



Ingliz tilida sifatlarning o'zi kelsa, oldida artikl ishlatilmaydi, balki faqat birlikdagi otlar bilan kelgan sifatlarning oldiga artikl qo'yiladi.



a clever boy



an old car



a clever



an old



EXERCISE 2.1 O'zbek tiliga tarjima qiling.



e.g.: a cheap pencil – arzon qalam

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 an old table | 6 a clever student |
| 2 a beautiful flower | 7 an old box |
| 3 a lazy worker | 8 an active teacher |
| 4 a sweet peach | 9 a cheap board |
| 5 a new bag | 10 a new match |



EXERCISE 2.2 Ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling.

e.g.: yangi kitob – a new book

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 eski soat | 6 faol o'quvchi |
| 2 chiroyli parta | 7 yangi ishchi |
| 3 shirin olma | 8 chiroyli soat |
| 4 dangasa talaba | 9 tajribali shifokor |
| 5 arzon kitob | 10 eski devor |



EXERCISE 2.3 So'z birikmalarini to'g'ri shaklda yozing.

e.g.: clever a student – a clever student

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 new a flag | 1 _____ |
| 2 a student clever | 2 _____ |
| 3 pen a cheap | 3 _____ |
| 4 a big walls | 4 _____ |

- 8 The worker is finishing his work.
The worker is finishing the his work.
- 9 We are build a new house.
We are building a new house.
- 10 A young boy is driving an old car now.
A young boys is driving an old car now.



The leader of the USA is the President who is elected every four years.

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari rahbari President hisoblanadi va u 4 yil muddatga saylanadi.



lift



lift

[lɪft]



elevator

['elɪveɪtə]



REVIEW



PRESENT CONTINUOUS (POSITIVE)

I am learning Arabic now.	We are learning a new language.
He is learning Russian at the moment.	You are learning a new language.
David is learning Russian, too.	They are learning a new language.
She is learning Uzbek.	The kids are learning a new language.
Susan is learning Uzbek.	Ali and I are learning a new language.

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UNIT

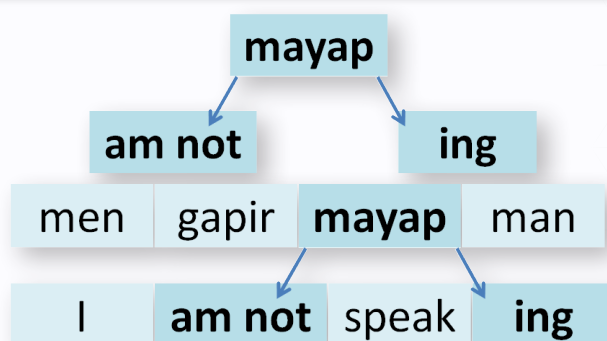
UNIT AIMS:

- ➔ Present Continuous (negative)
- ➔ Present Continuous (question)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (negative)



Present Continuousning inkor shakli “to be”ga “not” inkor yuklamasining qo‘shilishi bilan yasaladi.



I am not _____ ing	I am not speaking English.	Men inglizcha gapirmayapman.
You are not _____ ing	You aren't speaking English.	Sen inglizcha gapirmayapsan.
He is not _____ ing	He isn't speaking English.	U inglizcha gapirmayapti.
She is not _____ ing	She isn't speaking English.	U inglizcha gapirmayapti.
It is not _____ ing	It isn't speaking English.	U inglizcha gapirmayapti.
We are not _____ ing	We aren't speaking English.	Biz inglizcha gapirmayapmiz.
You are not _____ ing	You aren't speaking English.	Sizlar inglizcha gapirmayapsizlar.
They are not _____ ing	They aren't speaking English.	Ular inglizcha gapirmayaptilar.



Inkor formaning qisqartma shakllarini yodda saqlang:

am not = am not

is not = isn't

are not = aren't



French was the official language of England for about 300 years, from 1066 till 1362



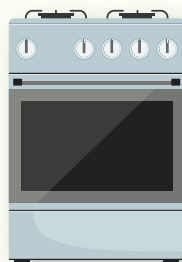
Fransuz tili deyarli 300 yil mobaynida Angliyaning rasmiy tili hisoblangan (1066 - 1362)



gaz plitasi



cooker
[ˈkukə]



stove
[stəʊv]



REVIEW

PAST SIMPLE

I _____ ed	He _____ ed	You _____ ed
I didn't _____	He didn't _____	You didn't _____
Did I _____?	Did he _____?	Did you _____?
Why did I _____?	Why did he _____?	Why did you _____?

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UNIT

UNIT AIMS:

➔ Countable and uncountable nouns

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



Ingliz tilida otlarning sanaladigan (countable) va sanalmaydigan (uncountable) turlari mavjud. Sanaladigan otlarning birlik va ko'plik shakllari bor. Birlikda ular **“a, an”** (bitta) noaniq artikllari bilan kelsa, ko'plikda **“some”** (bir nechta, ba'zi) olmoshi bilan ishlatiladi.



a book	two books	some books
a carpet	three carpets	some carpets
a bench	four benches	some benches
an axe	ten axes	some axes

Men (bitta) olmani yedim. – I ate **an apple**.

Men (bir nechta) olmalarni yedim. – I ate **some apples**.



EXERCISE 16.1 Change the sentences.

e.g.: I saw a boy – I saw some boys

1 I broke the chair.

I broke some _____ s.

2 He chose a nice car.

He chose _____


EXERCISE 16.9 Write "A...OF..." for each picture.

e.g.: a loaf of bread

1 a piece of _____

2 a bowl of _____

3 a bottle of _____

4 a bar of _____

5 a game of _____

6 a cup of _____

7 a glass of _____

8 two loaves of _____

9 a bag of _____

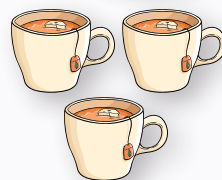
10 a jar of _____

11 a piece of _____

12 three cups of _____

13 three cans of _____

14 two bowls of _____



**EXERCISE 16.10** Translate into English.

e.g.: Fotima ikki piyola choy ichdimi?
Did Fatima drink two cups of tea?

- 1 Men kecha ingliz tilini boshladim. Iltimos, menga maslahat bering!
- 2 Ikki kun oldin shu do'kondan ikkita non va ikkita Pepsi olgandim.
- 3 Singlim, odatda, nonushtada ikki stakan sut ichib, bir bo'lak non yeydi.
- 4 Biz har kuni besh qop guruch sotamiz.
- 5 Nima uchun har doim uch piyola qahva ichasiz?
- 6 O'tgan hafta Salim murabbo to'la bitta bankani sindirib qo'ydi.
- 7 Men kechqurun qahva ichmayman. Odatda, bir stakan suv ichaman.
- 8 Bu kitob lug'at boyligimni rivojlantirdi. (develop vocabulary)
- 9 Har kuni soat 7 da televizorda yangilik ko'raman.
- 10 Kecha darsda uchta musiqa tingladik. (three pieces of music)



Students work as shown below:

Student A: What do you have?

Student B: I have a pair of scissors.

Student C: I have a cup of milk.

Student A: What do you buy everyday?

Student B: I buy a loaf of bread.

Student C: I buy a bar of chocolate.



Student A questions:

- 1 What do you drink in the morning?
- 2 What do you eat for lunch?
- 3 What did you buy yesterday?
- 4 What did you break last week?





EXERCISE 18.12 Look at the picture and ask your partner some questions.

e.g.: Student A: Is there a bookcase on the room?

Student B: Yes, there is. There is a big bookcase in the room.

Student A: Are there any books in the bookcase?

Student B: Yes, there are. There are a lot of books in the bookcase.



“There is/are”ning maxsus so‘roq shakli **WHAT IS ...?** ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi.

Ba’zi hollarda **WHAT IS THERE...?** shakli ham uchrab turadi.



What is ...?

... nima bor?

What is ... ?
What is ... ?
What is ... ?

What is on the floor?
What is under the carpet?
What is in that room?

Polda nima bor?
Gilam tagida nima bor?
Anavi xonada nima bor?



What is in the bag?



What are in the bag?



Ko'plik ma'nosida ham **WHAT'S...?** shakldan foydalanish kerak. Ya'ni "Stolda nimalar bor?" gapini "What is on the table?" deb tarjima qilamiz.



EXERCISE 18.13 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

e.g.: What is there on the floor? – Polda nima bor?
There are some desks on the floor. Polda partalar bor.



- 1 What is on the wall?
- 2 What is on the ceiling?
- 3 What is on the floor?
- 4 What is in the bookshelf?
- 5 What is on the bookshelf?
- 6 What is on the notice board?
- 7 What is above the notice board?
- 8 What is above the chalkboard?
- 9 What is above the plant?
- 10 What is on the table next to the chair?
- 11 What is on the desk?
- 12 What is next to the desk?
- 13 What is next to the bookshelf?
- 14 What is in the classroom?

- 2 Ozgina pul/ Ozgina pul berdingizmi?
- 3 Bir nechta do'stlar/ Bir nechta do'stlarim bilan ishlayapman.
- 4 Ozgina qahva/Nega ularga ozgina qahva tayyorlayapsiz?
- 5 Bir nechta qutilar/ Bir nechta qutilar stol tagida.
- 6 Kam ma'lumot/ Siz kam ma'lumot bermadingiz.
- 7 Kam odam/ Bu haqda kam odam (kamchilik) biladi.
- 8 Ozgina pishloq/ Nonushtada ozgina pishloq yedim.
- 9 Bir nechta velosiped/ Ular bir nechta velosipedni tuzatdilar.
- 10 Ozgina non/ Ukam nonushtada odatda ozgina non yeydi.



EXERCISE 19.10 Answer the question with **A FEW** or **A LITTLE** or **SOME**.



e.g.: What is there on the table?

There are **a few / some** bananas on the table (a banana)



What did you eat for breakfast?

_____ (a lemon)



What did you buy at the market?

_____ (a pear)



What did you cut with a knife?

_____ (a kiwi fruit)



What did you see in the garden?

_____ (a bunch of grapes)



What did you eat two hours ago?

_____ (a bowl of cherries)



What is there in your bag?

_____ (a pineapple)



What does your friend want to eat?

_____ (an orange)



What did you put in the cake?

_____ (a green apple)

Sports and leisure



football



cycling



boxing



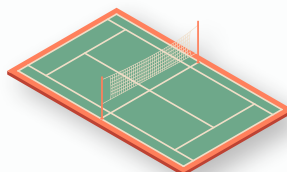
basketball



athletics



archery



volleyball



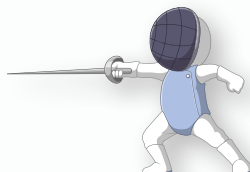
wrestling



horse riding



rowing



fencing



karate

Ingliz tiliga har bir sport turi bilan alohida so'z ishlatiladi.

M.:

Men **suzish sport turi bilan shug'ullanaman** (yoki suzishga qatnashaman).

I go swimming. (NOT: I practice swimming)

Kamol **kurash sport to'garagiga qatnashadi** (yoki kurash bilan shug'ullanadi).

Kamol **does wrestling.**



play	go	do
play tennis	go swimming	do archery
play table tennis	go cycling	do karate

APPENDIX I (ILOVA)

Quyida ingliz tilida otlarning ko'plik shaklini yasash hamda fe'llarning ba'zi hollarda -s qo'shimchasini olishi bilan bog'liq qoidalar berilgan.

1-qoida. Otlarning ko'plik shakli ularga -s qo'shilishi bilan hosil qilinadi. Fe'llar ham ba'zi hollarda (Present Simple) -s qo'shimchasini talab qiladi.

OT	
a book	books
a table	tables

FE'L	
you read	he reads
we speak	she speaks

2-qoida. Ingliz tilida -s, - sh, -ch, -x bilan tugovchi otlar yoki fe'llarga -es qo'shimchasi qo'shiladi:

OT		
class	classes	sinflar
dish	dishes	idishlar
match	matches	gugurtlar
box	boxes	qutilar

FE'L	
you pass	he passes
we rush	he rushes
they catch	she catches
they mix	she mixes

3-qoida. So'z -y harfi bilan tugasa va undan avval undosh harf kelsa, u -ies ga o'zgaradi:

OT		
story	stories	hikoyalar
lady	ladies	xonimlar

FE'L	
birds fly	a bird flies
boys study	a boy studies

4-qoida. So'z -y harfi bilan tugasa va undan avval unli harf kelgan bo'lsa, -y o'zgarmaydi:

OT		
boy	boys	bolalar
day	days	kunlar

FE'L	
we play	he plays
you stay	she stays

5-qoida. Soʻz -o harfi bilan tugasa -es qoʻshiladi:

OT		
hero	heroes	qahramonlar
potato	potatoes	kartoshkalar

FE'L	
we go	he goes
you do	she does

6-qoida. Oʻzak oʻzgarishi bilan koʻplik shakli yasaluvchi otlar:

a man	men	erkaklar	a wolf	wolves	boʻrilar
a woman	women	ayollar	a thief	thieves	oʻgʻrilar
a child	children	bolalar	life	lives	hayot(lar)
a foot	feet	oyoqlar	a goose	geese	gʻozlar
a tooth	teeth	tishlar	a mouse	mice	sichqonlar
a wife	wives	xotinlar	a leaf	leaves	barglar
a knife	knives	pichoqlar	a basis	bases	asos(lar)

e.g.: Mike has got **a goose** but I have got **three geese**. (three geeses)

7-qoida. Baʼzi otlarning birlik va koʻplik shakllari bir xil:

a fish	fish	baliqlar	a deer	deer	kiyiklar
a sheep	sheep	qoʻylar	a moose	moose	loslar

e.g.: He keeps **a sheep** but I keep **ten sheep**. (ten sheeps)