BO’SH O'ZLASHTIRUVCHI O'QUVCHILAR
BILAN ISHLASH HUJJATLARI ROYXATI:

1. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar mashg'ulot jadvali
2. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar a'zolari ro'yxati
3. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar ish rejasi
4. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar urjnali
5. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar mashg'ulot ishlanmalari

IQTIDORLI O’QUVCHILAR
BILAN ISHLASH HUIIATLARI ROYXATI:

6. iqtidorli o'quvchilar mashg'ulot jadvali
7. Iqtidorli o'quvchilar a'zolari ro'yxati
8. Iqtidorli o'quvchilar ish rejasi
9. Iqtidorli o'quvchilar jurnali
10. Iqtidorli o'quvchilar mashg'ulot ishlanmalari

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BO'SH O'ZLASHTIRUVCHI O'QUVCHILAR BILAN ISHLASH HUJJATLARI

“Bo’sh o’zlashtiruvchi o’quvchilar” mashg’ulot jadvali

1-yarim yillik

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LESSON 1

**Article**

Artikl ingliz tiliga xos bo'lib, noaniq a(an) va aniq the artikli mavjud. A(an) asosan bir dona ma’nosini bildirib, otdan oldin kldadi. Kasblar bilan a(an) ishlataladi. Masalan:

I have a friend.

Tashkent is a city.

I am a doctor.

The artikli aniq predmetlar uchun oldindan qayd etilgan narsalar uchun qo'llanadi. Bu artikelning ishlatalish qoydalarini juda murakkab, ular bo'zor qiynchiliklar tug'adiradi, chunki istesno hollarni ko'p.

The aniq artikli asosan:

1. Daryo, dengiz, okean, ko’llar, tog’ chizmalan bilan: The Urals, the pacific Ocean, the Black sea.
2. Yagona planetalar, yer, osmon, quyosh, oy bilan: The Earth, the sky, the sun, the moon.
3. Dunyo tomonlarli: sharq, g’arb, janub, shimol bilan: The east, the west, the south, the north.
4. Tartib sonlar bilan: The first, the second
5. Sifatlarning ortirma darajasi bilan: The most interesting, the best, the biggest va boshqa hollarda.

Artikllar o’quv predmetlar, sport o’yinlari, ovqatlar, mamlakatlar, shaharlar, qit’alar, nomlari atoqli otlar va boshqa bir qator hollarda ishlatalmaydi: Canada, Tashkent, Europe, football, literature, soup.

LESSON 2

**To be - fe’li**

To be fe’li hozirgi noaniq zamonda uchta shaklga ega: am, is, are.

To be fe’li bu zamonda agar gapda asosiy fe’l bo’lmaganda ega bilan kesimni bog’lash uchun ishlataladi. So’roq shakli to be fe’lini egadan oldinga chiqarish, bo’lishsizlik shakli kelsa to be fe’lidan so‘ng not inkor yuklamasini qo’yish bilan yasaladi. Masalan:

I am a student We are students

He (She) is a student You are student (s)

It is a student They are students

Am I a student? Yes, I am / No, I am not

Is she (he) a student? Yes, she (he) is / No, she (he) is not.

Are you students? Yes, we are / No we are n o t.

Are you (they) students? Yes, we (they) are /No, we (they) are not

**To be - Felining o’tgan zamon shakli**

To be - o’tgan zamonda birlik uchun- was , ko'plik uchun -were shakli ishlataladi.

So’roq shakli - to be ning egadan oldinga chiqarish bilan, bo’lishsizlik shakli esa to bedan keyin n o t, inkor yuklamasini qo’yish bilan yasaladi ko’pincha o’zbek tilida edi deb tarjima qilinadi

**Bo’lishli shakl**

I was ill We were ill

She was ill You were ill

He was ill They were ill

it was ill
So'roq shakli
Was I ill ? Were we ill?
Was he ill ? Were you ill ?
Was she ill ? Were they ill ?

Bo'lishsiz shakii
I was not ill We were not ill
He was not ill You were not ill
She was not ill They were not ill
It was not ill

to be - fe'lining kelasi zamonda ishlatilishi

to be fe’li kelasi noaniq zamonda kelasi zamonni ko'rsatuvchi shall va will yordamchi fe’llari bilan keladi.

Bo'lishli shakli
I shall be We shall be
He will be You will be
She will be They will be
It will be

Bo'lishsiz shakli
I shall not be We shall not be
He will not be You will not be
She will not be They will not be
It will not be

So'roq shakli
Shall I be ? Shall we be ?
Will he be ? Will you be ?
Will she be ? Will they be ?
Will it be ?

LESSON 3

There is, there are konstruksiysi

Bu konstruksiya o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinmaydi. Agar gap o'rin paytidan boshlansa ingliz tilida qo'llaniladi. Gap o'zbek tiliga gapning oxiridan tarjima qilinadi. Masalan : There are many trees in our street - Bizning ko‘chamizda daraxtlar ko‘p.

Gapning egasi to be (is, are, was, were) dan keyin keladi. Kelasi zamon shakli will be shaklida bo'ladi. Masalan : There will be a meeting tomorrow . So'roq shakli yordamchi fe’lini egadan oldinga chiqarish bilan yasaladi.

Arenda there many students in your group ?
Will there be many people at the concert ?

Bo'lishsiz shaklda not inkor yuklanmasi to be dan keyin keladi :
There are not many flowers in the vase
There will not be many people at the concert.

Gaplarning so'roq va bo'iishsiz shaklini bering:

There is a telephone on the desk.
There are many songs in this film.
There were a lot of orchestras in Tashkent.
There will be a new film on T. V.
There was a park behind the building.
There are many halls in this museum.
There are three songs in this film.
There was a school at the corner of the street.

LESSON 4

Kishilik olmoshlar

Ingliz tilida sen va siz olmoshlari uchun you ishlatiladi. Ayollar uchun she, erkalrlar uchun he, hayvonlar va jonsiz predmetlar uchun it qo'llaniladi.

Birlik ko'plik
1 - men we - biz
she - u you - siz
he - u they - ular
it - u

Ko’plikda they olmoshi jonli va jonsiz narsalar uchun ular ma'nosida ishlatiladi.

Masalan: Nick and Jane are friends. They are at school now. The books are on the table. They are English books.

Egalik olmoshlar

my – mening our – bizning
her your – sizning, sizlarning
his – uning their – ularning
its

Egalik olmoshlar narsalaming kimga tegishli ekanini anglatib, gapda aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi.

Masalan: It's my book. Our room is large.

Egalik olmoshining mustaqil shakli

mine – meniki ours - bizniki
his - uniki yours - sizniki
hers - uniki theirs - ulamiki
its - uniki

LESSON 5

No'aniq olmoshlar - some, any, no

Some - bir necha, ba'zi ma'nosalami anglatib faqat bolishii darak gaplarda qo'llaniladi.

Masalan: I need some books - menga bir nechta kitob kerak.

Some people don’t like rock music - Ba'zi kishilar rokni yoqinshmaydi.

Some s'oroq gaplarda ishlatilganda yana bi’roz ma'nosini anglatadi.

Do you want some more tea?

Siz yana choy ichasimi?

Somebody - kimdir, something nimadir deb tarjima qilinadi.