

**O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O`RTA MAXSUS TA`LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
FAKULTETLARARO CHET TILLAR KAFEDRASI**

J.NAJMIDDINOV

LEARNING ENGLISH BY TEXTS

**UMUMIY O`RTA TA`LIM, KASB HUNAR KOLLEJLARI OLIY
O`QUV YURTLARI TALABALARI HAMDA
INGLIZ TILINI MUSTAQIL O`RGANUVCHILAR UCHUN
USLUBIY QO`LLANMA**



Namangan -2017

Ushbu uslubiy qo`llanma Fakultetlararo chet tillar kafedrasining 2017 yil yig`ilishida (Bayonnoma № _____) ko`rib chiqilib fakultet kengashiga tavsiya etilgan.

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Ushbu uslubiy qo`llanma nofilologik ta`lim yo`nalishi talabalari uchun mo`ljallangan bo`lib, unda ingliz tilida turli mavzudagi tekstlar berilgan. Matnlar talabalarga tushunarli bo`lishi uchun, har bir matn oxirida unga oid so`z va iboralar tarjimalari keltirilgan. Qo`llanma talabalarga chet tili darslarida qo`shimcha manba sifatida foydalanishga tavsiya etiladi.

Uslubiy qo`llanma Namangan davlat universitetining o`quv- uslubiy kengashida ko`rib chiqilgan va chop etishga tavsiya qilingan.

«_____» _____ 2017 y _____ son majlis bayoni.

KIRISH

Keyingi yillarda Respublikamizda ta'lim tizimini uzviylashtirishga tobora katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Bu tizimni isloh qilishda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarga asoslanib, zamonaviy tekst (matn) usullaridan foydalanib o'tkazilyotgan noan'anaviy darslar o'zining ijobiy natijalarini bermoqda.

Ushbu qo'llanma har xil mavzudagi matnlarni o'z ichiga qamrab olgan. Bundan tashqari o'quvchilarning og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini oshirishga ham katta e'tibor berilgan. Grammatik mavzularni yanada mustahkamlash uchun ushbu mavzularga oid yangi so'z va so'z birikmalari o'quvchilar salohiyatini yanada oshirishga ko'maklashadi.

Bundan tashqari rang-barang matnlar rasm va suratlar orqali mazmunli ifodalangan. Har bir mavzu reja tayanch iboralar, savol va topshiriqlar hamda adabiyotlar ro'yxati asosida keng yoritilgan.

Zamonaviy adabiyotlardan foydalanilgan ushbu qo'llanma kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi talablariga javob beradi.

Text: ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Alisher. I am 16 years old. I am a student at Namangan state university. I am a first year student. I have a father, a mother, two brothers, a little sister, 3 aunts, 2 uncles, a grandmother and a grandfather. I also have many friends. I am interested in English, mathematics and many other subjects. I am also fond of sports.

I go in for football. Because it is my hobby. I like classical music and Italian food. I enjoy listening to music. I like to read books of Uzbek, English, American and French writers; I am Uzbek and live in Uzbekistan. I am proud of my country and love it very much.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

about, myself, old, student, family, friend, sport, hobby, read, live.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. How old is Alisher?
2. What is he?
3. What is he interested in?
4. What is he fond of?
5. Why does he go in for football?
6. What does he like?
7. What does he enjoy?
8. What nationally is he and where does he live?

Text: MY BIOGRAPHY

My full name is Alimov Nodir Fayzullayevich. I was born on the 11 th of July in 1 984 in Bukhara. I went to the 1 st form of the secondary school in 1991 and have been there till the 9 th form. In 2000 I finished the 9 th form of the secondary school and entered the vocational college in Bukhara.

I have a father, a mother, two brothers and a little sister.

My father's name is Alimov Fayzulla. He was born in 1956 in Bukhara. He is an economist and work at the joint— venture.

My mother's name is Alimova Sayyora. She was born in 1959 in Bukhara. She is a teacher and works at the secondary school. She teaches English.

My first brother's name is Alls her. He was born in 1980 in Bukhara town. He is a student of the Economic University in Tashkent

My second brother's name is Valisher. He was born in 1982 in Bukhara town. He is a student of Uzbek State World Languages University in Tashkent.

My little sister's name is Lola. She was born in 1987 in Bukhara, She is a pupil on the secondary school.

Now I am a student of the vocational college and take an active part in the social life of my college.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
full name	to'liq ismi
be born	tug'ilmoq
form	sinf
to be at school	maktabda bo'lmoq
till	gacha
finish	tugatmoq
enter	kirmoq
town	shaharcha
an economist	iqtisodchi
joint— venture	qo'shma korxona
teach	o'qitmoq
Economic University	Iqtisod universiteti
a pupil	o'quvchi
social life	ijtimoiy hayot

Savol va topshiriqlar:

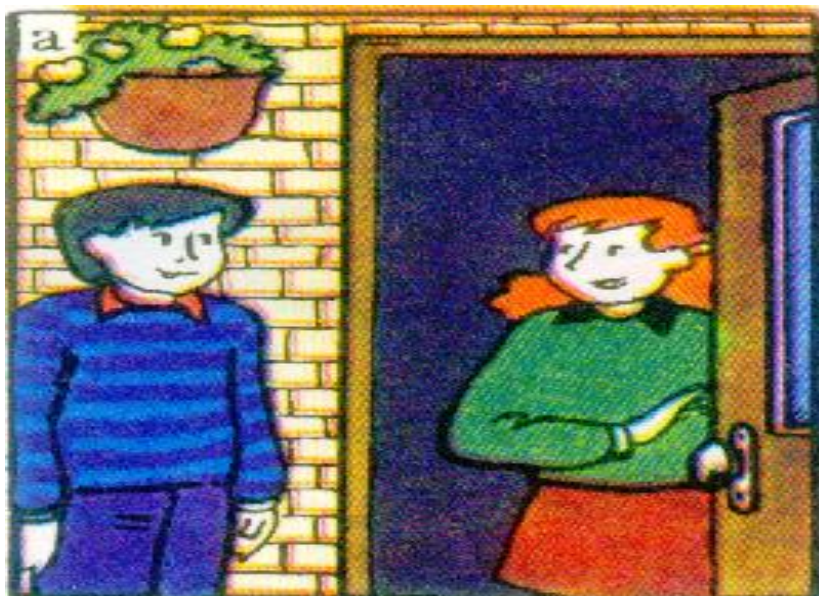
1. What is your full name?
2. When and where were you born?
3. When did you go to the 1 st form of the secondary school?
4. How long have you been at the secondary school?
5. Where did you enter having finished the 9 th form of the secondary school?
6. What is your father's name?
- 7.— When and where was he born?
8. What is your father and where does he work?
9. What is your mother's name?
10. When and where was your mother born?
11. What is your mother and where does she work?
12. What is your first brother's name?
13. When was your first brother born?
14. What is your first brother?
15. What is your second brother's name?
16. When was your second brother born?
17. What is your second brother?
18. What is your little sister's name?
19. When was your little, sister born?
20. What is your little sister?

Text: MY FRIEND

I have a pen-friend. His name is Bill. He is from America. He is 16 years old. He lives in California. He knows English very well and wants to learn Uzbek. He studies at the Vocational college at California. He is one of the best student of his college. He has 2 or 3 lessons a day.

He learns mathematics, history of America, geography, English and other subjects at college. He is fond of sports. He goes in for handball. He enjoys having a rest on the sea-side. He likes American and Uzbek food.

He also likes old Hollywood movies and English music. He ha never been to Uzbekistan. His dream is to come to our country.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

friend, name, know, learn, Vocational, student, go, enjoy, like, come.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Who is Bill?
2. Where is Bill from?
3. Where does he live?
4. What language does he know?
5. Where does he study?
6. What subjects does he learn at college?
7. What does he enjoy?
8. What is his dream?

Text: MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. I have a family. I have a mother, a father, 2 brothers and a little sister. I also have 2 aunts, 2 uncles, 3 nieces, 7 nephews and 3 cousins. We live in Bukhara. We have a big house.

My father works at a plant as an engineer. He has a car. He is fifty years old. My mother is a teacher at the Vocational College. She is forty seven years old. My elder brother is twenty three years old. He studies at the University. My second brother is twenty years old. He studies at Technological Institute. I am sixteen years old. I study at the Vocational College in Bukhara. My little sister is thirteen years old. She is in form 6.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

family, mother, have, big, work, engineer, teacher, brother, University.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Who has a family?
2. How many people are there in her family?
3. What kind of house do they have?
4. What is her father and where does he work?
5. Where does her mother work?
6. Where does her elder brother study?

Text: MY FLAT

There are many big houses in Namangan. Our flat is in one of these houses.

It is in the centre of Namangan. Our flat is big and comfortable. There are four rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The rooms are: a sitting-room, a dining-room, a bed-room and a study. In the sitting-room there is a TV set, some pictures on the walls, carpets on the floor and a sofa. There are a table, 6 chairs and a sofa in the dining-room. There are bookshelves in the room too. There is a closet on the wall.

There are two beds, a little table and a mirror in the bedroom. The fourth room is mine. My study is a small room. There are some shelves in the study. There are many books on the shelves.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

house, flat, centre, comfortable, pictures, wall, bed, study.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of houses are there in Bukhara?
2. Where is your flat?
3. How many rooms are there in your flat?
4. What kind of rooms are they?
5. What are there in the sitting-room?
6. What are there in the dining-room?
7. What are there in your study?

Text: MY WORKING DAY

Every day I have much interesting and necessary work to do, I always remember that the lost time is never gained. That is why I don't like to waste even a minute.

I get up early in the morning— at about 6.30 a.m., do my morning jerks and have a cold rubdown. We know that physical exercises are a good remedy for the protection of our health.

After breakfast I go to college on foot as it is near our flat.

Our classes usually begin at 8.30 a.m. In addition to several practical classes we have a lecture or two every day.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
necessary	kerakli
remember	esda tutmoq
lost time	yo'qotilgan vaqt
waste	bekorga sarflamoq
get up	o'rnidan turmoq
morning jerks	ertalabki badan tarbiya
cold rubdown	artinmoq
remedy	dori, shifo
breakfast	nonushta
on foot	piyoda
usually	odatda
in addition	qo'shimcha qilib

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What do you have to do every day?
2. What do you always remember?
3. What don't you like?
4. When do you get up?
5. What do you do in the morning?
6. What do you think about physical exercises?
7. Where do you go after breakfast?
8. When do your lessons begin?

Text: MY DAY OFF

Sunday is a day when I don't hurry anywhere. It's my day off. I can do anything I like after my week's work. On my days off I wake up later than usual. As soon as I wake up, I jump out of bed and switch on the radio. I like music. I like to do my morning exercises to the music. I open the window to air the room and I do morning exercises with my window open. Then I go to the bathroom. There I clean my teeth, shave and have a warm shower. It doesn't take me long to get ready for breakfast. After breakfast I tidy up the room and wash the dishes.

On my day off I often go to visit my friends or sometimes I prefer to go to the country. Today, for instance, I want to go to the country as the weather is fine. I am fond of sports. So in summer on my days off I go for a swim in a river or a lake. In winter I go skiing or skating.

In the evenings I often go to the cinema or to the theatre. On the way home I usually exchange opinions with my friends on the play or film.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
hurry	shoshilmoq
anywhere	xohlagan joy
day off	dam olish kuni
anything	biror narsa
week's work	haftalik ish
wake up	uyg'onmoq
later than usual	odatdagiga qaraganda kechroq
jump out	sakramoq
switch on	yoqmoq
morning exercises	ertalabki mashg'ulot
to air the room	xonani shamollatmoq
window	deraza
teeth	tish
shave	soqol olmoq
tidy up	tozalamoq

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What day is your day off?
2. When do you wake up on your day off?
3. What do you do after waking up?
4. How do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you do in the bathroom?
6. What do you do after breakfast?

Text: MY FUTURE PROFESSION

Sometimes it is difficult to give answer the question about future profession.

Every boy and girl stepping into the independent life after finishing school chooses their future profession. There are professions of an engineer—mechanic, a builder, an economist, a translator, a painter, an artist, an agronomist, an engineer—technologist and so on.

A builder builds high buildings, offices for us, an economist works on the economical problems of every office, town, city, an agronomist works on the fields and this profession deals with the agricultural products and etc.

In short, every profession is interesting in its way.

This year I've finished the 9th form of the secondary school and entered the Vocational College.

After the Vocational College I'm going to continue my studies.

I want to be an engineer. I like this profession very much. We have 3 or 4 lessons a day. We have chemistry, mathematics, English and other subjects. I hope to be an engineer.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
enter	kirish
chemistry	kimyo
mathematics	matematika
engineer	injiner
a builder	quruvchi
an economist	iqtisodchi
a translator	tarjimon
a painter	rassom
an artist	rassom
an agronomist	agronom
problems	muammolar

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What question is sometimes difficult to give answer?
2. When does every boy and girl choose their future profession?
3. What kind of professions is there?
4. What is a builder, an economist and an agronomist engaged with?

5. What do you want to be?
6. What do you like best of all?
7. What subjects do you have at college?

Text: SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn or fall, as the Americans call it, and winter.

The winter months are: December, January and February. Winter weather varies widely in our country. It is very cold in the North and warm in the South. Spring is the most pleasant season of the year. Everyone wants to go to the country and enjoy the nice season. Spring months are: March, April, May.

Summer is the best season for different sports in the open air. Most people have their vacations during the summer months which are June, July and August.

Autumn is a very beautiful season. Many people like autumn best of all. The leaves on the trees are red and yellow in September. Towards the end of October it often rains, the weather gets colder in November and in December winter comes.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>UZBEK</i>
spring	Bahor
winter	Qish
autumn	Kuz
weather	Ob havo
vacations	Ta`til
cold	sovuq

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What are the four seasons of a year?
2. When does winter begin?
3. What are the winter months?
4. What is the weather like in winter in the North of our country?
5. When does spring begin?
6. Why does everyone want to go to the country in spring?

Text: HOLIDAYS

As many other peoples Uzbek people also have their national holidays. Every year we celebrate many holidays.

Independence Day is one of the great holidays of Uzbek people. This holiday is celebrated on the 1 st of September. People get ready for this holiday with a great pleasure.

Constitution Day, it is celebrated on the 8 th of December and people don't go to work on this day.

New Year, this holiday is celebrated on the 31 st of December. This day at night at 12 o'clock people see the old year off and the new year in. The Armed Forces Day of Uzbekistan, it is celebrated on the 14 th of January every year.

Navruz, this holiday is celebrated on the 21 st of March.

Memory appreciate Day, this holiday is celebrated on the 9 th of May. This day people go to the cemeteries, clean the graves of the lattes remember them and lay the table at home.

Besides that, we can also speak about some holidays of English—speaking countries.

Veteran's Day, November 11, is the official anniversary of the end of World War I.

Christmas, December 25, is both a joyful religious celebration and a major commercial event in English—speaking countries.

Thanksgiving, on the fourth Thursday of November. Many offices close for the long weekend. Many businesses are closed only on Thursday.

Thanksgiving, one of the most truly American national .holidays in the United States, was first celebrated in 162 by English settlers.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
see in	kutmoq
Armed Forces Day	Qurolli Kuchlar kuni
Memory Day	Xotira kuni
cemetery	qabriston
clean the graves	qabrlarni tozalash
the late	marhum
lay the table	dasturxon yozmoq
English— speaking countries	ingliz tilida gaplashadigan mamlakatlar
Veteran's Day	Veteranlar kuni

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What holiday is Independence Day and when is it celebrated? 2. When and how is Constitution Day celebrated? 3. When and how is New Year celebrated? 4. When is the Armed Forces Day of Uzbekistan celebrated? 5. When is Navruz celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 6. When and how is Memory and Appreciate Day celebrated? 7. When is Veteran's Day celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 8. When is Christmas celebrated and what kind of holiday is it? 9. When and how is Thanksgiving celebrated? 10. When and where was Thanksgiving first celebrated?



Text: SHOPPING

Shopping can be both a "must" and a pleasure. Those who hate shopping place order by telephone and it saves them a lot of time their. Ordering food products by telephone is therefore growing more popular. Most housewives would like to see what they are getting for thier money and do their shopping out themselves.

My friend Alice and I do our shopping together, generally on Saturdays. Last Saturday I went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef and then to the greengrocer's, which is also a fruiterer's for some eating apples and cooking apples, a dozen oranges, beans, potatoes and a good— sized head of cabbage. Then we went to the baker's and paid for the bread and bought some fruit— cake and half a dozen small cakes. We all wear clothes and eat food that's why shopping is very important in our life.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
shopping	xarid qilish
pleasure	rohat
save	tejamq
therefore	shuning uchun
housewives	uy bekalari
butcher's	go'sht do'koni
greengrocer's	ko'katlar do'koni
fruiterer's	mevalar do'koni
generally	umuman

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What can shopping be? 2. How do those who hate shopping do their shopping? 3. What would most housewives like to do? 4. Whom do you do your shopping together with? 5. Where did you go last Saturday? 6. What did you do there? 7. Why is shopping is very important in owe life?

Text MEDICAL SERVICE

The fundamental principle of our public health protection is the prevention of disease. Prophylaxis is a part of State policy. The prevention of disease is a matter of concern not for doctors alone, but for the entire society. The medical service in our country is based on the principle of qualified medical aid, available for all, and free of charge. We have thousands of doctors and paramedical parkers, including feldshers, laboratory assistants, midwives and nurses. The public health system incorporates a variety of medical i hundreds of research institutes and laboratories, at departments and clinics of many medical institutes, at university faculties and specialised institutes for advanced medical studies.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
public health protection	xalq sog'liqni saqlash
prophylaxis	profilaktika
prevention of disease	kasallikning oldini olish

State policy	davlat siyosati
medical service midwife	tibbiy xizmat doya
available	mavjud
nurse	hamshira
hospital	kasalxona
to provide service	xizmat bilan ta'minlamoq
traumatological posts	travmatologiya bo'limlari
ambulance and emergency aid	tez va favqulodda yordamxizmati
research into problems of medicine	tibbiy muammolar bo'yicha izlanish

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is the prevention of disease?
2. What can you say about the medical service in our country?
3. What does the public health system incorporate?
4. What is the function of the areal, district, regional and republican hospitals?
5. Who provides ambulance and emergency aid?
6. Where is research into problems of medicine and public health conducted?



Text

AT THE WATCH REPAIR SHOP

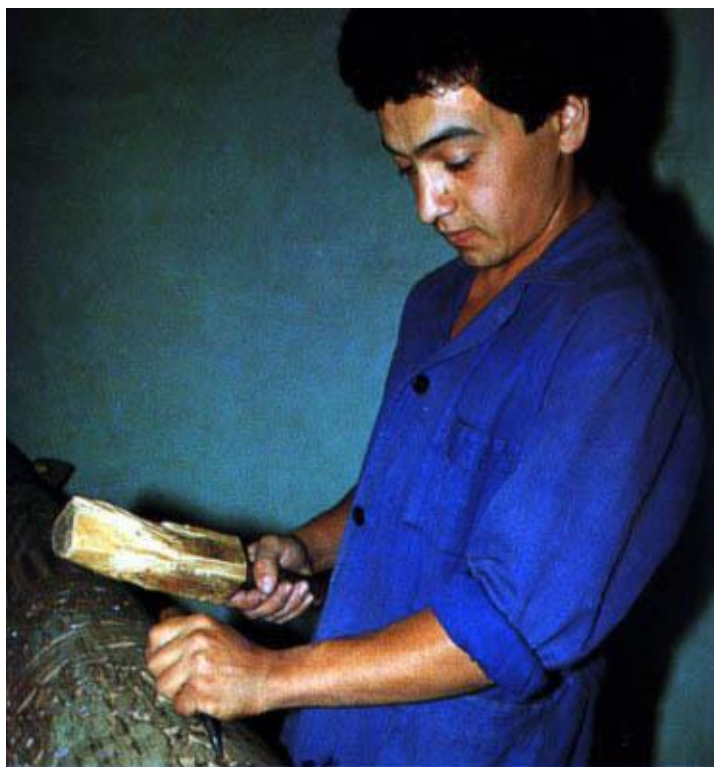
In any electromechanical devices contacts are usually put. There are enough electro contacts in an alarm-clock, that's why repair must be begun from checking. Opening the suitable hatch; where battery is placed, check, — whether the top cap adjoins the metal contact plate. In order to improve the contact, one must turn the battery around its axis and clean its pole. It's better to check quality of the element switching on the bell of the alarm-clock. If the bell rings, but the clock does not go, or on the contrary, the clock goes, but the bell does not ring, it is necessary to get under the roof. Clock goes but the bell does not exist or it breaks off, if the clock is in the kitchen, contacts of zummer may have oxidized. They must be cleaned by a thin skin (grinding). In the last resort, it is necessary to adjust fastening of the contact. It is necessary to check whether the switch of the bell comes into contact with current-conducting plate firmly or it has lost contact with the switch of the conductors. Usual state of the contacts of zummer is closed. Plate of the regulated relay - contact-breaker, drawing to the core, must separate the contact. An alarm-clock is repaired.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>UZBEK</i>
electromechanical devices	elektro mexanik qurilmalar
contact	aloqa
alarm-clock	qo'ng'iroqlisoat
repair	ta'mirlash
checking	tekshirish

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Are there enough electro contacts in an alarm-clock?
2. How is the function of the metal contact plate controlled?
3. How is the contact improved?
4. What is necessary to do if the bell rings, but the clock does not go, or on the contrary?
5. What may have happened if the clock is in the kitchen?
6. What is necessary to be checked?
7. How does contact-breaker separate the contact?



Text DRUG STORE

Chemist's shops are specialised shops where medicines and medical items are sold. There are two departments in a chemist's shop: a chemist's department and a prescription department. At a chemist's department you can buy ready-made drugs such as tablets, ampoules, pills, vitamins etc. Disinfectants, herbs and various pharmaceutical goods can also be found in a chemist's department.

In the prescription department you can see drugs of all kinds: boxes of different powders, ampoules of glucose and camphor used for intramuscular and intravenous injections; tubes of ointments for rubbing; different pills and tablets for internal use; tonics and sedatives administered orally. Lots of drugs have to be ordered at a prescription department.

The pharmacist takes the prescription, checks up the dosage, calculates the cost and hands the prescription over to an assistant's room, where assistants make drugs in accordance with the prescription.

All medicines are kept in drug cabinets, on the shelves and in the refrigerator. Poisonous drugs are kept in the drug cabinet with the letter «A». Strong effective drugs are kept in the drug cabinet having the letter «B».

Every small bottle or box has a label with the name of the medicine stuck on it. The single dose and the total dosage are indicated on the label or the signature. The directions for the administration of a drug are very important for patients.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>UZBEK</i>
chemist's shop	dorixona
medical items	Tibbiy mollar
ready-made drug	tayyor dori
tablet	tabletk
ampoule	ampula
pill	dumaloq dori
intravenous	vena orqali
injection	ukol
intramuscular	muskul orqali
prescription department	retsept bo'limi
drug store	dorixona
rubbing	surtish
ointment	malham dori
internal	ichki
tonics	mustahkamlovchi modda
sedatives	tinchlantiruvchi dorilar
poisonous drugs	zaharli dorilar

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of shops are chemist's shops?
2. What kind of departments are there in a chemist's shop?
3. What can you buy at a chemist's department?
4. What can you see in the prescription department?
5. What is the function of the pharmaceuticals?
6. Where are all medicines kept?
7. Why is a label stuck on a bottle or box?



Text AT THE DENTIST'S

Once I had a toothache for several days, but just hadn't enough courage to go to the dentist. As a matter of fact I went twice, but just as I got on his doorstep and was going to ring the bell, the toothache seemed to have gone away, so I went home again. But at last I had to go back, and this time I rang the bell and was shown into the waiting-room.

Well, I went into the surgery and he told me to sit in a chair that he could move up and down, backwards and forwards, and then he had a look at the inside of my mouth. He put a little mirror on a long handle inside my mouth, then he looked serious and said, «Yes, I'm afraid we can't save that one, it will have to come out.»

I asked him to give me an injection. He filled a syringe with a liquid. I felt a little prick on the gum and that was all. He did this in two or three places and waited for a minute or so.

My mouth felt rather dead. Then he took a pair of forceps, gripped the tooth, gave a twist, then a pull, and the tooth was out. I could see it and hear it but I couldn't feel it. Then he said, "It's all over. Spit in there and then wash your mouth out with this disinfectant."

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
forward	oldinga
backward	orqaga
move up and down	ko'tarmoq va tushirmoq
surgery	jarrohlik

seem	tuyutmoq
doorstep	ostona
twice	ikki marta
as a matter of fact	haqiqatdan
dentist	tish doktori
enough courage	yetarli jasurlik
toothache	tish og'rig'i
prick	ukolqilish
syringe	shprits
injection	in'yeksiya
handle	tutqich
gum	tish milki
forceps	jarrohlik qisqichlari

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Why did the toothache seem to have gone away?
2. Why did he have to go back?
3. Where did he go and what did the surgeon tell him?
4. What did the surgeon do?
5. What did the patient asked the surgeon to do and what did he do?
6. What did the surgeon do after the patient's mouth had felt rather dead?

Text TRAVELLING



Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport.

There's for instance, the humble, inexpensive bicycle. Then there is the motor-cycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a motor-car, one can travel comfortably for a long distance without getting too tired.

Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another.

Aeroplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains. Look at this picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave.

Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows watching the late-comers who are hurrying looking for empty seats. The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in; some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those who've not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand are waiting in queues at the booking office.

At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom others are depositing or withdrawing their luggage. Further along there are refreshment rooms crowded with people snatching a hasty meal, while those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>UZBEK</i>
for journey	sayohat uchun
beforehand	oldindan
refreshment room	dam olish xonasi
hasty meal	shoshilinch ovqat
cloakroom	yechinish xonasi
precaution	ehtiyotkortik
humble	oddiy
cheaply	arzon
various means of transport	transporting har xil tur-lari
inexpensive bicycle	arzon velosiped
for pleasure	ko'ngilxushlik uchun

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What do those who wish to travel have at their disposal?
2. By the means of what can people travel?
3. Where are luxurious ships necessary?
4. What is the preference of airplanes?
5. What do you know about the travel by train?
6. What kind of picture is described in the text?

Text MY NATIVE TOWN

I was born in Bukhara, it is my native town. It is an ancient and a very beautiful town. There are 2 parts in our town: the new part and the old one. In the new part there are many new buildings and modern shops. Most of schools and hospitals are situated in the new part. Here are also situated the University, Technical and Medical Institute, plants, factories, colleges and others.

The old part of our town is the museum in the open-air. All ancient monuments are situated here. Such famous monument as Minaret Kalyan is known all over the world. A lot of tourists come to our town to see our famous Ulugbek's medrese, Nadirdivanbigi medrese, Mokhi-Khosa, Ismail Samani necropolis and others. I like my town very much.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
beautiful	chiroyli
part	qism
building	bino
modern shops	zamonaviy do'konlar
be situated	joylashgan bo'lmoq
in the open-air	ochiq xavoda
famous monument	mashhur yodgorlik
all over the world	dunyo bo'ylab
ancient	qadimiy
native town	ona shahar
be born	tug'ilmoq

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where were you born?
2. What kind town is your native town?
3. How many parts are there in your native town?
4. What are there in the new part of your native town?
5. What are there in the old part of your town?
6. Do you like your native town?

Text

HAIRDRESSER'S/BARBER'S (shop)

Hairdresser's shops are divided into men's, women's, children's and mixed. According to the staff of building of hairdresser's (barber's) shop equipment and appliances, as well as, qualification of personnel, hairdresser's (barber's) shops may be of ordinary and promoted type.

In the hairdresser's shops besides building there may be additional rooms for hair processing; rooms of decorative beauty treatment, pedicure and manicure. In the barber's shops there also may be place for manicure organized.

Mixed ones consist of women's and men's halls. Besides that, there may be rooms for decorative beauty treatment, pedicure and manicure equipped. At present time in our country 2 types of hairdresser's (barber's) shop are functioning. They are hairdresser's (barber's) shop and saloons - hairdresser's (barber's) shops.

In the saloons - hairdresser's (barber's) shops hairdressers (barbers) of the 1-st class and hairdressers (barbers) - designers must work.

There are such hairdressing (barbering) instruments as curlers, clips, combs spindles for curling, wavers, hand-hair-dryer and others.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
spindles	sterjen
clips	qisqichlar
hand-hair-dryer	fen (sochqurutgich)
ordinary and promoted type hair processing	oddiy va yuqori turdagi sochga ishlov berish
qualification of personnel	kadrlar malakasi
appliances	moslamalar
hairdresser's shop	ayollar sartaroshxonasi
additional rooms	qo'shimcha xonalar

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What types are hairdresser's shops divided into?
2. What may there be in the hairdresser's shop besides building?
3. What do mixed ones consist of?
4. What kind of hairdresser's (barber's) shops are functioning in our country nowadays?
5. Who must work in the saloons -hairdresser's (barber's) shops?
6. What kind of hairdressing (barbering) instruments is there?

Text DRY CLEANING

All equipments of dry cleaning are divided into main and subsidiary ones. Presses of different types and constructions, steam-air dummies of different purposes, steaming-tables for knitted goods, steam-air chambers belong to the main equipments. Tables for piling knitted goods, light carts of different types, trestles, brackets and hangers for hanging belong to subsidiary equipments.



Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>UZBEK</i>
trestles	taxta tagliklar
light carts	aravachalar
piling knitted goods	to'qima mollarni terib qo'yish
equipments	jihozlar
knitted goods steam-air chambers	to'qima mollar bug'-havo kameralari
different purposes steaming-tables	har xil maqsadlarda bug' stollari
steam-air dummies	bug'-havo manikenlari
constructions	qurilmalar

presses of different types	har xil turdagi presslar
subsidiary	yordamchi
dry cleaning	kimyoviy yo'l bilan tozalash
brackets	kronshteynlar
hangers	ilgichlar

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What types are all equipments of dry cleaning divided into?
2. What equipments belong to the main equipments?
3. What equipments belong to subsidiary equipments

Text TYPES OF PROPERTY

Economic system of any state begins from the property. Property is fruit of people's economic activity.

In the social production property expresses objective state of people, their class differences and class relations between them.

Property treatment are economic treatments of mastering the wealth in the society.

Market economy requires variety of types of property, because sale is put into practice if only the goods are object of this property. Law on «Property» of the Republic of Uzbekistan expresses types of property by the following way:

1. State property.
2. Co-operative property.
3. Personal and civic property, private property.
4. Mixed property.

State property is one of the types of property, possession and utilization of which are in charge of state.

All natural resources, main means of production, natural water edifices belong to the state property.

Private property is a property of some people, which is directed to make a profit. There are 2 types of private property: individual-private property and co-operative-group property. Public property is mastering of wealth by social circles in the certain aim.

Mixed property means mastering of a certain object by different proprietors. At present time mixed property is widespread at the joint-stock companies of open type.

Complex of all types of property is a national property of the country.

Tayanch so` va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
mastering the wealth	boyliklarni o'zlashtirish
property treatments	mulkchilik munosabatlari
class relations	sinfliy munosabatlar
class difference	sinfliy farq
objective state	ob'yektiv ahvol
to express	ifodalamoq
social production	ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish
property	mulk
economic system	iqtisodiy tizim

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is property?
2. What does property express in the social production?
3. Why does market economy require variety of types of property?
4. What types of property are expressed in the law on «Property» of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
5. What can you say about state property?
6. What property is private property?
7. What types of private property are there?
8. What do you know about public property?
9. What is national property?



Text ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMY

In the XX century humanity ran into such problems that trouble not only some countries, but all the world community. These actual problems are the following:

1. The problem of disarmament. Utilization of atomic energy in the military purposes can cause bad results.

That's why in the economy it's necessary to transfer the industry from the production of military arms to the production of working tools.

2. The second actual problem is the problem of ecological crash. The Aral Sea can be example for this.

Besides that, producing the chemical preparations and their utilization have a bad influence on nature.

3. The third actual problem is the lack of raw materials and food resources.

Obtaining mineral resources has increased for 30 times during the last century. It has caused pollution of the environment.

If the energy expense of production increases on the same rate, stocks of fuel resources will have come to the end by the end of the XXI century.

The problem of food also threatens the humanity. This problem is very complicated and multilateral.



Tayanch soʻ va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
to trouble	tashvishga solmoq
world community	dunyo hamjamiyati
actual problems	dolzarb muammolar
disarmament	qurolsizlanish
utilization of atomic energy	atom energiyasidan foydalanish
in the military purposes to cause	xarbiy maqsadlarda
results	oqibatlar
to run into	duch kelmoq
humanity	insoniyat
to transfer	o'tkazmoq
multilateral	ko'p qirrali

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What problems did humanity run into in the XX century?
2. What does the problem of disarmament include?
3. What problems belong to the problem of ecological crash?
4. What problems does the lack of raw materials and food resources

include?

Text DEMAND AND OFFER

In the market on the one side goods and services act, on the other side the consumers of goods act.

The action of consumers in the market is in the form of demand.

Demand is first of all an appearance of need for goods and service. As the basis of demand is need, where there is need there may not be demand. In order to make demand real there must be enough money to buy goods.

Definite part of goods, which is wished to be bought by some consumers, a group of consumers and all the society, is called amount of demanded goods. Some factors define this amount. These factors are: price of goods and services, taste of customers, income of consumers, quantity of buyers, probability of inflation.

There is contrary connection between the price and amount of demand: fall of goods' price causes the raise of demand. This is called a law of contrary demand.

Offer is on the opposite side of demand.

Offer is an amount of all goods and services which was produced by the producers and was sent to the market.

Amount of goods which was planned to be sold in the market, is called amount of offered goods.

Amount of goods' offer is defined by the sum of goods produced for sale. Offer for goods and services depend on the dimensions of manufacture and its structure.

Price of goods and resources, technology of production, taxes, subsidies influence on the amount of offered goods.

The higher is the price of goods, the more is the offer in the market.'



Savol va topshiriqlar:

What is the form of demand in the market?

What is demand?

What is amount of demanded goods?

What factors define this amount?

What kind of connection is there between the price and amount of demand?

Tayanch so` va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
demand	talab
an appearance	namoyon bo'lish
need	ehtiyoj
fall of goods' price	tovar narxining pasayishi
amount of demand	talabning asosr
quantity of buyers	iste'molchilarning daromadi
consumers of goods	tovar iste'molchilari
first of all	eng awalo

act	harakat
-----	---------

Savol va topshiriqlar:

What is the form of demand in the market?

What is demand?

What is amount of demanded goods?

What factors define this amount?

What kind of connection is there between the price and amount of demand?

Text BUILDING MATERIALS

Materials that are used for structural purposes should meet several requirements. In most cases it is important that they should be hard, durable, fire-resistant and easily fastened together. The most commonly used materials are timber, stone, concrete, steel, brick, light materials, glass, plastics. They differ in hardness, durability and fire-resistance.

All building materials are divided into three main groups:

1. Main building materials such as stones and artificial stones; timber and metals.
2. Binding materials such as lime, gypsum and cement.
3. Secondary or auxiliary materials which are used for the interior parts of buildings.

We use many building materials for bearing structures.

Binding materials are used for making artificial stone and for joining different planes. For the interior finish of the building we use secondary materials. If the materials do not require any changes in their chemical structures they are known as natural building materials. They are stone, clay, sand, lime and timber. Cement, clay products and concrete are examples of artificial building materials. Now building materials are changed into units of assembly, prefabricated or precast construction members.

The new materials of construction are characterised by increased strength. Structural, insulating and surfacing requirements are combined in a single system. As a result a greater speed in housing construction has been achieved.

ENGLISH	UZBEK
construction	qurilish
cheif	bosh, asosiy
concrete	beton
clay	loy
light materials	yengil materiallar
assembly	yig'ish, montaj
binding	bog'lovchi
bearing	tayanch
artificial	sun'iy
auxiliary	yordamchi

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kinds of the most important building materials do you know?
2. Do building materials differ from each other?
3. What are the properties of the building materials?
4. What groups to we divide building materials into?

Text: INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

The great holiday of our people is the Independence Day. This holiday is widely celebrated on the first of September every year. As we know the Independence of Uzbekistan was declared on the 31st of august in 1991. After Uzbekistan has become an Independent state many changes underwent in its foreign and home politics.

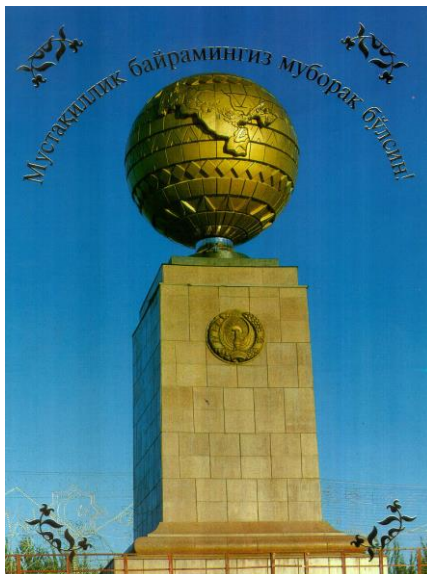
Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, anthem, flag and emblem.

Uzbekistan became the member of the United Nations Organization on the 2nd of March in 1992.

Uzbekistan has its own major principles of foreign and home politics.

More than 130 developed countries of the world admitted Uzbekistan as an Independent state.

Uzbekistan maintains economic and cultural relations with the USA, Great Britain, Turkey and many others. From year to year the number of joint ventures, new plants, factories, and embassies is increasing in our republic.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

holiday, celebrate, Independence, declare, become, change.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

When is the Independence Day celebrated?

1. When is the Independence of Uzbekistan declared?
2. What is increasing from year to year in our Republic?
3. How many developed countries of the world admitted Uzbekistan as an Independent state?
4. When did Uzbekistan become the member of the United Nations Organization?
5. What kind of principles of foreign and home politics has Uzbekistan?
6. What countries does Uzbekistan maintain economic and cultural relations with?

Text: THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UZBEKISTAN.

The republic is one of the four Republics of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu Darya and the Sir Darya, the greatest Asian rivers.

It is the region of flatlands, mountains and desserts. The territory of the republic covers 447, 4 thousand square kilometers and is larger than Great Britain or Italy. Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan and Turkmenia. In the south Uzbekistan borders on Afghanistan. There are 12 regions and one Autonomous Republic in Uzbekistan.

The climate is continental. A great number of sunny days are good for cotton growing. Uzbekistan is one of the most important producers of cotton and silk. If you look at the map of the Republic of Uzbekistan you will see coal, oil and natural gas resources, deposits of marble, non-ferrous and other metals including gold.



Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

Republic, between, region, territory, border, climate, cotton, silk, gold.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
2. What kind of region is it?
3. How many square kilometers is the territory of the Republic?
4. What Republics does Uzbekistan border on?
5. How many regions are there in Uzbekistan?
6. What is role of the climate in cotton growing?

TEXT: THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

The former of Uzbekistan was founded in 1924. It has been one of the fifteen Republics of the former USSR for 67 years, that's till 1991.

On March 24, 1990, Uzbekistan, the first of Republics of the USSR, which was still existing in that time, instituted a post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the session of the Supreme Soviet Islam Abdug'aniyevich Karimov was elected into the head of the state. It has been a brave and decisive step in the struggle for independence.

On August 31, 1991, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for elections, national-wide presidential election was conducted. Islam A. Karimov received the absolute majority of votes and was elected into that thigh post.

On March 26, 1995, in accordance with a decree of Oliy Majlis, national-wide referendum prolonged the term of office of the president Islam A. Karimov till 2000.

On November 18, 1991, the VIIth session of the Supreme Council adopted the Law on State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On July 2, 1992, the session of Supreme Council confirmed a new State Emblem of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

On December 8, 1992, the session of Supreme Council, after national-wide discussions, confirmed "The Law on Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

On December 10, 1992, the Law on state Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was passed.

On January 14, 1992, the Armed Forces of the 1 of Uzbekistan was organized.

Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Finance Corruption (IFC).

On July 1, 1994, the national currency (soum) was put into circulation.

On October 14, 1994, on the 63rd session of the General Assembly of Interpol, Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Organization of the Criminal Police.

On May 7, 1993, May 5, 1994. August 30, 1995, April 26, 1996, August 29, 1996 orders, medals and titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan were instituted.

On January 6, 2000 Islam A. Karimov was elected into the head of the state.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

the basis of universal, Supreme Council, the Law, the national currency, struggle.

Text: THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Present bodies of executive government were consolidated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the Constitution there are several types of bodies of executive government. They are divided into separate groups:

1. Bodies of Supreme (Central) and Local executive government. On the scale of the republic Supreme bodies of the executive government are the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Cabinet of Ministers. Bodies of Local executive government are Hokims in the county subdivisions.

2. Bodies of executive government with general authority and special authority. Executive bodies of general authority are the President of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers and Hokims. With special authority ones include Ministries, Committees, and Concerns, Associations and departments and boards of Local governments.

3. Bodies working individually and bodies working collectively. Bodies working individually are the President, Ministers, Hokims, Committees, Concerns, Associations and departments and boards of Local executive government. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the bodies working collectively.

4. Bodies which are elected and appointed. The President of Uzbekistan is elected, the others are appointed.

Complex of above mentioned bodies is a system of the bodies of executive government and this system is managed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What types of bodies of executive government are there according to the Constitution?
2. What do Supreme bodies of the executive government include?
3. What are bodies of Local executive government?
4. What do bodies of executive government with general authority include?
5. What do bodies with special authority include?
6. What do bodies working individually include?

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
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consolidate	mustahkamlamoq
include	o'zichiga olmoq
general authority	umumiy vakolat
Cabinet of Ministers	Vazirlar Mahkamasi
Supreme and Local executive	oliy va mahalliy ijro hokimiyati
separate groups	alohida guruhlar
according to several types of bodies	organlarning bir necha turlariga asosan
executive government	ijro hokimiyati



Text: OLIY MAJLIS

In the 76— article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan it was laid down that "being supreme state representative body Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan puts legislative power into practice".

Oliy Majlis is a body of parliament with its main essence. Oliy Majlis is the only state body that is engaged with legislation and has a right of making changes in these laws.

The tasks of Oliy Majlis are the following:

- 1) makes offers for the agenda and order of work of the session of Oliy Majlis;
- 2) listens to the information about work which are done by the committees and commissions of Oliy Majlis and about execution of laws and other decrees of Oliy Majlis;

- 3) organizes plan of work to make draft laws;
- 4) looks through the draft laws and other documents in an initial state according to the offer of Oliy Majlis and others.



STAFF OF OLIY MAJLIS

	OLIIY MAJLIS of THE RU (250 deputies)	
Chairman of OLIY MAJLIS, 4 deputies (250 deputies)		COUNCIL OF OLIY MAJLIS
Committees and commissions of OLIIY MAJLIS	fractions of deputies of OLIIY MAJLIS	Secretariat of OLIIY MAJLIS

Tayanch so` va iboralar

ENGLISH	UZBEK
to be engaged with	shug'ullanmoq
legislation	qonun chiqarish
make offers	takliflar kiritmoq
look through	ko'zdan kechirmoq
order of work	ish tartibi

task	vazifa
right	huquq
the only	yagona
main essence	tub mohiyat

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is laid down in the 76— article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
2. What kind of body is Oliy Majlis?
3. What are the tasks of Oliy Majlis?
4. What does Oliy Majlis consist of?

Text Uzbekistan: HIGHLY DEVELOPED INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Today the republic has more than 1,300 big factories and plants belonging to a hundred different industries. In 1913 heavy industry accounted for only 2 percent of industrial output, by 1990 it had increased to 46 percent.

Uzbekistan's industry is mainly specialised in the production of cotton cleaning equipment, cotton fibre, karakul, in the extraction and processing of non-ferrous metals, production of natural gas, electrically powered bridge cranes, vegetable oil, excavators, mineral fertilizers, cement, silk and cotton fabrics.

The longest transcontinental gas pipeline in the world, the Bukhara-Ural-Centre starts in Uzbekistan. One of the biggest textile mills in Central Asia is in

Tashkent, and the Uzbek power system is the first fully automatic remote controlled power system in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan has the best cotton yields per hectare in the world and the second largest output of cotton. Uzbek industry manufactures cotton picking machines, bolly cotton harvesters, tractor drawn cotton seeders, the entire complex of machines and equipment which make it possible to mechanise the cultivation cycle for cotton.

More than 200 factories and other industries of the republic manufacture goods for export to seventy odd countries. The export products include 130 items — farm machinery, complete set of equipments for cotton processing, road building machinery, chemical oil, electrical engineering and electronic equipments, products of the chemical, light and food industries, raw materials, and of course, the famous Bukhara karakul.

Uzbek products have invariably arosed interest among businessmen at the international fairs and exhibitions. At present three very large water reservoirs are under contruction in Uzbekistan. Their total capacity will be 11,600 million cubic metres.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. How many big industrial factories and plants does our republic have?
2. What is the industry of Uzbekistan specialised in?
3. What kind of gas pipeline is in Uzbekistan?

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
total capacity	umumiysig'im
great confidence	katta ishonch
water reservoir	suvombori
raw materials	xom ashyo
yield	hosil
invariably	doimiy, o'zgarishsiz
specialise in	...ga ixtisoslashmoq
international fairs	xalqaro yarmarka
cotton fibre	paxta tolasi
output	ishlab chiqarish hajmi

account for	hisobot bermoq
heavy industry	og'ir sanoat

TEXT: GREAT BRITAIN

The British Kingdom includes 4 large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands.

Briton is a native inhabitant of Great Britain. Flag is known as the Union Jack. “God Save the Queen/King” is the British National Anthem.

Currency is pound sterling.

The chief regional administrative units are called countries in England and Wales, regions in Scotland, and districts in Northern Ireland.

English is the official and predominant language. Gaelic is spoken in parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland and so on.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
chief regional administrative units	bosh mintaqaviy ma'muriy birliklar
God Save the Queen/King	O'zing Qirolchani/Qirolni asra
large historical areas	katta tarixiy maydonlar
predominant language	ko'p ishlatiladigan til
pound sterling	funt sterling
currency	pul birligi
anthem	madhiya
native inhabitant	tub aholisi
Briton	britaniyalik (millat)
a number of	ko'p sonli
England	Angliya
British Kingdom	Britaniya Qirolligi

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of historical areas does the British Kingdom include?
2. What is a native inhabitant of Great Britain?

3. What is the flag and anthem of Great Britain?
4. What is the currency of Great Britain?
5. What regions does British Kingdom consist of?
6. What languages are spoken in Great Britain?

TEXT: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America were founded on the 4th of July in 1776.

Since 1783, when the struggle for independence ended in favour of the colonists, the USA has steadily increased its power, and the original thirteen States have now grown to fifty.

The United States lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific to the west, the Dominion of Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south.

The name America comes from “amalric” or “emmerich”, an old –German word spread through Europe by the Goths, and softened in Latin to “Americus” and in Italian to “Amerigo”.

The USA covers an area of 3,022,387 square miles, and is divided into fifty states and the District of Columbia, the seat of the national government.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
soften	o'girmoq
seat of the national government	milliy hukumat o'rni
spread	tarqalmoq
come from	kelib chiqmoq
original	dastlabki
steadily increase	keskin rivojlanish
in favour of the colonists	kolonistlar foydasiga
end	tugamoq
struggle for Independence	Mustaqillik uchun kurash
to be founded	tashkil topmoq
The United States of America	Amerika Qo'shma shtatlari

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. When was the United States of America founded?
2. Where are the United States situated?

3. What is the origin of the name America?
4. What is the territory of the USA?
5. What is the USA divided into?

Text: THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a federal republic. The President is elected for four years, and is head of state and of the government. He names the cabinet.

Congress (the legislature) consists of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elections to the House of Representatives are held every two years, when the whole House of Representatives is replaced. The Senate consists of two senators from each state, elected for six years. One third of the Senate is replaced every two years. A senator must be 30 years old, nine years a citizen and an inhabitant of the state which elects him.

The two main political parties are the Republicans and the Democrats. There is little difference between their programmes in national policies.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
Main political parties Democrats	asosiy siyosiy partiyalar
Vice— president	vitse— prezident
an inhabitant	yashovchi
a citizen	fuqaro
one third	uchdan biri
consist of	... dan iborat
House of Representatives	Vakillar palatasi
congress (the legislature)	Kongress
cabinet	mahkama
government	hukumat
head of state	davlat boshlig'i
elect	saylamoq
federal republic	Federal respublika

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of republic is the USA? 2. How long is the President elected and what is his function? 3. What houses does congress consist of? 4. How often are elections to the House of Representatives held? 5. Who does the Senate

consist of and how long are they elected? 6. What person can be elected to the post of senator? 7. What are the main political parties?

Text. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE USA

Democratic government needs institutional mechanism that can translate public opinion into government policy. Reading this text, you will see how such institutions as Congress, the president, the bureaucracy, the courts, and the Washington community operates in American government. The U.S. Congress has two separate and powerful chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. A bill cannot become law unless it is passed in identical form by both chambers. The two— house, or bicameral, congress has its origins in the negotiations that shaped the Constitution.

Congressional elections offer voters a chance to show their approval of Congress's performance by re— electing sitting legislator or "throwing the rascals out". The voters seem to do more re— electing than throwing out.

The requirements for the presidency are set forth in Article II of the Constitution: A president must be a natural— born citizen, at least 35 years old, who has lived in the United States for a minimum of 14 years.

The Constitution gives little guidance on the president's administrative duties. It states merely that "the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America" and that "he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed".

Bureaucracy actually means any large complex organization in which employees have very specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority. The employees of these government units, who are quite knowledgeable within their narrow areas, have become known somewhat derisively as bureaucrats.

The power of the courts to shape policy creates a difficult problem for democratic theory. According to that theory, the power to make law resides only in the people or in their elected representatives.

We describe the major institutions of the national government: Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts. Here, we turn to private sector actors in Washington politics. We focus on five important segments of Washington's service economy: law firms, consulting firms, public relations firms, and trade associations.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
law	qonun
identical	bir xil, aynan

bicameral	ikki palatali
to shape	yaratmoq
negotiations	muzokaralar
powerful chambers	kuchli palatalar
to operate	boshqarmoq
American government	Amerika hukumati
courts	sudlar
bureaucracy	byurokratika
government policy	hukumat siyosati
public opinion	jamo'a fikri
democratic government	demokratik hukumat

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What does Democratic government need?
2. What does American government consist of?
3. What chambers does the U.S. Congress have?
4. What are the requirements for the presidency?
5. What guidance does the constitution give on the president's administrative duties?
6. What can you say about the bureaucracy?
7. What can you say about the courts?
8. What can you say about the Washington community?

Text THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Laws in Great Britain are made by Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is more important as it governs the country. The members of the House of Commons are elected by secret ballot. They belong to different political parties. The main parties are the Conservative Party and Labour Party. The chief executive is the Prime Minister. He heads the Government but is not the Head of State. Great Britain is a monarchy and the Head of State is a monarch whose power is limited by Parliament. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the Party that has a majority in the House of Commons. Each new Prime Minister can make changes in the size of his cabinet, appoint new ministers and make other changes. The Prime Minister takes policy decisions with the agreement of

his ministers. He often holds Cabinet Meetings at his official residence at No 10 Downing Street which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. The power of the Cabinet is controlled by Parliament.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
to hold Cabinet Meetings	Mahkama yig'ilishlarini o'tkazmoq
policy decision	siyosiy qaror
Head of State	Davlat boshlig'i
to head	boshqarmoq
chief executive	bosh ijrochi
Labour Party	Leyboristlar partiyasi
Conservative Party	Konservativ partiya
member	a'zo
to govern	boshqarmoq
Prime Minister	Bosh vazir
official residence	rasmiy qarorgoh
House of Lords important	Lordlar palatasi muhim
House of Commons	Umumiy palata
chamber	palata

Text LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. More than six million people live in London. London lies on both banks of the river Thames. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world. London is not only the capital of the country; it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centers in the world, a university city, and the seat of government of Great Britain. The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and the Westminster. The City is the busiest part of London. People do business there. Only about ten thousand people live there. The West End is the richest part of London. You can find the best shops, theatres, cinemas, museums, fine parks and squares there. Its houses and streets are the finest in the capital. The rich people live in the West End. The East End is the part of London where working people live, it is not so rich as other parts of London and there are fewer parks there. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London.

There are many monuments of great men there. Many great English scientists lie buried there, among them Newton, Darwin and Watt. In the Poet's Corner some of the famous English poets and writers are buried.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
Westminster Abbey	Vestministrabbatligi
buried	dafn etilgan
fine parks	ajoyib saylgohlar
shops	do'konlar
the richest part	eng boy qism
do business	tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish
the most important part	eng muhim qism
the greatest commercial centers	eng katta tijorat markazlari
in the world	dunyoda
the largest city	eng katta shahar
the river Thames	Temza daryosi
both banks	har ikkala qirg'og'i ham
lie on	joylashmoq
capital	poytaxt

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Where does London lie?
3. How many people live in London?
4. What are the important parts of London?
5. What kind of part is the East End?
6. What kind of part is the West End?
7. What kind of place is Westminster Abbey?



Text WASHINGTON

Washington is the capital city of the United States. It is located on the north bank of the Potomac River.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. It has little industry, and only one million people. One reason Washington looks different from other cities is that no building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall. There are no skyscrapers, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view.

One can easily find a park, a square or an open area there. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day.

People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital and the monuments to those who in past centuries struggled for the independence of their country.

Washington is the place where mass demonstrations take place against unemployment and racism, for democracy and civil rights.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
struggle	kurash

impressive	taassurotga boy
view	manzara
hide	to'smoq, yashirmoq
skyscrapers	baland (osmono'par) bino
best-known	eng mashhur
building	bino
different	har xil
reason	sabab
little industry	kichik sanoat
unusual	g'aroyib
to be located	joylashgan bo'lmoq
north bank	shimoliy qirg'oq
Washington	Washington

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What city is Washington and where is it located?
2. What does Washington have and what doesn't it have?
3. Why are there no skyscrapers?
4. What can one easily find in Washington?
5. What are the most impressive and the best-known monuments?
6. Why do people from all parts of the United States come to their capital?
7. What place is Washington?



Text POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS OF THE USA

A political party is an organization that sponsors candidates for political office under the organization's name.

The national political parties have limited influence over; lawmakers. They do not control the nominations of House and Senate candidates. Candidates receive the bulk of their funds from individual contributors and political action committees, not from the national parties. The party leadership in each house, however, does try to influence the rank and file. Individual members may, for example, need their party leaders' assistance on specific legislation; members therefore have an incentive to cooperate with those leaders. Although members rarely vote in solid party blocks when floor votes are called, in recent years we have witnessed an increase in party unity. Many recently formed citizen groups are commonly known as public interest groups. A public interest group is generally considered to have no economic self-interest in the policies it pursues. Many public interest groups have become major players in national politics. The best-known public interest activist is Ralph Nader.

He first came to the public's attention in 1996. Nader now heads a small empire of public interest groups, among— them the Aviation Consumer Action Project, the Public Citizen Litigation Group, and the Health Research Group.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
party blocks	partiya birlashmalari
specific legislation	maxsus qonunlar to'plami
party leaders' assistance	partiya rahbarlarining yordami
party leadership	partiya rahbarligi
national parties	milliy partiyalar
contributors	o'z hissasini qo'shganlar
the bulk	katta hajmi
the nominations of House	Palataga nomzodlik
political party	siyosiy partiya

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is a political party?
2. What influence do the national political parties have over lawmakers?
3. Where do candidates receive the bulk of their funds from?
4. What does the party leadership in each house try to do?
5. What do you know about public interest groups?
6. Who is the best-known public interest activist?
7. When did Ralph Nader come to the public's attention?

Text STATE SYSTEM OF JAPAN

Japan is a constitutional monarchy.

According to the constitution, Japan is a «symbol of state and unity of people». The Prime-minister is appointed by the presentation of the Parliament, head and members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the presentation of the government.

The Supreme body of the legislative government is the parliament, consisting of two houses - the House of Representatives (elected for 4 years) and the House of Counselors (elected for 6 years). Every citizen of 20 or more has an electoral right.

The Supreme body of the executive government is government (Cabinet of Ministers). Its staff is formed by the Prime-minister.

Local government, in the prefectures, carries out electoral prefectural meetings.

The Supreme Court, consisting of the head of the judge and 14 judges, is at the head of the Court system of Japan.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar:

ENGLISH	UZBEK
perefectures meetings	perefekturalar
electoral right	saylash huquqi
House of Counselors	Maslahatchilar palatasi
legislative	qonun chiqaruvchi
Supreme Court	Oliy Sud
presentation	ko'rsatma
unity of people	kishilar birligi
symbol of state	davlat ramzi
constitutional monarchy	konstitutsion monarxiya

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of state is Japan?
2. Whom is the Prime-minister appointed by?
3. Whom are the head and members of the Supreme Court appointed by?
4. What is the Supreme body of the legislative government?
5. What houses does the parliament consist of?
6. Who has an electoral right in Japan?
7. What is the Supreme body of the executive government and whom is its staff formed by?
8. What is the function of local government?
9. What do you know about the Supreme Court?

TEXT: NEW YEAR AROUND THE WORLD

The Chinese New Year "Yuan Tan" takes place between January 21 and February 20. The exact dale is fixed by the lunar calendar, in which a new

moon marks the beginning of each new month. For many families, it is the time for feasting and visiting friends and relatives, but in each city a spectacular procession takes place. The celebrations are based on bringing luck, health, wealth and happiness for the coming year. People clean their houses to rid them of last year's bad luck" before the celebrations begin. Thousands of people line the streets to watch the procession of floats as dancing dragons, associated with long life and wealth, make their way through the crowded streets.

In Australia they celebrate New Year on the first of January. This day is a public holiday and many people have picnics and camp out on the beach. Most people organize parties that start on December 31 and at midnight they start to make a lot of noise with whistles and rattles and car horns to ring in the New Year.

In Egypt the new crescent moon must be seen before the New Year can be announced. The sighting is carried out at the Muhammad Ali mosque in Cairo. The message is then passed on to the religious leader known as the Grand Mufti who proclaims the New Year. Everyone dresses up in special clothes and the children are given sweets.

In Greece January 1 is St Basil's Day which is the day for those named Vassilios and Vassiliki. On name-days and St Basil's Day people visit their friends and relatives and exchange gifts. The most important dish prepared at New Year is Vassilopitta or St Basil's cake. A silver or golden coin is placed inside the cake; the first piece is for St Basil, the second for the house, the next for the most senior member of the household down to the youngest child.

In Poland New Year's Eve is known as St Sylvester's Eve. According to legend Pope Sylvester 1 imprisoned a dragon called Leviathan who, it is said, had escaped on the first day of the year 1000, devoured the land and the people and set fire to the heavens. On New Year's day when the world did not come to an end there was great rejoicing and from then on this day was called St Sylvester's Eve. **In Russia** the New Year holiday was announced as an official holiday in by Peter the Great in 1699. Since then it is celebrated by decorating a fire tree.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

- a) When was the Independence of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
- b) When is Easter celebrated in European countries?
- c) What countries is Navruz celebrated in?
- d) What dishes are cooked on the eve of the New Year in different countries?

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

A day of Thanksgiving has been observed in North America on many occasions. The custom of a generally recognized Thanksgiving day has been observed in the South for over one hundred years. Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed in 1941 the fourth Thursday in November to be Thanksgiving Day Texas and six other states continued to observe Thanksgiving Day on the Thursday in November until 1957.

Those who have no living family members, or who are separated for reason or another from their family, usually gather with one or more friends for a Thanksgiving meal, or at least to be together for part of the day as a celebration of the holiday. ;

The traditional Thanksgiving meal is a mid-day meal (traditionally called "dinner" in the South) usually around 1 or 2 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day. The meal usually consists of turkey (sometimes other meats may be included or even; substituted), mashed potatoes, "stuffing", cranberry jelly and or cranberry salad, gravy (usually the "white sauce" type) and, oftentimes, giblet gravy. Southerners usually include candied sweet potatoes and corn. For dessert, most families have pumpkin pie or pecan pie, or both.

Families usually decide that the home in which Thanksgiving is to be celebrated will be responsible for the preparation of the meat. Most of the guests bring their favorite dishes or food for everyone to enjoy; who is to bring what is often arranged in advance, sometimes even a year ahead. Many homes set up a buffet with all of the meats in one plait all of the vegetables and casseroles in another and then desserts in another. Bread is placed on the table along with butler and condiments.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

- 1) What holiday is it?
- 2) What are the main attributes of this holiday?
- 3) When is it celebrated in the USA?
- 4) What is the traditional meal of Thanksgiving Day?

TEXT: HALLOWEEN

Halloween is a very special holiday - a combination of holidays. It is time for games, fun and fortune telling, for ghost stories and making mischief.

Halloween meaning "holy evening" is a popular tradition celebrated on October 31, on the eve of All Saints' Day which is marked on November 1. Halloween customs date back to the time when people believed in devils, v/itches and ghosts. Many ancient people believed that on certain nights of the year the spirits of the dead were on the loose and went wandering. They also believed that on those nights people could see into the future.

Halloween originated from the Celts and Druids who were people's priests and teachers. The Celts worshipped nature and had many gods, the sun god being their favorite. Annual coming of coldness and disappearance of the sun was for them a mystery, the season of death, the time when their god was attacked by evil powers.

Compare the way of celebrating some common holidays in Great Britain, USA, Russia and Uzbekistan.

TEXT: CANADA



Canada has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers, stretching from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east. There are many islands in the north of Canada in the Arctic Ocean.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. The Rocky Mountains run parallel to the Pacific coast. The East of these mountains is high plains. The low-plains lie in the region of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. There are also mountains which run parallel to Canada's east coast, through Labrador and Baffin Island.

Canada is a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes: Superior, Huron, Eric and Ontario (the fifth Great Lake, Michigan, lies in the LISA), there are many other very large lakes, for example, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave lake and Lake Winnipeg.

Canada also has large rivers. The Mackenzie flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon starts in Canada and flows into the Pacific and the St. Lawrence River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Hydroelectric industry is highly developed; its main centers are in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. There is a very large hydroelectric station at Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Since the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River run from a great waterway from the Atlantic to the heart of the country.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre. The north of the country near the Arctic is tundra, with great forests to the south.

The population of Canada is over 32,5 million people. More than five hundred and fifty thousand Indians and 36,000 Eskimos live in Canada, mostly in the North. Today more than 45 percent of the people of Canada are of British ancestry; about 30 percent of French ancestry and the rest are from other backgrounds. There is large French - speaking population in the province of Quebec.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other important cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax.

Canada is rich in metal ores, oil and gas. The metal, machine-building, automobile and shipbuilding industries are highly developed.

Canada's main agricultural products are wheat, meat and dairy products. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, with their great forests, produce wood for paper-making and building.

Canada is an independent federal democratic state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally, the head of state is the king or queen of England, represented by governor general.

Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories. Each province has its own government.

The federal parliament consists of the Senate, whose members are appointed by governor general and the House of Commons, elected by the people.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What do you know about Canada?
2. How big is Canada?
3. Where is Canada situated?
4. What is the population of Canada?
5. What do you know about the administrative division of Canada?

Exercise 3. Complete the gap with the information given in the text.

1. The population of Canada ____
2. ____ Ocean is in Canada.
3. The territory of Canada is ____
4. The largest port of Canada is ____
5. The capital of Canada is ____
6. Winter in Canada lasts from ____ _
7. Highly developed industries are ____.
8. The number of Eskimos who live in Canada is ____
9. Canada is a country of ____.

TEXT: THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands. It has an area of eight million square kilometers,

The continent of Australia is mostly a great plain with mountains in the east and south-east. The western part of the continent forms a plateau which occupies half of the continent. The Central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lie between the Western Australian Plateau and the Eastern Highlands. Through the eastern part of the Central Lowlands run Australia's rivers, the Murray and the Darling. A number of short rivers flow from the Australian Alps into the Pacific Ocean.

Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. There are tropical forests in the north-east because the winds from the sea bring heavy rainfalls, especially in tropical summer. The climate in the west is very dry and more than half of Australia gets very little rain. In the south-west and east the winds bring rain in winter.

The tropical forests in the north and north-east are bordered by savannah, or grassland. There are two hot deserts in the central and western parts of the continent.

Today there are more than 20, 5 million people in Australia. Most of them are of British origin. The population includes more than 200, 000 aborigines, and the descendants of the people who had lived in Australia before the Europeans came.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head state is the king or queen of England, represented by governor general.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Capital Territory is the land around the federal capital, Canberra.

Australia has a parliament in each state and the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth in Canberra. The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The federal government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives. The political parties represented in the parliament are the Australian Labour Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia.

TEXT: AMERICAN YOUTH



After World War II 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 youth met the head of the country. They began to help the needy at home and also in foreign countries through different organizations.

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 the 1980s, young people generally became more conservative and interested primarily in working towards success in their career.

As for a family in the USA the United States Census Bureau defines it 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.

According to family experts, the family structure should provide emotional, physical and educational support.

Between one-half and two thirds of all American youth have "happy" relationship with their 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 friends with whom the young person spends his/her leisure time. The majority of young people agree with the opinions and values of their parents.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is the "baby boom"?
2. Do you think you have the same ideas about independence with you parents?

TEXT: THE FIRST INHABITANTS

No one knows exactly how people came first to North America. However, many scientists believe that America's first settlers were hunters who came from Siberia. These hunters followed big animals over a land bridge on to what is now Alaska.

About two million years ago the weather in the northern half of the earth changed greatly. The snow that fell did not melt in summer. Much of the land covered with huge glaciers. This period of time is called the Ice Age because so much of the North was covered with ice. Sea water froze, and the water level in sea dropped. There is a narrow strait between the Bering and Chukchi Seas. During the Ice Age this strait probably became very shallow. In some places it dried up completely and formed a long bridge from Asia to North America.

The scientists think that the people of Asia found this land bridge between 15,000 and 40,000 years ago. Group after group moved across the bridge to the unexplored continent of North America. They passed through what is now Alaska and western Canada.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What do you know about American history?
2. Who discovered America?
3. When was America discovered?
4. Who inhabits America now?
5. When did people come to North America?
6. Who were the first settlers?
7. Where did they come from?
8. When did the weather change greatly?
9. What was the Ice Age and when did it occur?

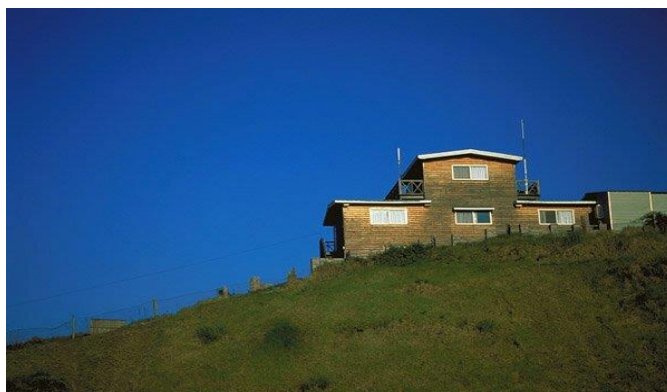
inhabitant - one who lives in a particular place

settler - one who settles in an undeveloped country, colonist

shallow - not deep; areas of shallow water

unexplored - not investigated

TEXT: HISTORY OF INDIAN LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA



North America is a land of many geographic features. There are many mountains and deserts. There are forests, plains, lakes and oceans. American Indians, descendants of the first settlers, lived in or near all these regions.

The Indians' way of life depended on the geography of the area they lived in. The Indians who settled near the ocean fished: On the Great Plains, where there were many animals, the Indians were hunters. In place with rich soil the Indians farmed.

There were hundred of different American Indian tribes. Each tribe had its own territory. Tribes had different languages and customs, too. The American Indians can be divided into five groups, according to the place where they lived.

The Northwest Indians lived near the forests of the Pacific coast. They sailed along the Pacific coast in very long boats (up to 18 meters) called canoes, and fished.

The California Indians settled between the Rocky Mountains and California coast. They fished in the Pacific Ocean and hunted in the forests. They also gathered acorns and other nuts in the forests.

The Southwest Indians lived in what are now Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. They were farmers and grew corn and beans; in dry areas they developed irrigation.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Do you know how first American Indians reached America?
2. What was the occupation of the Indians who reached America?
3. What are the geographic features of North America?
4. What countries does North America include? Show the countries on the map.

TEXT: IMMIGRANTS OF THE USA

One can see many different faces: Oriental faces, Black faces, and white faces if you walk along the streets in an American city. These are the faces of the United States, a country of immigrants from all over the world. Immigrants are people who leave one country to live permanently in another country.

The first immigrants came to North America in the 1600s from Northern European countries such as England and Holland. These people generally had light skin and light hair. They came to live in North America because they wanted religious freedom. In the 1700s and early 1800s immigrants continued to move from Europe to the United States. At the same time there was one group of unwilling immigrants, black Africans. These people were tricked or forced to come to the United States, where they worked on the large farms in the south. The blacks had no freedom; they were slaves. In the 1800s many Chinese and Irish immigrants came to the United States. They came because of economic and political problems in their countries. The most immigrants to the United States, the Indochinese, Cubans, and Central Americans also came because of economic and political problems in their countries. Except for the blacks, most of these immigrants thought of the United States as a land of opportunity, of a chance for freedom and new lives.

In the United States, these immigrants looked for assistance from other immigrants who shared the same background, language, and religion. Therefore, there are neighborhoods in each U.S. city made up almost entirely of one homogeneous ethnic group. There are all Italian, all Puerto Rican or all Irish neighborhoods in many East Coast cities and all Mexican neighborhoods in the Southwest. There are racial neighborhoods such as oriental Chinatown in San Francisco and black Harlem in New York. There are also racial neighborhoods with strong religious feeling such as a Jewish part of Brooklyn in New York.

The diversity of neighborhoods in the cities is a reflection of the different groups in American society. American society is a mixture of racial, language, cultural, religious, and economic groups. People sometimes call America a melting pot and compare its society to a soup or salad with many different ingredients.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What kind of people came to the U.S.?
2. Where were they from?
3. Why did they come?

TEXT: MASS MEDIA

Mass media comprise press, radio, TV and the Internet. The role of mass media in the life of the present society is difficult to overestimate. They have become daily and essential necessity with people.

Mass media report about various aspects of life, form and affect public opinion. To understand the meaning of mass media for the people it is necessary to consider their every aspect separately.

THE PRESS

National newspapers have an average total circulation of over 13 million on weekdays and about 14 million on Sundays, although the total readership is considerably greater. There are 10 national morning daily papers and 10 national Sundays - five "qualities", two "mid - market" and three "populars". There are about 1,350 regional and local newspapers, and over 7,000 periodical publications.

There is no state control or censorship of the newspaper and periodical press, which caters for a range of political views, interests and level of education. Where they express pronounced views and show obvious political leanings in their editorial comments, these may derive from proprietarily and other non-party influences.

A non-statutory Press Complaints Commission deals with complaints by members of the public about the content and conduct of newspapers and magazines, and advises editors and journalists. In 1995, the Government rejected proposals for statutory regulation of the press and for legislation to give protection to privacy. Instead, it endorsed self-regulation under the Commission and recommended tougher measures to make self-regulation more effective.

Working practices throughout the newspaper industry have become more efficient with the widespread use of advanced computer-based technology. Publishers have been able to reduce production costs by using computer systems for editing and production processes.

Newspapers are usually issued daily, weekly, or at other regular times. They provide news, views, features, and other information of public interest and often carry advertising.

Newspapers come out to provide their readers with fresh news; today people have a chance to have full information about political, economic and cultural events in their own country and abroad.

Newspaper appeared in many European countries in the 17th century. The first English printed news book averaging twenty-two pages was the "Weekly News". It appeared in London in 1624. By the 1640s the news book had taken the form of a newspaper. The first periodical was the "London Gazette", a bi-weekly court paper. It started as the "Oxford Gazette" in 1665 when the King and the court moved to Oxford because of London plague.

The first English daily was "The Daily Courant" (1702-35). It was in 1771 that Parliament allowed journalists the right to report its proceedings. The "Times" was founded by John Walter in 1785 and "The Observer" was founded in 1791,

In Great Britain there are no official government newspapers. British newspapers are proud of their individual styles. They can be classified into quality and popular editions.

Quality newspapers are serious daily issues. They appeal to the upper and middle classes. Popular, tabloid newspapers are smaller in size and contain many photographs. Unlike quality newspapers popular newspapers are not so serious tend to be sensational.

Quality newspapers are "Financial Times", "The Times", "The Guardian", "The Daily Telegraph".

"Financial Times" contains a comprehensive coverage of industry, commerce and public affair. "The Times" is the most famous newspaper. It represents the views of the establishment and well known for its correspondence column. "The Guardian" gives wide coverage of news event and reports on social issues, the arts, education. "The Daily Telegraph" contains reports on national and international news, gives a full covering of sports and other topics.

Popular newspapers are: "The Daily Express", "The Daily Mirror", "The Daily Mail", "The Daily Star", "The Sun". They have a national daily circulation and appeal mainly to the working and middle classes.

TEXT: RADIO AND TV



I think it is impossible to imagine our life without radio and TV. Radio and TV are widely used in today's world. It is the quickest means of spreading news and the information. Radio plays an important role in reflecting the life of society and building opinions. It performs the service of information well enough but on TV everything is much more real. Radio and TV keep us informed about current events, extend the education, provide the cultural recreation, allow us to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offer an endless number of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining. So they give us a lot of useful information and are exciting.

TEXT: THE INTERNET

The Internet was created in 1983. Since that time it has grown beyond its largely academic origin into an increasingly commercial and popular medium. The Internet connects many computer networks. It is based on a common addressing system and communications protocol called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Interact Protocol). By the mid - 1990s the Internet connected million of computers throughout the world. Many commercial computer network and data services also provided at least indirect connection to the Internet. The World Wide Web (www), which enables simple and institute navigation of Internet sites through a graphical interface, expanded during the "1990s to become the most important component of the Internet.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What do mass media comprise?
2. What do mass media inform people of ?
3. What facts have you learned about newspapers?
4. What is the role of TV and radio at present?
5. What does "WWW" mean?
6. How often do you read newspapers?
7. How often do you watch TV?
8. How often do you listen to the radio?
9. How often do you use a computer?
10. For what purpose do you use a computer?

TEXT: THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA

It stands to reason that the overwhelming majority of people in the world can hardly evade mass media daily impact. The earliest of the modern mass media are newspapers and other periodicals. Dailies focus mainly on current events, news situations and provide the latest commercial data. A lot of space is also given to analysis, reviews and entertainment. Weekly papers concentrate upon the reader's own community. Periodicals are represented by magazines and journals. They feature articles, poems, stories and other types of writing. Newspapers are a powerful means of shaping the people's opinion

and even influencing the country's policy. It was not until TV - sets had become cheap enough to be bought by the general run of the population that radio began to give way and recede into the background. The so - called "Golden Age" of radio was the first half of the 20th century when millions of people were enchanted by the new medium aimed at the sense of sound. In spite of the fact that some of the sorts of entertainment it used to provide, e.g. radio plays, have died out. Radio still carries on as a popular source of entertainment with a lot of music catering to all tastes, news announcements, talk shows, etc.

The television is an indispensable feature of everyday life.

Among the most common types of programs are movies, documentary films, talk shows, news, educational programs, quizzes and heaps of others. Its technical ability to appeal both to the visual and auditory senses transmitting the signal in no time has made it the most popular of the mass media. The most popular arguments against it are that it diminishes our power of imagination, serves as an instrument of brainwashing and damages children's psychology with violence.

Speaking about the mass media we cannot avoid at least a brief mention of the Internet -this offspring of the hi-tech era. The uniqueness of the Internet lies in its integration of the advantages of all the other mass media.

It gives the user access to ever - increasing amounts of information presented in any conceivable form. It helps smart and undertaking people who are eager to keep pace with the times.



TEXT: THE PRESS IN THE UK

There are about 1350 regional and local newspaper titles and about 7000 periodical publications. The national press consists of 10 morning daily papers and 9 Sunday papers. Sunday newspapers are larger than daily newspapers, often having 2 or 3 sections.

At one time London's Fleet Street was the centre of the newspaper industry, but now all the national papers have moved their editorial and printing facilities to other parts of London or away from the capital altogether. Editions of several papers, for example *the Financial Times* and *The Guardian*, are also printed in other countries.

National newspapers are often described as "quality", "mid - market" or "popular" papers on the basis of differences in style and content.

There are the "quality" newspapers: *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *the Financial Times* and *the Daily telegraph*, which give the factual reports of major national and international events, these concern themselves with the world of politics and business and with the arts and sport.

There are the "populars" and "tabloids", so called because of their smaller size: *the Mirror*, *the Daily Star*, *The Sun*, The tabloids concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring sex, violence, the Royal Family, film and pop stars, and sports. The popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them.

"Mid - Market" publications (*The Daily Mail*, *the Daily Express*) cover the intermediate market.

The tabloid press is much more popular than the quality press.

Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. Nevertheless, during General Election campaigns many newspapers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party.

Ownership of the national, London and many regional daily newspapers lies in the hands of a number of large corporations, most of which are involved in the whole field of publishing and communications.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. How many morning daily papers and Sunday papers does the British press consist of?
2. Why are some newspapers called as "popular" and "tabloids"?
3. What events, news do quality newspapers publish?
4. Are newspapers dependent on political parties?

TEXT: THE PRESS IN THE USA

There are more than 1500 daily newspapers in the US. In larger cities, there is often more than one newspaper and the different ones express different political opinions. Some newspapers are sold in nearly all parts of the

US, e.g. *The USA Today*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and the national edition of *the New York Times*. Two other newspapers, *the Los Angeles Times* and *the Washington Post* are known and respected everywhere but cannot be bought everywhere. There are also weekly newspapers in all parts of the US which cover local news, such as what is happening in the local neighborhood. Fewer people read these than read the daily newspapers.

Daily newspapers are published on every day of the week except Sunday. Sunday newspapers are very big, often having several separate parts. Each section deals with a different subject, e.g. national and international news, sport, travel, etc.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What newspapers are published in Uzbekistan?
2. What newspapers are called populars?
3. What newspapers are called quality papers?
4. What papers are called "mid - market"?
5. How often do you read newspapers?
6. How much time do you spend on newspapers a day?
7. For what purpose do you read newspapers?
8. How often do your parents read newspapers?
9. What-is your favourite newspaper?
10. Where do you use the information you get from the newspapers?



TEXT: ON THE BRITISH PRESS

It was not until 1622, that a newspaper was published regularly in England. *The Weekly News* was published soon to be followed by other papers. It is the oldest of the national newspapers that survive today. *The*

Times was founded in 1785, and the oldest surviving Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, was first published in 1791.

Another development in journalism occurred at the end of the 19th century: the ***Daily Mail*** appeared in 1896, the *Daily Express* in 1900 and the *Daily Mirror* in 1903.

British newspapers differ greatly in their ways of presenting news. There are so called quality papers such as *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Guardian*. These newspapers present to their readers important political and other news at home and abroad.

There are so called popular papers which include *the Daily Express*, *the Daily Mirror*, *the Daily Mail* and *the Daily Sketch*. These newspapers do not pay much attention to important world political items. Such information deals mainly with conflicts, disasters, accidents and extraordinary events. Much space is devoted to the private lives of royalty and film stars, to crime, murder, divorce, etc. The vocabulary is abounding in words and phrases appealing to emotions. These papers have many pages of photographs and numerous strip cartoons.

In addition to dailies which do not come out on Sundays there are Sunday newspapers, nearly all of which are national. The Sunday papers report the news, but they are much more like magazines than newspapers. In fact some of them have literary supplements with big articles on music, sports, films, etc.

The newspapers in Great Britain belong to private owners except *the Morning Star* which is the only paper supported by its readers' contributions.

When speaking of British newspapers we must refer to Fleet Street — the Street of Ink — in the City of London. In Fleet Street and its immediate surroundings all the great national newspapers are produced, this is the centre of British journalism.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Which paper is the oldest?
2. What papers were founded in 1785 and 1791?
3. What papers appeared at the end of the 19th century?
4. What are the peculiarities of quality papers?
5. What are the peculiarities of popular papers?
6. What articles do Sunday papers publish?
7. Do newspapers belong to parties, state bodies in Great Britain?
8. Where are the national papers published?

TEXT: NEW FOODS AND THE NEW WORLD



In the last 500 years, nothing about people - not their clothes, ideas, or languages-has changed as much as what they eat. The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of the cacao tree by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500's. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London, shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. Ireland became so dependent on it that thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the "Potato Famine" of 1845-6, and thousands more were forced to emigrate to America.

There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the world's largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia. It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400's. According to an Arabic legend, coffee was discovered when a goatherd named Kadri noticed that his goats were attracted to the red berries on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the "wide- awake" feeling that one - third of the world's population now starts the day with.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is the text about?
2. What has more changed in the last 500 years: clothes, ideas, languages or food?
3. What facts have you learned about the original chocolate drink?
4. Where does the potato come from?
5. What other foods have come from South America?

6. How was coffee discovered according to an Arabic legend?
7. What facts do you know about the origin of palow, mantu, tea, sandwich, hotdog, ice- cream, tomatoes, cabbage, onion and other food products?
8. What is your favourite food?

TEXT: THE ROLE OF TV IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

As in other countries, TV has become a very big part of American life. With the invention of cable TV, there are now not only programmes but whole stations that specialize in certain kinds of programming. There are channels devoted exclusively to news (CNN), sport (ESPN 1 and 2), weather, and popular music (MTV). And, it is of course possible to watch TV 24 hours a day.

You can start the day with shows that broadcast news and interviews with various celebrities. In the afternoon the soap- operas take over. In the evening, situation comedies (sitcoms) are the main fare. Some of the most famous of these have been "M.A.S.H.", "Cheers", "The Cosby Show". There are often serialized dramas, like "Dallas" and "Dynasty" that are really nothing more than fancy versions of the afternoon soaps.

TV has been called "the great wasteland". This is because so much of the programming is mindless, tasteless and uninformative. Now whole generations of children have been brought up on what is called the "boob tube" or the "idiot box". For many people TV has taken the place that they ought to be or think they are. Despite the presence of high - quality programs for children such as "Sesame Street", endless watching of TV is thought to bring about a kind of passivity and lack of imagination in its viewers. School children and college students have been conditioned by the TV to a remarkable and unfortunate degree. Consequently, their attention spans are short and they expect to be entertained all the time.

The question of whether televised violence leads to real life violence is not settled, although many prominent people have expressed opinions on the subject.

American men are often addicted to watching sports, including especially baseball, American football, basketball, and hockey in the evenings and during Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

- 1.What opportunity has cable TV created for people?
- 2.Are the TV programmes specialized?
- 3.What specialized channels have you learned?
- 4.What programme do people usually watch in the morning?
- 5.When do people usually watch soap-operas?
- 6.Why has TV been called the great wasteland?
- 7.What are the disadvantages of TV?
- 8.What is the single greatest achievement of American TV?

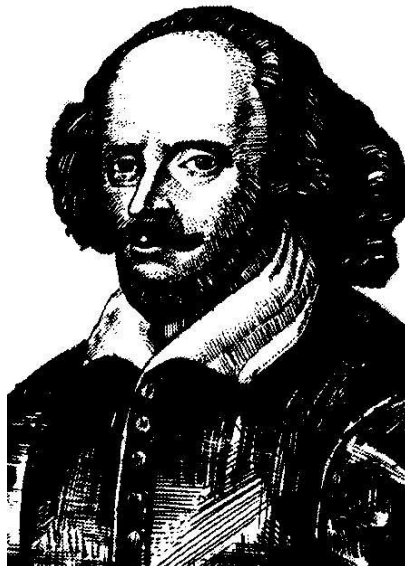
TEXT: AMERICAN ENGLISH

People from Great Britain brought the English language to North America in the 16th and 17th centuries. And in the next 300 years there were so many changes in both places that now people can easily tell an English person from an American by the way he or she talks.

Americans often made up new words or changed old ones. "Corn" is one kind of plant in America and another in England.

Also, over the last three centuries the English language has added thousands of new words for things that weren't known before. American and English people used two different names for them. Tin can is called a "tin" for short in England, but a "can" in America. The word "radio" is used all over the world, including America. But many English people call it a "wireless." And almost anything having to do with cars, railroads, etc. has different names in British and American English.

But now American and British English may be growing closer together. One reason is the large amount of American speech that people hear daily in movies, on television, or from travelers. Because of this, Americans seem to be influencing the British more and more. So some day, English may even be the same on both sides of the Atlantic.



Savol va topshiriqlar:

Fill in the chart to illustrate the lexical differences between "British and American English".

Uzbek words	British English	American English
kuz	autumn	fall

TEXT: TELEVISION IN UZBEKISTAN

The birth place of television is Tashkent. The famous Russian scientist B.L. Rosing was the founder of the electronic television. In 1911, he constructed a cathode-ray tube which was an electronic television. However, Rosing didn't invent an electronic transmitting device. That was the creation of two other Tashkenters • B.P.Grabovsky and LF.Belyansky - both inventors.

In 1928 the young inventors demonstrated their Telegot *prototype* of present-day electronic television. Nowadays you may see this TV in the Tashkent museum. This invention is recognized by scientific organizations of the world and a certificate was given and there it is written: "Knowing the history of the development of electronics we testify, that the service of B.I. Grabovsky

and I.R.Belyansky in the development of electronic television is *incontestable* ".

On the 26th of June. 1968, the Uzbek people marked the 40th anniversary of TV's invention.

The television of Uzbekistan, although very much younger than radio broadcasting, developed at such a *rapid* rate that soon it embraced nearly 90% of the population: showing its programs on a number of channels.

Today the Uzbek TV Committee is equipped with the most up-to-date installation and equipment and is serviced by a staff of thousands of specialists; journalists, producers, operators, artists, engineers and others.

Special programs are devoted to different branches of industry, agriculture and small business and moral, ethical and family affairs.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where did TV appear first?
2. Who is the founder of the electronic TV?
3. Who invented an electronic transmitting device?
4. How can one prove that the electronic transmitting device was invented in Uzbekistan?
5. What is your opinion on the development of TV in Uzbekistan?



TEXT: RADIO AND TV IN MY LIFE

When I come home from school I turn on the radio, leave it on and go about my household duties. So I am actually doing two things at one and the same time. The best radio stations for me are "Europe Plus", "Yoshlik" and "Radio Maximum". I watch TV in the evening when I have done all the lessons. I prefer to see news programmes such as: "Vesty" and "Akhborot". Sometimes we can watch interesting films on TV. There are different kinds of films, for instance: a nature film, a war film, a crime film, a travelogue, an adventure film, a musical film and a comic film. As for me I prefer to see comic and crime films.

My favourite channel is the "6th channel". There are many interesting programmes like "The world of computer", "News", "Show-Business" and others. I like these programmes because there are not so many advertisements. Many interesting films are on this channel. So the "6th Channel" programme is my favourite one because it satisfies my different interests in the best way. As for me my favourite radio station is "Europa plus". It broadcasts many programmes, for instance: "Tress-Digest", "Present". "Garage", "News" and others. In its turn TV has advantages and disadvantages. To my mind TV is a means of educating our feelings, widening our outlook. It enriches our knowledge and entertains us. TV is a means of family communication with the world, that's why it's the source of valuable information. It awakes our interests in different fields of culture, science, medicine, etc.

TV usually touches upon burning social problems. Many of the programmes teach us how to love, to deal with people. TV can satisfy any demand and taste. My favourite programmes are "The Monitor", "The Net", TV makes people be lazy and poor sighted.



TEXT:

DIFFICULTIES OF ENGLISH

People say English is one of the simplest languages, because verbs and other words have fewer forms than in most other languages. To make either the past tense or past participle forms of most English verbs, you just add "-ed". For example, "talked" is both the past tense and past participle of "talk". Yet many speakers of other languages find English a hard language to learn, because there are so many irregular verbs that are exceptions to this simple rule. We say, "I drink," "I drank," and "I have drunk," "I sec." "I saw," and "I have seen".

Why are these verbs different? Because they came from Old English, the form of English that people spoke until about 1150. Old English had very difficult patterns of grammar for forming verbs and other parts of speech. But over the years. Old English changed into the Modern English that people speak now, and these patterns became easier. Words that came into English later, from other languages, were formed according to these newer, simpler rules of grammar. But many Old English verbs, especially the ones that people use often, stayed in the language in forms which are similar to their original, more difficult ones. The verb "take" comes from Old English, and that is why we say "took" and "taken" instead of «taken».

Savol va topshiriqlar:

Do you think the following statements are true or false? If it is true, say "That is true" and if it is wrong say "That is false".

1. English was already an important world language four hundred years ago.
2. It is mainly because of the United States that English has become a world language.
3. One person out of seven in the world speaks perfect English.
4. There are few inflections in modern English.
5. In English, many verbs can be used as nouns. .
6. English has borrowed words from many other languages.
7. In the future, all other languages will probably die out.

TEXT: WHAT IS ECOLOGY?

Ecology is a very popular word today. Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment. This word came from Greek "oikos" which means "home". The idea of home includes our whole planet, its population, nature, animals, birds, fish, insects and all other living beings and even the atmosphere around our planet.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man giving everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of steaming, polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. That's why those who live in cities prefer spending their days off and their holidays far from the noise of the city, to be closer to nature. Perhaps they like to breathe fresh air or to swim in clear water because the ecology is not so poor as in the cities.

So, we see that our environment offers an abundance of subject matter for [discussion. The problems and prospects of the planet interest not only scientists and futurologists, but also politicians, industry, and the public - and above all, people! There is hardly a young person who is not concerned with the preservation of our nature.

Whether a scientist or a politician, a banker or a student, whether Greek, Norwegian, Hungarian or Uzbek ... are to stop pollution. Scientists now predict that by the year 2050 the population will be doubled what is today. The fact remains that the rate of food production fell behind population



TEXT: THE NATURAL STEP

The Natural Step (TNS) is a non-profit environmental education organization working to build an ecologically and economically sustainable society. TNS offers a framework that is based on science and serves as a compass for businesses, communities, academia, government entities and individuals working to redesign their activities to become more sustainable. The TNS helps individuals and organizations address key environmental issues from a systems perspective, reduce the use of natural resources, develop new technologies, and facilitate better communications among employees and members. It gives people a common language and guiding principles to help change existing practices and decrease their impact on the environment. The system conditions have been used as a shared mental model for problem solving, for the development of consensus documents (e.g. sustainable practices with regard to metals, energy, agriculture, and forestry), to structure institutional scientific work at universities, in course curricula for the teaching of students, and by business corporations, municipalities and other organizations as an instrument for strategic planning towards sustainability.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

- 1.What is the text about?
- 2.What is the aim of TKS?
- 3.What facts are mentioned in the text in regard to its educational programme?
- 4.Are there any such organizations you know?



TEXT: CAR IS AN ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

"According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency", driving a car is the single most polluting thing that most of us do. This is not a

new problem. In the 1950's the Los Angeles smog made head-line news. Car exhaust causes health problems. There are many solutions to the problem.

Laws were enacted as long as twenty years ago to control pollution caused by cars. Since then laws have been made, such as special nozzles on gas pumps that prevent vapor from getting into the air. We also have more tests on cars to make sure cars are maintained in a way that protects our environment. In cities, laws ask that more people ride on buses, and employees that drive company cars should limit the time they drive and the number of trips that they make.

Cars emit several pollutants that are toxic. This causes many problems. One problem it causes is cancer. Most cars generate hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. Hydrocarbons cause eye irritation, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and lung damage. Nitrogen oxide causes acid rain and leads to water quality problems. Carbon monoxide prevents oxygen from going through the lungs properly. All of these problems can be serious and affect the health of the people who live in the United States.

Some solutions to the problems are: cutting down on the number of cars, traveling at steady speeds, and keeping your car in good shape. You should never over fill your gas tank. You should always use clean gas. People should buy newer cars because they are made to create less pollution.

In summary, the problem of pollution from car exhaust is not new and is the single most polluting thing we do. The situation is so serious that many laws have been enacted to protect our environment. The pollutants that are emitted in car exhaust are very dangerous to our health. There are solutions to the problem if we just pay attention.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Why is driving a car the most polluting thing that most of us do?
2. What laws regulate driving cars?
3. What problems does a car cause?
4. What are the ways of solution to the ecological problems caused by cars?
5. Does anybody have a car in your family?
6. Have you ever noticed your family car emit pollutants?
7. Do new cars cause more or less pollution?
8. How often is your family car tested for making pollution?

9. What should be done to prevent car pollution to your mind?

TEXT: OZONE-DESTROYER DECLINING, STUDY SAYS

One of the manmade chemicals linked to erosion of the ozone layer around the Earth is decreasing in abundance in the atmosphere.

A study published in the journal Science said that measurements taken several times daily since 1978 at five ground monitoring stations around the Earth show-about a 2 percent annual decline in methyl chloroform since 1991.

Methyl chloroform is an industrial chemical that is regulated by the 1987 Montreal Protocol, an agreement by most of the world's industrial nations to phase out production and use of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. There are chlorine-based chemicals that are thought to erode the ozone layer- Researchers said that methyl chloroform is the first of the Montreal Protocol chemicals to show an actual reduction in atmospheric concentration. The other chemicals, which are much more abundant, have stopped increasing, but have not shown an actual decline. The other chemicals also take much longer to break down in the atmosphere than methyl chloroform.

The new study was by researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Georgia Institute of Technology in the United States, and at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Australia and the University of Bristol in Britain.

TEXT: IBN BATUTA, THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVELER



Nowadays, most people have to save money to travel. Ibn Batuta, a man who lived over seven hundred years ago, made money by traveling. Without trains, planes, or cars, he covered about 75,000 miles in Africa, Asia Minor, India, and China. He earned his living as an ambassador to the countries he visited.

Ibn Batuta was born in 1304 in Tangier, Morocco, where he studied law and Islam. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Mecca on a pilgrimage. On his way, he stopped to visit and study with several Muslim teachers. One of them had two brothers, one in India and the other in China. He asked Ibn Batuta to visit them.

The young man promised to do it. He then decided to visit as many countries as possible. Ibn Batuta generally was met with great hospitality. People of all religions gave him food and shelter. Rich people provided him with guides, transportation, and money to pay for his voyages. Several rulers employed him as a judge and political advisor.

Everywhere Ibn Batuta went, people were glad to hear his news of other lands. He became famous and rich. When he was forty-nine, he retired to the city of Fez in Morocco. There, a poet wrote down the story of his adventures. The book, called *Travels*, was the most popular travel book in the world.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. When did Ibn Batuta travel?
2. Are travelers treated as well now as they were in his time?
3. How did he make money?
4. How many years did he spend traveling?
5. Would you like to travel as much as he did?

TEXT: HOW THE WORDS ORIGINATE

Meanings of words do not usually stay the same. As time passes, words often come to mean more or less than they used to. For example, "bad" used to mean just "dirty". Now it means "not good" in general. "Meat" used to mean any kind of food; now it means a particular kind — food from the body of an animal.

One thing that causes the meaning of words to change is borrowing from other languages. Very often, when a foreign word came into English, people kept the old word that means the same thing, but they changed the meaning of the old word. During the middle Ages, this happened with many Anglo-Saxon words, such as "deer". It used to mean "any kind of animal". When the word "animal" came from French, the old word "deer" stayed on in the language, but with a more special meaning. A "deer" is now one certain kind of animal.

Another kind of change is when people completely change a word. For example, "loaf" was once the word for "bread" in general; today it means "one large piece of bread".

On the other hand, the word "bread" used to mean "a piece of something." So, a long time ago, people asked the baker for a "bread" of "loaf", not a "loaf" of "bread".

TEXT: ARABIC NUMERALS

It is hard to imagine life without Arabic numerals. No other number system ever invented has a simple way to write a complex number like 1984. In Roman numerals, it comes out like this: MCMLXXXIV. Imagine trying to multiply that by three!

"The Arabs, however, call their numbers "Indian numerals". This is probably because they got the original idea a long time ago from India. There were no printing presses or scientific journals then, so mathematics traveled along the same trade routes that silk and spice did, as businessmen showed each other new ways of figuring or accounting. The Arabs took the new numbers and made improvements that quickly led to advances in technology.

The achievements of Arabic technology can be seen from a 10th-century description of Cordova, an Arabic city: "The neighboring country showed the results of careful supervision in agriculture, trade, and industry. Rice and sugar cane were grown in fields that had been irrigated by Arab engineers. The city included 900 public baths, stone-paved streets, fountains, and marble architecture". At this time, London was a small town with mud streets, and

Berlin was a farming village. In fact, cities outside the Arab world did not reach the same level of civilization until centuries later.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where do our numerals come from?
2. Why are Arabic numerals more useful than other numerals?
3. How did the idea get from India to Arabia?
4. What was the 10th-century Cordova like?
5. What effect did Arabic numerals have on the world?

TEXT: POLLUTION IN THE USA

The USA is highly developed industrial country. But this development of industry has led to serious ecological problems. The most serious and complex environmental problem at present is pollution. There are three types of pollution: air, water and land pollution. And the main concern of ecologists is carbon dioxide. Every time we turn on a light switch, drive a car, use a computer, watch TV or cook a meal, we are creating carbon dioxide which is the main contributor to climate change. Carbon dioxide forms a blanket around the Earth, trapping heat. As a result, the planet's temperature rises - creating "greenhouse effect". We can see the first signs of climate change now: more droughts, storms, floods and other weather extremes.

In 1997 in Japan The Kyoto Protocol was adopted. It is the first international treaty which uses market mechanism as an approach to tackle global environmental problems. The main task of the K.P. is to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

The USA is the world's biggest polluter. In 1990 the US produced 36% of the world's carbon emissions (in comparison with Russia which produced only 17%). But the USA refuses point- blank to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, because, according to President Bush, ratification of this protocol will damage the US economic interests.

But it does not mean that nothing is being done in the US concerning this problem. The main issue under discussion at present is the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from transportation. It was discovered that transportation sources account for nearly a third of US greenhouse gas emissions. But scientists say that it is possible to reduce US carbon dioxide emissions from transportation by 20% by 2015, and almost by 50% by 2030.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is pollution nowadays?
2. What exhausts fumes and harmful substances into the atmosphere?
3. What is everything covered with in big cities?
4. To what extent is the atmosphere polluted every year?
5. What is the negative effect of losing forests?
6. What are the consequences of pollution?
7. What is carbon dioxide?
8. When was the Kyoto Protocol adopted?
9. What is the main task of the Kyoto Protocol?
10. How much of the world's carbon emissions does the USA produce?

TEXT: THE ARAL SEA PROBLEM

The tragedy of Aral Sea disappearance is one of the most convincing and vivid cases against unbalanced activities undertaken by the human society in the second half of the 20th century. During this period the humanity not only had the unprecedented achievements in engineering development, but also damaged the nature more than ever. Such outrage upon the planet was caused by the technological revolution, which at that time had been declared as a watershed of the human history, until the most advanced people found that very grave environmental consequences were hidden behind its frontage.

Almost all current global climatic, hydrological and geological cataclysms - the green-house effect, losses of rivers, lakes and wetlands, wide-spread desertification are caused by ambitious aspiration of people as if to provide their well-being, but in fact mainly for increasing property, domination and power, and followed by disregard of the fact that everything in the world is interdependent and has its own consequences in the form of large scale disturbance or transformations of natural processes. At present, the peoples and governments of such countries as Canada, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Japan, which set an example for all mankind how to establish the interrelations with the nature, are worthy of gratitude and respect. They demonstrate how to integrate urbanization with preservation of fauna, flora, and landscapes on the basis of harmonizing interests of economic development and demographic growth with the environmental requirements and even raising a nature potential. In these countries, a partnership of people

with the nature is based on profound respect and pride for natural resources belonging to their states, and worship of the nature which is inculcated from childhood.

Drying up the Aral Sea that was a large water body with good quality water has reached such an extent that widespread nature degradation inside the dried area and outside its boundaries has resulted in the situation when this region is the natural disaster zone. The sea, which was the habitat of abundant flora and fauna and a natural regulator of climate in the irrigated area, degrades to such an extent that the desertification zone located between deserts Kyzylkum, Karakum and Usturl is formed. Vast areas of solonchaks and strongly saline lands, being sources of soil and dust transfer due to wind erosion, have occurred here.

In the coastal zone the ecosystem of the delta and a coastal zone, which was formed during many centuries was completely damaged; the lakes dried up. salinity of water increased; solonchaks appeared at the sites of the dried marshes; catch of fish and fur animals significantly diminished; migratory birds disappeared; flora and fauna degrade; and the local climate undergoes a change.

The five independent states located in the Aral Sea basin — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan — have properly evaluated the necessity of tackling the problem of the Aral Sea and Prearalie (a dried coastal zone). The Heads of State of these states approved the Concept, in which the proposal to establish anew sustainable anthropogenic-natural complex in the South Prearalie in order to rehabilitate the productivity of this territory as much as possible was formulated. However, due to economic decline, implementation of this program faces difficulties.

The existing ecological situation is of great concern for all peoples living both inside and outside the Aral Sea basin.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is the tragedy of the Aral Sea?
2. What is the reason of the Aral Sea tragedy?
3. When did Western Countries recognize the necessity of being respectful to the nature and repaying their debts to it?
4. What are the attempts of Canada and some other countries in struggling against the tragedy?
5. What is the purpose of the attempt?
6. What animals and birds disappeared at the result of salt spread?

7. What countries are located in-the Aral Sea basin and what is their project?
8. What actual issues are planned to be solved?
9. The negative effect of the Aral Sea problem.
10. The reasons causing the Aral Sea problem.
11. The Project on the solution to the Aral Sea problem.



TEXT: THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND MANKIND

I'm going to speak about some kinds of pollution, for example air pollution or acid rain, water pollution. Now different kinds of trees, many of the animals, birds, fish are in serious danger. What should government do to stop the polluting nowadays?

First of all I would like to speak about water pollution. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned, too. Fish and rerjiles can't live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. It happens so because factories and plants produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. In the 1970s, many of the elm trees in Europe were killed by Dutch elm disease. Now an even greater danger is threatening the woods and forests of Europe. This new danger attacks ail trees - deciduous trees like oak, beech, birch as well as coniferous trees like fir and pine. First the branches turn yellow and brown. Then the tree's needles or leaves fall. The roots and the trunk shrink. Finally the tree dies. But what is killing the trees? Nobody knows exactly but it is probably air pollution or acid rain. Factories, power stations, cars emit tons of smoke into the air. This smoke contains sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. These substances mix with water in the atmosphere and form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Sunlight turns these acids into the poisonous oxidants which fall in rain or snow onto the trees.

Unfortunately acid rain doesn't always fall on the countries which produce the pollution. The wind carries the poisonous substances from one country to another. In some parts of the world trees are threatened by people. The great rain forests of Asia or South America are being destroyed for firewood and building material. Trees are important because they provide home for many other plants and animals. They provide food for insects, reptiles, birds and mammals. They protect the soil from the wind and rain. It may be that the medicine we need will be discovered in wild plants in savannas, deserts or rainforests. Most important of all trees are the lungs of the planet. If the trees die, we will too. Animals and birds are in danger too. Many of the animals are now extinct. The reason is a Man that kills animals and destroys their habitats. We use a lot of electricity. Our house is full of electrical appliances. Using electricity doesn't cause the pollution, but producing electricity causes pollution. There are many ways to make electricity. For example. Nuclear Power Stations, Hydro Electric Power Stations, Fossil Fuel Power Stations and some alternative means of energy like windmills and solar mirrors. They all have their advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear Power Station doesn't cause any pollution and it is very effective, but it has to be built and looked after very well, the used fuel needs to be stored very carefully and it still gives out the radiation. Hydroelectric Power Station also doesn't cause pollution and there is no fuel to pay for. But dams can cause flooding, it is expensive to build because it should be built up to very high standards.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What is in danger?
2. What examples are given in the text to describe the water pollution?
3. What damaged trees?
4. How docs acid rain spread from one country to another?
5. What is the negative effect of electricity?
6. What must government do to prevent pollution?
7. Whom does the preservation of environment depend on?
8. What is the main idea of the text?

TEXT: THE AMAZON



Amazon is the world's second largest river, almost 4,000 miles long. It carries water through 35% of South America, feeding the biggest jungle on earth. Not many settlers have come to the Amazon jungle. Towns there are almost as rare now as they were 500 years ago. But the land's wealth of resources has attracted a few individuals with very big ideas. They dream of changing the forest into towns, farms, and factories.

But the risk is great. In the 1920's, Henry Ford made a very expensive attempt to create a rubber industry in the Brazilian jungle. It had to be built from nothing, with materials brought great distances. The project was a complete financial disaster, and Ford lost his investment. Others have cleared the land for farming and cattle ranching, only to see fast-growing tropical plants destroy their work.

The biggest and most bizarre Amazonian adventure will try to take advantage of the area's wet climate and permanent growing season. Twenty years ago, Daniel K. Ludwig, a wealthy ship owner, decided that the world was going to run out of wood and paper in the middle of 1980s. Planning to take advantage of this shortage, he bought a 3,000,000 acre piece of land in the Amazon, planted fast-growing trees, and started building a factory to produce wood and paper. Now it is nearly finished.

Ludwig has put over one billion dollars into his investment. He has built roads, a railway, and an entire town. He bought a paper factory in Japan and paid 275 million dollars to float it on two barges across the ocean to the Amazon. Most of this money has been from his own pocket, because banks don't like risks and normally don't lend money for sea-going paper mills. And so far, Ludwig hasn't gotten anything back. If he is right, and the world price of

wood and paper goes up, he will make a fortune. If he fails, there will probably still be people who will try again to exploit the Amazon. Its 2.7 million square miles could hold hundreds of people who have ideas as big as Ludwig's.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What attracts investors to the Amazon jungle?
2. Why did Ford's rubber industry cost so much?
3. Why did Ludwig decide to invest in a paper mill?
4. Why has that project been so costly?
5. What is it about the Amazon that makes things difficult there?

TEXT: SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT COFFEE

In the last 500 years, nothing about people - not their clothes, ideas or languages-has changed as much as what they eat. The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of the cacao tree by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500's. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London, shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. Ireland became so dependent on it that thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the "Potato Famine" of 1845-6, and thousands more were forced to immigrate to America.

There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the world's largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia. It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400's. According to an Arabic legend, coffee was discovered when a goatherd named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red berries on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the «wide-awake» feeling that one-third of the world's population now starts the day with.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where does chocolate come from?
2. How did the potato get to Europe?
3. Why did people leave Ireland in the 1840s?
4. Who first made coffee?
5. Why do you think coffee is so popular?

TEXT: ECOLOGICAL THINKING



Ecological thinking involves thinking with nature in mind and thinking with mind in nature. The development of industry has led to serious ecological problems. The main cause of ecological degradation is that too many people use too many resources and inappropriate technologies, and create too much waste. The consequences may be disastrous, and they are already affecting different ecosystems and the man himself.

That is why it is important to develop ecological thinking. We should learn more about the environment and the notion of environmental responsibility. We should understand that all ecosystems are independent, and by affecting one of them we may affect others and this will gradually lead to a global environmental crisis.

The most serious and complex environmental problem at present is air pollution. And the main concern of ecologists is carbon dioxide. Every time we turn on a light, drive a car, use a computer, watch TV or cook a meal, we are creating carbon dioxide which is the main contributor to climate change. As a result, the planet's temperature rises - creating the "greenhouse effect". We can see the first signs of climate change now more droughts, storms, floods and other weather extremes.

In 1997 in Japan the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. It is the first international treaty which uses market mechanism as an approach to solve

global environmental problems. The main task of the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.



Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. How do you understand the phrase "ecological thinking"?
2. All ecosystems are interdependent.
3. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
4. The Kyoto Protocol.

TEXT: DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY



What makes money valuable? Why is a piece of paper marked \$1 worth more than one marked \$100? You could say there is no reason. It's true that a special kind of paper is used to make dollar bills, and they are pretty, but that's not what makes them valuable. The real reason money is valuable is that everyone believes it is.

Ancient economies had no paper money or coins. Some used barter - trading one thing for another. Others used all kinds of objects as money. Any object would do, as long as there was not an unlimited amount of it. Animals or metals were popular, and so were manufactured products like jewelry or weapons. Wealth in ancient Greece was measured in tools or cattle. This kind

of money had two purposes. First, it was useful in itself. Tools and cattle can be used for farming. And second, it was a way to symbolize and measure value. A house, for example, would be valued at a certain number of tools or cattle. This greatly simplified trade.

Other societies used money that was totally symbolic. For instance, American Indians used wampum, which is made from seashells. And until recently on the Pacific island of Yap, people used large stone discs as money.

In most places these types of money died out because more practical forms of money were invented. People started using precious metals, such as gold and silver that were easier to carry around than tools or stones. And in the eighteenth century, paper money was introduced. At first people were suspicious of the new currency, but they came to accept it because the government or bank issuing it would exchange an equal amount of gold for the paper. A \$ 10 bill really was worth \$10 of gold. But now, people are used to the idea that the government doesn't have to back its money with gold. Everyone believes that a \$ 10 bill is worth \$10 and that is good enough. But if, for some reason, people ever lost faith in paper money, ten dollars wouldn't be worth the paper it's printed on.



One day an old gentleman was walking along a street. He saw a little boy near the door of a house. The boy was standing at the door and trying to reach the doorbell which was too high for him. The old gentleman was a kind - hearted man so he stopped to help the boy. "I'll ring the bell for you, " he said and pulled the bell so hard that its ringing could be heard all over the house. The little boy looked up at him and said laughing: "Now we must run away. Come on." Before the old gentleman knew what was happening the naughty boy had disappeared round the corner of the street. The old man had to explain to the angry owner of the house why he had rung the bell.

Later in the middle ages many Universities were opened and people became more and more educated, But only the rich could study at the Universities. The poor couldn't get education. At that time women were not allowed to study.

Today there are many schools, colleges. Universities all over the world and people may get knowledge and profession. There are also thousands of professional schools.

In the nineteenth century new schools appeared in Turkistan. More than 23,410 boys and 109 girls went to 2013 primary schools and madrassahs only in Samarkand.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What does "educated people" mean?
2. Who was able to study at the Universities?
3. What subjects did the students study at schools?

TEXT:

EDUCATION SYSTEM



Uzbekistan, Great Britain and the USA have their own education systems. They differ from each other.

According to "National Educational Programme" education system in Uzbekistan is divided into stages.

The first stage is preschool education. 3-1 year old children go to kindergartens or special schools (gymnasiums). The second stage is compulsory school education. 7-16 years old pupils go to general secondary schools. The third stage is secondary professional school education in academic lyceums and professional colleges.

But it is not compulsory for everybody. Not all 3-7 old children can go to preschool education. Some of them go to kindergartens, but some of them are taught at home in their families. That's why the abilities of children are different. At the age of seven children go to primary school. School year begins in September and consists of four terms (quarters).

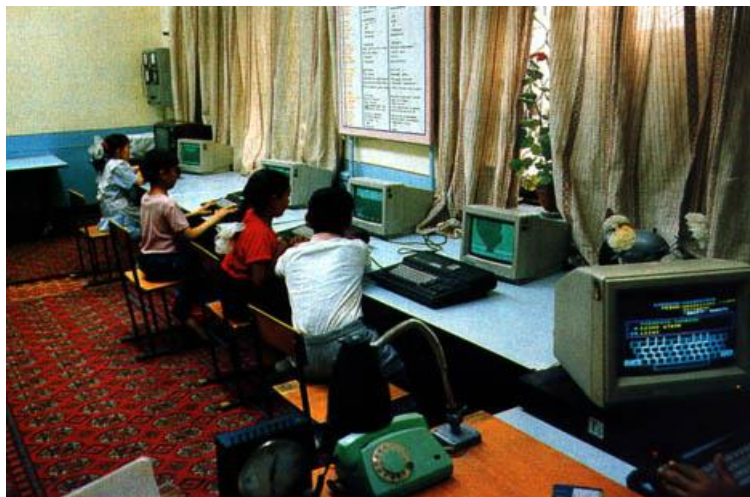
The first term lasts for two months and then school children have autumn holidays. The second term also lasts for about two months and is over at the end of December.

At the beginning of January pupils have winter holidays, after which begins the third term. The third term is the biggest and lasts for about three months. Then pupils have spring holidays.

The fourth term is the last one of the whole school year. During summer pupils have long summer holidays.

At the age of sixteen teenagers may go to different professional colleges or lyceums. There are many professional colleges and academic lyceums in our Republic. Teenagers can get different professions attending (technical, pedagogical, medical, agricultural, etc) colleges and academic lyceums for three years. Students get some professional skills and are prepared to enter .Institutes and Universities.

TEXT: EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE USA



The United States does not have a national system of education. Education is considered to be a matter for the people of each state. There are a great many city or county- owned colleges and universities and many are supported by the states. In general colleges and universities whether state or private, are quite free to determine their own individual standards, admissions and graduation requirements. Both schools and universities have self- governing groups.

Unusual situation is that there is much variety and flexibility on elementary, secondary and higher (university) education.

Today there are some 43 million pupils and students in schools at the elementary and secondary levels, and another 6 million in private schools in the USA. In other words about 90 % of American children attend public schools and about 10 % go to private schools.

Any year, about 12 million Americans are enrolled in 3000 colleges and universities of every type: privates, public, church related, small and large, in cities, counties and states. 50 % of all high school graduates enter colleges and universities.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Why doesn't the USA have a national system of education?
2. What is the difference between private and public education?
3. What do you like/dislike in the education system of the USA?
4. Find the differences between Uzbek and American systems of education?

TEXT: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE USA

Most schools start at the kindergarten level. There are some schools that don't have this beginning phase, and others which have an additional "pro-school" one. There are almost always required subjects at each level, in some areas at more advanced levels students can choose some subjects. Pupils who do not do well often have to repeat courses or have to have special tutoring usually done by schools. Many schools support summer classes where students can take extra classes. Like schools in Britain and other English speaking countries the USA schools have extra curricular activities including sports.

Most schools start at 8 o'clock and classes last till 3-4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some schools publish their own student newspapers and some have radio stations.

There are theater and drama groups, chess and debating clubs. Latin. French, Spanish or German clubs. They can act in hospitals and homes for the aged. Most schools have their swimming pools, tennis courts, tracks and stadiums.



Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Have you been learning English for three years?
2. Have you been teaching English for three years?
3. Have you been studying English for three years?
4. Have you been doing well in English?
5. Has he been giving English lessons for three years?
6. Did he learn English at school?

TEXT: WORLD FAMOUS UNIVERSITIES

Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest, the most prestigious and privileged universities in the UK. They have historically developed traditions in life and education. Both universities consist of independent colleges which were founded in the 14th, 15th, 16th centuries.

Oxford and Cambridge are cities of fine architecture, represented by Norman Gothic, Renaissance, classic and modern art. There are about 40 colleges in Oxford and 30 in Cambridge.

The construction of each college is connected with a name of some king or queen of England or with some famous people of the country. Each college has its own name symbols and traditions. Among the oldest colleges in Oxford are University College (1249). Queen's (1341), Magdalene (1458). The latest creation is Green's College (1979).

The oldest colleges in Cambridge are Peter house (1284). Corpus Christi (1352) and the newest college is Robinson College (1974).

Cambridge has always had a particularly high reputation in Science and Mathematics. Oxford is famous with classical studies and the humanities. For centuries Oxford and Cambridge were for men. Only in 1871 colleges for women were opened. Both Oxford and Cambridge are self governing universities.



Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. During his school years he took great interest in literature.
2. But having finished school he began to study medicine.
3. The great writer was born in Scotland in a working class family.
4. Later on he worked in a mining region in South Wales.
5. After graduating from the University he started working as a doctor in Scotland.

TEXT: HARVARD AND RADCLIFF

Founded in 1636, Harvard is America's oldest college. Harvard leads in shaping a liberal arts education for the women and men.

In 1879, Radcliff was founded to provide women access to Harvard education. For many years, Harvard and Radcliff were parents in providing an unparalleled undergraduate education. In 1999, Radcliff merged with Harvard, which established the Radcliff Institute for Advanced Study (www.radcliffc.edu) as an integral part of the university.

Today, all undergraduates, women as well as men, attend Harvard College, a unified, coeducational undergraduate experience. The Radcliff Institute is interdisciplinary center where leading scholars promote learning and scholarship across a broad array of academic and professional fields.

Harvard offers extraordinary scope: a curriculum with about 3,500 courses, most of which enroll 20 or fewer students, and over 40 areas of concentration; the largest university library system in the world, containing nearly 14 million volumes; a university renowned faculty engaged actively in teaching undergraduates; resident advisers and counselors who take pride in a 97% graduation rate; more than 250 student organizations 41 intercollegiate athletic teams, the most in the nation; a resident House system that combines the intimacy of a small college with the rich and stimulating environment of a university; state-of-the-art research centers, laboratories, and museums: newly renovated dormitories, classrooms, and athletic facilities; the resources of 10 graduate and professional schools: and varied cultural, educational, and recreational offerings of Cambridge and the Boston area, which is home to more than 50 colleges and universities and is near the seacoast and mountains of New England.

For generations, Harvard has played a major role in educating future leaders for every endeavor-from academic to the arts, from private industry to public service. We hope that every student who is committed to excellence in its many forms will explore the opportunities here and consider becoming a part of this continuing tradition.



FAMOUS PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

Mirzo Ulugbek

(1394-1449)



Mukhammad Taragay Ulugbek is considered to be one of the most prominent astronomers and mathematicians of the 15th century. Mirzo Ulugbek, Great Timur's grandson, made immeasurable contribution to the development of not only Medieval Mavorounnahr but also of the whole world. He made Samarkand famous as one of the leading cities of the Islam civilization. In 1424 Ulugbek built a madrasa, an institution of higher learning, where astronomy was taught. Later, namely in 1428, he began the construction of a magnificent three –level observatory in Samarkand.

In 1437 Ulugbek, who was also Qori-person who can recite Qur'an by heart, published his most famous and end enduring work, a new catalogue of stars entitled " Zidji Djadid Sultani". In it he revisited the positions and magnitudes of stars observed by Ptolemy. He found many errors in the computations by Ptolemy. Ulugbek's work included a diverse collection of observations and computations, the position of the fixed stars, the course of the stars , and the knowledge of time. Mirzo Ulugbek also computed the length of the year as 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 15 seconds. In addition, he prepared Tables of Planetary Motions, which were very popular and in demand throughout the astronomical community.

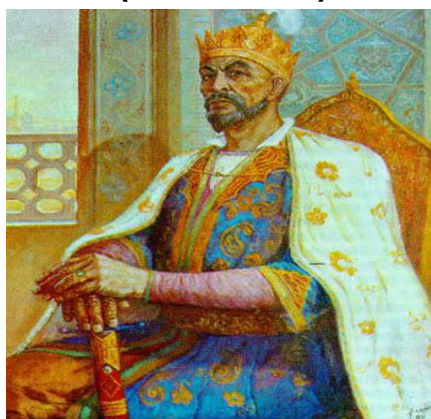
Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

consider, astronomer, grandson, civilization, madrasa, pulish.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. What was Ulugbek? When did he live and where?
2. What field of science was he interested in?
3. What did he construct in Samarkand which remained till now?
4. Was the map of stars done by Ulugbek? Who else did it?
5. What do you know of Ulugbek as a statesman?
6. How long did he govern the state?

Amir Timur (1336-1405)



The name of Amir Timur is known not only in Central Asia but all over the world. He was a famous statesman, great military strategist and leader of the Uzbek people.

He was born on the 9th of April 1336 at Kesh, better known as Shahrisabz, "The green city ", situated some 50 miles south of Samarkand in modern Uzbekistan.

At the age of twelve Timur began to rule over the servants who served in their house and he knew how to protect the property of his father and how to oversee it.

Timur was interested in military activities and state affairs. He spent much time in military training and getting a secular education. He came before the world as a military leader in 1358.

Timur took part in campaigns in Transoxania with the khan of Chigatai, a descendant of Chenghis Khan.

Amir Timur ruled and governed the country according to the law, following Islam and the rules of Shariat. The capital of Tamerlane's empire was Samarkand. He ruled the country over 35 years from 1370 to 1405. He died in February 1405 at the age of 69 and he was buried in Samarkand in Gur Emir mausoleum.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

statesman, leader, serve, protect, military, rule.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Why is Amir Timur known all over the world?
2. What do you know about his family?
3. How did he begin ruling and when?
4. What was he interested in and why?

5. How did Amir Timur conquer Mavoraunnahr?
6. What city was the capital of Timer's Empire?
7. When did Amir Timur die and where was he buried?

Theme: INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Being full member of the International Association, the Republic of Uzbekistan takes part in the International relations as sovereign state, the object of International law, the main goal of which is lasting peace, disarmament, demilitarization of the territory, elimination of the nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, non-use of force and pressure, and first of all military forces, when settling disputes and contradictions between sovereign states, as well as cooperation with states and solidarity with people in solving global problems of mankind.



For foreign investors the legal condition in the Republic are good enough and are stipulated by the Laws "On foreign Economic Activity", "On foreign investors" by a number of regulations of the Cabinet of Ministry of the Republic. The Laws are very close to International regulations. Foreign investments are not subjected to nationalization, recursion, for foreign investments the laws adopted at the moment investment are in force for 10 years if new law makes investment conditions worse.

Uzbek builders have certain international authorities successfully competing with western firms in some fields of construction which are well known in Egypt, Iran, Pakistan.

On the basis of intergovernmental agreement foreign specialists can work in the Republic. Teaching of foreign students in colleges is also carried out on the basis of intergovernmental agreement and in accordance with set quota and number.

Foreign specialists can upgrade their knowledge in postgraduate courses in colleges or research institutes in accordance with regulation of High Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar:

member, relations, goal, territory, global, construction.

Savol va topshiriqlar:

1. Where does the Republic of Uzbekistan take part in?
2. What is the main goal of Uzbekistan in International relations?
3. What do the Uzbek builders have successfully competing with Western firms?
4. What can foreign specialists do on the basis of International agreement in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
5. What does the Ministry of Higher Education distribute?

Famous people of Great Britain

Isaak Newton

(1642-1726)

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times, was born in 1642 in the little village Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever woman whom he always loved.

After the school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge University and received his degree in 1665. Then the University was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation.

These discoveries are still important for the modern science. Newton had always been interested in the problems of light. Many people saw colours of rainbow but only Newton showed, by his experiments, that white light consists of these colours.

It is interesting how he discovered the law of gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an apple. Many people saw such usual thing before. But it was Newton who asked himself a question: "Why does that apple fall perpendicularly to the ground? Why doesn't it go sideways

or upwards?” The answer to this question was the theory of gravitation, discovered by Newton.

Queen Elizabeth II

At present the British family is headed by Queen Elizabeth II. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elisabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

The Queen is widely known for her interests in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save of the children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

HOTELS

Kinds of Hotels

There are three chief kinds of hotels: 1) commercial hotels, 2) resort hotels, and 3) residential hotel hotels.

Commercial hotels. Most commercial hotels are near the airport or the downtown of large or medium sized cities. These hotels serve mainly business travelers and other people on short trips. Many commercial hotels provide luxurious surroundings and a wide range of services.

The guests in most commercial hotels have a choice of restaurant. Ranging from coffee shops to elegant dining rooms. Some of these restaurants offer music, dancing, and other entertainment. Shops in commercial hotels include clothing stores, gift shops, and newsstands.

Resort hotels feature golf, skiing, swimming, and other outdoor activities that attract vacationers. The guests at these establishments stay for period

ranging from a weekend to several weeks. Most resort hotels are near lakes, mountains, or oceans. But many stand within easy reach of large cities and serve as vacation spots for nearby residents. Some operate in conjunction with gambling casinos.

Residential hotels rent one or more rooms to guests for long periods of time. These hotels resemble apartment buildings but also offer meals and maid valet service. Some residential hotels have small apartments with kitchenettes. Residential hotels called retirement hotels specialize in lodgings for senior citizens. Retirement hotels offer medical care as well as regular hotel services.

London Hotels

London hotels with guaranteed discounts. Hotels London offers live availability and reviews by independent hotel critics Harrison Brown and Colin Exton. Hotels include budget to luxury, boutique, hip and hypnotic hotels. The best London locations including Soho, Bloomsbury, Mayfair, Kensington, Paddington, Bays water, London City, The Strand and more. Pay when you stay- not when you book. Credit card required for guarantee only.

The Rockwell- New Addition!!

The Rockwell is an independent hotel with an emphasis on understated contemporary style, impeccable levels of personal service and attention to detail. Each room has been crafted to create a relaxed atmosphere, whilst retaining an individual character which combines English tradition with contemporary styling.

De Vere Cavendish

Set in St James's, one of the most prestigious locations in the heart of London, the De Vere Cavendish offers the ultimate in luxury and convenience for visitors visiting the UK's capital on business or pleasure.

Apex City of London Hotel

Apex City of London Hotel is the latest opening within the square mile and offers the last word in luxury, style and comfort. The 130 contemporary ensuite rooms are superbly appointed and offers a choice of city, superior and deluxe rooms as well as luxury junior suites.

TEXT: ENGLISH MEALS

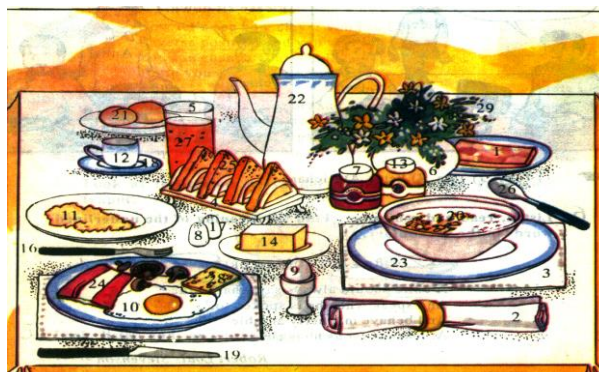
Traditional English dishes have had competition from other dishes over the years. If you visit England, you will still be served up the tradition foods which have been eating for years.

Englishmen would eat most of the dishes below for their main meal of the day. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (roast meat, two vegetables and potatoes). This is England's traditional Sunday lunch, which is a family affair.

Yorkshire pudding, made from flour, eggs and milk, is a sort of batter baked in the oven and usually moistened with gravy.

Toad in the hole (sausage covered in batter and roasted). Similar to Yorkshire pudding but with sausages placed in the batter before cooking.

Roast meats (cooked in the oven for about two hours). Typical meats for roasting are joints of beef, pork, lamb or a whole chicken. More rarely duck, goose, gammon, turkey or game is eaten. Beef is eaten with green mint sauce.



Fish and chips- Fish (cod, haddock, hussy, and plaice) deep fried in flour batter with chips (fried potatoes) dressed in meat vinegar. This is England's traditional take-away food or as us would say "to go".

Fish and chips are not normally home cooking but bought at a fish and chip shop to eat on premises or as a "take away".

TEXT UZBEK MEALS -Sumalak

Sumalak is a popular Uzbek national meal. It is famous for its sweet taste, abundance of vitamins when in spring people usually lack them. It takes the whole day to cook sumalak. Sumalak means seven angels (ser- seven,malak-

angel).The origin of sumalak is very interesting and it has its own legend about its historical origination.

Once upon a time there lived a woman and she was very poor. They hardly got anything to eat. Once in early spring her children were very hungry , she couldn't cook anything, because she had only some wheat, which was just growing. So she took wheat, water, several useful plants which grew at the mountains, seven nuts she found in the forest. She put them in kazan (it is a dish like a pan or a big cup) and mixed everything together. She cooked this meal mixing with a big spoon. She was very tired and at midnight she went to sleep.

When she was sleeping, seven angels (Uzbek say malak, pari, they are not the very angels.) came flying to help her. Then seven angels or malaks sat around the kazan and started cooking this meal mixing it with big spoons. It is said that angels added their magic and for divine that reason sumalak has very sweet taste though there is no sugar in it.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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