


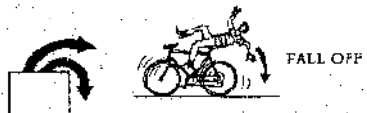








Phrasal verb

An English verb complex consisting of a verb and one or more following particles and acting as a complete syntactic and semantic unit, as *look up* in *She looked up the word in the dictionary* or *She looked the word up in the dictionary*.



go in fall off run away etc. (phrasal verbs 1) A phrasal verb is a verb

<p>in</p>  <p>GO IN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ann opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car) I waited outside the house. I didn't go in. 	<p>out</p>  <p>LOOK OUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The car stopped and a woman got out. (= out of the car) I went to the window and looked out.
<p>on</p>  <p>GET ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bus arrived and I got on. 	<p>off</p>  <p>FALL OFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be careful! Don't fall off.
<p>up</p>  <p>STAND UP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He stood up and left the room. I usually get up early. (= get out of bed) We looked up at the stars. 	<p>down</p>  <p>FALL DOWN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you like to sit down? The picture fell down. Lie down on the floor.
<p>away or off</p>  <p>RUN AWAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thief ran away. (or ... ran off) Ann got into the car and drove away. (or ... drove off) be/go away (= in/to another place) Ann has gone away for a few days. 	<p>back</p>  <p>GO COME BACK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel. Go away and don't come back! be back: Ann is away. She'll be back on Monday.
<p>over</p>  <p>CLIMB OVER TURN OVER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wall wasn't very high, so we climbed over. Turn over and look at the next page. 	<p>round (or around)</p>  <p>LOOK ROUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around). We went for a long walk. After six miles we turned round (or around) and went back.

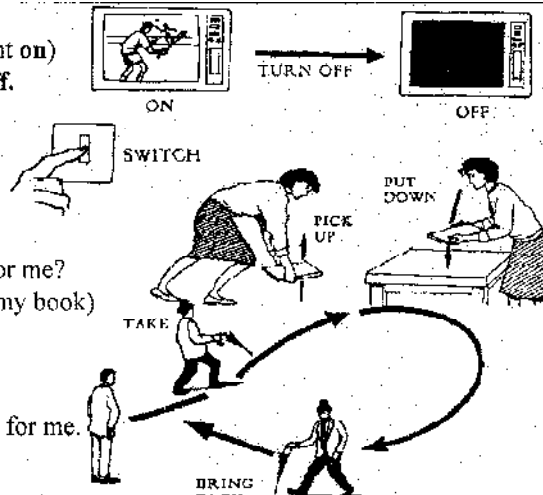
(go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

Put on your shoes put your shoes on (phrasal verbs 2)

Sometimes a phrasal verb (**put on / take off** etc.) has an *object*. For example:

<p>verb object put on your coat</p>  <p>You can say: put on your coat <i>or</i> put your coat on <i>but it/them (pronouns) always go before on/off etc.:</i> put it on (<i>not</i> 'put on it')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was cold, so I put on my coat. (<i>or</i> I put my coat on) • Here's your coat. Put it on. 	<p>verb object take off your shoes</p>  <p>take off your shoes <i>or</i> take your shoes off</p> <p>take them off (<i>not</i> 'take off them')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm going to take off my shoes. (<i>or</i> take my shoes off) • Your shoes are dirty. Take them off.
--	--

Some more phrasal verbs + object:

<p>turn on / turn off (lights, machines, taps etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was dark, so I turned on the light. (<i>or</i> I turned the light on) • I don't want to watch this programme. You can turn it off. <p><i>also</i> switch on / switch off (lights, machines etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I switched on the light and switched off the television. <p>pick up / put down:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those are my keys on the floor. Can you pick them up for me? • I stopped reading and put my book down. (<i>or</i> put down my book) <p>bring back / take back / give back / put back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can take my umbrella but please bring it back. • I took my new sweater back to the shop. It was too small for me. • I've got Diane's keys. I must give them back to her. • I read the letter and then put it back in the envelope. 	
---	---

Pronouns /

The part of speech that substitutes for nouns or noun phrases and designates persons or things asked for, previously specified, or understood from the context.

Personal pronouns

I →

You → ,

He → ()

She → ()

It —————→ ()

We —————→

They —————→

—
:

I study at school.

— gets up at 7 every day.

Personal pronouns in the Objective Case

Me —————→ , ,

You —————→ , , , , , ,

Him —————→ , , ()

Her —————→ , , ()

It —————→ , , , , , ()

Us —————→ , ,

Them —————→ , ,

:

:

Tell me about it.

Show them their rooms.

Possessive pronouns

:

1. Conjoint form:

My —————→

Your —————→ , ,

His —————→ ()

Her —————→ ()

Its —————→ ()

Our —————→

Their —————→

We use **mine/yours** *etc. without a noun*:

Is this book **mine** or **yours**? (= **my** book or your book) I didn't have an umbrella, so Ann gave me **hers**. (= her umbrella) It's their problem, not **ours**. (= not our problem) We went in our car and they went in **theirs**. (= their car)

You can use his *with or without a noun*:

Is this **his** camera or **hers**? 'It's **his**.'

a friend **of mine** / a friend **of his** / some friends **of yours** *etc.*

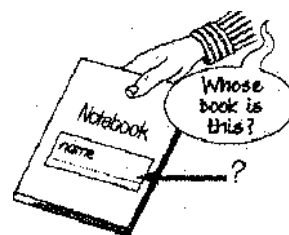
I went out to meet a friend **of mine**, (*not* 'a friend of me') Tom was with a friend **of his**. (*not* 'a friend of him') Are those people friends **of yours**? (*not* 'friends of you')

Whose...?

Whose book is this? (= Is it your book? his book? my book? *etc.*)

You can use **whose** *with or without a noun*:

Whose money is this?	}	It's mine.
Whose is this?		
Whose shoes are these?	}	They're John's.
Whose are these?		



<i>c</i>		
1	myself	ourselves
2	yourself	yourselves
3	himself herself itself oneself	themselves

:
Don't hurt yourself, Nick!

4. , !

, !

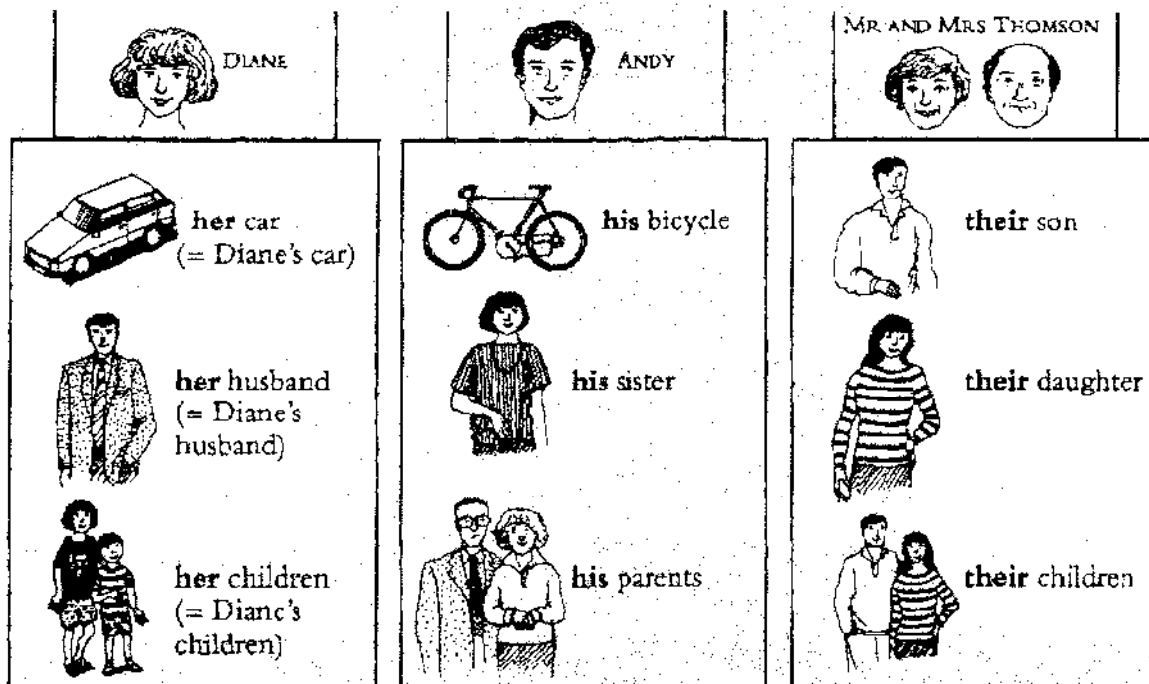
defended himself bravely.

5. ()

Be careful! Don't cut yourself! -

!

.



its and it's

its

Oxford is famous for **its** university.

it's (= it is) I like Oxford. **It's** a nice city. (= It is a nice city.)

Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.



I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

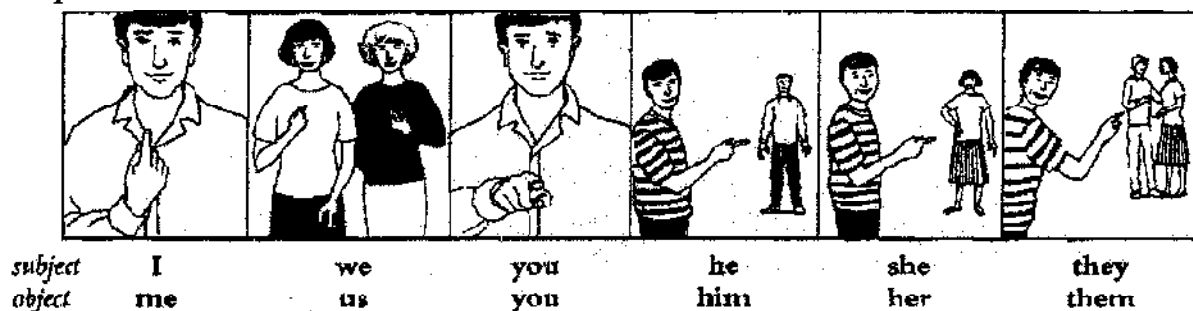
It's	my money.	It's	mine.
It's	our money.	It's	ours.
It's	your money.	It's	yours.
It's	his money.	It's	his.
It's	her money.	It's	hers.
It's	their money.	It's	theirs.

We use my/your *etc.* + a noun (my hands / your book *etc.*):

- My hands are cold.
- Is this your book?
- Ann gave me her umbrella.
- It's their problem, not our problem.

I/me he/him they/them etc.

People



subject			object
I	I know Ann.	Ann knows me .	me
we	We know Ann.	Ann knows us .	us
you	You know Ann.	Ann knows you .	you
he	He knows Ann.	Ann knows him .	him
she	She knows Ann.	Ann knows her .	her
they	They know Ann.	Ann knows them .	them

my/his/their etc.



I	→	my	I	Like	my	job.
we	→	our	We	like	our	jobs.
you	→	your	You	like	your	job.
he	→	his	He	likes	his	job.
she	→	her	She	likes	her	job.
they	→	their	They	like	their	jobs.
it	→	its	Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.			

We use **my/your/his etc.** + a noun:

my hands
our house

his mother
your best friend

her new car
their room

his/her/their

the National Theatre
the Star of India (restaurant)

the Guardian (newspaper)

The... of...

We use **the** + names with ... **of...**:

THE the Republic of Ireland **the** Bank of England
the Great Wall of China **the** Tower of London

We say: **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** / **the middle** (of...):

• I've been to **the north of Italy** but not to **the south**.

Imperative Mood

The **imperative mood** is a grammatical mood that expresses direct commands or requests. It is also used to signal a prohibition, permission or any other kind of exhortation.

The **prohibitive mood** is the negative imperative mood. The two moods are often different in word order or in morphology.

In English, the imperative mood uses the same word order as the indicative mood, while the prohibitive mood uses a different word order if you are added.

		Imperative / Prohibitive	
Indicative		-you	+you
Affirmative	You go.	Go!	You go!
Negative	not You do not go.	Do not go!	-
	-n't You don't go.	Don't go!	Don't you go!

Numerals

Numerals include all numbers, whether as words or as digits. They may be divided into two major types. CARDINAL numerals include words like:

nought, zero, one, two, 3, fifty-six, 100, a thousand

- , , , , ,
:
, ,
bought himself a new coat (*or* He bought a new coat for himself).
() . (himself

-)
is not pleased with **himself**.

6. ()
She spoke very little of **herself**.
7. ()

an
I saw it **myself** *or* I **myself** saw it.
- (=)
My mother **herself** opened the door, *or* My mother opened the door
herself.

8. (= ,
)
each other one another -
each other , one
another

me myself
; - , -
myself,
:
nothing for **myself**.

9. (-)
I shall take you with me.
10. (-)
yourself you, himself him, herself her,
ourselves us, themselves them

Articles

An **article** is a word that combines with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun. Articles specify the grammatical definiteness of the noun, in some languages extending to volume or numerical scope. The articles in the English language are the, a, and an.

Definite article

A **definite** article indicates that its noun is a particular one (or ones) identifiable to the listener. It may be the same thing that the speaker has already mentioned, or it may be something uniquely specified. The definite article in English is the.

The children knew **the** fastest way home.

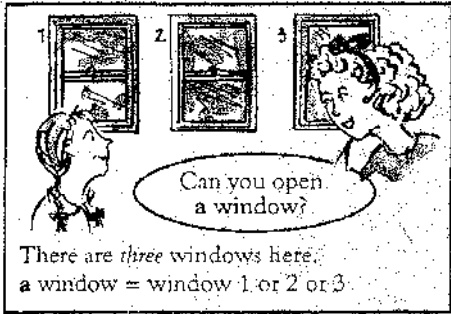
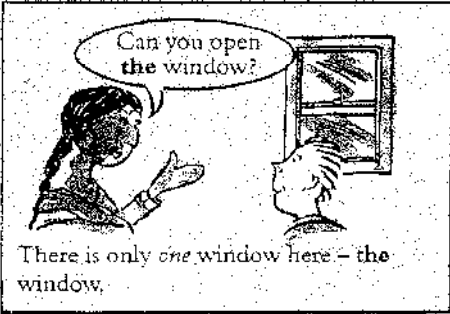
Indefinite article

An **indefinite** article indicates that its noun is not yet a particular one (or ones) identifiable to the listener. It may be something that the speaker is mentioning for the first time, or its precise identity may be irrelevant or hypothetical or the speaker may be making a general statement about any such thing. English uses a or an (depending on the initial sound of the next word) as its indefinite article.

She had **a** house so large that **an** elephant would get lost without **a** map.

Articles

a /an and the

a/an	The
 <p>Can you open a window?</p> <p>There are <i>three</i> windows here. a window = window 1 or 2 or 3</p>	 <p>Can you open the window?</p> <p>There is only <i>one</i> window here - the window.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I've got a car. (there are many cars and I've got one)• Can I ask a question? (there are many questions - can I ask one?)• Is there a hotel near here? (there are many hotels - is there one near here?)• Paris is a interesting city. (there are many interesting cities and Paris is one)• Lisa is a student. (there are many students and Lisa is one)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm going to clean the car tomorrow. (= my car)• Can you repeat the question, please? (= the question that you asked)• We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice. (= our hotel)• Paris is the capital of France. (there is only one capital of France)• Lisa is the youngest student in her class. (there is only one youngest student in her class)

Compare a and the:

I bought a jacket and a shirt. The jacket was cheap but the shirt was expensive.
(= the jacket and the shirt that I bought)

We say the ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example:

the door / the ceiling / the floor / the carpet / the light *etc.* (*of a room*) the roof /
the garden / the kitchen / the bathroom *etc.* (*of a house*) the centre / the station /
the airport / the town hall *etc.* (*of a town*)

'Where's Tom?' In the kitchen.' (= the kitchen in this house or flat)

Turn off the light and close the door.

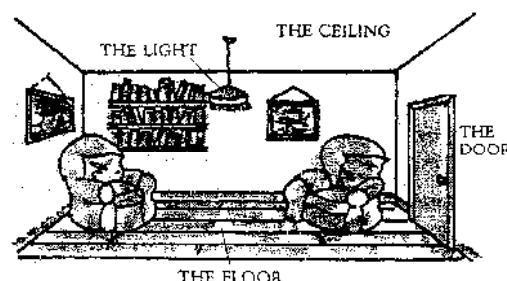
(= the light and the door of the room)

Do you live far from the centre?

(= the centre of your town)

I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

(= the manager of this shop *etc.*)



the...

We use the when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

What is the name of this street? (this street has only one name)

Who is the best player in your team?

Can you tell me the time, please? (= the time *now*)

My office is on the first floor. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget the:

Do you live near the city centre? (*not* 'near city centre') Excuse me, where is the
nearest bank? (*not* 'where is nearest...')

the same...

We live in the same street, (*not* 'in same street')

'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're the same.' (*not* 'they're same')

We say:

The sun / the moon / the "world/the sky / the sea / the country:

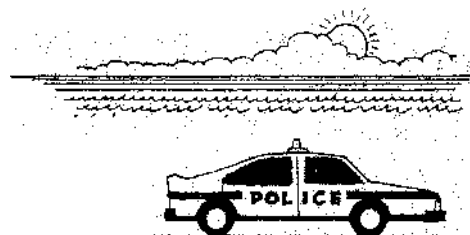
The sky is blue and the sun is shining.

Do you live in a town or in the country?

The police / the fire brigade / the army (of a
city, country *etc.*):

My brother is a soldier. He's in the army.

the top / the end / the middle / the left *etc.*:



Write your name at the top of the page.

My house is at the end of this street.

The table is in the middle of the room.

Do you drive on the right or on the left in your country?

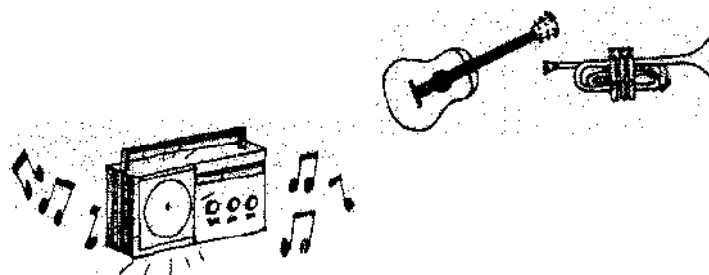
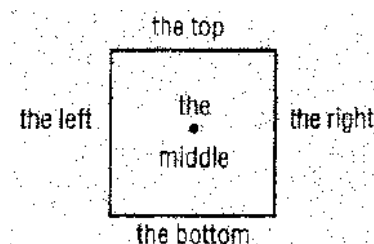
(play) the piano / the guitar / the trumpet etc. (musical instruments)

Paula is learning to play the piano.

the radio:

I listen to the radio a lot.

We do *not* use the with:



television:

I watch **television** a lot.

What's on **television** tonight? *but*

Can you turn off **the television**? (= the TV set)

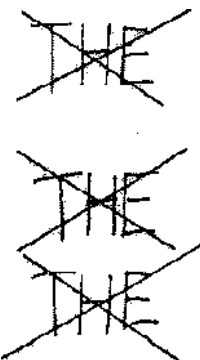
breakfast / lunch / dinner:

What **did** you have for **breakfast**? (*not* 'the breakfast') **next / last**

+ **week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.:**

I'm not working **next week**, (*not* 'the next week')

Did you have a holiday **last summer**? (*not* 'the last summer')



the... (names of places)

Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of places:

- **France** is a very large country. (*not* 'the France')
- **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- **Peru** is in **South America**.

But we use **the** in names with 'republic' / 'states' / 'kingdom':

THE **the Republic of Ireland** (*or the Irish Republic*)
 the United States of America (**the USA**) **the United Kingdom** (**the UK**)

the ~s (plural names)

We use **the** + *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains/lakes:

THE **the Netherlands** **the Canary Islands** **the Philippines** **the Andes** **the Great Lakes**

Seas, rivers etc.

We use the + names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:			
THE	the Atlantic (Ocean)	the Mediterranean (Sea)	the Amazon
	the (River) Nile	the Suez Canal	the Black Sea
We do <i>not</i> use the + name of lakes:			
THE	Lake Michigan	Lake Baikal	

Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do <i>not</i> use the + names of streets, squares etc.:			
	• Kevin lives in Newton Street .		
	• Where is Highfield Road , please?		
THE	• Times Square is in New York.		
We do <i>not</i> use the + name of place (or person) + airport/station/university/castle etc.:			
THE	Kennedy Airport	Victoria Station	Cambridge University
	Westminster Abbey	Edinburgh Castle	London Zoo
But usually we use the + names of hotels, restaurants, pubs, cinemas, theatres, museums, newspapers:			
THE	the Hilton (Hotel)	the Odeon (cinema)	
	the Science Museum	the Tate Gallery (art gallery)	

ORDINAL numerals include

first, 2nd, third, fourth, 500th

We classify numerals as a subclass of nouns because in certain circumstances they can take plurals:

five *twos* are ten

he's in his *eighties*

They may also take *the*:

the *fourth* of July

a product of the *1960s*

And some plural numerals can take an adjective before them, just like other nouns:

the house was built in the *late 1960s*

he's in his *early twenties*

the temperature is in the *high nineties*

In each of our examples, the numerals occur independently, that is, without a noun following them. In these positions, we can classify them as a type of noun because they behave in much the same way as nouns do. Notice, for example, that we can replace the numerals in our examples with common nouns:

he is in his *eighties* - he is in his *bedroom*

the *fourth* of July – the *beginning* of July

a product of the *1960s* ~ a product of the *revolution*

Numerals do not always occur independently. They often occur before a noun, as in

one day

three pages

the *fourth* day of July

In this position, we classify them as determiners, which we will examine in the next section.

Finally, see if you can answer this question:

Is the subclass of numerals open or closed?

Availability

Availability refers to the ability to use the information or resource desired. Availability is an important aspect of reliability as well as of system design because an unavailable system is at least as bad as no system at all. The aspect of availability that is relevant to security is that someone may deliberately arrange to deny access to data or to a service by making it unavailable. System designs usually assume a statistical model to analyze expected patterns of use, and mechanisms ensure availability when that statistical model holds. Someone may be able to manipulate use (or parameters that control use, such as network traffic) so that the assumptions of the statistical model are no longer- valid. This means that the mechanisms for keeping the resource or data available are working in an environment for which they were not designed. As a result, they will often fail.

EXAMPLE: Suppose Anne has compromised a bank's secondary system server, which supplies bank account balances. When anyone else asks that server for information, Anne can supply any information she desires. Merchants validate checks by contacting the bank's primary balance server. If a merchant gets no response, the secondary server will be asked to supply the data. Anne's colleague prevents merchants from contacting the primary balance server, so all merchant queries go to the secondary server. Anne will never have a check turned down, regardless of her actual account balance. Notice that if the bank had only one server (the primary one), this scheme would not work. The merchant would be unable to validate the check. Attempts to block availability, called denial of service attacks, can be the most difficult to detect, because the analyst must determine if the unusual access patterns are attributable to deliberate manipulation of resources or of environment. Complicating this determination is the nature of statistical models. Even if the model accurately describes the environment, atypical events simply contribute to the nature of the statistics. A deliberate attempt to make a resource unavailable may simply look like, or be, an atypical event. In some environments, it may not even appear atypical.

AXBOROT PUSH IMKONIYATI

Axborot olishning osonligi istalgan axborot yoki manbaadan foydalanish imkoniyati bilan bog'liqdir. Axborot olishning osonligi ishonchlilikning hamda dasturiy loyihalashning muhim qirrasidir, chunki axborot olish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lmagan tizim yo'q tizim demakdir. Axborot olish osonligining havfsizlik bilan bog'liqlik qirrasini shuki kimdir ataylab ma'lumotga yoki xizmatga ruxsatni rad etishni axborot olish imkoniyatini yo'q qilish orqali yo'lga qo'yishi mumkin. Dasturiy loyihalar odatda kutilgan foydalanish harakterlarini tahlil qilish uchun statistik model shaklini oladi va ushbu statistik model amalga oshirilganda mexanizmlar ma'lumot olish osonligini taminlaydi. Kimdir foydalanishni manipulyatsiya qilib qo'yish mumkin. Buning natijasida statistik model tahminlari kuchga ega bo'lmaydi. Bu shuni bildiradiki, manba va ma'lumotlarni olish imkoniyatini osonligini ta'minlovchi mexanizmlar ular uchun mos bo'lmagan muhitda ishlamoqda va buning natijasida ular ko'pincha o'z vazifalarini bajara olmaydilar. Axborot olish osonligini cheklashga qaratilgan urinishlar foydalanuvchilarga normal xizmat ko'rsatishni izdan chiqarish maqsadidagi hujum deb ataladi va buni toppish juda qiyin bo'lishi mumkin, chunki tahlilchi noodatiy ruxsat strukturalarining manba va muhit bilan atayin manipulyatsiya qilish bilan bog'liq yoki bog'liqmasligini aniqlash kerak. Statistik modellarni o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ushbu aniqlash jarayonini yanada murakkablashtiradi. Hattoki model muhitni juda yaxshi tasvirlab bersada nostandart hodisalar statistikaning o'ziga xos tabiatiga xissa qo'shadi. Manbaadan foydalanish imkoniyatini yo'q qilishga qaratilgan atayin harakatlar oddiygina nostandart hodisa bo'lishi yoki o'xshab ko'rinishi mumkin. Ba'zi muhitlarda bu nostandart bo'lib ko'rinmasligi ham mumkin.

MISOL: Tasavvur qiling, Anna bankning qoldiq balanslarini ta'minlovchi ikkilamchi tizim serveriga noqonuniy ravishda buzib kirdi. Kimdir serverdan ma'lumot so'ragan vaqtda Anna o'zi hoxlagan ma'lumotni berishi mumkin. Tijoratchilar cheklarni bankning birinchi balans serveriga murojaat qilish orqali tasdiqlaydilar. Agar tijoratchi hech qanday javob olmasa, ikkilamchi serverdan ma'lumotlarni ta'minlash so'raladi. Annaning hamkasbi tijoratchilarning birinchi balans serveriga murojaat qilishning oldini oladi. Shuning uchun ham barcha tijoratchi so'rovlari ikkilamchi serverga boradi. Annaning cheki uning haqiqiy hisob balansiga qaramasdan hech qachon rad etmaydi. Shuni e'tiborga olingki, agar bankda bitta server bo'lganda edi, bir sxema ishlamas edi. Tijoratchi chekini tasdiqlay olmas edi.

English

1. Availability
2. Refer
3. Ability
4. Use
5. Resource
6. Desire
7. Important
8. Aspect
9. Reliability
10. System
11. Design
12. Least
13. Relevant
14. Security
15. Deliberately
16. Arrange
17. Deny
18. Access
19. Service
20. Assume
21. Statistical
22. Model
23. Pattern
24. Ensure
25. Manipulate
26. Assumption
27. Valid
28. Environment
29. Fail
30. Server
31. Merchant
32. Event
33. Primary
34. Response
35. Supply
36. Colleague
37. Prevent
38. Turn down
39. Regardless
40. Actual
41. Block
42. Denial
43. Detect
44. Accurately
45. Describe
46. Simply
47. Contribute
48. Appear
49. Attempt
50. Typical

O'zbekcha

1. Yaroqlilik
2. Nazarda tutmoq
3. Qobiliyat, iste'dod
4. Foydalanmoq
5. Resurs, manba
6. Hohish, istak
7. Muhim, zarur
8. Ko'rinish, nuqtai nazar
9. Ishonchli
10. Tizim
11. Dizayn, loyiha
12. Engkam
13. Aloqador
14. Havfsizlik
15. Rejalashtirib
16. Rejalashtirmoq
17. Inkorqilmoq
18. Kirish, yo'l, imkoniyat
19. Xizmat
20. Mo'ljallamoq
21. Statistik
22. Namuna, nusxa
23. Naqsh, bezak
24. Kafolatlamq
25. Mohirona boshqarmoq
26. Tahmin, gumon
27. Yaroqli, kuchga ega
28. Muhit, tabiat
29. Muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq
30. Server
31. Savdogar
32. Voqea, hodisa
33. Muhim, asosiy
34. Javob
35. Ta'minlamq
36. Hamkasb
37. To'sqinlik qilmoq
38. Radetmoq
39. E'tabor bermasdan
40. Haqiqiy
41. Qarshilik qilmoq, to'siq
42. Inkor
43. Foshqilmoq
44. Aniq,
45. Tasvirlamoq
46. Sodda, oddiy
47. Hissa qo'shmoq
48. Vujudga kelmoq
49. Sayi-harakat
50. Tipik, (biror narsa yoki kishiga xos)



Availability refers to the ability to use the information or resource desired.

1. General question: Does availability refer to the ability to use the information or resource desired?
2. Special question: What refers to the ability to use the information or resource desired?
3. Alternative question: Whether availability refers to the ability or disability to use the information or resource desired?
4. Tag question: Availability refers to the ability to use the information or resource desired, doesn't it?

System designs usually assume a statistical model to analyze expected patterns of use.

1. General question: *Do system designs; usually assume a statistical model to analyze expected patterns of use?*
2. Special question: *What do system designs usually assume?*
3. Alternative question: *Whether system designs usually assume or reject a statistical model to analyze expected patterns of use?*
4. Tag question: *System designs usually assume a statistical model to analyze expected patterns of use, don't they?*

Anne can supply any information she desires.

1. General question: *Can Anne supply any information she desires?*
2. Special question: *What can Anne supply?*
3. Alternative question: *Can or cannot supply any information she desires?*
4. Tag question: *Anne can supply any information she desires, can't she?*

The merchant would be unable to validate the check.

1. General question: *Would merchant be unable to validate the check?*
2. Special question: *What the merchant would be unable to do?*
3. Alternative question: *Would merchant be able or unable to validate the check?*
4. Tag question: *The merchant would be unable to validate the check, would it be?*

Complicating this determination is the nature of statistical models.

1. General question: *Is complicating this determination the nature of statistical models?*
2. Special question: *What is the nature of statistical models?*
3. Alternative question: *Is complicating this determination is the nature of statistical models or computer programs?*
4. Tag question: *Complicating this determination is the nature of statistical models, isn't it?*