The widow waited until the bear walked over and put his head in her hand. Then she patted the furry head. "My child," she said softly.

w. Discuss the subject-matter of the story "The Eskimo Widow"

Suddenly the weather changed

One of the villagers had a plan

The villagers followed the animal

It was a happy group

x. Read and discuss the following statements (фигурлар).

Time passes quickly when you are happy.

Walls have ears too.

Men may meet but mountains never.

In English "to lose one's head" is to act without thinking.

y. Let's have a talk on the topic: *What we do ...* .

Begin with:

The day before yesterday

The day after tomorrow

Every day

I have already

z. Write down a composition on the topic: *Three Native Peoples of the Americas.*

LESSON 11

THE US GEOGRAPHY

a. Word Study.. Learn the given words and phrases.

geography—history

constitute—consist

shortened form

federal union

with—within (внутри)

elective—choose

under British rule

county—township

on clear days

railroad—railway

travelling by train

locate—be situated

b. Listen to the text and answer the given questions.

1. How many states are there in the USA?

2. How long does it take to cross the country by plane?

3. What longest rivers are there in the USA?

A FLIGHT OF FIVE HOURS

In the eighteenth century there were thirteen English colonies in North America which were under British rule. By 1776 those colonies became independent and they constituted the United States of America. By 1959 there were 48 states.

In 1959 two new states (Alaska and Hawaii) joined and the US consisted of fifty states.

About all the states you know from Lesson 6 (exercise v.) in the 9th-form English textbook. As you remember there were given the names of the states and their shortened forms.

So, at present the United States of America is a federal union of 50 states, with the District of Columbia as the seat of the national government.

Within each state are counties, townships, cities and villages, each of which has its own elective government.

The United States borders Canada on the north, reaches south to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico. A fast railroad train, traveling 96 kilometers an hour, takes more than 45 hours to cross the country. A flight from New York to San Francisco takes five-and-a-half hours. To the north, on clear days, passengers may see the five Great Lakes located between the United States and Canada.

The United States is a land of mountains, rivers, and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The Mississippi River system, of great historic and economic importance to the US, the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon, runs from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico.

(From "About the United States")

c. Storyteller. *One of you begin telling about anything or anybody you like (for example, "My favourite poet is ...") and the rest will continue the story begun by the first pupil.*

d. *Tell your classmates about your village or town.*

e. *Read and learn the English words with the help of other ones.*

coast — land along the sea

desert — a large land that is very *dry*, so not many plants grew there

forest — a large area of land where *many trees* grew

hill — a small area of land that is *higher* than the land around it

island — land that is *surrounded by water* and smaller than a continent

lake — *a body of water*, surrounded by land

mountain — land that rises *very high*. Mountains are much higher than hills

river — a large, *moving body of water* that starts at a source in higher land

sea — *a large body of salt water* nearly or partly surrounded by land. A sea is much smaller than an ocean

valley — the lower *land between* hills or mountains

f. Translate the following words into Uzbek.

the Earth	desert	county—country
the Moon	valley	travel—train
the Sun	coast	flight—fly
the sky	forest	island—continent

g. Tests Choose the correct words.

1. On what river is the capital of the US situated?

Washington, D.C. is situated on the ... River.

a. Hudson. b. Mississippi. c. Potomac. d. Amazon.

2. What are the names of two islands on which New York City is situated? — New York is situated on

a. Hawaii and Virgin. b. Wake and Guam. c. Manhattan and Long Island. d. Midway and Bermuda.

3. What is the name of the official residence of the President of the USA? — Its name is

a. Capitol. b. Whitehall. c. White House. d. Harlem.

4. Which is the largest state in the United States of America? The largest state in the USA in area is

a. New York. b. Washington. c. Hawaii. d. Alaska. e. Texas.

h. Read the following and learn to translate.

Everybody can Swim. Some people can swim in the river or in the sea and some can't. But everybody can swim in the Dead Sea. The water in the Dead Sea contains very much salt (25 percent) and people do not drown (чўкмайди) in it.

i. Write the names of principal cities of the USA in alphabetical order

Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Washington, D.C
Atlanta	San Fransisco	Springfield
Honolulu	New York	Indianapolis
Juneau	New Orleans	Annapolis
Austin	Oklahoma City	Portland
Albany	St. Louis	Hartford

j. Let's have a talk on the topic. **Geography of the RU.**

k. Read and pay attention to the different spelling of the given words.

AE

percent

BE

per cent

traveling
kilometer

travelling
kilometre

l. Storywriter. *One of you begin writing any story you like (for example, "Native Americans") and the rest will help choose words and phrases.*

m. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it using the questions in exercise.* n.

US GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

The continental United States stretches 4,500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west; 2574 kilometers from Canada to Mexico.

Including the states of Alaska and Hawaii, the United States covers an area of over 9 million square kilometers. Alaska borders on northwestern Canada; Hawaii lies in the Pacific 3,200 kilometers from the mainland. Alaska is the largest in area of the 50 states, and Texas, in the southern part of the country, is second in size. Texas alone is larger than France, and Alaska is twice as big as Texas.

The USA, in area, is the fourth largest nation in the world (behind Russia, Canada and China).

A coast-to-coast trip by train takes three days. A trip by automobile from coast to coast takes five to six days.

America is a land of physical contrasts, including the weather. The southern part of Florida, Texas, California, and the entire state of Hawaii, have warm temperature year round; most of the United States is in the temperate zone; with four distinct seasons and varying numbers of hot and cold days each season, while the northern tier of states and Alaska have extremely cold winters.

The land varies from heavy forests covering 2,104 million hectares, to barren deserts, from high-picked mountains (Mc-Kingley in Alaska rises to 6193,5 (meters), to deep canyons (Death Valley in California is 1,064 meters below sea level).

From the Appalachian Mountains in the East to the Rocky Mountains in the West, the center of the country is drained by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their branches. These rivers form a 19,000-kilometer system of waterways that are connected to the Great Lakes in the north by a canal. The Mississippi was known to American Indians as the "father of waters".

Other important rivers are the Yukon in Alaska, the Rio Grande, the Columbia, the Colorado. Other well-known rivers include the Hudson, the Potomac, the Ohio.

American farmers plant spring wheat on the cold western plains; raise corn, wheat and fine beef cattle in the Midwest, and rice in Louisiana. Florida and California are famous for their vegetable and fruit production. Northwestern states are known for apples, pears, berries and vegetables.

The United States is rich in minerals too.

(From "This is America", pp. 7-8 and "About the United States")

n. Find answers to the following questions from the text you have read (about US Geography).

1. How large is the territory of the USA?
2. What are the four largest countries of the world?
3. Do you know the rivers of the USA, if yes, name them?
4. What do you like (and what don't) in the US geography?

o. Rewrite the numerals from the "US Geographical Facts", and write them in words down.

p. Learn the climate of the USA.

Average Seasonal Temperature in the USA

<i>New England</i>			<i>The Southwest</i>		
0 to 30° F	Winter	-18 to -1° C	20 to 60° F	Winter	6 to 16° C
35 to 50	Spring	2 to 11	40 to 70	Spring	4 to 22
60 to 75	Summer	16 to 24	60 to 90	Summer	16 to 32
45 to 75	Fall	7 to 22	45 to 75	Fall	7 to 24
<i>The Middle Atlantic</i>			<i>The West</i>		
15 to 30°	Winter	-9 to -1°	15 to 66°	Winter	-9 to 18°
40 to 60	Spring	4 to 16	40 to 75	Spring	4 to 24
65 to 80	Summer	18 to 27	60 to 90	Summer	16 to 32
50 to 75	Fall	11 to 24	45 to 75	Fall	7 to 24
<i>The South</i>			<i>Alaska</i>		
30 to 60°	Winter	-1 to 16°	-15 to 15°	Winter	-26 to -9°
60 to 75	Spring	16 to 24	20 to 55	Spring	-6 to 14
75 to 90	Summer	24 to 32	45 to 60	Spring	7 to 16
50 to 75	Fall	11 to 24	35 to 50	Fall	2 to 11

The Midwest			Hawaii		
10 to 30 ^o	Winter	-12 to -1 ^o	60 to 75 ^o	Winter	16 to 24 ^o
40 to 55	Spring	4 to 14	70 to 80	Spring	22 to 27
60 to 90	Summer	16 to 32	75 to 90	Summer	24 to 32
40 to 60	Fall	4 to 16	70 to 80	Fall	22 to 27

q. Read and learn some important information.

In 1988 there were 186 cities of 100,000 or more people. New York City is America's largest city. Los Angeles, California, is the second largest city. Chicago, Illinois, is the third, Houston, Texas, is fourth, Philadelphia is fifth.

Black Americans and Hispanics are the next (after whites) largest ethnic minority groups. There are 6,5 million Asians in the USA. Of all the population of the USA there are 73.6 percent white, 11,1 percent black, 8,3 percent Hispanic origin, 2,7 percent Asian and Pacific Islander, 0,7 percent American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, 3,6 percent other.

r. Ask and answer on the topic "Geography."

s. Study the use of Gerund, translate and discuss the sentences.

I like *fishing* early in the morning.

I'll begin the doors after I finish *washing* the window.

She didn't stop *reading* until it was too dark to see.

Making a fire is very difficult in the rain.

When he was a boy, he dreamed of *becoming* a teacher.

Remember!

stop →
 finish → *doing smth*
 begin →

think →
 dream → of *doing smth*
 no hope →

t. Read the text and learn to translate.

The World's Tallest Plant. A giant Californian redwood may be the tallest tree in the world, but there are plants in the sea that are much taller than any tree.

At the southern end of South America, seaweed more than 180 meters in height has been found. The Statue of Liberty, near New York, is half that height.

u. Read the given words and use them in your own speech.

conversation—conservation	people—pupil
sovereign—souvenir	present—president
religious—religion	within—without
market—marked	united—union
talking—taking	think—thank

v. Read the text and learn the useful information.

TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS

Puerto Rico, an island of about 9,000 square kilometers in the Caribbean Sea, is linked (=connected) to the United States as a commonwealth. Its people are citizens (фуқаролар) of the United States.

The United States bought the **Virgin Islands**, also in the Caribbean, from Denmark (Дания) in 1917. The island's inhabitants enjoy full US citizenship.

The **Panama Canal Zone**, was under American control from 1904 to 1978. On September 7, 1978, leaders of both countries signed a new treaty (битим) that placed 65 percent of the territory under Panamanian control immediately (дарҳол) and the remaining (қолган) land by the year 2000.

A number of **Pacific islands** also are under American control. The largest is **Guam**, as are **American Samoa**, **Wake Island**, the **Midway Islands**, and **Micronesia**.

w. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

ALASKA AND HAWAII: THE NEWEST STATES

By 1853 the present borders of the United States, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, had been established. Until 1959 there were 48 states and 48 stars in the "Stars and Stripes," as the flag of the United States is called. Then in 1959 two territories were granted statehood: Alaska became the 49th and Hawaii the 50th state.

One is in the tropical zone, an ocean paradise of flowers, exotic trees, brilliant birds; the other touches the Arctic, a land of icebergs and polar bears. Alaska is the largest state with the fewest people. Its original inhabitants, the Eskimos, crossed over the Bering Strait centuries ago. Hawaii ranks 39th in

population. Its original inhabitants, Polynesians, sailed across thousands of kilometers of the Pacific Ocean over a thousand years ago. Both states are famous for their exciting scenery. Alaska has graceful peaks and deep narrow inlets of the sea called *fiords*, as well as some of the largest wilderness areas in the United States. Hawaii has active volcanoes and beaches where huge waves attract surfboarders from around the world.

x. Do you know that ...

Geographic Centers. The geographic center of the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) is in Butte County, South Dakota at 44°58'N 103°46'W. The geographic center of North America is in North Dakota, a few miles west of Devils Lake, at 48°10'N, 100°10'W.

Alaska was purchased (=bought) from Russia in 1867 for \$ 7,200,000,00.

The Philippines ceded (=given) by Spain in 1898 for \$ 20,000,000,00 were a territorial possession (=ownership) of the United States from 1898 to 1946. On July 4, 1946, they became the independent republic of the Philippines.

y. Read the jokes and retell them.

YOU ARE WRONG

Bob. Jimmy, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Jimmy. What was it?

Bob. Eggs, you had eggs for breakfast this morning.

Jimmy. You are wrong, my friend, that was yesterday.

AT THE DOCTOR'S

Patient. I have a terrible (жуда ёмон) headache, doctor, help me, please.

Doctor. Repeat three times "I am well".

Patient. Really, I feel much better now.

Doctor. 10 dollars, please.

Patient. Repeat three times "ten dollars".

z. Write a composition on the topic: US Geography.

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

New Year—Navruz
 ancestor—Haftsin
 secular—religious
 holiday—festival
 mark—celebrate
 Persian—Turkic

The New Year's Day
 A Happy New Year
 religious traditions
 the Independence Day
 national holiday
 Newly Independent States

b. Listen to the text and retell it.

OUR NEW YEAR

In the ninth-form English textbook, Lesson 12, you have learned the topic *Navruz Means the New Year*. In that text you learned much useful information about the origin of Navruz. Many great ancestors wrote about it (Remember: Beruniy, Firdavsiy, Koshgariy, Umar Hayam, and many others). You also know about *Haftsin* (seven "s"es).

Each year the people of the Central Asian countries, Near East countries and some other peoples of the world celebrate Navruz as a New Year holiday. Some historians say that the festival of Navruz is marked throughout many areas. It has been a tradition for thousands of years.

The Persian word *navruz* may be translated word by word *a new day*, that is the first day of a coming new year.

It is usually observed on the twenty first of March. But people mark Navruz not only on that day but also during the whole month, that is, in March and even in the first part of April. Because Navruz is a spring holiday. Navruz festivals are marked as a national holiday of the New Year and the beginning of a spring as well.

So the main holiday of our people is Navruz, then the Independence Day comes, and some other celebrations are also marked as state events in the Republic of Uzbekistan. On those days our people have rest, they don't go to work. At the same time we must notice that these holidays are not religious ones, they are secular holidays. Ramadan (Ramazan) and Kurban bairam are considered as religious traditions.

On the day of Navruz people greet each other (in Uzbek) "Наврўзи олам муборақ бўлсин!"

c. Let's have a talk on the topics: *Navruz* and *Ramadan*. Use the following words and phrases.

Navruz	mosque	pilgrimage	believe
Ramadan	Muslim	prayer-rug	Koran
Haftsin	religious	God almighty.	worship
fasting	turban	Thank God	Mecca

d. Write the words in exercise c. in the alphabetical order.

e. Answer the questions about the holidays.

When do we celebrate ... ?

What do we do on ... ?

f. Word Association. Read the given words and phrases, and use them in your own sentences.

new [nju:] a

new a = not seen, heard before, introduced for the first time; the later, modern.

new a new house, new discovery, invention; new lands; new idea, film, novel, dress; new words; new and second-hand books; as good as new (янгидай); new (янги соғилган) milk, meat (янги сўйилган); the new of the moon (ҳилол—янги чиққан ой); new-gathered fruit.

New Year = the new year, a new year party; New Years Day; A Happy New Year!; new year resolutions; the new year holidays; *the New World* = North and South America.

new-born n new-born baby (чақалоқ); new-born independence.

new-built a (about buildings).

new-comer n = a person who has arrived not long ago.

newly adv Newly Independent States (NIS).

news n = new information: What's the latest news; That's no news to me, I already know that. No news is good news; foreign news, home news; news film; Bad news travels quickly, ill news flies fast.

newspaper n newspaper English; English newspaper; newspaper office.

New York n New Yorker; *New Zealand*; *New Zealander*.

g. Read the given words and use them in your own speech.

evening	interesting	singing	ring
morning	following	dancing	sing
nothing	coming	reading	read

h. Read the text (with a dictionary) and get ready to discuss it.

CHRISTMAS

One of the old traditions of the English-speaking countries is Christmas.

Christmas is a most important religious holy day for Christians, who attend special church services to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Because it is a religious holy day, it is not an official holiday. However, since most Americans are Christian, the day is one on which most businesses are closed and the greatest possible number of workers, including government employees, have the day off. Many places of business even close early on the day before Christmas. When Christmas falls on a Sunday, the next day is also a holiday.

Naturally Christians observe Christmas according to the traditions of their particular church. Besides the strictly religious traditions, however, other common Christmas practices are observed by people who are not religious or who are not Christian. In this way, some Christmas traditions have become American traditions. Among them:

Gift-giving is so common at Christmas time that for most stores it means a sharp increase in sales. Stores, in fact, are full of shoppers from Thanksgiving time in late November until the day before Christmas. This situation has caused many religious people to complain that the religious meaning of Christmas is being subverted, that Christmas has become "commercial." Christmas shopping is a major activity of many Americans in the month of December. Gifts are given to children, members of the family and close friends. They are given to people who have done favors for others who work for them. Some people bake a cookies or make candies or other special food treats for friends and neighbors. Many businesses give their workers a Christmas "bonus" — gifts of extra money — to show appreciation for their work. Christmas is also a time when most Americans show great generosity to others less for-

tunate than they. They send money to hospitals or orphanages or contribute to fund that help the poor.

(to be continued)

(From "About the United States")

i. Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.

Christians	Christmas	religious
tradition	gift-giving	money

j. Read the text, translate and learn it.

One of the oldest flags in the world is the British. Some historians say that the British flag got the name of Union Jack from James I (who ruled over the country 1603 to 1625); he united Scotland and England.

k. Read and use the words in your own speech.

to dress—a dress	to help—(the) help
to water—(the) water	to answer—(the) answer
to snow—(the) snow	to hope—(the) hope
to work—(the) work	to sleep—(the) sleep

l. Say what you will do if, when ...

Model: I shall play chess when (if) my friend comes.

If it begins to rain

If my friend is ill

When you come to your uncle's in the village

When it is very hot in summer

When I finish school

m. Read the joke and retell it.

TEA-LEAVES

Once a young sea captain came back from India with a box of tea for his mother. She didn't know anything about tea. She invited all her friends to come and try what he had brought her. When her son came into the room, he saw cakes and fruit and jam on the table and some tea-leaves. The hostess and guests were eating the leaves with butter and salt.

"Where is the tea, Mother?" the captain asked.

"We are having tea for lunch," she said.

"No, no, those are only the tea-leaves," said the captain.

"Where is the water?"

"The water!" his mother said, "I threw (ташладим) the water away."

n. Write down the first (infinitive) form of the verbs.

... spoke, spoken	... brought	... drank, drunk
... took, taken	... bought	... sang, sung
... knew, known	... thought	... swam, swum

o. Speak on the topic: My (her, his) Family.

father	aunt	grandparent	boy
mother	uncle	grandfather	girl
sister	son	grandmother	she
brother	daughter	grandchildren	he

r. Read the following sentences and translate the italicized words in them.

Children, *look* at the blackboard, please!

They *are looking* at the blackboard now.

They *see* the new words on the blackboard.

When I *saw* my sister she *was looking* for something.

She had found the thing she *was looking* for.

Now she *is watching* TV.

We *watched* TV too and *saw* a new foreign film.

I had to go and *see* my uncle because he is ill.

q. Read the sentences and discuss the italicized words.

His name is Tom *White* — He is black, not *white*.

One of the boys name is Bill *Brown* — He likes *brown* bread.

Will speaks English — He *will* speak Uzbek soon.

May I go to my uncle's? — No, you will go there in *May*.

r. Read and learn the useful information.

Vitamins are found in the four food groups: (1) fish and meat, (2) vegetables, (3) eggs and milk products, and (4) grains (дон). Doctors advise that the best way to get all the vitamins we need is to eat some of these foods every day.

(From "Science in the News", 1989, p. 120)

s. *Speak on the topic: I have read the book*

Say who the author of the book is.

Say where and when the story took place.

Say something about the main characters in the book.

Speak about what is good and bad in the book.

Explain why you think so.

t. *Read the text (with a dictionary) and get ready to discuss it.*

CHRISTMAS

(Continued)

At Christmas time most Americans send greeting cards to their friends and family. Some people who are friends or relatives and live great distances from each other may not be much in contact with each other during the year — but will usually exchange greeting cards and often a Christmas letter telling their family news.

Santa Claus is a mythical man who is said to live at the North Pole, where he makes toys throughout the year. The Santa Claus character is derived from age-old stories about an early Christian saint named Nicholas, known for his giving of gifts. Santa Claus pictured as a cheerful fat man with long white beard and dressed in a red suit, supposedly visits the home of good children on the night before Christmas and leaves them gifts. Very young American children look forward eagerly to Christmas morning, when they find gifts he has left behind.

The decoration of homes for Christmas is very common. Most Americans who observe Christmas have a Christmas tree in their homes. This may be a real evergreen tree or an artificial one. In either case, the tree is decorated with small lights and ornaments. Other decoration such as lights and wreaths of evergreen trees and signs wishing people a "Merry Christmas" can be found inside and outside of many homes.

A Christmas dinner, often with turkey on the menu, for family and friends is also an American tradition; so are parties for friends, family and co-workers. Besides the Christmas dinner, many people hold other gala get-togethers just before and just after Christmas.

Just after Christmas New Year's Day is observed.

Most of celebrating of New Year's Day takes place the night before, when Americans gather in homes or in public places to enjoy food and beverages (=drink except water) and to wish each other a happy year, ahead. It takes place at midnight when the old year passes away and the new year arrives.

So, Christmas Day is on December 25 and New Year's Day is on January 1.

(From "About the United States")

u. Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.

greeting	Santa Claus	decoration
Christmas letter	New Year's Day	ornament
Christmas tree	public places	green tree
Christmas dinner	new year arrives	celebrating

v. Read the sentences and discuss the meaning of the word *little*.

We live in a *little* town near the Sir-darya.

He had *little* time to stay there.

She had *little* money so she couldn't buy a new dress.

We knew *little* about the USA and Great Britain.

Have you *little* or much work to do?

w. Speak about new years in the RU, USA, UK.

New Year in ... is marked

We celebrate

In most countries people observe

x. Read and learn to translate (with a dictionary).

The United States is a nation of many religious and ethnic groups. Many of these have feast days, holy days or special customs related to their religion or to their nation of origin. They observe all their traditional days and take days off so they can observe their traditions. The same is true for Moslems.

(From "About the United States")

y. Do you know that ...

The world's smallest independent state is **Vatican City**, where the Pope lives. It is only forty-four hectares in area.

Next smallest is *Monaco*, on the south coast of France (about 150 hectares).

One of the smallest countries is *San Marino*, a republic high in the mountains of Italy. It is also the oldest, because it was founded some 1,500 years ago (sixty-one square kilometres).

Andorra is also a small country which is high in Pyrenees, between France and Spain (465 square kilometres).

z. Write a composition on the topic: Navruz (the New Day).

REVISION 3

a. *Let's have a talk on the topic: My Favourite*

teacher	poet	book	place
writer	friend	film	museum
actor	relative	play	park

b. *Ask and answer on the topic: Navruz.*

On the 21st of March

We celebrated our new year

In different countries new year arrives

The religious holiday

c. *Read the text and learn the useful information.*

SOME FACTS ABOUT ENGLISH MANNERS

Each nation has some traditional manners (ахлоқ қондалари) that may be different from others. The English have their peculiar customs too. Among them:

In England the lady is the first to greet.

Men do not usually raise their hats to other men, they raise their hats to ladies only.

A gentleman always walks on the side nearest the road if he walks with a lady.

Ladies and girls who know each other very well or are great friends kiss each other when they meet or part, but men and boys do not kiss each other, not even fathers kiss their sons if the latter are passed childhood.

If you do not know the name of a lady, call her "Madam" when you speak to her.

For everything an Englishman receives, he says "Thank you!". Asking for something, they either begin or end with "Please."

d. *Read, translate and discuss the given words.*

unanswerable—answer	unofficially—office
unstoppable—stop	unpeacefully—peace
unserviceable—service	unusually—use
unreadable—read	unhappily—happy
unquestionable—question	unfriendly—friend

e. *Let's have a talk on the topic: Appearance.*

Face: beautiful, good-looking, round, square

Eyes: blue, brown, dark, grey, green, black

Nose: long, small, red

Mouth (оѓназ): big, large, small, red

Lips: wide, full

Hair: black, red, brown, grey, white, dark

Arms: long, short

Hands: small, long

f. *Learn the words in which some letters are not read but they are written.*

l [—]	w [—]	h [—]	t [—]	n [—], b [—]
half	write	why	listen	autumn
talk	wrong	when	often	hymn
walk	wrote	hour	wrestle	lamb
chalk	answer	honest	whistle	comb

g. *Read and use the following words in your own speech.*

lady	Mr.	hallo	well
madam	Mrs.	hi	certainly
gentleman	Miss	good-bye	why
sir	Dr.	OK	yes

h. *Let's have a talk on the topic: What we Wear.*

Women wear: a dress, a costume (a coat and skirt), a jacket, a blouse, a skirt, stockings, socks, shoes; a hat

Men wear: a suit (a coat, or a jacket, trousers=pants), a shirt, a belt; socks, shoes; a coat; a hat .. .

i. *Read the words and use them in your own speech.*

during—when	will—wish—want	love—like
for—how long	large—big—great	learn—study

j. *Write down the following words and phrases in the alphabetical order.*

hashar	shohzoda	Ramadan	fast
shoh	madrasah	Kurban bairam	turban
sumalak	namaz	Haftsin	mosque
mullah	hoji bobo	Navruz	Koran
palov	haj	Moslem	God

k. Tell your classmates how many and what letters and sounds there are in the following words.

act	belt	child	flight	production
add	bird	coast	lesson	understand
ask	body	comic	mother	yourselves
ate	born	cross	ridden	temperature

l. Word Association. One of you pronounces a word and another girl or boy uses it in her or his examples, the third pupil says the next words connected with the first one and the fourth pupil think of a new sentence with it, and so on.

Model:

1. Leap-year. We have a leap year every fifth year.

2. In a leap-year there are 29 days in the month of February.

3. So in a leap-year there are 366 days.

4. In a common year (not leap year) there are 365 days.

Here is the list of words you will have to use in your own sentences:

anniversary	drink	glad	melon
breakfast	famous	grow	stage
commercial	foreign	guest	voice

m. Read the text and retell it.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE TELEPHONE after Jerome K. Jerome

Suppose you want to see a man who lives near your house. You can put on your hat and go over to his house. But you look at the telephone. You think it is better to phone him before you go. You ring up many times, but you get no answer. You get very angry and sit down to write a letter to the Company. You want to ask why their girls don't answer you. But then you ring up once more and this time you get an answer. You shout:

"Why don't you answer? I have rung twenty times in the last half hour" (It is not quite so. You have rung six times but you are very angry). "I shall write to the Company. I cannot get an answer when I ring." You have finished. Now you wait for the answer. In some minutes it comes from very, very far away.

"What — what do you say? I can't hear what you say."

"I say I have rung twenty times and I cannot get any answer. I shall write about it to the Company."

"You want what? What number?"

"I don't ask any number. I say, why don't you answer when I ring?"

"Eight hundred and what?"

You cannot repeat your question once more, so you say you want number four-five-seven-six.

"Four-nine--seven-six?" says the girl.

"No; four-five-seven-six."

"Did you say seven-six or six-seven?"

"Six-seven—no. I say seven-six, no — wait a minute. I don't know what I want now ... " .

"Well, you must know," says the young lady. "I cannot wait here all the morning."

So you find the number in the book again, repeat it, and then she tells you that you are in connection. Then you stand waiting for some time.

"Are you there" you cry many times, and then — oh, how glad you are! — you hear:

"Yes, what is it?"

"Oh; are you four-five-seven-six?"

"What? Who are you?"

"Eight-one-nine, Jones".

"Bones?"

"No, Jones. Are you four-five-seven-six?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Is Mr. Williamson at home?"

"Will I what — who are you?"

"Jones! Is Mr. William at home? Will-am-son!"

"You are the son of what? I can't hear what you say."

When he understands that you wish to know if Williamson is at home he says — or so you think — "Will be at home all the morning."

So you take your hat and go to his house.

"I've come to see Mr. Williamson", you say.

"Very sorry, Sir," is the answer, "but he is not at home."

"Not at home? But you've just said to me over the telephone, "He will be at home all the morning."

"No, it was: He will not be at home all the morning."

You go back to your room, sit down before the telephone and look at it. What can you do? Nothing.

n. Answer the following questions.

Did the author think the telephone was a good thing or did he think it made life harder?

What was it the man wanted to write to the Company about?

Why did he have to look for the number in the book again?

What did the person at Williamson's house hear when the storyteller said over the telephone "Jones" and later "Williamson"?

What do you think about your telephone?

o. Tests. Choose the correct answers.

1. Who is the author of the story you have just read?

a. The author of the story is an English writer Ch.Dickens.

b. The author of the story is an American writer

E.Hemingway.

c. The author of the poem is Jerome K. Jerome.

d. The author of the story is Jerome K. Jerome.

e. The author of the fairy-tale is Jerome K. Jerome.

2. What is the story you have just read about?

a. The story is about modern telephone.

b. The story is about modern television.

c. The story is about modern computers.

d. The story is about the early days of television.

e. The story is about the early days of telephone.

3. Choose the sentence which may be translated into Uzbek:

У (қиз) сизни телефонда айтган номерингизни ёдда сақлай олмади.

a. She couldn't remember the telephone number of yours.

b. She couldn't remind the telephone number of yours.

c. She couldn't forget the telephone number of yours.

d. She could remember the telephone number of yours.

e. She could forget the telephone number of yours.

a. *Word Study. Learn the words and phrases.*

Charlotte Brontë	poem—novel
Jane Eyre	publish—public
Mr. Rochester	poor (камбағал)
Mrs. Reed	lose—lost
Harworth, Yorkshire	aunt—uncle
Lowood	job—work
tragic death	able—disable

b. *Let's have a talk on the topic: Women Writers and Poetesses.*

What Uzbek poetess do you know?

What other women writers and poetesses do you know?

What works (books) have you read by women writers or poetesses?

Do you know modern or classic women writers and poetesses? If yes, name them and works by them?

Have you heard or read the name of English classic writer Charlotte Brontë? If yes, what books by her do you know?



Charlotte Brontë

c. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

"JANE EYRE" BY CHARLOTTE BRONTË

Charlotte Brontë (1816—1855) an English writer, the author of the world-wide known novel "Jane Eyre". She was born in the village of Harworth, Yorkshire.

In 1846, with her two sisters, she published a book of poems. Then she began to write novels.

Jane Eyre, the daughter of a poor man, loses both of her

parents shortly after birth. Her aunt, Mrs. Reed, was a rude woman.

One day, Jane tells to her aunt's face all she thinks of her. After that her aunt sent Jane to Lowood. It was very difficult for Jane in Lowood. She stays there for eight long years.

Mr. Rochester and Jane fell in love. When Jane learned that Mr. Rochester had a wife she didn't marry him. Then she got the job of a teacher in a village school.

Mr. Rochester loses his sight during the fire in the house set on by his wife. Then his wife meets tragic death.

Hearing that Mr. Rochester was disabled, Jane Eyre hurries to him to find peace and happiness.

We know that there is a film "Jane Eyre" produced on the novel of Charlotte Brontë.

d. Read the words and use them in your own speech.

look	enjoy	junior	journey
see	like	senior	trip
watch	love	little	travel
show	be fond of	big	voyage

e. Let's have a talk on the topic: Pre-war Uzbek Literature.

Usmon Nosir	Chulpon	Abdulla Kodiriy
Mahmudhoja Behbudiy	Mirtemir	Abdulla Kahhor

f. Use the given model in your own speech.

It takes me to go to school ten minutes.

It took ... to

It will take ... to

g. Word Association. Read and learn the given words and phrases, then use them in your own speech.

write v = make letters or other symbols with a pen or pencil on paper;

to write (wrote, written) = put down; write in pencil, write with a pen (with a piece of chalk); write a letter (an exercise, a note); how do you write this word = how is this word written? write in English (on the blackboard, in the notebook); to write books (novels, poems, stories); write music; write back (down, in, out).

writer n = author; a writer and a poet.

writing n in writing = in written form; in writing and orally:
the writings of Shakespeare.

writing-book n = exercise-book, notebook.

writing-table n = the table on which a person writes.

written a written invitation, written question.

h. Read and learn the useful advices.

TABLE MANNERS

Never read while eating.

Do not talk with your mouth full.

If your food is too hot do not blow on it.

Try to make as little noise as possible when eating.

Do not sip (=to drink noisily) your soup.

Do not pick (=clean) your teeth in company after the meal.

i. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

IF I WERE A BIRD

by Edith Segal

If I were a bird

I wouldn't like to be

In a little cage

Where I couldn't be free.

I'd want to spread

My wings and fly

Over the tree-tops

And into the sky.

I'd visit my friends

Who live very far,

Then I'd fly up high

And sit on a star.

j. Read the text and answer the questions in exercise k.

HOW WE CELEBRATED MOTHER'S DAY

The text is retold from the story by Stephen Leacock (1869—1944), a Canadian humorist. Leacock was a widely educated person. He was a well-known scientist. Leacock's name is also famous in the literary world. He wrote political satires, in which he analysed problems of war and peace. He became a

professor. But he became internationally famous as the author of thirty-five books of humour. Leacock travelled throughout the British Isles, Canada and the United States. Literary critics agreed in placing him next to Mark Twain in North America.

The day becomes especially important in a big family like ours. So we decided to have a big celebration of Mother's Day. We thought of how much Mother had done for all of us, all these years, and decided to make it a great day, a holiday for the whole family, and everything we could do to make Mother happy, to let her enjoy herself. Father decided to take a holiday from the office, my sister Ann and I would stay at home from college classes, and Mary and my brother would stay in home from High School.

Well, after breakfast we planned to take Mother to the country in a car. We wanted her to enjoy the country air. But on the morning of the day, we changed the plan a little and decided to go fishing. So we asked Mother to make sandwiches and eggs and coffee for all of us.

Father said he would stay at home and work in the garden, though, he said, he had not had a real holiday for three years. Then the girls said they could stay at home, and dinner would be on the table when we returned. We, my brother and I, were ready to stay at home; but to tell the truth, we couldn't do anything with the dinner.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay at home and rest and take care of the dinner. Mother smiled and said that she didn't enjoy fishing very much, and besides, the weather was not warm enough. Though the morning was fine and the sun was shining brightly, she said that if she was tired she would not be able to sit down and rest, because she was sure the ground was still wet.

So we went away in the car, and Mother stood and watched us from the verandah as long as she could see us.

We had a wonderful time in the country. We had lunch, Father fished and my brother and I fished too. And the girls met some friends and talked and laughed, and then we all went for a walk. It was late when we came back, almost seven o'clock in the evening, but Mother had dinner ready and hot for us, and we sat down at the table. When Mother was taking the dirty plates away, Father noticed that she had been busy all the time, so he made her sit down and he put the fruit on the table himself.

When dinner was over we wanted to help Mother to wash the dishes, but Mother was sure she could wash them better and more quickly herself. So we said "good night" to her before going to bed, and she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life. So we all felt very proud of everything that we had done to give Mother a really nice holiday.

k. Answer the following questions.

Why did the members of the family decide to celebrate Mother's Day?

Where did the members of the family go on Mother's Day?

Who stayed at home when all of the members of the family went fishing?

Did Mother rest well? If not, why?

What do you think of the subject-matter of the story by Stephen Leacock?

l. Read the given words, translate and discuss them.

co-operate—co-operator

author—co-author

co-ordinate—co-ordinator

publisher—co-publisher

co-education—co-educational

worker—co-worker

m. Role play. One of the pupils is a Mother, another one is a daughter or son. They are speaking about the daughter's or son's school. Use the following words and phrases.

subject

homework

at school

lesson

class work

at the lesson

exercises

notebook

at home

dialogue

dictionary

in the yard

n. Tell your classmates what books Dickens wrote.

Charles Dickens: Pickwick Papers (1837); Oliver Twist (1838); Nicholas Nickleby (1839); American Notes (1842); Dombey and Son (1846-1848); David Copperfield (1850); Hard Times (1854); A Tale of Two Cities (1859) and others.

o. Read the words and use them in your own speech.

dream about—dream of

look at—look for

agree with—agree to

see in—see out

speak about—speak of

go in—go out

p. Read the names of the following American writers and remember them.

THEY WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

William Faulkner (1949)

Sinclair Lewis (1930)

Ernest Hemingway (1954)

Eugene O'Neill (1936)

Isaac Bashevis Singer (1978)

Saul Bellow (1976)

Joseph Brodsky ... (a Russian-born poet)

q. Storyteller. Pupils speak about any writer (poet).

Begin with:

My favourite writer is I like him because

My favourite poet is

Not long ago I have read his (her)

I like to read books (stories, poems) by

r. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

TO A FALSE FRIEND

Our hands have met, but not our hearts;

Our hands will never meet again.

Friends, if we have ever been,

Friends we cannot now remain:

I only know I loved you once,

I only know I loved in vain;

Our hands have met, but not our hearts;

Our hands will never meet again.

Thomas Hood (1799-1845)

s. Read and learn the important information.

Niagara Falls (шаршава) is the best known natural wonder (муъжиза) in the USA. It is situated between New York and Chicago.

Niagara is an Indian word which means "roaring (наъра тортувчи) waters." The roar of the falling water can be heard at a distance of 25 kilometers. A mass of water is falling over a cliff (тик қоя) 90 feet (=27 meters) high with a terrible (ваҳимали) noise. Niagara has very great power.

l. Read the sentences and learn them.

I wish I were a cosmonaut.

(Космонавт бўлсам дейман)

I wish I knew Japanese.

I wish I were a famous writer.

We wished he were a great scientist.

u. Read, translate and discuss the given words.

work—labour—job—act—business—affair

trip—travel—voyage—journey—tour

coast—shore—bank—seashore—seaside—land

poem—story—novel—play—essay

v. Tests. Choose the correct answers.

1. What American writers won the Nobel Prize?

- a. Faulkner, Lewis, Hemingway. b. Mark Twain. c. Whitman.
d. Edgar Lee Masters. e. Robert Frost.

2. What English woman-writer do you know?

- a. Jane Eyre. b. Mrs. Reed. c. Charlotte Brontë. d. Margaret
Mitchel. e. Margaret Thatcher.

3. Which is the black writer?

- a. Jerome K. Jerome. b. Langston Hughes. c. O. Henry. d.
Charles Dickens. e. Stephen Leacock.

4. Mark Twain is a ... of the American literature.

a. writer. b. poet. c. storyteller. d. classic.

5. Which sentence is equivalent to: У адабиёт соҳасида
Нобель мукофотини олди.

a. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

b. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature, too.

c. He won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

d. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

e. He won the Nobel Prize in 1954.

w. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

A QUESTION

Edith Segal

Some people live in the country.

Where the houses are very small,

Some people live in the city

Where the houses are very tall.

But in the country where the houses are small
The gardens are very big,
And in the city where the houses are tall.
There are no gardens at all.
Where do you live?

x. Read the text (with a dictionary) and retell it.

AN AUSTRALIAN WRITER

White, Patrick (Victor Martindale) (b. May 28, 1912, London), the most influential of a group of mid-20th-century writers in Australia, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1973.

White was born in London while his parents were there on a visit, and he returned to England (after 12 years in Australia) for schooling. He then worked for a time at his father's sheep ranch in Australia before returning to study modern languages at King's College, Cambridge. By the time he served in the Royal Air Force during World War II, he had already published some early work, traveled extensively, and been involved with the theatre. After 1945 he returned to Australia, but also lived intermittently in England and in the United States.

White's first novel, *Happy Valley* (1939), was set in New South Wales and showed the influence of D.H. Lawrence and Thomas Hardy. The material of White's later novels is distinctly Australian, but his treatment of it has a largeness of vision not limited to any one country or period. White saw Australia as a country in a highly volatile process of growth and self-definition, and his novels explore the possibilities of savagery to be found within such a context. His conception of Australia reflected in *The Tree of Man* (1955), *Voss* (1957), *Riders in the Chariot* (1961), *The Solid Mandala* (1966), and *The Twyborn Affair* (1979) is the product of an individual, with myth, symbol, and allegory. His deepest concern is for man's sense of isolation and his search for meaning.

White wrote plays, including *The Season at Sarsaparilla* (produced 1962; published in *Four Plays*, 1965), *Night on Bald Mountain* (produced 1964), and *Signal Driver* (1982); short stories; the autobiographical *Flaws in the Glass* (1980); a

screenplay; and a book of poems. He was involved in the 1975 constitutional crisis, concerning the role of Australia's governor general.

y. *Tell your classmates about the stories you have read not long ago.*

z. *Write a composition on the topic: My Favourite Story.*

LESSON 14

SPEECH ACTIVITY

a. *Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.*

act—active—action	speak (spoke, spoken)—speech
activity=work, operation	manner of speaking
speech activity	make a speech on (about)
act of God (табийй офат)	speechless=unable to speak
tongue=language	deaf—deafness
sight=power of seeing	speech organs

b. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

WHAT IS SPEECH?

Speech means act, manner or power of speaking. Man is the only animal that has the power of speech. No other animals can speak. When we speak we give information or receive it. So any information may be given or received with the help of words and sentences we pronounce.

Who can hear that can speak, if a man cannot hear it leads to speechless, that is, he cannot hear and speak at the same time. The deafness leads to speechless.

There are four types of speech activity, namely: speaking, listening (hearing), reading, and writing.

We speak with the help of our speech organs, including our tongue (=language). The tongue is an important speech organ. So we call our native language "mother tongue." It may be translated into many languages word by word, for example, in Uzbek *она тили*, in Persian *забони модару*, in German *muttersprache*, and so on.

We listen or hear with the help of our ears. Ears are used in listening to the speech of other people. Ear is the main

organ of hearing. We learn much of knowledge by hearing. We also learn much by reading and seeing.

The eye is an organ of sight. We usually see with our two eyes. In English there is a proverb: seeing is believing. We read and learn many things with the help of sight. That is, seeing. Who cannot see, has no or lost his or her sight, they read with the help of fingers.

We know that one of the types of speech activity is writing. Writing is possible by using a hand. So our hand, a right or, in some cases, a left hand, is a human organ with which people write.

So, memorize: we have ears, eyes, tongue and hands which serve to listen, speak, read and write. Everybody must use them successfully.

c. Let's speak on the topic: Speech.

Begin with:

A man can speak but other animals cannot.

d. Tests. Choose the correct words and phrases.

1. Who is able to speak?

a. animal. b. bird. c. tree. d. man. e. nature.

2. What do we use while listening?

a. eye. b. finger. c. ear. d. hand. e. head.

3. A man does not think only while

a. sleeping. b. speaking. c. eating. d. working. e. reading.

4. Choose the correct sentence to translate:

Гапириш фақат инсон боласининг қўлидан келади.

a. A man only has speech activity.

b. A human being is able to speak only.

c. A human being can speak among all the animals.

d. One of the animals, that is, man can speak.

e. A man can speak listen, read and write.

5. A man who is speaking is called a speaker. Who is reading he (she) is called a

a. listener. b. thinker. c. speaker. d. reader. e. writer.

e. Read and use the given words in your own speech.

ear

hear

listen

talk

eye

read

pronounce

say

tongue

speak

see

tell

hand

write

watch

retell

f. Let's have a talk on the topic: **Language**.

Begin with:

Uzbek is my native tongue.

g. Learn the useful information.

Deaf

As hearing people make talk in their sleep, deaf people may make signs in their sleep.

(From "Science in the News", 1989, p.22)

h. Write down some English nouns with capital letters.

Sunday

January

Japanese

...

...

...

i. Read and use the given words in your own speech.

eat—it

had—hat

do—so

meat—meet

seat—sit

bag—back

done—gone

weak—week

leave—live

age—"h"

does—goes

sea—see

j. Read the word combinations and use them in your own sentences.

speech activity

foreign language

language activity

English speech

k. Read the antonym words and use them in your own speech.

finish—begin

before—after

possible—impossible

give—take

big—small

agree—disagree

l. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.

SIGN LANGUAGE

From a linguistic point of view, the Native Americans who inhabited the area which is now the United States and Canada spoke 200-300 different languages belonging to more than a dozen different language families, whereas in Europe there are fewer than 50 languages belonging to four linguistic families.

Native American languages are among some of the most difficult of human languages. By way of example, a child growing

up in an English-speaking family more or less masters the language by the time he or she reaches adolescence. It has been estimated that comparable mastery of a Native American language may not be achieved until around the age of thirty, and it is almost impossible for an adult foreigner to become fluent in a Native American language.

The difficulty of their languages led to the development of the famous sign language that was used for communication between groups.

This is how, during the century, two Indians could understand each other by sign language.

(From "*The Native Americans*", pp. 29, 31-32)

m. Listen to the text and ask each other questions.

WAY OF THINKING AND SPEAKING

There may be some differences between Uzbek and American (English) ways of thinking and speaking. There are many examples showing the differences in the languages.

You know or heard the name of the American city *Seattle* which is the capital of the state of Washington. The state is on the coast of the Pacific Ocean (The city of Washington, D.C., is situated on the Atlantic side of the USA). Seattle, as we know, is a sister-city of Tashkent. If you noticed Tashkent and Seattle are sister-cities. In Uzbek we don't use the word "sister" in this case, we usually say "биродарлашган шаҳар", so the word "brother" may be used here in Uzbek.

When we want to call our close relatives we use the words "brother, sister, parent, uncle, aunt" each of which can be translated into Uzbek by using two words (ака and ука, опа and сингил, ота and она, тоға and амаки, амма and хола).

Or another example showing different ways of thinking and speaking: in English people always say "My friend and I ...", they never say "I and my friend." In Uzbek we may use both of these phrases.

We can find very many such differences in thinking and speaking. Please, think a little and discuss any differences between English and Uzbek.

n. Read the given words and use them in your own speech.

the Earth	west	country	continent
the Moon	east	state	ocean
the Sun	north	region	wood
the World	south	district	mountain

o. Read and learn the important information.

THE CAPITAL LETTER

There are some general rules of writing words with capital letters in Uzbek and English. For example, proper (атоқли) nouns, namely, the geographical and persons' names are written with capital letters: Toshkent, Samarkand, New York, Boston; Uzbekiston, America, England; Ulugbek, Abdulla, Muhammad, William, George, Eleonor, and so on.

However, there are many words in English that are written with capital letters but their Uzbek equivalents are spelled in small letters, namely: Sunday — якшанба, October — октябрь, English — инглиз тили, etc.

Besides, in English some title (сарлавҳа) words are written with capital letters and some of them are spelled in small letters: School Year and Holidays — Ўқув йили ва байрамлар, Art Goes Underground — Санъат метрога тушиб кетмоқда, Rules to be Remembered — Ёдда сақлаш and many others.

We know most of these rules of spelling and we see and read in the texts of our English textbook many words written with capital letters. Simply we have to memorize words with capital letters.

p. Read the following words and discuss them.

the Earth, the Moon, the Sun, God
Homeland, President, Navoi Theatre

q. Learn the words in which different letters are read as one sound.

f, ph, gh [f]

k, c, ch, ck [k]

form	phone	enough	kite	call	school	back
film	photo	laugh	kill	coat	architect	luck
before	telegraph	caugh	kiss	cat	character	pick
life	phrase	tough	kit	come	scholar	neck

r. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

SOUND AND SPELLING

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is *break* not rhymed with *weak*?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say *sew* but likewise *few*?

And the maker of a verse
Cannot rhyme his *horse* with *worse*?
Beard sounds, not at all like *heard*;
Cord is different from *word*;

Cow is [kau], but *low* is [lou]!
Shoe is never rhymed with *toe*;
And since *pay* is rhymed with *say*,
Why not *paid* with *said*, I pray?

Wherefore *done* but *gone* and *lone*?
Is there any reason known?
And, in short, it seems to me
Sounds and letters disagree.

s. Read and learn the important information.

READING RULES

In English there are four types of reading rules for vowel (y/я/и) letters: (1) act, let, hot, sit, bus, myth; (2) late, me, no, hi, use, my; (3) far, her, for, sir, turn; (4) parent, here, more, fire, sure.

However, there are many words read in other ways, that is, the rules are not kept. Such words must be memorized.

t. Read the text and discuss it.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH SPELLING

In English they often say that if the god gave the art of writing to man, the devil probably gave the English people their illogical spelling.

What is the easiest way to spell? The answer is clear: when

every letter has only one sound and every sound has only one letter. But in English

Where did the English language get such terrible spelling?

First of all the spelling of many English words seems strange because some parts of the English language have changed while other parts have not. For example, take the difficult English spelling *gh*. These letters give the sound [f] in *enough* and *laugh*; they do not give any sound in *right* and *night*, but show that the vowel is pronounced [ai] and they are quite useless in *through* and *though*. This spelling makes no sense in modern English, but it did a thousand years ago in Old English (=OE).

When the Normans came to England in 1066, they changed the whole system of writing and spelling.

So almost every strange spelling which has come to us out of the past has a history.

The Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes had the same language. But they pronounced the same words differently.

They say that a great English writer William Shakespeare spelled his name in 16 various ways.

u. Tests. Choose the correct answers.

1. Why is the English spelling difficult?

a. The English spelling is difficult because in many cases one letter gives one, two even three different sounds.

b. The English spelling is difficult because there are many letters in English.

c. The English spelling is difficult because in some cases one letter gives only one sound.

d. The English spelling is difficult because there are many difficult sounds in English.

2. How many ways did Shakespeare use to spell his name?

a. many ways. b. ten ways. c. one way. d. sixteen ways. e. hundred ways.

v. Read the text and learn the useful information in it.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD *SANDWICH*

In every language, there are words that have an interesting origin.

The word *sandwich*, for example, is very common in English, and we find it in many other languages, too. If we

want to know how the word *sandwich* was born, we must know something about an English nobleman, the Earl (грaф) of Sandwich, who lived in the 18th century.

The Earl of Sandwich was rich enough, but he liked to play cards (карта) for money. He often played for twenty-four hours, and did not stop even to have something to eat. He ordered (бююрди) his servants to bring him some meat and bread, and he continued to play while he ate. He put the meat between two pieces of bread, and he held the food in his left hand, while he played with his right hand. People who were watching the game liked Sandwich's idea, and it soon became popular to eat bread and meat in this way.

From the name of this man, the Earl of Sandwich, we have the word *sandwich* today.

w. *Do you know that ...*

Singing Sands (қумлар). We know that only people and birds can sing. But do you know almost singing sands?

There is a small island in the River Dnieper, in the Ukraine, and when people walk on the sand there, it sings. When the sand is either very wet (нам) or very dry, it does not sing.

x. *Listen to the text and retell it.*

HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY

We know two words in English that are translated into Uzbek as *луғам*, they are *dictionary* and *vocabulary*. The first is a book where the list of words is given. The words may be given in one language as in "Oxford Student's Dictionary" by A.S. Hornby or given in two, three and more languages where we can find translation of English or other languages into Uzbek and other languages. For example, English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary by Yuldosh Aloyev, and so on.

Vocabulary is a list of words of the text or of the textbook given just in the end.

Now let's talk about using a dictionary (or a vocabulary). Please, memorize:

First, we have to know well the English alphabet so that to find easily the word which we want to (find).

Second, we have to know the shortened forms of the names of parts of speech: *n* = noun, *a* = adjective, *v* = verb, *adv* = adverb, and so on.

Third, we may think a little and guess (фаҳмламоқ) the meaning of some words with the help of prefixes and suffixes or in the given text.

If you need any more advice then the teacher will help you to work with the vocabulary or with any dictionary.

y. Tests. Choose the correct answers.

1. How do we call our native language?

We call our native language

a. speech. b. speaking. c. native speaker. d. motherland. e. mother tongue.

2. Can a deaf man speak? No, he is

a. homeless. b. endless. c. speechless. d. business. e. lifeless.

z. Write a composition on the topic: The English Language.

LESSON 15

HAPPY ENDING

a. Word Study. Learn the given words and phrases.

lesson—unit

last—first

term—word

side—aside

lay—put

little—a little

Rome—rhyme

educate—education—educational

joke—poem—story—text—test

simple—common—general

expect—respect—explain

hope—suppose—think—enjoy

heart—learn by heart

unite—united—unit—lesson

b. Listen to the text and discuss it.

THE LAST LESSON

Today we are going to begin one of our last lessons. It is not the last hour but it is the last unit of hours. You know that every lesson-unit includes four hours. These four hours we call

simply a lesson, that is, in other words, unit. But lesson is a more educational term and is more usual in teaching.

When you come to the end of the last lesson, it will be in two weeks, please, do not lay the book aside. Open the book and we shall read much useful information. We shall do a little translation in writing. We shall speak and listen to the texts with the help of the textbook. We shall read a joke and learn a poem by heart.

We hope you have enjoyed the textbook which you have used to get new knowledge in English. In the tenth form you have learned much important information about the United States, Great Britain, and so on.

Of course, you cannot expect to speak English like an Englishman but if you were to go to England or to America now, you could talk to an English or American boy or girl easily and she or he would understand you as well.

It is true you have still to learn many more words and phrases to become a "real" native speaker. But, on the other hand, everybody knows that Rome was not built in a day.

c. Read the following phrases and discuss them.

in the given question
goes back to the time
with his (her) name
come to his school
for twenty years
between you and me

on the given day
by that time
by his name
go to school
in twenty years
among us

d. Read the text and translate it.

The British Museum, one of the most famous libraries in the world, was founded in 1753. It is situated in Russel Square, Bloomsbury. Many interesting historical things from all parts of the world may be found in it. In 1881 the natural history collections were moved to a new building at South Kensington. Now it is called the Natural History Museum (Cromwell Road).

WHY WE DON'T CALL PARENTS BY THEIR NAMES

Names are one of our oldest traditions. In all countries and in all times people's names have always been important to them and to those around them.

Nobody wants to have a "bad" name. For example, before World War II many people in Norway had the name Quisling. But during the war, a man with that name helped the German fascists against the people of his own country. The Norwegians disliked Quisling, and everybody with that name changed it.

Centuries ago, if a child was seriously ill, his parents changed his name; they thought that perhaps the illness would disappear together with the name. Even now, Eskimos sometimes change their names when they are old; they hope that the new name will bring them new health and strength, that death will not find if they have a different name.

In some places in Ethiopia a mother does not tell anybody the real name of her child. This tradition goes back to the time when people were afraid to tell each other their names. Only a person's relatives knew his name, and even then they did not use his real name when they spoke to them. They were afraid that if they said the name aloud an evil spirit (*яблис*) would hear it and bring danger.

So, instead of the person's name they said: "Listen, father of the boy who runs like the wind." But if a man believed that the person he met wanted to be friends with him, he could tell his name.

This tradition has not disappeared even now. In our own families, we ourselves do not call our mother and father by their names. This is part of the same idea, the idea that it is dangerous to pronounce the real names of our relatives and friends. Of course, we know that there is no danger to them if we call them by their names.

In Uzbek families it is unusual for a husband and a wife to call each other by their own names. Old people call the wife or husband by the name of the eldest son or daughter.

Besides, people of Uzbekistan, America, Europe and of many other regions, as a rule, never call aunts or uncles, grandfathers or grandmothers by their names.

When we do so, that is, we don't call somebody by his or her name it is simply continuing the old tradition.

f. *Discuss the subject-matter of the text you have just read.*

Why do we not call some members of our families by their names?

What did ancient people think of calling the members of their family by their names?

Do husband and wife in Uzbek family call each other by their names or not?

g. *Read and learn the useful information.*

ELEVENSES

In Great Britain at eleven o'clock a lot of people stop to work and have a cup of coffee or tea, or if they are at school, a bottle of milk. This mid-morning break is called "elevenses". "Elevenses" is also time for a talk, and when you are at school there is always a lot to talk about.

h. *Let's speak on the topic: Biography of a well-known man or woman.*

Say when and where he(her) was born; who his (her) parents were; where he (she) studied and how he (she) spent his (her) early years.

Say what his (her) dreams were; when he (she) was a child. Speak about where he (she) worked or what he (she) did; what he (she) was interested in.

Explain why everybody knows and remembers his (her) name.

Say a few words about your own biography.

i. *Role play. Your friend introduces a new pupil in your class. Your friend, a new pupil and you are talking.*

Begin with:

What is your name? What place are you from? Are you going to study with us?, etc.

j. *Read the synonym words and use them in your own sentences.*

villagers=country people

people=nation

be at home=be in

earth=land

k. Use the following phrases in your own speech.

to keep one's word to say good-bye
to follow an example to work hard

l. Read and learn to translate.

If I try to picture that event in my mind's eye I shall come up with the wrong image.

m. Related Words. Read and discuss them.

live—lived—lively—living—alive—life—lifeless.

die—died—dead—dead-house—deadly—death

less
speak—spoke, spoken—speaking—speaker—speech—speech-

sleep—slept—sleeping—sleepy—sleepness—asleep—sleepless.

n. Let's have a talk on the topic: If I were

Begin with:

If I were a boy ... I should

If I were a girl ... I should

If I were a teacher ... I should

If I were a grown-up ... I should

o. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of a song?
Long, long afterward, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Henry W. Longfellow (1807-1882)

p. Read the joke and retell it.

TEACHER'S TALE

A teacher was telling his class the story of the lamb (кўзичоқ) which would not stay near its mother. While it was playing and jumping about by itself, a wolf (бўри) came along and ate it.

"Now" said the teacher, "if the lamb had obeyed its mother and not run away, it would not have been eaten, would it?"

"Yes", a boy replied, "we should have eaten it later."

q. Read the text and discuss it.

HEMINGWAY AND SCHOOLCHILDREN

An old friend asked Ernest Hemingway, a great American writer, to come to his school, to talk forty teen-age pupils. Ernest agreed and accepted the invitation.

Question. Mr. Hemingway, how did you start writing books?

Answer. I always wanted to write. I worked on the school newspaper, and my first jobs were on newspapers. After I finished high school, I went to Kansas City and worked on the *Star*. It was the usual newspaper work.

Q. How much education did you have?

A. I finished Oak Park High School — that's in Illinois. I went to war instead of college. When I came back from the war, it was too late to go to college.

Q. When you start a book like *The Old Man and the Sea*, how do you get the idea?

A. I knew about a man in that situation with a fish. I knew what happens in a boat, in the ocean, when the man fights a great fish. So I took a man I knew for twenty years and described him in my book.

Q. How long does it take you to write a book?

A. That depends on the book and how it goes. A good book takes about a year and a half.

Q. How many hours a day do you work?

A. I get up at six and try not to work after twelve (noon).

Q. Do you make a plan of a book before you write it, or make many notes?

A. No, I just start it. A story is invented out of the knowledge you have. If you invent successfully, it is more true than if you try to remember it.

Q. How many books have you written?

A. I think, thirteen. That's not very many, but it takes me a long time to write a book, and I like to have some fun too. Besides, there have been too many wars and I was too busy to write.

Q. You write much about Africa — why do you like Africa so much?

A. Some countries you love, some you don't like at all. I love that one.

Q. Do you read very much?

A. Yes, all the time. After I stop writing for the day, I don't want to think about it, so I read.

Q. After you finish a book, do you reread it?

A. Yes. Today I reread and rewrote four chapters (606-лар).

Q. How long do you usually write?

A. No more than six hours. After that you're too tired (чарчаран) and you write worse. When I'm working on a book I try to write every day except Sunday. I don't work on Sunday.

r. Discuss the text you have just read.

What do you know about Ernest Hemingway?

Who (and where) asked Hemingway questions?

How many books did Hemingway write?

Do you know what prize and when Hemingway won?

Have you read any book or books by the writer? If yes, what books?

Why is (and was) Ernest Hemingway so famous?

s. Do you know these names? If yes, please, tell your classmates about them.

Robert Burns

William Shakespeare

Charles Dickens

Jerome K. Jerome

Abraham Lincoln

George Gordon Byron

t. Read the text and learn the useful information.

Time. Clocks in different parts of the world do not show the same time at the same time.

The astronomical observatory in Greenwich, England, was chosen as the starting point to the time zones. Twelve zones are west of Greenwich. Twelve are east.

u. Word Association. Read and learn.

friend *n* = person, not a relative, who one knows and likes well.

a close/true friend: a girl-friend, a boy-friend, a lady friend; a young friend, an old friend; an honest friend; childhood friend; friend of the family.

to be friends with smb, to make friends with (smb.).

A friend in need is a friend indeed (чин дўст бошга кулфат тушганда sinalади); A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody (Мингни танигунча бирни отини бил); Friends are thieves of time (ўғри пулни, дўст вақтни ўғирлайди).

friendless *a* (ҳеч кими йўқ, сўққабош)

friendly *a, adv* in a friendly manner; friendly service; friendly gatherings; friendly nations; greet friendly smb.

friendship *n* there is a great friendship between them; Friendship cannot stand always on one side (*proverb*).

unfriendly *a*; unfriendliness *n*.

v. Read the text and learn the useful information.

Robot. The word *robot* is not modern as you might think. It was used first in 1920 in a play by a well-known writer Karel Capek. The word *robot* comes from the Czeck word for *slave*.

In 1954, the world's first robot was produced in the United States. After that, the robot industry began to grow in Europe and Japan. During the 1960s, the first industrial robots appeared beside human workers in factories.

(From "Science in the News", pp. 105-107)

w. Let's have a talk on the topic: We Learn English.

Begin with:

Why do we learn English? We learn it because

When and where do we learn English? We learn it at

How long do we learn English? ... for ... years.

x. Write down the given words in the alphabetical order.

aside	unit	lay	lie	truth
side	Rome	real	call	name
eleven	coffee	women	die	sleep
arrow	tale	friend	song	eaten

y. *Speak on the topic: Summer Holidays.*

Begin with:

We are finishing the tenth form, soon we shall have our summer holidays.

Every year on summer holidays... . This summer I shall... .

In September I

In the eleventh form I shall

z. *Write a composition on the topic: The End of our School Year.*

REVISION 4

a. *Let's speak about how we studied in the tenth form.*

Say what you did during the school year.

Say what favourite subjects you learned.

Say what you are going to do in the future.

b. *Listen to the text and discuss it.*

ABOUT LOVE

A young man walking in the street saw a girl in front of him who seemed very beautiful to him.

"I have fallen in love with you", the young man cried. "Let me kiss your hand. I want to hold your hand for ever. I want to marry you".

"Wait" the young woman answered. "Go and look at my sister. She is walking there in front of us, and she is more beautiful than I am".

The young man ran to look at the other woman. But finding her old and not beautiful at all, he ran back to the girl. "You didn't tell me the truth. You told lies".

"And do you know the word "truth"? the girl answered. "You said you had fallen in love with me, but you were ready to run to any woman you thought was more beautiful. You don't know what love is. I'll never marry such a man". And she turned and walked away from him.

c. *Discuss the text you have just listened to.*

Whom did the young man meet in the street?

What did he say to the beautiful girl?

What did she tell him?

What did the young man do after that?

d. Read and learn to translate.

We looked at him with mouths and eyes open wide, then everyone began to laugh.

e. Read the given people's names and discuss them.

Mr. Marshall	Mr. Cotton	Mr. Green	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Major	Mrs. Stone	Mrs. White	Mr. Carpenter

f. Read the text (with a dictionary) and translate it.

AT THE SUPERMARKET

Mrs. Beth Harvey goes to the supermarket two or three times a week. She has to buy food for her husband, her two children, and the family cat and dog.

Food has become very expensive and Mrs. Harvey has to be careful. She has to choose the food carefully in order not to spend too much money. Her husband told her to stay with the family budget.

Today she is buying enough food for these days. She probably is going to spend \$75.00, but she is going to compare prices carefully. Meat is very expensive so Mrs. Harvey is going to buy chicken. Her family complains, but they can't afford to eat meat very often.

She (Mrs. Beth Harvey) tells the members of the family: "You have to learn to like chickens!"

(From "Day by Day" by Dean Curry, p. 29)

g. Retell the text "At the Supermarket" in the Past Tense (in your own words and sentences).

h. Read and tell your classmates about:

Who is talking in the following dialogue?

What are they speaking about?

What are they going to do?

What did they agree to do?

1— Where should I meet you then?

2— I can pick you up in an hour and a half in front of the supermarket. Is that OK?

1— Fine with me. I'll see you then.

i. *Spell the words and read them.*

profession—professor

sort—sought

Churchill—church

never—newer

j. *Read and learn about well-known authors.*

Walt Whitman (1819—1892) is one of the America's most famous poets. After schooling in New York State and a short time spent as a country schoolteacher he began to work as a newspaperman. During the war he helped the soldiers of the Northern Army in hospitals. "Song of Myself" is the longest poem in Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." It was first published in 1855.

William Somerest Maugham [mə:əm] (1874—1965) is a well-known English writer of novels, plays and short stories. His novels include the semiautobiographical "Of Human Bondage" (=slavery), "The Moon and Sixpence", "Theatre", etc. His plays were successful, and many of his short stories have been dramatized.

k. *Word Group. Read the text (with a dictionary) and discuss it.*

SHOP, STORE, SUPERMARKET

Shop is a general term for a place where goods are sold, e.g. in England shops are usually open from about 9 o'clock in the morning until about 5.30 or 6 in the evening.

Note the words given below: shop-assistant, shop-bag, shop-boy, shop-girl, shop-keeper, shop-man, shop-maid (AE), shop-mark, shopper, shopping, shop-window, shopping centre.

But the word *shop* has another meaning too: a workshop which is a department of a factory.

The distinction between *shop* and *store* is as follows. In Britain store is a shop selling a variety of goods: village store, clothing store. So store is a shop selling many different goods, e.g. the big department stores of London. We know that shop is a (or a part of) building where goods are shown and sold.

A *supermarket* is a large self-service shop selling food and other goods, etc.

l. *Read the words and discuss them.*

goods, news, sports, peoples, holidays.

parents, trousers, shoes, means.

m. Let's have a talk about anything you like.

Begin with:

It goes without saying

n. Read the following words and use them in your own speech.

one, once, a, alone, only, lonely, the only, first.
two, twice, twelve, twenty, twelfth, twopence, both, second.

o. Listen to the text and learn the important information.

DIFFERENT DICTIONARIES

We know that there are many dictionaries. They are different and we have to use some of them. We are able to use A.S. Hornby's dictionary which gives information about English words by means of English words or phrases.

There is a very useful dictionary by M. West called "Deskbook of Correct English" which is also needed while working on the language.

Besides, we may have a large dictionary by I. Galperin and others called New English-Russian Dictionary (in two books). We may use the dictionaries by Yuldosh Aloyev as well.

Now let's see some differences given in these dictionaries. For example, the words volley-ball, basket-ball, base-ball are spelled, that is, written in the given here way in the "New English-Russian Dictionary". But most modern American and English authors write them as one-word: *baseball*, *basketball*, *volleyball* (see: Hornby and West). So we follow the second way of spelling in our textbook.

If there are two spelling of some words, for example, centre—center (AE), labour—labor (AE), and so on, in these cases we use AE form in the American texts only.

p. Read and learn the meaning of the italicized words.

the *hand* of the clock

Open to the *general* public

word *study*

word *building*

weak tea

weak pupil

q. Use the verbs in different tenses.

be — is, am, are; was, were; been; being.

have — has, have; had; having.

do — does, do; did; done; doing.
shall, will; should, would.

r. Read the vowel letters in the four types of syllables (6УFУH).

a — hat, hate, hard, hare.	o — on, go, for, more.
e — let, mete, her, here.	u — us, tune, turn, sure.
i — it, kite, bird, fire.	y — myth, my, hyrst, tyre.

s. Read and discuss.

The last This is the last English lesson in form 10. But we don't finish learning English. We shall continue it in the future. We are going to have summer holidays in some days. In summer we shall read books and have rest. In September we shall return and go on learning English and other school subjects.

Now learn the following poem given in exercise t
We wish each of you Happy ending and Much success!

t. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

HOLIDAYS

By Mrs. Hawtrey

Put by your books and pens today!
This is the sunny first of June,
And we shall go this afternoon
Over the hills and far away.

Hurrah! We'll have a holiday,
And through the wood and up the glade
We'll go, in sunshine and in shade,
Over the hills and far away.

The wild rose blooms on every spray,
In all the sky there's not a cloud,
And merry birds are singing loud
Over the hills and far away.

Not one of us behind must stay,
But little ones and all shall go
Where summer breezes gently blow,
Over the hills and far away.

MICRODICTIONARY

(words of the texts to be read with a dictionary)

А а

- abbey** ['æbi] *n* аббатлик (католиклар монастири ва унга қарашли мол-мулк)
- accusation** ['ækjuːzeɪʃn] *n* айблаш, айблов, қоралаш; айбнома
- actually** ['æktʃuəli] *adv* ҳақиқатан, аслида
- adder** ['ædə] *n* қора илон; *AE* сувилон
- address** [əˈdres] *n* мурожаат; *v* мурожаат қилмоқ
- adjoin** [əˈdʒɔɪn] *v* бирлашмоқ, келиб қўшилмоқ; туташмоқ
- adjoining** [əˈdʒɔɪnɪŋ] *a* туташ, чегарадош (қўшни)
- admit** [ədˈmɪt] *v* тан олмақ, эътироф этмоқ; йўл қўймоқ
- adulthood** [əˈdʌlts] *n* ўспиринлик
- adoption** [ədɒˈpʃn] *n* қабул қилиш; асраб олиш
- adult** ['ædʌlt] *n* балоғат (катта) ёшли, болиф: Courses for adults; *a* балоғатта (вояга) етган, катта ёшли: adult education / film, etc
- adulthood** [ædʌlthud] *n* балоғат даври ёки чоғида, катта ёшлилик
- advance** [ədˈvɑːns] *n* олға силжиш; *in* advance олдиндан, барвақт; *аванс* (меҳнатта олдиндан олинадиган бериладиган) ҳақ, қарз (суда); *v* ривожланмоқ (олға бормоқ); олдинга кўчирмоқ; олдиндан тўламоқ
- advantage** [ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ] *n* устунлик (афзаллик); фойда
- advertise** [ədˈvɜːtaɪz] *v* эълон (реклама) бермоқ; овоза (довруғ) қилмоқ; *to* ~ goods мол(лар)ни реклама қилмоқ
- advertisement** [ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt] *n* эълон, реклама, анонс (афиша)
- Aesop** ['iːsɒp] *n* Эзоп
- affair** [əˈfeə] *n* машғулот, иш: a man of affairs ишчан одам; Ministry of Foreign (Home) Affairs Ташқи (ички) ишлар министрлиги (вазирлиги)
- afford** [əˈfɔːd] *v* имконияти бўлмоқ; иложини қилмоқ; имконият бермоқ (туғдирмоқ)
- age-old** [eɪdʒəʊld] *a* эски, азалий, кўхна
- ahead** [əˈhed] *adv* олға, илгари; олди(н)да, (олди(н)га); *to be* ~ илгариламоқ; афзалликка эга бўлмоқ
- Alaska** [əˈlæskə] *n* Аляска
- Aleut** [əˈljuːt] *n* алеут; the Aleuts
- Aleutian** [əˈljuːʃn] *a, n* алеут (га оид)
- Algonquian** [ælɡɔŋkwɪən] *n*=Algonquin; алгонкин тиллари; алгонкин тили; *a* алгонкин (га оид)
- allot** [əˈlɒt] *v* ажрат(ил)моқ, бер(ил)моқ
- ally** [əˈlaɪ] *n* иттифоқчи, иттифоқдош; ёрдамчи; шерик; *v* [əˈlaɪ] иттифоқ тузмоқ, бирлашмоқ (уюшмоқ), қўшилмоқ, яқин (қардош) бўлмоқ
- almighty** [əˈlmaɪtɪ] *a* қудратли, кучли; the Almighty=God
- alphabetical** [ælfəˈbetɪk(ə)] *a* алфавит(га оид): alphabetical order алфавит тартиби, алфавит буйича қўйиш

(жойлаштириш)
although [ə:l'ðou] *с*j гарчи, -са ҳам;
 ҳатто (ҳаттоки)
angel ['eɪndʒl] *n* фаришта, малак, хур,
 филмон
Anglo-Saxon ['æŋglou'sæksn] *n* англо-
 сакс (асл, ҳақиқий инглиз); қадимий
 инглиз тили
anthropologist [ænthrə'pɒlədʒɪst] *n* ан-
 тролог
Apache [ə'pætʃɪ] *n* апач (апачлар
 қабиласи индееци)
applied [ə'praɪd] *a* амалий
apprentice [ə'prentɪs] *n* шийпон (айвон),
 бостирма
argon ['eɪrɡɒn] *n* пешбанд (фартук,
 этак)
artificial [ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃl] *a* сунъий (ясама,
 ғайритабиий)
asleep [ə'sli:p] *a* уйкуда(ги); to fall ~
 ухлаб қолмоқ; to lay ~ ухлатмоқ;
 to be ~ (=to sleep) ухламоқ
assemble [ə'sembəl] *v* йиғ(ил)моқ,
 чақирмоқ; to ~ pupils ўқувчиларни
 йиғмоқ; to ~ a book китоб (тўплам)
 қилмоқ (тузмоқ)
assembly [ə'sembli] *n* йиғин, йиғилиш;
 ассамблея; United Nations General
 Assembly Бирлашган Миллатлар
 Ташқилоти Бош Ассамблеяси
attitude [ˈætɪtju:d] *n* муносабат, муо-
 мала, ўзини тутиш
Aussie ['ɔ:si] *n, a* = Australian
auto ['ɔ:tou] *n* = automobile
Ave, ave = avenue
awake [ə'weɪk] *v* (awoke; awoke, awa-
 ked) уйғотмоқ; кўзғатмоқ; уйғон-
 моқ
awaken [ə'weɪkn] *v* уйғонмоқ, уйқу-
 дан турмоқ; уйғотмоқ (кўзғатмоқ)
awakening [ə'weɪknɪŋ] *n* уйқудан ту-
 риш; уйғониш; жонланиш
award [ə'wɔ:d] *n* мукофот ёки жазо;
 мукофот бериш; кўшимча ҳақ; *v*
 мукофотла(н)моқ, тақдирламоқ,
 бермоқ (мукофот)
awoke [ə'wouk] *past, pp of awake*

baby ['beɪbɪ] *n* ёш бола (чақалоқ, гў-
 дак)
balance ['bæləns] *n* тарози (мезон);
 мувозанат; баланс (кирим-чиқим);
 сальдо (қолдик); *v* мувозанат сақ-
 ламоқ; балансламоқ (кирим-чи-
 қимни балансга келтирмоқ); ба-
 раварлаштирмоқ; тортмоқ (та-
 розида), чамалаб (тарозига солиб)
 кўрмоқ
bare ['beə] *a* яланғоч, очиқ (бўш,
 қуруқ); камчил, ночор, зўрға
 (аранг) етадиган; *v* яланғочламоқ,
 ечинтирмоқ; баргини тўкмоқ, қо-
 бигини олмоқ; очиб ташламоқ;
 бўшатмоқ
barely ['beəli] *adv* зўрға, аранг; очиқ
 (яланғоч) ҳолда; очиқчасига (тўғ-
 ридан-тўғри, бевосита)
barren ['bærən] *n* харобазор, бўш (ёт-
 гағ) ер; *AE* қумлоқ бутазор
 (чақалақзор); *a* унумсиз, ориқ (кам
 ҳосил), ҳосил бермайдиган (*ер*
ҳақида); наслсиз, бепушт (*одам*
ҳақида); камбағал, мазмунсиз, саъз
 (*фикр*); қисир (*сигир ҳақида*); мева
 солмайдиган, ҳосил бермайдиган
 (*дархат ҳақида*)
barrener ['bærənə] *n* қисир сигир (сут
 бермайдиган сигир)
base [beɪs] *n* асос, замин, база, таянч
 база; аир ~ ҳарбий-ҳаво базаси; *a*
 пастки, қуйи; *v* асосла(н)моқ;
 исботламоқ; жойлаштирмоқ (*ҳар-*
бий атама)
bases ['beɪzɪz] = *pl of base n*
bases ['beɪsɪz] = *pl of basis*
basis ['beɪsɪs] *n* асос, асосий қисм;
 пойдевор, негиз; базис
beach [bi:tʃ] *n* денгиз қирғоғи, соҳи-
 ли; пляж; *v* қирғоққа туширмоқ
 (чиқмоқ, тушмоқ)
bean [bi:n] *n* ловия (дуккағи ва дони);
pl дуккағли ўсимликлар; озиқ-
 овқат

bear [beə] *n* айик; Bear State= Arkansas; to play the ~ кўполлик қилмоқ; ~ 's cub айик боласи

bear [beə] *v* (bore, born(e)) ташимоқ, кўтариб/олиб бормоқ; эга бўлмоқ; танилмоқ; кўтармоқ (ушламоқ); мос келмоқ; туғмоқ

beard [biəd] *n* соқол; long/grey/red beard; a man with a beard; *v* дадил қарин чикмоқ; соқол(ни) олмоқ; (хайвоннинг) юнгини олмоқ

beef [bi:f] *n* мол гўшти; ~ raising сўқим (гўшт)га мол боқилиш

being ['bi:ɪŋ] *n* ҳаёт (ҳаёт-мамот), тирикчилик, турмуш; махлуқ; одам; human ~ одам(зот)

beneath [bɪˈni:θ] *prep* паст; остида, тагида

blind [blaɪnd] *a* кўр, сўқир, кўзи ожиз; кўр-кўрона (қарамасдан, билмасдан); blind in an eye (of one eye) бир кўзи кўр; blind Tom кўз боғлаш (ўйин); In the country of blind the one-eyed man is king (мақол); *v* кўр қилмоқ; кўзни олмоқ, қамаштирмоқ; яширмоқ; қоронғилаштирмоқ

blinding ['blaɪndɪŋ] *a* кўзни оладиган (қамаштирадиган); ~ snow-storms кўзни оладиган қорбўрон

blood [blʌd] *n* қон; қон-қариндош; to give one's ~ for one's country ватанга қонини (танини) бермоқ; ~ relation яқин қариндош; ~ pressure қон босими; ~ test қон анализи (қонни текши(рти)риш); hot ~ қизикқонлик (тезлик, жиззакилик); cold ~ совуққонлик (босимлик); *v* қон чикармоқ

blood-vessel ['blʌd vesl] *n* қон томири (вена ва артерия)

bloody ['blʌdi] *a* қон оқиб (кетиб) турадиган, қонга беланган (бўялган), қонли; ~ nose бурундан қон оқиш (кетили); ~ battle қонли уруш (жанг); *v* қонга бўямоқ

blubber ['blʌbə] *n* денгиз ҳайвонларининг эритилган мойи; *a* қилин,

семиз (*лаб*); *v* бақириб (ўкириб) йиғламоқ, уввос тортмоқ

boom [bu:m] *n* гумбурлаган (гувиллаган) овоз; ғовур-ғувур; гувуллаш, ғўнғўллаш; шовқин-сурон; бум (тез ривожланиш, ўсиш); *v* гувулламоқ; тез ўсмоқ

bore [bɔ:] *past of bear*

borough ['bɔ:ə] *n* шаҳарча, янаш жой; АЕ Нью-Йорк шаҳри тумани

breast [brest] *n* кўкрак, кўкс, сийна; кийимнинг юқори қисми; *v* курашмоқ (қаршилик кўрсатмоқ)

bride [braɪd] *n* қалиқ (унашилган қиз); эндигина турмуш қурган келин

bridegroom ['braɪdgrʊm] *n* куёв (бўлимиш); эндигина унаштирилган йигит

bundle ['bʌndl] *n* тугун(ча), кичкина бўҗча; елкахалта (йўлхалта); қорғохалта; боғлам, тутам, ўрам; *v* тугмоқ, ўрамоқ, йиғмоқ

bury ['beri] *v* дафн этмоқ; кўймоқ; яширмоқ

С е

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] *n* қарам

cabin ['kæbɪn] *n* кулба, қапа; уйча; кабина (хона); каюта (кемада); *v* кичик хонада ушлаб турмоқ, кулбада яшамоқ

campaign [kæm'peɪn] *n* кампания, операция; кураш; *v* ҳарбий юришда қатнашмоқ; кампания ўтказмоқ (уюштирмоқ); to ~ for smb бирор киши учун ташвиқот қилмоқ

campus ['kæmpəs] *n* (университет, коллеж) территорияси; ~ life талаба ҳаёти; ~ rareг университет газетаси; ~ English талабалар тили (нутқи)

canon ['kænən] *n* каньон (чуқур, жарлик)

card [kɑ:d] *n* карта (ўйнайдиган); карта ўйин (ўйнаш); варақача (карточка); *v* карточкага ёпиштирмоқ;

карточкага ёзмоқ
care [keə] *v* ғамхўрлик қилмоқ (қарамоқ); қайғурмоқ; хошиш билдирмоқ
career [kəˈpeɪə] *n* карьера, муваффақият (омад); машғулот; тез ҳаракат қилиш; ~ тап профессионал дипломат
carpenter [ˈkɑ:pɪntə] *n* дурадгор; *v* дурадгорлик (устачилик) қилмоқ
castle [ˈkɑ:sl] *n* қаср, қалъа, сарой, қўрғон, истехком; the Castle Дублин қасри (Ирландия вице-қироли саройи); *v* қасрга қамаб қўймоқ
catch [kætʃ] *n* тутиш, қўлга олиш, (тушириш), ушлаш; ўлжа, ов, сайд; *AE* парча, бўлак; *v* (caught) ушламоқ, тутмоқ, қўлга туширмоқ
cattle [ˈkætl] *n* мол (ситир ва хўкиз)
cattleman [ˈkætlmən] *n* подачи, молбоқар; *AE* чорвадор, чорвачи
caught [kɔ:t] *past, pp of catch*
cause [kɔ:z] *n* сабаб, асос, ваз, боис; иш, юмуш; *v* сабаб бўлмоқ, қўзғамоқ; ундамоқ, мажбур этмоқ
chain [tʃeɪn] *n* занжир, кишан; қатор, саф; тизма, силсила (*тоғ*); тизим, тармоқ; *v* занжирламоқ, кишан солмоқ; боғлаб (кишанда) тутмоқ; (кўча ҳаракатини) тўсмоқ
challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] *n* чақирик, даъват, (мусобақага) чақиритиш; гумон(сираш); *AE* (сайловда) овоз бюллетенларини бекор қилиш талаби; *v* чақирмоқ, даъват қилмоқ; гумонсирамоқ, инкор қилмоқ; талаб қўймоқ
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n* ҳол (кутилмаган); фурсат, қулай имконият; тасодиф; омад; *a* тасодифий; *v* тасодифан юз бермоқ; содир бўлмоқ, юз (рўй) бермоқ; насиб бўлмоқ; таваккал қилмоқ, ботинмоқ; хатар остига қўймоқ
chance-comer [ˈtʃɑ:ns kʌmə] *n* кутилмаган меҳмон
cheek [tʃi:k] *n* юз, бет; лунж

Cherokee [ˈtʃerəˈki:] *n* чероки (*индеецлар қабиласи*)
cherry [ˈtʃeri] *n* олча (мева ва дарахт); black ~ шумурт; *a* олча ранг (тўқ қизил); ~ jam олча мураббоси; cherry-blossom олча гули
chew [tʃu:] *n* сақич (жвачка); чайнаш, *v* чайнамоқ, кавшамоқ
chewing [ˈtʃu:ɪŋ] *n* чайнаш
chewing-gum [ˈtʃu:ɪŋɡʌm] *n* сақич (жвачка)
Cheyenne [tʃeɪˈæni] *n* шайен (*индеецлар қабиласи*)
chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] *n* жўжа; товуқ (жўжа) гўшти
chocolate [ˈtʃɒk(ə)lɪt] *n* шоколад; *pl* шоколад конфет(лар)и; шоколад ранги; *a* шоколад(га оид); ~ ice шоколад(ли) музқаймоқ
Choctaw [ˈtʃɒktɔ:ɪ] *n* чокто (*индеецлар қабиласи*)
circular [ˈsə:kjʊlə] *n* циркуляр (юқоридан пастга фармойиш хати); *a* айлана, айланма: ~ pool (айлана ҳовуз): ~ trip
citizen [ˈsɪtɪzn] *n* фуқаро; шаҳарлик; to become a ~ = *AE* фуқаролик(ни) олмоқ; *a* ~ of Boston Бостонда яшовчи
citizenship [ˈsɪtɪznshɪp] *n*=citizenship
citizenship [ˈsɪtɪznʃɪp] *n* фуқаролик; to lose one's ~ фуқароликдан маҳрум бўлмоқ; ~ rare *AE* фуқаролик(қабул қилиниш) ҳужжати
civilize [ˈsɪvɪlaɪz] *v* цивилизацияга эриш(тир)моқ (маданиятли бўлмоқ, қилмоқ); тарбия бермоқ, маданият ўргатмоқ (урганмоқ)
clerical [ˈklerɪkl] *a, n* диний киши, руҳоний; клерикал (*сиёсатда*); *a* диний; клерикал; канцелярия(га оид)
clerk [kla:k] *n* клерк (идора ходими, канцелярия хизматчиси); *AE* сотувчи; (ҳарбийда) иш юритувчи; *v* канцелярия (девонхона)да ишламоқ

climb [klaɪm] *n* кўтарилиш, юқорига чиқиш; *v* кўтарилмоқ, чиқмоқ (юқорига), ўрмалаб (тирмашиб) чиқмоқ

coal [kəʊl] *n* тошкўмир; кўмир; бир парча кўмир(чўғ)

code [kəʊd] *n* кодекс, қонунлар тўплами; қонунлар; код (шартли белги); *v* кодла(штир)моқ; кодга кўра шифрламоқ

cola [kəʊlə] *n* кола (ёнғоқнинг тури), гуру

colour [ˈkʌlə] *n* See: Vocabulary; *v* бўямоқ, бўёқ (ранг) бермоқ; бўялмоқ, ранг ~ кирмоқ; қизармоқ, қизариб кетмоқ, из қолдирмоқ

coloured [ˈkʌləd] *a* бўялган, нақшланган; беза(ти)лган; рангли; қора (қизил/сарик/оқ бўлмаган) танли; ~ people

colour-man [kʌləmən] *n* бўёқ сотувчи

colourless [ˈkʌləz] *n* (ҳарбий) байроқ; the ~ ҳарбий хизмат; to call to the ~ сафарбар қилмоқ; (мактаб, клуб) белгиси (нишонни); спорт формаси (кийими)

commemorate [kəˈmeməreɪt] *v* байрам қилмоқ, нишонламоқ (йиллик, воқеани); to ~ the independence мустақиллик (куни)ни нишонламоқ

commemoration [kəˈmeməˈreɪʃn] *n* байрам қилиш, нишонлаш

commonly [ˈkɒmənli] *adv* одатда, одатдагидек; оддий, содда; расми; ўртача, арзимаган нархта

comparable [kəmˈpərəbl] *a* таққосланмиш, солиштирилайдиган

complain [kəmˈpleɪn] *v* шикоят қилмоқ, нолимоқ; He is always ~ ing У доимо домангир (норози); He ~s of headaches У боши оғританидан хафа (шикоятда)

component [kəmˈpəʊnənt] *n* компонент, таркиб(ий қисм); бутуннинг бўлаги; *a* таркибига кирувчи (тарки-

биhi ташкил этувчи): ~ part таркибий қисм

conduct [ˈkɒndʌkt] *n* ахлоқ, феъл-атвор, юриш-туриш; бошқариш, иш-юрйтиш; *v* [kənˈdʌkt] бошқармоқ, идора қилмоқ; дирижёрлик қилмоқ; to ~ oneself ўзини тутмоқ (He ~s himself well)

confusion [kənˈfju:ʒn] *n* хижолат, саро-сима, довдираш; парокандалик, тартибсизлик

connection [kənˈnekʃn] *n* боғланиш; бир-лашиш; алоқа; in ~ with муносабати билан; in this ~ шу аснода; АЕ наркотик сотувчи

conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] *v* забт (истило) қилмоқ; эгалламоқ, бўйсундирмоқ; ғолиб келмоқ, енгмоқ

conqueror [ˈkɒŋkərə] *n* ғолиб, музаф-фар; зобит

conservationist [ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃnɪst] *n* табиатни муҳофаза қилиш фаол курашчиси; табиатни муҳофаза қилиш хизмати ходими; қадимий ёдғорликларни муҳофаза қилиш тарафдори

conservative [kənˈsə:v(ə)tɪv] *n* консерватор (мутаассиб, эскилик тарафдори); реакционер (жаҳолатпараст); консерватив партия аъзоси

convention [kənˈvenʃn] *n* йиғилиш, йиғин, мажлис; шартнома, конвенция, битим

conviction [kənˈvɪkʃn] *n* ҳукм (қилиш), айблаш; ишонтириш, кўндириш; ишонч, эътиқод; *n* мулоҳаза, фикр
corn [kɔ:n] *n* дон, ғалла; буғдой (Англияда); сули (Шотландия ва Ирландияда); маккажўхори, жавдари буғдой (Америка ва Австралияда)

corpse [kɔ:s] *n* корпус (дипломатик, ҳарбий ва ҳ.к.)

costly [ˈkɒstli] *a* қиммат(баҳо); серҳашам, муҳташам

countless [ˈkauntlis] *a* саноқсиз, сонсиз, беадад, беҳисоб

co-worker [kou'wə:kə] *n* хизматдош, ҳамкор (бирга ишловчи)
cover ['kʌvə] *n* ўров, жилд; чойшаб; муқова; ниқоб; куверт (овқатланиш анжомлари); покришка; в устига ёпмоқ, бекитмоқ, ўрамоқ; қопламоқ, ёймоқ (ёзмоқ); пана (ҳимоя) қилмоқ; яширмоқ; тўсмоқ
crack [kræk] *n* қарс-қурс, қасир-қусур; қирсиллаш, қарсиллаш; ёриқ (тирқиш); дарз; *v* қарсилламоқ, овоз (шовқин) чиқармоқ; ёрмоқ, дарз кетмоқ; ёрилмоқ
cracked [krækt] *n* ёрилган (дарз кетган); титроқ (овоз)
crawl [krɔ:l] *n* ўрмалаш, судралиш, эмаклаш; секин ҳаракат; кроль (сузиш *спортда*); *v* ўрмаламоқ, судралиб юрмоқ, эмакламоқ; зўра юрмоқ; лаганбардорлик қилмоқ
cub [kʌb] *n* ёввойи ҳайвонларнинг (янги туғилган, онасидан ажралмаган) боласи; *АЕ* янги (ёш, тажрибасиз) одам; *v* болаламоқ (*ҳайвонлар ҳақида*)

D d

defeat [dɪ'fi:t] *n* мағлубият, шикаст; тор-мор бўлиш(қилиш); ҳалокат, қирилиш; *v* тор-мор қилмоқ, яқсон қилмоқ, снгтмоқ; бузмоқ, барбод қилмоқ
define [dɪ'faɪn] *v* аниқламоқ; таъриф (тавсиф)ламоқ; белгиламоқ
definition [dɪ'fɪniʃn] *n* таъриф; изоҳ, шарҳ; аниқлик, маълумлик
denote [dɪ'noʊt] *v* кўрсатмоқ, белгиламоқ; қайд қилмоқ; ифодаламоқ, билдирмоқ
density ['densɪtɪ] *n* қалинлик, зичлик
depression [dɪ'preʃn] *n* депрессия (ғамгин, руҳан эзилган, гангиган ҳолат); ғамгинлик, маъюслик; тушқунлик, инқироз, таназул
despoil [dɪ'spɔɪl] *v* таламоқ, ўғирламоқ; барбод қилмоқ; шилмоқ, гўсхўр қилмоқ

devil [deɪvɪl] *n* иблис, шайтон; малъун; жин, ажина; йўлдан оздирувчи, маккор, ҳийлакор; *The ~ take it!* Жин урсин!; *v* (биров учун) қора иш бажармоқ; бировнинг “эшаги” бўлмоқ

diet [daɪət] *n* овқат, озиқ, таом; томоқ; диета, овқатланиш тартиби (меъёри); *to be on a ~*; *v* диета сақламоқ; *to ~ oneself* диетада бўлмоқ (диета қилмоқ)

direction [dɪ'rekʃn] *n* тараф, томон (йўналиш); *in the ~ of London, from all ~ s*; йўл-йўриқ, кўрсатма; директива, инструкция: *~ s for use* (фойдаланиш қоидалари); бошқарув, дирекция; *~ sign* йўлқўрсаткич

dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *n* мойил эмаслик, майли (кўнгли) йўқлик, кўнглисизлик, ёқтирмаслик; хуш кўрмаслик, совуқчилик: *likes and ~ s*; *v* ёқтирмаслик, ёмон кўрмоқ; *They ~ each other*

distinctly [dɪs'tɪŋ(k)tli] *adv* аниқ, очиқ; маълум, белгили; шубҳасиз

diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] *n* хилма-хиллик, ҳар хиллик, рангбаранглик; тафовут, фарқ; ўзига хослик, ўзгалик
domestic [də'mestɪk] *n* хизматкор, оқсоч, қарол; *pl* ўз юртида ишлаб чиқилган моллар; *АЕ* оддий пахта(дан тўқилган) газмол; *a* оилавий, уйда қилинган (тайёрланган); ички, дохийий; маҳаллий, ўз (ватан, мамлакат)идаги; *~ animals* уй ҳайвонлари; *~ man (woman)* хонанишин (уйдан чиқмайдиган эркак, аёл)

dozen [dʌzn] *n* дюжина (ўн икки дона): *in ~ s, by the ~ s; three ~ s eggs* (уч дюжина=ўттиз олтига тухум); *pl* кўпгина, бирталай, анча (*~ s of people*); *I told you ~ s of time* сенга минг марта айтдим; *devil's ~* (=ўн уч); *half a ~* (ярим дюжина = олти та)

drain [dreɪn] *n* оқиб чиқиш (кеттиш);

дренаж (ернинг захини қочириш); дрена (ер ости дренаж канали ёки қувири); канализация қувири; brain ~ (илмлиларнинг мамлакатдан кетиб қолиши); в (сувни) кеткизмоқ (чиқариб юбормоқ); бўшатмоқ, тамом қилмоқ; дренаж қилмоқ (захни кеткизмоқ); to ~ into the river (сувни дарёга ташламоқ); канализация қурмоқ; to ~ dry (охиригача ичмоқ); идишни қуритмоқ

duke [dju:k] *n* герцог (*Фарбий Европада князь ва дворянлар унвони*); **Grand D.** буюк князь; эрцгерцог
dukedom [dju:kdəm] *n* герцоглик

Е е

eager [ˈi:gə] *a* астойдил (қаттиқ) ҳаракат қилувчи (интилувчи); бесабр (сабрсиз): **He is eager to begin** бошлашга сабрсизлик билан ошиқмоқда; **to be ~ for knowledge** билим олишга қаттиқ интилмоқ (уринмоқ)

eagerly [ˈi:gəli] *adv* катта қизиқиш (интилиш) билан, сабрсизлик билан; ошиққан ҳолда; зўр иштиёқ билан; орзуманда, муштоқ

earring [ˈɛəriŋ] *n* зирак, исирға

echo [ˈekou] *v* акс садо; тақлид; *v* акс садо бермоқ; тақлидан товуш қайтармоқ; гап (сўз)ни такрорламоқ; бировни (гапини) маъқулламоқ

editor [ˈɛdɪtə] *n* редактор (муҳаррир)

editorial [ˈɛdɪˈtɔ:riəl] *n* бош мақола; *a* редактор (редакция)га оид

editor-in-chief [ˈɛdɪtəpɪˈtʃi:f] бош муҳаррир (редактор)

editorship [ˈɛdɪtəʃɪp] *n* таҳририят; таҳрир; **under the ~** таҳрири остида; муҳаррирлик

elect [ɪˈlekt] *v* сайланган, танланган, энг яхши (аъло); **the mayor ~ янги** (эндигина сайлаган) мэръ; **имтиёзлик, мумтоз** (*кишиллар ҳақида*);

сара(ланган); **the bride ~ унаштириб қўйилган қаллик**; *v* сайламоқ (овоз бериш орқали); **to be ~ ed president** президент лавозимига сайланмоқ
election [ɪˈlektʃn] *n* сайлов (*овоз бериш орқали*); танлов

embryo [ˈembriou] *n* эмбрион (пушт, ҳомила), муртак; **in ~ state** муртак ҳолидаги

embryon [ˈembriən] =embryo

emergency [ɪˈmɛ:dʒnsɪ] *n* қутилмаган ҳодиса, зўр эҳтиёж, зарурият, фавқулодда ҳолат, мушкул аҳвол

emigration [ˌemɪˈɡreɪʃn] *n* эмиграция (чет мамлакатга кўчиб кетиш)

emotion [ɪˈmu:ʃn] *n* эмоция (туйғу, ҳис); ҳаяжон; бошдан кечириш

emotional [ɪˈmu:ʃnəl] *a* ҳис-ҳаяжон (билан боғлиқ), ҳаяжонлиантирувчи

emotionally [ɪˈmu:ʃnəli] *adv* ҳис-ҳаяжон билан, ҳаяжонли, тўлқинланган ҳолда

enemy [ˈenɪmi] *n* душман, ғаним, рақиб; **the great ~** ўлим; *a* душманларча, адоватли

entrance [ˈɛntrəns] *n* кириш; кир(ил)адиган эшик (дарвоза); **back ~** қўшимча (орқа) эшик; **front ~** асосий (доний) эшик; **no ~** кириш мумкин эмас; **кириш** (*мактабга, иттифоққа*); **~ to college is by examination only** коллежга имтиҳон топшириб кирилади; **кириш ҳуқуқи** (кириш учун ижозат); **кириш** (бошланиш); **the ~ of spring** баҳор кириши (бошланиши, келиши); **~examination** кириш имтиҳони

entrust [ɪnˈtrʌst] *v* ишониб топширмоқ, юкламоқ; **to ~ duty** вазифа топширмоқ (масъулият юкламоқ); **I am ~ ed** менга топширилган (ваколат берилган)

entrustment [ɪnˈtrʌstmənt] *n* топшириқ (зиммасига юклаш)

especially [ɪsˈpeʃli] *adv* хусусан, биринчи навбатда (галда), аввало, айниқса

estimate [ˈestɪmɪt] *n* баҳо (бериш), баҳолаш; ҳисоб-китоб қилиш (калькуляция); *by* ~ дастлабки ҳисобларга кўра (тахминан); давлат бюджети лойиҳаси (*Англияда*), бюджетнинг сарф-харажат қисми лойиҳаси (*АҚШда*); *v* баҳоламоқ (баҳосини, нарҳини қўймоқ); тахминий ҳисоб-китоб қилмоқ

estimated [ˈestɪmeɪtɪd] *a* тахминий, фаразий; режалаштирилмиш

ever [evə] *adv* қачондир, қачон бўлса (ҳам); доимо, ҳаминша; Have we ~ met before?

evergreen [ˈevəɡrɪn] *a* ҳаминша кўм-кўк; унутилмас (сўнмас)

evil [ˈiːvl] *n* ёмонлик, ёвузлик; good and ~ (яхшилиқ (эзулик) ва ёвузлик); to speak ~ ёмонламоқ, ғийбат қилмоқ; иллат, нуқсон: to correct the ~s of the system система (тизим/гузум)нинг иллатларини бартараф қилмоқ; мусибат, офат, бало; омадсизлик; *a* ёвуз, ярамас, бадният, дарғазаб; (ахлоқи) бузук; ~ tongue (заҳар(ли)тил); ~ life (ахлоқсиз ҳаёт); ~ men (осий (гуноҳкор) бандалар); the ~ day (қора кун); ~ eye (ёмон кўз)

evil-doer [ˈiːvlˈduə] *n* жиноятчи; бадкирдор; нобакор; ярамас; осий (гуноҳкор)

evil-speaking [ˈiːvlˈspriːkɪŋ] *n* ёмонлаш, ғийбат, фикс-фасод

exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪn(d)ʒ] *n* алмаш-тириш, айирбошлаш; чет эл валютаси; биржа (labour~); *v* алмаш(тири)ш

exchangeable [ɪksˈtʃeɪn(d)ʒəbl̩] *a* алмаштирилмиш (алмаштириладиган)

exit [ˈeksɪt] *n* чиқиш: по ~ (бу ердан) чиқилмайди; *v* кетмоқ

exotic [ɪɡˈzɒtɪk] *n* экзот (ўсимлик); ажиб, ғалати, ғайриоддий мавжудот; *a* экзотик (ажойиб, ғалати, ғайриоддий); ўзга юртларга онд

experience [ɪksˈpɪəriəns] *v* синамоқ,

тажриба қилмоқ (тажрибадан ўтказмоқ)

expert [ˈeksɜːt] *n* мутахассис, эксперт (билимдон, омилкор); ~ opinion экспертиза хулосаси; *a* биладиган, тажрибали, малакали, маълумотли

exploit [ɪksˈplɔɪt] *v* эксплуатация қилмоқ (бировнинг кучидан фойдаланмоқ); ишга солмоқ (туширмоқ)

exploitation [ɪksplɔɪˈteɪʃn] *n* эксплуатация (бировнинг кучидан фойдаланиш); фойдаланиш, ишга тушириш

expression [ɪksˈpreʃn] *n* ифода(лаш); ибора (фраза); ифодалилик, жонлилик

extensively [ɪksˈtensɪvli] *adv* катта (кенг) кўламда (экстенсив); миқдор кетидан кувиб

extra [ˈekstrə] *a* қўшимча, ортиқча; ~ hours/money/pay; махсус, алоҳида

F f

fail [feɪl] *v* муваффақиятсизликка учрамоқ (иши/омади юрмаслик); панд бермоқ (нохуш аҳволга солмоқ); кифоя қилмаслик, етмаслик (words~ me сўз тополмаслик); кучсизланмоқ (заифлашмоқ); йиқилмоқ (ёмон баҳо олмақ), йиқитмоқ, эшлай олмаслик

failed [ˈfeɪld] *a* муваффақиятсиз; банкрот бўлган (синган)

failure [ˈfeɪlə] *n* муваффақиятсизлик, омадсизлик, барбод бўлиш; етишмовчилик, камчилик, нуқсон; банкрот

fame [feɪm] *n* шуҳрат, машҳурлик; довруқ; обрў, эътибор; *v* машҳур қилмоқ, шуҳратини ёймоқ

fameless [ˈfeɪnlɪs] *a* танилмаган, донг (шуҳрат) таратмаган; арзимас

fancy [ˈfænsɪ] *n* фантазия, ҳаёл; орзу; иллюзия (хомхаёл); инжиқлик,

тантқиқлик; майл, ҳавас; *a* гаройиб, тантиқ; безалган (безакли); ранг-баранг; *v* тасаввур қилмоқ, кўз олдига келтирмоқ; тахмин қилмоқ, фараз қилмоқ, ... деб ўйламоқ; ёқтирмоқ

fancy dress [ˈfænsiˈdres] *n* маскарад кийими (костюми)

fat [fæt] *n* ёғ, мой; семизлик, тўлалик; *a* семиз; мўл(бой); *v* семиртирмоқ, сўқимга боқмоқ; семирмоқ

favour [ˈfeɪvə] *n* мойиллик, хайрихоҳлик, ёқтириш; илтифот, марҳамат; ҳомийлик (қилиш); *in ~ of* (фойдасига, тарафида); *v* марҳамат қилмоқ, мурувват кўрсатмоқ; имкон (ёрдам) бермоқ; ҳомийлик қилмоқ

favourable [ˈfeɪvəbl] *a* қулай, маъқул, хайрихоҳ; ижобий

feast [fi:st] *n* зиёфат, базм (marriage ~); лаззат, маза (*a ~ for the eyes*); (диний) байрам (~ day); *v* зиёфатда бўлмоқ, базм қурмоқ; меҳмон қилмоқ, зиёфат бермоқ; кузур (роҳат) қилмоқ

fence [fens] *n* тўсиқ, панжара, ихота (green ~); қиличбозлик (master of ~); *v* ўраб (тўсиб) қўймоқ; қиличбозлик қилмоқ; ҳимоя қилмоқ

fenceless [ˈfensləs] *a* очиқ, ўралмаган; ҳимоясиз

ferocious [fəˈrouʃəs] *a* шафқатсиз, бераҳм, золим; ёввойи, ваҳший (~ animal); даҳшатли, ваҳимали

ferocity [fəˈrəʊsɪti] *n* шафқатсизлик, бераҳмлиқ, золимлик; ёввойилиқ, ваҳшийлик

fill [fɪl] *v* тўлдирмоқ, тўлғизмоқ; лиммо-лим қилмоқ; ёпмоқ, тиқиб бекитмоқ, тўсмоқ; тўйдирмоқ (They ~ ed their guests); эгалламоқ (бўш лавозимни); бажармоқ (вазифани); қўймоқ (идишга)

finance [faɪˈnæns] *n* молия, пул маблағлари (*a system of ~*); Ministry

of F.); *p/* даромад, пул, сармоя (the ~s of a state); *v* маблағ билан таъминламоқ; кредитга сотмоқ

financially [faɪˈnænsiəli] *adv* молиявий жиҳатдан, молия нуқтаи назаридан

financier [faɪˈnænsiə] *n* финансист, сармоядор, капиталист, банкир

fjord [fjɔ:d] *n* фиорд (қирғоқлари қояли, тор ва чуқур денгиз кўрфаз)

flavor, flavour [ˈfleɪvə] *n* муаттар ҳид, хушбўй ис; ёқимли (мазали) таъм; *v* таъм (маза) киритмоқ; қизиқтирмоқ, жозиба киритмоқ, таъмини кўрмоқ; таъм (ҳид) бермоқ

flavouring [ˈfleɪvərɪŋ] *n* хушкўр қилиш, зирavor кўпиш; зирavor, доризор

flavourless [ˈfleɪvərləs] *a* бемаза

flesh [fles] *n* эт, гўшт (to make/to gain ~ семирмоқ, тўлишмоқ); тана, бадан; (*мева*) гўшти (эти); ~ diet гўшти таом; one's own ~ and blood (ўз фарзандлари; яқинлари)

flesh-coloured [ˈfleʃˌkɔləəd] *a* бадан рангидаги (оқ-сарик)

fleshy [ˈfleʃi] *a* этли (эти қалин), гўштили (~ nose); семиз, тўла; шахвоний, ҳиссий

fluency [ˈfluənsi] *n* равонлик, сишлиқлик (*нутқ ҳақида*)

fluent [ˈfluənt] *a* равон, силлиқ (~ speech); сергап, эзма (~ speaker); суюқ ҳолдаги, оқадиган

fluently [ˈfluəntli] *adv* тutilмасдан, равон, сишлиқ, шошмасдан (He speaks English ~)

foot-gear {ˈfʊtɡiə} *n* пойабзал; пайпоқ (узун, калта)

force [fɔ:s] *n* куч, қувват; қурб; қудрат; таъсир; зўрлик, зўравонлик; қуролли куч (қуролланган ҳарбийлар); with all one's ~ бор кучи билан; by ~ of habit одатга биноан; to put in ~ ҳаётга таъбиқ этмоқ, кучга кирмоқ, рўёбга чиқармоқ; to

have no ~ кучи йўқ (бежор) бўлмақ; by ~ куч (зўравонлик) оилан; to take by ~ зўрлик билан эгалламоқ; to use ~ зўрлик ишлатмоқ (қилмоқ); the use of ~ куч ишлатиш; the ~ полиция; air ~ ҳарбий ҳаво кучлари; armed ~ қуролли кучлар; attractive ~ тортиш кучи; v мажбур қилмоқ, зўрламоқ (to ~ smb to do smth); куч ишлатмоқ, зўр(авон)лик қилмоқ (to ~ a door эшикни бузмоқ); тсзлатмоқ, жадаллаштирмоқ

force-meat [ˈfɔːsmi:t] *n* қийма (гўшт)

fortunate [ˈfɔːtʃnɪt] *a* бахтли, омадли, толели (He is ~ in life; ~ day for doing smth)

fortunately [ˈfɔːtʃnɪtli] *adv* бахтига (бахтимга ...), хайрият

fortune [ˈfɔːtʃn] *n* бахт; омад; бахтли ҳодиса; тақдир, қисмат, толе

fund [fʌnd] *n* фонд, захира, қўр; капитал (the ~ s of a bank); *pl* пул маблағлари; the ~ s давлат қоғоз пули; манба; ташкилот; *v* капитални қоғоз пулга айлантирмоқ; маблағ билан таъминламоқ; захира қилмоқ

fur [fɜː] *n* мўйна, тери; юнг (жун); *pl* мўйна кийимлар

furnish [ˈfɜːnɪʃ] *v* таъминламоқ, етказиб бermoқ (to ~ a library with books); жиҳозламоқ, жойлаштирмоқ (to ~ a house/room); изҳор қилмоқ, ифодаламоқ

furnished [ˈfɜːnɪʃt] *a* ясатилган, жиҳозланган (мебеллар билан)

furnishing [ˈfɜːnɪʃɪŋ] *n* уй жиҳозлари (анжомлари); кийим-кечак, уст-бош (сарпо)

furnishment [ˈfɜːnɪʃmənt] *n* таъминот, жиҳоз; *pl* захира

furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] *n* мебель, жиҳоз; фурнитура (ёрдамчи материал ёки ашё); дераза ва эшик асбоб-анжомлари (the ~ of a bookshelf-books; the ~ of one's mind=

knowledge; the furniture of one's pocket (чўнтак) = money); ~ factory (мебель фабрикаси)

furtive [ˈfɜːtɪv] *a* мўйна(дан); майин. момикли (~ animal)

G g

gala [ˈgɑːlə] *n* байрам (тантана); ~ day/night/dress; to come in ~ (байрам либосида бўлмоқ); тала-томоша; ~ get-together (оғайнилар йиғини)

garment [ˈgɑːmənt] *n* кийим билан боғлиқ нарсалар; *pl* кийим-кечак, уст-бош; ~ industry; *v* кийинтирмоқ, ясантирмоқ

gateway [ˈgeɪtweɪ] *n* дарвоза; қопқа. кириш; чиқиш; киришга ижозат

generally [dʒenərəli] *a* одатда, одатдагича (What time do you ~ get up?); умуман, доим (~ speaking); кенг қўламда (~ received opinion)

generation [dʒenəˈreɪʃn] *n* авлод, бўғин, насл (the rising ~); future ~s; a ~ ago = 30 years ago;

generosity [dʒenəˈrɒsɪti] *n* мурувват, ҳиммат, олижаноблик; асзодалик (to show ~); сахийлик, ҳотамтойлик

get-together [ˈɡetstəˈgeðə] *n* йиғин (яқин кишилар тўпланиши, гап)

giggle [ˈɡɪɡl] *n* хинтир-хинтир, қиқир-қиқир (қизлар кулгиси); *v* қиқир-қиқир кулмоқ, ҳиринг-ла(ш)моқ (to ~ loudly; to ~ with pleasure)

glance [ɡlɑːns] *n* қиё боқиш, кўз (нигоҳ) ташлаш (at a ~ бир боқишда); *v* кўз югуртирмоқ; кўзи тушмоқ, кўриб қолмоқ

glorious [ˈɡlɔːriəs] *a* ажойиб, қойилмақом (~ day/music); шавкатли, шухратли, машхур (~ victory)

glow [ɡləʊ] *n* жазирама, иссиқ; шуъла, шафақ, нур, ёғду, ёруғлик; юзининг қизили; *v* чўғ бўлмоқ; нур сочмоқ, порламоқ, чақнамоқ; ёрқин нур сочмоқ

grace [ɡreɪs] *n* латофат, хиром, жилва.

нафосат (national ~); одоб, назокат, илтифот; лутф, муқлат; имтиёз; *v* безамоқ; мукофотламоқ
graceful [ˈɡreɪsfʊl] *a* латиф, нафис, мозик, келишган (ғўзал); зебо, ораста, хушбичим
gracious [ˈɡreɪʃəs] *a* меҳрибон, марҳаматли, раҳмли, шафқатли, раҳмдил; мурувватли, кўнгилчан, илтифотли
gracial = gracious
grant [ɡrɑːnt] тортиқ, совға, инъом, тўхфа, ҳадя (а ~ of lands); ҳадынома (in ~ ҳадынома орқали); дотация (давлат берадиган ёрдам пули), субсидия (ёрдам пулли ёки маблағ); *pl* стипендия; *v* совға қилмоқ, тортиқ қилмоқ, ҳадя қилмоқ, бағишламоқ, армуғон этмоқ, сийламоқ, мукофотламоқ; дотация/субсидия бермоқ; рухсат бермоқ; тан олмақ
grass [ɡrɑːs] *n* ўт, ўлан, кўкат; майса(зор); чимзор; *v* ўт экмоқ (сепмоқ); чим босмоқ; ўтламоқ

Н h

hand [hænd] *n* қўл (кафт); назорат, ҳокимият; ваъда; ёрдам; ишчи (меҳнатқаш); ижрочи, муаллиф; *pl* гуруҳ, компания; ўз ишининг устаси; дастхат; маълумот манбаи; соат миля; *a* қўл(бола); *v* бериб юбормоқ, узатмоқ; тегмоқ
handful [ˈhændfʊl] *n* бир ҳовуч, сиқим; оз миқдор
handle [ˈhændl] *n* муомала қилмоқ, муомалада бўлмоқ; (қўл билан) тегмоқ, қўл урмоқ; қўлда ушламоқ; муҳокама қилмоқ, изохламоқ; бошқармоқ; *AE* савдо қилмоқ
harbour [ˈhɑːbə] *n* гавань, лиман, бандаргоҳ (кўрфаз, қўлтиқ); бошпана, бузуқхона, ўғрихона; *v* кўрфазда турмоқ, лангар ташлаб

тўхтамоқ; паноҳ бермоқ
harmony [ˈhɑːmni] *n* гармония (ҳамоҳанглик, уйғунлик); хушоҳанглик; мувофиқлик
heavy [ˈhevi] *a* оғир, вазмин; катта, йирик, салмоқли; кучли; мўл, бой; қийин; бесўнақай; *adv* оғир, мушқул; ланж, суст
herd [hɜːd] *n* пода, гала; тўда; *v* пода бўлиб юрмоқ; бирга юрмоқ (бўлмоқ); боқмоқ (ўтлатмоқ)
hesitate [ˈhezɪteɪt] *v* гумонсирамоқ, шубҳаланмоқ, ўзғариб турмоқ, иккиланмоқ, ҳадиксирамоқ; қисилмоқ, бўғилмоқ; дудуқланиб (тутилиб) гапирмоқ, тутилиб (тўхтаб) қолмоқ
high-peaked [ˈhaɪˈpiːkt] = high-picked
high-picked [ˈhaɪˈpɪkt] *a* юқори (баланд) чўққили (~ mountains)
Hispanics [hɪsˈpæniːks] *n* испан забон америкаликлар (*Лотин Америкасидан АҚШга келиб яшовчилар*)
holy [ˈhoʊli] *a* муқаддас, табаррук, илоҳий; гуноҳсиз, тақводор; *n* қадамжо, зиёратгоҳ (муқаддас жой)
huge [hjuːdʒ] *a* улкан, баҳайбат, маҳобатли, каттакон, азим (~ mountain/building/animal; ~ difference)
hugely [ˈhjuːdʒli] *adv* ғоят, ниҳоятда, фавқуллодда, жуда ҳам (~ pleased бениҳоя мамнун/хурсанд)
human [ˈhjuːmən] *a* инсоний, одамзод (га оид), одамий (~ being одам, инсон); ~ head/voice/nature; *H. Rights* (инсон ҳуқуқлари); ~ milk (аёл (кўкрак) сuti); ~ progress (ижтимоий тараққиёт); the ~ инсоният
humane [hjuˈmeɪn] *a* инсонийликни билладиган (инсонпарварларча), инсонгарчиликка оид; *a man of ~ character* инсонпарвар одам
humanely [hjuˈmeɪnli] *adv* инсонийчасига, инсонпарварлик билан
humanity [hjuˈmænɪti] *n* инсоният, кишилик, одамзод, башарият,

банибашар; халқ; тўда; инсонийлик, инсонпарварлик; the Humanities гуманитар фанлар
humanly ['hju:mənlɪ] *adv* инсончасига; инсонпарварларча

I i

iceberg ['aɪsbɜːg] *m* айсбөрг (сузиб қорувчи музтоғ)

ice-skating ['aɪsˌskeɪtɪŋ] *n* муз устида коньки отиш (учиш)

identification [aɪdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] *n* идентификация (айнан ўхшатиш); аниқлаб (таниб) олиш; фарқлаш, бошқалардан ажратиш; (~ card шахсий гувоҳнома)

identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v* айнан ўхшатмоқ (тенглаштирмоқ); бир-бирига тенглаштирмоқ; ўхшашлигини аниқламоқ; белгиламоқ (аниқламоқ); тўғри келмоқ; бир хил (бўлиб) чиқмоқ; ўхшамоқ, мос (бир хил) бўлмоқ

identity [aɪˈdentɪti] *n* ўхшашлик, айнанлик; бир хилдалиқ; тенглик; шахс, нухса

illogical [ɪˈlɒdʒɪkəl] *a* мантқиқсиз, беъмани

imagination [ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃn] *n* тасаввур, хаёл (қилиш); хаёлий тимсол (сыймо)

imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v* тасаввур қилмоқ, фараз қилмоқ, кўз олдига (хаёлига) келтирмоқ; тахмин қилмоқ; ... деб ҳисобламоқ (топмоқ); Уйлаб (тўқиб) чиқармоқ; тушуниб етмоқ
immediately [ɪˈmɪːdʒətli] *adv* дарҳол, зудлик билан, ... заҳоти, дарров, тўғридан-тўғри; ... билавоқ

immigration [ɪmɪˈɡreɪʃn] *n* иммиграция (бошқа мамлакатдан кўчиб келиш)

incorrect [ɪnˈkɔːrɛkt] *a* нотўғри, янглиш, хато; нолайиқ, номуносиб, ноҳўя, ношоён

increase [ɪˈnkriːs] *n* ўсиш, кўпайтириш; ошириш, орт(тири)шиш; *v*

ош(ирмоқ), кучай(тири)моқ, кўпай(тири)моқ, ўс(тири)моқ
influence [ˈɪnfluəns] *n* таъсир; нуфуз, обрў-эътибор; обрўли (нуфузли) одам, дўкай; *v* таъсир этмоқ (ўтказмоқ): to be ~d by smth бирор нарса таъсирида бўлмоқ

influential [ɪnfluˈenʃl] *a* нуфузли, эътиборли, обрўли

inlet [ˈɪnlet] *n* тор(кичик) кўрфаз, қўлтиқ (денгизда); (сув, буғ, газ) қўйиш (юбориш, очиш); *v* ичига (орасига, ўртасига) қўймоқ, солмоқ, ўрнатмоқ, жойлаштирмоқ; қистирмоқ, қўшмоқ

insecure [ɪnˌsɪˈkjʊə] *a* хавфли, таҳликали; ишончсиз, омонат; қалтис

insecurity [ɪnˌsɪˈkjʊəntɪ] *n* хавф, таҳлика, ишончсизлик

inspire [ɪnˈspaɪə] *v* ишонтирмоқ, кўнглига солмоқ, кўзғатмоқ, уқтирмоқ; илҳомлантирмоқ, руҳлантирмоқ; рағбатлантирмоқ

inspired [ɪnˈspaɪəd] *a* илҳомли, илҳомланган, руҳланган; уюштирилган

inspiredly [ɪnˈspaɪədli] *adv* илҳом билан, ички ҳис (сезги) билан, худди сезгандай

intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪdʒ(ə)nt] *a* оқил(она); эҳдли; фаҳмли, зийрак, билагон; билимдон

interaction [ɪntərˈæksɪʃn] *n* ўзаро таъсир; биргаликдаги иш-ҳаракат: the ~ of systems

interactive [ɪntərˈæktɪv] *a* биргаликда (биргалашиб) ҳаракат қилувчи (фаолият кўрсатадиган), ўзаро боғлиқ

intermittently [ɪntərˈmɪtntli] *adv* тўхтаб-тўхтаб, булиниб-булиниб, узлиб-узлиб

interpret [ɪnˈtɜːprɪt] *v* шарҳламоқ, изоҳламоқ; талқин қилмоқ, тушунтириб бермоқ; таржима қилмоқ (оғзаки), оғзаки таржимонлик қилмоқ

interpreter [ɪnˈtɜːprɪtə] *n* (оғзаки)

таржимон; шарҳловчи, изёқловчи
investor [inˈvestə] *n* маблағ(пул)
сарфловчи (ажратувчи), инвестор
involve [inˈvɒlv] *v* ўз ичига олмоқ,
таркибида бўлмоқ; ичига сиғдир-
моқ (жойламоқ)

ironically [aɪˈrɒnɪkəli] *adv* киноя билан,
пичинг қилиб, истехзо билан,
масхаралаб

Iroquian [ɪˈrɒkwɪən] *a* прокез(лар)га оид,
прокезча; *n* прокез тили

Iroquois [ɪˈrɒkwɔɪz] *n* прокез(лар)
(Шимолий Америка индеецлари
қабиласи); прокез (эркак ва аёл)

islander [ˈaɪləndə] *n* ەرоллик (оролда
яшовчи одам)

islandman [ˈaɪləndmən] *n*=islander

issue [ˈɪʃuː] *n* нашр (этиш), чиқариш;
жуз (алоҳида нашр); сон; *pl* фойда,
даромад; натижа, оқибат;
(муҳокама, мунозара қилинмиш)
масала; *v* нашр (чоп) этмоқ,
чиқармоқ; келиб чиқмоқ; тугал-
ланмоқ (яқунланмоқ); таъминламоқ

J j

Japanese [dʒæpəˈniːz] *n* япон
(япониялик), ёпин; *the* ~ япон
(ёпин)лар; япон тили; *a* япон(ларга
оид), японча(сига): ~ *rareg* япон
қоғози

jewellery, jewelry [ˈdʒuːəlɪ] *n* қиммат-
баҳо тошлар (зейнат буюмлари),
жавоҳирот; заргарлик буюмлари

joint [dʒɔɪnt] *n* бириктирилган, улан-
ган, қўшилган жой; чок; ошиқма-
ошиқ; *a* бирлаштирилган,
қўшилган, бирга, умумий, қўшма;
v боғламоқ, бирлаштирмоқ,
уламоқ, жипслаштирмоқ, қўшмоқ;
келтирмоқ

joy [dʒɔɪ] *n* хурсандлик, қувонч,
севинч, шодлик. хумвақтлик,
вақтичоғлик, сурур, фараж; завқ-
шавқ; *v* хурсанд қилмоқ, вақтни
чоғ қилмоқ; хурсанд бўлмоқ,

қувонмоқ

joyfulness [dʒɔɪfʊlns] *n* хурсанд(чи)лик,
вақтичоғлик

joyless [dʒɔɪlɪs] *a* гамгин, гамнок, хафа,
дилгир

K k

kayak [ˈkaɪæk] *n* каяк (қаяк) (эски-
мослар енгил қайиғи)

keen [kiːn] *a* ўткир, кескир; кескин,
жиддий; аччиқ, заҳарли; *v* ўткир-
ламоқ, қайрамоқ, чархламоқ

kidney [ˈkɪdnɪ] *n* буйрак

kidney(-)bean [ˈkɪdnɪˈbiːn] *n* ловия

kidney-cotton [ˈkɪdnɪˈkɒtn] *n* пахта
(Бразилияники)

knife [naɪf] *n* пичоқ; ханжар; *v* пичоқ
билан кесмоқ, пичоқламоқ, пичоқ
урмоқ

L l

lady [ˈleɪdi] *n* леди, хоним, бону; бека,
ойим; Ladies and Gentlemen!
Хонимлар ва жаноблар! (*муро-
жаат*); First Lady биринчи леди
(Америка президенти рафиқаси);
the ~ of the house уй бекаси; *the*
leading ~ этакчи актриса (бош рол-
да ўйновчи актриса); Our L. биби
Марям (Исо пайғамбар онаси)

lap [læp] 1. *n* (кийимда) этак, бар;
тизза; жар(лик); солинчак, сир-
ғалик (қулоқнинг пастки юмшоқ
қисми); *v* қайириб (шимариб)
қўймоқ (олмоқ); ўраб (буркаб)
қўймоқ

lap [læp] 2. *n* ялаш, чаппилатиш; қул-
тум, ютиниш; (итга) сувоқ овқат;
шалоплаш, шовиллаш (денгизда);
v яламоқ, чаппилатмоқ; мук-
касидам кетиб ичмоқ; шалопламоқ

layer [ˈleɪə] 1. *n* қатлам, қат, қават;
қатор, палғари, пархиш; *v* қатла-
моқ, қат-қат (уетма-ует) қилиб

қўймоқ; палғариламоқ, пархишламоқ
layer ['leɪə] 2. *n* тахловчи, терувчи, жойловчи, ётқизувчи (ишчи); тухум қиладиган товуқ
leadership ['li:dəʃɪp] *n* етакчилик, раҳбарлик, йўлбошчилик, раҳнамолик; раҳбарият (раҳбарлик), раҳбарлар, бошлиқлар
lean [li:n] 1. *n* ёғсиз гўшт; *a* ориқ, сзғин; *a* ёғсиз (*сушт*); камбағал, ночор
lean [li:n] 2. *n* қия, энгашиш (жой); *v* (*leaned, leant*) эгилмоқ, энгашмоқ; букилмоқ, қайрилмоқ; суянмоқ, таянмоқ, тиранмоқ
leant [lent] *past, pp* of *lean*
locally ['ləukəli] *adv* муайян жой чегарасида (доирасида); шу атрофда
lonely ['ləʊnli] *a* якка, ёлғиз, танҳо, бошқалардан ажралган, сўпайган; ғамгин, маъюс
long-house, longhouse ['lɒŋhaus] *n* (индеецларда) узун вигвам (ўтовсимон чайла), лонгхаус
lung [lʌŋ] ўпка; inflammation of the ~ ўпка яллиғланиши, зотилжам; good ~s кучли овоз; ~ s of London Лондон (ва унинг теварагидаги) боғлар ва майдонлар
lunger ['lʌŋə] *n* АЕ сил (касалига чалинган одам)

М ш

mainland ['meɪnlænd] *n* материк (қуруқлик); ороллар орасида энг катгаси
maize [meɪz] *n* маис, маккажўхори (ўсимлиги ва дони)
majority [mə'dʒɔrəti] *n* кўпчилик, аксарият, кўпи, кўп қисми; майорлик (*уммон*); to join the ~ ўлмоқ
manage ['mænjɪdʒ] *v* бошқармоқ, идора қилмоқ, бош бўлмоқ, раҳбарлик қилмоқ; эгламоқ, амалламоқ
manager ['mænjɪdʒə] *n* бошқарувчи, бошлиқ, иш юритувчи, мудар;

хўжайин
managerial [ˌmænɪ'dʒɪəriəl] *a* бошқарув /маъмурият(га оид); ташкилий
managerialship [ˌmænɪ'dʒəriʃɪp] *n* бошқарувчилик/мудирлик (лавозими, вазифаси)
managing ['mænjɪdʒɪŋ] *a* етакчи, бошқарув: ~ director бошқарувчи директор; ~ housekeeper тежамкор рўзгор бекаси
masterly ['mɑ:stəri] *n* ҳукмронлик; ҳокимлик; маҳорат, моҳирлик, усталик; мукамал эғаллаш;
media [ˈmi:diə] *n pl* of *medium*
medication [ˌmedɪ'keɪʃn] *n* даво(ланиш), муолажа; даво воситаси; дори бериш
medium ['mi:diəm] *n* восита; йўл, тadbир, усул; mass ~ / ~ communication оммавий ахборот воситалари (*газета, радио ва ҳ.к.*); by the ~ of smith бирср нарса воситасида; through the ~ of the press матбуот воситасида; by this ~ шу йўл билан (шу тариқада); social ~ ижтимоий (ҳаётий, маиший, яшаш) шароит; the happy ~ беғалва (тинч) иш; sold through the ~ of воситачи (даллол) орқали сотилган; *a* ўрта, ўртамаъна; ўрта(да)ги, оралиқдаги; мўътадил
menu ['meɪnju:] *n* меню (таомнома); овқат (таом) танлаш
mill [mi:] 1. *n* тегирмон; янчим (янчадиган) машина; фабрика (йигирув фабрикаси); металл заводи; тахта тилиш (тилидиган) заводи; *v* янчмоқ, тортмоқ; (донни) оқламоқ; (металли) прокат қилмоқ; ёғочни тилмоқ
mill [mi:] 2. *n* АЕ долларнинг мингдан бири
millcake ['mɪlkeɪk] *n* кунжара
milled [mɪld] *a* янчилган (*дон*); ~ rice оқланган шולי (гуруч)
miller [ˈmɪlə] *n* тегирмончи; фрезер(лов)чи

mind [maɪnd] *n* ақл, эсхн, фахм; to come into one's ~ каллага (ақлга) келмоқ; on one's ~ каллада (дилда); absence of ~ фаромушхотир, унитувчанлик, паришонхотирлик; cheerful ~ яхши кайфият, кайфичоғлик; peace of ~ хотиржамлик; to speak one's ~ очиқчасига айтмоқ (фикр юритмоқ); to be of smb's ~, to be of the same ~ бир хил ўйламоқ (фикрда бўлмоқ); with one ~ якдилона; to my ~ менимча (фикримча); to keep one's ~ on smth доимо бир нарса ҳақида ўйламоқ (эътибор бермоқ); ~ and body жон ва тан (жони-тан); the ~'s eye хаёл; to make up one's ~'s қарор қилмоқ; so many men, so many ~ (*proverb*); *v* эътироз билдирмоқ, қарши бўлмоқ (if you don't ~); Would you ~ my opening the window? Деразани очсам қарши эмасмисиз? I shouldn't ~ a cup of tea Бир пиёла чай ичсам; Never ~ him Унга эътибор берманг; Mind the dog итга (итдан) эҳтиёт бўлинг; to ~ one's business ўз иши билан банд бўлмоқ; M. your own business Биров билан ншинг бўлмасин (аралашма); Never ~ ! Хавотир (безовта) бўлма (эътибор берма)! Ҳечқиси йўқ! M. your eye! Эҳтиёт бўлинг!

minded [ˈmaɪndɪd] *a* мойил, рози

mindless [ˈmaɪndlɪs] *a* фикрсиз, бефахм;

(бирова билан) ҳисоблашмайдиган

mine [maɪn] 1. *n* кон; *v* кон қазимоқ

miner [maɪn] 2. *n* мина; *v* мина қўймоқ

mined [maɪnd] *a* мина қўйилган

miner [ˈmaɪnə] 1. *n* кончи (кон ишчиси, мутахассиси)

miner [ˈmaɪnə] 2. *n* минёр (мина қўювчи, уни зарарлантирувчи, отувчи)

minority [ˌmɪn(ə)r(ə)ˈtɪ:ti] *n* озчилик; майда миллат

mistakenly [mɪsˈteɪkənli] *adv* билмасдан, янглишиб, адашиб, хато, нотўғри, хато билан

mistakingly [mɪsˈteɪkɪŋli] *adv* = mistakenly

moan [məʊn] *n* инграш, войвойташ, ингроқ; нола, фарёд, фиғон; қийчув; чувиллаш; *v* инграмоқ, инқилламоқ; нола (фарёд) қилмоқ

moanful [ˈməʊnfl] *a* ачинарли, мунгли ҳазин

mort [mɔ:t] 1. *n* кўпгина, бирталай

mort [mɔ:t] 2. *n* кўй териси

mot [məʊ] *n* қочирим, пичинг, чистон

mot [mɔ:t] = mort 2

mouth [maʊθ] *n* оғиз, даҳан (in the mouth), by ~ /by word of ~ = orally; from ~ to ~, to open one's ~; to close one's ~, to stop smb's ~; хўранда (овқатхўр); тешиқ, ёриқ, тирқиш; дарёнинг қуйилиш жойи; to put words into one's ~; to take the words out of smb's ~; my ~ waters; to have a big mouth (кўп, қаттиқ гапирмоқ); *v* дабдабали (баладпарвоз) гапирмоқ; мағрур(лик билан) гапирмоқ; баланд овоз билан гапирмоқ, ифодали (қилиб) айтмоқ; қуйилмоқ (дарёга)

mouthful [ˈmaʊθfʊl] *a* оғзи тўла; озғини тўлдириб; ютум, қултум, хўплам; бўлак, парча, бир бурда; айтиш қийин сўз/жумла/исм

mural [ˈmjuərəl] *n* фреска (деворга солинган расм ёки сурат); *a* девор (ий); ~ painting деворга солинган (чизилган) расм; ~ decoration девор (ий) безаклар(и)

mythic [ˈmɪθɪk] *a*=mythical

mythical [ˈmɪθɪkəl] *a* мифик (афсонавий), мифга хос (оид): ~ heroes/events мифик (афсонавий) қахрамонлар/воқеалар; уйдирма, хаёлий, тўқилган; ~ wealth/uncle

mythology [mɪˈθɒlədʒi] *n* мифология; афсоналар; мифларни ўрганувчи

N n

needy [ˈni:di] *a* муҳтож, ҳожатманд, зориққан, ночор, қашшоқ; ғариб, фақир; бечора

nervous [ˈnɜ:vəs] *a* асаб(га онд); асабий(лашган), асаби бузук; журъатсиз, юраксиз; асабга тегадиган, асабни бузадиган

noble [ˈnəʊbl] *n*=**nobleman**; *a* олижаноб, олийҳиммат, пок; мурувватли, ҳимматли; маҳобатли, салобатли, дабдабали, ҳашаматли; ажойиб

nobleman [ˈnəʊblmən] *n* аристократ, зодагон, аслзода; тўра, аён, ақо-бир

noblewoman [ˈnəʊbl wʊmən] *n* аристократ (аёл), зодагон, аслзода ...

notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] *n* билдириш, хабарнома, эълон; эътибор бериш; хабар (to publish a marriage ~); death ~ қисқача некролог (таъзиянома); тақриз; *v* эътибор бермоқ; таъкидламоқ; кўриб қолмоқ (кўзи тушмоқ); пайқамок; тақриз ёзмоқ; билдирмоқ

noticeable [ˈnəʊtɪsəbl] *a* кўриниб (сезилиб, билиниб) турган, кўзга (яққол) ташланадиган; диққатга сазовор, эътиборга лойиқ

O o

oath [əʊθ] *n* қасам, қасамёд, онт; ~ of enlistment ҳарбий қасамёд; онт (қасам) ичиш; ~ rite қасамёд қабул қилиш маросими; *v* қасамёд қилмоқ, онт (қасам) ичмоқ

oath-breaker [ˈəʊθbreɪkə] *n* қасамхўр, қасамини бузган (онтидан қайтган) одам, хоин

oath-breaking [ˈəʊθbreɪkɪŋ] *n* қасамхўрлик, онтидан қайтиш, қасаминга хилоф иш тутиш

optional [ˈɒpʃənəl] *a* ихтиёрий (номажбурий), факультатив: ~ subjects мажбурий бўлмаган фанлар (ўқув

предметлари); ~ sports мусобақа дастурига кирмаган спорт турлари

optionally [ˈɒpʃənəl] *adv* мажбурий эмас, факультатив тарзда

orphanage [ˈɔ:fənɪdʒ] *n* етимлик; етимхона

owe [əʊ] *v* қарз(дор) бўлмоқ; to ~ smb \$10 кимгадир 10 доллар қарздор бўлмоқ; маънавий қарздор бўлмоқ (I ~ you my best thanks. Мен сизга чуқур миннатдорчилигимни билдираман); миннатдор/қарздор/бурчли бўлмоқ; I ~ it to you that I am still alive Менинг ҳаётлигим сиз туфайли (ҳаётлигим учун сиздан миннатдорман)

owing to [ˈəʊɪŋ] *ppr* туфайли, шарофати билан; сабабли, орқасида: Owing to the rain they could not come. Ёмғир туфайли (ёмғир ёққанидан) улар келиша олмадилар

P p

paradise [ˈpærədaɪs] *n* жаннат, беҳишт, фирдавс, учмоҳ: an earthly ~ дунёвий жаннат; the joys of ~ жаннат роҳат-фароғати; to live in a fool's ~ хом (пуч) ҳаёл билан яшамок; "Children's P." "Болалар дунёси" (*савдо дўкони*)

participate [pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪt] *v* қатнашмоқ, иштирок этмоқ; to ~ in smth; to ~ in conversation/discussion

participation [pɑ:tɪsɪˈpeɪʃn] *n* иштирок, қатнашиш, аралаштиш: ~ show телевизион дастур (кўпчилиқ савол-жавоб қилиши)

participator [pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪtə] *n* иштирокчи, қатнашчи

particular [pɑːtɪkjələ] *n* тафсилот, майда-чуйда, иқир-чиқир; to go into ~s тафсилотларга берилмоқ; *n* тўлиқ (муфассал) ҳисобот: to give (all the) ~s of тўлиқ ҳисобот бермоқ (етказмоқ); in ~ хусусан, айниқса, жумладан, чунончи; *a* махсус, ало-

ҳида, бошқача, айрим; ўзига хос: Take this ~ pen айнан шу ручкани олайлик; at the ~ time худди шу пайтда; муфассал, тўлиқ; пукта: to be ~ in one's speech ўйлаб (сўзларни танлаб) гапирмоқ; I am not ~ about it. Менга фарқи йўқ (барибир)

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləh] *adv* ғоятда, ниҳоятда, ўта, ҳаддан ташқари, айниқса; алоҳида, бевосита; generally and ~ умуман ва хусусан; муфассал, тўлиқ

part-time [ˈpɑ:ttaɪm] *a* тўлиқ (бутунлай) банд эмас: ~ worker тўлиқ ишламайдиган (қисман ишсиз) ишчи; ~ student кечки ёки сиртдан ўқийдиган талаба, ишдан ажралмаган ҳолда (ишлаб) ўқийдиган талаба; ~ teacher ярим маош олиб ишлайдиган муаллим; ~ job тўлиқ бўлмаган иш кунда меҳнат қилиш

part-timer [pɑ:tˈtaɪmə] *n* тўлиқ иш кунли банд эмас ишчи (қисман ишсиз)

pat [pæɪ] *n* гоҳо-гоҳо уриб қўйиш; тапиллатиш, шапиллатиш, шалпшулп қилиш; тарс-турс; қасирқусур; одам оёғи (юриши) товуши; Америка негрлари рақси чечётка; *v* гоҳо-гоҳо уриб турмоқ, тақиллатмоқ; силаб-сийпамоқ (to ~ a dog); *AE* тиззага уриб оёғини тапиллатмоқ; *adv* ўз вақтида, мавридида, ўринли, жойида, фурсатдан фойдаланиб; пукта, аниқ, яхшигина: to know a lesson off ~ дарсни яхшигина (пукта) билмоқ

pat [pæɪ] = patent; pattern

patch [pætʃ] *1. n* ямоқ; парча, бурда; кўз боғичи; (юздаги) ясама хол; (ҳайвондаги) доғ, қашқа; кичик ер майдони; кийимдаги безак; лахтак; вақтнинг бир қисми; (бадандаги) тошма; *v* ямамоқ, ямоқ солмоқ; қийиқиндлардан тикмоқ; ҳар жой-ҳар жойда бирор нарса билан қопламоқ (Grey rocks ~ed with moss

Оқарган (бузарган) қояларни мох (йўсин ўсимлиги) босган); ясама хол қўймоқ

patch [pætʃ] *2. n* қизиқчи, масхарабоз; телбароқ; жаврақи, вайсақи

patched [pætʃt] *a* ямалган, ямоқ солинган (тушган): ~trousers

patchwork [ˈpætʃwɜ:k] *n* қийқимлардан тикилган кўрпа(адёл)/гиламча/куроқ

pattern [ˈpætn] *n* намуна, андаза; ўрнак, ибрат; қолип; нақш, безак; шакл; *v* нусха кўчирмоқ (кўтармоқ), ўшшатмоқ, тақлид қилмоқ; безак (нақш) бермоқ

peak [pi:k] *n* чўққи (*тоғда*); юқори нуқта; *v* (қирраси) чиқиб турмоқ; ўткирлаштирмоқ, кескинлаштирмоқ, кучайтирмоқ

peak [pi:k] *v* заифлашмоқ, кучсизлашмоқ

peaked [pi:k] *a* учли, найзадор, чўққи

peaky [pi:ki] =peaked; ~ nose қиррабурун

pear [piə] *n* нок, нашвати, олмурут (меvasи ва дарахти)

peculiar [pɪ'kju:ljə] *a* ўзига хос, ўзгача, бошқача; ғалати, ғайриоддий

peculiarity [pɪ'kju:lɪəni] *n* ўзига хослик, хусусият; характерли, ажралиб турадиган белги; ғайриоддийлик

peculiarly [pɪ'kju:ləh] *adv* фақат, ёлғиз; шахсан, алоҳида; ажиб, ғалати

pedestal ['pedɪstl] *n* асос, пойдевор, замин; ҳайкал ўрнатилган супа (пьедестал); *v* пьедесталга қўймоқ (ўрнатмоқ); кўкларга кўтармоқ, шон-шухратга бурмамоқ

person [ˈpɜ:sn] *n* одам; шахс (субъект); кимса, киши; зот; ташқи қиёфа; персонаж; жисмоний шахс; (грамматик) шахс

personality [ˈpɜ:sɔːnəli] *n* шахсият (индивид), шахс; таниқли/атоқли шахс/арбоб/кимса; зот; юридик шахс

personally ['pɜːsnəli] *adv* шахсан, ўзи (ўзгинаси); That belongs to me ~; He must answer for it ~; ~ I think ...

picture ['pɪktʃə] *n* расм, сурат: to paint a ~ расм чизмоқ (солмоқ, ишламоқ); фотосурат: she showed a ~ of her son; тасвир (сурат); нуска, кўчирма; тимсол; (театрда) парда, кўриниш, эпизод; the ~s кино; кинофильм; to go to the ~s; кинокадр: to take ~s (кинога) олмақ (туширмақ); *v* тасвирламоқ (расмда), чизмоқ (расмга туширмақ, расм ишламоқ); суратга туширмақ (сурат олмақ); ўхшамоқ (ўхшаб кетмоқ); тасаввур қилмоқ; I can't ~ him as a family man Уни уйланган киши сифатида тасаввур эта олмайман

pictured ['pɪktʃəd] *a* чизилган, тасвирланган (расмда), расмлар билан безалган; расмли (~ book= picture-book)

plain [pleɪn] *n* текислик (текис ер): in the open ~ очик далада; *a* очик, ошқора, кўриниб турган; тушунарли (The meaning is quite ~; ~ text), содда (ортиқча беага йўқ): ~ dress; оддий (~ food/water/tea); силлик (соч ҳақида); сидирға (~ silk); тўғри (~ answer); хунук (~ face); текис (~ground); ~ Jane хунук киз); in ~ English (тушунарли, аниқ, бурро)

plainness ['pleɪnɪs] *n* оддийлик, соддалиқ, аниқлик; табиийлик; хунуқлик; ростлик, дангалиқ

plaza ['plɑːzə] *n* майдон (бозорга оид)

please [pliːz] *v* хоҳламоқ, истамоқ, ... гиси келмоқ (I shall do as I ~; Do as you ~; Let him do as he ~s; If you ~! (Марҳамат қилиб; малол келмаса); P., ~ tell me the time (Соғ нечалигини айтиб юборасизми?); кўнглини олмақ (ёқмоқ): It is difficult to ~ everybody (Ҳаммага ёқиш қийин); There is no pleasing

him (Унга ёқиш қийин); Anything to ~! Қаранг (кўнгилга ёққанини қилинг!); ~ God! Худо берсин (худо хоҳласа!); I'm ~d to see you. Сизни кўрганимдан хурсандман (мамнунман); ёқмоқ; Nothing ~ s him (Унга ҳеч нарса ёқмайди)

pleased ['pliːzd] *a* мамнун, хурсанд (шод): ~ smile самимий табассум

pleasing ['pliːzɪŋ] *n* кўнгил олиш, ёқиш: the art of ~ (кўнгил олиш (ёқиш) маҳорати)

pleasing ['pliːzɪŋ] *a* ёқимли, жозибали: ~ tempo ажайиб хотирлар; ~ view ёқимли қиёфа (кўриниш)

plenty ['plenti] *n* мўл-кўллик, сепроб(гар)чилик, тўқинлик (land of ~; year of ~); to live in peace and ~ (тинч ва фаровон ҳаёт кечирмоқ; кўп (мўл): ~ of money (кўп пул); to have ~ of time; *a* мўл, кўп(гина), талай; *adv* бемалол, старли(ча), тўла, анча

plough [plau] *n* плуг (ер ҳайдаш, дехқончилик асбоби): land under the ~ экиладиган (ҳайдаладиган, шудгорландадиган) ер; ер сурадиган (текислайдиган) машина; шудгор (ҳайдалган ер); *v* ер ҳайдамоқ; эгат/жўяқ олмақ, ариқ тортмоқ, из қолдирмоқ; йўл очмоқ, удшаламоқ, кўлидан келмоқ; to ~ out (бегона ўларни) тозалармоқ; to ~ under (ерни) ҳайдаб қўймоқ; to ~ up (ерни юмшатармоқ, чопмоқ)

ploughable ['plauəbəl] *a* ҳайдаладиган, экиладиган (ер ҳақида)

ploughing ['plauɪŋ] *n* ер ҳайдаш, шудгорлаш; ҳайдалган ер

ploughman ['plauzmən] *n* ер (кўш) ҳайдовчи, кўшчи; дехқон

plow [plau] *AE=plough*

point [pɔɪnt] *v* 1. (қўл билан) кўрсатармоқ; ишора қилмоқ; It is rude to~ (қўл билан кўрсатиш одобдан эмас); The hands of the clock ~ed to half past one; to ~ to the door (Кав-

шини тўғрилаб қўймоқ = ҳайдаб чиқармоқ); 2. мўлжалга (нишонга) олмақ; 3. гувоҳлик бермоқ, шохидлик қилмоқ; айтмоқ, тасдиқламоқ; Everything ~s to your being wrong (Ҳаммаси (булар) сизнинг ноҳақлигингиздан дарақ); интилом, урғинмоқ (қарағилмоқ); тиниш белгисини қўймоқ; ўнли касрни нуқта билан ажратмоқ

pointed [ˈpɔɪntɪd] *a* учли, қиррали, ўткир; кўрсатилган, ажратиб берилган; аниқ

polar [ˈpəʊlə] *a* қутб(даги); қарама-қарши

pond [pɒnd] *n* ҳовуз, ҳавза; тўғон, тўсилган (бўғилган) сув; *v* (сувни) бўғмоқ, босламоқ, дам қилмоқ; ҳовуз қилмоқ

portion [ˈpɔːʃn] *n* қисм, бўлак, ҳисса, улуш (the larger ~ of the population); to sell in ~s қисмлаб (бўлиб-бўлиб) сотмоқ; сеп (ота-она қизига берадиган бисот); порция (мўлжалланган овқат); тақдир, насиба; *v* (қисмларга) бўлмоқ; сеп бермоқ (to ~ a daughter)

positive [ˈpɒzətɪv] *n* бор нарса, ҳақиқийлик (чинлик): оддий даража (сифат ва равишлар ҳақида); позитив (фотографияда); *a* аниқ, ижобий; ҳақиқий, чин; мутлақ; мусбат

positively [ˈpɒzətɪvli] *adv* шубҳасиз, аниқ; мутлақо, муқаррар; сўзсиз

poster [ˈpəʊstə] 1. *n* эълон, афиша; *v* эълон ёпиштирмоқ, реклама (эълон) қилмоқ

poster [ˈpəʊstə] 2. *n* почта хизматидаги от; почтачи (почта ташийдиган)

post(-)office [ˈpəʊst.ɒfɪs] *n* почта, почта бўлими (почтахона); Post Office Почта вазирлиги

poverty [ˈpɒvərti] *n* камбағаллик, ночорлик, қашшоқлик, йўқчилик; етишмовчилик; P. is no sin (Камбағаллик айб эмас)

pow(-)wow [ˈpaʊwaʊ] *n* жодугар, сехргар; эмчи (Шимолий Америка индейцларида); афсун, жоду, сехр; (шовқин-суронли) йиғин (йиғилиш), мажлис, маслаҳатлашиш (Шимолий Америка индейцларида); *v* жоду/сехр/эмчилик билан шуғullanмоқ (Шимолий Америка индейцларида); (шовқин-сурон билан) маслаҳатлашмоқ; дўстона суҳбат қурмоқ

primarily [ˈpraɪmərɪli] *adv* биринчи галда (навбатда), асосан; аввало, даставвал

prohibit [prəˈhɪbɪt] *v* тақиқламоқ, ман (қатағон) қилмоқ (smoking strictly ~ed чекиш қатъиян ман (манмуъ) этилади); монелик (тўсқинлик) қилмоқ, гов (тўғонок) бўлмоқ, халал (халақит) бермоқ

prohibited [prəˈhɪbɪtɪd] *a* тақиқ(ланган), ман этилган

project [ˈprɒdʒekt] *n* лойиҳа (проект), режа (план); янги қурилиш, қурилайётган жой (бино), қурилиш (объект); АБ аудиториядан ташқари нин (машғулот); *v* [prɒˈdʒekt] лойиҳалашмоқ, режалаштирмоқ; чиқиб турмоқ, ося солмоқ; нурни қайтармоқ; хаслан кўз олдига келтирмоқ (Let us ~ our thoughts forward a few centuries); яққол (аниқ) тасаввур қилмоқ; проекцияламоқ, проекция чизмоқ (математикада); (фильм) намойиш қилмоқ (кўрсатмоқ)

promote [prəˈməʊt] *v* мартабасини оширмоқ, (юқори) кўтармоқ (He was ~d captain/to be a captain (Унга капитан унвони берилди); имкон(ният) туғдирмоқ, ёрдам қилмоқ (бермоқ, кўрсатмоқ), қувватламоқ, рағбатлантирмоқ (to ~ trade савдони ривожлантирмоқ); to ~ international understanding халқлар орасида ҳамжиҳатликни ривожлантирмоқ; навбатдаги (кейинги) синфга ўтказмоқ (ўқувчи-

ни); таъсис этмоқ, тузмоқ (to ~ a company); сурмоқ, юрмоқ (*шахматдаги ниёдан*)

properly [ˈprɒpəli] *adv* муносиб (равишда), бинойидек, яхшилаб, дуруст (to speak English ~); a word ~ applied тўғри (тегишлича) қўлланган (ишлатилган) сўз; to do a thing ~ бирор нарса (иш)ни яхшилаб бажармоқ; аслини олганда, тўғриси (очиғини) айтганда; ярашадиган (лойик): ~ dressed

prosperity [ˈprɒs pɛnti] *n* гуллаб-яшнаш, равақ топиш; *n* қулай фурсат (шароит)

protection [prəˈtɛkʃn] *n* ҳимоя, муҳофаза, сақлаш, эҳтиёт қилиш: the ~ of the country, labour ~; ҳомийлик (қилиш)

proud [praʊd] *a* ғурурли, иззат-нафсли, ўз қадр-қимматини биладиган, мағрур; манман, димоғдор, гердайдиган (кеккайдиган), ўзини катта тутадиган, қибр-ҳаволи; каландимоғ, такаббур

proudly [praʊdli] *adv* мағрурона, виқор билан, ғурур билан

provide [prəˈvaɪd] *v* таъминламоқ, жиҳозламоқ, етказиб бермоқ; to ~ smb with money; to ~ a boy with a good education; to ~ a car with a radio; to ~ for a large family; ғамламоқ (тайёрлаб қўймоқ): to ~ against a rainy day (қора кунга (ҳар эҳтимолга қарши) тайёрлаб (олиб) қўймоқ); бермоқ, тақдим этмоқ; to ~ meals; to ~ against/for чора (тадбир) кўрмоқ; мўлжаллаб қўймоқ (кўзда тутмоқ)

provided [prəˈvaɪdɪd] *a* таъминланган; жиҳозланган; тайёр(ланган); мўлжалланган (кўзда тутилган); маҳаллий бюджетда турадиган (*мактаб*)

provided [prəˈvaɪdɪd] *cj* шу шарт билан, ... бўлса, мабодо, бордию, мадомики: I shall give you my dictionary ~ you return it to morrow

public [ˈpʌblɪk] *n* халқ, халойик, мардум, жамоат(чилик); general ~ (катта жамоат, кўп(чилик) одам); the reading ~ китоб/газета/журнал ўқувчи(киши)лар; in ~ очик, жамоат (халойик) олдиди; a ижтимоий (~ opinion, in a ~ place, for ~ use); оммавий, умумхалқ (~ ownership); ~ service (коммунал хизмат); очик, ҳаммабон (~ library/lecture/sale); ошқора, ҳаммага маълум; ~ meeting; миллий, давлатга қарашли (~ lands/funds/office/servant/ holidays)

pull [pʊl] *n* тортиш, силташ; банд, даста, тутқич, соп (*эшик, дераза, қути, қўнғироқ кабиларга оид*); *v* тортмоқ, судрамоқ; йиртмоқ, тилка-пора қилмоқ; ўзига қаратмоқ, ёрдам олмоқ; to ~ oneself together ўзини қўлга олмоқ; to ~ a face юзни буриштирмоқ/афтни бужмайтирмоқ

Q q

qualified [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd] *a* муносиб, боп, мувофиқ, яроқли, лойик; билимдон, хабардор, омилкор

qualify [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ] *v* (бирор фаолиятга) тайёрламоқ, етиштирмоқ, ўргатмоқ; тайёрланмоқ; ихтисос (касб, ҳунар) ўрганмоқ; to ~ as a doctor/a typist; баҳоламоқ, даражасини белгиламоқ

quit [kwɪt] *n* АЕ (ишдан) бўшати(ли)ш; а озод бўлган, бўш(аган), қутилган; *v* қолдирмоқ (ташлаб кетмоқ); to ~ one's family/the house/the place; to ~ one's office (хизматдан кетмоқ); He received notice to ~ ишдан бўшати(ли)гани ҳақида хабар беришди; to ~ the army (ҳарбий хизматдан бўшамоқ); истеъфога чиқмоқ; (ишни, машғулотни) ташламоқ; to ~ work (ишни тўхтатмоқ); to ~ smoking (чекишни тўхтатмоқ); to ~ school/music; Quit that! Бўлди

(Тухтаг!); қарзни тўламоқ (бермоқ)
мажбуриятини бажармоқ

Р г

ranch [rɑ:ntʃ] *n* АЕ (жарик ферма, мас., ийшқичилик фермерлиги), фермер хўжалиги; чорвачилик (чорвадорлик); poultry ~ паррандачилик (фермаси); *v* АЕ қишлоқ хўжалиги (фермерлик) билан шуғулланмоқ (асосан чорвачилик); *to* ~ cattle чорвачияик билан шуғулланмоқ (мол боқмоқ); фермерлик қилмоқ, ферма эгаси бўлмоқ, ранчога эгалик қилмоқ; подачи (чўпон)лик қилмоқ; (молларни) боқмоқ, ўлатмоқ

rancher [ˈrɑ:n(t)ʃə] *n* АЕ фермер, чорвадор; ковбой, отлик чўпон (подачи)

ranchero [rɑ:nˈtʃeərou] = rancher

rank [ræŋk] *n* қатор, саф (the ~s of shelves; the ~s of unemployed; *to* break the ~s қатор(саф)дан тарқамоқ; *to* join the ~s қаторга турмоқ, сафланмоқ; the ~ армия (ҳарбий хизмат); оддий аскар ва сержантлар (Англияда); қатор туриш (саф тортиш); рутба (унвон), амал, мартаба, мансаб, ранг (дипломатик); тоифа, тур(қум): people of all ~s жамиятнинг барча табақалари; a poet/a painter/an architect of the highest ~ атоқли шоир /рассом/мъмор; writer not in the first ~ унча танилмаган (ўртача, ўртамиёна) ёзувчи; a mind of the highest ~ атоқли олим (мутафаккир); *v* сафга тортилмоқ; сафланиб ўтмоқ; тоифага ажратмоқ; *to* ~ football above baseball бейсболдан футболни юқори қўймоқ; I ~ his abilities very high Унинг қобилиятини қадрлайман; Chulpon ~s among (with) the greatest poets (Чўлпон буюк шоирлар сафида (қаторида) туради; *to* ~ among the best юқори тоифага кирмоқ; *to* ~ among the first бирин-

чилар қаторида турмоқ (бўлмоқ); *to* ~ third (учинчи ўринда бўлмоқ); *to* ~ smb in age бировдан ёши улуг (катта) бўлмоқ; *to* ~ off саф тортиб кетмоқ; a гуркираган, баравж, бўлик (Усмилик ҳақида); ачиган, тахир; ҳидланган, палағда, бижғиган: ~ butter/fish; *to* grow ~ ҳидланмоқ, бижғимоқ; жирканч, разил, қабиҳ, нафратни келтирадиган/қўзғайдиган; ~ lie фирт (қип-қизил) ёлгон; ~ injustice ўтакетган ноҳақлик (адолатсизлик); ~ nonsense : фирт бёмани гап (қип-қизил сафсата)

ranking [ˈræŋkɪŋ] *n* жойлаш(тир)иш тартиби; *to* achieve ~ спорт тоифасини олмақ; мусобақада юқори ўринни олмақ; a АЕ юқори (турадиган); мавқеи (унвони) юқори; ~ member (ёши, мавқеи юқори турадиган аъзо); a ~ economist атоқли экономист (иқтисодчи)

rapid [ˈræpid] *a* тез, илдам, чаққон (~ movement/growth тез ҳаракат/ўсиш); ~ worker/thinker; ~ river (тез оқар дарё)

rapidly [ˈræpidli] *adv* тезлик (зудлик) билан, тезда, дарров, дарҳол; жаддаллаб, илдам

reading [ˈri:dɪŋ] *n* ўқиш (ёзилганни билиш); ўқиб танишиш; мутолаа; (~s from Shakespeare Шекспир асарларидан парчаларни (ўқиб) ижро этиш); (жадвалдаги) маълумот, кўрсаткичлар; ўқишлар, лекциялар, маърузалар; a ўқувчи (китобхонлик қилувчи); ўқишни ёқтирувчи: the ~ public (кенг китобхонлар оммаси); ~ conference (китобхонлар конференцияси); ~ man (ўқимишли одам); кўп (астойдил) шуғулланадиган талаба; ўқишга мўлжалланган (~ matter (ўқиладиган материал/адабиёт); ~ list ўқишга тавсия этиладиган китоблар рўйхати; ~ room (қироатхона, адабиёт-

лар ўқийдиган хона)

reassemble [ˈri:əˈsɛmbəl] *v* қайта йиғилмоқ, учрашмоқ, тўпланмоқ; қисмларга ажратиб (тарқатиб) йиғмоқ (*механизмлар ҳақида*)

reassembly [ˈri:əˈsɛmbli] *n* (механизмларни) тарқатиб йиғиш

recent [ˈri:snt] *a* яқиндаги (янги), (Энг) сўнги (~ news/events); ~ development (сўнги ютуқлар)

recently [ˈri:sntli] *adv* яқинда(гина), ҳали, боя, кейинги пайт(лар)да: as ~ as yesterday кечагина; as ~ as last month ўтган ойда; until quite ~ сўнги пайт(лар)гача; They are ~ married Улар яқинда уйланишди

redwood [ˈredwud] *n* қизил дарахт; қизил ёғоч; калифорния дарахти (секвойядендрон, мамонт дарахти); *a* ғазабланган (дарғазаб), аччиғи чиққан

refer [ˈfɛə:] *v* юбормоқ, жўнатмоқ; мурожаат қилмоқ; йўлламоқ; to ~ a patient to a doctor; I ~ red him to the secretary; I have been ~ red to you; If they come I shall ~ them to you; The reader is ~ red to ... Ўқувчи (китобхон)нинг ... га мурожаат қилишни маслаҳат (тавсия) қиламиз; We ~ you to ... га мурожаат қилишингизни сўраймиз (мурожаат қилишингизга тўғри келади); (сўраб) суриштирмоқ; маълумотномадан фойдаланмоқ; to ~ to a map/a dictionary харитадан/луғатдан қарамоқ; The speaker ~ red to his notes Нотиқ ёзганига (текстга) қаради; изоҳ(шарҳ)ламоқ, сабабини айтмоқ (He ~ red his success to the good teaching he had had); далил қилиб кўрсатмоқ (асосланмоқ): ~ ring to your letter (хатингизга асосланиб); айтиб (эслаб) ўтмоқ, тилга олмоқ; кўзда тутмоқ; шама (ишора) қилмоқ; He never ~ s to it (Уни ҳеч тилга олмайди); Whom (who) are you ~ing to? Кимни назарда

тутяпсиз (кимга шама қўляпоя)?

I am not ~ing to you (Сиз ҳақингизда эмас); (муҳокамага) юбормоқ, ўтказмоқ; to ~ a matter to a tribunal (ишни трибуналга юбормоқ); тааллуқли (даҳлдор) бўлмоқ; тегишли (қаратилган) бўлмоқ; The regulation ~s only to children (Бу қоида болаларгагина тегишли)

reference [ˈrefrɛns] *n* далил қилиш; мурожаат қилиш; эслаб ўтиш; суриштириш; тавсия (қилиш); юбориш, ўтказиш (*ишни*); алоқа, муносабат: to make ~ to smb/smth; The writer gives no ~ to other authors; to make ~ to a dictionary; for ~ only (фақат шу ерда фойдаланиш учун); Who are your ~s? (Кимлар сизни тавсия қилишди?): You may use my name as ~ (Менинг номимдан иш қилишингиз (мен ҳақимда эслатишингиз) мумкин; юзасидан, in (with) to ... га келсак (келганда); He acted without ~ to me (Мустақил (ўзича) иш қилди); ~ book (маълумотнома); фақат кутубхонадагина ўқиладиган китоб); ~ library (уйга китоб бермайдиган кутубхона); ~ letter (тавсиянома); ~ (reading) list (тавсия этиладиган адабиёт); *v* манбаларни кўрсатиб ўтмоқ; жадвалларда келтирмоқ; (матнда) кўрсатиб (қайд этиб) кетмоқ

reflect [ˈrɪflekt] *v* акс эт(тир)моқ; A mirror ~s light (Кўзгу ёруғни акс (инъикос) эт(тир)ади); (аслидай) қайтармоқ (тасвирламоқ): The mirror ~ ed her face; кўрсатиб (сездириб) турмоқ; His face ~ed his emotions; The literature of the people ~s its manners; мулоҳаза юритмоқ (қилмоқ): R. upon what I have said to you; I want time to ~; She ~ ed over this for a moment (У бироз ўйланиб қолди)

reflected [ˈrɪflekud] *a* қайт(арил)ган, акс

эт(тирил)ган: ~ light
reflecting [rɪ'flekʃɪŋ] а акс эттирувчи: ~ power (жисмларнинг (иссиқлик, ёруғлик ... ни) қайтариш қўбилляти: ~ telescope
re-form [ri:'fɔ:m] в қайта шакллан-тирмоқ (тузмок); тикламоқ
reform [ri:'fɔ:m] и ислохот (реформа), ўзгаришлар: sweeping ~ туб ўзгаришлар; в ўзгартирмоқ, ислохот (реформа) қилмоқ
re-formation [ri:'fɔ:meɪʃn] и қайта тузиш (шакллантириш)
reformation [ri:'fɔ:meɪʃn] и ўзгартириш, қайта қуриш; тузатиш, такомиллаштириш
reformed [ri:'fɔ:md] а ўзгартирилган, қайта қурилган (тузилган); тузалган
reformer [ri:'fɔ:mə] и ўзгартирувчи (қайта қурувчи), ислохотчи (реформатор)
rejoice [ri:'dʒɔɪs] в қувонтирмоқ (севинтирмоқ), хурсанд (шод) қилмоқ, суюнтирмоқ: A letter from you ~d my heart; қувонмоқ (севинмоқ), хурсанд (шод) бўлмоқ, севинмоқ: to ~ at the good news
rejoicing [ri:'dʒɔɪsɪŋ] и қувонч, севинч, хурсанд(чи)лик, хушчақчақлик; байрам (қилиш)
relationship [ri:'leɪʃnʃɪp] и қар(ин)-дошлик; қавм-қариндош, уруғ-аймоқ; жигарчилик; қар(ин)дошлик алоқа (муносабат)лари; хусусият, хосса; муносабат, алоқа
remain [ri:'meɪn] в (ўзгармай) турмоқ, (сақланиб) қолмоқ: Let it ~ as it is (Ўз ҳолича қолсин/ Қандай бўлса, шундай тураверсин); It ~s for me to add (Мен фақат қўшишим мумкин); to ~ at home; The weather ~s fine; to ~ silent сукунат сақламоқ (жим турмоқ); to ~ liquid (суюқлигича турмоқ (қолмоқ)); to ~ in force (хучида турмоқ/қолмоқ)

remainder [ri:'meɪndə] и қолдиқ, қолгани; қолганлар: The ~ of his life he lived in the country; Twenty people came in and ~ stayed outside; в қолган китобларни арзон сотмоқ
remains [ri:'meɪnz] и қолдиқ, қолган(лар)и: the ~ of a meal (овқат қолдиғи); хароба, вайрона; the ~ of ancient Rome; ўлик (мурда), хок, жасад; вафотидан (ўлимидан) кейин чикқан асарлари
remark [ri:'mɑ:k] и танбех; to make a ~; эслатма (изоҳ); белги (ишора); в кўриб қолмоқ, кўзи тушмоқ; сезиб (билиб, пайқаб) қолмоқ; кузатмоқ; танбех бермоқ: to ~ on (про) smth
remarkable [ri:'mɑ:kəbl] а ажойиб (ажиб), беназир (мислсиз): ~ event
removal [ri:'mu:vəl] и кўчириш (жойини ўзгартириш): ~ of furniture; ~ of load (юкни тушириш), (транспорт воситасида) кўчиш: ~ into a (new) house; лавозимидан олиш (четлаштириш); баргараф этиш, барҳам бериш, йўқотиш; ўлдириш
renaissance [ri:'neɪsɪs] и 1. (R.) Уйғониш даври, Ренессанс; 2. тикла(ни)ш (*санъат, адабиёт ҳақида*)
resort [ri:'zɔ:t] и (ёрдам ...) сўраш: to make (to have) ~ to smb (... га мурожаат қилмоқ); to take ~ to smth (... ёрдамига таянмоқ); мадад, таскин, тасалли; дам олиш жойи, сайргоҳ: popular ~ (халқ ёқтирган жой); курорт: summer ~; в таянч қилмоқ, мурожаат этмоқ; бўлиб (бориб) турмоқ: a place which he was known to ~ (у бориб турадиган жой); бормоқ (кетмоқ): at the age of 18 he ~ ed to the USA
rice [raɪs] и ғаруч; шоли; ~ soup (сут оши); boiled ~ (~milk) ширғуруч
rice-field [raɪsfi:ld] и шолиполя (шоли-корлик)
rival ['raɪvl] и рақиб (конкурент): business ~s (рақиблар; ~s in love);

тенгсиз (тенги йўқ), ҳеч ким (ҳеч нарса) олдига тушолмайдиган; *a* рақиблик қилувчи: ~ firm (рақиб фирма); *v* рақобат қилмоқ, рақобатлашмоқ; баҳслашмоқ; беллашмоқ

rivalry [ˈraɪvɪ] *n* рақобат, конкуренция: friendly ~

rivalship [ˈraɪvlʃɪp] = rivalry

rock [rɒk] 1. *n* қоя, қоятош; the R.=Гибралтар; *AE* тош, йирик тош; тоғ жанслари; on the ~s (оғир/мушкул аҳволда)

rock [rɒk] 2. *n* тебраниш, чайқалиш, ликиллаш; *v* тебратмоқ, чайқалмоқ, ликилламоқ; to ~ a cradle (бешикни тебратмоқ); to ~ oneself from side to side (тебраниб турмоқ); The waves ~ed the boat (Тўлқин қайиқни чайқалтирди); The trees ~ in the wind; to ~ a child in a cradle (in one's arms)

rock [rɒk] 3. = rock'n'roll

Rock English [ˈrɒkˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] *n* Гибралтар (да сўзланадиган) тили (*инглиз, испан ва араб тиллари қоришмаси*)

rock'n'roll [ˈrɒknˈrɔʊl] *n* рок-н-ролл (*рақс*)

rocky [ˈrɒki] *a* қояли; тошли: ~ shore; the R. Mountains (*АҚШда*); омонат; беқарор, бетайин; лиқиллаб (қимирлаб) турадиган: ~ table

royal [ˈrɔɪ(ə)] *n* қирол (подшо) оиласи аъзоси; the Royals (*Англияда*) биринчи пиддалар полки; *a* қиролга оид: the ~ family / the blood ~ (қирол (подшо) оиласи); ~ power (подшо (қирол) ҳокимияти); R. Academy (Қироллик академияси); R. Society (Қироллик (илмий) жамияти (*Буюк Британияда*)); R. Air Force (Инглиз Ҳарбий-ҳаво кучлари); R. Navy (инглиз ҳарбий-денгиз флоти); ~ welcome (дабдабали қабул); R. Exchange (Лондон биржаси биноси)

royally [ˈrɔɪəli] *adv* шоҳона (қирол-

часига); виқорли, дабдабали
royalty [ˈrɔɪ(ə)li] *n* қирол (подшо) қадр-қиммати, хислати; қирол (подшо) ҳокимияти; қирол (подшо) оила аъзолари; қироллик, шоҳоналик, виқорлилик; муаллиф гонорари (қалам ҳақи)

S s

safety [ˈseɪfti] *n* хавфсизлик (public ~); to do smth with ~; road ~; ~ first! (*кўчада*) Эҳтиёт бўлинг! The children were given lessons in "safety first"; to travel in ~; to keep smth in ~; ~ belt; ~ education (техника хавфсизлиги буйича қисқа курс)

salesman [ˈseɪlzmən] *n* сотувчи, савдогар

salmon [ˈsælmən] *n* лосось (*зўшти қизил балиқ*); семга (*балиқ тури*)

sausage [ˈsɔːsɪdʒ] *n* колбаса; сосиска; шамолкўрсатгич (авиацияда)

savagery [ˈsævɪdʒɪ] *n* ёввойилик, ваҳшийлик, маданиятсизлик; ёввойи ҳайвонлар

scrap [skræp] 1. *n* парча, бўлак, лахтак: a ~ of meat / paper; ~ s of material; қолган овқат (қолдик): to give the ~s to the dog; *pl* қирқиб олинган парча (*газета, китоблардан*): to collect ~s; темир-терсак, металл парчалари (скрап); ~ paper макулатура (чиқинди, қийқимсийқим қоғоз); *v* (темир-терсак) топширмоқ; ташлаб кетмоқ (*китобнинг бобини*)

scrap [ˈskræp] 2. *n* жанжал, можаро, муштлашиш: to have a ~ with smb; to be always ready for a ~ (жанжални пулга сотиб олмоқ); боксёрлар учрашуви (жанги); *v* жанжаллашмоқ, можаро қилмоқ, уришиб (олишиб) кетмоқ, муштлашмоқ, ёқалашмоқ; to ~ with smb; бокс тушмоқ

scrap-book [ˈskræpbʊk] *n* парчаларни ёпиштириладиган альбом

screenplay, screen play [ˈskri:npleɪ] *n* режиссёр киносценарийси, фильмни суратта олиш сценарийси

seal [si:l] 1. *n* тюлень (*денгиз ҳайвони*); *v* тюлень овламоқ

seal [si:l] 2. *n* муҳр, тамға, белги; *v* тамға (муҳр) босмоқ; белги қўймоқ

sealed [si:ld] *a* печат(муҳр)ланган, муҳр босилган, тасдиқланган

sealer [ˈsi:lə] *n* тюлень овлоччи (ушловчи)

sealery [ˈsi:ləri] *n* тюленлар тўтланадиган жой (*боҳида*)

search [sɜ:tʃ] *n* қидирув (*қидириш*), излаш, ахтариш: the ~ for (after) truth; in ~ of smth; тинтув: fight of ~; *АЕ* тергов (тергов қилиш), текшириш; *v* қидирмоқ, изламоқ; to ~ for a book; to ~ after happiness; тинтув қилмоқ; to ~ a house; қўриб чиқмоқ, ўрганиб чиқмоқ; to ~ smb's face; to ~ out қидириб, (налаб ахтариб) тоғиб олмақ; to ~ out an old friend

searcher [ˈsɜ:tʃə] *n* қидирувчи, изловчи, ахтарувчи; тинтув ўтказувчи

searching [ˈsɜ:tʃɪŋ] *n* чуқур, жиддий, пухта (*ўрганиш ҳақида*); сезгир, синчков

seaweed [si:wɪ:d] *n* сув ўтлари (*денгизда*)

security [sɪˈkjʊəntɪ] *n* хавфсизлик (бохатарлик): system of collective ~; national ~; personal ~; in ~; to live in ~; хавфсизлик органлари (ташқилотлари); *АЕ* контрразведка; муҳофаза, ҳимоя: ~ against chemicals; S. service (хавфсизлик хизмати). S. Council Хавфсизлик кенгаши

self-identity [ˈselfaɪˈdentɪti] *n* ўзига айнанлик

sensible [ˈsensəblɪ] *a* бамаъни, мулоҳазали, оқил: ~ idea/rule; ~ beings (ақли мавжудот); сезиларли (*a~change for the better*; *a ~ difference in the temperature*); сезгир, сезиб билинадиган; ҳиссий: the ~ world

around us

sensibly [ˈsensəblɪ] *adv* оқилона; сезиларли даражада

sensuous [ˈsensjuəs] *a* ҳиссий; эстетик: ~ pleasure (эстетик роҳат/лаззат)

set [set] *n* тўтлам, комплект: a ~ of stamps; a ~ of Shakespeare's plays; a ~ of china (чинни идишлар сервизи); a ~ of furniture; қатор, серия: a ~ of houses/rooms/lectures/ rules/ questions; гуруҳ: a ~ of men/players; *сет* (*тенисда*): to win the first ~

sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a* ўткир, кескир, учли: ~ knife/pencil; тик, кескин; аниқ, яққол (Her figure was ~ against the light чироқда унинг қомати яққол кўринди); қаттиқ, кучли: ~ wind; ақли, бамаъни (~answer); сезгир, зийрак (~eyes/sight/nose); *adv* жуда аниқ, роппа-роса, худди, қок, роса: at ten o'clock ~; The train left ~ to time; кескин (бирданига): to turn ~ round (кескин бурилмоқ) The road turns ~ to the left

sharpen [ˈʃ æ:pən] *v* қайрамоқ, ўткирламоқ; to ~ a knife / a pencil

sharpened [ˈʃ æ:pənd] *n* чарх

Shawnee [ˈʃɑ:nɪ] *n* шони (*индеецлар қабиласи*)

Shashoni [ʃəˈʃounɪ] *n* шошонлар (*индеецлар қабилалари гуруҳи*); шошон (*қабил вақили*)

shy [ʃaɪ] *a* уятчан, тортинчоқ; ювш, босиқ; ~ girl/smile; қўрқоқ, журъатсиз

similar [ˈsɪmlə] *a* ўхшаш, ўхшаган, монанд: ~ in colour; ~ to smth

similarity [sɪmɪˈlærɪti] *n* ўхшашлик, бир хиллик

similarly [ˈsɪmləli] *adv* ўхшаб, шундай

simple [ˈsɪmpl] *a* оддий, содда; осон; жўн; ~ work/problem/idea/house; ~ soldier

simpleness [ˈsɪmplɪnɪs] *n* оддийлик, соддалик

simply [ˈsɪmplɪ] *adv* шунчаки, шундай; мураккаб эмас; оддийгина, содда-

гина: to speak ~; dressed ~; to live-
Sioux [su:] *n* (*pl* Sioux [su:, su:z]) сиу
 (индейлар қабиласи)
site [saɪt] *n* ўрнашган жой, жойлашган
 ер: the ~ of a building/a town;
 курилиш майдони: a ~ for a building/
 for a new hospital; *v* жойла(штир)-
 моқ, ўрнатмоқ, ўрнашмоқ; (янги
 курилишга) жой танламоқ
size [saɪz] *n* ўлчам, миқдор; размер
 (катта-кичикликни билдирувчи
 ўлчов); ҳажм, кўлам; the ~ of a
 building; to wear a large /a small ~in
 shoes/ in hats
skeleton ['skelɪn] *n* скелет: human/
 animal ~; the metal ~ of a building
skin [skɪn] *n* тери; пўст, пўчок, қобиг:
 dry/dark ~; the ~ of a sheep; the ~ of
 an apple/of a banana; a ~ on boiled
 milk; *v* терисини (пўстини)
 шилмоқ
sky-scraper ['skaɪskreɪpə] *n* кўп қаватли
 уй, осмонўпар бино
smart [smɑ:t] 1. *n* қаттиқ (жизилла-
 тадиган) оғриқ; the ~ ғам, қайғу,
 андух; *v* қаттиқ оғри(т)моқ, ғам(ан-
 дух) чекмоқ
smart [smɑ:t] 1. *a* қаттиқ, кучли, оғир:
 ~ punishment (оғир жазо); катта,
 юқори (~ price)/distance/
smart [smɑ:t] 2. *n* (нутақини) нафислиги
 (жонлиги)
smart [smɑ:t] 2. *a* тез (фаол), қизғин: ~
 walk/attack/servant; мобилиятли (~
 person); эччил (He is a smart one);
 оқилона (~ answer); озода, тоза,
 саранжом-сарништа (~ garden)
snow(-)drift ['snəʊdrɪft] *n* қор уюми,
 қортепа; қор бўрони
softly ['sɒfli] *adv* мулоylim(гина),
 юмшоқ; сокин, осойишта
somehow ['sʌmhaʊ] *adv* қандайдир
 (тарзда); амаллаб, иложини қилиб,
 йўлини топиб, қандай бўлмасин:
 ҳўжа кўрсинга
stow [stəʊ] *v* қайғу, хасрат, андух,
 кўлфат, надомат: a look of ~; таасуф

(афсус), армон, пушаймон; to
 express ~ at (for) smth; to feel ~ for
 smb/smth; *pl* азоб, уқубат, азият,
 алам, жафо: The Man of Sor-
 rows=Christ; нола, нолиш, шико-
 ят; *v* ғам емоқ, қайғурмоқ, хасрат
 чекмоқ, ачинмоқ, пушаймон бўл-
 моқ; to ~ for smb
sovereign ['sɒvri:n] *n* соверен (олий
 ҳукмдор), ҳокими мутлақ (мо-
 нарх), ҳукмдор; соверен (*олтин
 танга*); *a* олий: ~ power (олий ҳо-
 кимият); мустақил (суверен): ~ state
spare [speə] *n* эҳтиёт қисм (*машинага*);
 резерв (ғамлаб қўйилган нарса); *a*
 ғамлаб қўйилган (резервдаги),
 қўшимча; ~ parts (эҳтиёт қисмлар);
 ортиқча: ~ room (бўш хона); ~ time;
v эҳтиёт қилмоқ (to ~ one's strength);
 бермоқ (ажратмоқ): Can you ~ me a
 few minutes; авайламоқ, аямоқ,
 халос қилмоқ: The fire ~d nothing;
 Spare my life! (Мени ўлдирманг!)
speciality [speʃɪəli:ti] *n* ихтисос (соҳа):
 to make a ~ of smth; ихтисос (хунар)
 олиш (ўрганиш/ўргатиш); асосий
 машғулот; хусусият (хос белги);
 specialities in habits (урф-одатлар
 хусусиятлари); *pl* тафсилотлар
 (икир-чикир): to leave out the
 specialities; махсус, фирма (*мол
 ҳақида*): Rum is a sort of ~ of Jamaica
 (Ямайка роми донги кетган)
spice [spaɪs] *n* доривор, зиравор;
 хушбўй ҳид; таъми ўткирлик,
 таъсирчанлик; *v* хушқўр (хуштаъм)
 қилмоқ, овқатга зиравор солмоқ,
 таъсирчанликни оширмоқ
spicery ['spaɪsɪ] *n* доривор(лар).
 зиравор(лар); Clerk of the S. (қирол/
 подшонинг зиравор/доривор сақ-
 ловчиси)
spirit ['spɪrɪt] 1. *n* жон, рух: ~ and matter
 (рух ва материя); in (the) ~ ҳаёлда.
 кўнгилда; шахс(ият), индивид:
 одам; ақл эгаси (He is a noble/proud
 ~); One of the greatest ~s of his time;

pl рухий ҳолат, кайфият, авзо: to be in high/good/bad ~s; to be out of ~s; to receive stub's ~s бировнинг кайфиятини кўтармоқ; моҳият, туб (асосий) маъно: the ~ of the speech/ of the work/of the literature; тенденция (йўналиш): the ~ of the age (аср тенденцияси); руҳ, арвоҳ, жин: to believe in ~s; пари; v яширинча олиб кетмоқ, ўғирлаб кетмоқ; илҳомлантирмоқ, руҳлан-тирмоқ

spirit [ˈspɪrɪt] 2. n спирт; ~(s) of ammonia (иашатир спирт); methylated ~(s) денатурат (денатурация қилинган, айнитилган спирт); автобензин (*жонли тилда*)

spiritual [ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl] n худога ишонувчи, диндор; a ақлий, рухий, маънавий; руҳланган, олижаноб; диний; муқаддас, илохий

stage [steɪdʒ] n босқич, давр: ~ of development (ривожланиш босқичи); early ~ (эрта босқич)

star [stɑː] n юлдуз; Stars and Stripes (АҚШ давлат байроғи); v (орден билан) мукофотламоқ; бош ролда ўйнамоқ; бош ролни бермоқ; сўзни (*матнда*) юлдуз билан белгиламоқ

stare [steə] n тикилиб (жиддий) қараш, эътиборни қаратиш; v тикилмоқ (тикилиб қарамоқ): to ~ into smb's eyes; to ~ smb in the face; staring into darkness; маҳлиё (ҳайрон) бўлмоқ; тикка турмоқ (*соч ҳақида*); to make people ~ (ҳаммани маҳлиё қилмоқ, ҳайрон қолдирмоқ)

starve [stɑːv] v оч қолмоқ; to ~ to death (очликдан ўлмоқ); I'm simply starving (Жуда очқаганман); He is starving for knowledge (У билимга ташна)

statehood [ˈsteɪtʃud] n давлатчилик: independent ~; АЕ штатчилик

statue [ˈstætʃuː] n ҳайкал(ча), статуя; тарашлаб ясалган тасвир; v ҳай-

калча ўрнатмоқ
stir [stɜː] n қимирла(ти)ш (no ~ in the air); аралаштириш (to give one's coffee a ~); тўполон, югур-югур, қий-чув (to make a ~); v қимирла(т)моқ, ҳаракатга солмоқ; The wind ~ red the leaves; He couldn't ~ a foot: Don't ~! (Қимирламанг! Жойингиздан кўзгалманг!); to ~ up яхшилаб аралаштирмоқ; қизиқтирмоқ, кўнглини кўтармоқ ва ҳ.к.

stock [stɒk] n дарахтнинг танаси (пояси); жонсиз нарса; ўзак; ажод; шажара; фонд (маблағ, пул, қўр): a ~ of information (йиғилган маълумот); ассортимент; мол-мулк; комашё; meat~ гўшти шўрва, бульон); капитал; акция(лар): to take ~ in акция(лар)ни сотиб олмақ; пай (улуш, бадал) олмақ; облигация, қоғоз пул; миллий бойлик; a мавжуд, бор; биржа(га оид); v таъминламоқ; to ~ a fatm (хўжаликни жиҳозламоқ); савдода бўлмақ; омборда сақламоқ; тўпламоқ; дарахтни кавламоқ; бегона ўтларни юлмоқ; АЕ ўт сепмоқ (экмоқ); ~ amount (пул/капитал ҳисоб-китоби)

stock(-)company [ˈstɒk,kʌmpnɪ] n акционерлар компанияси
stock exchange [ˈstɒkɪtʃeɪndʒ] n фонд биржаси

stock-farm [ˈstɒkfa:m] n чорвачилик хўжалиги

stock-farmer [ˈstɒkfa:mə] n чорвачи фермер; чорвачи, чорвадор

stockholder [ˈstɒkˌhɔʊldə] n акционер (акция эгаси)

stock-market [ˈstɒk,mɑːkɪt] n фонд биржаси; биржадаги нарх даражаси

stock-raising [ˈstɒkreɪzɪŋ] n, a чорвачилик

stock-riider [ˈstɒkraɪdə] n АиЕ ковбой (отда юриб пода боқувчи)

stockyard [ˈstɒkjɑːd] n молхона

stomach [ˈstʌmək] n ошқозон, меъда:

on an empty ~ оч қоринга; on a full ~ тўқ қоринга; қорин; в ҳазм қилолмоқ, ея олмоқ; чидамоқ, сабр қилмоқ (ҳазм қилмоқ)

stomach-ache ['stʌməkeɪk] *n* қорин оғриши

storm [stɔ:m] *n* бўрон, довул; шторм (пўртана) (*денгизда*); штурм (қаттиқ хужум); в авжига минмоқ, зўраймоқ; It is ~ing (Бўрон бўляпти); қичқирмоқ, сўкинмоқ; to ~ at smb; шиддат билан юрмоқ; He ~ed into the office; қаттиқ хужум (штурм) қилмоқ; to ~ the town/the hill; ~ gain довул (қаттиқ бўрон)

strange [streɪndʒ] *a* нотаниш, бегона: ~ place/voice/man/tongue/ship; ғалати, ғайриоддий: ~ man/manner; хорижий: in a ~ land; ~ man (ажнабий); ёт (бегона): to write with a ~ pen

strangely ['streɪndʒli] *adv* ажаблантиради, (одамни) ҳайрон қолдиради, ажиб, ғалати

stranger ['streɪndʒə] *n* бегона (нотаниш одам), perfect ~ (бутунлай бегона): He is no ~ to me (Менга у таниш); The dog barks at ~s (Бегоналарга ит хуради): I am a ~ here; You are a quite ~! (Мунча камнамосиз!)

strictly ['striktli] *adv* аниқ, роса, қатъий, айнан, худди

stripe [straɪp] *n* йўл-йўл чизик, йўл-йўя газмол

subculture [sʌbkʌltʃə] *n* алоҳида этник ёки социал гуруҳ маданияти

subvert [sʌb've:t] *v* ағдармоқ, қулатмоқ, тўнтармоқ, бузмоқ

succeed [sək'si:d] *v* эришмоқ, мақсади (муроди)га етмоқ; муваффақият қозонмоқ; йўлидан бормоқ; мерос қилиб олмоқ; гуллаб яшнамоқ

succeeding [sək'si:diŋ] *a* навбатдаги (кейинги), келатган: the ~ letter/period/ages

surrely [sɜ'plai] *n* тўплаб қўйилган нареса; озиқ-овқат; таъминот; *pl* ажра-

тилган пул (маблағ); в таъминламоқ, етказиб бермоқ; to ~ smb with smth; қондирмоқ (таъмин қилмоқ): to ~ the needs of smb

supposedly [sə'pouzɪdli] *adv* гўёки, эмиш, ~миш; тахминан

surf [sɜ:f] *n* сув тўлқини

surface ['sɜ:fs] *n* юза, сит; уст: the Earth's ~; to work on / under the ~ (ер устида / остида ишламоқ); ташқи кўриниш, қиёфа: on the ~ (ташқаридан қараганда, зоҳиран: to look at the ~ only; ~ politeness (ёлгондакам/хўжакўрсинга хушмуомалалик / мулойимлик; сунъий илтифот)

surf-board [sɜ:fbɔ:d] *n* сёрфинг тахтаси (*сув спортда*)

surfer [sɜ:fbɔ:də] *n* сёрфингчи (сёрфинг спорти билан шуғулланувчи)

surfboarding [sɜ:f bɔ:diŋ] = surfing

surfing ['sɜ:fiŋ] *n* сёрфинг (сув тўлқинида учиб спорти)

swallow ['swələu] *v* ют(ин)моқ, ютиб юбормоқ; чидамоқ (ютмоқ)

swear [swɛə] *n* онт, қасам, қасамёд; *v* (swore, sworn) қасам (онт) ичмоқ; қасамёд қилмоқ; to ~ to do smth; қасамёд қилиб кўрсатма бермоқ; to ~ to smth (тасдиқламоқ); қасамёд қабул қилмоқ (қилдирмоқ)

swear-word [swɛəwɔ:d] *n* сўкиш, ҳақорат қилиш, ҳақоратли сўз(лар)

swore [swɔ:] *past of swear*

sworn [swɔ:n] *pp of swear*

T t

teepee ['ti:pi:] вигвам (*индеецлар кумбаси*)

tense [tens] *n* (грамматик) замон: present/past/future ~ (ҳозирги/ўтган/келаси замон)

tense [tens] *a* таранг(лашган); *v* таранг (қилиб) тортмоқ, зўр бермоқ

tensely ['tensli] *adv* зўр бериб, бор куч

билан: зур диққат-эътибор билан
terse [tɜ:ps] = **теерсе**
terrible [tɜ:əbl] *a* кўркүнчли, ваҳимали, даҳшатли, муҳажир ~ news; Ivan the T. (Иван Грозний); жуда ёмон, қаттиқ: ~ frost/heat (қаттиқ совуқ / иссиқ)
theoretical [θɪə'retɪkl] *a* назарий, назария билан боғлиқ: ~ sciences / learning
theoretically [θɪə'retɪklɪ] *adv* назарий жиҳатдан, назарияга кўра; идеалда (фаразга биноан)
theory ['θiəri] *n* назария, таълимот, фикр: ~ of evolution (эволюция таълимоти); ~ of similarity / numbers; назарий асос(лар): the ~ of education / of government / of music; маъхум (назарий) билим(лар): ~ and practice; in ~ (назария бўйича)
therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] *adv* бинобарин, шунинг учун, шу сабабдан; демак
thick [θɪk] *a* қалин (~ forest/hair), йўғон, семиз (~ map/finger); куюқ (~ soup)
tier [taɪə] 1. *n* боғловчи, уловчи; тасма, боғич (silk ~s); strong ~s; АЕ болалар фартуги
tier [taɪə] 2. *n* қатор, қат, қават (three ~s of shelves); қатлам (the lowest ~ of society); *v* қаватма-қават қўймоқ, қатлам-қатлам қилиб термоқ
time-saving ['taɪv,seɪvɪŋ] *n* вақтни тежаш (вақтдан унумли фойдаланиш)
torch [tɔ:tʃ] *n* машғал(а); ёритувчи асбоб; electric ~ (чўнтак фонари); чироқ (a ~ of learning (билим чироғи); *v* машғал(а) билан ёритмоқ
tower ['taʊə] 1. *n* минора, мезана; кўрғон; таянч; қатга гул устун; The T.=T. of London, His Majesty's T. (Лондон Тауэр); *v* юксалиб (қад кўтариб) турмоқ: The sky-scrapers ~ over the city; интилмақ (He ~s to fame); to ~ above бошқалардан новча бўлиб турмоқ; to ~ above one's co-workers (шерикларидан юқори

бўлмоқ/ҳисобланмоқ)
tower [tə(u)ə] 2. *n* ксма судровчи
towered [təʊəd] *a* минорали
towering [-təʊərɪŋ] *a* юксак, юқори бэланд (a ~ hill on the plain)
towery [təʊəri] =towered
transform [træns'fɔ:m] *v* ўзгартирмоқ (*қилфани*), қайта қурмоқ; to ~ beyond recognition таниб бўлмас даражада ўзгартирмоқ; Success ~ed his character; to ~ a cottage into a mansion (көттежни саройга айлантирмоқ)
treat [tri:t] *n* мамнуният, роҳат(ланиш), лаззат, ором (The music was a real ~); It's a great ~ to me to be in the country; пикник, энкурсия (a children's ~); зиёфат, меҳмондорчилик, ноз-неъмат (a cold ~ of roasted mutton and beef қовурилган кўй ва мол гўштидан тайёрланган совуқ таом); This is my~ (Бутун мен меҳмон қиламан); The~ 's on you this time Меҳмон қилиш сизнинг навбатингиз; Dutch~ (голландча меҳмондорчилик—ҳамма ўзига тўлайди)
tropical ['trɒpɪkl] *a* тропик(ка оид), ~ vegetation (тропик ўсимликлар); ~ diseases иссиқ ўлкалар касалликлари; иссиқ (*иқлим ҳақида*): ~ climate
tube [tʃʌb] *n* қувур(ча): glass/metal ~; тоннель (ер ости йўли); метро (Лондонда); *v* қувурга киргизмоқ, қувур ҳолига келтирмоқ; метрода юрмоқ (He had to ~ it Метрода юришига тўғри келди)
turban [tɜ:bən] *n* салла, дастор; болалар ва аёлларнинг еоябонсиз шляпаси
turbaned ['tɜ:bnd] *a* саллали, салла ўраган
twin [twɪn] *n pl* эгизак: Siamese ~s Сиём эгизаклари; жуфт нарсалар); *a* эгизак(ка оид); иккиланган (жуфтланган): ~ beds (иккита бир киши-

лик каравот): бир хил, яқин (~ houses); *v* эгизак туғмоқ
twin-born [ˈtwɪnbɔːn] *a* эгизак (бўлиб) туғилган
twin-brothers (-sisters) [ˈtwɪnˈbrʌðəz, -ˈsɪstəz] *n* эгизак (ака-ука, опа-сингиллар)
typewriter [ˈtaɪpˈraɪtə] *n* (печат қиладиган) машинка; машинистка (=typist)

U u

under(-)secretary [ˈʌndəˈsekrətəri] *n* (вазирга) муовин ёки ёрдамчи; Under-Secretary (Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти Бош секретари муовини)
unemployed [ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd] *a* ишсиз; банд эмас: ~ men and women
unemployment [ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt] *n* ишсизлик, бекор(чилик); ~ benefit (relief) ишсизларга бериладиган ёрдам (нафақа)
unstoppable [ˈʌnˈstɒpəbl̩] *a* бартараф қилиб бўлмайдиган; олдини олиб (даф қилиб, қайтариб) бўлмайдиган, бўлиши муқаррар; қайтмас, чекинмас, букилмас, тоймас, қатъиятли
upright [ˈʌpraɪt] *n* устун (тирғақ); *a* [ˈʌpˈraɪt] вертикал (тик), тўғри: ~ tree; ~ man (ҳалол одам)
uprightly [ˈʌpˈraɪtli] *adv* ҳалоллик билан, виждонан, рўй-роғат; одилона, ҳаққонийлик билан; тик (тўғри) ҳолда, тиккасига (вертикал)

V v

vanilla [vəˈnɪlə] *n* ваниль (хушбўй мевали тропик ўсимлик ва унинг ширин меваси); *a* ванилли (хушбўй): ~ sugar (ваниль қўшилган шакер); тучук, нямтатир; нурсиз, тузсиз
variety [vəˈraɪəti] *n* турли-туманлик,

ҳар-хиллик, хилма-хиллик, ранг-баранглик: ~ in food; life full of ~ фарқ (қилиш), тафовут (қилиш): ~ of opinions; қатор, кўп: a ~ of books/of fish/of goods/of silks; варьете (енгил жанри эстрада томошаси): ~ show/artist/theatre
vary [ˈveəri] *v* ўзгар(тир)моқ, фарқ қилмоқ
varying [ˈveəriŋ] *a* ўзгарувчан; ўнқир-чўнқир, паст-баланд
vessel [ˈvesl̩] *n* идиш; идиш-товоқ; кема (war/fishing ~); ҳаво кемаси; томир
volatile [ˈvɒlətaɪl] *n* учар, учадиган (жонзот)лар; *a* ўзгарувчан, тутқич бермайдиган; учувчан (тез буғланадиган)
vowel [ˈvaʊəl] *n, a* унли (товуш)

W w

waste [weɪst] *n* беҳуда сарфлаб юбориш, (кучини, умрини) бекор кетказиш (ўтказиш): ~ of time; йўқотиш, ажралиш; зарар, зиён; *a* ишлов берилмаган (to lie ~ ҳайдалмай ётган); ~ life (бекор ўтган умр); кераксиз (~ effort кераксиз ҳаракат); яроқсиз (~ products); *v* беҳуда сарфламоқ (кучни); бекор кетказмоқ (to-time/money/words)
wasteful [ˈweɪstfʊl] *a* исрофгар, нобудгар, беҳуда сарф қилувчи, бекорга вақтни оловчи
water(-)way [ˈwɔːtəweɪ] *n* фарватер (сув йўли, сувнинг кемалар юра омадиган чуқур жойи)
wave [weɪv] *n* тўлқин, долға, пўртана (breaking ~s қирғоқ тўлқини); crime ~ жиноятнинг қўнайиши (тўлқини); *v* хилпирамоқ (байроқ); тебранмоқ (дарак); мавж урмоқ (экиш); силкитмоқ (қўл)
waved [weɪvd] *a* тарам-тарам, жингалак (соч): ~ hair
waveless [weɪvliːs] *a* текис, тинч (сув

юзаси)
weave [wɪ:v] *v* (wove, woven) тўқимоқ
weep [wi:p] *n* йиғи, йиғлаш, ҳўнграб
 йиғлаш; **тер** (буғ) билан қоплан-
 моқ (*ойна*); **аза** тутиб йиғламоқ; **to**
 ~ for smb
weeper [wi:pə] *n* йиғлоқи (одам)
weeping [ˈwi:pɪŋ] *n* йиғи, кўз ёши; **тер**
 (буғ) билан қопланиш; сизиб ўтиш
 (кириш); **a** йиғлаётган, кўз ёши
 қилаётган; томаётган; буғ (тер)
 босган; ~ willow мажнунтол
whereas [weəˈæz] *conj* ҳолбуки, ваҳо-
 ланки; ўшанда, у ҳолда; қарамас-
 дан; модомики
whoever [huːevə] (whomever) [hu:mɛvə]
pron ким бўлмасин, кимки (Whoever
 comes shall be welcome; W. wrote
 this letter is a fool; W. finds it may
 keep it (Кимдир топса уни ўзига
 олсин); Go and invite whomever you
 like
wickiup [ˈwɪkiʌp] *n* АЕ “викиап”
 (*вигвамнинг бир тури*); кулбача,
 чайла, қапа
wickiup [ˈwɪkiʌp] = wickiup
widen [ˈwaɪdn] *v* кенгайтирмоқ, ёймоқ;
 ёйилмоқ, кенгаймоқ
widening [ˈwaɪdnɪŋ] *n* кенгай(тир)иш,
 ёйи(ли)ш
wigwam [ˈwɪgwɛm] *n* вигвам (*инде-*
ецларнинг ўтовсимон кулбаси,
чайласи)
wikiup [ˈwɪkiʌp] = wickiup
wilderness [ˈwɪldənɪs] *n* одам оёғи
 етмаган жойлар ва табиий манза-
 ралар; чўл; табиий ҳолатдаги боғ;
 кўриқ ер; бўз ер
within [wɪðˈɪn] *adv* ичида, ичкарида;
 уйда, бинода; кўнглида, хаёлида
 (to keep one’s thoughts ~ ўз фикр-
 ларини ёнр сақламоқ); the person
 ~ named (ушбу) ҳужжатда номи
 келтирилган шахс; *pp* ичида: ~ the
 house /the city / the country / four
 walls; -да: a voice ~ me said; He
 thought ~ himself that ...; чегарасида:

~ a few miles of London; ~ hearing /
 sight / reach; доирасида, -га биноан
 (кўра): ~ (the) law; Кеер ~ the speed
 limit! (Белгиланган тезликка рию
 қилинг!); to live ~ one’s means
 (имкониятта қараб яшамоқ = кўр-
 пага қараб оёқ узатмоқ; даромадга
 қараб буромад); давомида: ~ aweek/
 amonth / a year

worst [wɔːst] *a* энг ёмон: the ~ weather
 in years; the ~ dinner I ever ate; his
 ~ mistake; энг ашаддий (кучли): the
 ~ enemy (энг ашаддий душман); at
 one’s ~ энг ёмон жўхатдан; *adv*
 ҳамма(си)дан ёмон: Tom played
 (the) ~; ҳамма(си)дан кам: the ~
 educated; *v* голиб чиқмоқ, енгмоқ,
 to be ~ed (мағлубиятта учрамоқ)

wove [wouv] *past of weave*
woven [wouvn] *pp of weave*
wrap [ræp] *v* ўрамоқ, ўраб олмақ,
 буркамоқ; to~ smth in paper; ~ ped
 in smoke/in darkness
wreath [reθ] *n* гулчамбар; тож

X x

Y y

yawn [jɔːn] *v* эснамоқ; The audience
 ~ed through the play (Томоша
 давомида ҳамма эснаб ўтирди)

Z z

zinc [zɪŋk] *n* рух; *v* рух югуртирмоқ,
 рух билан қопламоқ

ENGLISH-UZBEK VOCABULARY

a — adjective — сифат
AE = American English—Инглиз тилининг Америка варианты
adv — adverb — равиш
BE = British English—Инглиз тилининг Британия варианты
conj — conjunction — боғловчи
int — interjection — ундов сўз
Latin — лотинча
n — noun — от
num — numeral — сон

past — past form —(фёълнинг) ўтган замон шакли
pl — plural — кўплик
pp — past participle (фёълнинг) ўтган замон сифатдоши
pron — pronoun — олмош
prep — preposition предлог
sg — singular — бирлик
smb — somebody — кимдир
smth — something — нимадир
v — verb — фёъл

A a

a [ei/ə] **ноаниқ артикль**: a реп
ability [ə'biiliti] **n** қобилият, лаёқат
able ['eibl]: to be able қўлидан келмоқ
 (уддаламоқ, эпламоқ)
aborigines ['æbə'ridzi:nz] **n** аборигенлар
 (туб жой, маҳаллий)
about [ə'baʊt] **ppp** ҳақида, тўғрисида;
 атрофида; **adv** тахминан, яқин
above [ə'bvʌ] **ppp** устида, тепасида;
 ортик; **adv** устига, устидан; **above**
all аввало; **above zero** нолдан юқори
abovementioned [ə'bvʌ'menʃnd] **a**
 айтиб (эслаб) ўтилган, мазкур
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] **adv** чет элда, чет
 элга; to go/live/travel abroad; to
 come from abroad
absent ['æbsnt]: to be absent йўқ
 бўлмоқ (дарсда)
absent-minded ['æbsnt'maɪndɪd] **a**
 паришонхотир
academic [ækədemɪk] **a** ўқув: academic
 year
academician [ækədə'miʃn] **n** академик

accept [æk'sept] **v** қабул қилмоқ, рози
 бўлмоқ
acceptable [æk'septəbl] **a** маъқул,
 мақбул
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] **v** кузатмоқ,
 бирга (ҳамроҳ) бўлмоқ
according to [ə'kɔ:diŋtə] **ppp** ... га биноан
accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] **a** одатланган,
 ўрганиб қолган
achieve [ə'tʃi:v] **v** эришмоқ,
 етишмоқ
achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] **n** ютуқ,
 эришиш
acquainted [ə'kwɛɪntɪd] **a**: to be
 acquainted with танишмоқ
across [ə'krɔs] **ppp** орқали, ичидан,
 кўндалангига
act [ækt] **n** қилмиш, иш, ҳаракат; **v**
 ҳаракат қилмоқ; ўйнамоқ (роль)
action ['ækʃn] **n** иш, ҳаракат
active ['æktɪv] **a** фаол (актив)
activity [æk'tɪvɪti] **n** фаолият
actor ['æktɔ] **n** артист, актёр
actress ['æktɪs] **n** артист (аёл)
actually ['æktʃu:(ə)li] **adv** ҳақиқатан,

аслида
add [æd] *v* қўшмоқ
addition [əˈdɪʃn] *n* қўшиш, түлдириш; in addition to қўшимча
additional [əˈdɪʃnl] *a* қўшимча
address [əˈdres] *n* адрес, турар жой; *v* муружаат қилмоқ
admit [ədˈmɪt] *v* тан олмақ, эътироф этмоқ; йўл қўймоқ
adopt [ədˈdɒpt] *v* қабул қилмоқ
adventure [ədˈventʃə] *n* саргузашт
advise [ədˈvaɪs] *n* маслаҳат, насихат
advise [ədˈvaɪz] *v* маслаҳат бермоқ
adviser [ədˈvaɪzə] *n* маслаҳатчи
affair [əˈfeə] *n* иш, машғулот
afraid [əˈfreɪd] *a*: to be afraid of қўрқмоқ
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] *n* Африка
African [ˈæfrɪkən] *a* Африкага оид; *n* африкалик
after [ˈɑːftə] *ppr* сўнг, кейин, кетидан; *сj*...дан кейин; *adv* сўнгра, кейин
afternoon [ɑːftəˈnuːn] *n* кундузи; in the afternoon кундуз куни; Good afternoon салом (*кундузги*)
again [əˈgeɪn] *adv* яна, тагин, қайта
against [əˈgeɪnst] *ppr* қарши
age [eɪdʒ] *n* 1. ёш; at the age of 16; 2. аср: the Middle Ages
ago [əˈɡoʊ] *adv* илгари, муқаддам, бурун, олдин
agree [əˈɡriː] *v* кўнмоқ, рози бўлмоқ, келишмоқ
agriculture [ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə] *n* қишлоқ хўжалиги
ah [ɑː] *int* эҳ, вой-вой
ahead [əˈhed] *adv* олға, илгари; олдинда
aid [eɪd] *n* ёрдам, кўмаклашиш; *v* ёрдамлашмоқ
air [eə] *n* ҳаво; *v* шамоллатмоқ, хавосияни тозаламоқ
airplane [ˈeəpleɪn] *n* АЕ самолёт
airport [ˈeəpɔːt] *n* аэропорт
Alaska [əˈlæskə] *n* Аляска
algebra [ˈældʒɪbrə] *n* алгебра (алжабр)
alive [əˈlaɪv] *a* тирик; ҳаёт (барҳаёт)

all [ɔːl] *a, prn adv* ҳамма, барча; first of all аввало; not at all арзимаиди; at all *adv* умуман, бутунлай; all right майли, ҳўп; all over ҳамма ерда
almost [ˈɔːlməʊst] *adv* деярли
alone [əˈləʊn] *a* якка, ёлғиз
along [əˈlɒŋ] *ppr* бўйлаб, ёқалаб; *adv* олға, илгари, олдинга; Come along! Кетдик! (Юринг)
aloud [əˈləʊd] *adv* овоз чиқариб, баланд овоз билан
already [ɔːlˈredi] *adv* аллақачон
also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] *adv* ҳам, шунингдек
always [ˈɔːlweɪz] *adv* ҳамيشа, доимо
am [æmə] *of to be*
a.m. [ˈeɪˌem] (ante meridiem) кечаси
12 дан кундуз соат 12 гача
America [əˈmerɪkə] *n* Америка
American [əˈmerɪkən] *a* Америкага оид; *n* америкалик
among [əˈmʌŋ] *ppr* орасида, ўртасида, ичида
amongst [əˈmʌŋst] *ppr*=among
amuse [əˈmjuzː] *v* вақтни чоғ қилмоқ
amusing [əˈmjuzɪŋ] *a* кулгили, ажойиб
an [æn] *ноаниқ артикль*: an egg
ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] *n* аجدод, ота-бобо
ancestry [ˈænsɪstri] *n* шажара, силсила
ancient [ˈeɪnfnt] *a* қадимий, эски
and [ænd,ənd] *сj* ва, билан, ҳам
angry [æŋɡri] *a* хажддор, дарғазаб, хафа
animal [ˈænɪml] *n* ҳайвон, жонивор
annex [əˈneks] *v* қўшиб (босиб) олмақ
anniversary [ˌæniˈvɜːsəri] *n* йиллик (йилга тўлиш)
annual [ˈænjʊəl] *a* йиллик, ҳар йили
another [əˈnʌðə] *ppr* бошқа, ўзга, бўлак, яна
answer [ˈɑːnsə] *n* жавоб; *v* жавоб бермоқ
anthem [ænˈθəm] *n* мадҳия
anthropologist [ˈænbθrəˈpɒlədʒɪst] *n* антрополог
any [ˈeni] *ppr* қандайдир, бирор(та); истаган
anybody [ˈeniˌbɒdi] *ppr* биров, кимдир, бирор киши

anyone ['eɪniwʌn] *ppn* anybody
anything ['eniθɪŋ] *ppn* нимадир; ҳам-
 маси, истаган; ҳеч нарса
anywhere [ˈeniweə] қасрдадир, қасрга-
 дир; истаган (хоҳлаган) ерда (ерга)
appear [ə'piə] *v* пайдо бўлмоқ, кўрин-
 моқ; туюлмоқ
appearances [ə'piəns] *n* кўриниш, қиё-
 фа; пайдо бўлиш
applaud [ə'plɔ:d] *v* қарсақ чалмоқ
apple ['æpl] *n* олма
applied [ə'plaɪd] *a* амалий, амалдаги;
 татбиқий
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v* қадрламоқ,
 юқори баҳоламоқ
apricot ['eɪprɪkət] *n* ўрик
April ['eɪprɪl] *n* апрель
Arabic ['æɾəbɪk] *n* араб тили; *a* араб
 (арабга оид)
Arabian [ə'reɪbjən] *n* араб; *a* Arabian
 Nights Минг бир кеча (*араб этак-
 лари*)
architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] *n* архитектор,
 меъмор
architecture ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə] *n* архитектура
architectural ['ɑ:kɪtektʃrəl] *a* архитекту-
 рага оид (меъморий)
archive ['ɑ:kɑɪv] *n* архив
arctic ['ɑ:ktɪk] *a*: the Arctic Ocean
 Шимолий Муз океани
are [ɑ:] *of to be*
area ['eɪə] *n* макон, майдон, жой
arithmetic [ə'θɪmətɪk] *n* арифметика
arm [ɑ:m] *n* қўл (*елкадан панжагача*)
armchair ['ɑ:mʃeə] *n* кресло (юмшоқ
 кенг курси)
army ['ɑ:mɪ] *n* армия
around [ə'raʊnd] *ppr, adv* атрофда,
 яқинда, тахминан
arrival [ə'reɪvəl] *n* келиш, бўлиш
arrive [ə'reɪv] *v* келмоқ, келиб тушмоқ
art [ɑ:t] *n* санъат; Fine Arts нафис
 санъатлар
article ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n* 1. артикль; 2. мақола
artist ['ɑ:tɪst] *n* артист; санъаткор;
 рессом
as [əz] *adv* қандай хоҳлаганча,

тарикасида, сифатида; *c/* қачонки.
 чунки; *af for/ as to* хусусида, ...га
 келсак; *as if* гўё; *as soon as ...*
 биланок; *as well* шунингдек; *as well*
 as худди ... дек
Asia ['eɪʃə] *n* Осиё
Asian ['eɪʃn] *a* Осиёга оид, Осиёвий;
n осийлик
aside [ə'saɪd] *adv* бир (бошқа) томонга
 (-да)
ask [ɑ:sk] *v* сўрамоқ, илтимос қилмоқ
assistant [ə'sɪstənt] *n* ёрдамчи, ассис-
 тент
association [ə'souʃɪ'eɪʃn] *n* ички боғла-
 ниш, алоқа
astronaut [æ'strɔ:nɔ:t] *n* астронавт, кос-
 монавт
astronomer [æs'trɔnəmə] *n* астроном
astronomy [æs'trɔnəmɪ] *n* астрономия
at [æt] *ppr ... да* (*қаерда, қачон?*); *not*
at all
ate [et] *past of eat*
athlete ['æθli:t] *n* енгил атлетикачи
athletics [əθ'letɪks] *n* атлетика
Atlantic [ə'tlentɪk] *a* атланitik
attack [ə'tæk] *v* ҳужум қилмоқ
attend [ə'tend] *v* қатнашмоқ, ҳозир
 бўлмоқ
attractive [ə'træktɪv] *a* ўзига тортадиган,
 жозибали
August ['ɔ:gəst] *n* август
aunt [ɑ:nt] *n* хола, амма
Aussie ['ɔ:si] *n* *AuE*—австралиялик
Australia [ə's'treɪljə] *n* Австралия
Australian [ə's'treɪljən] *n* австралиялик;
a Австралияга оид
author ['ɔ:θə] *n* муаллиф, автор
autumn ['ɔ:tm] *n* куз
avenue ['ævɪnju:] *n* авеню, шоҳқўча
aviation [eɪvɪ'eɪʃn] *n* авиация
away [ə'weɪ] *adv*: *to go away* кетмоқ;
to run away қочиб кетмоқ; *to take*
away олиб кетмоқ

В Ъ

back [bæk] *adv* орқага, орқала

basoon ['beɪkən] *n* бекон (дудланган чўчқа тўш гўшти)
bad [bæd] *a* (worse, worst) ёмон, *bad language* сўқиниш
badge [bædʒ] *n* нишон, белги, рамз
badly ['bædli] *adv* (worse, worst) ёмон
badminton ['bædmɪntən] *n* бадминтон (ўйин)
bag [bæg] *n* халта; портфель
balcony ['bælkəni] *n* балкон (*театрда, уйда*)
ball [bɔ:l] *n* тўп, копток
ballad ['bæləd] *n* баллада
ballet ['bæleɪ] *n* балет
bank [bæŋk] *n* қирғоқ (*дарё, кўл*)
bank *n* банк (*муассаса*)
basic ['beɪsɪk] *n* асосий, муҳим
basket(-)ball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] *n* баскетбол
bathe [beɪð] *v* чўмилмоқ, ювинмоқ
bathroom ['bɑ:θʊm] *n* ваннахона
battle ['bætl] *n* жанг, уруш
bay [beɪ] *n* кўрфаз
bazaar [bə'zɑ:] *n* бозор
be [bi:] *v* 1. бўлмоқ, бор бўлмоқ; 2. то бе то зарур; 3. *Continuous* да кўмакчи феъл
beach [bi:tʃ] *n* денгиз соҳили
beat [bi:t] *v* урмоқ
beaten ['bi:tən] *pp* of beat
beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl] *a* чиройли, гўзал
beauty ['bjʊ:tɪ] *n* чирой, хусн
became [bi'keɪm] *past* of become
because [bi'kɔ:z] *conj* чунки, сабаби
become [bi'kʌm] *v* бўлмоқ, айланмоқ
bed [bed] *n* каравот; to go to bed ухлагани ётмоқ; to make the bed жой (ётгани) сөлмоқ
bedroom ['bedrʊm] *n* ухлаш (ётоқ)хона
been [bi:n] *pp* of be
before [bi'fɔ:] *ppr, adv, conj* аввал, илгари, олдин, ... гача
begin [bɪ'gɪn] *past* of begin
begin [bɪ'gɪn] *v* бошла(н)моқ; to begin with аввало, биринчидан
beginner [bɪ'gɪnə] *n* бошловчи, янги
beginning [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] *n* бошланиш; пайдо бўлиш

begin [bɪ'gɪn] *pp* of begin
behind [bi'hænd] *ppr, adv* орқада(н)
belief [bi'li:f] *n* эътиқод, имон, ишонч, маслак
believe [bi'li:v] *v* ишонмоқ
believer [bi'li:və] *n* диндор, худога ишонувчи
bell [bel] *n* кўнғироқ
belong [bi'lɔŋ] *v* қарашли (тегишли) бўлмоқ
beloved [bi'lʌvd] *a* суюкли, севимли
below [bi'ləʊ] *adv, prp* қуйида, пастда, остида
belt [belt] *n* камар, қайиш
bench [bentʃ] *n* курси (узун тахта ўриндик)
beside [bi'saɪd] *ppr* ёнида
besides [bi'saɪdz] *adv, prp* ... дан ташқари, яна, бошқа
best [best] 1. *of good*; 2. *of well*; to do one's best астойдил ҳаракат қилмоқ/ бор имкониятни ишга солмоқ
best-known ['best'nəʊn] *a* таниқли, машҳур
better ['betə] 1. *of good*; 2. *of well*
between [bi'twi:n] *ppr* ўртасида, орасида (*жой*)
Bible ['baɪbl] *n* библия
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед
big [bɪg] *a* катта, улкан
bike = bicycle
billion ['bɪljən] *n* биллион /BE/, миллиард /AE/
biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi] *n* таржимаан ҳол
bird [bɜ:d] *n* қуш, парранда
birth [bɜ:θ] *n* туғилиш; келиб чиқиш: English by birth
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n* туғилган кун: Happy birthday
birthplace ['bɜ:θpleɪs] *n* туғилган жой (киндик қони тўқилган жой), ватан
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n* бисквит (куврак печенье)
black [blæk] *a* қора
blackboard [blækbɔ:d] *n* синф доскаси

bless [bles] *v*: God bless me! Худо кечирсин!
blew [blu:] *past* of blow
blind [blaɪnd] *a* кўр, сўқир
blindness ['blaɪndnis] *n* кўзн ожиз-лик (кўрлик)
block [blɒk] *n* бинолар түпи
blood [blʌd] *n* қон
blossom ['blɒsəm] *n* гуллаш
blow [blou] *v* пуфламоқ
blown [bləʊn] *pp* of blow
blue [blu:] *a* кўк, ҳаво ранг
board [bɔ:d] *n* тахта; жема борти
boat [bɔ:t] *n* қайиқ; *v* (қайиқда) сузмоқ
boating ['bɔ:tɪŋ] *n*: to go boating қайиқда сузмоқ
body ['bɒdi] *n* тапа, одам
boil [bɔɪl] *v* қайна(т)моқ
bone [bəʊn] *n* суяк
book [bʊk] *n* китоб
bookcase ['bʊkkeɪs] *n* китоб жавони, китоб тоқчаси
book-shop ['bʊkʃɒp] *n* китоб дўкони
border ['bɔ:də] *n* чегара; *v* чегараланмоқ
born [bɔ:n]: to be born туғилмоқ
borough ['bɜ:gə] *n* Нью-Йорк беш туманидан бири
botany ['bɒtəni] *n* ботаника
both [bəʊθ] *pp* иккала(си)
bottle ['bɒtl] *n* шиша (идиш)
bought [bɔ:t] *past, pp* of buy *box* *n* ложа (театрда)
boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] *n* бокс (тушшиш)
box office [bɒks'ɒfɪs] *n* касса (театрда)
boy [bɔɪ] *n* (ўғил) бола
boyhood [bɔɪhʊd] *n* ўспиринлик, ўсмирлик
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n* соқа, тармоқ, шох(ча)
brass [brɑ:s] *a* сариқ мисдан
grave [breɪv] *a* жасур, кўрқмас, довиюрak
bread [bred] *n* нон: bread and butter бутерброд
break [breɪk] *n* танаффус

break *v* синмоқ; тўхтатмоқ; бузмоқ
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* нонушта: to have breakfast нонушта қилмоқ
breathe [bri:ð] *v* нафас олмақ
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* кўприк
bright (ly) [braɪt(li)] *a, adv* ёрқин, қуёшли
brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a* машҳур; мислсиз; порлоқ
bring [brɪŋ] *v* олиб келмоқ, келтирмоқ
Britain ['brɪtɪn] Британия
British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a* Британияга оид
Britan ['brɪtə] *n* британиялик (инглиз)
broadcast ['brɒdkɑ:st] *v* радиода эшиттирмоқ, телевизорда кўрсатмоқ
broadcaster [brɔ:dka:stə] *n* диктор
Broadway ['brɔ:dweɪ] *n* Бродвей (Нью-Йоркдаги кўча)
broke [brəʊk] *past* of break
broken ['brəʊkn] *pp* of break
brother ['brʌðə] *n* ака, ука
brought [brɔ:t] *past, pp* of bring
brown [braʊn] *a* жигарранг
bud [bʌd] *n* куртак
buffet ['bʊfeɪ], [b'feɪ] (АБ) *n* буфет
build [bɪld] *v* қурмоқ, ясамоқ, солмоқ (яморат)
builder ['bɪldə] *n* қурувчи, нудратчи
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* бино, қурилиш
built [bɪlt] *past, pp* of build
bit [bɪt] *n* булочка
bungalow ['bʌŋgələʊ] *n* бунгало (бир қаватли айвонли дала ҳовли)
burgh ['bɜ:gə] *n* шаҳарча
bus [bʌs] *n* автобус
bush [bʊʃ] *n* бута, бутазор
bushland ['bʊʃlənd] *n* АиЕ ўрмон, тўқай
busily ['bɪzɪli] *adv* ишнинг кўзини биллиб, ғайрат билан
business ['bɪznɪs] *n* иш (даромадли), манғулот
businessman ['bɪznɪsmən] *n* бизнесмен, тадбиркор, устамон
bus-stop ['bʌs stɒp] *n* бекат
busy ['bɪzi] *a* банд; фаол, ишчан
but ['bʌt] *adv, pp, cj* аммо, лекин,

бироқ; ... га қарамасдан
batter ['bætə] *n* сариёғ
buy [baɪ] *v* олмақ, харид қилмоқ
buyer ['baɪə] *n* харидор
buzz [bʌz] *n* фингиллаш
by [baɪ] *prep, adv* өрқали, воситасида,
 ... гача; томонидан; ёнида; *by and
 large* (АЕ) умуман; *by and by* кўп
 ўтмай, тез орада; *by the way*
 айтгандай

С с

cafeteria [kæfɪ'tɪəriə] *n* кафетерий
cake [keɪk] *n* кекс, торт
calendar [kælɪndə] *n* календар, тақвим
call [kɔ:l] *n* чақириш; *v* чақирмоқ,
 атамоқ
calm [kɑ:m] *a* хотиржам, мулоғим,
 тинч
came [keɪm] *past of come*
camera ['kæməərə] *n* фотоаппарат
camp [kæmp] *n* лагерь (*оромгоҳ*); *v*
 жойлашмоқ
camp-fire ['kæmpfaɪə] *n* гулжан
camping ['kæmpɪŋ] *n* (*оромгоҳда*) дам
 олиш
can [kæn,kən] *v* (*modal*)(қила) олмақ
canal [kə'næl] *n* канал
candy ['kændi] *n* обакни
cone [keɪn] *n* қампиш
canteen [kænti:ɪn] *n* ошхона (*мактабда*)
cap [kæp] *n* бош кийим
capital ['kæpɪtəl] *n* пойтахт; *capital letter*
 бош ҳарф
capital ['kæpɪtəl] *n* капитал; сармоя
capitalist ['kæpɪtəlist] *n, a* капита-
 лист(ик)
Capital ['kæpɪtəl] *n* Капитолий (АҚШ)
captain ['kæptɪn] *a* капитан
capture ['kæptʃə] *v* ушламоқ (ҳибсга
 олмақ)
car [kɑ:'] *n* автомобиль, машина
caravan [kærə'veæn] *n* қарвон
care [keə] *v* ғамхўрлик қилмоқ;
 қайғурмоқ *to take care (of)* ғам-
 хўрлик қилмоқ (*қарамоқ*)

careful ['keəfʊl] *a* эҳтиёткор, ҳушёр;
 ғамхўр
careless ['keəlis] *a* бепарво, эътибор-
 сиз, беғам
carry ['kæri] *v* олиб бормоқ, келмоқ,
 ташимоқ
cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] *n* мультфильм
case [keɪs] *n* воқеа, ҳодиса; фурсат,
 кез; ҳол; *in case* бу олда; *in the case*
 имкөн бўлса; мабодо; муносабат
 билан
cat [kæt] *n* мушук
cathedral [kə'θɪdrəl] *n* собор (бош
 черков)
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] *v* нишонламоқ,
 байрам қилмоқ
celebration [selɪ'breɪʃn] *n* байрам қи-
 лиш, шодиёна кун
centimetre ['sentɪmi:tə] *n* сантиметр
central ['sentrəl] *a* марказий; муҳим
centre ['sentə] *n* марказ
century ['sentʃəri] *n* аср
ceremony ['serɪməni] *n* маросим
certainly ['seɪntli] *adv* албатта,
 шубҳасиз
chair [tʃeə] *n* отул (курс)
chalk [tʃɔ:k] *n* бўр
champion [tʃæmpjən] *n* чемпион, ғолиб
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v* ўзгар(тир)моқ; *n*
 ўзгарниш
change *n* майда пул; қайтим
character ['kærɪktə] *n* характер, фьсь-
 латвор; сиймо, қиёфа; қаҳрамон
 (*асарда*)
characteristic [kærɪktə'sɪstɪk] *n* хусусият,
 хосса, белги; *pl* (cheers) қарсақлар
cheer [tʃeə] *n* ўйин-кулги
chemical ['kemɪkəl] *a* кимёвий
chemist ['kemɪst] *n* химик
chemistry ['kemɪstri] *n* кимё
chess [tʃes] *n* шахмат
chief [tʃi:f] *a* бош, асосий
child [tʃaɪld] *n* бола
childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] *n* болалик
children [tʃɪldrən] *n pl of child*
China ['tʃaɪnə] *n* Хитой
Chinatown ['tʃaɪntaʊn] *a* Хитой

квартила
Chinese ['tʃaɪniːz] *n, a* Хитой, хитой
тыли, хитойча
chips [tʃɪps] *n* чипс (қаламча тарзида
тайёрланған сгулик)
choir ['kwaɪə] хор; бира куйлаш
choral ['kɔːl] *a* хор (ға) онд; **choral**
society ашулчилар ансамбли
choose [tʃuːz] *v* танламоқ
chase [tʃəʊz] *past of choose*
chosen ['tʃəʊzn] *pp of choose*
Christ [kraɪst] *n* Христос; **Jesus** [dʒiːz s]
Christ Исо (пайғамбар)
Christian ['krɪstjən] *n, a* христиан
Christmas ['krɪsməs] *n* Рождество
(диний байрам)
church [tʃɜːtʃ] *n* черков
cinema ['sɪnɪmə] *n* кинотеатр
circle ['sɜːkl] *n* тугарак; давра;
айланмоқ
citizen ['sɪtɪzn] *n* фуқаро
city ['sɪti] *n* шаҳар
City *n* Сити (Лондон маркази)
class ['klɑːs] *n* синф
classic ['klæsɪk] *n, a* классик
classmate ['klɑːsmeɪt] *n* синфдош
classroom ['klɑːsruːm] *n* синфхона
class work ['klɑːswɜːk] *n* синф иши
clean [kliːn] *a* тоза; *v* тозаламоқ
cleaner ['kliːnə] *n* тозалагич
cleanliness ['kliːnlnɪs] *n* тозалык,
озодалык, показалык
clear [kliə] *a* равшан; тушунарлы
clever ['klevə] *a* ақлы, оқыл, фаро-
салы
client ['klaɪənt] *n* клиент (мижоз)
climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n* иқлим
cloakroom ['kləʊkrʊm] *n* устбошхона,
гардероб (ечиниш жойи)
close [klaʊz] *a* ёпык; [klaʊz] *v* ётмоқ
close [klaʊz] *a* яқын: close friend;
пужа, мукаммал
cloth [klɒθ] *n* мато (газмол)
clothes ['klaʊðɪz] *n* кийим, либос
clothing ['klaʊðɪŋ] *n* кийим-бош;
кийиниш
cloud [klaʊd] *n* булут

cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs] *a* булутсыз
(мусаффо)
club [klʌb] *n* клуб
coach [kəʊtʃ] *n* репетитор; тренер
coast [kəʊst] *n* қирғоқ (денгиз)
coastal ['kəʊstl] *a* қирғоқ (соҳил)даги
coat [kəʊt] *n* пальто
coca-cola ['kəʊ ə'kəʊlə] *n* кока-кола,
кола
coffee ['kæfi] *n* кофе (қаҳва)
coin [kɔɪn] *n* танга
coke [kəʊk] *n*=coca-cola
cold [kəʊld] *a* совуқ
colleague ['kɔːliːdʒ] *n* коллега (ҳамкасб)
collect [kə'lekt] *v* йиғмоқ
collective [kə'lektɪv] *a* жамоавий,
умумий: collective farmer
collector [kə'lektə] *n* коллектор
college ['kɔːlɪdʒ] *n* коллеж
colonial [kə'ləʊniəl] *a* мустамлакавий,
колониал
colony [kə'ləʊni] *n* мустамлака, колония
colour ['kʌlə] *n* ранг
combination [kəm'bɪneɪʃn] *n* бирикма,
бириктиш
combine ['kəmbəɪn] *n* комбайн,
[kəm'bəɪn] *v* бирик(тир)моқ
comb [kʌm] *v* келмоқ
comedy ['kɔːmɪdi] *n* комедия
comic ['kɔːmɪk] *a* комик, култили
commander [kə'mɑːndə] *n* командир,
бошлиқ
commerce ['kɔːmə] *n* тижорат
commercial [kə'mɜːʃl] *a* савдога,
тижоратта онд
common ['kɔːmən] *a* умумий
commonwealth ['kɔːmənweɪlθ] *n* ҳам-
дустлык
communication [kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn] *n* алоқа,
мулоқот
community [kə'mjuːnɪti] *n* жамоа
comrade [kəm'reɪd] *n* уюшма, жамият,
ширкат
comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] *a* қиёсий
compare [kəm'pɛə] *v* таққосламоқ
competition [kəm'pɪtɪʃn] *n* мусобақа
complete [kəm'pliːt] *a* тўлык, тугал; *v*

тутатмоқ
complex [ˈkɒmpleks] *a* мураккаб; *n* мажмуа, комплекс
compose [kəmˈpəʊz] *v* туз(ил)моқ; яратмоқ (тўқимоқ)
composer [kəmˈpəʊzə] *n* композитор, бастажор
composition [ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃn] *n* ияшо
comprise [kəmˈpraɪz] *v* таркиб топмоқ
compulsory [kəmˈpʌlsəri] *a* мажбурий
computer [kəmˈpjʊ:tə] *n* компьютер
concert [ˈkɒnsət] *n* концерт
conductor [kənˈdʌktə] *n* кондуктор
conference [ˈkɒnfərəns] *n* конференция
conflict [ˈkɒnflikt] *n* конфликт, ихтилоф; [kənˈflikt] *v* қарама-қарши бўлмоқ
congratulate [kənˈgrætjuleɪt] *v* табрик-ламоқ
congratulation [kənˈgrætjuˈleɪʃn] *n* табрик, қутлов
connect [kəˈnekt] *v* бирлаштирмоқ
consider [kənˈsɪdə] *v* қабул қилмоқ, ўйлаб кўрмоқ, қара(л)моқ
consideration [kənˈsɪdəˈreɪʃn] *n*: to take into consideration ҳисоб (эътиборга) олмақ
consist [kənˈsɪst] *v* ташкил топмоқ, ўз ичига олмақ
constitute [ˈkɒnstɪtju:t] *v* туз(ил)моқ; ташкил этмоқ
constitution [ˌkɒnstɪtju:ʃn] *n* конституция
construct [kənˈstrʌkt] *v* қурмоқ
construction [kənˈstrʌkʃn] *n* қурилма
constructor [kənˈstrʌktə] *n* конструктор
consumer [kənˈsjʊ:mə] *n* истеъмолчи
contact [ˈkɒntækt] *n* алоқа, контакт; [kənˈtækt]; *v* алоқадор бўлмоқ
contain [kənˈteɪn] *v* ўз ичига олмақ, сиғдирмоқ
continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] *n* қитъа
continental [ˌkɒntɪˈnɛntl] *a* континентал
continue [kənˈtɪnju] *v* давом этмоқ
continued [kənˈtɪnjuəd] *a* давомли (давоми бор)
contribution [ˌkɒntriˈbjʊ:ʃn] *n* ҳисса, улуш
conversation [ˈkɒnvəˈseɪʃn] *n* суҳбат

converse [kənˈvɜ:s] *v* мулоқотда бўлмоқ
cook [kʊk] *v* овқат пиширмоқ
cookie [ˈkʊki] *n* пиширик; *AE*=biscuit
cool [ku:l] *a* салқин
co-operate [kə(ʊ)ˈɒrəreɪt] *v* ҳамкорлик қилмоқ
co-operation [kəʊˌɒrəˈreɪʃn] *n* ҳамкорлик
corner [ˈkɔ:nə] *n* бурчак
cornflakes [ˈkɔ:nfleɪks] *n* маккажўхори қаламчалари
correct [kəˈrekt] *a* тўғри; *v* тўғриламоқ
correspondence [ˌkɔrɪsˈpɒndəns] *n* ёзишма
correspondent [ˌkɔrɪsˈpɒndənt] *n* мухбир
corridor [ˈkɔrɪdɔ:] *n* коридор, йўлак
cosmodrome [ˈkɒzmədroum] *n* космодром
cosmonaut [ˈkɒ:zməno:t] *n* космонавт
costume [ˈkɒstju:m] *n* кийим, костюм
cottage [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n* коттеж
cotton [ˈkɒtn] *n*, *a* пахта
cotton-field [ˈkɒtnfi:ld] *n* пахтазор
cotton picker [ˈkɒtnˈpɪkə] *n* пахтазор, теримчи
could [kʊd] *past of can*
count [kaunt] *v* санамоқ, ҳисобламоқ
country [ˈkʌntri] *n* мамлакат; қишлоқ жой
county [ˈkaunti] *n* графлик, *AE*=окрут
course [kɔ:s] *n* курс; in the course(of) давомида, жараёнида; овқат (биринчи, иккинчи ...)
course: of course албатта
cow [kəʊ] *n* ситғур
cracker [ˈkrækə] *n* куврак печенье
craft [krɑ:ft] *n* ҳунар, касб
create [kriˈeɪ] *v* яратмоқ
cricket [ˈkrɪkɪt] *n* крикет (*спорт*)
crime [kraɪm] *n* жиноят
crop [krɒp] *n* өкин
cross [krɒs] *v* кесиб ўтмоқ; crossing place ўтадиган жой
cruel [ˈkruəl] *a* раҳмсиз
cruelty [ˈkruəlti] *n* раҳмсизлик
cry [krai] *v* бақирмоқ, хитоб қилмоқ, йиғламоқ

cultural ['kʌltʃrɪ] *a* маданий
culture ['kʌltʃə] *n* маданият
cur [kʌr] *n* косача, пилё
curtain ['kɜ:tɪn] *n* парда
custom ['kʌstəm] *n* одат, урф
cut [kʌt] *v* кесмоқ; тўғрамоқ; *cut down*
ўрмоқ

D d

daddy ['dædi] *n* дада, ада, ота (*ёш болалар*)
daily ['deɪli] *a, adv* кундалик, ҳар кун
dance [da:ns] *v* рақс тушмоқ
dancer ['da:nsə] *n* раққос, раққоса
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* хавф
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* хавфли
dark [da:k] *a* қоронғи: қорамтир
date [deɪt] *n* сана, кун; *v* вақтни (кунини) кўрсатмоқ, белгиламоқ
day [deɪ] *n* кун
day-book ['deɪbʊk] *n* кундалик (*мактабда*)
day-off ['deɪɔf] *n* дам олиш кун
day-time ['deɪtaɪm] *n* кундуз (*найт*)
dead [ded] *a* ўлган (ўлик), жонсиз, марҳум
deaf [def] *a* қар, гаранг
dear [diə] *n* азиз, қимматли
death [deθ] *n* ўлим
decade ['dekeɪd] *n* ўн йил(лик)
December [di'sembə] *n* декабрь
decide [di'saɪd] *v* ҳал қилмоқ, қарор қилмоқ
dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] *v* бағишла(н)моқ
declare [di'kleə] *v* эълон (маълум) қилмоқ
declaration [ˌdeklə'reɪʃn] *n* баёнот (декларация)
decorate ['dekəreɪt] *v* безамоқ
decoration [ˌdekə'reɪʃn] *n* безак (декорация)
deed [di:d] *n* жасорат
deep [di:p] *n* чуқур, теран
defend [di'fend] *v* ҳимоя (муҳофаза) қилмоқ
delegation [ˌdelɪ'geɪʃn] *n* делегация

demand [di'ma:nd] *v* талаб қилмоқ
democratic [ˌdemə'krætɪk] *a* демократик
demonstration [ˌdeməns'treɪʃn] *n* демонстрация, намоёиш
depart [di'pa:t] *v* кетмоқ, жўнамоқ
department [di'pa:tment] *n* АЕ департамент (вазирлик)
depend [di'pend] *v* боғлиқ бўлмоқ, измида (иштиёрида) бўлмоқ
depict [dɪ'pɪkt] *v* тасвирламоқ, (*расмда*)
depth [depθ] *n* чуқурлик
derive [di'reɪv] *v* келиб чиқмоқ
descendant [di'sendənt] *n* авлод, насл
descent [di'sent] *n* насаб, шажара
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* тасвирламоқ
description [dɪs'kripʃn] *n* тасвир
desert ['dezət] *n* чўл, саҳро
design [di'zeɪn] *n* режа, лойиҳа (*дизайн*)
desirable [di'zaɪərəbl] *a* мақсадга мувофиқ
desire [di'zaɪə] *n* (кучли) хоҳиш; *v* жуда хоҳламоқ
desk [desk] *n* парта
dessert [di'zə:t] *n* десерт (*ширин-лик*)
destiny ['destɪni] *n* тақдир, қисмат
destroy [dis'trɔɪ] *v* бузмоқ, вайрон қилмоқ
develop [dɪ'veləp] *v* ривожлан(тир)моқ
devote [di'vəʊt] *v* бағишламоқ
dialect ['daɪəlekt] *n* диалект (шева; лаҳжа)
dialogue ['daɪələg] *n* диалог, суҳбат, жуфнутқ
dictionary ['dɪkʃnəri] *n* луғат (*китоб*)
did [dɪd] *past of do*
die [daɪ] *v* ўлмоқ
difference ['dɪfərəns] *n* фарқ, тафовут
different ['dɪfərənt] *a* турли, бошқа, фарқли
difficult ['dɪfɪklɪt] *a* қийин, мураккаб
difficulty ['dɪfɪklɪtɪ] *n* қийин(чи)лик
dining-hall ['daɪnɪŋhɔ:l] *n* ошхона (*мактабда*)
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋru:m] *n* ошхона (*уйда*)
dinner ['dɪnə] *n* тушлик

dinner-time [ˈdɪnətaɪm] *n* тушлик (вақти)
diplomatic [ˌdɪpləˈmætɪk] *n* дипломатик
direct [dɪˈrekt] *a* бевосита, тўғри; *v* йўналтирмақ
dirty [ˈdɜːti] *a* кир, ифлос
disagree [dɪsəˈɡriː] *v* эътироз билдирмоқ
disappear [dɪsəˈpiə] *v* (кўздан) ғойиб бўлмоқ, яширинмоқ; йўқолиб бормоқ
discover [dɪsˈkʌvə] *v* кашф қилмоқ (очмоқ)
discoverer [dɪsˈkʌv(ə)rə] *n* кашфиётчи (кашшоф)
discovery [dɪsˈkʌvri] *n* кашфиёт
discuss [dɪsˈkʌs] *v* муҳокама қилмоқ
discussion [dɪsˈkʌʃn] *n* муҳокама, дискуссия
dish [dɪʃ] *n* идиш; овқат (таом)
disjunctive [dɪsˈdʒʌŋ(k)tɪv] *a* ажратувчи(савол)
dissolve [dɪˈzɒlv] *v* эри(т)моқ
distance [ˈdɪstns] *n* масофа
distant [ˈdɪstnt] *олис, йироқ*
divide [dɪˈvaɪd] *v* бўлмоқ, тақсимламоқ
do [duː] *v* 1. қилмоқ, бажармоқ; 2. [d] бўлишсиз, сўроқ гапта кўмакчи фёъл; 3. бошқа фёълни такрорла-маслик учун; 4. кучайтириш учун:
 I do want.
doctor [ˈdɒktə] *n* врач, доктор
does [dʌz] *of do*
dog [dɒg] *n* ит
doll [dɒl] *n* кўғирчoқ
dollar [ˈdɒlə] *n* доллар (=100 сen-ts)
done [dʌn] *pp of do*
don't [dɒnt] = do not
door [dɔː] *n* эшик
down [daʊn] *adv, pp* пастга, ерга
downstairs [ˈdaʊnˈsteəz] *a, adv* паст(қа-ват)да (-га)
downtown [ˈdaʊntaʊn] *adv, a* (шаҳар) марказига(-да, -даги) АЕ=centre
dr. = doctor
drama [ˈdrɑːmə] *n* драма (пьеса)
drank [dræŋk] *past of drink*
draw [drɔː] *v* расм солмоқ, чизмоқ

(қалам билан)
drawing [ˈdrɔːɪŋ] *n* расм (дарс)
drawn [drɔːn] *pp of draw*
dream [dri:m] *v* хаёл қилмоқ; *n* орзу, хаёл; туш
dream [dremt] *past, pp of dream*
dress [dres] *n* кийим, либос; аёллар кўйлаги; *v* киймоқ
dressing-circle [ˈdresɪŋˈsəːkl] *n* бельэтаж (театрда)
drew [druː] *past of draw*
drink [drɪŋk] *v* ичмоқ
drive [draɪv] *v* ҳайдамоқ, бошқармоқ (транспорт)
driven [ˈdrɪvɪn] *pp of drive*
drove [drouv] *past of drive*
drug [drʌg] *n* наркотик; дори-дармон
drunk [drʌŋk] *pp of drink*
dry [draɪ] *a* қуруқ; *v* қури(т)моқ
duck [dʌk] *n* ўрдак
dull [ˈdʌl] *a* зерикарли
during [ˈdʒuəriŋ] *ppr* мобайнида
dust [dʌst] *n* чанг; *v* чангни артмоқ
Dutch [dʌʃ] *n* голланд(иялик)
duty [ˈdʒuːti] *n* бурч, вазифа; to be on duty навбатчи бўлмоқ
dwelling [ˈdweliŋ] *n* уй-жой (макон)

Е е

each [i:tʃ] *ppr* ҳар бир: each other бир-бири(-га, -ни)
ear [iə] *n* кулоқ
early [ˈɜːli] *a* эрта(ги), вақтли; *adv* эрта, барвақт
earn [ɜːn] *v* (пул) ишламоқ, топмоқ; эришмоқ
earth [ɜːθ] *n* ер (шари)
earthquake [ˈɜːθkweɪk] *n* zilzila
ease [iːz] *v* енгилламоқ, ҳожат чиқармоқ
east [iːst] *n* шарқ: Far East, Middle East, Near East: East side (Нью-Йорк, Лондон) камбағал қисми
Easter [ˈiːstə] *n* пасха
eastern [ˈiːstən] *a* шарқий
easy [ˈiːzi] *a* енгил, осон
easily [ˈiːzili] *adv* осон, енгил

eat [i:t] *v* **смок, тановул қилмоқ**
eaten ['i:tən] *pp of eat*
economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *a* **иқтисодий**
economical [i:kə'nɒmɪkl] *a* **тежамкор,**
баркамол
education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃn] *n* **таълим-**
тарбия; маориф
educational [ˌedʒu'keɪʃnl] *a* **таълимий,**
тарбиявий, укув; маърифий
effort ['efɔt] *n* **уриниш (ҳаракат)**
e.g. ['i:'dʒi:] = **example given** (лот.
exempli gratia) **масалан**
egg [eg] *n* **тухум**
eight [eɪt] *num* **саккиз**
Eire ['eɪrɪ] = **Ireland**
either ['aɪðə]: **either ...or** *с/д* **ёки ... ёки**
elective [i'lektɪv] *n*, **a** **танлов**
(факультатив)
electric [ɪ'lektɪk] *a* **электр(ик): electric**
light
electrical [ɪ'lektɪkl] *a* **электрга онд**
electricity [ɪ'lektɪsɪtɪ] *n* **электр**
electronics [ɪ'lektɪ'nɒnɪks] *n* **электроника**
elephant ['elɪfənt] *n* **фили**
elevator ['elɪveɪtə(r)] *n* **AE = lift**
eleven [ɪ'velvn] *num* **ўн бир**
elevenses [ɪ'velvnsɪz] *n* **соат 11 да энгил**
нонушта
emblem ['embləm] *n* **эмблема, рамз**
end [end] *1. n* **охир, ниҳоя: in the end;**
at the end of; v **тамом бўлмоқ,**
туғалламоқ
ending ['endɪŋ] *n* **туғаш, якун**
engineer [ˌen(dʒɪ'niə)] *n* **муҳандис**
England ['ɪŋɡlənd] *n* **Англия**
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] *1. n* **инглиз; инглиз**
тили; 2. a **инглиз, инглизча**
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* **роҳатланимоқ;**
фойдаланмоқ
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* **етарли, кифоя**
enter ['entə] *v* **кирмоқ**
enterprise [ˌentəpraɪz] *n* **корхона;**
ишбилармонлик
environment [ɪn'vaɪənmənt] *n* **теварақ-**
атроф
equal(ly) ['i:kwəl(i)] *a, adv* **тенг**
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] *n* **жиҳоз**

equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] *n*, **a** **эквивалент,**
тенг
era ['ɪərə] *n* **эра, давр**
essay ['eseɪ] *n* **эссе**
establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] *v* **барпо қилмоқ,**
курмоқ; аниқламоқ; асос солмоқ
etc. = et cetera [ɪ'tsetərə], **AE** [et'set-ɹ]
Latin **ва ҳоказо**
ethnic ['eθnɪk] *a* **этник**
Europe ['juərəp] *n* **Оврупо**
European [ˌjuərə'piən] *a* **оврупавий**
even ['i:vən] *adv* **ҳатто**
evening ['i:vniŋ] *n* **кечкурун, оқшом;**
Good evening!
event [ɪ'vent] *n* **ҳодиса, воқеа**
every ['evrɪ] *a* **ҳар (бир): every day** **ҳар**
кун
everybody ['evrɪbɒdɪ] *ppp* **ҳар бир, ҳамма**
everyday ['evrɪdeɪ] *a* **кундалик (ҳар**
кун)
everyone ['evrɪwʌn] = **everybody**
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] *ppn* **ҳамма (барча)**
нарса
everywhere ['evrɪweə] *adv* **ҳар (ҳамма)**
ерда
exact [ɪg'zækt] *a* **аниқ, тўғри; to be**
exact **аниқроғи**
exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv* **тўғри (айнан)**
exam [ɪg'zæm] = **examination**
examination [ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃn] *n* **имтиҳон**
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] *v* **кўриб чиқмоқ,**
текширмоқ
example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] *n* **мисол: for**
example
excerpt [ɪk'sɜ:p] *ppp, c/д* ... **дан ташқари**
(бошқа); ...ни ҳисобламаганда,
мустасно
exception [ɪk'sɜ:pʃn] *n* **мустасно**
excite [ɪk'saɪt] *v* **ҳаяжонланмоқ**
excuse [ɪks'ku:z] *v* **кечирмоқ, афв**
этмоқ
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] *n* **машиқ**
exercise-book ['eksəsaɪz'bʊk] *n* **дафтар**
exhibition [ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn] *n* **кўргазма: an**
art exhibition
expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* **кутмоқ (умид**
қилмоқ)

expedition [ˌɛkspɪˈdɪʃn] *n* экспедиция
expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] *a* қиммат
experience [ɪksˈpɪəriəns] *n* (хаётий)
тажриба
experiment [ɪksˈperɪmənt] *n* тажриба,
эксперимент
expert [ˈɛkspɜ:t] *n* эксперт (*билимдон*)
explain [ɪksˈpleɪn] *v* тушунтирмақ
explore [ɪksˈplɔ:] *v* ўрганмоқ (тадқиқ
этноқ)
express [ɪksˈpres] *v* ифодаламоқ
extend [ɪksˈtend] *v* чўзилмоқ
eye [aɪ] *n* кўз

F f

fable [ˈfeɪbl] *n* масал, зарбулмасал
face [feɪs] *n* юз, афт, бет, чехра; *v*
юзма юз, (дуч) келмоқ, учратмоқ
fact [fækt] *n* факт, далил
factory [ˈfæktəri] *n* фабрика, завод
fairy(-)tale [ˈfeəriːteɪl] *n* сеҳрли эртак
(афсонавий)
fall [fɔ:l] *v* йиқилмоқ, тушмоқ, қурбон
бўлмоқ; *to fall ill* касал бўлмоқ; *to fall in love* севиб қолмоқ
fall n AE = autumn
falls [fɔ:lz] *n* шаршара
family [ˈfæmɪli] *n* оила
famous [ˈfeɪməs] *a* машҳур, атоқли
fan [fæn] *n* ишқибоз, мухлис
far [fɑ:] *a* узоқ (*масофа*): Far East Узоқ
Шарқ
farm [fɑ:m] *n* деҳқон хўжалиги; *v*
деҳқончилик қилмоқ, ерга ишлов
бермоқ
farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] *n* деҳқон; фермер
fast [fɑ:st] *a* тез (юрар), жадал *fast n*
рўза; *v* рўза тутмоқ
fasting [ˈfɑ:stɪŋ] *n* рўза туттиш
fate [feɪt] *n* тақдир
father [ˈfɑ:ðə] *n* ота, дада, ада
favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] *a* сеvimли
fear [fiə] *n* қўрқинч; *v* қўрқмоқ
February [ˈfebruəri] *n* февраль
fed [fed] *past, pp* of feed
federal [ˈfedərəl] *a* федерал (умум-

давлат)
federative [ˈfedərətɪv] *a* федератив
feed [fi:d] *v* боқмоқ, овқатлантирмақ
feel [fi:l] *v* сезмоқ, ҳис қилмоқ
feet [fi:t] *pl* of foot
fell [fel] *past* of fall
felt [felt] *past, pp* of feel
festival [ˈfestɪvəl] *n* фестивал, байрам
few [fju:] *prn* оз: *a few* бир неча
fiction [ˈfɪkʃn] *n* бадний асар
field [fi:ld] *n* дала (*найқал*), полиз
fifteen [ˈfɪfti:m] *num* ун беш
fifth [fɪfθ] *num* бешинчи
fifty [ˈfɪftɪ] *num* эллик
fight [faɪt] *v* жанг қилмоқ, курашмоқ,
олишмоқ
figuratively [ˈfɪgʃərətɪvli] *adv* мажозан
film [fɪlm] *n* фильм
finally [ˈfaɪnəli] *adv* якунида, ниҳоят
find [faɪnd] *v* топмоқ
fine [faɪn] *a* ажойиб, гўзал, жуда
яхши, ёқимли
finger [ˈfɪŋgə] *n* бармоқ (*кўлда*)
finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] *v* тамомламоқ, тутатмоқ
fire [faɪə] *n* олов, ўт, аланга; гулхан
firearm [ˈfaɪəə:m] *n* отиш қуроли
fire-work [ˈfaɪəwɜ:k] *n* фейерверк,
мушакбозлик
firm [fɜ:m] *n* фирма
first [fɜ:st] *num* биринчи; *adv*
биринчидан, аввало; *at first*
first-former биринчи синф ўқувчиси
fir-tree [ˈfɜ:tri:] *n* арча
fish [fɪʃ] *n* балиқ; *v* балиқ тутмоқ
[*овламоқ*]
fisherman [ˈfɪʃmən] *a* балиқчи
fishing [ˈfɪʃɪŋ] *n* балиқ ови (*овлаш*)
five [faɪv] *num* беш
flag [flæg] *n* байроқ
flat [flæt] *n* уй (*хонадон, квартира*)
 flew [flu:] *past* of fly
flier [ˈflaɪə] = *flyer* *n* учувчи
flight [flaɪt] *n* учтиш, парвоз
floor [flɔ:] *n* пол (*уйда*); қават
flour [flaʊə] *n* ун
flow [fləʊ] *v* оқмоқ, қуйилмоқ
flower [ˈflaʊə] *n* гул

flown [flaʊn] *pp* of fly
fly [flaɪ] *v* учмоқ; to fly over қилпирамоқ (учиб, силкиниб турмоқ)
fog [fɒɡ] *n* қалмин туман
folk [fəʊk] *n* халқ (*қўтликда*), инсонлар
folkways [fəʊkweɪz] *n* фəъл-атвор; урф-одат
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v* эргашмоқ, кетидан (изидан) бормоқ; амал (риоя) қилмоқ; as follows чунончи
follower [ˈfɒləʊə] *n* тарафдор, издош, мухлис
following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] *a* қуйидаги
fond [fɒnd] *a*: to be fond of ишқивоз бўлмоқ (*қизиқмоқ*)
food [fu:d] *n* овқат, таом
fool [fu:l] *n* тентак, аҳмоқ
foot [fu:t] *n* оёқ (*таъондан учигача*); on foot яёв, пиёда
foot *n* фут (=30,48 centimetres)
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] *n* футбол
for [fɔ:] *pp* 1. давомида (for a week); 2. учун, ... га
force [fɔ:s] *n* куч
foreign [ˈfɔ:ɪn] *a* чет, хорижий
foreigner [ˈfɔ:ɪnə] *n* ажнабий (чет элик)
forest [ˈfɒrɪst] *n* ўрмон, тўқай
forget [fəˈɡet] *v* унутмоқ, эсдан чиқармоқ
forgot [fəˈɡɒt] *past* of forget
forgotten [fəˈɡɒtn] *pp* of forget
form [fɔ:m] 1. *n* синф
form 2. *n* шакл; *v* шакллантирмоқ, ҳосил қилмоқ
formal [ˈfɔ:ml] *n* расмий
formation [fɔ:ˈmeɪʃn] *n* тузилма, ташкилот
forty [ˈfɔ:ti] *num* қирқ
forward [ˈfɔ:wəd] *adv* олға, олдинга
fought [fɔ:t] *past, pp* of fight
found [faʊnd] *past, pp* of find
found *v* асос солмоқ
founder [ˈfaʊndə] *n* асосчи (*яратувчи*)
four [fɔ:] *num* тўрт
France [frɑ:ns] *n* Франция

free [fri:] *a* озод, эркин; бўш (*банд эмас*); текин, бепул; *v* озод қилмоқ
freedom [ˈfri:dəm] *n* озодлик, хуррият
freely [ˈfri:li] *adv* эркин (*бемалол*)
French [frentʃ] *n* француз тили; француз; *a* француз, французча
fresh [frefʃ] *a* янги (*бузилмаган*); соф, салқин
Friday [ˈfraɪdi] *n* жума
friend [frend] *n* ўртоқ, ошна, оғайни, дугона
friendliness [ˈfrendlɪnis] *n* дўстлик, самимият
friendly [ˈfrendli] *a* дўстона, самимий; *adv* дўстларча, самимият билан
friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] *n* дўстлик
from [frɒm, frəm] *pp* ... дан
front [frʌnt] *a*, *n* олдинги (*олд томондаги*): in front of
fruit [fru:t] *n* мева(лар)
fruitful [ˈfru:tfl] *a* самарали, унумли
full [ful] *a* тўла (*тўлдирилган*)
fully [ˈfʊli] *adv* тўлиқ, тамоман
fun [fʌn] *n* ўйин-кулги, вақтичоғлик
funny [ˈfʌni] *n* кулгили (*қизиқ*)
furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] *n* мебель (*жисҳоз*)
further [ˈfɜ:ðə] *a, adv* of far
future [ˈfju:tʃə] *n* келаси; келажак

G g

Gaelic [ˈgeɪlɪk] *n*, *a* гаэл(ча); гаэл тили
gain [geɪn] *v* олмоқ, эгалламоқ
gallery [ˈgæləri] *n* галерея
game [geɪm] *n* ўйин
gang [gæŋ] *n* тўда, гуруҳ
gangland [gæŋlənd] *n* ўғрихона
garden [ˈgɑ:dn] *n* боғ
gardening [ˈgɑ:dnɪŋ] *n* боғдорчилик
garland [gɑ:lənd] *n* гулчамбар
gather [ˈgæðə] *v* йиғмоқ, термоқ (*тўпламоқ*)
gathering [ˈgæðərɪŋ] *n* йиғин (гап, ўтириш)
gave [geɪv] *past* of give
general [ˈdʒenrəl] *a* умумий; оддий; *in* general умуман

general *n* генерал
generous ['dʒenrəs] *a* ҳимматли (эли-жаноб)
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n* жентельмэн
gentlemen ['dʒentlmən] *pl* of *gentleman*
geography [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] *n* жуғрофия
German ['dʒə:mən] *n* немис (олмэн)
 тили, немис; *a* немис, немисча
Germany ['dʒə:məni] *n* Германия
get [get] *v* олмоқ; (етиб) бормоқ; эга бўлмоқ; *to get up* турмоқ (ётан жойидан); *to get on (off)* чиқмоқ, тушмоқ (*транспорт*)
gift [gift] *n* совға, инъом
giftgiving *n* совға бериш
girl [gɜ:l] *n* қиз бола
give [giv] *v* бермоқ, узат(иб юбор)моқ
given ['givn] *pp* of *give*; *a* берилган, келтирилган
glad [glæd] *a* хурсанд, шод
glass [glɑ:s] *n* 1. ойна; 2. стакан
go [gou] *v* бормоқ, қатнамоқ, юрмоқ; англатмоқ; *to go away* кетмоқ; *to go back* қайтмоқ; *to go down* тушмоқ; *to go out* чиқмоқ; *to go on* давом этмоқ; *to go up* (нарх) ошмоқ; *to go in for sports* спортга қатнашмоқ
goal [goul] *n* мақсад, муддао; дарбоза; гол (*спорт*)
goal(—)keeper ['goul'ki:pə] *n* голкипер (дарбозабон)
goat [gout] *n* эчки
god [gɔd] *n* худо, тангри
golden ['gouldn] *n, a* олтин(дан)
gone [gɔn] *pp* of *go*
good [gud] *a* (better, best) яхши, good at қобилиятли, иқтидорли
goodbye ['gu(d)'bai] *int* хайр!
goods [gudz] *n* мол (*нарса*)
goose [gu:s] *n* ғоз
got [gɔt] *past, pp* of *get*
government ['gʌvnmənt] *n* ҳукумат
governor ['gʌvənə] *n* ҳоким (хуқмдор)
grade [greid] *AE* = *class*
graduate ['grædʒueit] *v* тугатмоқ (*олий ўқув юрми*)

grammar ['græmə] *n* грамматика; *a* грамматика(вий)
grandchild ['grændtʃaɪld] *n* неvara, набира
grand-daughter ['græn ,dɔ:tə] *n* набира (қуз)
grandfather ['grænd(d),fɑ:ðə] *n* бобо, бува, катта (ота)
grandmother ['græn(d),mʌðə] *n* буви, катта эна
grandparents ['grænd(d),peərənts] *n* бобо ва буви
grandson ['græn(d)slən] *n* набира (*ўғил неvara*)
grapes [greɪps] *n* уз-м
grass [grɑ:s] *n* ўт, майса
gratitude [græti:tju:d] *n* to express gratitude миннатдорлик изҳор қилмоқ
great [greit] *a* буюк, улуг; *a great deal* of катта ҳажмда
Great Britain ['greit'brɪtn] *n* Буюк Британия
Greek [ɡri:k] *a* юнон(ча)
green [ɡri:n] *a* яшил, кўк
greet [ɡri:t] *v* табрикламоқ; қутламоқ; салом бермоқ
grew [gru:] *past* of *grow*
grey [ɡrei] = *gray* *a* кул ранг
ground [graund] *n* ер (ер-сув, ер-мулк; тупроқ); (the) ground-floor биринчи қават
group [ɡru:p] *n* группа (гуруҳ); *v* гуруҳлаш; word group бир гуруҳга оид сўзлар
grow [ɡrou] *v* ўсмоқ
grown [ɡroun] *pp* of *grow*
grown-up ['grəʊnʌp] *n* катта ёшли
guess [ɡes] *v* ақл-идрок билан топмоқ, фаҳмламоқ
guest [ɡest] *n* меҳмон
guide [ɡaɪd] *n* гид (экскурсиячи, йўл кўрсатувчи); йўлкўрсаткич; *v* йўл бошламоқ, бошқармоқ
guitar [ɡɪta:] *n* гитара
gym [dʒɪm] = *gymnasium*
gymnasium [dʒɪm'no:ziəm] *n* гимназия

Н Һ

habit [ˈhæbit] *n* одат, ўрганиш; куникма
had [hæd, həd] *past*, *pp* of have
hair [heə] *n* сөч
half [hɑ:f] *n* ярим(та): half an hour ярим соат; an hour and a half бир ярим соат
hall [hɔ:l] *n* вестибюль; зал (*катта хона*)
hello [həˈlou] *int* салом!
hand [hænd] *n* қўл (*кафт*)
handball [ˈhænd(b)ɔ:l] *n* қўл тўпи, гандбол (*хандбол*)
handicraft [ˈhændikrɑ:ft] *n* қўл меҳнати: handicrafts меҳнат (*дарси*)
handsome [ˈhænsəm] *a* чиройли (*келишган*)
hang [hæŋ] *v* ос(ил)моқ
happen [ˈhæpən] *v* рўй (юз) бермоқ, (*содир*) бўлмоқ
happening [ˈhæpniŋ] *n* воқеа, ҳодиса
happiness [ˈhæpɪnɪs] *n* бахт; омад
happy [ˈhæpi] *a* бахтли, бахтиёр, Happy birthday! Happy New Year
hard [hɑ:d] *a* оғир, қаттиқ; *adv* ғайрат (*ҳафсала*) қилиб, тиришиб
hardly [ˈhɑ:dlɪ] *adv* аранг, зўрға
hardworking [ˈhɑ:d wɜ:kɪŋ] *a* қунт (*ғайрат*) билан ишлаш
harm [hɑ:m] *n* зарар, зиён
harmony [ˈhɑ:mni] *n* уйғунлик, ўзаро мослик
has [hæz, həz] *of* have
haste [heɪst] *to be in haste* шош(ил)моқ
hat [hæt] *n* шляпа
have [hæv, həv, əv, v] *v* эга бўлмоқ; *қўмакчи феъл*; to have to = must; to have dinner; to have milk (tea, coffee)
he [hi:, hi] *pron* у (*эркакар учун*)
head [hed] *n* бош, калла, *v* бошқармоқ; йўл олмоқ
headache [ˈhedeɪk] *n* бош оғриғи
health [helθ] *n* соғлиқ
healthy [ˈhelθi] *a* соғлом
hear [hiə] *v* эшитмоқ
heard [hɔ:d] *past*, *pp* of hear

heart [hɑ:t] *n* юрак; by heart ёд, ёддан
heartily [ˈhɑ:təli] *adv* самимиёт билан, астойдил; гоят
height [hait] *n* баландлик, тепалик; бўй
held [held] *past*, *pp* of hold
hello [həˈlou] *AE* = hallo
help [help] *v* ёрдам бермоқ; *n* ёрдам
her [hə:, hə] *pron* 1. унинг; 2. унга, уни: with her у билан; from her удан, for her унинг учун
here [hiə] *adv* шу (бу) ерда/ ерга; Here you are! мана, марҳамат
hers [hɜ:z] *pron* уники, унинг
herself [hɜ:ˈself] *pron* ўзи(-га, -ни)
hey [hei] *int* ҳой! ростданми! йўғ-э!
hi [hai] = hallo
hide-and-seek [ˈhaɪənd(ɪ)si:k] *n* бекин-мачоқ
high [hai] *a* баланд, юксак; higher education олий таълим
highway [ˈhaɪwei] *n* катта йўл (*кўча*), шоссе
hike [haɪk] *v* яёв юрмоқ, кезмоқ
hill [hil] *n* тепа(лик), баландлик; қир, адир
him [him] *pron* see her 2.
himself [hɪmˈself] *pron* ўзи(-га, -<%>ни)
his [hɪz] *pron* унинг; уники
Hispanic [hɪsˈpænik] *a*: Hispanic American испанча сўзлашувчи (Лотин Америкадан келган) америкалик
historial [hɪsˈtɔ:riəl] *a* тарихий
historically [hɪsˈtɔ:rikəli] *adv* тарихан
history [ˈhɪstri] *n* тарих, ўтмиш, мозий; тарих фани
hobby [ˈhɒbi] *n* ҳобби (эрмак, овунчоқ, юпанчиқ)
hockey [ˈhɒki] *n* ҳоккей
hold [hould] *v* ушламоқ, ушлаб турмоқ; уюштирмоқ (ўтказмоқ, ташкил қилмоқ)
holiday [ˈhɒlədi] *n* байрам, дам олиш: Happy holiday!
holidays [ˈhɒlədɪz] *n* таътил: on holidays.
home [həʊm] *n* уй; отамакон *home market* нчки бозор
homeland [ˈhəʊmlænd] *n* ватан

homeless [ˈhoumlis] *a* уй-жойсиз, беватан
home-made [həʊmˈmeɪd] *a* хонаки, кўлбола
homestead [ˈhəʊmsted] *n* кўрғонча, уй-жой
homestay [ˈhəʊmteɪst] *n* уй вазифаси
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] *n* уй иши (вазифа)
honest [ˈɒnɪst] *a* ҳалол, виждонли, пок, соф
honour [ˈɒnə] *n* ҳалоллик, поклик; иззат-икром; *v* улуғламоқ; ҳурмат(қадр)ламоқ
honourable [ˈɒnərəbl] *a* ҳурмат (иззат)га сазовор; ҳалол
hope [həʊp] *n* ишонч, умид; *v* ишонмоқ, умид қилмоқ
horizontal [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] *a* горизонталь, уфқий
horn [hɔ:n] *n* шох
horse [hɔ:s] *n* от (ҳайвон)
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] *n* касалхона, шифохона, госпиталь
host [həʊst] *n* мезбон
hostess [ˈhəʊstɪs] *n* мезбон (аёл)
hot [hɒt] *a* иссиқ; қайноқ
hotel [həʊˈtel] *n* меҳмонхона, отель
hour [ˈaʊə] *n* соат: half an hour ярим соат; an hour and a half бир ярим соат
house [haʊs] *n* уй (бино); *v* жойлаш(тир)моқ
housekeeping [ˈhaʊski:piə] *n* уй-рўзгор
house-warming [ˈhaʊs,wɔ:miŋ] *n* уй тўйи
housewife [ˈhaʊswaɪf] *n* уй бекаси
housework [ˈhaʊswɜ:k] *n* уй (рўз-гор) ишлари
how [haʊ] *adv* қандай (қилиб), нега; *cf* худди, каби, ... дек; how old; how many/much
however [haʊˈevə] *adv* бўлмасачи, ... масин; *cf* аммо, га қарамасдан, ...са ҳам
human [ˈhju:mən] *a* инсоний, одамзод
humorist [ˈhju:mɔ:rɪst] *n* юморист (ҳазилкаш)

humorous [ˈhju:mɜ:s] *a* юмористик (қулгилик)
humour [ˈhju:mə] *n* юмор (ҳазил)
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd] *n* юз, юзта-лик
hung [hʌŋ] *past, pp of hang*
hunger [ˈhʌŋgə] *n* очлик
hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] *a* оч, оч қолган: I am hungry
hunt [hʌnt] *v* овламоқ, ушламоқ (тутмоқ)
hurry [ˈhʌri] *v* шош(ил)моқ, ҳовлиқ-моқ
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] *n* эр (қаллиқ); ex-husband собиқ эр
hypocrisy [hiˈpɒkrəsi] *n* мунофиқлик. риё, иккиюзламачилик

I i

I [aɪ] *pron* мен
ice [aɪs] *n* муз, ях
ice-cream [ˈaɪsˈkri:m] *n* музқаймоқ
idea [aɪˈdiə] *n* фикр, ғоя
ideal [aɪˈdiəl] *n, a* баркамол, намуна, идеал
idle [ˈaɪdl] *a* эринчоқ, бекорчи
idleness [ˈaɪdlɪnis] *n* бекорчилик, эринчоқлик
i.e. = *id est* [ˌɪdˈest] *Latin* = that is яъни
if [ɪf] *conj* агар, ... са (Ўзлаштирма гап ясайди)
ignorance [ˈɪɡnərəns] *n* нодонлик, билимсизлик, бепарволик
ignorant [ˈɪɡnərənt] *a* нодон, бепарво
ignore [ɪɡˈnɔ:] *v* парво қилмаслик, аҳамият бермаслик, эътиборсиз бўлмоқ
ill [ɪl] *a* касал
illustration [ˌɪləsˈtreɪʃn] *n* иллюстрация (сурат)
image [ˈɪmɪdʒ] *n* тасвир, хаёлий тасаввур; *v* тасаввур қилмоқ
immigrant [ˈɪmɪɡrənt] *n* иммигрант, муҳожир
immigrate [ˈɪmɪɡreɪt] *v* кўчиб келмоқ
important [ɪmˈpɔ:tənt] *a* муҳим, аҳамиятли
impossible [ɪmˈpɒsəbl] *a* мумкин

бўлмаган, имкониятдан ташқари
improve [im'pru:v] *v* яхшиламоқ, такомиллаштирмоқ
impudent ['impjudənt] *a* қўпол, уяғеиз
in [in] *ppr* ... да, ичида; ... дан сўнг: in two days
include [in'klud] *v* ўз ичига олмақ, таркибида бўлмақ
Including [in'klud:ɪŋ] *ppr* ... билан бирга, эътиборан
incredulity [,inkri'dju:liti] *n* ишонч-сизлик
indeed [in'di:d] *adv* дарҳақиқат
Indefinite [in'definit] *a* ноаниқ
indenture [in'dentʃə] *n* битим, контракт; *v* битим тузмоқ
Independence [,indi'pendəns] *n* мустақиллик
Independent [,indi'pendənt] *a* мустақил (озод)
Indian ['indjən] *n, a* индеец; ҳинд
Individual [,indi'vidjuəl] *a* шахсий, индивидуал
Individuality ['indi,vidju'æliiti] *n* ўзига хослик; шахс
indoors [in'dɔ:z] *adv* уйда (бинода)
Industrial [in'dæstriəl] *a* саноат, индустриал
Industry ['indəstri] *n* саноат
Inexpensive [,iniks'pensiv] *a* арзон
infant ['ɪnfənt] *n, a* бола (7 ёшгача); бошланғич
Inform [in'fɔ:m] *n* хабар қилмоқ, билдирмоқ
Informatics [,infə'mætiks] *n* информатика
Information [,infə'meiʃn] *n* маълумот, информация, ахборот
Inhabit [in'hæbit] *v* яшамоқ, истиқомат қилмоқ
Inhabitant [in'hæbitənt] *n* яшовчи, турувчи
Inkpot ['ɪŋkrɒt] *n* сиёҳдон
Inofficial [,inə'fiʃl] *a* see unofficial
inside ['in'saɪd] *n, a, adv* ич; ички; ичида (-га), ичкари(га)
Inspection [in'spekʃn] *n* кўрик, тек-

ширув
instead of [in'stedəv] *ppr* ўрнига, эвазига
institute ['ɪnstɪtu:t] *n* институт
instruction [in'strʌkʃn] *n* таълим, кўрсатма
instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] *n* асбоб
intend [in'tend] *v* ният қилмоқ, .. моқчи бўлмақ
intensively [in'tensivili] *adv* астой-дил, қизғин
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n* қизиқиш; *v* қизиқмоқ
interested ['ɪntrɪstɪd] *a* қизиқувчан; манфаатдор
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* қизиқ, ажойиб
intermarry ['ɪntə'mæri] *v* (турли ирқ, қабилага мансуб) уйланмоқ
International [,ɪntə'næʃnəl] *a* халқаро
interval ['ɪntəvl] *n* танаффус
interview ['ɪntəvju:] *n* интервью, мушоҳаба; *v* мулоқот қилмоқ
into ['ɪntu, ɪntə] *ppr* ичига, ... га
introduce [,ɪntrə'dju:s] *v* таниш-тирмоқ
introduction [,ɪntrə'dʌkʃn] *n* таниш-тириш; кириш, муқаддима
invader [in'veɪdə] *n* босқинчи, истилочи
invent [in'vent] *v* ихтиро этмоқ
invention [in'venʃn] *n* ихтиро
inventor [in'ventə] *n* ихтирочи
invitation [,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] *n* таклиф
invite [in'veɪt] *v* таклиф қилмоқ
irony ['aɪəroni] *n* киноя
irregular [i'regjulə] *a* нотўғри
is [ɪz] *of* be
island ['aɪlənd] *n* орол
isle [aɪl] *n* орол (номларда)
it [ɪt] *ppr* у (нарса, ҳайвонлар учун)
its [ɪts] *ppr* уники, унинг

J

jacket [dʒækit] *n* куртка; калта камзил
jam [dʒæm] *n* жем, мураббо
January ['dʒænjuəri] *n* январь
job [dʒɒb] *n* иш (келишув асосида);

хизмат в ишламоқ (*номунтазам*)
join [dʒɔɪn] в қўш(ил)моқ
joint-venture ['dʒɔɪnt'ventʃə] *n* қўшма
корхона
joke [dʒoʊk] *n* ҳазил; в ҳазиллашмоқ
journey ['dʒɔ:ni] *n* сафар, саёҳат
(*куруқликда*)
joyful ['dʒɔɪf(ʊ)] *a* хурсанд
juice [dʒu:s] *n* шарбат
July [dʒu'laɪ] *n* июль
jump [dʒʌmp] в сакрамоқ
June [dʒu:n] *n* июнь
junior ['dʒu:njə] *a* кичик (*ёш*)
just [dʒʌst] *adv* ҳозиргина; айни,
худди; зўрға
justice ['dʒʌstɪs] *n* адолат, ҳаққоният

К к

kangaroo [kæŋgə'ru:] в кенгуру
keep [ki:p] в тутмоқ, сақламоқ,
ушламоқ; таъминламоқ; to keep in
mind=to memorize ёдда тутмоқ
kept [kept] *past, pp of keep*
key [ki:] *n* калит
kid [kɪd] *n* кичкина бола, кичкинтой;
АЕ болакай
kill [kɪl] в ўлдирмоқ
kilogram ['kɪləgræm] *n* килограмм
kilometre ['kɪləmi:tə] *n* километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* зот, тур, нав, хил
kind *a* мулойим, хушфёъл; марҳа-
матли
kindly ['kaɪndli] *adv* илтифот (*назокат*)
билан, лутфан
king [kɪŋ] *n* қирол, подшо
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] *n* қироллик
kiss [kɪs] в ўпмоқ
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n* ошхона (*овқат*
пиширадиган жой)
kite [kaɪt] *n* варрак
knew [nju:] *past of know*
knit [nɪt] в тўқимоқ
know [nou] в билмоқ
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n* билим, билиш
known [naʊn] *pp of know*

L l

laboratory [lə'bɒrətɔ:ri] *n* лаборатория
labour ['leɪbə] *n* меҳнат, иш: *Labour*
Day (*байрам*)
labourer ['leɪbərə] *n* ишловчи (*ишчи*),
меҳнатчи
lack [læk] *n* камчилик
lady ['leɪdi] *n* леди (*хоним*)
laid [leɪd] *past, pp of lay*
lake [leɪk] *n* кўл
lamp [læmp] *n* лампа (*чирсқ*)
land [lænd] *n* ер; в тушиб қолмоқ,
туширмоқ
landless ['lændlɪs] *n* ерсиз, ери йўқ
landowner ['lænd,əʊnə] *n* ер эгаси, деҳ-
қон
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n* тил
large [lɑ:dʒ] *a* катта, йирик; кўп
largely ['lɑ:dʒli] *adv* маълум даражада,
кўпинча
last [lɑ:st] *n, a* охири, сўнги,
кейинги, ўтган
last в давом этмоқ (*чўзилмоқ*)
late [leɪt] *a, adv* кеч (*бевақт*)
later ['leɪtə] *adv* кейинчалик
Latin ['lætɪn] *n* лотин тили; *a* лотинча
latter ['lætə] *a* кейингиси (*иккитадан*)
laugh [lɑ:f] в кулмоқ
law [lɔ:] *n* қонун: the Law Courts
(*Англияда суд*); by law қонун бўйича
lay [leɪ] в қўймоқ, солмоқ
lazy ['leɪzi] *a* дангаса, ялқов
lead [li:d] в бошчилик қилмоқ,
бошқармоқ
leader ['li:də] *n* лидер, йўлбошчи,
дохий, раҳбар
leading ['li:diŋ] *a* етакчи (*бошловчи*)
leaf [li:f] *n* бəрг, япроқ
leap-year ['li:pjə:] *n* кабиса йили
learn [lɜ:n] в ўқимоқ, ўрганмоқ
learner ['lɜ:nə] *n* ўқувчи (*ўрганувчи*)
learning ['lɜ:nɪŋ] *n* ўқиш, ўганиш
least [li:st] *a* энг кичик; *adv* энг кам
leave [li:v] в ташлаб кетмоқ, бормоқ;
эсдан чиқармоқ; (*мактабни*)
битирмоқ; to take one's leave
хайрлашмоқ, кетмоқ

leaver ['li:və] *n* (мактабни) тугатувчи
leaves [li:vz] *pl* of leaf
left [left] *n*, *a* чап
left past, *pp* of leave
leg [leg] *n* оёқ (*сондан товонгача*)
legend ['ledʒənd] *n* афсона
legendary ['ledʒəndri] *a* афсонавий
lemon ['lemən] *n* лимон
lemonade [ˌleməˈneɪd] *n* лимонад
lend [lend] *v* қарз бермоқ
length [lenθ] *n* узунлик
less [les] *of* little
lesson ['lesn] *n* дарс, сабоқ (*маш-
гулом*)
let [let] *v* рухсат (ижозат) бермоқ, йўл
қўймоқ; *let us* (=let's) *go*
Борайлик, кетдик!
letter ['letə] *n* хат, мактуб
letter n ҳарф
level ['levl] *n* сатҳ; даража, савия
liberty ['libəti] *n* эрк, озодлик
library ['laɪbrəri] *n* кутубхона
librarian [laɪˈbrɛəriən] *n* кутубхоначи
lie [lai] *n* ёлгон; *v* ёлгон гапирмоқ
life [laɪf] *n* ҳаёт
life style ['laɪfstɑɪl] *n* ҳаёт тарзи
lift [lɪft] *n* лифт, *v* кўтармоқ
lifetime ['laɪftaɪm] *n* умрбод
light [laɪt] *n* ёруғ(лик), чирроғ, ёритиш;
v ёритмоқ
light a снгила, оғир эмас
like [laɪk] *a* ўхшаш; қаби, сингари;
and the like *ва* ҳ.к./ *ва* шу кабилар
(ш.к.)
like v яқин кўрмоқ, ёқ(тир)моқ
line [laɪn] *n* чизиқ; чегара (чизиги);
саф; йўл
linguaphone [ˌlɪŋgwəˈfoʊn] *n* лингафон
linguist ['lɪŋgwɪst] *n* тилшунос,
лингвист
lip [lɪp] *n* лаб
list [lɪst] *n* рўйхат; *v* рўйхатга кирмоқ;
рўйхат қилмоқ (тузмоқ)
listen ['lɪsn] *v* тингламоқ
listening ['lɪsɪŋ] *n* тинглаш
literary ['lɪtrəri] *a* адабий
literature ['lɪtrɪtʃə] *n* адабиёт

little ['lɪtl] *a* кичкина (катта эмас);
кичик (ёшли)
little ppm оз, кам (little time); *adv* кам
(reads little); *a little* бир оз
little-known ['lɪtl'noʊn] *a* танилмаган,
машҳур эмас
live [lɪv] *v* яшамоқ, турмоқ
lives [laɪvz] *pl* of life
living ['lɪvɪŋ] *n* яшаш, турмуш; *a*
ҳаётий
living-room ['lɪvɪŋrʊm] меҳмонхона
(*уйда*)
local ['ləʊkl] *a* маҳаллий; ерли
locate [ləʊ'keɪt] *v* жойлаштирмоқ;
жойини аниқламоқ
loch [ləʊ] = lake
London ['lʌndn] *n* Лондон
Londoner ['lʌndənə] *n* лондонлик
long [lɔŋ] *a*, *adv* узун, давомли, узоқ;
not long ago яқинда
long-liver ['lɔŋlɪvə] *n* узоқ яшовчи
look [lʊk] *v* қарамоқ, кўринмоқ; to look
after ғамхўрлик қилмоқ; to look at
қарамоқ; to look for қадирмоқ
loose [lu:z] *n*, *a*, *adv* озад; *v* кўйиб
юбормоқ
lose [lu:z] *v* йўқотмоқ; ютқазмоқ, бой
бермоқ
lost [lɒst] *past. pp* of lose
lot [lɒt] *n* кўп; a lot of анча (*кўп*)
loud [laʊd] *a* баланд (шовқинли)
loudly ['laʊdli] *adv* баланд овоз билан
love [lʌv] *n* севги, муҳаббат; севмоқ
lover ['lʌvə] *n* ишқибоз, мухлис;
шинаванда; севикли, ёр
lovely ['lʌvli] *a* муҳаббат кўйиб;
жозибали, фусункор
loving ['lʌvɪŋ] *n* садоқатли
low [ləʊ] *a* паст, кўйи
low-cut ['ləʊkʌt] *a* қалта (*кийим*)
luck [lʌk] *n* бахт, омад; тақдир: good
luck омад тилайман
luckily ['lʌkɪli] *adv* хайрият, яқши-ки,
бахт(им)га
lucky ['lʌki] *a* бахтли (омадли)
lunar ['lu:nə] *a* ой: lunar year ой
(қамария) йили

itch [ɪtʃ] *n* ленч (*иккиңчи нонушта*)

M ш

machine [mə'ʃi:n] *n* машина

machine-building машинасозлик

madam ['mædəm] *n* (=М.) мадам, хоним

made [meid] *past, pp of make*

madrasah [mæ'dræsə] *n* мадраса

main [meɪn] *a* асосий, етакчи

mainly ['meinli] *adv* асосан

major ['meidʒə] *n* майор

major a асосий, бош, муҳим; катта (ёш)

majority [mə'dʒɔrəti] *n* кўпчилик

make [meɪk] *v* қилмоқ тайёрламоқ (пиширмоқ); бўла (қила) олмақ ишлаб чиқармоқ; *made in Japan*; *to make (earn) money*; *to make up тузмоқ*, ташкил этмоқ

make 2. v мажбурламоқ; *to make smb do smth*

make [meɪk] *n* одам; эркак

manage ['mænidʒ] *v* бошқармоқ

management ['mænidʒmənt] *n* бошқарув, менежмент

manager ['mænidʒ:] *n* бошқарувчи, менежер

manpower ['mænpə] *n* усул, услуб, муомала, феъл-ятвор

manufacture [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə] *n* ишлаб чиқариш, маҳсулот; *v* ишлаб чиқармоқ, тайёрламоқ

manu ['meni] *a* кўп(чилик); кўп (*бир нечта*); *how manu нечта*

map [mæp] *n* харита

March [mɑ:tʃ] *n* март

mark [mɑ:k] *n* баҳо; белги; *v* белгиламоқ; нишонламоқ (ўтказмоқ)

market ['mɑ:kit] *n* бозор (*савдо*) *v* сотмоқ, ўтказмоқ

market-day ['mɑ:kitdeɪ] *n* бозор куни

marketing ['mɑ:kitiŋ] *n* маркетинг

market-place *n* бозор (*майдон*)

market-price *n* бозор нархи

marmalade ['mɑ:m(ə)leɪd] *n* мармелад

marriage ['mærɪdʒ] *n* уйланиш, турмуш қуриш, никоҳ *ceremony of marriage* никоҳ тўйи (*маросими*)

marry ['mærɪ] *v* уйланмоқ, турмуш қурмоқ

mass [mæs] *n* вазн

master [mɑ:stə] *n* хўжайин; муаллим (*устоз*)

master v эгалламоқ, ўрганмоқ

masterpiece ['mɑ:stəpi:s] *n* шоҳ (дурдона) асар, шедевр

match [mætʃ] *n* матч (*мусобақа*)

material [mə'tiəriəl] *n* материал

materialistic [mə'tiəriə'listik] *a* молпараст

mathematics [ˌmæθi'mætiks] *n* математика

mathematician [ˌmæθimə'tiʃn] *n* математик

matter ['mætə] *n* мазмун; иш, масала; нарса

mausoleum [ˌmɔ:sə'liəm] *n* мавзолей (мақбара)

maximum ['mæksiməm] *n* энг кўп (*миқдор*), энг юқори (*даража*)

May [meɪ] *n* май (*охи*)

may [meɪ] *v* (*modal*) мумкин

maybe эҳтимол

me [mi:, mi] *pron* мени, менга

meal [mi:l] *n* овқат(ланиш)

meal [mi:n] *a* ёмон (заиф, суст)

meal *v* англаймоқ (билдирмоқ), демак

meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n* маъно, мазмун

means [mi:nz] *n* восита

measure ['meɪzə] *n* ўлчов, чора, тадбир; *v* ўлчамоқ

measurement ['meɪzəmənt] *n* ўлчаш

meat [mi:t] *n* гўшт

mechanism ['mekənɪzəm] *n* механизм

medal ['medl] *n* медаль, ордон

medical ['medɪkl] *a* тиббий (*медицина*)

medicine ['medsɪn] *n* медицина (тиб-биёт)

meet [mi:t] *v* учратмоқ, учрашмоқ

meeting ['mi:tiŋ] *n* мажлис, митинг; учрашув

melon ['meɪn] *n* қовун; *melon field*

қовун полиз
member ['membə] *n* аъзо
memorial [mi'məriəl] *n* ёдгорлик; *a*
хотирага оид
memorize ['meməraiz] *v* эсда тутмоқ
memory ['meməri] *n* хотира, эслаб
қолиш қобилияти
men [men] *pl* of man
mention ['menʃn] *v* тилга олмақ; эсла-
тиб (айтиб) ўтмоқ; don't mention
it арзимайди
merciful ['mɜ:siful] *n* шафқатли,
рахмдли
Merry ['meri] Christmas! Рождество
билан табриклайман
message ['mesidʒ] *n* хат, мактуб, хабар
met [met] *past*, *pp* of meet
metal ['metl] *n* металл; *a* металл(дан)
method ['methəd] *n* метод, услуб
metre ['mi:tə] *n* метр
metro ['metrou] *n* метро
mice [maɪs] *pl* of mouse
microphone ['maɪkrəfoun] *n* микрофон
midday ['middeɪ] *n* пешин
middle ['midl] *n* ўрта(си), ора; *a* ўрта,
ўрта(н)ча
midnight ['midnait] *n* ярим кеча (тун)
might [maɪt] *past* of may
migrant ['maɪgrɪnt] *n* кўчманчи
migrate [maɪ'greɪt] *v* кўчиб юрмоқ
(ўтмоқ)
mile [maɪl] *n* миля
milk [mɪlk] *n* сут; *v* (сут) соғмоқ
mill [mɪl] *n* фабрика; завод; тегирмон
million ['mɪljən] *n* миллион
mind [maɪnd] *n* ақл, зеҳн, фаҳм; савия
bear in mind (to keep in mind)
ҳисобга олмақ;
mine [maɪn] *prt* меники, менинг
mineral ['mɪnri] *n* минерал
minister [mɪnɪstə] *n* министр, вазир
minority [m(a)ɪ'ɒrɪtɪ] *n* озчилик; майда
миллат
minus ['maɪnəs] *n* минус
minute ['mɪnɪt] *n* минут (дақиқа): wait
a minute
miracle ['mɪrəkl] *n* мўъжиза

mirror ['mɪrə] *n* ойна (кўзгу)
misadvice ['mɪsəd'vaɪs] *n* ёмон (нотуғ-
ри) маслаҳат
miss [mɪs] = *M.*, *Ms.* [mæz] *n* мисс,
хоним
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] *n* хато, адашш: to
make mistakes
mix [mɪks] *up v* аралаштирмоқ;
адаштирмоқ
mixture ['mɪkstʃə] *n* аралашма, қориш-
ма, микстура
modal ['mɒdl] *a* модал (*фел*)
model ['mɒdl] *n* модель (*намуна, андаза*)
modern ['mɒdən] *a* замонавий (*янги*)
moment ['mɒmənt] *n* момент, лаҳза
Monday ['mɒndɪ] *n* душанба
money ['mʌni] *n* пул: to make money
monologue ['mɒnələg] *n* монолог (як-
канутқ)
month [mʌnθ] *n* ой (*календарда*)
moon [mu:n] *n* ой (*сайёра*)
monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n* ҳайкал, мо-
нумент
more [mɔ:] *of many / much*
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] *n* эрта(лаб), тонг:
Good morning!
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] *n* Москва (Москва)
mosque [mɒsk] *n* масжид
mosquito [mɒs'ki:təʊ] *n* чивин, ис-
кабтопар
most [məʊst] *of many / much; at most*
кўпи билан
mostly ['məʊstli] *adv* кўпинча (*одамда*)
mother ['mʌðə] *n* она, ая, ойн;
Mother's Day
motherland ['mʌðələnd] *n* ватан, юрт,
диёр
motor-car ['məʊtə:kɑ:] *n* (енгил) авто-
мобиль
motto ['mɒtəʊ] *n* шиор
mountain ['maʊntɪn] *n* тоғ
mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs] *a* тоғли
mouse [maʊs] *n* сичқон
move [mu:v] *v* сурмоқ; кўчмоқ
movement ['mu:vmənt] *n* ҳаракат
(қилтиш); кўчиш
movie [mu:vi] *n* АЕ = film; the

movies=cinema
Mr ['mɪstə] мистер: Mr Brown, Mr governor
Mrs ['mɪsɪz] миссис: Mrs Green
much [mʌtʃ] *a* күп: much water; *adv* күп read much; how much қанча
mom [mʌm] *n* = mother
mommy ['mʌmi] *n* = mother
mother ['mʌ:θə] *n* шивирламоқ; минфирламоқ
mothering ['mʌ:θərɪŋ] *n* хиргойи
museum [mju:ˈziəm] *n* музей
music ['mju:zɪk] *n* мусиқа
musical ['mju:zɪkl] *a* мусиқа(вий); *n* мюзикл (*театр*)
must [mʌst] *v* (*modal*) мажбур (*керак, шарт*)
my [maɪ] *pron* менинг
myself [maɪˈself] *pron* ўзим (-га, -ни)
mythology [miˈθɒlədʒi] *n* мифология (афсоналар)

N n

name [neɪm] *n* от, исм; ном; *v* атамоқ, от(ном) бермоқ (қўймоқ)
namely ['neɪmli] *adv* яъни, чунончи
nation ['neɪʃn] *n* миллат, халқ
national ['næʃnl] *a* миллий; давлат: national anthem
nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] *n* миллат (миллатга мансублик)
native ['neɪtɪv] *a* ўз, туғишган; маҳаллий
native-speaker ['neɪtɪvˈspi:kə] *n* тилдан она тили сифатида фойдаланувчи
natural ['nætʃrəl] *a* табиий
nature ['neɪtʃə] *n* табиат: nature gift табиат инъоми; nature growth берона ўт; nature study табиатшуноски
naughty ['nɔ:ti] *a* тантик, терс, ўжар
near [nɪə] *a* яқин (*узоқ эмас*); *adv* яқин, ёнида
nearby ['niəli] *adv* деярли, таъминан
necessary ['nesəsəri] *a* зарур, керакли
necessity [nɪˈsesɪti] *n* зарурият
need [ni:d] *v* муҳтож бўлмоқ, керак бўлмоқ; *n* эҳтиёж, зарурият

neglect [niˈglect] *v* писанд қилмаслик
Negro ['ni:grəʊ] *n, a* негр; —*AE* black
neighbour ['neɪbə] *n* қўшни
neither ['neɪðə] *a, pron, adv* ҳеч қайси
nest [nest] *n* уя, ин
never ['nevə] *adv* ҳеч қачон
new [nju:] *a* янги
new-born *a* янги туғилган; янгиланган
new-comer *n* янги одам (яқинда келган)
newly ['nju:li] *adv* янгитдан
news [nju:z] *n* янгилик
newspaper ['nju:spetə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a, adv, prep* кейинги
nice [naɪs] *a* чиройли (*яхши*)
nickname ['nɪkneɪm] *n* эркалатма (кичрайтма) исм
night [naɪt] *n* тун, кеча(си)
nine [naɪn] *num* тўққиз
ninth [naɪnθ] *num* тўққизинчи
no [noʊ] *a, adv* йўқ; ҳеч
nobility [noʊ(ʊ)bɪlɪti] *n* мурувват, ҳиммат, олижаноблик; аслзодалар, зодагонлар
nobody ['nəʊbɒdi] *pron* ҳеч ким
noise [noɪz] *n* шовқин, тўполон
noisily ['noɪzɪli] *adv* шовқинли
non-native ['nɒnˈneɪtɪv] *a* ўз эмас; бегона (*тил*)
nonsense ['nɒnsəns] *n* сафсата; бемаънигарчилик; нонсенс
nor [nɔ:] *conj*: neither ... *not* на ...на ..., ҳам ..., ҳам ...
north [nɔ:θ] *n* шимол: North America
northern ['nɔ:ðən] *a* шимолвий: Northern Ireland
northernmost ['nɔ:ðənmu:st] *a* энг шимолвий
nose [noʊz] *n* бурун
not [nɒt] *adv* йўқ, эмас
notable ['nəʊtəbl] *a* ажойиб, диққатга сазовор
note [nəʊt] *n* эслатма, изоҳ; *v* белги қўймоқ; эсла(ти)б ўтмоқ
notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] *n* дафтар
noted ['nəʊtɪd] *a* танилган
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ҳеч нарса

notion ['nəʊʃn] *n* тушунча (фикр)
novel ['nɒvəl] *n* роман; новелла
November [nəʊ'vembə] *n* ноябрь
now [naʊ] *adv* ҳозир, шу кунда
number ['nʌmbə] *n* номер, сон; a
number of бир қанча, қатор
numeral ['nju:mriəl] *n* рақам; сон
numerals ['nju:mri:z] *a* кўп сонли
nursery ['nɜ:səri] *n* боғча

О о

obey [ə'beɪ] *v* буйсунмоқ
observe [əb'zə:v] *v* кузатмоқ; байрам
қилмоқ
observer [əb'zə:və] *n* байрам ишти-
рокчиси
obtain [əb'teɪn] *v* олмақ, эга бўлмоқ;
қўлга киритмоқ
occipitation [ˌækjʊ'reɪʃn] *n* қасб-хунар
occure [ə'kjʊreɪ] *v* эгалламоқ, банд
қилмоқ, ишрол қилмоқ
occur [ə'kɜ:] *v* юз бермоқ, (содир)
бўлмоқ
occurrence [ə'kʌrns] *n* ҳодиса, воқеа
ocean ['oʊʃn] *n* океан
o'clock [ə'klɒk] *at* 7 o'clock соат 7 да
October [ˌɒk'təʊbə] *n* октябрь
OE ['ou'i:] = Old English
of [ɒv,əv] *ppr* (қаратқич келишигини
билдиради) the map of the USA;
(бир қисми) a cup of tea; (тегишли-
лик) a book of my friend
offer [ˈɒfə] *v* таклиф қилмоқ, тақдим
этмоқ; *n* таклиф (илтимос,
маслаҳат)
office [ˈɒfɪs] *n* офис, муассаса
official [ə'fɪʃl] *a* расмий
often [ˈɒ:fn] *adv* тез-тез, кўпинча
oh [oʊ] *int* о! э! йўғ-е? ҳа
OK [ˈoʊ(ʊ)'keɪ] *n, a* *int* яхши, жойида;
бўлти, хўп, майли
old [əʊld] *a* эски, қари; бурунги,
кўҳна; how old неча ёшда
Olympic [oʊ(ʊ)'lɪmpɪk] *a* олимпия:
Olympic games
on [ən] *adv, ppr* устида, устига, ... да;
to be on кетмоқ, бўлмоқ (*ньеса,*

фильм); to put on киймоқ; read on
ўқишни давом эттирмоқ; to go on
давом этмоқ
once [wʌns] *n* бир марта; at once
бирданига, дарҳол
one [wʌn] *n, a, num, ppr* бир (бир до-
на, киши): another one; I have one;
One can go
only ['əʊnli] *a, adv* фақат, ягона
open ['əʊpən] *a* очик; *v* оч(ил)моқ
open-air ['əʊpən'εə] *a* очик ҳаво
opera ['ɒpərə] *n* опера
operation [ˌɒpə'reɪʃn] *n* операция
operator [ˈɒpəreɪtə] *n* оператор
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n* фикр, нуқтан назар
optimism [ˈɒptɪmɪzəm] *n* оптимизм,
некбинлик
optimist [ˈɒptɪmɪst] *n* оптимист
(кељакакка ишонувчи), некбин
or [ɔ:] *conj* ёки, ёки бўлмаса, йўқса
oral [ˈɔ:tl] *n, a* оғзаки
order [ˈɔ:də] *n* тартиб; буйруқ; ордер;
орден; *v* буюр(т)моқ; буйруқ бер-
моқ
organ [ˈɔ:gən] *n* аъзо, орган, муча
speech organ
organization [ˌɔ:gə'nɪ'zeɪʃn] *n* ташкилот;
ташкил қилиш
organize [ˈɔ:gənaɪz] *v* ташкил қилмоқ,
уюштирмоқ
Oriental [ˌɔ:ri'entl] *a* Шарқ (Осиё):
Oriental languages/co-untries
origin [ˈɔ:rdʒɪn] *n* келиб чиқиш, насл-
насаб; ибтидо
original [ˌɔ:rdʒɪnəl] *n, a* оригинал, асли
originate [ˌɔ:rdʒɪneɪt] *v* пайдо бўлмоқ,
келиб чиқмоқ
ornament [ˈɔ:pənt] *n* нақш (орна-
мент).
other [ˈʌðə] *ppr* бошқа, ўзга; *a*
бошқалари, қолганлари
ought [ɔ:t] *v* (мажбурийлик): you ought
to go there
our [ˈaʊə] *ppr* бизнинг
ours [ˈaʊəz] *ppr* бизники, бизнинг
ourselves [aʊə'selvz] *ppr* ўзимиз (-га,
-ни ...)

out [aʊt] *adv*, *prp* ... дан (ташқарига)
outback [ˈaʊtbæk] *adv* *AuE* одам кам жой
outdoors [ˈaʊtˈdɔːz] *adv* очик ҳавода
outing [ˈaʊtɪŋ] *n* шаҳардан ташқарига чиқиш (пикник, экскурсия)
outside [ˈaʊtˈsaɪd] *n*, *a*, *adv*, *prp* ташқари, ташқи, ташқарига (-да, -дан)
outstanding [aʊtˈstændɪŋ] *a* машхур, атоқли
oval [ˈoʊvl] *a* овал (тухум кўринишидаги)
over [ˈoʊvə] *adv* устида (-га); қайта; ортик; *over here* шу ерда; *all over* барчаси; *prp* устида; у томонда; давомида: *to be over* тамом бўлмоқ
overcame [ˌoʊvəˈkeɪm] *past* of *overcome*
overcome [ˌoʊvəˈkʌm] *v* енгмоқ, бар-тараф қилмоқ
overland [ˈoʊvələnd] *adv* куруқликда
overlook [ˌoʊvəˈluːk] *v* кўз ташламоқ; баланд (кўтарилиб) турмоқ
owl [aʊl] *n* бойўғли
own [aʊn] *a* ўз, хусусий; *v* эга бўлмоқ, эгаллик қилмоқ
owner [ˈoʊnə] *n* эга, хўжайин, соҳиб
ownership [ˈoʊnəˈʃɪp] *n* мулк; мулкка эгаллик

Р р

Pacific [pəˈsɪfɪk] *n*: the Pacific Ocean
 Тинч Океани
page [peɪdʒ] *n* бет, саҳифа
paid [peɪd] *past*, *pp* of *pay*
paint [peɪnt] *v* расм солмоқ (*бўёқ билан*)
painter [ˈpeɪntə] *n* рассом
painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n* расм; рассомлик санъати
pair [peə] *n* жуфт: *a pair of shoes*
palace [ˈpælɪs] *n* сарой
palav [pəˈləʊ] = pilaff
pamphlet [ˈpæmfliːt] *n* памфлет
pants [pænts] *AE*=trousers
pantomime [ˈpæntəmaɪm] *n* пантомима
paper [ˈpeɪpə] *n* қоғоз
parade [pəˈreɪd] *n* парад

parents [ˈpeərənts] *n* ота-она (*туққанлар*)
park [pɑːk] *n* парк (боғ)
parliament [ˈpɑːləmənt] *n* парламнт
participle [ˈpɑːtɪsɪpl] *n* сифатдош
part [pɑːt] *n* қисм
party [ˈpɑːti] *n* 1. кеча (ўтириш): *New Year party* 2. партия
partially [ˈpɑːʃəli] *adv* қисман
pass [pɑːs] *v* ўтмоқ; *to pass away* йўқолимоқ
passage [ˈpæsɪdʒ] *n* парча (қисм)
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n* пассажир (йўловчи)
passive [ˈpæsɪv] *a* пассив
past [pɑːst] *a* ўтган: *5 minutes past*
patent [ˈpeɪnt] *v* патент олмақ/бермоқ
patient [ˈpeɪʃnt] *n* пациент (бемор)
patrician [ˈpætriˈʃiːn] *a* ватанпарварлик(ка оид)
patron [ˈpeɪtrən] *n* ҳомий (патрон)
pay [peɪ] *v* тўламоқ; тўла(ни)ш, кира, ҳақ(тўлов); маош
payment [ˈpeɪmənt] *n* тўлов
P.E. [ˈpiːi] = physical education
peace [piːs] *n* тинчлик
peculiarity [ˌpiːkjʊːlɪˈæriːti] *n* ўзига хослик, хусусият
peer [piːə] *v* мўраламоқ
pen [pen] *n* ручка
pence [pens] *n* *pl* of *penny*
pencil [ˈpensl] *n* қалам
pencil-box [ˈpenslˈbɒks] *n* қаламдон
pen-friend [ˈpenfrend] *n* хат ёзишадиган дўст
pen-name [ˈpenneɪm] *n* тахаллус
penny [ˈpeni] *n* (*pl* *pence*, *pennies*) пенни, пенс (*пул*)
people [ˈpiːpl] *n* халқ (бирликда), одам: *people* халқлар; *v* яшамоқ, аҳоли(си)ни ташкил этмоқ
percent [pəˈsent] процент (фоиз); *BE* percent
perfect [ˈpɜːfɪkt] *a* 1. мукамал; 2. перфект
perform [pəˈfɔːm] *v* ижро этмоқ; бажармоқ

performance [pə'f:məns] *n* ижро; то-моша
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* балким, эҳтимол
period ['piəriəd] *n* давр (вақт)
permit [pə'mit] *v* рухсат (розилик) бермоқ
permission [pə'miʃn] *n* рухсат
person ['pɜ:sn] *n* шахш, одам
personal ['pɜ:snl] *a* шахсий
pessimist [ˈpɛsɪmɪst] *n* пессимист (умидсиз)
philosophical [ˌfɪlə:səfɪkl] *a* фалсафий
phone [fəʊn] *v* телефон қилмоқ
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] *n* фотография (сурат)
phrase [freɪz] *n* ибора, сўз бирикмаси
physical [ˈfɪzɪkl] *a* физик (авий)
physical education (бадантарбия)
physicist [ˈfɪzɪsɪst] *n* физик
physics [ˈfɪzɪks] *n* физика
pianist [ˈpiənɪst] *n* пианист
piano [ˈpiənəʊ] *n* пианино, рояль, фортепиано
pick [pɪk] *v* йиғмоқ, термоқ; to pick cotton (apples/ fruit)
picnic [ˈpɪknɪk] *n* пикник (оилавий сайл)
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] *n* сурат, расм; in the picture
pie [paɪ] *n* пирог; АЕ=торт
piece [pi:s] *n* қисм, бўлак, бурда
pillaf [ˈpɪləf] *n* палов
pig [pɪg] *n* чўчка
pilgrim [ˈpɪlgrɪm] *n* зиёратчи; ҳожя
pilgrimage [ˈpɪlgrɪmɪdʒ] *n* зиёрат; ҳаж
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] *n* пилот (учувчи)
pinafore [ˈpɪnəfɔ:] *n* ўқувчилар фартуғи
pink [pɪŋk] *a* пушти (*rang*)
pit [ˈpɪtɪ] *n* таассуф, ачинниш
place [pleɪs] *n* жой, ўрин
place-name [ˈpleɪsneɪm] *n* географик ном
plan [pleɪn] *n* план (режа); *v* режа-лаштирмоқ
plane [pleɪn] *n* самолёт; to go by plane
planet [ˈplænɪt] *n* планета (сайёра)
planner [ˈplænə] *n* лойиҳачи
plant [plɑ:nt] *n* завод, фабрика

plant *v* экмоқ, ўтқазмоқ
plate [pleɪt] *n* ликоп
play [pleɪ] *n* 1. пьеса; 2. ўйин; *v* ўйнамоқ
player [ˈpleɪə] *n* ўйновчи, ўйинчи
playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] *n* ўйин майдони (*мактабда*)
pleasant [ˈpleznt] *a* ёқимли
please [pli:z] *adv* барҳамат
pleasure [ˈplezə] *n* роҳат, лаззат, ором
plunder [ˈplʌndə] *v* ўғирламоқ, шил-моқ, талон-торож қилмоқ
plus [plʌs] *n* плюс
p.m. [ˈpi:em] (post meridiem) кундуз соат 12 дан кечаси 12 гача
pod [pɒd] *n* кўсақ; пўчоқ
poem [ˈpəʊɪm] *n* шеър
poet [ˈpəʊɪt] *n* шоир
poetical [pəʊˈetɪkl] *a* поэтик (шеърлий)
poetry [ˈpəʊɪtri] *n* поэзия
point [pɔɪnt] *n* нуқта; жой
policy [ˈpɒlɪsi] *n* сиёсат (*курс*)
polish [ˈpɒlɪʃ] *v* ялтиратиб артмоқ
polite [pəˈlaɪt] *a* хушмуомала, му-лойим
political [pəˈlɪtɪkl] *a* сиёсий
politics [ˈpɒlɪtɪks] *n* сиёсат (*фаолият*)
pony [ˈpəʊni] *n* пони (*пастак от*)
pool [pu:l] *n* ҳовуз
poor [puə] *n* камбағал; бечора, ночор
Pope [pəʊp] *n* Рим папаси
popular [ˈpɒpjələ] *a* машҳур
populate [ˈpɒpjuleɪt] *v* яшамоқ, турмоқ, ниғол қилмоқ
population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn] *n* аҳоли
porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ] *n* бўтқа
port [pɔ:t] *n* порт
portion [ˈpɔ:ʃn] *n* қисм; улуш; порция
portrait [ˈpɔ:trɪt] *n* портрет
position [pəˈzɪʃn] *n* ўрин, жой (пози-ция); лавозим
possible [ˈpɒzəbl] *a* имкони бор, мум-кин
postcard [ˈpəʊs(t)kɑ:d] *n* открытка
potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] *n* картошка
power [ˈpaʊə] *n* куч, қувват
powerful [ˈpaʊəfʊl] *a* кучли; ёрқин
pp=pages

practical [ˈpræktɪkl] *a* амалий; кулай, ҳақиқий
practice [ˈpræktɪs] *n* амалиёт (практика)
predicate [ˈpredɪkət] *n* кесим
predict [prɪˈdɪkt] *v* башорат қилмоқ, дарак бермоқ
prefer [prɪˈfeɪ] *v* ёқтирмақ; афзал (ортиқ) кўрмоқ
preference [ˈprefrəns] *n* афзал кўриш
preparation [ˌpreprəˈreɪʃn] *n* тайёргарлик, таралдуд
prepare [prɪˈpeə] *v* тайёрла(н)моқ
pre-school [ˈpriːˈsku:l] *a* мактабгача
present [ˈpreznt] *n* совға, тортиқ
present *n* 1. ҳозирги замон; 2. to be present ҳозир (бор) бўлмоқ
preserve [prɪˈzə:v] *v* сақламоқ, эҳтиёт қилмоқ
press [pres] *v* сиқмоқ, эзмоқ; босмоқ
president [ˈprezɪdnt] *n* президент
price [praɪs] *n* нарх-наво, баҳо
pride [praɪd] *n* ғурур
primary [ˈpraɪməri] *n* бошланғич
prince [prɪns] *n* шаҳзода (принц)
princess [prɪnˈses] *n* малика (принцесса)
principal [ˈprɪnsɪpl] *n* бошлиқ, АЕ=мактаб директори; *a* асосий, стақчи
private [ˈpraɪvət] *a* хусусий; шахсий
prize [praɪz] *n* мукофот; соврин; *v* макта(л)моқ
probably [ˈprɒbəbli] *adv* эҳтимол, афтидан
problem [ˈprɒbləm] *n* проблема, муаммо
process [ˈprəʊses] *n* процесс (жараён)
proclaim [prəˈkleɪm] *v* эълон (маълум) қилмоқ, билдирмоқ
produce [prəˈdju:s] *v* ишлаб чиқармоқ; *n* [ˈprɒdju:s] маҳсулот
product [prəˈdʌkt] *n* маҳсулот
production [prəˈdʌkʃn] *n* ишлаб чиқариш; маҳсулот
profession [prəˈfeʃn] *n* касб, ҳунар (профессия)
professional [prəˈfeʃnəl] *a* профессионал (касбий)
professor [prəˈfesə] *n* профессор
programme [ˈprəʊgræm] *n* программа

(дастур), АЕ=program
progress [ˈprəʊgres] *n* прогресс (Усиш)
prologue [ˈprɒləʊg] *n* пролог
prolong [prəˈlɒŋ] *v* давом этмоқ, чўзмоқ, узайтирмақ
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] *v* ваъда бермоқ
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] *v* талаффуз қилмоқ, айтмоқ
pronunciation [prənʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] *n* талаффуз
property [ˈprɒpəti] *n* мол-мулк, бойлик
proverb [ˈprɒvəb] *n* мақол
province [ˈprɒvɪns] *n* провинция; вилоят
P.T. [ˈpiːˈti:] = physical training жисмоний тарбия
pseudonym [ˈsjʊːdənɪm] *n* тахаллус
public [ˈpʌblɪk] *a* оммавий, ижтимоий
publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] *v* нашр қилмоқ, чоп этмоқ, эълон қилмоқ
pudding [ˈpuːdɪŋ] *n* пудинг (емак)
pumpkin [ˈpʌmp(ə)kɪn] *n* ошқовоқ
Punic [ˈpjʊːnɪk] Punic war Карфагенлар уруши
pupil [ˈpjʊːpl] *n* ўқувчи
pure [pjʊə] *a* тоза, соф
purpose [ˈpɜːpəs] *n* мақсад, ният
put [put] *v* қўймоқ, солмоқ

Q q

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] *n* чорак
queen [kwiːn] *n* қиролича
question [ˈkwɛstʃn] *n* савол, сўроқ; савол бермоқ, сўроқ қил(ин)моқ
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] *adv* тез, дарров
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] *a* тинч, осойишта
quite [kwaɪt] *adv* бутунлай, тамоман

R r

rabbit [ˈræbɪt] *n* қуён
race [reɪs] 1. *n* мусобақа; 2. *v* мусобақалашмоқ
race 2. *n* ирқ; human race одамзод, инсоният
racial [ˈreɪʃl] *a* ирқий
radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ] *n* радио
railroad [ˈreɪlroʊd] *n* АЕ темир йўл
railway [ˈreɪlwei] *n* темир йўл

gain [reɪn] *n* ёмғир; *v* ёмғир ёғмоқ
rainy ['reɪni] *a* ёмғир(ли)
raise [reɪz] *v* кўтармоқ; *to raise one's hand*
Ramadan [ˌræməˈdɑːn] = Ramazan *n* рамазон
ran [ræn] *past* of run
reach [ri:tʃ] *v* ёйилмоқ; етиб бормоқ
rang [ræŋ] *past* of ring
range [reɪndʒ] *n* қатор, *v* қатор турмоқ
reaction [riˈækʃn] *n* реакция; таъсирланиш
read [ri:d] *v* ўқимоқ, мутолаа қилмоқ
read [red] *past, pp* of read
reading ['riːdɪŋ] *n* ўқиш, мутолаа
ready ['redi] *a* тайёр: *get ready* тайёр бўлмоқ
real [riəl] *a* ҳақиқий, чин
realist ['riəlɪst] *n* реалист
realistic [riˈælɪstɪk] *a* реалистик, амалий
really ['riəli] *adv* дарҳақиқат; шундайми?
reason ['riːzn] *n* сабаб
rebirth ['riːbɜːθ] *n* тикланиш, қайта туғилиш
rebuild ['riːbɪld] *v* қайта қурмоқ
rebuilt ['riːbɪlt] *past, pp* of rebuild
receive [riˈsiːv] *v* олмақ, қабул қилмоқ; *to receive a letter (telegram)*
receiver [riˈsiːvə] *n* олувчи
reception [riˈsepʃn] *n* қабул
recess [riˈses] *n* дам (Англия парламентида); *AE* = break
recite [riˈsaɪt] *v* ёддан айтмоқ, декламация қилмоқ
recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] *v* таниб олмақ; тушунмоқ, пайқамоқ
record ['reːkɔːd] *n* овоз ёзиш; *v* [riˈkɔːd] овоз ёзмоқ
recorder [riˈkɔːdə] *n* магнитофон
red [red] *a* қизил
reddeŋ ['redn] *v* қизармоқ
reddish ['rediʃ] *a* қизғиш
region ['riːdʒn] *n* вилоят (регион)
regional ['riːdʒənl] *a* минтақавий (регионал); маҳаллий
regionalism [riːdʒənəlɪzəm] *n* 1. жойнинг

қисмларга бўлиниши; 2. маҳаллийчилик
register ['redʒɪstə] *n* журнал; *v* рўйхатта олмақ, белгиламоқ
regular ['regjʊlə] *a* мунтазам
relate [riˈleɪt] *v* алоқадор бўлмоқ
relation [riˈleɪʃn] *n* алоқа, муносабат
relative ['relatɪv] *n* қариндош
religion [riˈlɪdʒn] *n* дин
religious [riˈlɪdʒəs] *a* диний
remain [riˈmeɪn] *v* ўзгармай турмоқ, сақланиб қолмоқ
remember [riˈmembə] *v* эсда (ёдда) тутмоқ
remembrance [riˈmembəns] *n* хотира, эсдалик, ёдгорлик
remind [riˈmaɪnd] *v* эслатмоқ
renew [riˈnjuː] *v* янгиласмоқ, тикласмоқ
repair [riˈpeə] *v* таъмирламоқ, тузатмоқ
repeat [riˈpiːt] *v* қайтармоқ (такрорламоқ)
reply [riˈplai] *n* жавоб; жавоб бермоқ
republic [riˈræblik] *n* республика (жумҳурият)
require [riˈkwaɪə] *v* талаб, тақозо қилмоқ
researcher [riˈsɜːtʃə] *n* тадқиқотчи
resemblance [riˈzembləns] *n* ўхшаш(лик)
reservoir ['rezəvɔː] *n* сув омбори
residence ['rezɪdəns] *n* турар жой
resolution [ˌrezəˈluːʃn] *n* қарор; ният
respect [risˈpekt] *n* ҳурмат; *v* ҳурмат қилмоқ; *in this respect* бу соҳада
rest [rest] *n* дам, истироҳат; *v* дам олмақ
rest *n* (the rest) қолган(лар)и, бошқа(лар)и
restaurant ['restərɔːnt] *n* ресторан
result [riˈzʌlt] *n* натижа, оқибат, самара
return [riˈtɜːn] *v* қайтмоқ
reunion ['riːjuːnjən] *n* (қайта) бирлашиш
reunite [riːjuːnaɪt] *v* қайта қўш(ил)моқ, қайта бирлашмоқ
review [riˈvjuː] *v* кўриб чиқмоқ
revise [riˈvaɪz] *v* қайта кўриб чиқмоқ, текширмоқ

revision [ri'vizi:n] *n* қайтариш, так-
 рорлаш
revival [ri'vaivl] *n* тикланиш,
 жонланиш
revive [ri'vaiv] *v* қайта туғилмоқ
 (тикланмоқ)
revolution [ˌrevɒ'lju:ʃn] *n* инқилоб, рево-
 люция; (ернинг) айланishi
rhyme [raim] *n* қофия, (кичик) шеър
rich [ritʃ] *a* бой; *rich land* серҳосил ер
riches ['ritʃiz] *n* бойлик
ride [raid] *n* сайр (миниб юриш) *v*
 (миниб) юрмоқ
ridden ['ridn] *pp of ride*
right [rait] 1. *n* ҳақ, тўғри(лик); ҳуқуқ;
a тўғри, адолатли
right 2. *n, a* ўнг: *right hand*
ring [riŋ] *v* телефон (қўнғироқ) қил-
 моқ; чал(ин)моқ
ripe [raip] *a* пишган, етилган; *to be/
 to get ripe* етилмоқ, пишмоқ
rise [raiz] *v* турмоқ (кўтарилмоқ)
risen ['rizn] *pp of rise*
ritual ['ritʃuəl] *n* ритуал (*маросим*)
river ['ri:və] *n* дарё
road [rəʊd] *n* йўл
robot ['rəʊbɒt] *n* робот
rocket ['rɒkit] *n* ракета
rode [rəʊd] *past of ride*
role [rəʊl] *n* роль: *role play(ing)* роль
 бажариш
Roman ['rəʊmən] *n* римлик
Rome [rəʊm] *n* Рим
room [ru:m] *n* хона
rose [rəʊz] *n* атиргул
rose *past of rise*
round [raʊnd] *a* думалоқ, айлана; *ppp*
 атрофида, теварагида
route [ru:t] *n* маришрут, қатнаш (*йўл*)
row [rəʊ] *n* қатор
RP ['ɑ:pi:] = received pronunciation
RU ['ɑ:ju:] = the Republic of Uzbekistan
rude [ru:d] *a* қўпол
rudeness [ru:dnis] *n* қўполлик; тарбия-
 сизлик
rugby ['rʌgbi] *n* регби (*спорт*)
rule [ru:l] *n* қоида, қонун-қоида; *v*

бошқармоқ, идора қилмоқ
ruler ['ru:lə] *n* ҳукмдор, ҳоким
run [rʌn] *v* югурмоқ; юрмоқ (*транс-
 порт*); бошқармоқ
ring [rɪŋ] *pp of ring*
runner ['rʌnə] *n* югурувчи
rural ['ru:əl] *a* қишлоқ(и)
Russian ['rʌʃn] *n* рус тили; рус; *a* рус,
 русча

S s

safe [seif] *n* хавфсиз
said [sed] *past, pp of say*
sail [seil] *v* сузмоқ (кемада)
sailor ['seilə] *n* денгизчи, матрос
saint [seint, sənt] *n* авлиё (муқаддас)
sale [seil] *n* сотув, савдо
salt [sɔ:lt] *n* туз
same [seim] *ppn* ўша, ушбу; шу,
 ўхшаш
sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] *n* сандвич
sang [sæŋ] *past of sing*
sat [sæt] *past, pp of sit*
satire ['sætəɪə] *n* сатира, ҳажвия
Saturday ['sætədi] *n* шанба
Saudi Arabia [sɑ:u:diə'reibiə] *n* Саудия
 Арабистони
save [seiv] *v* қутқармоқ; сақламоқ
saw [sə:] *past of see*
say [sei] *v* айтмоқ, демоқ, гапир-моқ
saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n* мақол, матал; ҳик-
 матли сўз
scarf [skɑ:f] *n* шарф, буйинбоғ
scenery ['si:nəri] *n* пейзаж, манзара
scholar ['skɒlə] *n* олим; стипендият;
 шоғирд
scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] *n* 1. олимлик, би-
 лимдонлик (эрудиция); 2. гумани-
 тар фанлар; 3. стипендия (рағбат-
 лантириш)
school [sku:l] *n* мактаб
school-bag [sku:l'bæg] *n* ўқувчилар сум-
 каси
schoolboy ['sku:l'bɔɪ] *n* ўқувчи
schoolchildren ['sku:l'tʃɪldrən] *n* мактаб
 болалари, ўқувчилар
school-friend [sku:l'frɛnd] *n* мактабдош

(ўрмоқ)
schoolgirl [sku:lge:l] *n* ўқувчи (қиз)
schoolhouse [sku:lhaus] *n* мактаб биноси (қишлоқда)
schooling [sku:liŋ] *n* (мактабда) ўқиш, таълим-тарбия
schoolmaster [sku:lma:stə] *n* (мактабда) муаллим
schoolmate [aku:lmeit] *n* мактабдош
schoolmistress [sku:lmistris] *n* муаллима
school-time [ˈsku:ltaim] *n* дарс пайти (мактабда)
science [ˈsaɪəns] *n* фан; *pl* табиий фанлар
scientific (al-ty) [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk(l-i)] *a, adv* илмий
scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n* олим
scone [skɔ:n, skoun] *n* (ёпилган) нон
score [skɔ:] *n* ҳисоб; *v* ҳисобни олиб бормоқ
Scot [skɒt] *n* шотландиялик
Scotch [skɒtʃ] *n* шотландлар; *a* шотланд диалекти
Scotchman [ˈskɒtʃmən] *n* = Scot
Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd] *n* Шотландия
Scotsman [ˈskɒtsmən] *n* = Scot
Scottish [ˈskɒtɪʃ] *a* шотланд: Scottish literature/ history
scout [skaut] *n* скаут (ташқилот ва аъзосу)
sculptor [ˈskʌlptɔ:] *n* ҳайкалтарош
sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə] *n* ҳайкалтарошлик
sea [si:] *n* денгиз
seaboard [ˈsi:bɔ:d] *n* денгиз соҳили
seaman [ˈsi:mən] *n* денгизчи, матрос
seaport [ˈsi:pɔ:t] *n* денгиз порти
season [ˈsi:zn] *n* фасл (йил)
seat [si:t] *n* (Утирадиган) жой
second [ˈseknd] *n*тик иккинчи; to get seconds қўшимча олмақ (емоқ)
second *n* секунд, сония
secondary [ˈsekndri] *a*: secondary school ўрта мактаб
secretary [ˈsekretri] *n* секретарь, котиб; the Secretary of State (USA) Давлат секретари (Ташқи ишлар вазир); the Foreign Secretary (УК) Ташқи

ишлар вазир
secular [ˈsekjələ] *a* дунёвий, ҳаётий
see [si:] *v* кўрмоқ; фаҳхламоқ (I see); учра(ш)моқ (see a doctor); йўқламоқ; to see off кузатмоқ; see in кутиб олмақ; see you soon! учрашгунча (кўришгунча)!
seed [si:d] *n* уруғ; seed of cotton (cottonseed) чигит
seem [si:m] *v* (бўлиб) туюлмақ
seen [si:n] *pp* of see
self-control [ˈselfkənˈtrɒl] *n* ўзини тута билиш
sell [sel] *v* сотмоқ
seller [ˈselə] *n* сотувчи
send [send] *v* жўнатмоқ, юбормоқ
senior [ˈsi:njə] *n, a* (ёши) катта; senior pupils
sense [sens] *n* маъно; ҳис, сезги
sent [sent] *past, pp* of send
sentence [ˈsentəns] *n* гап
separate [ˈsepəreɪt] *v* ажратмоқ, айирмоқ; *a* [ˈsepɪt] алоҳида, холис
September [sepˈtembə] *n* сентябрь
serious [ˈsɪəriəs] *a* жаддий
servant [ˈsɜ:vnt] *n* хизматкор
serve [sɜ:v] *v* хизмат қилмоқ, ярамоқ
service [ˈsɜ:vɪs] *n* хизмат
set [set] *v* кўй(ил)моқ, юбор(ил)моқ; to set off ясатмоқ; бошламоқ
settle [ˈsetl] *v* кўчмоқ
settler [ˈsetlə] *n* кўчманчи
settlement [ˈsetlmənt] *n* кўчиб бориб эгаллаш; манзилгоҳ, истиқоматгоҳ
seven [ˈsevn] *num* етти
several [ˈsevrɪ] *a* бир қанча, бир қатор
sew [sou] *v* тикмоқ
sewn [zoun] *pp* of sew
shake [ʃeɪk] *v* силқитмоқ; қалтирамоқ, титрамоқ; to shake hands қўл бериб сўрашмоқ
shaken [ˈʃeɪkn] *pp* of shake
shall [ʃæl, ʃəl, ʃ] (кўмакчи феъл): I shall go; shall = must; (мақсад; мажбур, ишонч): He shall come
share [ʃeə] *n* ҳисса; *v* бўл(акла)моқ
shawl [ʃɔ:l] *n* рўмол

she [ʃi: ʃi] *prt* у (хотин-қызлар учун)
sheep [ʃi:p] *n* қўй
shelf [ʃelf] *n* тоқча; тахта тоқча
shelter [ˈʃeltə] *n* паноҳ
shine [ʃaɪn] *v* нур сочмоқ; ярқирамоқ
ship [ʃɪp] *n* кема
shipbuilding [ˈʃɪpbɪldɪŋ] *n* кemasозлик
shirt [ʃə:t] эркақлар кўйлаги
shoes [ʃu:z] *n* туфли, ботинка
shook [ʃuk] *past* of shake
shone [ʃəʊn] *past, pp* of shine
shop [ʃɒp] *n* дўкон (умуман)
shop-assistant [ˈʃɒpˈsɪstənt] *n* сотувчи
shop-girl [ˈʃɒpgɜ:l] *n* сотувчи
shop-man [ˈʃɒpmən] *n* сотувчи
shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] *n* харид қилиш
shore [ʃɔ:] *n* қирғоқ (денгиз, кўл)
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* қисқа, калта; узок давом
 этмайдиган
shorter [ˈʃɔ:tə] *v* қисқарт(ир)моқ
should [ʃʊd] *past* of shall; (тавсия,
 истақ билдиради) you should go
shout [ʃaʊt] *1.* *v* бақирмоқ, қаттиқ
 гапирмоқ; to shout for кўллаб-қув-
 ватламоқ
show [ʃəʊ] *n* томоша, кўрсатув (TV),
 намоиш; *v* кўрсатмоқ
shown [ʃəʊn] *pp* of show
side [saɪd] *n* (ён) томон; ёнбош side
 by side
sight [saɪt] *n* кўриш (қобилияти); на-
 зар, нигоҳ, қараш
sign [saɪn] *n* белги, аломат
signal [ˈsɪgnl] *n* сигнал, белги
silk [sɪlk] *n* шойи (ипакли)
silly [ˈsɪli] *a* тентак, бефаҳм, ғўр, эси
 йўқ
silver [ˈsɪlvə] *n* кумуш
sing [sɪŋ] *v* ашула (кўшиқ) айтмоқ,
 кўйламоқ
singer [ˈsɪŋə] *n* хонанда (ашулачи,
 кўшиқчи)
single [ˈsɪŋl] *n* ягона, ёлғиз, бир
sir [sɜ:] *n* сэр (тақсир, жаноб)
sister [ˈsɪstə] *n* опа, сингил
sit [sɪt] *v* ўтирмоқ; Sit down! Ўтиринг!
situate [ˈsɪtʃueɪt] *v* жойлашмоқ

situation [sɪtʃuˈeɪʃn] *n* ситуация (вазият,
 ҳолат)
six [sɪks] *num* олти
skate [skeɪt] *v* конькида учмоқ
ski [ski:] *v* чанғида учмоқ
skilful [ˈskɪlfʊl] *a* моҳир(она), абжир
skill [skɪl] *n* усталик, маҳорат; малака,
 уқув
skip [skɪp] *v* сакрамоқ, ҳақсаламоқ
skull-cap [ˈskʌlkæp] *n* дўппи, калла-
 пўш, тақя
sky [skai] *n* осмон: in the sky
slacks [slæks] *AE*=trousers
slave [sleɪv] *n* қул
slavery [ˈsleɪvəri] *n* қуллиқ, асорат
sleep [sli:p] *v* ухламоқ
slept [slept] *past, pp* of sleep
slowly [ˈsləʊli] *adv* секин, аста, оҳиста,
 шошилмай
small [smɔ:l] *a* кичкина (катта эмас): a
 small man; кичик (кам сонли): a
 small family
smile [smaɪl] *v* жилмаймоқ, кулиб
 боқмоқ, табассум қилмоқ
smoking [ˈsmʊkɪŋ] *n* чекиш: по smoking
 чекилмасин
snow [snəʊ] *n* қор; *v* қор ёғмоқ; it
 snows; it is snowing; it snowed
snowball [ˈsnəʊbɔ:l] *to* play snow-balls
 қорбўрон ўйнамоқ
snowman [ˈsnəʊmən] *n* қордан (ўйнаб)
 ясалган одам; қор одам
so [səʊ] *adv* шундай (қилиб); ҳам: So
 am I; and so on ва бошқалар, ва
 ҳ.к.з.; *conj* шунинг учун
so-called [ˈsəʊˈkɔ:lɪd] *a* аталадиган,
 аталмиш
soccer [ˈsɒkə] = football
social [ˈsəʊʃl] *a* ижтимоий (социал),
 ҳаётий, маиший
socialist [ˈsəʊʃəlɪst] *n* социалист
society [səˈsaɪəti] *n* жамият
socks [sɒks] *n* (оёқ) пайпоқ
soft [sɒft] *a* юмшоқ; soft drink ором-
 бахш ичимлик (сув)
soil [sɔɪl] *n* ер (тупроқ)
sold [sould] *past, pp* of sell

soldier ['souldʒə] *n* солдат
solidarity [ˌsɒli'dænti] *n* бирдамлык, бирлик
some ['sʌm, səm, sm] *a* кандай (дир); *prn* кимдир, айрымдар, баъзилар; **бшр** оз; *adv* тахминан, атрофда
somebody [ˌsʌmbɒdi] *prn* кимдир, биров
someone [ˌsʌmwʌn] *prn* кимдир, ким биров, кимса
something [ˌsʌmθɪŋ] *prn* нимадир, бирер нарса; *adv* = some *adv*
sometimes [ˌsʌmtaɪmz] *adv* баъзан, гоҳида
somewhat [ˌsʌmhwət] *prn, adv* бир оз, сал, хиёл
somewhere [ˌsʌmweə] *adv* қардалыр, қарққадир
son [sʌn] *n* ўғил (*фазонд*)
song [sɒŋ] *n* ашгула, кўшиқ, ўлан
soon [su:n] *adv* тезда (яқин орада); as soon as ... биланок; sooner or later эрта ё кеч (қачондир)
sorry [sɒri] I'm (I am) sorry кечирасиз
soul [soul] *n* қалб, кўнгил
sound [saund] *n* товуш
soup [su:p] *n* шўрпа
source [sɔ:s] *n* манба
south [sauθ] *n* жануб: South America
southern [ˌsaʊθn] *a* жанубий
souvenir [su:vəniə] *n* сувенир, эсдалик (совпа)
sovereign [ˌsɒvrɪn] *a* суверен (мустақил)
sovereignty [ˌsɒvriɪti] *n* суверенитет (мустақиллик)
space [speɪs] *n* фазо, макон; космос
spacesman [ˌspeɪsmən] *n* космонавт, астронавт (фазогир)
spaceswoman [ˌspeɪs wʊmən] *n* see spacesman
Spanish [ˈspæniʃ] *n* испан, испан тили; *a* испан(ча)
Spartacus [ˌspɑ:təkəs] *n* Спартак
spcak [spɪ:k] *v* гапирмоқ, сўзла(ш)моқ
special [ˈspeʃl] *a* махсус, алоҳида
speech [spi:tʃ] *n* нутқ
speechless [ˌspi:tʃlis] *a* тилсиз, соқов; ишдамас

spectator [spek'teɪtə] *n* томошабин
spell [spel] *v* ҳарфлаб айтмоқ ёки ёзмақ
spelling [ˌspeliŋ] *n* ҳарфлаб айтиш, ёзиш
spend [spend] *v* сарф қилмоқ (*пул, саҳт*); ўтказмоқ (*саҳт*)
spent [spen:t] *past, pp* of spend
spill [spil] *v* тўқилмоқ
spill [spilt] *past, pp* of spill
spirit [ˈspɪrɪt] *n* руҳ
spoil [spɔɪl] *v* буз(ил)моқ, ишдан чиқ(ар)моқ, айнамоқ
speak [spi:k] *past* of speak
spoken [ˈspoukn] *pp* of speak
speak *a* оғзаки, сўзлашув
sport [spɔ:t] *n* спорт (*уйинлари*)
sports [spɔ:ts] *n* спорт (*мусобақалар, учрашувлар*)
sportsman [ˌspɔ:tsmən] *n* (*pl-men* [-mən]) спортсмен
spring [sprɪŋ] *n* баҳор
spring *v* бошланмоқ, келиб чиқмоқ; to spring out (кўкариб) чиқмоқ
sputnik [ˈspʊtnɪk] *n* спутник (ернинг сунъий йўлдоши)
square [skweə] *n* майдон; сквер; чорак; п,а квадрат
St. = saint
stage [steɪdʒ] *n* саҳна (театрда); *v* саҳналаштирмоқ; кўймоқ (*томоша*)
stage-name [ˌsteɪdʒneɪm] *n* (саҳна) тахаллуси
stall [stɔ:l] *n* (театрдаги) кресло (ўрин)
stamp [stæmp] *n* марка (почта)
stand [stænd] *v* турмоқ (*вертикал ҳолатда*); турмоқ (жойлашмоқ); stand up (*ўтирган жойидан*) турмоқ
standard [ˌstændəd] *n* стандарт
star [stɑ:] *n* юлдуз
Stars and Stripes *n* АКШ давлат байроғи
start [stɑ:t] *n* старт (бошланиш); *v* бошламоқ
state [steɪt] 1. *n* давлат; штат
state 2. *n* ҳолат, аҳвол
state *v* жорий қилмоқ

statesman ['steɪtmən] *n* дават (сиёсий) арбоби
station ['steɪʃn] *n* бекат, вокзал
stay [steɪ] *v* турмоқ, қолмоқ (жилмаслик), тўхтаб (ётиб) қолмоқ, меҳмон бўлиб турмоқ
steam [sti:m] *n* (сувдан) буг(ланиш)
steel [sti:l] *n*, а пўлат
steelworks ['sti:lwɔ:ks] *n* пўлат куйиш заводи
still [stil] *a* тинч, осойишта; *Sit still!* жим ўтиринг!
still *adv* ҳали ҳам, ҳалигача, ҳануз
sting [stɪŋ] *n* иш, найза; *v* чақмоқ, чақиб олмоқ
stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] *n* (узун) пайпоқ
stone [stoun] *n* тош
stood [stud] *past, pp* of stand
stop [stɒp] *n* тўхташ; bus (tram) stop; стоп; *v* тўхта(т)моқ, тамом бўлмоқ; Stop talking!
store [stɔ:] *n* дўкон (саноат моллари); *v* тўпламоқ; ғамламоқ; таъминламоқ
storey ['stɔ:ri] *n* қават (бинода)
story ['stɔ:ri] *n* ҳикоя; воқеа
storyteller ['stɔ:ri:telə] *n* ҳикоя қилувчи
storywriter ['stɔ:ri:raɪtə] *n* ҳикоя ёзувчи
street [stri:t] *n* кўча
straight [streɪt] *n* бўғоз
strength [streŋθ] *n* куч, қувват
stretch [stretʃ] *v* чўзилмоқ
strong [strɒŋ] *a* кучли, бақувват, зўр; аччиқ (қуюқ): strong tea қуюқ чай; *adv* кучли, жуда
struggle ['strʌgl] *n* кураш
student ['stju:dnt] *n* талаба; *AE* юқори синф ўқувчиси
sturdy ['stɜ:di] *n* ўрганиш, ўқиш; *pl* машғулот(лар); *v* ўрганмоқ, ўқи-моқ, шуғулланмоқ
style [stɑɪl] *n* стиль (усул), услуб
subdivide ['sʌbdaɪ'veɪd] *v* (қисмларга) бўл(ин)моқ
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* ўқув предмети, фан; мавзу, сюжет
subject-matter ['sʌbdʒɪkt,mætə] *n* мавзу

(мазмун); (муҳокама) предмети
subtropical ['sʌb'trɒpɪkəl] *a* субтропик
subway ['sʌbweɪ] *n* = *AE* метро
success [sʌk'ses] *n* муваффақият, ютуқ, омад
successful [sʌk'sesfʊl] *a* муваффақиятли; омадли
such [sʌtʃ] *a, prp* шундай, бундай, бунга ўхшаш; such as масалан
suddenly ['sʌdnli] *adv* бирдан, тўсатдан, кўкқис(дан)
sugar ['ʃʊgə] *n* шакар, қанд
sugar-cane шакарқамиш
suit [sju:t] *n* костюм (эркаларники)
sultan ['sʌltən] *n* султон (ҳукмдор)
sum [sʌm] *n* (арифметик) масала; йиғинди, жамми; маълум миқдор пул, маблағ
sum [sʌm] *n* сўм (*money of the RU*)
summer ['sʌmə] *n* ёз (*фасл*)
sun [sʌn] *n* кۈёш, офтоб: in the sun
sunbathe ['sʌnbæɪð] *v* кۈёшда қораймоқ
sunburnt ['sʌnbɜ:nt] *a* офтобда қорайган
Sunday ['sʌndɪ] *n* якшанба
sung [sʌŋ] *pp* of sing
sunny ['sʌni] *a* кۈёшли, офтобли: sunny goom кۈёшга ўнғай, офтоб тушадиган хона
supernatural [ˌsju:pə'nætʃrəl] *a* илоҳий
supper ['sʌpə] *n* кечки овқат
support [sə'pɔ:t] *v* ҳимоя (ёрдам) қилмоқ
suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v* фараз (тахмин) қилмоқ, чамаламоқ, ... деб ўйламоқ, ... деб тушунмоқ
sure [ʃʊə] *to be sure* (тўла) ишонмоқ: I'm sure ишончим комил
surname ['sɜ:neɪm] *n* фамилия
surprise [sə'praɪz] *v* ҳайрон бўлмоқ
surround [sə'raʊnd] *v* ўраб(қуршаб) олмоқ
surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ] *n* теварак-атроф
survive [sə'vaɪv] *v* омон қолмоқ
swam [swæm] *past* of swim
sweep [swi:p] *v* сўпурмоқ
sweet [swi:t] *n* ширинлик; *a* ширин

swept [swept] *past, pp of sweep*
swim [swim] *v сузмок (суьда)*
swimmer ['swimə] *n сузувчи*
swum [swam] *pp of swim*
symbol ['simbl] *n эмбема, рамз*
symbolic [sim'bolik] *a рамзий*
symbolize ['simbəlaiz] *v рамзи бўлмок*
system ['sistim] *n система, тартиб, тизим*
systematic [,sisti'mætik] *a системали, мунтазам*
systematize ['sistimətaiz] *v тартибга солмок*

T t

table ['teibl] *n стол*
table-cloth ['teiblkloth] *n дастурхон*
take [teik] *v олмок; it takes much time кўп вақт(ни) олади; to take a bus (tram) автобус (трамвай)га ўтирмок; to take care (of) ғамхўрлик қилмок; to take part (in) иштирок этмок; to take place содир бўлмок (юз бермок); to take off чиқмок (тушмок); ечмок; to take one' leave хайрлашмок, кетмок*
taken ['teikn] *pp of take*
tale [teil] *n эртак, ҳикоя*
talk [tɔ:k] *n суҳбат (гаплашиш); музокара v гаплашмок; гап сотмок*
tall [tɔ:l] *a баланд; новча*
tank [tæŋk] *n танк*
tape recorder ['teipri,kɔ:də] *n магнитофон*
taste [teist] *n таъм (маза); дид, таъб; ҳавас; v тотимок, мазасини кўрмок; мазасини (таъминни) ажратмок*
tasty ['teisti] *a мазали*
taught [tɔ:t] *past, pp of teach*
taxi ['tæksi] *n такси*
tea ['ti:] *n чой*
teach [ti:tʃ] *v ўқитмок, дарс (таълим) бермок, ўргатмок*
teacher ['ti:tʃə] *n муаллим(а), устоз*
teaching ['ti:tʃiŋ] *n ўқитиш, ўргатиш*

team [ti:m] *n команда (спорт)*
technical ['teknikl] *a техника(вий)*
technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n техника, технология*
teen-age ['ti:neidʒ] *a 13—19 ёшдаги, ёшлик*
teen-ager ['ti:neidʒ] *n ўсмир, ўспирин*
teeth [ti:θ] *n pl of tooth*
telegram ['teligræm] *n телеграмма*
telegraph [teligro:f] *n телеграф*
telephone ['telifoun] *n телефон*
telescope ['teliskoup] *n телескоп*
television ['teli,vizn] *n телевизион, телевизор*
tell [tel] *v айтиб (сўзлаб) бермок, айтмок; буюрмок*
telling [telin] *n ҳикоя (қилиш)*
temperature ['temprɪtʃə] *n температура (ҳарорат): to take smb's temperature*
ten [ten] *num ўн*
tennis ['tenis] *n теннис*
tennis-court ['teniskɔ:t] *n теннис корти*
tense [tens] *n (грамматик) замон*
term [tɜ:m] *n чорак, семестр; муддат, давр*
term *n термин (атама)*
terrace ['terəs] *n айвон (терраса)*
territory ['teritri] *n территория (худуд)*
test [test] *n тест (синов, синаш); v синамок, текшириш*
text [tekst] *n текст (матн)*
text-book ['tekstbuk] *n дарслик*
textile ['tekstail] *n, a газлама, тўқмачилик*
than [ðæn,ð(ə)n] *сj ... дан кўра, қараганда*
thank [θæŋk] *v ташаккур (миннатдорчилик) билдирмок, раҳмат айтмок; Thank you! Раҳмат!*
thankful ['θæŋkful] *a миннатдор*
that [ðæt,ð(ə)t] *ppn амави, у, қайсики, ... ни, ... моқ (... иш) учун*
the [ði:,ði,ðə,ð] *аниқ артикль*
theatre ['θiətə] *n театр*
their [ðɜ:,ðɜ:] *ppn уларнинг, ўзларининг*
theirs [ðeəz] *ppn уларники, уларнинг*

them [ðem, ðəm] *prn* уларни, уларга
themselves [ðəm'selvz] *prn* ўзлари
then [ðen] *adv* ўшанда, ўша вақтда;
кейин, сўнгра; ундай бўлса
there [ðeə, ðə] *adv* у ерда, у ерга; there
+ (be) бор, мавжуд бўлмоқ
thermos ['θɜ:mɒs] *n* термос
these [ði:z] *prn* pl of this
they [ðei] *prn* улар; they say айтиш-
ларича
thing [θɪŋ] *n* нарса, предмет; масала:
the thing is ... масала шундаки
think [θɪŋk] *v* ўйламоқ, фикрламоқ
thinker ['θɪŋkə] *n* мутафаккир
third [θ:ð] *num* учинчи
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] *a* чанқаган, ташна
thirteen ['θɜ:ti:n] *num* ўн уч
thirty ['θɜ:ti] *num* ўттиз
this [ðɪs] *prn* бу, мана бу, ушбу
those [ðəʊz] *pl* of that
thought [θɔ:t] *past, pp* of think
thought *n* фикр, ғоя
thousand ['θaʊzənd] *n* минг
three [θri:] *num* уч
through ['θru:] *adv, prp* орқали,
(ичи)дан, ... гача
throughout [θru'au] *adv* ҳамма ерда,
донмо, бўйлаб
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] *n* пайшанба
ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* чипта
tidy ['taɪdi] *ip v* йиғиштирмоқ,
тартибга солимоқ
till [tɪl] *prp, cf* ... гача, то ... гача: till 5
o'clock
time [taɪm] *1. n* вақт; соат (what time
...); закон, давр
time *2. n* марта, гал: many times кўп
марта
title ['taɪd] *n* сарлавҳа унвон
to [tu:, tə] *adv, prp* ... га, ...гача
to ... моқ; to go, to speak
today [tə'dei] *n* бугун; *adv* шу
кун(лар)да
together [tə'geðə] *adv* бирга, биргала-
шиб
toil [tɔɪl] *v* (астойдил) ишламоқ
toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] *n* туалет (ҳожатхона)

told [tould] *past, pp* of tell
tomato [təma:təʊ] *n* помидор, томат
tomb [tu:m] *n* қабр: Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier Немаълум солдат
қабри
tomorrow [tə'məʊə] *n* эртанги кун,
эртага
tongue [lʌŋ] *n* тил: mother tongue =
native language
too [tu:] *adv* жуда, ўта; шунингдек,
ҳам
took [tuk] *past* of take
tool [tu:l] *n* асбоб, иш қуроли
tooth [tu:θ] *n* тиш
tope ['təpɪk] *n* мавзу (*запиришда*)
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* тегмоқ, қўл теккизмоқ;
to touch upon (on) тўхта(ли)б ўтмоқ
tour [tuə] *n* саёҳат (*узоққа*)
tourist ['tuərist] *n* турист, сайёҳ
toward(s) [tə'wɔ:d(z)] *prp* ... га (*йўналиш*);
... га (*йўлида*); ... га (*муносабат*); ...
га (*яқинида*)
town [taʊn] *n* шаҳар; town and country
шаҳар ва қишлоқ
toy [tɔɪ] *n* ўйинчоқ
tractor ['træktə] *n* трактор
trade [treɪd] *n* савдо
trader ['treɪdə] *n* савдогар
tradition [trə'dɪʃn] *n* анъана (традиция)
traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl] *a* анъанавий (тра-
дицион)
traffic ['træfɪk] *n* йўл ҳаракати,
транспорт
tragedy ['trædʒɪdi] *n* фожиа (трагедия)
tragic ['trædʒɪk] *a* фожиавий
tragical(ly) ['trædʒɪk(i)] *a, adv* фожиавий(ҳолда)
train [treɪn] *n* поезд; by train поездда
train *v* ўргатмоқ, машқ қил(дир)моқ,
тайёрла(н)моқ
trainer ['treɪnə] *n* тренер (ўргатувчи)
tram [træm] *n* трамвай: by tram
трамвайда
transcription [træns'krɪpʃn] *n* транскрип-
ция (фонетик ёзув)
transfer [træns'fɜ:] *v* ўтказмоқ, ўтказиб
юбормоқ (қўймоқ)

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translate [træns'leɪt] *v* таржима қилмоқ
translation [træns'leɪʃn] *n* таржима
transmit [trænz'mɪt] *v* эшиттирмоқ, кўрсатмоқ
transplant [træns'plɑ:nt] *v* кўчирмоқ
transport ['træns'pɔ:t] *n* транспорт; ташиш; *v* [træns'pa:t] ташимоқ (транспортда)
travel ['trævi] *n* саёҳат *v* саёҳат қилмоқ
traveller ['trævlə] *n* сайёҳ
treat [tri:t] *v* муомала қилмоқ
tree [tri:] *n* даракт
tribe [traɪb] *n* қабила
trick [trɪk] *n* айёрилик
trip [trɪp] *n* сафар
trolley(-)bus ['trɒlɪbʌs] *n* троллейбус
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* нотинчлик, кўнгилсиз воқеа, безовталиқ; *v* безовта қилмоқ (бўлмоқ)
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* шим
true [tru:] *a* чин, ҳақиқий, рост, ҳақ
truly ['tru:li] *adv* рост(дан), чин(дан), ҳақиқатан
truth [tru:θ] *n* ҳақиқат, тўғриси
try [traɪ] *v* ҳаракат қилмоқ, уринмоқ
tube [tju:b] *n* метро (Лондонда)
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] *n* сешанба
turban ['tɜ:bən] *n* салла
Turk [tɜ:k] *n* турк
turkey ['tɜ:ki] *n* курка (Ўзи ва зўшти)
Turkic ['tɜ:kɪk] *a* туркий: Uzbek is one of the Turkic languages
Turkish ['tɜ:kiʃ] *n* турк тили; *a* турк(га оид)
tut [tɜ:n] *over v* варақни очмоқ
tut *n* навбат, гал
tutor ['tju:tə] *n* муаллим-репетитор:
family tutor
TV ['ti:'vi] = television
twelve [twelv] *num* ўн икки
twenty ['twenti] *num* йигирма
twice [twais] *adv* икки марта
twig [twɪg] *n* шохча
two [tu:] *num* икки
type [taɪp] *n* тур, хил
typical ['tɪpɪkəl] *a* ўзига хос (типик)
typist ['taɪpɪst] *n* машинистка

U u

UK ['ju:'keɪ] = the United Kingdom
umbrella [ʌm'breɪlə] *n* соябон, зонт(ик)
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* тоға, амаки
under [ʌndə] *a, adv, prep* пастки, тагида(ги), остида(ги), таги(ости)га
underground [ʌndə'graʊnd] *n* метрополитен
understand [ʌndə'stænd] *v* тушунмоқ, фаҳмламоқ, уқмоқ
understood [ʌndə'stʊd] *past, pp* of understand
undo [ʌn'du:] *v* бекор қилмоқ
uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *n* форма (книйим); *a* бир хил; *v* форма киймоқ
union ['ju:njən] *n* иттифок, бирлашма
unit ['ju:nɪt] *n* бирлик (*bir*)
unite [ju:'naɪt] *v* бирлашмоқ
united [ju:'naɪtɪd] *n* бирлашган, кўшма: the UNO, the USA, the United Kingdom Бирлашган қиролик
unity ['ju:nɪti] *n* бирлик (бирдамлик)
universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] *n* олам
university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] *n* университет (дорилфунун)
unknwon ['ʌn'nəʊn] *n, a* номаълум, нотаниш
unless [ən'les] *conj* агар, агарда (*бўлмисиз ганд*)
unnatural [ʌn'nætʃrəl] *a* ғайритабiiий
UNO ['ju:'en'əʊ, 'ju:nəʊ] = the United Nations Organization (the UNO) Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти
unofficial [ʌn'əʃɪʃl] *a* норасмий
unpleasant [ʌn'pleznt] *a* ёқимсиз, нохуш
until [ən'tɪl] *prep, conj* ... гача, ... магунча, гунга, қадар: Wait until I come келгунимча кутинг
unused [ʌn'ju:zɪd] *a* қўлланмаган, ишлатилмаган
unusual [ʌnju:zuəl] *a* бошқача, ўзгача, ғайриоддий
up [ʌp] *adv, prep* юқорига (қараб)
upon [ə'pɒn] = on
urban ['ɜ:bən] *n, a* шаҳар(лик)
us [ʌs, əs] *prep* бизга, бизни
USA ['ju:'es'eɪ] = the United States of

America (the USA)

use [ju:s] *n* қўла(ни)ш, ишлатиш; фойда; *v* [ju:z] фойдаланмоқ, қўлламоқ, ишлатмоқ

useful ['ju:sfʊl] *a* фойдали, яроқли
useless ['ju:sli:s] *a* фойдасиз, яроқсиз, бекор

usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* одатдаги, ўрганиб қолинган, оддий

usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *adv* одатда, расмий, одатта кўра

Uzbek ['uzbek] *n* ўзбек, ўзбек тили; *a* ўзбек(ча)

Uzbekistan [ˌuzbekɪˈstɑ:n] *n* Ўзбекистон; the Republic of Uzbekistan Ўзбекистон Республикаси

V v

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n* *AE* = holiday; каникул (таътил); отпуски

valid [ˈvælid] *a* жорий, амалдаги

validity [vəˈlɪdɪti] *n* яроқчилиқ, ҳақиқийлик

valley [ˈvæli] *n* водий: the Fergana valley Фарғона водийси

value [ˈvæljʊ:] *n* аҳамият(и); баҳо(си); қадрият; қадрлаш; *v* қадрламоқ

valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] *a* аҳамиятли; фойдали

various [ˈveəriəs] *a* ҳар хил, турли

vary [ˈveəri] *v* ўзгарт(ир)моқ, алмаш(тир)моқ; фарқ(ла)моқ

Vatican [ˈvætikən] *n* Ватикан

vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] *n* сабзавот

verandah [vəˈrændə] *n* всранда (ровон, айвон)

very [ˈveri] *a, adv* жуда, ғоят, бағоят, ниҳоятда; *very well* розиман (келлишдик)

veteran [ˈvetm] *n* ветеран (фахрий); *AE* уруш қатнашчиси

victory [ˈvɪktɪ] *n* ғалаба

view [vju:] *n* қараш: фикр; кўриниш, тус; *v* кўрмоқ, қарамоқ; кўриб чиқмоқ

viewer [ˈvju:ə] *n* (телевизор) кўрувчи, томошабин

village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n* қишлоқ

villager [ˈvɪlɪdʒə] *n* қишлоқчи, деҳқон

visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *n* бориш, келиш, бўлиш, ташриф(визит); *v* бормоқ, келмоқ, бўлмоқ, ташриф бўлурмоқ

visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n* меҳмон (визитёр)

vitamin(e) [ˈvɪtəmin] *n* витамин

vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] *n* лугат; сўз бойлиги

vocational [vəʊˈkeɪʃənəl] *a* ҳунар, касбий: vocational school ҳунар мактаби

voice [vɔis] *n* овоз, товуш: the Voice of America Америка сўзи

volleyball [ˈvɒlibɔ:l] *n* волейбол

voyage [ˈvɔiɪdʒ] *n* саёҳат, сафар (*denizda*)

W w

wages [ˈweɪdʒɪz] *n* маош

wagon [ˈwæɡən] *n* = *AE* waggon фургон (соябон арава)

wait [weɪt] *v* кутмоқ, пойламоқ

Wales [weɪlz] *n* Уэльс

walk [wɔ:k] *n* (пиёда) юриш, сайр; *v* яёв юрмоқ, сайр қилмоқ

wall [wɔ:l] *n* девор

want [wɒnt] *v* хоҳламоқ, истамоқ

war [wɔ:] *n* уруш, жанг

warlike [ˈwɔ:lɪk] *a* жанговор, жангари

warm [wɔ:m] *n* илиқ; *v* илтимоқ

warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n* илиқлик, иссиқлик

warrior [ˈwɔ:riə] жангчи, сипоҳ

warship [ˈwɔ:ʃɪp] *n* ҳарбий кема

was [wɔz, wɜz] *past of be*

wash [wɒʃ] *v* ювинмоқ

watch [wɒtʃ] *v* қарамоқ, кўрмоқ, кузатмоқ

watch *n* соат

water [ˈwɔ:tə] *n* сув; *v* сугормоқ, сув қуймоқ

water-melon [ˈwɔ:təmelən] *n* тарвуз

way [weɪ] *n* йўл, масофа; усул, восита, чора; тарз: the way of living; by the way айтгандай, айтганча

we [wi:, wi] *pron* биз(лар)

weak [wi:k] *a* бўш, кучсиз; заиф; суяк; weak tea

weakness ['wi:knis] *n* кучсизлик, дармонсизлик, заифлик
wealthy ['welθi] *a* бадавлат (бой)
wear [weə] *v* киймоқ, кийиб юрмоқ, тақмоқ
weather ['weðə] *n* об-ҳаво
wedding ['wedɪŋ] *n* уйланиш, никоҳ тўйи
Wednesday ['wenzdi] *n* чоршанба
week [wi:k] *n* ҳафта
weekday ['wi:kdei] *n* иш куни
weekend [,w'i:k'end] *n* уикэнд (ҳафта охири дам олиш кунлари)
welcome ['welkəm] *a* кутилган: You are welcome! Хуш келибсиз! *v* самғамий кутиб олмоқ
well [wel] *adv* (better, best) яхши, дуруст; as well шунигдек (яна)
well-known ['wel'noun] *a* таниқли, машҳур
well-made ['wel'meid] *n* келишган, қоматли
Welsh [welʃ] *n* уэльс (валлий) тили; the Welsh уэльслар (валлийлар); *a* уэльс(га онд)
Welshman [welʃmən] *n* уэльслик (валлий)
went [went] *past* of go
were [wə:, wə] *past* of be
west [west] *n* ғарб; West End Лондон (зодагонлар) қисми
western ['westən] *a* ғарбий
westward ['westwəd] *n, a, adv* ғарб(га йўналган); ғарбга қараб; ғарбий (йўналиш)
wet [wet] *a* ҳўл, нам, зах
what [wɒt] *prn* нима; *a* қандай, қайси; (боқоғочи сўз) He told us what ...
whatever [wɒt'evə] *prn* ҳар қандай
wheat [wi:t] *n* буғдой
when [wen] *adv, a, cj* қачон; қачонки
where [weə] *adv, cj* қаерда, қаерга; қаерда(га)ки
whether ['weðə] *prn, cj* ... га (-маган), ... лиш, ... -маслик: Say whether you know about it у ҳақда билиш бил-маслигингни айт
which [witʃ] *prn* қайси (бири),

қайсиниси, қайсики
while [wail] *n, cj* (Уша) вақт(да), ... гунча, ... ганда
whisper ['wispə] *n* шивирлаш; *v* шивирламоқ, пичирламоқ
white [wait] *a* оқ; White House Оқ уй (Вашингтонда)
white-collar ['wait'kələ] white-collar worker хизматчи
who [hu:] *prn* ким, қайси(ки)
whole [houl] *n, a*, бутун, ҳаммаси
wholly ['houli] *a* бутунлай, батамом, тўлиқ
whom [hu:m] *prn* кимни, кимга, қайси(-га, -ни)
whose [hu:z] *prn* кимнинг, кимники
why [wai] *prn* нимага, нима учун, нима сабаб(дан)
wide [waid] *a, adv* кенг (*тор эмас*)
wife [waif] *n* хотин (рафиқа)
wild [waild] *a* ёввойи; даҳшатли
will [wil] *n* ирода, хоҳиш; хоҳламоқ, истамоқ
will *v* (кўмакчи феъл): He will go ...; (*илтимос, таклифни билдиради*): Will you give me
win [win] *v* ютмоқ, ғолиб чиқмоқ
wind [wind] *n* шамол, шабада
window ['windou] *n* дераза
winner ['winə] *n* ғолиб, совриндор, лауреат
winter ['wintə] *n* қиш
wire [wai] *n* сим; АЕ = telegram
wisdom ['wizdəm] *n* донолик, заковат
wise [waiz] *a* доно, донишманд
wish [wiʃ] *n* хоҳиш, истак; *v* хоҳламоқ
with [wið] *prp* билан, бирга (лашиб)
within [wið'in] *adv, prp* ичида
without [wið'au] *prp* (*иштирок эмаслик*) ... сиз: coffee without milk сутсиз, (сут кўшилмаган) кофе
woman ['wumən] *n* аёл, хотин киши
women ['wimin] *pl* of woman
won [wɒn] *past, pp* of win
wonder ['wʌndə] *n* мўжиза; *v* билишни истамоқ
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] *a* ажойиб

wood [wud] *n* ўрмон (*кичик*), да-
пахтзор; ёғоч; ўтин
woodcraft ['wudkra:ft] *n* ўрмончилик
(касб)

wooden ['wudn] *a* ёғочдан

word [wɔ:d] *n* сўз

wore [wɔ:] *past of wear*

work [wɔ:k] *n* иш, юмуш; меҳнат;
асар; *v* ишламоқ, меҳнат қилмоқ

workday ['wɔ:kdeɪ] *n* иш куни

worker ['wɔ:kə] *n* ишчи, меҳнаткаш;
ходим

work-place ['wɔ:kpleɪs] *n* иш жойи,
ишхона

world [wɜ:ld] *n* дунё: all over the world

worn [wɔ:n] *pp of wear*

worse [wɜ:s] *of bad, badly*

worst [wɜ:st] *of bad, badly*

worth [wɜ:θ] *a* арзийдиган

would [wud] *v. past of will; (modal v)*

Would you ...? ... истайсизми?

write [raɪt] *v* ёзмоқ; тузмоқ

writer ['raɪtə] *n* ёзувчи (муаллиф)

writing ['raɪtɪŋ] *n* хат ёзишма

written ['rɪtɪn] *pp of write*

wrong [rɒŋ] *a* хато, нотўғри, ноҳақ

wrote [rout] *past of write*

X x

xmas ['krɪsməs] = Christmas

Y y

yard [jɑ:d] *n* ҳовли; = *AE* garden

yeah [je, jæ] *AE*=yes

year [jɜ:] *n* йил

yellow ['jelou] *a* сариқ

yes [jes] *ҳа*

yesterday ['jestədi] *n* кеча

yet [jet] *adv, cf* ҳалигача, ҳануз

you [ju:, ju] *pron* сизга, сизни

young [jʌŋ] *a* ёш, ўспирин

your [jɜ:, jə] *pron* сиз

yours [jɜ:z] *pron* сизники, сизнинг

yourself [jɜ:'self] *pron* ўзингиз, ўзинг

yourselves [jɜ:'selvz] *pron* ўзларингиз

youth [ju:θ] *n* ёшлиқ, ўспиринлик

Z z

zebra ['zebrə] *n* зебра

zero ['ziərəu] *n* ноль

zone [zoun] *n* зона, минтақа

zoo [zu:] *n* зоопарк (ҳайвонот боғи)

zoology [zou'ɒlədʒi] *n* зоология

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