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English

*Text and exercises for self work
for students of correspondence branch*



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**O'quv- uslubiy qo'llanma "Tillarga o'qitish" kafedrasi yig'ilishida 2020 yil
.. № _ majlis bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan.**

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmaning maqsadi I-II bosqich ta'lim olayotgan (sirtqi bulim) talabalarni o'rtacha qiyinlikdagi «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг тарихи ва хозирги куни, машхур кишилари, илм маданиятига оид қизиқарли малумотларни ўз ичига олган. бўлиб,инглиз тилида мулоқот олиб боришга ёрдам беради

Ushbu o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma talabalarni chet tiliga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yanada oshishiga, mukammalroq bilim olishiga xizmat qiladi.

**Sam ISI O'IUK tomonidan 2020 yil «____»_____dagi №____majlis bayoni
bilan tasdiqlangan**

Сўз боши

Маълумки, республикамизда чет тилларни ўқитишга бўлган эътибор жадал ривожланиб бормоқда. Бу борада Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Чет тилларни ўрганиш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПК-1875 сонли қарори муҳим ҳисобланади. Ушбу қарорнинг ижроси сифатида ўқув дастурлари дарсликларнинг янада такомиллаштириш, хорижий ўқув марказларини, чет тиллар бўйича халқаро экспертлар ва мутахассисларни жалб этиш масалалари алоҳида белгиланиб қуйилган.

Бизнинг долбзарб вазифаларидан бири ёш авлодни соғлом бўлиб ўсишни сифатли таълим олиши ва баркамол шахс бўлиб вояга етишини таъминлаш, шунингдек, ёшларнинг маданият, санъат, спорт, ахборот технологиялари ва китоб ўқишга бўлган қизиқишини ҳар томонлама қўллаб қувватлашга қаратилган 5 та муҳим ташаббусни жорий этиш бўйича самарали ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Ёшларга чуқур илм бериш, уларнинг қобилиятини ҳар томонлама ўстириш мустақил Ўзбекистонимиз келажаги ҳамда равнақи учун иқтидорли ёшларни қўллаб етиштириши, шарафли ва айни бир вақтда юксак мақсад йўлида қилинадиган хизматдир.

Хозирги замон чет тиллар ўқитиш методикасида нуткий малакаларни шакллантириш ва ривожлантиришда коммуникатив-когнитив йуналиш ўқув жараёнини самарадорлигини оширувчи, реалмулоқотга ургатишни мақсад қилиб белгиланган йуналиш сифатида табора оммалашиб борапти.

Қўлланма ўқув дастурлари ва режалари асосида ўтилаётган инглиз тили дарслари учун қўшимча матнлар ва жуда муҳим бўлган инглиз тилидаги мавзулар бор. Ушбу қўлланмада мустақил Ўзбекистон Республикасининг тарихи ва ҳозирги куни, машҳур кишилари, илм маданиятига оид қизиқарли маълумотларни ўз ичига олган бўлиб, инглиз тилида мулоқот олиб боришга ёрдам беради, деган умиддамен.

Муаллифдан

UZBEKISTAN



Uzbekistan is a sunny, picturesque country in the heart of Central Asia. Home to the ancient cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Termez, it has countless historical and architectural monuments dating back thousands of years. Uzbekistan nature is equally captivating: The Tien Shan Mountains, Kyzyl Kum desert, Ustyurt plateau and the remnants of the Aral Sea are truly awe-inspiring.

But the true heart and experience of Uzbekistan is found within the well-preserved culture of this little landlocked country: centuries-old traditions, Zoroastrian and Muslim rituals, original art, and Uzbek hospitality and cuisine will be a delightful discovery for any traveler.

General information about Uzbekistan

Capital: Tashkent

Area: 447,400 square meters. km

Population: 33 million people.

Languages: Uzbek (state language), Russian (international, in large cities), Tajik (in Samarkand and Bukhara)

Religion: Islam - 88%, Christianity - 9%, other religions - 3%

Electricity: 220V AC, 50 A; standard double plug socket.

Time zone: + 5 hours

Internet zone: .uz

International dialing code: +998

Monetary unit: sum

You can visit Uzbekistan at any time of year, but the optimal time to travel is spring and autumn. In spring, flowers and trees are in bloom, the mountains are blanketed with green meadows and sporadic rains refresh the air. In early autumn the climate is mild, with cool mornings and evenings, and markets filled with fresh fruits and vegetables.

Winter is often cold and snowy, and summer is very hot, with temperatures rising above + 40°C (104°F). On the plus side, if you choose to visit during the off season, you will avoid the tourist crowds and can often get discounted prices at hotels and other venues. Summer and early autumn are also the optimal times to enjoy Uzbekistan's fresh melons, berries and other fruits.

Our travel guides to Uzbekistan can help you plan your trip to overlap with an interesting local holiday or festival. For example, the spring holiday of Navruz is

celebrated on March 21, the “Silk and Spices” festival in Bukhara takes place the last weekend of May, and the

music festival “Sharq Taronalari” is held every two years at the end of August in Samarkand.

Unless you’re already in a neighboring country, the easiest way to reach Uzbekistan is definitely by plane. There are direct flights to the capital, Tashkent, from many large cities in Europe and Asia, including Moscow, New York City, Istanbul and Bangkok. There are regular flights from Moscow and St. Petersburg into other Uzbekistan cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara and Urgench.

Uzbekistan Airways, Aeroflot, Turkish Airlines, Korean Air, Air Astana, Korean Air or S7 Airlines and China Southern Airlines and Fly Dubai all offer direct flights to and from Uzbekistan.

Yes! There are several ways to enter by land. You can enter Uzbekistan by car, foot or bus across most land borders from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan or Afghanistan. If you choose to take a private vehicle or bus, please note that you will be required to exit the vehicle at the border and pass through customs on foot.

You can also enter Uzbekistan by train from Kazakhstan. This is cheaper than flying and a bit more expensive than crossing on foot, but it’s generally comfortable and you won’t have to drag your luggage across the border. Just be prepared for a 2-3 hour stop at the border while the train passes through customs.

Citizens of more than 60 countries can now enter Uzbekistan visa-free for up to 30 days, while citizens of more than 70 countries can use a convenient, online portal to apply for an inexpensive e-visa. In rare cases, a visa can be obtained at the airport of Tashkent on arrival..

All foreign citizens staying in Uzbekistan will need registration at your place of residence (hotel, hostel, guest house or private ownership). Registration is counted from the day of arrival and must be made within 72 hours of arrival in the country. Hotels and hostels will automatically register you, and now most guest houses and private residences can easily register you, as well.

Uzbek, a Turkic language closely related to Uyghur, is the official language of Uzbekistan. Russian, while not an official language, is widely used in business and governmental communication, and is spoken by most people in the capital and larger cities. Tajik is spoken alongside Uzbek in Samarkand and Bukhara. In the semi-autonomous western region of Karakalpakstan, Karakalpak and Uzbek are spoken side-by-side.

English is not an official language of Uzbekistan, although those in the tourism industries and many young adults in the capital, Tashkent, know at least some English. Many major signposts are written in English, Russian and Uzbek, and the number of English speakers has been gradually increasing over the past few years.

As long as you're in the larger cities or tourist areas, you should have little problem finding someone who speaks some English.

Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia and is not a part of the European Union. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, a coalition of independent, former Soviet Union countries.

Violent crime in Uzbekistan is rare, and the country has been politically stable for many years. The most likely annoyance that you will face is merchants and taxi drivers who will try to overcharge you for their goods and services. Police officers who had gained a reputation in the past for doing more harm than good, are now much more helpful and unobtrusive towards tourists.

As with any place you travel, we recommend that you keep your passport and valuables in a safe place and be particularly cautious for pickpockets in crowded areas, such as bazaars and public transport. That being said, most Uzbeks are very welcoming and willing to help you in whatever way they can.

There are no vaccination requirements for Uzbekistan travel and no outbreaks of infectious diseases. Basic medications and health care is available, and there is an International Clinic in Tashkent.

The most common causes of illness among travelers to Uzbekistan usually stem from drinking tap water, eating unwashed or improperly prepared produce and meats, and sunburn or heat exhaustion during the hot summer months. By drinking bottled water, washing all fruits and vegetables thoroughly, and planning your summer excursions to avoid being out in the heat of the day, most issues can be minimized or avoided.

According to the 2019 Solo Safety Travel Report, Uzbekistan ranks 5th in the world for safety and convenience for solo travelers. It can be a great place to join a group tour or meet up with other travelers in the hostels or yurt camps. For travelers who prefer solo or independent travel, Uzbekistan is a great choice for your next trip.

If you would like to join a group tour for part of your trip, or just want some helpful tips for planning your independent trip, check out our Uzbekistan tour itineraries.

For those on a travel budget, Uzbekistan is a great option. A typical local meal costs less than \$5, and accommodations in most areas start at \$6-8 for a bed in a hostel dormitory, or \$12-20 for a two person room in a guesthouse.

Tourist attractions usually have two admission prices – one for local tourists and one for foreigners. The tourist price is usually \$2-10 per location, and a few are free. Inter-city taxis and trains can cost between \$5-25, based on the type of travel and distance (see below).

Our goal at OrexCA is to provide the best possible services to you at the lowest possible prices, so check out our special Uzbekistan tourism packages to find a service or program that works best for you.

Uzbek cuisine is generally well-loved by local and international tourists alike, and each region of the country has its own special dishes or unique variations of the national dishes.

The symbol of Uzbek cuisine is plov! This rice, carrot and meat dish, while made throughout the wider region, is acknowledged by all of Central Asia to be the absolute best in Uzbekistan. The method of preparation and extra ingredients vary from city to city, so we recommend tasting the plov in every city you visit to discover the differences for yourself!

Restaurants and cafes in Uzbekistan differ in their menus: some offer international dishes, while many provide only local fare. Cafes with exclusively Uzbek cuisine usually have the words “Milliy Taomlar” in their title, which translates as “national dishes”. Restaurants with Italian, Russian, Korean or Indian cuisine are few, and most of them are concentrated in Tashkent. However, in the main tourist cities you can usually find at least one restaurant serving dishes from around the world.

Restaurants for vegetarians in Uzbekistan are rare, but vegetarian dishes can be found at many restaurants in the country, particularly in the form of soups and salads. Particularly for vegetarians, and in order to taste the best in produce that Uzbekistan has to offer, we recommend visiting between May and October, when a large variety of fruits and vegetables will be available at a low cost.

The Uzbek cuisine can often be salty, oily, fatty or heavy in onions, so we advise bringing any necessary indigestion medications with you, to have handy until you’ve adjusted to the new cuisine.

For travel around Uzbekistan, it’s recommended to wear light, loose-fitting clothing, as even in spring and autumn the temperature can reach + 30°C (86°F) during the day. For evenings, you may need a light jacket or sweater.

In the summer, short-sleeve shirts and shorts or skirts will be most comfortable.

Bring shoes that are comfortable for walking, and hiking boots if you’re planning a mountain excursion.

Uzbekistan has more than 200 sunny days a year, so sunglasses, a hat/cap and sunblock is recommended.

When visiting religious monuments, you’ll need to observe certain rules of etiquette - clothes should cover your arms and legs, and women may need to cover their heads with a scarf. Before entering some religious buildings, shoes must be removed.

There’s a wide range of accommodations available for tourists in Uzbekistan – 4-5 star hotels in the larger cities, basic hotels at a more affordable price, guest houses, hostels, and now even homestays and Airbnb.

Apart from the upper-end resorts, most hotels in Uzbekistan retain a Soviet-style flair and meet rather basic standards of clean bathrooms, air conditioning and satellite TV. Guest houses, often run by families in their courtyard-style home, are a great option for budget travelers looking for a more authentic experience, and are especially common in Samarkand and Bukhara. Hostels and Airbnb-style apartments are more common in Tashkent than in the outer cities.

In the remote desert areas of Aydarkul, Khorezm and the Aral Sea region, yurt camps give you the option of staying the traditional nomadic tent that ancestors of this region used to call 'home'.

Our Uzbekistan travel agents can help you to find the type of accommodation that best suits your preferences and needs.

One great thing about Uzbekistan is that there are plenty of options for both cross-country and intra-city travel. Trains, taxis, private cars and flights connect all of the major cities and regions of Uzbekistan, and are very low-cost compared to European and Western standards.

The capital, Tashkent, has an excellent and extensive metro and bus system. Official taxi services such as Yandex are easy to use if you have a local number or internet access. Gypsy taxis are very common and generally safe, but not recommended, particularly for those who don't know the local languages. In the tourist areas of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, you can often walk from one site to the next.

If you book a tour package through OrexCA, you will receive the help from our local, experienced travel guides to Uzbekistan to help you navigate the eager taxi drivers and local transportation system.

In addition to vivid photographs and memories, Uzbekistan is a great place to find inexpensive and good-quality souvenirs, oriental-style household items and handmade arts and crafts.

There's a huge and varied selection of souvenirs in Uzbekistan: silk scarves, dresses, fabrics, shoes, jewelry, wooden and metal handicrafts, paintings and miniatures, hand-carved knives, ceramics, carpets, local embroidery... the list goes on. The cheapest souvenirs cost about a dollar, and the most expensive hand-woven carpets, up to several thousand dollars. OrexCA's guide to Uzbekistan can help you to determine in which cities you should concentrate your souvenir shopping and where you can help support the work of local artisans. It is important to remember that it is forbidden to export art objects from Uzbekistan, objects more than 50 years old, or anything of significant cultural value. When buying an expensive souvenir from Uzbekistan, the seller must provide a receipt and a certificate confirming that your purchase is not an antique or an important object of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the best time to visit Uzbekistan?
2. What airlines fly into Uzbekistan?
3. Can you enter Uzbekistan by land?
4. Do you need a visa to travel to Uzbekistan?
5. Do you need to register in Uzbekistan? How do you register?
6. What do they speak in Uzbekistan?
7. Is English spoken in Uzbekistan?
8. Is Uzbekistan in the European Union?
9. Is Uzbekistan safe for tourists?

10. Is Uzbekistan safe to travel alone?
11. Is Uzbekistan expensive?
12. What do they eat in Uzbekistan?
13. What do you wear in Uzbekistan?
14. What accommodations are available in Uzbekistan?
15. How do you get around Uzbekistan?
16. What is Uzbekistan famous for, and what kind of souvenirs can you bring home?
17. Can you use credit cards in Uzbekistan?
18. Is there good internet and cellular service in Uzbekistan?
19. What are the customs regulations of Uzbekistan?
20. What should you expect when you are exiting Uzbekistan?

Words and expressions:

- Overlap- перекрытие
- Nomadic- кочевой
- Antique- антикварный
- Accommodation- размещение
- Souvenir- сувенир
- Indigestion- расстройство желудка
- Throughout- на протяжении

The National Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The national emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the history, high spirituality, eternal values and way of life of Uzbek people. Each element, colour and sign of the emblem has its own symbolic meaning. The emblem is set off by a garland of cotton branches with open cotton bolls and ears of wheat. Wheatears are the symbol of the daily bread; stems with open cotton bolls are the main wealth of the sunny land, which have glorified it throughout the world. Stems and cotton bolls, tangled with a ribbon of the state flag, represent the solidarity of the peoples living in the republic. There is the sun depicted on the emblem, the golden rays of which are



piercing through the blossoming valley. The representation of the sun is the wish that the way of the state has always been lit up with a glare. At the same time, the sun reflects the unique natural and climatic conditions of the republic. Rivers flowing down from the mountains symbolize a sanguineous life. Inside the octagon, placed in the top of the emblem and embodying the freedom and unity of the people, there is a crescent and stars, shining against the background of the blue sky. This is a symbol of eternity, national traditions and values, high spirituality, strength of will and faith. The crescent and star inside octagon are also the sacred symbols of Islam. Khumo bird with extended wings, located in the centre of the emblem, has long been considered a symbol of fidelity and love of freedom. Great Uzbek poet, Alisher Navoi characterized Khumo bird as the kindest of all living beings. There is an inscription "Uzbekistan" at the bottom of the emblem, drawn on the base of the garland of the state flag with golden letters. The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on July 2, 1992 at the tenth session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Answer the following questions

1. What part of the emblem of Uzbekistan represent eternity, national traditions and values, high spirituality, strength of will and faith?
2. How did Alisher Navoi characterize Khumo bird?
3. What symbols of the solidarity of the peoples living in the republic are in the emblem?
4. When was the state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved?
5. Do you like our emblem? Why?
6. What would you add to Uzbekistan's emblem and why?
7. What do you feel when you look at the emblem of Uzbekistan?

Words and expressions:

- Spirituality – духовность
- Eternalvalue – вековая ценность
- Set off – противопоставлять
- Garland – венок
- Boll – семенная коробочка
- Glorify – прославлять
- Tangle – запутывать
- Depict – рисовать
- Piercing – пронзительный
- Glare – ослепительный блеск, яркий свет

Correct grammatical and semantic mistakes

1. The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the 12th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star will be the sacred symbols of Islam.
3. The word 'Uzbekistan' at the bottom of the emblem was written with silver letters.
4. Two rivers runs through the valley, representing the Syr Daryo and Amu Daryo.
5. The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on 2 June , 1992.
6. The State Emblem of Uzbekistan create to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people.
7. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the left side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the right side.
8. Great Uzbek poet, Alisher Navoi characterized Khumo bird as kindest of all living being.

Complete the sentences.

1. Wheatears are the symbol of
2. Stems and cotton bolls, tangled with a ribbon of the state flag, represent
3. The representation of the sun is
4. Rivers flowing down from the mountains symbolize..... .
5. The crescent and star inside octagon are..... .
6. Khumo bird with extended wings, located in the centre of the emblem, has long been considered a symbol..... .

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan



The blue stripe on the flag is the symbol of the sky, water, and traditional symbol of peace, as well as the sign of historical continuity (the flag of Amir Temur's state was also blue in colour).

The white line on the cloth is the colour of peace in perception of the Uzbek people, which is reflected even in the ordinary Uzbek expression "ok yul!", which means, "go in peace!".

The green colour on the banner is the colour of nature, new life and abundance in countries where the majority of its population are Muslims.

Red lines - symbolize the vital energy, New half moon - reflects both the national independence of the republic, and connection with the historical past of the people, its traditions.

On the banner, 12 stars depicted, symbolizing twelve regions of the country as well as ancient solar calendar.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was the national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved?
2. What does blue colour of the state flag of Uzbekistan symbolize?
3. Why are there stars and crescent moon on the flag?
4. Do you like our flag? Why?
5. What do you feel when you look at the flag?
6. What do stars mean in our flag?

Words and expressions:

- half moon- полумесяц
- majority- большинство
- go in peace-удачи
- multicoloured- многоцветный
- continuity-непрерывность

Put a suitable form of verb

1. The flag of our country (be) a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic.
2. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan (represent) the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan (visit) foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions and sports competitions.
3. Two thin red stripes (symbolize) the power of life.
4. There (be) a new moon which (symbolize) the newly independent republic.
5. The twelve stars (be) which (represent) the 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

Supply the articles where necessary

Blue is ... symbol of ... sky and water, which are ... main sources of ... life. Mainly ... blue was ... colour of ... state flag of Temur. White is ... traditional

symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say ‘ Oq yo’l ‘. Green is ... colour of ... nature and ... new life and ... good harvest.

The Independence day of Uzbekistan



Independence Day of Uzbekistan, held on September 1, is the main national holiday and the official day off.

The Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared in September 1, 1991 after a special session of the Supreme Council of the Republic.

In each region in Uzbekistan, a festive program is written in honour of the Independence Day. These are the performances of original folklore groups and sports battles, and variety shows, and noisy fairs of folk craftsmen. And, of course, what a holiday without food! Festive pilaf on this day is the central dish of any dastarkhan (table), followed by family, colleagues, neighbours and friends. In various districts of the country in honour of the Uzbekistan Independence Day, special exhibitions on the history, culture of the country and flower festivals are opened.

In Tashkent the celebration is prepared in advance, because the festive show is so spectacular and large that it is simply breathtaking. It involves hundreds of extras, musicians, dance groups, the brightest stars of the stage and cinema. And in the evening in honour of the 1st of September - Independence Day of Uzbekistan a grandiose festive salute flies over the square.

One of the places for the occasion of the Independence Day of Uzbekistan is also the National Park in Tashkent named after Alisher Navoi. There are festive parades and events; concerts and performances of local stars are organized.

As the observance of the Independence Day of Uzbekistan falls on September 1, you can behold a lot of foreign visitors traveling around Uzbekistan. From this, the mood of all that is going on becomes even more rosy and bright. After all, the people of Uzbekistan are eager to share their wonderful mood with the guests of the country.

The Independence Day, realizing the embodiment of the century-old dream of ancestors, freedom and prosperity of the Uzbek land, unlimited possibilities and prospects of people, is c in the history of Uzbekistan as the greatest date.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was declared the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
2. How does Uzbekistan celebrate this holiday?
3. What is the name of place where carry out festive parades and events; concerts and performances of local stars are organized?
4. What does the word Independence mean for you?
5. What do we achieve because of Independence?
6. How does your region celebrate the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

Words and expressions:

- Craftsman – художник
- Exhibition – выставка
- Breathtaking – захватывающий
- Occasion – событие
- Observance – соблюдение
- Behold – видеть
- Mood – настроение
- Rosy – розовый, румяный, цветущий
- Embodiment – воплощение, объединение, слияние
- Ancestor – предок, прародитель
- Prosperity – процветание, преуспевание, благоприятные обстоятельства
- Glorify – прославлять, возвеличивать, хвалить, расхваливать



**The
Presid
ent of
the**

Republic of Uzbekistan

Shavkat Mirziyoyev was born on July 24, 1957 in Zaamin District of Jizzakh Region to a family of doctors. He is an Uzbek by nationality, with higher education. In 1981 he graduated from the Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture and earned a degree in mechanical engineering. He holds a Ph.D. in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor. Shavkat Mirziyoyev started his career in 1981 at the Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, where he served as a junior research fellow, senior lecturer, associate professor, and the vice rector for academic affairs. In 1996-2001 he served as khokim of Jizzakh Region, in 2001-2003 - khokim of Samarkand Region, and made a great contribution to the socio-economic development of the aforementioned district and the regions. While working in the executive branch and at the same time as deputy of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1995-2003, he has actively and fruitfully participated in the elaboration and

adoption of important legislative acts on political and socio-economic development of the country and implementation of democratic reforms. Shavkat Mirziyoyev was approved as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2003, and three times (in 2005, 2010 and 2015) was approved again in his post by both Chambers of the Oliy Majlis. From the early years of our Motherland's Independence Shavkat Mirziyoyev earned a high trust of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, by selflessly working as his colleague and close associate. In recognition of many years of productive work in the Government and management, enormous contribution to the development of the country, improvement of the people's welfare, Shavkat Mirziyoyev was awarded the Order "Mekhnat Shukhrati" ('Glory of Labor') and "Fidokorona Khizmatlari Uchun" ('For a Selfless Service').

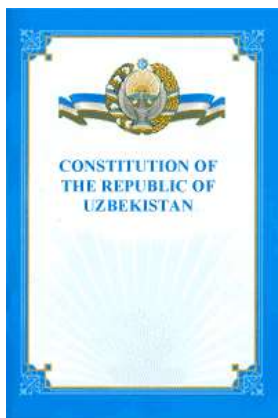
Answer the following questions:

1. When was the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan born?
2. What insight did the president study?
3. Where was the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan born?
4. Why did Uzbekistan elect Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the post of presidency?
5. When did the president pass the youth law?

Words and expressions:

- piercing – пронзительный, пронизательный
- eternal value – вековая ценность
- set off – противопоставлять
- garland – венок
- glare – ослепительный блеск, яркий свет
- boll – семенная коробочка
- spirituality – духовность
- glorify – прославлять, возвеличивать, хвалить, превозносить

The constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan



The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. On April 24, 2003 some amendments and addenda were introduced into it. It has been worked out based on the experience of developed countries. Thus, it appeared to have reflected the will and spirit of the people of this land, its public consciousness and level of culture. Constitution has imbibed fundamental ideas and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Constitution of 1992 consists of 6 sections that include 26 chapters, and 128 articles. Its distinctive feature is that, that it has ensured the accountability of state bodies and authorities before public, that is, the priority of interests of each citizen has been legally maintained and further guaranteed.

The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, no matter how it is obtained, is fully equivalent for all. It allows for each person to fully participate in economic, political, legal, and cultural spheres of life in the country. Moreover, it obliges with some duties. Naturally, the state is obliged to protect the interests and freedoms of Uzbek citizens on its territory and abroad. The citizens of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, race, nationality, and other, are equal. Constitution guarantees respect towards language, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples who are the citizens of Uzbekistan.

The structure of state power

People govern the state directly or through their elected representatives. Participation by people in the state administration is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and secured by special laws. In this regard, the referendum is an important political event. It is, in other words - voting by the people, is held on the most important issues of state and society, for instance, while adopting the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other resolutions, or amending them. The way of holding referenda is defined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of November 18, 1991. Decisions, taken as a result of referenda bear the supreme legal power on the territory of Uzbekistan, and may be amended or canceled only by way of referenda. Elections to *Kengashs* (Councils) of people's deputies, national discussion of the most

important issues, meetings of voters, early recall of people's deputies, and others are examples of how people may directly participate in the state administration. Certain laws also define rules of their holding.

People administer the state through deputies whom they elect to *Oliy Majlis* (national parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *Kengashs* (Councils) of people's deputies of *viloyats* (provinces), *tumans* (districts), and towns. Only those elected to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan can act on behalf of the people.

The main principle of the state power is state sovereignty. The state sovereignty means full independence in carrying out domestic and foreign policies. According to Article 15 of Constitution, the absolute supremacy of Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are recognized. The state, its bodies, officials, public organizations, and citizens act in line with Constitution and laws.

The separation of the state power is another fundamental principle. According to Article 11, the state power in Uzbekistan is separated to legislative, executive and judicial branches. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a legislative branch of power. It consists of two chambers - the Legislative chamber (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a head of the state as well as executive branch of power. President stands as a guarantor of citizen's rights and liberties, Constitution, and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Judiciary is independent from legislative and executive branches, political parties, and other public organizations. It consists of Constitutional, Supreme, and Supreme Economic Courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme, and Economic Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, elected for a five-year term, military and economic courts of provinces, city of Tashkent, districts and towns, appointed for the same term.

On its state structure, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a unitary state. The Article 70, the Section IV of Constitution on the administrative-territorial division, stipulates that the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is a part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Article 71 provides that Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are binding on the entire territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Article 72). The relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan are regulated with treaties and agreements reached within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Answer the following questions:

1. Should every country in the world have the constitution? Why?

2. When was the constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan adopted?



3. How many articles the constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan has?

4. Are these articles only for uzbeks (or others also)?

5. What does the article 70 mean?

Words and expressions:

- Framework-конструкция, схема
- Sovereign-суверен
- Executive-исполнительная власть
- Supremacy-превосходство, верховная власть
- Imbibe-впитывать, воспринимать
- Division-деление, распределение
- Behalf-в сочетаниях
- Amendment-улучшение, устранение недостатков
- Resolution-решительность, решение
- Deputy-депутат



Famous people of Uzbekistan

ISLOM ABDUGANIEVICH KARIMOV
(1938-2016) is the first President of

Uzbekistan, ruling since 1989. Karimov was placed in an orphanage in Samarkand at birth, grew up to study economics and engineering at school. He became an official in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, becoming the party's First Secretary in Uzbekistan in 1989. On March 24, 1990 he became President of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Karimov's election to the Uzbek Communist

Party resulted after his predecessor Rafik Nishanov failed to quell inter-ethnic clashes and instability in the Fergana region. He declared Uzbekistan an independent nation on August 31, 1991 and subsequently won Uzbekistan's first presidential election on December 29, 1991, with 86% of the vote. The election was called unfair, with state-run propaganda and a falsified vote count, although the opposing candidate and leader of the Erk Party, Muhammad Salih, had a chance to participate. Karimov permitted the participation of the opposition organizations Birlik and the Islamic Renaissance Party until his efforts to consolidate power over Shukrullo Mirsaidov, a former Communist Party elite who had originally supported Karimov's rise to the Party presidency. The period of political thaw was brief; Karimov began to complicate the registration process of opposition parties during elections. As Birlik grew in strength as a "popular movement", it was denied the ability to register as a "political party" without the required 60,000 signatures. The Karimov government allowed Birlik one day to gather these signatures, 25,000 of which they rejected. Karimov effectively took authoritarian measures to block any meaningful opposition.

ALISHER NAVOIY (1441-1501) is a poet. His real

name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher. He wrote his poems under the pen-names of Navoi (in his poems which were written in the old Uzbek language) and Foni (in his poems which were written in Persian language). Navoi is a great Uzbek poet, a representative of the Uzbek literature which is called Chigatoy literature in the West. He was born in Herat and spent the main part of his life there. Navoi's family was close to Timurid's palace. According to the information of great historian Hondamir, an old poet Lutfi met with Alisher Navoi, when he was a child and Lutfi appreciated his talent. During 1464-65 the fans of Navoi's creation collected



all of his poems and copied them to make "devon". Since 1469 Navoi had lived far from Herat because of the inside fights which were going in Timurid's state. During 1491-1498 Alisher Navoi created 4 devons (collection) called "Hazoinu-l-maoniyy". The general capacity of it is more than 50000 verses. There were 21 lyric genres in Eastern literature and Navoi used 16 of them in his poems. The collection of his poems in the Persian language is called "Devonu Foni". These two devons include 3150 poems which were written in gazal genre. Navoi collected his qasidas in Persian and made 2 miscellaneas called "Sittai Zaruriya: ("Olti Zarurat") and "Fusuli arbaa" ("Four seasons").

AMIR TEMUR (1336-1405) is the great military leader was born April 9, 1336 in Khoja-Ilgar village, Kesh (now Karshi, Uzbekistan). The founder played a significant role in the history of Central, South and West Asia, as well as Caucasus, the Volga region and Russia. Biography of Tamerlane's political activity is similar to Genghis Khan. Timur also was interested in all the details of the organization of the military forces of the enemy, as well as he had authority with his troops and always could rely on their

associates. Since young age Timur was smart and courage, he liked to talk with scientists, listening to the reading of historical works. He was not only forward-looking ruler and a talented organizer, but also cruel conqueror, ruthlessly suppressing any disobedience.

Most of his life the great commander spent in campaigns, his reign lasted 35 years (1370 - 1405). In 1370 Timur was proclaimed supreme Emir of Turan. When he conquered the territory of Ferghana and Shash, also land between the rivers Amu Darya and Syr Darya, Timur began to expand the boundaries of his future empire. Then Timur with great success conquered states of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Iran and India. After he captured Damask and defeated the troops of the Egyptian sultans. Then he defeated he Turkish conqueror Sultan Bayazid, they made war for 2 years (1400 - 1402). Having made strong army, Timur created the conditions for further economic and cultural development of his empire. n 1404 Timur led his troops to China, unfortunately, his plan was not succeed. It was the last military campaign of the great commander. February 18, 1405 at the age of 68 years Timur died in Otrar (Shymkent, Kazakhstan), was buried in Samarkand. It is important to note that the Great Silk Road appeared during the reign of Amir Timur. He also established trade and diplomatic relations with major European countries like England and France. Tomb of the great Sultan (Tamerlane) is in Gur Emir Mausoleum in Samarkand. There is a legend that if somebody disturbs Tamerlane's ash, great and terrible war begins.



IMAM AL BUKHARIY(810-870) is Imam Mohammed Al-Bukhari is considered as one of the most distinguished scholars of Hadith in Islamic history. His book Sahih al-Bukhari, in which the Prophet's words, actions, or habits were collected, is one of the greatest sources of the prophetic influence in history. His full name is Abu Abdullah Mohamed bin Ismail Al-Bukhari and was born in 194 AH (810 AD) in Bukhara, one of the present cities of Uzbekistan. His father died when he was young, and he was raised as an orphan by his mother, who educated him well and had a role in sharpening his love and passion for science. As a child, he had a disease in his eyes which led to fears of losing his eyesight, but he was cured. He was highly intelligent as a child and had strong memory, one of the qualities that helped him later in the collection of the Prophet's words and actions (Ahadiths). During his youth he memorized the Holy Quran and learned the basics of religion. He had memorized thousands of Ahadiths while he was still a young boy. Bukhara's atmosphere, which was then one of the centers of science, also helped him. He attended the meetings with scientists and religious scholars frequently. The story of his authorship of "Al-Jama'ah al-Sahih" or "Sahih al-Bukhari", which is the first classified book in the correct abstract and considered as a proof of eagerness, sincerity and intelligence. It took 166 years of tough trips between countries. As for the trigger of the idea, Bukhari mentioned it himself, saying: "I was with Ishaq Ibn Rahawi, when he said: If you collected a brief book



about the correct norms of Prophet Mohamed the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him). So I like the idea and started to collect “Al-Jama'ah Al Sahih” Ibn Rahawi was one of the teachers and professors of Al-Bukhari, one of the scholars of Nishapur. He did not rush out to publish the book and made a lot of reviews, revisions and investigations until he came out with the final version to include 7,275 Hadiths selected by Bukhari out the 600,000 that he received, where he worked hard on checking the narrations in a strict manner. He set conditions to accept the story of the narrator of the hadith, which is to be

contemporary to those who narrated it, and to have heard the talk out of the person himself, in addition to: trust, justice, discipline, mastery, science and honesty.

ABU ALI IBN SINO (980-1037) is one of the great thinkers of the Central Asian culture, who was promoted to the precedent of world civilization in the Middle Ages and is known as Avicenna in Europe. Ibn Sina (originally known as usla, his father's name Abdullo) was born in Bukhara's Afghans, in the year 370 (980), in the family of amaddor. In 986, Ibn Sino's family moved to Bukhara, and from that moment on, the younger generation began to get initial information and study science. His youth, his choir, has been in the final years of the Samanids' rule, particularly during the reign of Nu II bin Mansur Somoni (976-997). Since Ibn Sina was a talented, energetic, energetic, sharp-edged scientist, he began to master the sciences that had been known in his day and crushed from his peers in the knowledge. At an early age, his family moved to Bukhara where he studied Hanafi jurisprudence with Isma'il Zahid and at about 13 years of age he studied medicine with a number of teachers. At the age of 16, he established himself as a respected physician. Besides studying medicine, he also dedicated much of his time to the study of physics, natural sciences and metaphysics. His knowledge of medicine brought to the attention of Nuh ibn Mansur, the Sultan of Bukhara of the Samanid Court, whom he treated successfully. In 997, Avicenna was hired as a physician by Nun ibn Mansur, and he was permitted to use the sultan's library and its rare manuscripts allowing him to continue his research. This training and the library of the physicians at the Samanid court assisted him in his philosophical self-education. The sultan's royal library was considered one of the best kinds in the medieval world at the time. His philosophy dealt with some of the most fundamental questions including the role of God in the human existence and the universe. He wrote on logic, metaphysics and ethics, but his greatest contribution to the development of both Muslim and Western thought was his attempt to reconcile the ancient Greek philosophy and God as the creator of all existence. Although his native language was Persian, most of his works were written in Arabic which was the language of the science in the Middle East in his time.

Answer the following question:

1. Where was Alisher Navoiy born?

2. Who was Abu Ali Ibn Sino?
3. What date Islom Karimov was the President?
4. Who was educated Imam Al Bukhariy when his father died?
5. Because of which reason Amir Temur died?

Words and expressions:

- Discipline-дисциплина
- Medieval-средневековый
- Prophetic-пророческий
- Fundamental-фундаментальный
- Cure-лечение
- Manuscript-рукопись

Uzbekistan's Relations with Other Countries

After becoming an independent state, Uzbekistan was recognized by 131 countries, and diplomatic relations were established with more than 103 of them. The president of Uzbekistan visited many countries in order to strengthen economic, cultural and security relations. Different agreements with Turkey, China, India, Saudi Arabia, France and other countries have been signed. No state can live without foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in the world and participates in different international festivals, exhibitions and so on. Many industrial enterprises are trying to independently sell their products on the world market. Import greatly exceeds export in foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan has trade relations with many countries, including the USA, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, India, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey.



Uzbek–American relations formally began when the United States recognized the independence of Uzbekistan on December 25, 1991, and opened an embassy in Tashkent in March 1992. U.S.-Uzbekistan relations developed slowly and reached a peak following the U.S. decision to invade Afghanistan following the September 11, 2001 attacks. Relations cooled significantly following the "color revolutions" in the former Soviet republics of Georgia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan in 2003-2005, and the Government of Uzbekistan sought to limit the influence of U.S.

and other foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on civil society, political reform, and human rights inside the country. Relations improved slightly in the latter half of 2007, but the U.S. continues to call for Uzbekistan to meet all of its commitments under the March 2002 Declaration of Strategic



Partnership between the two countries. The declaration covers not only security and economic relations but political reform, economic reform, and human rights. Uzbekistan has Central Asia's largest population and is vital to U.S., regional, and international efforts to promote stability and security .According to a 2002 global opinion poll, 85% of Uzbeks view the United States

favorably, compared with only 10% who viewed the U.S. negatively.^[1] According to the 2012 U.S. Global Leadership Report, 40% of Uzbeks approve of U.S. leadership, with 22% disapproving and 39% uncertain

France – Uzbekistan relations .At present, relations between Uzbekistan and France are developing positively in all areas. The French Republic recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 3, 1992. Diplomatic relations between two countries were established on March 1, 1992. The Embassy of France in Uzbekistan is functioning since June 1992. The Embassy of Uzbekistan in France is functioning since March, 1995. H.E.Mr. Ravshan Usmanov, presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uzbekistan to France, to H.E.Mr. François Hollande, President of the French Republic on October 26, 2012.



Japan – Uzbekistan relations. Japan is one of the most significant and reliable partners of Uzbekistan. Relations between our countries have been progressing in the spirit of the signed in 2002, the Joint statement on friendship, strategic partnership and cooperation.

The advancement of successful interaction contributes to an effective political dialogue at the highest level. The official visit of President Islam Karimov in Tokyo in February 2011, gave a powerful impetus to the Uzbek-Japanese relations, and filled them with a new practical content. Following the visit, a package of documents covering economy, trade, investment, financial, technical and other fields was signed. Currently, more than 140 documents formed the legal basis of bilateral relations.

Today, Japan is one of the largest investors in the economy of Uzbekistan. The total amount of investments for the implementation of priority projects in the oil and gas industry, transport, telecommunications, health, education, agriculture and other industries is more than \$ 3.4 billion. The Uzbek-Japanese and Japanese-Uzbek economic cooperation committees, formed in 1994, are of great significance in this process. In January 2015 Tokyo hosted XII joint meeting of these structures,

which resulted in a large signed package of investment, loan agreements, and technical assistance projects totaling \$ 3.8 billion.

Every year the program of events aimed at strengthening the friendly relations between Uzbek and Japanese peoples is expanding. Demonstrations of Japanese films, art expositions, concerts and performances, master classes of Japanese artists in Uzbekistan are organizing regularly. Only this year "Days of modern Japanese films" and exhibition of national dolls and prints, which aroused great interest among the Uzbek art lovers, are held in Tashkent.

Thus, it is clear that a solid foundation for further advancement of multifaceted fruitful cooperation between Uzbekistan and Japan has been build over the past years.

India – Uzbekistan relations. Consulate General of India in Tashkent was formally inaugurated on 7th April 1987. Following Uzbekistan's independence, it was upgraded to the level of Embassy through the signing of a Protocol on Diplomatic and Consular matters on 18th March 1992.

On 09 June 2017 India became a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, of which Uzbekistan is a founding member. The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO-RATS) is headquartered in Tashkent. On 15 June 2017 the flag of India was raised at the SCO-RATS Headquarters in Tashkent. India has been actively participating in SCO and SCO-RATS events in Uzbekistan and other SCO countries. MoS (Law and Justice), Mr. P.P. Chaudhury led a delegation to the SCO Justice Ministers' Meeting in Tashkent in October 2017.



President of Uzbekistan, Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, paid a State visit to India on 30 September-1 October 2018. The visit was his first visit to India since his taking over as President of Uzbekistan. India announced a line of credit of USD 200 million for construction of affordable housing and other social infrastructure projects. India offered to consider further credit of USD 800 million under Lines of Credit and Buyer's Credit mechanism of Exim Bank. A total of 17 Agreements/MoUs were signed concerning scientific and technical cooperation, agriculture, tourism, military education, justice, health and medical science, pharmaceuticals, space exploration for peaceful purposes and other areas. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev participated in the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit in January 2019 as Guest of honour. An agreement on the long-term supply of uranium ore concentrate for India's energy needs between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine of Uzbekistan was signed. Deputy Chairman of the State Investment Committee signed the framework agreement with the Eximbank worth US\$200 million for construction of affordable housing and other social infrastructure projects. India has also offered to consider further credit of USD 800 million under Lines of Credit and Buyer's Credit mechanism of Exim Bank.

Economic Relations. The trade relations between India and Uzbekistan are governed by the Agreement on Trade and Economic Co-operation, signed in May

1993 which contains features of trade agreements, such as mutual MFN treatment, etc. India and Uzbekistan also signed an Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation in 1993 and another for Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection (BIPPA) in May 1999. India has proposed to terminate the BIPPA and sign a new Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) which is under consideration.

Business Delegations: Official and business delegations from both sides visit regularly to enhance economic engagement and to participate in exhibitions/fairs to explore business opportunities on either side to boost bilateral trade. There are two 100% owned Indian clinics in Tashkent (Medanta and Bravo Pharma) and an eye clinic (Vedanta) run by an Indian ophthalmologist resident in Uzbekistan. Medanta has 3 franchises in Tashkent, Bukhara and Fergana. A medical centre, VITAMED, was opened in Tashkent in association with MEDANTA of India.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many countries have recognized Uzbekistan as an independent country?
2. Many countries have established diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan. Why?
3. Why does the president visit other countries?
4. How does Uzbekistan take part in the world market?

Words and expressions:

- Affordable – допустимый , возможный
- Bilateral – двусторонний;
- Cooperation – сотрудничество , общество;
- Contribute – взносы, соотношение;
- Enterprise – предприятие, фирма;
- Embassy – посольство;
- Exceed – превышать, переступать границы;
- Framework – корпус, структура;

Uzbekistan's Financial System

Uzbekistan's Financial System before Independence

In order to have a clear picture of the financial structure of Uzbekistan before 1991, we must first consider the financial system of the Soviet Union, since the financial system of pre-independent Uzbekistan was an integral part of the communist financial system of the USSR. To analyse the Soviet financial system it is necessary to briefly consider how the financial system functioned. The allocation of investments is an important function for any financial system to fulfil. In market economies, investment allocation is largely governed by a cost-benefit framework in which expected investment benefits are compared to estimated costs. Investment costs and benefits must be converted into present values using interest rates from financial markets. In the planned Soviet economy there were no financial markets, and these decisions were made by planners and enterprise managers. All the other functions of the financial system were executed by the banking system. The reason for this is the extremely low level of development of non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs). Furthermore, the vast majority of banking services was provided by Gosbank (the State Bank), which combined the services of a central bank and those of commercial banks. However, owing to the absence of money and capital markets, the Gosbank did not perform some traditional banking functions (i.e. open market operations, commercial paper transactions, and the like). It also undertook major functions such as granting short-term loans for working capital, overseeing enterprise plan fulfilment, and monitoring wage payments (as the centre for all accounts). Thus, enterprises held their accounts with the local branch of Gosbank, upon which they were dependent for short-term credit to finance inventories and working capital. Receipts were normally deposited with the Bank, and cash for wage-payments were drawn at the discretion of the Bank. In addition, profit remained in special accounts at the Bank. Gosbank was the only provider of short-term credit, with interfirm lending strictly prohibited. Indeed, with the exception of small payments, all interfirm transactions were handled and supervised by Gosbank. Hence, Gosbank was in a unique position to monitor enterprise activities, as the single clearing agent and the sole source of short-term credit. In drawing up short-term credit plans and in controlling enterprise accounts, the Gosbank played a largely passive role, providing the credit necessary to implement the physical plans. As for short-term loans, Gosbank granted credit for specific targeted purposes. Besides Gosbank, there were also a number of specialized banks, which fulfilled a complementary role to Gosbank. In the former Soviet Union these banks included Promstroybank (supporting industry and construction), Agroprombank (supporting agriculture), Sberbank (the national



savings bank), and Vneshtorgbank (for business involving foreign exchange transactions). NBFIs in the former Soviet Union were very undeveloped. The only insurance company was Gosstrakh (State Insurance), entirely owned by the government. The variety and quality of its services was rather limited. There was also only one pension fund owned exclusively by the government. Other notable features of the financial system of the Soviet Union were the absence of a capital market for government debt, enterprise debt and equities, the absence of money markets and foreign exchange markets, restrictions on monetary circulation which, effectively, meant the absence of a universal payment system.

Uzbekistan's Financial System since Independence

After Independence in 1991, departments of the Soviet banks located in Uzbekistan became the independent banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A law of the Republic "On Banks and Banking Activity" was adopted in February 1991, establishing the new structure of the banking system. This structure envisaged the creation a two-tier banking system, with the Central Bank of Uzbekistan formed from the Uzbekistan's department of Gosbank, as well as commercial banks based

7 on various non-state forms of property (i.e. private, corporate, cooperative, etc.). According to the Law, the Central Bank became subordinate to the Oliy Majlis (the Parliament of Uzbekistan), and main task and responsibilities were set to conduct monetary policy and bank supervision, and also to provide the country with its own payments system. The Uzbekistan's department of Vneshtorgbank became the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Uzbekistan (NBU). Other new



banks emerged from former Uzbekistan branches of Soviet banks. The branch of Sberbank became Narodnybank (the national savings bank); and the branch of the Soviet Promstroybank (industrial and construction bank) became Promstroybank of Uzbekistan. The legislation formed to regulate the banking system emphasised administrative measures of regulation. This was due to both of the background from which policy makers and legislators had emerged, and the unsophisticated state of the financial system at the time. As economy and financial system developed, new two Laws were drafted to replace the outdated law. The law "On the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has been adopted as of 21st of December, 1995 and the new Law "On Banks and Banking Activity" was adopted on 25th of April, 1996.

Tests

1. the Soviet financial system it is necessary to briefly consider how the financial system functioned.

A) To analyse B) analysing C)analyse D) analysis

2. Gosbank was provider of short-term credit, with interfirm lending strictly prohibited.
A)the only B)- C) a D)some
3. As economy and financial system developed, new two Laws were drafted to replace outdated law.
A) the B)an C)a D)-
4. This was due toof the background from which policy makers and legislators had emerged
A)both B)each C)either D)-
5. . Receipts were normally depositedthe Bank, and cash for wage-payments were drawn at the discretion of the Bank.
A)with B)to C)on D)-
6. The variety and quality its services was rather limited.
A)of B)with C)to D)-
7. According to the Law, the Central Bank became subordinate to the Oliy Majlis (the Parliament of Uzbekistan), and main task and responsibilities were set to conduct monetary policy and bank supervision, and also..... the country with its own payments system
A)to provide B)providing C)provided D)-
8. NBFIs in the former Soviet Union were very undeveloped. The only insurance company was Gosstrakh (State Insurance), entirely ownedthe government.
A)by B)from C)to D)-
9. In the planned Soviet economy there were no financial markets, and these decisions were..... by planners and enterprise managers.
A)made B)make C)to make D)making
10. The law “On the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan” has been adopted as of 21st of December, 1995 and the new Law “On Banks and Banking Activity” was adopted.....25th of April, 1996.
A)on B)in C)to D)-

Education system of Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, , secondary education is divided into two stages. The first stage includes nine years of compulsory schooling with the same programs all over Uzbekistan. The second stage covers education and vocational training after nine years. It includes general secondary education and specialized secondary education. Young people receive general secondary education while staying in school for the tenth and eleventh grades. Upon successful completion, they get a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.

Specialized secondary education is provided through a net of schools:

- Professionalno-Tehnicheskoye Uchilishe (PTU or Professional Technical School). Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.
- Tehnikum (Technical College). Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.
- Lytsei (Lyceum) or various training courses offered by higher education institutions or industry. Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma or Diploma of Academic Lyceum equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.

In 2017, education reforms in Uzbekistan changed from 12-year program to 11 years after a previous reform disappointed and troubled parents and children.

Eleven years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age seven. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991.^[1]



The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of gross domestic product.^[1] In 2006 education's share of the budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize university students.^[1]

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in Nukus, Samarkand, and Tashkent, with all three being state funded.

Private schools are forbidden as a result of a government crackdown on the establishment of Islamic fundamentalist (Wahhabi) schools. However, in 1999 the

government-supported Tashkent Islamic University was founded for the teaching of Islam.^[1]

Among higher educational institutions, the highest rated at domestic level are Tashkent Financial Institute and Westminster International University in Tashkent. The first one was established by the initiative of the first president of Uzbekistan in 1991. Later in 2002, in collaboration with the University of Westminster (UK) and “UMID” Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Westminster International University in Tashkent was established. Currently these universities are regarded as the best in its sphere of education both in Uzbekistan and Central Asian countries.

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stimulating environment and children of all nationalities are exposed to the English National Curriculum. The school is also able to deliver all local Uzbek curriculum requirements.

is divided into two stages. The first stage includes nine years of compulsory schooling with the same programs all over Uzbekistan. The second stage covers education and vocational training after nine years. It includes general secondary education and specialized secondary education. Young people receive general secondary education while staying in school for the tenth and eleventh grades. Upon successful completion, they get a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.

Specialized secondary education is provided through a net of schools:

- Professionalno-Tekhnicheskoye Uchilishe (PTU or Professional Technical School). Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.
- Tekhnikum (Technical College). Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.
- Lytsei (Lyceum) or various training courses offered by higher education institutions or industry. Graduates receive a Junior Specialist Diploma or Diploma of Academic Lyceum equal to a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education.

In 2017, education reforms in Uzbekistan changed from 12-year program to 11 years after a previous reform disappointed and troubled parents and children. Eleven years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age seven. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is

significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991.^[1]

The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of gross domestic product. In 2006 education's share of the budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize university students.^[1]

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in Nukus, Samarkand, and Tashkent, with all three being state funded.

Private schools are forbidden as a result of a government crackdown on the establishment of Islamic fundamentalist (Wahhabi) schools. However, in 1999 the government-supported Tashkent Islamic University was founded for the teaching of Islam.^[1]

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Education starts from pre-school age, continues for nine years of obligatory schooling, and then for - additional three years. The new concept is aimed at raising the profile of vocational education in the republic. Approximately 80% of all pupils will go to Professional Colleges upon completion of the mandatory 9 years' studies in general secondary education. These offer a three year secondary

specialized syllabus leading to a range of specialized skills in a selected trade. After that, there is a possibility of the two-level higher education. Next postgraduate education comprises postgraduate studies to obtain a degree of doctorate.

Primary Education

In Uzbekistan 11 years of education are compulsory and free, beginning with 4 years at primary school, and followed by 2 phases of secondary education taking 5 and 2 years respectively. Primary school begins at age 6 and there is no specific leaving examination after the 4 years are complete.

Secondary Education

The next 5 years are spent at general secondary school from ages 10 to 15. Following that, there is a choice of between 2 to 3 years of upper education at either general or technical vocational schools. The former provides a certificate of completed secondary education and the opportunity to enter university, the latter a diploma of specialized secondary education, through a network of secondary vocational institutions.

Higher education is provided in several universities and some 60 higher education institutes. A new state university, Taškent Islamic University, has opened recently. The Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education is the responsible body. The Centre for Accreditation and Evaluation of Educational Institutes within the State Test Centre evaluates the performance of educational establishments, including private ones. The Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education share responsibility in the field of education. According to the National Program for Personnel Training higher education is based on the secondary specialized education (academic lyceum), vocational specialized education (professional college) and includes 2 levels: a Bachelor's degree level and Master's degree level. The Bachelors degree level is a basic higher education providing fundamental and applied knowledge according to specialty, with a period of study not less than 4 years. Upon completion of the Bachelor's program a graduate is conferred with the degree of bachelor and granted a diploma of the state pattern, which entitles him to start professional activity. The Master's degree level is higher education with fundamental and applied knowledge in a concrete field and lasts not less than 2 years on the basis of the Bachelors degree. Master's degree holders are given a diploma of the state pattern, which entitles the holder to work in his profession. It should be emphasized that only students who have studied for a Bachelor's degree in a certain field may apply for the corresponding Master's course.

Every 5 years the teaching staff of all types of HEIs has to undergo short-term retraining or upgrading courses.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many systems has in Uzbekistan?
2. In to which groups is divided secondary education in Uzbekistan?

3. Which education system is 11 years? Why?
4. In which degree you can work in that profession system?
5. According to the National Program for Personnel Training higher education is based in which education?

MUSEUMS OF UZBEKISTAN

No doubt, the best way to learn about Uzbekistan, to familiarize oneself with its history and traditions and to understand the mentality of its people is to visit the country's diverse museums. The first public museum in Uzbekistan was opened in Tashkent in 1876. Later, museums of regional studies were organized in the cities of Samarkand and Fergana, in 1896 and 1899, respectively. Though being quite miscellaneous and often casual, the museums' exhibits could nevertheless provide some information on the local history, nature and society and contribute to the local people's cultural and educational development. Currently, there are 444 museums of various kinds functioning in Uzbekistan, 156 of which are national. Most of them are museums of history and regional studies and memorial museums dedicated to outstanding persons that left imprints on the country's history or contributed to the development of the regional culture. In the years of Independence 20 new museums have been opened in Uzbekistan, including several major themed ones, such as the State Museum of History of the Timurids (1996), Museum of Olympic Glory (1996) and State Museum of History of Uzbekistan (1992). The museums contain over 2.5 million exhibits in their exhibition halls and storerooms, including numerous archaeological, ethnographic and numismatic items, artefacts of material culture and decorative and applied arts, manuscripts and other written materials and articles reflecting the history of independent Uzbekistan. There are 3 museum-preserves in the country – those in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. Uzbekistan's largest and most important museums are the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan, State Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan, State Museum of History of the Timurids, State Art Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and State Museum of Nature of Uzbekistan. There are ten best museums of Uzbekistan.

Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan

The Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan (Uzbek: O'zbekiston Davlat San'at muzeyi) is the largest state art museum in Uzbekistan.^{[1][2]} Its permanent collection contains more than several thousands works, divided among four curatorial departments. The museum was established in 1918 as a Museum of People University and renamed as a Central Arts Museum later. It was named as Tashkent Art Museum in

1924 and finally Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan in 1935. The initial collection of the museum consisted of a hundred works of art from prince Nikolay Romanov and other individuals private collections, nationalized in April 1918. Those were mostly paintings and drawings by Russian and Western European masters, sculptures, furniture and porcelain. Immediately after establishing the museum, its collection was enlarged with works from the collection of the Turkestan local history museum. Some works were transferred from museum collections in Moscow and Leningrad - for example, in 1920–1924 the museum received 116 works of Russian art from the 18th to 20th centuries, among them portraits by Vladimir Borovikovsky, Tropinin, Karl Bryullov, Yaroshenko, Repin and many others. The museum also purchased about 250 paintings of pre-revolutionary artists who were active in Central Asia: Igor Kazakov, Nikolay Karazin, Sommer. From the second half of the 1930s, the museum's collection was expanded mostly with works by Uzbekistan artists, including works of Usto Mumin, Pavel Benkov, Leo Bure.

Museum of History of Uzbekistan and Museum of Timurid's History.

The State Museum of History of Uzbekistan is significant and the oldest scientific and educational establishment in Central Asia. The museum was instituted in 1876 on the 12th of July, and it several times changed various names.



The Museum of History was the State Museum of Turkestan. Not long after the museum began to call the Principal Central-Asian Museum. The museum repeatedly changed its place. At present the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan is in downtown Tashkent in the building that is acknowledged as the best architectural installation in Tashkent of the XX century. The architecture is very original and authentic. The construction resembles the cube – the symbol of eternity in the Oriental architecture. The revetment of this institution is complied in the traditional Uzbek appearance, and adorned with rich ornamental pattern. The display of the State Museum of History in Tashkent deals with the history of Uzbek nation of different epochs. The concept of succession and sustainable development on the area of Uzbekistan's historical and cultural development course from different times is initiated to the construct of the museum. More than 270 thousand of antiquities are stored in the museum holdings. The State Museum of History in Tashkent has the abundant collection on archeology, numismatology, anthropology, material treasures, the archives of documents of new and contemporary history, academic library with single editions of the XIX – XX ages and earlier scripts. The big bronze Saks kettle dated from the IV – V centuries BC., and Buddha's statue of the I century AD, found by the archeologists during the excavations in Surkhandarya region, are of undoubted interest. The remains of the prehistoric man from Selangor, Teshiktash and Obirakhmat grottos (1,5 million years BC.) are presented amongst the unique items, which can be observed during

your travel around Uzbekistan and your visit to the State Museum of history. The State Museum of History of Uzbekistan has four storeys. The first two storeys are used for holding different exhibits. On the third stage the guests can see the samples of Uzbekistan history from ancient period to the Timurids' era. On the last floor there are museum pieces of the modern history (19 – 21 centuries). The papers and journals of the djadids, first playbills, celluloids and photographs are kept here. Various tools, utensils, copper mirrors, cosmetics and jewelry, coins and other historical items are authentic material evidence of origin and human habitation on the territory of ancient Uzbekistan. The State Museum of History in Uzbekistan is of great public appeal for scientists, historians, foreign travellers, who are keen on history of Central Asia. Only after visiting the museum one understands why Uzbekistan is such as it is.

The solemn opening of the State Museum of Timurids History was held on October 18, 1996 in honor of the 660th anniversary of the birth of the great statesman and Commander Amir Temur. It is three-storey building. There is an exposition of the museum on the second and the third floor. There is a unique exposition of man's costume as well as women's dresses from gold and satin. There is a copy of Muslim holy book – Osman's Koran in the centre of the main hall. The exposition of the museum also has archaeological, numismatic, ethnographic ornaments, objects of Amir Timur epoch. Here you have a unique opportunity to see such valuable historical documents as letters of Amir Temur to European monarchs. You will be amazed by size of large picture "The Great Timur is the great creator", made in the style of miniature by group of Uzbek artists in 1996. The picture reflects Amir Temur's life from birth to death. There are also



musical instruments, astronomical instruments of Ulugbek and other items related to the Timurid era. All the exhibits of the museum have great historical value. The museum exhibition includes 2000 items: books, souvenirs, models of architectural monuments such as the Bibi Khanum, Ak-Saray Palace, the Gur-e Amir, Ulugbek etc., as well as

medieval and scientific manuscripts, the layout of Ulugbek's celestial globe. During its existence, the museum became a very popular and also it is one of the most attractive and interesting places to visit.

Samarkand "Afrasiab" History Museum

Afrasiab Museum of Samarkand (Uzbek: Afrosiyob-Samarqand shahar tarixi muzeyi) is a museum located at the historical site of Afrasiyab, one of the largest archaeological sites in the world and the ancient city that was destroyed by the Mongols in the early 13th century. Museum building and the archaeological site are located in the north-eastern part of the city of Samarkand in the Central Asian country of Uzbekistan. It bears the name of Afrasiab, mythical king and hero of Turan. Permanent exhibition of the Afrasiab Museum of Samarkand is focused

on the history of the city itself as well as the surrounding region. The museum building was designed by Armenian architect Bagdasar Arzumanyan in 1970, at the time when Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was still part of the Soviet Union. The opening of the museum was dedicated to the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the city of Samarkand. Thematically, the museum is divided into five rooms dedicated to different periods of life in the fort of Afrasiyab. The museum was conceived as the place that will share the story about the founding of the city of Samarkand, its subsequent history, as well as the settlement of Afrasiyab. The museum features a variety of exhibits, including not only artifacts found during excavations in Afrasiyab and Samarkand but its wider region as well. Among the artifacts one can find the remains of ancient swords, ossuaries, knives and other sharp objects, arrows, coins, ceramics, ancient manuscripts and books, statues and other ancient objects of everyday life. Museum exposition consists of more than 22 000 unique exhibits. One notable exhibit is uniquely preserved frescoes of Samarkand palace belonging to the period of Ikhshid Dynasty from the 7th-8th centuries. In December 2015, as a part of cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani pavilion was opened at the Afrasiab Museum. Azerbaijani Pavilion exhibits objects that present history and culture of Azerbaijan, samples of material culture, national dress, including hats and kalaghai, books about the culture and the Azerbaijani carpet weaving traditions.



Khiva City Museum

Khorezm is one of the oldest kingdoms on the territory of Central Asia. It was an independent state, with its borders, much later, transformed into Khiva Khanate. Now the territory of the Khorezm region is on the border with Turkmenistan, and the once prosperous Turkmen city of Merv (Mary), destroyed by Genghis Khan, and never recovered, was part of Khorezm. Therefore, in the language, in the external cultural appearance of the Khorezm people, one can see similar traits with the Turkmen. The famous hero of these lands is Turkmen by origin, Prince Jalal-ad-Din Manguberdy, the commandant of the fortress Khojent.

Today, the fortress-museum of Ichan-kala (Khiva) silently speaks to us of the Khiva Khanate's times - an inner city surrounded by fortress walls and gates facing four sides of the world. This unique city-memorial was given the rank of the world heritage. Despite the old days, life is still boiling in it - workshops, shops, the main advantage of Ichan-kala, as one big open-air museum, is a living image of the Central Asian city of the XIX century. You do not look at the photograph of the old city in the encyclopedia, you personally live in the ancient city. Houses of the old model, palaces, madrassas, mosques, minarets and mausoleums - an entire irrevocably left epoch fits within the walls of the inner city.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which museum is the largest in Uzbekistan?
2. How many antiquities are storing in the museums of history?
3. When was the museum of arts established?
4. When was Afrasiab Museum of Samarkand designed?
5. When was Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan renamed?

Words and expressions:

- Arrow-стрела
- Ceramic-керамика
- Ossuary-склеп
- Item-вещь
- Trait-черта характера
- Prosperous-процветающий

Theatres of Uzbekistan

The history of one of the oldest and most famous theatres of the country - the State Big Academic Theatre of opera and ballet named after Alisher Navoiy is connected with creation in 1926 of the first national-ethnographical ensemble under the leadership of Mukhiddin Kari-Yakubov. After such musical plays as "Arshin Mal Alan" by U.Gadjibekov, "Rizavarchi" by A.Karmelinsky, "Halima" by G.Zafary had been successfully staged, the troupe was awarded the status of Uzbek state theatre. Many actors with professional vocal technique and acting skills joined the troupe and spectators saw new musical plays on the basis of national melodies and dances. The year of 1939 can be considered the birth of opera theatre when there was launched the first national opera "Storm" composed by the famous Uzbek composers M.Ashrafi and S.Vasilenko. Since 1947 the State Big Academic Theatre of opera and ballet has been housed in a magnificent building designed by prominent Russian architect - academician A.Shusev and built in the center of the city. The interior of the theatre is decorated by Uzbek folk artisans under the leadership of famous Bukhara gunch carver Usto Shirin Muradov.

The new season of the State Big Academic Theater of opera and ballet was opened by the premiere of opera "Eugene Onegin" by Peter Chaikovsky. For this performance there was worked out a new scenographic solution and the famous designer K.Yakubova created the costumes.

The Uzbek national academic drama theatre can be rightfully called the eldest among the theatre troupes in the republic. This year it will open its 91st season.

The troupe was founded and headed by Manon Uygur who performed as actor, director and playwright. On the stage of the theatre there performed such coryphaeuses of dramatic art as Abror Khidoyatov, Olim Khodjaiev, Shukhur Burkhanov, Sara Ishantruraieva, Lutfikhanum Sarimsakova, Mariam Yakubova, Nabi Rakhimov, and Abid Djalilov.

Today in the Uzbek drama theatre repertoire there are "Hamlet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Shakespeare, "King-Deer" by C.Gozzi, "Natan the Wise" by G.Lessing. New plays directed by V.Umarov: the musical fantasy "Oh, Woman" based on the stories of Uzbek folklore, and lyric comedy "A Parable About Red Apple" are a big success among the spectators.

For centuries Uzbekistan repeatedly experienced the influence of cultural traditions of different countries of the Great Silk Road region. Within the last 150 years the Uzbek stage culture was considerably influenced by the Russian school of acting technique, which contributed much to the formation of professional theatres in many countries of the world.

In remote 1934 there was founded the Academic Russian drama theatre of Uzbekistan. The very first play to be staged, "Intervention" by L.Slavin, was in the spirit of those times. After a number of years in the repertoire of the theatre there appeared plays by A.Arbutov, M.Shatrov, M.Bulgakov, F.Schiller, V.Hugo, V.Shakespeare, J-B.Moliere, A.Chekhov, A.Tolstoy, Hamza, A.Kahar, E.Albee, A.Camus. The stage of the theatre gave start to the artistic activity of such famous actors as Roman Tkachuk, Igor Ledogorov, and Vladimir Recepter.



Questing for new artistic interpretations, for revealing by means of dramatic art of different aspects of human spirit, in recent years the theatre staged such plays as "Mandragora" by Machiavelli, "Inn Hostess" by C.Goldoni and "Mystery of a Chinese Woman" - a play based on the literary works by Alisher Navoiy.

The Academic Russian Drama Theatre of Uzbekistan opened its 71st season with the play "Cherry Garden" by A.Chekhov, which according to the opinion of the theatre chief director V.Shapiro is the most mysterious and complicated among the author's works.

The repertoire of one of the most interesting theatres - the Youth Theatre of Uzbekistan is addressed to the spectators of different ages. Openness, confidence, sincerity and truthfulness made the theatre productions a success. Among them the plays directed by Nabi Abdurakhmanov: "Constellation of Omar Khaiam" and "Permanent Dancer Sharora" by T.Zulfikarov, "The Canvas Measurer" by L.Tolstoy, "Violinist on the Roof" by Shalom Aleykhum, "Devil Woman" by P.Merime, "Princess Turandot" by C.Gozzi.

The troupe of the Youth Theatre of Uzbekistan participated in many international festivals in Russia, France, Egypt, and Israel. Four times the theatre organized and held the "Khumo" International festival of youth theatres, dance and music troupes, in which various theatre companies from Austria, France, Germany, Japan, Israel, Russia, Georgia, Uzbekistan and other countries took part.

The theatre started its seventy-eighth season with the play based on the fairytale by Anderson "The Girl with Matches" and the premiere performance of "Tartuff" by J-B.Moliere.

In 1976 theatre director Mark Vail founded in Tashkent one of the first professional private theater-studio "Ilkhom". The experimental staging of plays by playwrights of "the new wave" A.Vampilov, S.Zlotnikov, S.Bashbekov, C.Guseinov, L.Razumovskiy boosted the popularity of the theatre as really independent creative collective. One of the boldest stage innovations was the poetic fantasy about Samarkand based on the comedy by C.Gozzi "Happy Beggars", where actors brought together traditions of Italian "commedia dell'arte"



with tricks of Uzbek maskarabozes. In spite of the fact that during many seasons the play is on, it is very popular among the spectators alongside with such performances as "Philistine Wedding" by B.Brecht and "Tortilia Flat" by J.Steinbeck. The performances by "Ilkhom" theatre were presented at more than twenty international festivals

in the fifteen countries of the world. Among the recently staged plays we can name tragedy "Blood Wedding" by G.Lorka, comedy "Love's Labour's Lost" by W.Shakespeare, the poetic version of unpublished works by A.Kadiri "White-black stork". The new season was opened by the studio diploma performances: plays "The Death of Ilia Ilich" by M.Ugarov and diptych "Zoo Story" and "Three Tall Women" by E.Albee.

The experimental stage in the Cultural-creative center "Aladdin" has become the entrepreneurial theatre, the only one of such kind in Uzbekistan. Actors of almost all theatre troupes of the Uzbek capital perform in its theatrical productions. On its stage young directors, actors, dramatists, and ballet masters are given the opportunity to realize their brave creative projects. The theatre "Aladdin" can boast of many successful plays: "A Streetcar Named Desire" by T. Williams, "The Only Heir" by the classic of French comic drama art Jean Francois Regnard, the premier performance "The Dinner Game" (Le Diner Des Cons) by Francis Veber. The play about old Tashkent is being prepared now.

In Tashkent State Theatre of Musical Comedy a lover of operetta or musical can watch classical operetta "Silva" by I.Kalman or "La belle Helene" by J.Offenbach. Very popular among spectators are original comedies by Uzbek authors - "A Crumb" by A.Ergashev and "Aunt, I'm Going to Get Married" by A.Ikramov,

musicals by famous Georgian composer G.Kanchely "The kidnapped bride" and "Penelope" by Russian playwright A.Jurbin.

The performances by the Tashkent Young People's Theatre named after I.Akhunbabaiev are addressed to teenagers, whereas the youngest spectators are welcomed in the Republican Puppet Theatre where they can watch interesting plays as well as visit the unique museum of marionettes.

In Tashkent there are more than ten theatres offering their spectators the performances of various genres, and for any age group.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was Big Academic Theatre of opera and ballet opened and which musical plays had been successfully staged?
2. What repertoire has the Uzbek drama theatre in this day?
3. What information do you know about Youth Theatre of Uzbekistan?
4. What was happened in 1976?
5. What information do you know about Theatre of Musical Comedy?
6. What information do you know about The Academic Russian Drama Theatre of Uzbekistan?

Words and expressions:

- leadership – руководство
- troupe - труппа
- award - награда
- consider – рассмотреть возможность
- prominent - видный
- influence - влияние
- interpretation - интерпретация
- fairytale - сказка
- marionette - марионетка
- diptych - диптих
- entrepreneurial – предпринимательский

Uzbekistan Holidays and Festivals

There are a number of Uzbekistan holidays and festivals. The largest and liveliest ones feature some form of renewal, such as the New Year, curiously celebrated here by the largely Muslim population with a Christmas tree and a Santa. Each locality naturally has its own festivals, too. One worth seeing is the Boysun Spring Festival in Boysun, deemed by UNESCO to be a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.



Navruz

Another New Year celebration held all across Uzbekistan is the Navruz (also Navroz, Nowruz, and many other variations). The word ‘navruz’ means ‘new day’ in Iranian, so naturally Navruz is Iranian New Year. Held every March 21, Navruz is an auspicious event for many Uzbeks because it is at this time of year they pin hopes of revival and renewal. All over the country, families

and local communities prepare sumptuous feasts for all to enjoy.

Shark Taronalari

Shark Taronalari is Uzbekistan’s international world music festival. First held in 1997 in Samarkand, the festival has attracted a growing number of performers and participants through the years. It usually takes place every summer. Folk singers who practice traditional musical genres such as *uran khai* (throat singing) and *makom* (sacred classical, melodic Uzbek music) come to the festival to perform.

Independence Day

Independence Day, held every September 1, is the biggest national holiday as the entire country remembers the day when it gained its independence and sovereignty after a long era of Soviet occupation. Feasts and shows are held in many cities and towns, but it is in Alisher Navoiy National Park in Tashkent where the main event takes place. From this park, the president addresses the nation, after which performances from the country’s singers and actors take place, along with a large fireworks display.

New Year

Uzbeks have a particularly curious New Year festival called the *Yillar*. Traditions normally carried out during Christmas in other countries take place in Uzbekistan during the New Year. These traditions include putting up what is essentially a

Christmas tree with lots of decorations. Uzbeks also exchange gifts during this time and at some feasts, a man in a Santa costume joins in the merriment.

Ramadan and Eid ul-Fitr

As with any Islamic country, Uzbeks also observe Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting, abstinence, and prayer. It culminates in a festival called Eid ul-Fitr, which sees families unite in large celebratory feasts. As these festivals follow the lunar calendar, dates for Ramadan and Eid ul-Fitr change every year.

Boysun Bahori

Many local or provincial celebrations take place in various parts of Uzbekistan during spring. The biggest and perhaps the most culturally significant event is the Boysun Bahori, or the Boysun Spring Festival. Held in mountainous Boysun in Surkhandarya Province, this festival dates back to pre-Islam times and features costumes, songs, dance performances, storytelling, and other local traditions which have withstood the test of time. This event is so steeped in the region's history and culture that UNESCO has named the Boysun cultural space as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan declared?
2. How does Uzbekistan celebrate this holiday?
3. What is the name of place where carry out festive parades and events; concerts and performances of local stars are organized?
4. When was the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan declared?
5. How does Uzbekistan celebrate this holiday?
6. What is the name of place where carry out festive parades and events; concerts and performances of local stars are organized?

Words and expressions:

- Craftsman – искусный мастер, художник, ремесленник
- Exhibition – выставка, показ, демонстрация
- Breathtaking – захватывающий, поразительный, потрясающий
- Occasion – событие, благоприятный случай, давать повод
- Observance – соблюдение, обряд, почтение
- Behold – видеть, замечать, смотреть
- Mood – настроение, расположение духа, тональность



National dress of Uzbekistan

Uzbek national clothing is a whole layer of Uzbek culture, which is given much attention in modern Uzbekistan. Practically in each region there are several museums with expositions of clothes from different eras.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that unlike the medieval clothes of the European peoples, the national dress of the people of Uzbekistan, having evolved in everyday life, is still used by most of the rural population to this day.

History of Uzbek clothing

The clothes of the Uzbeks' ancestors living on the territory of Uzbekistan have been forming in accordance with the peculiarities of natural conditions, way of life and tribal traditions. Archaeological miniatures of manuscripts preserved until our time give a fairly clear idea of the Uzbek traditional clothing, its forms and evolution.

The main factor that influenced the ethnic clothing of the Uzbeks, of course, was Islam. Therefore, the toilet items were wide, long, whole-cut, designed to freely fall and completely cover the human body. Traditional Uzbek clothing continued to preserve features of archaism until the 20th century. Men's, women's and even children's clothes were practically the same in form and cut.

Uzbek men's clothing

The foundation of the national Uzbek men's clothing is a chapan - quilted robe, which is tied with a waist scarf - kiyikcha. Kulak - the lower male shirt of straight cut, and ishton - wide trousers that narrow to the bottom, are dressed on the body. Legs are shod in boots made of thin leather.

Dressing gowns – chapans are sewed from striped material, have vertical cuts on the sides. Pockets and buttons are not foreseen. Chapans are summer from thin fabric or winter, warm, quilted with cotton.

The population of the plains oases wore soft boots along with leather shoes without backs. At the time of equestrian running the Uzbek nobility wore smart boots, the graceful heel of which was skewed to the middle of the sole, allowing the rider to keep in the stirrups deftly.

The skullcap - duppi is the final attribute of the Uzbek male costume. This hat is more a tribute to the traditions of Islam than protection from bad weather.

Uzbek women's clothing

The national dress of Uzbek women is a combination of modesty with femininity, mystery, eastern subtlety and grace. To sew, embroider, decorate a dress, you should have a subtle taste, talent and extraordinary patience.

From time immemorial, Uzbek women wore clothes made of silk, cotton and velvet.

Uzbek national wear from cotton was considered a clothing for the poor, and was the cheapest fabric. As a rule, clothes from this material were worn mainly by the poor and employees of their owners. This material had great advantages, apart from the low price, it was soft. It absorbed the heat and was painted without difficulties.

Uzbek national costumes made of silk and velvet was considered festive, and mainly, it was worn by rich people.

The Uzbek traditional clothes of the representatives of the beautiful half of humanity consisted of dresses - kuilak and wide trousers - lozim. The dresses were sewn straight, about ankle length, sometimes widening to the bottom. Sleeves of the clothes according to the rules, were long, hiding their hands. And only by the end of the XIX century, the cut was modified a little, there was a detached coquette on the chest, a standing collar and cuffs. More daring use of color in the sewing of women's clothing was allowed. Uzbek women's clothes began straightway to shine with bright silks and famous khan-atlases.



A robe - mursak served as upper clothing for women, as well as for men. The robe was made long and loose, like a tunic. For the summer it was light, and for the winter it was quilted on cotton wool.

After the "emancipation of the women of the East" in the twenties of the last century and the lifting of the burqa, the Uzbek women began to use a headscarf.

Footwear consisted of makhsi (ichigi - beautiful boots without a back, with a soft sole, without a heel) and boots made of coarse leather or rubber. These are very comfortable and warm shoes and to this day they are popular.

Traditionally, the Uzbek women's clothing was supplemented with decorations that were not forbidden by Islam and were used in full measure. Gold and silver earrings, pendants, bracelets and rings, made in the form of tumors - amulets or carrying the traditional oriental pattern, everything was done in order to emphasize the marital status and status of the woman.

Uzbek skullcap

One of the main details in traditional clothes in Uzbekistan is the headdress. Uzbek skullcap is considered the national headdress in Uzbekistan.

Its name comes from the Turkic "tyube", which is translated as "top". It is worn by men, women and children. Each region of Uzbekistan has its own type of the skullcap in height and patterns. For special, festive events there are elegant Uzbek

skullcaps, which are decorated with bright and colorful embroideries and patterns, gold embroidery.

Today national clothing of Uzbekistan

A modern version of a woman's costumes in Uzbekistan is made up of a dress, pants and a headdress. The length of the dress varies up to the knee and below. Pants still remain an indispensable part of the Uzbek wardrobe. As for shoes, they differ in the decor. Also there are skullcaps, in solemn occasions the Uzbeks wear beautifully decorated skullcaps.

At the end of the twentieth century, domination of the western style of clothing was observed. However, the production of clothing is still happening in accordance with the traditional design, the presence of national patterns and colors.

The Uzbeks with pleasure combine their clothes with modern European clothes. The combination of these two styles gives every woman the charm and uniqueness.

Most of the men and women in Uzbekistan today, especially in the city, dress modernly, according to European standards.

If today you want to see Uzbek traditional costumes, you can come to Uzbekistan and get on some Uzbek national holiday or festival. Riot of colors, Uzbek music, traditional beautiful wear and the atmosphere of the holiday will bring to your stay in Uzbekistan a breath of eastern life.

Answer the following questions:

1. How do you think about man's clothing?
2. How do you think about woman's clothing?
3. What is the main detail in traditional clothes in Uzbekistan?
4. How is changed the national clothing of Uzbekistan nowadays?
5. Is there a big difference between modern and traditional clothing of Uzbekistan?



Words and expressions:

- Medieval – средневековый
- Ancestors– предки
- Accordance – согласие, соответствие
- Peculiarity – специфичность, особенность
- Manuscript – рукопись
- Archaism – архаизм, архаичность



- Quilted – стеганный
- Shod – туфля, ботинок
- Sow (sowed; sown) – сеять, высевать
- Foresee (foreseen) – предвидеть
- Oases – оазис
- Equestrian – всадник
- Sole – подошва
- Subtlety – нежность
- Embroider – вышивать
- Supplement – добавитЬ

The Role of TV in our Life

Modern man cannot imagine his life without television. This is a source of interesting information, fun, and sometimes addiction. Everyone can find something to their taste here.

TV is one of the best inventions the man has ever made. We are beginning to forget what the world was without TV. Everybody knows what a great force TV is in the world today. Thanks to TV we get a great amount of information. It gives wonderful possibilities for education. It enriches our intellect. We also become better informed by watching documentaries, science programmes, discussions and by learning the most important issues of the day.

TV gives an opportunity to see the best actors, sport matches, to meet famous people. TV brings the world to our room. We see people in our country and in other lands and learn about their customs, occupations, traditions, problems. We become cultured people by learning more of the arts. Television helps us to relax after a hard day's work, so we can then cope better with the next day's work. Besides, there is a considerable amount of TV programmes: News, different talk-shows, TV games, concerts and variety shows, sport programmes, feature films, serials and so on and so forth. They are of great entertainment value and provide useful topics for conversation. A lot of these programmes are very popular. For example, News deal with political and social problems of modern society. Their aim is to give analysis of the problems and show different view points. They are concerned with the country's national events, the most topical political problems of the day. Musical Review presents songs, pop groups, folk songs. It is very popular with TV viewers.

Thus, we can say that TV is a great force which attracts millions of people to the screens.

But tastes differ. Some people are against TV. They say that TV is doing a lot of harm. It occupies a lot of free time. People used to have hobbies, to meet with friends, to go to the cinema or theatre, to read books, to listen to music. Nowadays many people sit watching TV hour by hour. They don't read books, they don't do sports, they begin to forget the art of conversation. Watching TV for a long time may lead to poor health and ruin eye-sight.

But nobody makes you watch TV for hours. You can simply switch off your TV-set. But nobody can deny the fact, that TV is a great force in the world today.

Tests

1. They say that TV is doing ... lot of harm.

a)a

b)an

c)to

2. ... people are against TV.

a)Some

b)Ane

c)Many

3. It occupies ... free time.

a)a lot of

b)amount of

c)Many

4. TV brings the world ... our room.

a)to

b)in

c)on

5. TV is one of the best inventions the man ... ever... .

a)has/made

b)have/made

c)are/making

Bazaars in Uzbekistan

Since the old times eastern bazaars is the place, where people comes for shops, to communicate, to discuss the last news, to watch the performances of amateur



actors called here «maskharaboz». The feature of the eastern bazaar is, you won't leave it without shops. Here you will always find what you need.

This is famous bright silk cloths, different unusual souvenirs, like ceramic figures of eastern beauties, men in national clothes,

sometimes called here «baby», souvenir knives, beads, scarf's of amazing colors, national clothes, skullcaps, eastern sweets, dried apricots, raisin, almonds, water-melons, melons, always fresh fruits and vegetables, and lot's of interesting goods. Hospitality and manner of trading of local sellers won't leave indifferent even the most avaricious buyer.

There are traditional bazaars in every city of Uzbekistan. The biggest, ancient and beautiful is «Chor-Su» bazaar in Tashkent. It is situated in the centre of ancient part of the city. It's more than 2 000 thousand years old. This complex is two-storied building with blue dome over it. Counters are motley with lots of goods. Sellers in eager rivalry offer you to taste salty almond baked in hall, sweet dried apricots, juicy melon and water-melon, speaking, that you won't find the same nowhere. Eastern bazaar boils with life and got there you will plunge in whirlpool of real East.

«Alayskiy» bazaar is also famous. But it was not always the same. In XIX century it was just little shop in soldiers and their families' settlement. People sold fruits, vegetables, silk and pottery there. Local sellers called it «Alayskiy» bazaar that mean «Soldiers» bazaar. That time there lived Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Kazakhs and Tadjiks. About the time, new European settlements appeared there. Officially bazaar appeared in XX century. It was upgraded. Main gates are leave on the basic «Amir Temur» street. The smell of spice and fruits is carried by the whole territory of bazaar and attract buyers. Abundance pleases. You can find there almost everything. Beginning with the sweets and finishing with the room flowers.



The most popular and famous bazaar in Samarkand is «Siab-bazaar». Only there you can taste natural Samarkand flat cakes with a golden crust. One day bakers from Tashkent decided to bake these flat cakes. They put the clay furnace called here «Tandir», kneaded dough by the recipe, burnt fire, baked flat cakes, but they turned out not like in Samarkand. Bakers referred to that there is special water in Samarkand. Water has been

brought after their request. Bakers kneaded dough with this water but flat cakes was not so tasty again. Nobody knows how it happened. But till nowadays Samarkand is the only city where is this amazing flat cakes.

East markets in Uzbekistan

If travel on the different countries of the world is the best way to learn culture and people life visiting of markets will allow you to experience all color of the given country. As soon as you get on a market then are involved in all this market turmoil and turmoil, you hear everywhere noise and din. They are buyers bargain with sellers to reduce the price for the goods. Also has put even not so much in reduction of price, how many in the process of the auction. And after all it so is fascinating! Try to process the auction with Uzbek people at market booking air ticket and tour to Uzbekistan and you will be satisfied lots of new and interesting things.



All market will become permeated with the smell of aromas of various east spices, smells of vegetables and fruit; eyes run up from a variety of the goods which have been spread out on counters. Each seller will carefully suggest you to try its "goods" before you want it to buy, and he knows precisely, that after that you already for certain will not refuse purchase because, to tell the truth, on east farmer's market of the bad goods practically does not happen.

After all every farmer with the big love concerns cultivation of the vegetables and fruit, and understands, that, having bought though time at it kg of fruit, you should come back to it again and again. Having visited a market, you receive not only pleasure from purchases, but also unforgettable experience from dialogue with aboriginals of the country.

Uzbekistan is located at a crossroads of ways of the Great Silk way, both culture, and traditions of people living here include synthesis of all cultures of the people of the Central Asia and the countries of the Great Silk way. It is the earth with rich traditions and the customs peculiar to the people, living here during many hundreds years.

The market - economic establishment which lives and copes by own rules. It does trading activity of more effective. It includes a public order, every possible agreements, equivalence, money, measures and weight, a guarantee...



The market always played a fundamental role in city economy and should guarantee maintenance of citizens first of all the foodstuffs and raw materials.



The markets of Uzbekistan - reflexion of ancient traditions and ceremonies of local residents. They reflect difficult, dynamic process, in which just as the goods, circulated people, knowledge, values, ideas and tastes.

Except foodstuffs delivery, the markets have also other functions which allow us to get acquainted with traditions of people. The market - highly socialized place, synthesis of certain cultural codes. The markets help to hold in remembrance places. Even during our modern time all forms of trade still have not lost the

urgency, and remained to exist from the most primitive rituals of sale and purchase of the goods to the advanced.

People still trade in places open-air, on counters, or use the improvised places of sale, like tables or wooden benches, equip covered counters or trays directly on open air.

The same as and in the past, in the presents time we can find a variety of vegetables and fruit on local markets: these are melons, water-melons, peaches, a cherry, pears, apples, apricots, tomatoes, cucumbers, a potato, rice, a peanut, almonds, pistachios, and also a wide range of spices and dried fruits which bring from various areas.

Alajsky farmer's (collective-farm) market

The history of the Alajsky market originates in those far times when on territory of the earth of the Central Asia there passed the Great Silk way. The name "Alajsky" has occurred from the mountain name "Oloj". In XII-XIX centuries of a vicinity of mountain Oloj were famous for a convenient place for trade. Local residents: Kazakhs, Tadjiks, Uzbeks, the Kirghiz lodging around, traded here. Spices, a pottery, products from silk, vegetables, and fruit were a trade subject. Where there is a trade, there the world and calmness.

Mirabadsky farmer's market

In the middle of XIX century in territory of the Central Asian region (Turkestan military district) there are military actions and then around a present site of the Mirabad market for treatment of patients the hospital for treatment of soldiers is formed. From here also there is a former name of market "Hospital". Present Nikolsky's basis of a cathedral concerns this time, for today of the main thing in the Central Asia also.

Farhadsky farmer's market

The Farhadsky market is located in the centre of the two-big areas of a city of Tashkent - Chilanzarsky and Akmal-Ikramov areas, on crossing of two central main streets: Farhadsky and Lutfiy. The market arrangement in the centre working, or so-called "sleeping" areas, does its color especial. Sensation of that the goods, whether it be vegetables, fruits or another foodstuff, much-main feature of a market, so, and the prices for a market little bit more low.

Chorsu market

At each market the soul, the philosophy. The market "the Old city" is a special philosophy of the East. It seems that all roads have converged on it, it and the underground, Chorsu station, it and the set of buses, fixed-route taxis and other transport closes in itself the big dome over a market. Market

Besh Ogach

Along with the big markets, in Tashkent there is a set of smaller markets located in inhabited files with which are convenient for using to inhabitants whom lives nearby. Such market is Besh Ogach, close the area with the same name. Feature of small markets is that inhabitants, who use these markets, communicate with sellers on a market as with long time familiar people.

Kujljudsky market

The Kujljud market is located on crossing of streets "Fargona yuli" and the Big

Ring road. The market arrangement on city suburb is as though collars in a city, on the one hand the-boundless fields processed by caring hands of farmers on which generous gifts of the earth grow, and on the other hand - a millions-strong city.

Jangiabadsky market

Jangiabad market - a place of an attraction of the population from all city. Every Saturday and Sunday here in huge territory is developed grandiose trade, including by the goods second hand.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which bazar would you prefer?
2. What kind of fruits are famous in your bazaars?
3. Which would you prefer: go along or with someone to bazaar?
4. Which time would you prefer to go to bazaar?
5. Which products do you buy more?

Uzbekistan's sport

Several Uzbek teams are now rated in international league tables. Individual players, too, have established reputations outside their own country. Sport receives considerable official backing, as evidenced by the widespread provision of training facilities. There is also a good organisational infrastructure, with special attention paid to youth activities. Participation in regional leagues and international competitions is encouraged. National federations and associations, affiliated to international bodies, have been formed for all the main sports. The National Olympic Committee was created in 1992, and in 1994 Uzbek national teams began to participate in the Olympic Games. They have been particularly successful in the Summer Games, winning a total of 31 medals to date (including four Gold Medals in Rio de Janeiro in 2016). They excel in contests of strength, especially boxing, wrestling and weightlifting.

There are two traditions – indigenous and international – that exist side by side and are followed with equal passion by their fans. The most famous local sport is kurash, a form of wrestling which has a history that stretches back over millennia. International sports, such as football, basketball, ice hockey and gymnastics became popular in the twentieth century. International-style boxing and wrestling also attracted a considerable following, as did Asian martial arts such as judo, karate and taekwondo. A number of Uzbek champions played in top Soviet teams, competing in the Olympic Games and other prestigious events under the Soviet flag. Since Independence, impressive local and national teams have emerged in all the major branches of sport.

The enthusiasm with which the population follows the triumphs and disappointments of their sporting heroes is part of the national culture. It is also a form of outreach, of connectivity to the global community – very different from the isolation of the Soviet period. Nowadays foreign teams and foreign stars are ‘adopted’ and their careers are pored over with almost as much devotion as are those of national players. Visitors from Britain, for example, will soon discover that the fortunes of teams such as Chelsea, Manchester United and Arsenal (part owned by Uzbek-born Alisher Usmanov since 2007) are subject to as much critical scrutiny here as they are back home – and ardent Uzbek supporters are as eager as British counterparts to acquire the insignia of their chosen club. These international sporting links, whether formal or informal, create bridges between peoples, raising awareness and knowledge of foreign countries and cultures. ‘Familiar strangers’ become friends and partners – members of a notional community.

Football is the most popular sport in Uzbekistan. There are 16 professional teams in the Premier League, 18 in the First League and more in the Second League. The oldest and most celebrated is Pakhtakor (‘The Cotton Pickers’). Founded in 1956, it achieved fame as one of the best Soviet teams. It remains a top team and has become something of a national treasure, affectionately commemorated in popular songs. Two other favourites are Lokomotiv ‘Locomotive’ (founded in 2002, owned and sponsored by Uzbekistan Railways) and Bunyodkor ‘Creator’ (founded in 2005). The Uzbekistan Football Federation (founded in 1946) oversees the national league system and associated championships. In 1994 it joined FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) and the Asian Football Confederation.

In recent years the main teams have participated regularly in international matches and have started to attract well-known players and coaches from abroad. Likewise, Uzbek players are being courted by prestigious foreign teams. Uzbek football has won an enviable reputation for good sportsmanship. In 2012, the Uzbekistan Football Federation received the highest AFC rating for ‘Fair Play’; in January 2013, it was presented with the FIFA ‘Fair Play’ Award. Individuals, too, are well regarded. The internationally respected referee Ravshan Irmatov (b. 1977) has worked with FIFA since 2003; he has been named ‘Best Referee of the Year’ in Asia several years running. In 2010, he refereed the opening match of the FIFA World Cup (between South Africa and Mexico)

Football in Uzbekistan is not a male-only preserve: the Women’s National Football championship was formed in 1996. Currently there are ten women’s teams. They compete at the domestic as well as the international level. Youth football is also

thriving. Along with local clubs and teams, there are national squads for specific age-groups: Under-20 (nicknamed Oq bo'rilar 'The White Wolves'), Under-19 and Under-18. There is a national table of rankings and awards (i.e. for 'Best Player of the Year', 'Best Coach of the Year'). The youth squads come under the jurisdiction of the Uzbekistan Football Federation and are thus part of the Asian Football Confederation. They have been competing in their respective categories in AFC Championships (since 2002) and FIFA World Cups (since 2003). These matches take the young footballers to countries across Asia, giving them an extraordinary opportunity to experience at first hand other cultures and societies.

Tennis

Tennis has a good base organisational base in Uzbekistan, though it has less popular appeal than sports such as football. A few Uzbeks were included in Soviet tennis teams, but the game only began to attract a national following in the early 1990s. In 1997, the President's Cup was inaugurated in Tashkent. It was affiliated to the International Association of Tennis Professionals Circuit (ATP Tour); eminent foreign players, including the British champion Tim Henman, participated. The Cup was held yearly until 2002, but thereafter was suspended as the emphasis shifted to other activities, notably the Davis Cup. Uzbekistan first played in the Davis Cup tournament in 1994. It has continued to take part in this annual event. Currently it competes in the Asia/Oceania Zone, but it aims to reach the World Group (it has already been in seven play-offs). There are also several internationally ranked Uzbek tennis champions who participate on an individual basis in major competitions in Europe, Asia and the USA. Apart from Denis Istomin, they include Farrukh Dustov, Temur Ismailov, Sanjar Fayziev and Oleg Ogorodov.



Rugby

The history of rugby union in Uzbekistan is not just a matter of sport, but a reflection of the changing political environment. The game was played in Russia before the 1917 Revolution, but banned during the early Soviet period as a symbol of 'cosmopolitan capitalism'. After Stalin's death it was gradually re-introduced. It gained a following in Uzbekistan and in 1962, four local teams were founded. Today, it is still a minority sport, but is attracting a growing number of players and

fans. There are at present seven 15-a-side club teams and a national team. The Uzbekistan Rugby Federation (URF) was created in 2002; shortly after, it became a member of the Asian Rugby Football Union, likewise of the World Rugby Board. The current President of the URF is Senator Sodyk Safojev (a senior Uzbek political figure, currently First Deputy Speaker of the Senate and himself a keen rugby fan). Uzbek teams have not as yet competed in a Rugby World Cup tournament, but they do take part in rugby internationals in the Asian region. As with football, enthusiasm for rugby is not confined to men in Uzbekistan. The national women's team has been competing in international tournaments since 2008.

There are a number of Uzbek sporting personalities who have acquired international fame. One of the first was the professional road racing cyclist Jamolidin Mirgarifanovich Abdujapparov (b. 1964, of Crimean Tatar origin). His reputation as a daring, unorthodox sprinter earned him the nickname 'The Tashkent Terror'. He took part in two Olympics, first as part of the Soviet team (1988) and then as part of the Uzbek national team (1996). He also competed successfully several times in the Tour de France; in the early 1990s, he was frequently locked in contest with the renowned French cyclist Laurent Jalabert. He retired from professional racing in 1997. In October 1998, a British punk band took the name 'Abdoujapparov' in his honour.

One of the most remarkable athletes ever is surely Oksana Aleksandrovna Chusovitina (b. 1975, in Bukhara). Her career as a top gymnast spans over a quarter of a century. It began in 1988 when, at the age of 13, she won the USSR Junior Nationals. She represented the Soviet Union in international sporting events



until its dissolution in 1991; she then competed for the Unified CIS team in 1992, and from 1993 to 2006 for Uzbekistan. In 1999, she gave birth to a son but soon resumed her training – becoming one of the very few mothers in professional sport. However, her son suffered from an acute form of leukaemia (cancer of the blood) and she and her husband (an Uzbek wrestling Olympian) decided to move to Germany so that the child could receive advanced specialist treatment; she represented Germany from 2006 to 2012. Chusovitina is the only female gymnast ever to compete in seven Olympic Games – under three different national flags. In 2016, aged 41 years and 2 months, she took part in the Rio de Janeiro Games, the oldest gymnast ever to compete in the Olympics. She won many medals during her career, including a Gold Medal in 1992. She also holds

the record for the most individual world championships medals for a single event (nine, on the vault).

Another notable sporting figure is the tennis champion Denis Olegovich Istomin (b. 1986, Orenburg). Originally from Russia, the Istomin family moved to Uzbekistan when Denis was a baby. Coached by his mother, he became a professional in 2004. By 2006, despite his weak eyesight (he is one of the very few elite players to wear glasses on court), he was winning victories in major international tournaments and had established himself as one of the leading tennis players in the world. His opponents have included stars such as Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, Andy Murray and Novak Djokovic.

An upcoming young sportsman is Fazliddin Hasanbaevich Gaibnazarov (born 16 June 1991). This amateur welterweight has been winning international matches since 2012. In 2016 he won a gold medal at the Rio Olympics.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you jog more than once a week?
2. Do you know how to play golf?
3. Do you like to exercise?
4. Do you like playing tennis?
5. Do you like to snowboard?
6. Do you like to watch sports on TV?
7. Do you like watching car races?



8. Do you like wrestling?
9. Do you think athletes earn enough money, not enough money or too much money?
10. Do you think everybody should practice sports?

Words and expressions:

- alpine skiing —

горнолыжный спорт

- archery — стрельба из лука
- broadcaster — комментатор
- contestant — участник соревнований

- fencing — фехтование

Tashkent,Uzbekistan



Tashkent is a capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the most populated city in Central Asia, a political, economic, cultural and scientific center of the country. According to official data, the population of Tashkent is about 2,3 million people. This modern city is located in the north-eastern part of the country, in the foothills of the western Tyan Shan, valley of Chirchik, at the height of 440-480 meters above sea level. The history of modern Tashkent counts more than 2500 years.

In written sources, the name of the city was the first reported in the beginning of the 11th century. According to Abu Raykhan Beruni, the word was originated from Turkic "Tash" ("Stone") and "Kent" ("City"). Thus, Tashkent means "Stone City". However, one assumes that the first component of this name is more ancient and dates back to "Chach," which was later transformed in "Tash" by Arabs, as there was no letter "H" in their language and script, and by Turks, because of the consonance of individual characters in Turk language.

The earliest mention of "Chach" dates back to 262 AD. Chach's Mountains, along with other areas of Central Asia, are mentioned in the inscriptions of King Shapur I (241-272) at the Kaaba of Zoroaster. Chach is assumed to be a truncated form of names Chacha or Chachani. It has shown in minted coins in this area in that form.

At various time many world-famous people lived in Tashkent. Russian writer, Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn was treated here, in Tashkent Medical University. Based on that experience, he wrote the novel "Cancer Ward". Faina Ranevskaya, a famous actress, lived in Tashkent in evacuation, Anna Akhmatova (she wrote here her famous "Poem Without a Hero"). Konstantin Simonov lived in Tashkent and worked as a correspondent of "Pravda" newspaper.

Tashkent is the only city in which has representative of from more than a hundred different nationalities live and work side by side. Mosques, churches, synagogues, Kostel, Lutheran church.

Of course, speaking of Tashkent, it is impossible not to mention its markets. Aromas of eastern spices, ripe fruits and vegetables, and hot leshchikas will create the feeling that you are in Eastern tale. At the bazaar you can also find jewelry and painted children's cradles ("beshik"), gold embroidery, the national coffers decorated with ornaments made of metal, embroidered and quilted Suzane male chapans, carpets from Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara, Afghanistan, Turkey.

Cultural life in Tashkent is full of interesting events. There are many theaters, a conservatory, museum, exhibition and concert halls, stadiums and swimming pools, cafes, restaurants and nightclubs in the capital. Tashkent is called a solar capital, and this epithet is originated not only in relation to climatic conditions, but also because the city is famous for its hospitality, guests are granted a warm welcome in Uzbekistan. Take a [Tashkent tour](#) and experience the local life.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Tashkent located?
2. What were historical events in Tashkent?
3. What did famous people live in Tashkent?
4. How many nationalities live in the capital of Uzbekistan?
5. What do you know about Tashkent?

Words and expressions:

- spirituality – духовность
- eternal value – вековая ценность
- set off – противопоставлять
- garland – венок
- boll – семенная коробочка
- glorify – прославлять, возвеличивать, хвалить, превозносить
- tangle – запутывать, связываться
- depict – рисовать, изображать, описывать
- piercing – пронзительный, пронизательный

Completesentences.

1. The earliest mention of "Chach" dates back to ...
2. ... will create the feeling that you are in Eastern tale.
3. Tashkent means ...
4. ... was the first reported in the beginning of the 11th century.
5. ... wrote the novel "Cancer Ward".

Samarkand, Uzbekistan



Samarqand Region is one of the regions of Uzbekistan. It is located in the center of the country in the basin of Zarafshan River. It borders with Tajikistan, Navoiy Region, Jizzakh Region and Qashqadaryo Region. It covers an area of 16,773 km². The population is estimated to be around 3,651,700, with some 75% living in rural areas.

Samarqand Region was established on January 15, 1938, and is divided into 14 administrative districts. Other major towns include Jomboy, Bulungur, Juma, Ishtikhon, Katta-Kurgan, Urgut, and Oqtosh. The climate is a typically arid continental climate.

Samarkand is the second-largest center for economy, science, and culture in Uzbekistan, after Tashkent. The Institute of Archeology at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based at Samarqand. The region's UNESCO World Heritage Site architectural monuments are world famous, and make Samarkand the largest center for international tourism in the country.

Samarqand Region also has significant natural resources, including construction materials such as marble, granite, limestone, carbonate, and chalk. The region's major agricultural activities are cotton and cereal growing, winemaking and sericulture. In terms of industry, metal processing (spare parts for automobiles and combines), food processing, textiles, and ceramics industries are the most active in the area.

The region has a well-developed transport infrastructure, with over 400 km of railways and 4100 km of surfaced roads. The telecommunication infrastructure is also well developed.

Registan Square ranks among the world's most beautiful squares, it is called the pearl of Central Asia. The square won this fame owing to unique monuments of medieval architecture, surrounding it from three sides, as a part of beautiful

architectural ensemble: the Ulugbek madrasah (1417-1420), Sherdor Madrasah (1619-1636) and Tillya-Kari Madrasah (1646-1647).

The Gur-Emir Mausoleum, the family vault of Amir Timur and his heirs, was built in 1404 in the south-western part of the city. This mausoleum was a prototype for two well-known monuments of world architecture: the Humayun Mausoleum in Delhi and the Tadj Mahal in Agra.

Rukhabad Mausoleum, built over the tomb of Muslim mystic sheikh Burkhaneddin Sagaradji, who died in the XIV century and was deeply esteemed by Timur's contemporaries, is found to the north from the Gur-Emir shrine.

Bibi-Khanym Mosque is a cathedral mosque which according to a legend was named after Amir Timur's beloved wife. Majestic blue domes of the Bibi-Khanym Mosque are a striking sight.

The Shakhi-Zinda Complex, one of Samarkand most mysterious and inimitable architectural monuments, is located not far from the Bibi-Khanym Mosque. The complex is a unique ensemble consisting of eleven shrines.

Ancient site of Afrasiab (VII-II centuries BC) is located on high hills at the entrance to Samarkand from the north. Interestingly enough, but Afrasiab town, as such, did not exist at that place at all. The locals named this place according to a legend that once there existed a huge city founded by mythical Turan tsar - Afrasiab. In fact, this ancient site belongs to Samarkand of the pre-Mongolian period.

The Prophet Daniel Mausoleum is located in Afrasiab suburbs. The mausoleum long 5-domed building stretches along a high steep hill, with the Siab River flowing at its foot.

The Ulugbek Observatory was built on Kukhak hill in Samarkand suburb in 1424—1428, it went down in history as one of the most important observatories of the Middle Ages.

Answer the following questions:

- 1 Which regions is Samarkand bordered?
- 2 How many has Samarkand population and regions?
- 3 What natural resources Samarkand has?
- 4 Can you tell me about monuments of Samarkand?
- 5 Have you ever been in Samarkand?
- 6 Can you tell me about your opinion after visiting Samarkand?

Words and expressions:

1. Limestone- известняк
2. Stretches- растягивает
3. Inimitable- неподражаемый
4. Prototype- опытный образец
5. Medieval- средневековый

Bukhara, Uzbekistan



“Buhoroi-sharif” or noble Bukhara is one of the most ancient cities on our planet. The age of the city is more than 2500 years. Being at the intersection of many trade routes and being one of the main cities of the “Great Silk Road”, Bukhara has made and is making a worthy contribution to the development of world civilization.

The city was a part of a number of large state entities during certain periods of its history: Persian, Greek, Turkic, Mongolian, Arabic, Russian and Soviet.

Of course, this, could not but affect the cultural and economic development of the glorious city.

In the Bukhara region (at present it is an area within the Republic of Uzbekistan), representatives of various peoples and tribes constantly lived and live. In the territory of present-day Bukhara Territory, representatives of different ethnic groups have lived since time immemorial, interacting and mutually enriching themselves together. For example, in a number of regions of the region at that time there were villages where “Urgangs” lived, that is, residents of Urganch (Khorezm) who moved here during the time of the great Amir Timur. In addition to the descendants of ancient Sogdians and Turks, and representatives of 92 Uzbek families who arrived in the 16th century with Shaybani Khan and settled throughout the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, the descendants of Kazakhs, Turkmen, Arabs, Jews, Tatars, Koreans, Russians, Germans, Greeks and many other nations and nationalities now live here.

These peoples have been living in friendship and harmony for many centuries. It is especially necessary to note the multi-confessional composition of the

population living here. Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jews, as well as representatives of various religious sects live in understanding and harmony. In the Bukhara region, the population communicates mainly in 3 languages: Uzbek, Tajik and Russian. In the customs and rites of the inhabitants of Bukhara there are clearly elements of the ancient Zoroastrianism religion along with the foundations of Islam. For example, during weddings in Bukhara and the region, when the bridegroom leads to the bride (domodbari), the groom's friends carry 2 torches, ahead of the whole group of people going with the groom. Near the bride's house, at the time of the approach of the groom and friends, these two men lit a fire, which the groom and his friends come round 3 times as a symbol of cleansing by fire from evil spirits and only then they enter the bride's house.

There are a number of peculiarities in Bukhara and the house that we will not meet anywhere else. Meat in Bukhara is considered the most delicious in the region. This was written by the Arab traveler Ibn Battuta. He also writes that more hospitable people are in Bukhara. Traditions of hospitality have been preserved to this day. In Bukhara there is no concept of nationality, there is the concept of "bukhorogi" (Bukharan), that is, a resident of Bukhara.

Answer the following questions:

1. What trade route is the city of Bukhara in?
2. During which ruler of Bukhara, "Urgangs" moved to Bukhara?
3. Representatives of Uzbek families when they arrived in the territory of modern Uzbekistan?
4. What are the main languages spoken by the Bukhara people now?
5. What wrote about Bukhara the Arab traveler ibn Battuta?
6. Tell me about wedding traditions of Bukhara?

Words and expressions:

- Contribution-вклад
- Composition-сочинение
- Settled-оседло
- Element-элемент
- Approach-подход

Complete the sentences.

1. ... or noble Bukhara is one of the most ancient cities on our planet.

2. In the Bukhara region, the population communicates mainly in 3 languages: ...
3. ... in Bukhara is considered the most delicious in the region.
4. In the territory of present-day Bukhara Territory, representatives of different ethnic groups have lived since
5. ... also writes that more hospitable people are in Bukhara.

Khorezm, Uzbekistan



Geographically Khorezm lies in the east and the south of the Aral sea, on both sides of the lower reaches of the Oxus (Amudarya) river and around its delta estuary in Turan. It also comprises the formerly inhabited areas between the Amudarya and the Syrdarya rivers as well as the southern parts of the arid plateau Ust-yurt, southwest of the Aral sea. Politically it is within modern day Uzbekistan and constituted a great portion of the ancient Great Silk Road.

The name Khorezm appears in the Avesto, a Zoroastrian religious text, which illustrates the course of events in Eastern Iran and Central Asia, during which time the society comprised of different classes of economic disparity. Avesto informs the functions of clergies, army, farmers, craftsmen, and slaves altogether which formed the first statehood. The events in Avesto occurred in a land “Arianam Vayja” as the translation confirmed by scientists as Great Khorezm.

This empire included Praurata (Parfiya), Mouru (Marv), Gava (Sagdiana), and Khveyrezm (Khorezm).

So the first statehood developed in Central Asia in the first millennium B.C. Bactria in the IX- VIII century B.C and in the lower reaches, south of the Aral sea (Northwest of Uzbekistan, North west of Turkmanistan). Khorezm developed in the VI-VI century B.C. as kingdoms. Bactria and Khorezm shared frontiers in the middle Amudarya

river delta. The first artificial irrigation construction in Khorezm dates back to the VI-V century B.C. Population was mainly occupied with agriculture in the villages, and craftsmanship and trade in urban areas.

The archeological excavation confirms that Khorezmians were not only occupied with trade and agriculture but also with science. Khorezmians had sophisticated knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. They invented angle measuring equipments and used them in their scientific researches. Astronomic and many natural sciences developed in ancient Khorezm.

The constructions of such equipment survived until this day.

One of these constructions and cultural heritage of Khorezm is Koykyrilgan Kala. It's located few kilometers north of the Amudarya river. The construction dates back to the IV century B.C. The fortress functioned as a burial-ground for the rulers as well as observatory for astronomic studies. During the excavation the archeologists found another interesting document that supposed to be the calendar of Khorezmians dating back to the III century A.D.

The Khorezmians, for instance, based their prosperity exclusively on their trade with the Turks, and became chief representatives of the merchant class throughout the country, especially in Khorasan.

They could be found in considerable numbers in every city of Khorasan, distinguishable from the local inhabitants by the high fur caps which are worn in present-day Khorezm. The development of material prosperity was accompanied, not coincidentally, by that of intellectual pursuits. Almost every teacher at that time could number some Khorezmians among his disciples. This stands in direct relation to the high level of learning in Khorezm itself, particularly in Kath and Gunganj, at the end of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh centuries.

Khorezm was one of most important lands in Central Asia with its commercial, political, and cultural development from the VI century B.C until the XIX century A.D. Thanks Khorezm's strategic location on the Great Silk road from Iran to India, it actively participated in fostering relations among various cultures and kingdoms. Therefore traders, craftsmen, scientists and architects visited here as an important destination. So the Great Silk Road was not merely a caravan trade route but it also played an instrumental role in the development of civilization of Central Asia.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is located Khorezm?

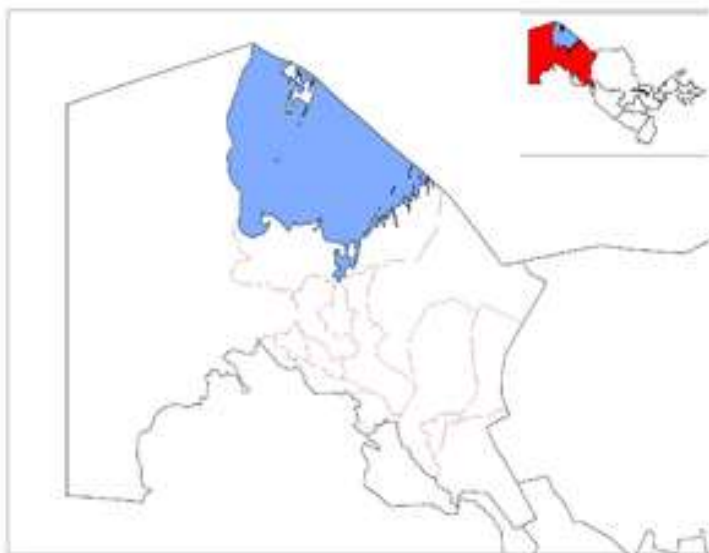
2. How did word Khorezm appear?
3. What do you know about inventions?
4. What were historical territories included in the empire?
5. Tell me about Muhammad al Khorezmi.
6. What do you know about Khiva?

Words and expressions:

- Comprise – включать (o'z ichiga olmoq);
- Sophisticate – придавать изысканность (nafislik);
- Equipment – оборудование (uskuna);
- Prosperity – процветание (farovonlik);
- Distinguishable – различимый (ajralib turadigan);
- Coincidentally – случайно (tasodifan);
- Destination – местоназначения (tayinlangan joy).

Complete the sentences.

1. Politically it is within modern day Uzbekistan and constituted a great portion of the ancient ...
2. ... was one of most important lands in Central Asia with its commercial, political, and cultural.
3. One of these constructions and cultural heritage of Khorezm is
4. Population was mainly occupied with
5. It also comprises the formerly inhabited areas between



The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan

According to historical sources, people in the territory of Karakalpakstan lived already in the Neolithic era.

The territory of the modern Republic of Karakalpakstan is a

kind of "archaeological reserve", which now has over 300 archaeological sites.

In ancient times, this territory, together with the modern Khorezm region and the adjacent regions of Turkmenistan, constituted Khorezm.

On the territory of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the region of the old channel of Akchadarya in 1954, the Khorezm expedition found a large burial ground of Kokcha 3.

On the right bank of the Amu Darya, S. P. Tolstov identified two cultures of the Bronze Age: the Tazabagyab and Suyargan (en: Suyarganovo culture), which existed simultaneously for a long time.

The burial ground dates from the XIII-XI centuries BC. e. and refers to the time when the sites of two different cultures coexisted.

This also indicates a diverse ethnic composition. The predominance of the Tazabagyab element in the culture of the Kokcha 3 site allowed S.P. Tolstov to attribute this monument to the Tazabagyab culture and draw parallels with the Andronov culture of northern Kazakhstan and southern Trans-Urals, and the Srub-Khvalyn culture of the Volga region.

The origin of Suyargan culture, in turn, is associated with the southern regions of Central, and also, possibly, Asia Minor or Northern India.

The Suyargan tribes belonged, possibly, to the indodravid type, spread much more widely in antiquity - from India to Asia Minor .

On the tombstone of the grave of Darius I, belonging to the V century BC. e., it is said that in the Aral Sea region and the lower reaches of the Syr Darya there lived "Saki tigrhauda" ("Saki in pointed caps").

In the II-VI centuries BC.e. there was a migration of Turkic tribes from the territory of Altai and East Turkestan.

There was an assimilation of the nomadic Turkic and indigenous Saki population, as a result of which two new ethnic communities appeared - the Pechenegs and Oguzes. It was the Pecheneg tribes that formed the basis of the ethnic formation of the Karakalpaks.

Karakalpak statehood begins with the Nogai Khanate, formed at the end of the XIV century under the leadership of Idigu (Edygei), the leader of the Nogai (Mangyts).

After the death of Idigu in 1419, the struggle for the throne intensifies, and the khanate loses its strength. In the second half of the XVI century, the Nogai Khanate is divided into three parts - the Horde of six uluses, the Small Horde and the Big Horde.

At the beginning of the XVII century, the Nogais were defeated by Kalmyks, who captured the areas of the Volga and Yaik. The Nogais were forced to relocate to Crimea, and the Karakalpaks, which became part of the Horde of six uluses, left in the Aral Sea region on the shores of the Syr Darya and settled there.

In public life, the Karakalpaks played an important role for the Beks and Batyrs (military leaders). Beks were the leaders of the Karakalpak clans: they solved problems related to law and economy.

The Becks also acted as representatives of a kind of tribe in relations with neighboring peoples. In the XVI-XVII centuries, the Karakalpaks were subordinate to either the Bukhara khan or the Khiva khans.

By the beginning of the 18th century, the Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Syr Darya were striving for unification, in which Kuchukkhan, the Sultans Taburchak and Chaib played an important role.

As a result, the Syr-Darya Karakalpaks led by Eshmuhammad (Echkimkhan) united in the Karakalpak Khanate.

The borders of this state passed along the upper reaches of the Syr Darya. The state also coexisted with the Kalmyks of the Volga Region, the Bashkir ulus and the Kazakh Junior Zhuz.

In 1723, when the Kalmyks captured the middle part of the Syr Darya, the Karakalpaks were again forced to flee and were divided into two groups.

The first group went to the upper reaches of the Syr Darya towards Tashkent, and the second group settled on the lower reaches of the Syr Darya. Thus, the Karakalpaks were divided into “upper” and “lower”.

The lower Karakalpaks settled on the free lands between the Syr Darya and Amu Darya and were engaged in agriculture here, irrigating them with water from Kuvandarya.

Until 1873 - as part of the Khiva khanate, then - in the Amudarya department of the Syrdarya region.

After the establishment of Soviet power in 1918 - as part of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and the Turkestan ASSR.

In 1924, the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region was formed with its center in Turtkul, occupying the territory of the Amu Darya region of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Khojeyli and Kungrad regions of the Khorezm Socialist Soviet Republic.



On February 12-19, 1925, the First Constituent Congress of dekhkan, farm laborers, and Red Army deputies was held, at which the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region was officially established on February 16 as part of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (1920-1925) (later renamed the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic).

July 20, 1930 the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region was withdrawn from the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and became directly subordinate to the RSFSR.

On March 20, 1932, the AO was transformed into the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as part of the RSFSR, and the city of Nukus became the capital of KKASSR.

On December 5, 1936, the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (KKASSR) became part of the Uzbek SSR. In 1964 it was renamed the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (KKASSR).

On December 14, 1990 (later Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, but earlier than Kyrgyzstan), at the session of the Supreme Council of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, a Declaration on State Sovereignty was signed, implying full independence of the state, which could be achieved through a nationwide referendum.

January 9, 1992 transformed into the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In 1993, an interstate agreement was signed for a period of 20 years on the entry of the Republic of Karakalpakstan into Uzbekistan.

The agreement enshrines the right of an autonomous republic to leave Uzbekistan through a referendum.

In the 1980s, in the north-west of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (in the vicinity of the village of Zhaslyk) there was a military training ground "Eighth Chemical Defense Station" designed to test chemical weapons and defenses against them.

The landfill was used by servicemen from military units stationed in Nukus: a chemical test regiment (military unit 44105) and a center for the development of means of protection against chemical weapons (military unit 26382). The landfill was closed in the early 1990s, and military units were withdrawn to Russia.

From 1942 to 1992, on the Renaissance island in the Aral Sea (on the part of the island that is part of the Muynak region of Karakalpakstan), a military biochemical training ground with the code name "Barkhan" operated. Its official name is the 52nd Field Research Laboratory (PNIL-52).

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the north-west of Uzbekistan, occupies 166,600 km² (28% of the territory of Uzbekistan) and is the largest region in the territory of Uzbekistan. Karakalpakia is located on the Turan lowland. The Karakum desert adjoins it closely from the south-west, the Ustyurt plateau is located in the north-west, and the Kyzylkum desert in the north-east.

The territory of Karakalpakia also includes the southern half of the former Aral Sea, on the dry bottom of which the new Aralkum solonchak desert is now formed, and the drying lower reaches of the Amudarya River.

A peculiar form of the desert is sand dunes. Karakalpakstan is a zone of environmental disaster due to the drying up of the Aral Sea.

In Karakalpakstan, deserts occupy more than 13.67 million ha (more than 80% of the territory). The Aral Sea region slowly descended for a long time and was the scene of accumulation of sediments of the Mesozoic-Cenozoic seas and alluvial strata demolished from the mountains.

This contributed to the formation of vast stratum and alluvial plains. Cretaceous, tertiary and Quaternary deposits take part in their structure.

Cretaceous rocks are composed of marine and continental formations in the form of sand and clay on the peninsulas of Tokmakat and Kulanda; Cape Aktumsyk, Beltau, Kuskanatau, Sultanuizdag and others are composed of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata and outcrops of crystalline rocks.

The northwestern parts of the desert (Ustyurt plateau - of the Late Tertiary age) are much geologically younger. In the south, the republic borders with the Dashoguz and Balkan provinces of Turkmenistan, in the west with the Karakiy, Mangistau and Beineu districts of the Mangystau region of Kazakhstan, in the north with the Baiganinsky district of the Aktobe region of Kazakhstan, in the north-east with the Kazaly and Karmakshy districts of Kyzyl in the southeast - with the Khorezm and Bukhara regions, in the east - with the Navoi region.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which two cultures were identified by S.P.Tolstov?
2. Who were the leaders of the Karakalpak clans?
3. In which date the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic had become part of the Uzbek SSR?
4. When the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was transformed into the Republic of Karakalpakstan?

5. Which proportion from the territory of Uzbekistan occupies the Republic of Karakalpakstan?

Words and expressions:

- Ancient – древний
- Adjacent - примыкающий
- Simultaneously – одновременно
- Coexisted - сосуществовали
- Predominance - преобладание
- Composition - сочинение
- Antiquity - древность
- Statehood - государственность
- to relocate - переехать
- to flee - бежать
- nationwide - общенациональный
- enshrines - закрепляющий
- withdrawn - отозваны
- alluvial – наносной
-

Ex 1. Answer the questions True or False:

1. The drying up of the Aral sea had no cause on environmental condition of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
2. There were living people on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in Neolithic era.
3. There was a migration of Turkic tribes from the territory of Altai and East Turkestan.
4. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the west of Uzbekistan.

5. The most part of the Karakalpakstan's territory consist of the desert.

Navoiy,Uzbekistan



The city was founded in 1958 and was part of the Bukhara region. It was created as the center of the mining industry for the extraction of rare earth elements, precious metals and uranium in the Uzbek SSR. Since 1920, part of the modern Navoi region was part of the Kazakh SSR, and in 1956 part of the future region, then belonging to the Kazakh SSR, was transferred to the Uzbek SSR with the aim of developing cotton production in one republic.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic No. 227-X of April 20, 1982, Navoi region was formed from parts of the Bukhara and Samarkand regions with an administrative center in the city of Navoi.

On September 9, 1988, a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR on the unification of the Navoi and Samarkand regions was adopted.

In May 1989, most of the Navoi region was transferred to the Bukhara region. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 27, 1992 "On the restoration of the Navoi region within the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Navoi region was restored (newly formed).

The area of the region is 110 800 km². It borders with Kazakhstan, Jizzakh, Samarkand and Bukhara regions, as well as with the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The northwestern part of the region is occupied by the Kyzylkum plateau, the Nurata mountain ranges extend in the east, and the Zerafshan river borders the south of the region.

The climate is sharply continental, desert, arid. The main river of the region is Zerafshan.

The population of Navoi region as of October 1, 2012 is 886,500 people. Urban population - 428,100, rural - 458,400. In 2011, 18,234 people were born, 4,163 people died.

Navoi region consists of 8 districts (fogs):

- Kanimekh district (center - Kanimekh);
- Karmaninsky district (center - Karmana);
- Kyzyltepa district (center - Kyzyltepa);
- Khatyrchi district (center - Yangyrabat);
- Navbahor district (center - Beshrabad);
- Nurata district (center - Nurata);
- Tamyndynsky district (center - Tamdybulak);
- Uchkuduk district (center - Uchkuduk).

The administrative center of the region - the city of Navoi, is the largest city in the region (about 128,000 inhabitants).

The region has 6 cities, 8 urban villages and 53 villages.

6 cities:

1. Navoi
2. Zarafshan
3. Kyzyltepa
4. Nurata
5. Uchkuduk
6. Yangyabat

8 urban villages:

1. Gazgan
2. Kanimeh
3. Pockets
4. Langar
5. Malikrabort
6. Muruntau
7. Tinchlik
8. Shalkar

In the bowels of the region there are deposits of gold, tungsten, phosphate rock, silica sand, cement raw materials, limestone, oil and gas.

Also in the region there are most of the uranium deposits being developed in Uzbekistan. In the deserts there are many quarries in which uranium is mined and mined.

It is taking place at a moderate pace, as the state is worried about the inhabitants of the areas adjacent to the quarries. In 2013, Uzbekistan took the 2nd place in the world in uranium exports.

In the central Kyzylkum, on the basis of non-ferrous metal deposits, the modern cities of Zarafshan and Uchkuduk arose.

Power lines and water pipes from the Amu Darya were brought to them. In Zarafshan, Zafarabad and Navoi, artificial lakes were created for recreation of residents.

On May 15, 2019, the territory of the Navoi region was determined as a free economic zone (SEZ) for innovative, high-tech, export-oriented and import-substituting industries for the period until January 1, 2030. Enterprises with the status of a participant in the SEZ are granted a number of benefits.

The leading industries are energy, mining metallurgy, chemical, ginning, food processing, as well as the production of building materials. The largest industrial enterprises of the region are Mining and Metallurgical Plant in Muruntau (built in 1967), Navoi State District Power Station, Navoi Nitrogen, cement plant, Electrochemistry JSC, Nuratamarmar. Of great importance is the presence of gold-bearing areas on the basis of which the gold mining industry arose.

To extract gold from the waste rock, the Zarafshan-Newmont joint Uzbek-American enterprise was created by the mining and metallurgical plant (in 2006 it was disbanded into the leaching shop of the GMZ-2 plant).

There are 60 state-owned industrial enterprises in the region, 10 joint ventures (among them Agama and Zerispark), 728 small ones (for example, Ittifok, Navoi and EDEM) and 30 shirkats.

Answer the following questions:

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| 1) | When was a Decree of Presidium of the Supreme | Council |
| adopted? | | |
| 2) | What is largest industrial enterprises of the region? | |
| 3) | How many people live in Navoi? | |
| 4) | How many cities have Navoi regions? | |
| 5) | How many districts Navoi consist of? | |

Words and expressions:

- Mining - добыча полезных ископаемых
- restoration – восстановление
- extend - простираться
- uranium deposits - урановые месторождение
- moderate- умеренный
- inhabitants – житель
- Toextract- извлекать
- Modern –современный
- Innovative – инновационный

Exercise: True or False

1. Navoi was the part of Bukhara in 1958
2. The area of Navoi region is about 80000 square kilometers
3. In 2013, Uzbekistan took the 2nd place in the world in uranium exports
4. The region has 8 cities
5. The territory of the Navoi region was determined as a free economic zone



Jizzakh Region (Uzbek: Jizzax viloyati, Жиззахвилояти, جىد ززمخۇد لايىھتى) is one of the regions of Uzbekistan. It is located in the center/east of the country. It borders with Tajikistan to the south and south-east, Samarqand Region to the west, Navoiy Region to the north-west, Kazakhstan to the north, and Sirdaryo Region to the east. It covers an area of 20,500 km². The population is estimated to be around 910,500, with some 80% living in rural areas.

The regional capital is Jizzakh (pop est 127,500 inhabitants). Other major towns include Dustlik, Gagarin, Gallyaaral (Gallaorol), Pakhtakor, and Mardjanbulak. Jizzakh Region was formerly a part of Sirdaryo Region but was given separate status in 1973.

The climate is a typically continental climate, with mild winters and hot, dry summers.

The economy of Jizzakh Region is primarily based on agriculture. Cotton and wheat are the main crops, and extensive irrigation is used. Natural resources include lead, zinc, iron, and limestone. Uzbekistan and China are working together to jointly establish a Special Economic Zone in the region. This high-tech industrial park will be formally established by March 2013. The China Development Bank will provide a \$50 million loan to finance several of the joint projects in the construction, agro-industrial and mechanical engineering sectors.[1]

The region has a well-developed transportation infrastructure, with over 2500 km of surfaced roads.

The Zaamin National Park, formerly Guralash Preserve, on the western slopes of the Turkestan Range and known for its unique fauna and flora, is also within the region.

Wildlife is extremely rich here; in spring and in summer, alpine meadows are with a multitude of colors: bright-red tulips and snow-white acacias. In autumn the hills are magnificently decorated with the gold-colored domes of the hazelnut trees, columns of birch-trees, towering plane trees, and green thickets. High in the mountains, in the upper part of the Garalashsay gorge, is a nesting-place of black storks. These rare birds are the pride and joy of Uzbekistan. They are written down in the "Redbooks" in many countries as an endangered species. Early in the spring when the Amasay depression is flooded, flocks of ducks, wild geese, pelicans and grey herons are found here. This territory serves as a nesting place for rose-coloured starlings, shrikes, and sandpipers.

Districts



Division of Jizzakh Region into tumans (districts)

The region is divided into 12 districts (tumans):

Answer the following questions:

1. Describe location of Jizzakh region.
2. What climate is there?
3. On what Jizzakh`s economy based?
4. Tell about the nature of this land.

Words and expressions:

- estimate – достигать
- formerly – раньше
- slope – скат, уклон
- limestone – известняк
- heron – цапля
- hazelnut – лесной орех

Complete the sentences:

1. Jizzakh Region is ... (to locate) in the center/east of the country.
2. The population is ... (to estimate) to be around 910,500, with some 80% living in rural areas.
3. This high-tech industrial park ... (to be) formally established by March 2013.
4. This territory ... (to serve) as a nesting place for rose-coloured starlings, shrikes, and sandpipers.
5. The region is ... (to divide) into 12 districts.

Kashkadarya, Uzbekistan



Kashkadarya region – a unique region of Uzbekistan is located in the southern part of Uzbekistan, in the basin of the Kashkadarya river, on the western slope of the Pamir-Alai mountains.

In the south-east it borders with Surkhandarya region, in the north-west with Bukhara region, in the north with Navoi and Samarkand regions.

Located between the rivers Zarafshan and Amu Darya, this territory in ancient times, according to the annals of Ancient Greece and China, was called southern Sogd and southern Turan. Kashkadarya — the birthplace of the great Timur, who founded the great Empire of the Timurids and of Spitamen, sogdian commander, who gave a hard rebuff to Alexander the Great in 329 BC.

In 2013, Kashkadarya region was recognized as a promising region of the country for the development of ecotourism and extremal tourism. Interesting places of the region is Achinkul reservoir with unique flora and fauna, astronomic station and observatory in Kitab district. There are two largest reserves of Uzbekistan in Kashkadarya: Hissar national Park and Kitab geological reserve. The oldest city of Shahrissabz in Kashkadarya region is listed as a UNESCO world cultural heritage site. In 2006, the city of Karshi also celebrated its 2700th anniversary at the initiative of UNESCO.

The capital of the region – the city of Karshi.

Total area of the region – 28 570 km².

Population: 3 088 800 people

Major cities: Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Dekhkanabad, Kasan

Kitab state geological reserve – one of the most unique natural zone in mountainy Uzbekistan. It is located in the south-western spurs of the Zarafshan range, on the left coast of the Jindydarya river in the Kitab district of Kashkadarya region. Tourists, once in this amazing, fabulous place, can learn about the secrets of the ancient world, to see how gradually formed life on earth. This is evidenced by the remains of ancient fossil types of marine animals and plants that can be seen in the unique stratigraphic sections.

High cleared for tourists trails and viewing platforms, located here along the cuts, allow you to get acquainted with ancient corals, other marine sedimentary rocks, which were formed 370-470 million years ago.

By the way, an interesting fact – on the territory of the Kitab reserve for 120-140 million years there was a warm sea pool. Therefore, the main attraction of the reserve are paleontological cuts.

These are objects where you can observe the sequence of formation of rocks and study the fossils of ancient organic forms preserved in them. The field base of the reserve is located at the mouth of the river Khoja Kurgan. There are paleontological and biological museums of the reserve. Here in these places there is a comfortable hotel, dining room, cottages and a hostel. The reserve's office is located in Shakhrisabz.

The office has geological and biological museums, various offices, where all conditions for representatives of the scientific world of near and far abroad and for all tourists.

In ancient times, Shakhrisabz was called geographer as Nautak, and in the Middle Ages Kesh. In written sources, there are such names as “Dilkash”, “Kubbatul ilm shaft adab”.

In the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1996), in honor of the 660th anniversary of the great commander Amir Temur, at the initiative of representatives of the local intelligentsia, a museum of the history of material culture was created, in which more than 21,000 works of art are kept. The main purpose of the museum is to study the history of the development of the culture of the city of Shakhrisabz from ancient times to the present.

The ancient and sacred land of Shakhrisabz is a holy place. The ancestors of such great figures as Hisrav Dehlavi, Mirza Bedil, Mirza Golib lived on this land. But this region was most of all glorified, undoubtedly, by the great commander Amir Temur.

The museum building is located in the complex of Chubin madrasah, built in the XIV-XVI centuries and included by UNESCO in the list of “Universal Values”.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is located Kashkadarya?
2. What is total area of the region?
3. What do you know about Kitab?

4. Tell me about sight in picture.
5. What is the capital of the region?
6. Who of great figures lived in this land?

Words and expressions:

- Slope –скат
- Acquainted –знакомство
- According –согласно
- Sequence-последовательность
- Undoubtedly-несомненно
-

Complete the sentences.

1. There are two largest reserves of Uzbekistan in Kashkadarya: ...
2. Shakhrisabz was called by historians and geographers as
3. ...was most of all glorified, undoubtedly, by the great commander Amir Temur.
4. The ancient and sacred land of Shakhrisabz is
5. Interesting places of the region is Achinkul reservoir with

Surkhandaryo,Uzbekistan



The capital of the region – the city of Termez

Total area – 20 800 km²

Population — 2 462 229 people

Major cities – Denau, Sherabad, Baysun, Shurch

Surkhandarya region is the southern region of Uzbekistan. In the north, the region is surrounded by the Hissar range, in the west – the Kugitangtau and Baysuntau rocks, in the east of the Babatag ridge, the southern part washed by the Amudarya river.

A “Friendship Bridge” with a railway and a border road which connects Uzbekistan with Afghanistan has been built across the Amudarya river.

The capital of the region is the ancient city of Termez. The city was founded in the 1st Millennium BC and is one of the oldest cities in the world. The name of the city comes from “Taramastha” — which means — “a place on the other side.” The city got its modern name only in the 10th century. At the time, Termez was considered one of the main centers of Buddhism. Not far from the city, archaeologists have found the oldest chess in the world, the figures of which were made of ivory. In participation of UNESCO, the 2500 anniversary of Termez was celebrated at the international level.

The second most important city of the region is Denau, one of the main industrial centers of Uzbekistan. Despite its very young age, the city has many factories. It is in Denau that the experimental station of the Republican Institute of gardening, viticulture and winemaking named after R. R. Schroeder is located.

In Surkhandarya region much attention is paid to mountain and ecological tourism. A number of ancient archaeological and architectural monuments, ruins of ancient Zoroastrian, Nestorian and Buddhist fortresses and settlements, as well as monuments of Islamic architecture have been preserved in Termez and its surroundings. The architectural complex of Hakim at-Termezi, the memorial complex of Sultan Saodat, Khanaka Kyrk-Kyz, the Kara-Tepa Buddhist complex, Fayaztepa Buddhist temple, Jarkurgan minaret, Zurmala Buddhist mortar, Teshik-Tash cave (where in 1938-1939, scientists have discovered the remains of Neanderthal child), Dalverzintepe settlement are the main historical monuments of Surkhandarya region.

Teshiktash

In the mountains of Baysun, not far from the marble rocks – on the Sary-Shoto pass, there is an amazing miracle of nature – a stately stone with a big hole “Teshik-tash”. The stone is located at an altitude of 1550 m above sea level. From here one can see the wide Karshi steppe and the path leading to the village of Derbent (Darband). Going down this path you can get to the famous Teshik-Tash cave.

It was here in 1938 by archaeologists headed by Professor M.Ye. Masson was discovered – the skeleton of a 9 year old Neanderthal boy. The burial itself was ritual. The Siberian goat's horns were located here in pairs, the remains of a wild horse, the bones of a leopard and other animals, as well as primitive tools. Thanks to this unique discovery, anthropologist M.M. Gerasimov was able to restore the appearance of our distant ancestor. In Termez Archeological Museum you can see a sculptural portrait of a boy.

This discovery confirmed that people in Central Asia did not differ from their counterparts in other continents, which means that the process of the historical development of mankind on earth was one.



Ferghana, Uzbekistan



The city of a remarkable beauty, named Ferghana is located on the southern edge of the Ferghana Valley, with a distance of 420 kilometers from the capital and 75 kilometers to the west of Andijan city, at an altitude of 580 meters above a sea level. There are no any ancient monuments, religious places and sites of pilgrimage in this city. Generally, Ferghana is a relatively young town. In 2007 year it just turned 130 years old, however, that does not mean that the city does not remember the roots and does not know its history...

1875 year troops of imperial Russia, commanded by General M.D. Skobelev entered into the Ferghana Valley. Kokand Khanate was annexed by the Russian Empire. In February 1876 year, the Ferghana region was proclaimed. It consisted of: Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Namangan, and other areas, which were officially included in the Turkistan general-governorship.

Originally, a Russian garrison housed in Kokand, was not capable of managing such a large area from a distance, in addition, the sanitary condition of the city leaves much to be desired. Having asked the permission from the Governor-General, the Russian began to build a new town at a deserted place in the twelve kilometers to the south of the town of Margilan, near the villages of Yarmazar and Sim.

Namely at this moment the history launched a temporary record for the new city.

Already in April 1877 year, the majority of provincial institutions were moved to New Margilan, as was the name of the city.

A military fortress, which was located on the southern edge and held the most exalted position, became the core of the newly built city. The Citadel had the shape of an irregular pentagon, with five bastions outside of it, three of which were on the south-east of the fortress. In case if that was necessary, an aimed artillery fire in the direction of passing roads could be conducted, and the remaining two ones were located on the opposite side in order to protect the city. In the direction of the bastions the main city avenues were built. To the north of the fortress, on the outskirts of the city, a summer cottage of the military governor was constructed. And along the downstream of the Margilan River, which passed throughout the town, a public park was put up.

New Margilan becomes the military and administrative center of the region, as well as General M.D. Skobelev was appointed to the position of the governor. The territory begins being build up.

The Governor's House (these days it is the building of Drama Theatre) was the first architectural construction of a new city, followed by the House of Governor Assistant (a former City Hospital 2), the Military Assembly (now it is the Officers' Club), Men's Gymnasium (administrative building of the University).

The presence a significant number of military fortifications in the city, and also the construction of administrative buildings for their needs, as well as the fact that the city was located far away from the railway and could not become a commercial and industrial center, influenced much on the appearance of New Margilan. Literally before the revolution there was not plumbing or sewage. The decision to pave the streets was also adopted only in 1909 year.

In 1907 year the town was renamed after Skobelev, in honor of its first governor-general. However, since 1924 year, it is called Ferghana.

A major growth and the rise of Ferghana occurred only in the XX century. That became particularly noticeable after Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1991 year.

Nowadays, Ferghana is a modern industrial city, the third largest in the Ferghana Valley. Its population is 380 thousand people, and the ethnic composition is very diverse. Along with the indigenous people - the Uzbeks, there is a great number of the Russian, Tajiks, Armenians, Koreans, Azeris and Ukrainians.

In terms of production Ferghana ranked as the second in the whole country, giving the way only to the capital - Tashkent. Here are 80 large enterprises of national importance, serving the main industries: chemical, petrochemical, light, food, engineering, metal processing, construction materials, electronics.

A social infrastructure is considered to be well-developed too. There are many elementary, middle and high schools, hospitals, sports facilities, cultural institutions, parks and gardens here. An extensive network of comfortable hotels, cafes and restaurants was created for guests.

The picturesque surroundings of the city successfully replace the absence of monuments of ancient history for tourists.

On the northern slope of the Alai Range in the valley called Shahimardan, which is situated just a little to the south of Ferghana, a mountain resort of «Hamzaabad» is located.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many population is Ferghana?
2. Is Ferghana a well-devoloped enterprise?

3. Tell me about consruction and reconstruction?
4. Have you been to Ferghana?
5. Are you impressed by this information?

Words and expressions:

1. Absence-отсутствие
2. Gain-усиление
3. Pilgrimage-паломничество
4. Bastion-бастион
5. Garrison-гарнизон

Namangan, Uzbekistan



Geographical coordinates: 40°58'00" N 71°34'00" E

Population: 432,000 (2006)

Time zone: UTC+5

Automobile codes: 50

Namangan is a city in eastern Uzbekistan, on the northern edge of the Fergana Valley, about 430 km east of Tashkent, about 65 km west of Andijan, and about 75 km north of Fergana. The Koradaryo and Naryn rivers join together to form the Syr Darya just outside the southern edge of the city.

The city of Namangan ranks third largest in Uzbekistan, after Tashkent and Samarkand, yet it appears a relative newcomer to this eastern cradle of Ferghana

civilization. It takes its name from local salt mines, *namak kan*, longtime suppliers to the kitchens of Tashkent.

At the time of the Russian occupation, the Namangan district had developed into a bastion of Islam, with over 20 madrassah and 600 mosques. The tsarist and Soviet eras Russified the center and industrialized the suburbs, spawning a rise in population to 330,000, but never tamed the people...

Namangan has recently become a center for oil exploration and production in Uzbekistan and has a few oil refineries.

There is an important antimony mine (an important steel alloy used to make batteries) just outside the city. Cotton growing and processing remains a major economic activity. Fruits and vegetables are grown in the foothills surrounding Namangan.

The North Fergana Canal diverts water from the Syr Darya to supply most of Namangan's water needs. To the north, in the mountains just inside Kyrgyzstan, is a nature preserve called Sary-Chelek.

Namangan was known to have been a settlement by the 15th century and a part of the khanate (state) of Kokand (present-day Kokand) by the middle of the 18th century. After annexation by the Russians in 1876, cotton production and processing became the increasingly dominant economic activity. Namangan suffered a destructive earthquake in 1926. Population (1994) 341,000.

Some 300km east of Tashkent in the northern part of the Fergana Valley, not far from the border with Kyrgyzstan, is Namangan, the second-largest city in the country. The confluence of the Karyn Darya and Naryn rivers, two tributaries of the Syr Darya (or Jaxartes), lies just outside the city's confines, and the local area has been populated at least since Sogdian times, as is attested to by the remarkable ruins of Aksikent, Namangan's biggest draw.

Being the second largest city in Uzbekistan, yet it appears a relative newcomer to this eastern cradle of Ferghana civilization. Nearby are the ancient graves of Munchak Tepe and the ruined towns of Kasan and Aksikent, capitals of the valley from the 7th to 11th centuries. By the 17th century Namangan had emerged as a large settlement close to the confluence of the Naryn and Kara Darya rivers, source of the Syr Darya. It takes its name from local salt mines, *namak kan* (*namak* meaning salt), longtime suppliers to the kitchens of Tashkent. At the time of the Russian occupation, the Namangan district had developed into a bastion of Islam, with over 20 madrassah and 600 mosques. The tsarist and Soviet eras russified the centre and industrialized the suburbs, spawning a rise in population to 330,000, but never tamed the people.

The religiosity of the local population, which was never fully suppressed during the Soviet period, has been a cause of concern since independence. Wahhabism, an extreme Islamic sect from Saudi Arabia, took root in the area, and in the mid 1990s it

was the heartland for the now banned Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. After independence, Namangan made headlines in the religious half of the Great Game Mark II, as unorthodox Islamic beliefs slipped across Ferghana's jigsaw borders and took root in its eastern regions. Armed with cash and Korans, missionaries from Saudi Arabia's Wahabbi sect built mosques and inspired followers like Junta Namangani, an agriculture student who fought for the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. From the mid-'90s, he led the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan to fight for a Muslim state and the overthrow of President Karimov. Nearly assassinated by Namangani in 1999, Karimov cracked down on all perceived opposition groups, and purged foreign involvement.

While the lack of a beard invited trouble in Taleban-ruled Afghanistan, young men in Uzbekistan could be jailed merely for growing one. Namangani was killed in 2001 in Afghanistan, where he commanded a Taleban division. Loudspeakers no longer amplify the call to prayer across his hometown, though women remain more veiled than elsewhere in Uzbekistan, and some return to the black horsehair paranja, the traditional veil attacked and publicly burnt in female liberation campaigns of the 1920s.

Sights

In common tsarist style, the streets of the Russian town lead to the central park (now called **Babur Park**), founded in 1884 as the governor's garden. Later renamed Pushkin Park and installed with requisite Lenin statue, it now enjoys Babur's sponsorship. If you arrive in the late afternoon you'll see Namangan's elders gathering in the dappled shade beneath the Chinor trees to drink steaming bowls of tea and play games of chess or nards (a Persian board game similar to backgammon); it's an unexpectedly civilised haven of calm.

The Square to the northwest has dropped Lenin for Peace and a carved display of provincial monuments. Nearby at 25 ex-October Street, the Namangan Natural History Museum houses many archaeological discoveries, but poor presentation hampers understanding. To the east is the pedestrian avenue Uychi, leading to the heart of the Uzbek town, the crowded bazaar. Beside stalls of meat, fruit and vegetables, craftsmen offer brightly painted wooden cradles, complete with convenience hole, while women sell embroidered skullcaps and woollen shawls.

Just east of the bazaar on Uychi is the work of a talented local architect Usto Kyrgyz - **Mullah Kyrgyz madrassah**, built in 1910 by a local cotton magnate. It is said that one day the architect sat in the middle of the madrassa building site drinking tea and watched a particularly useless apprentice trying (and failing) to build a wall. Exasperated, Usto Kyrgyz hurled a brick at the young man from across the courtyard

but, not unsurprisingly given the distance, missed him. The brick hit the top of the wall in exactly the right place, just as if Usto Kyrgyz had carefully placed it there by hand.

There is some attractively carved woodwork, including both ceilings and columns, and the main portal is decorated with a fine mosaic depicting flowers in blue, green, yellow and white. A scramble up the steep and rather uneven steps inside brings you up onto the rooftop, from where you will catch a pleasant breath of fresh air, even in the sticky heat of summer, and also get good views across the bazaar. The madrassa, which is an irregular pentahedron in shape due to the local topography, is surrounded by evenly placed *hujras*. It was closed by the Soviets and spent much of the 20th century operating as a literary museum, but it was restored by local residents following independence and briefly served as a madrassa again before being closed by the Uzbek government. It is now a museum, and named in honour of the craftsman responsible for its construction. Five minutes south along a lane that rings and sparks with the striking of metal sheets and bars in tiny workshops is the **Khodjamni Kabri Mausoleum** and neighbouring Khodja Amin Mosque, which is under much-needed renovation. Both of these buildings date from the 18th century and are the work of architect Usto Muhammad Ibrahim. The portal-domed mosque, open on all four sides, is typical of local mosque architecture of this period. The ornate carved terracotta facade is a striking example of Ferghana decoration. The intricate terracotta tilework on the front of the mausoleum is particularly interesting as the tiles were produced using a method revived from the 12th century that had more or less disappeared in Fergana. You should note that only men are permitted inside these particular buildings. Extensive reconstruction will restore the adjacent Soviet anti-religious museum into the mosque and madrassah Khojamni built. East and south of Uychi is Namangan's **Jummi Mosque**, proudly announced by towering Turkish-style minarets. Further east along Uychi is the **Atavalikhonture Mosque (Ota Valikhon Tur Mosque)**, with its unusual stripes of blue mosaic, star-shaped carvings in the entrance way and cylindrical monumental drums illuminated with Arabic calligraphy. The Mosque is easily recognizable by its immense dome, a ribbed construction with a diameter of 14.1 metres, one of the largest in Central Asia. First built in 1915, it housed Namangan's Wahabbi fraternity in the 1990s, until the mosque closed and reopened as a madrassah with students from the shut Mullah Kyrgyz. To look inside a newly restored mosque, try the Mullah Bozor Akhun on Akhunbabaev St. Behind a flurry of fresh domes and minarets is a shady courtyard, hauz and the mausoleum tower of Mullah Akhun, the 17th century teacher of Sufic poet Mashrab. The poet himself has been commemorated in a theme park six kilometres west of the city centre. Babarakhim Mashrab Namangani was born in Namangan in 1640. By 16 he was a dervish heading for Kashgar and a life of creative itinerancy. He was hanged in Afghanistan in 1711, either for inciting the people to revolt against illiteracy or for being the object of desire of a prominent imams wife. His heartfelt poetry has survived Soviet censorship to enjoy contemporary revival.

Answer the following questions:

1. What did you know about Namangan before read the text?
2. Where does Namangan locate?
3. Can you tell me about history of Namangan?
4. Do you know the greatest person of Namangan?
5. Can you tell me information about sights of Namangan?

Words and expressions:

- creative-творческий
- woodwork-изделия из дерева
- earthquake-землетрясение
- foothills-предгорья
- spawning-нерест

Andijan, Uzbekistan



Ancient Andijan, surrounded by picturesque hills, is situated on the south-east of the Fergana Valley. This city is proud of its venerable age (2000 years) and of the fact that it is the hometown of Muhammad Zahiruddin Babur - the famous poet and commander, representative of the great dynasty of Tamerlane, the founder of the Mogul Empire in India. Today tourists can visit the house of Babur, remained in Andijan.

Historical records say about the large city on this site, which has grown up on the track of the Silk Road. It served as the eastern gateway of the Fergana Valley. On the whole route along the river of Karadarya there were caravanserais.

For the first time Andijan is mentioned in records of the 9th century. In the 9-10th centuries Andijan became a part of the Samanid State. In the 14th century, during the reign of Amir Timur, Andijan experienced rapid growth in all areas.

In the 16th century, Andijan was conquered by the Sheibanids, later it became a part of the Kokand Khanate. Since 1876, the territory of the Kokand Khanate, including Andijan, was included in the Russian Empire. At this time, the city produced a wonderful silk and cotton fabrics, which were famous not only in the Fergana Valley, but far beyond its borders. In 1902 Andijan suffered from an earthquake, which destroyed a lot of ancient monuments.

The only main architectural monument - surviving a catastrophic earthquake in 1902 is the huge Jami Madrasah. Built in the late 19th century, this building is very impressive. Its length is almost 123 m. The complex occupies the area of 1.5 hectares, and includes a madrasah, mosque and minaret.

Modern Andijan is the large city of Uzbekistan, the largest center for engineering industry. Andijan has the automobile production plant, a number of other major companies: engineering, canning and dairy factories, flour mill, cotton mill, textile factory.

This beautiful sunny city becomes more attractive from year to year: new modern buildings are built, range of entertainment and shopping centers is growing. Andijan abounds in green gardens, parks and alleys.

Thirty kilometers away from Andijan there is the ancient settlement Ershi - the capital of the ancient state of Davan. Andijan region is well-known for its holy places. So-called Teshik-Tash boulder reminds straddling giant at the foot. Among other famous shrines Imam-Ota, Tuzlik Masar, Ok Gur, spring Shirmanbulak should be mentioned.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is located Andijan and how many regions are border with?
2. How much area does it cover ?
3. What do you know about natural resources ?

4. What kind of industrys work in Andijan?
5. Which great famous poet and prince was born in Andijan?
6. Do you know about 1902 year for Andijan?

Words and expressions:

- Venerable – древний
- Representative – представитель
- Caravanserais – караван-сарай
- Rapid – быстрый
- Impressive – впечатляющий
- Range – протяжение

I. Travelling. General Words (общие слова)

1. travelling / travel — путешествие
2. to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать
3. journey — длительное путешествие (посуше)
4. trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия
5. two-day trip — двухдневная поездка
6. tour — поездка/ тур
7. package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке
8. to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку
9. cruise [kru:z] — круиз
10. voyage [ˈvoɪədʒ] — путешествие по морю
11. to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться
12. flight — полет/ рейс
13. hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
14. to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
15. to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию
16. travel agency — туристическое агентство
17. to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
18. to get to — добраться
19. to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
20. stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле
21. destination — место назначения (конечная цель)
22. single (return) ticket — билет в один конец (туда-обратно)
23. to book tickets — заказать билеты
24. luggage (baggage) — багаж
25. suitcase — чемодан
26. rucksack (backpack) — рюкзак (туристический рюкзак)
27. bag/ hand bag — сумка
28. porter — носильщик
29. lost and found office — бюро находок
30. left luggage office (check room) — камера хранения
31. information desk — справочное бюро
32. to pack bags (luggage) — упаковывать сумки (багаж)
33. to change to — пересаживаться на
34. to see smb off — провожать кого-либо
35. to wave smb — махать кому-нибудь на прощанье
36. to wave smb a kiss — послать воздушный поцелуй

II. Travelling by Air (Plane):

33. at the airport — в аэропорту
34. to arrive (at the airport) — прибывать (в аэропорт)
35. arrival — прибытие
36. to depart — отправляться

- 37. departure — отправление
- 38. boarding — посадка
- 39. boarding card — посадочный талон
- 40. to announce — объявлять
- 41. to take off — взлетать
- 42. to land — приземляться
- 43. gate — выход к самолету
- 44. customs — таможня
- 45. to go through the customs — проходить таможенную
- 46. duty-free — беспошлин
- 47. to declare — декларировать
- 48. passport control — паспортный контроль
- 49. to go through the passport control — проходить таможенную
- 50. to travel light — путешествовать налегке
- 51. excess weight — превышение веса
- 52. hand luggage — ручная кладь
- 53. to check luggage (check in) — сдать вещи в багаж
- 54. luggage receipt — багажная квитанция
- 55. tag — бирка, прикреп. к чемодану
- 56. to board a plane — садиться на самолет
- 57. captain ['kæptɪn] — командир корабля
- 58. pilot — пилот
- 59. flight attendant — стюардесса (стюард)
- 60. seat — место
- 61. aisle [aɪl] — проход между рядами
- 62. emergency exit — запасной выход
- 63. life jacket — спасательный жилет
- 64. oxygen mask — кислородная маска
- 65. seat (safety) belt — ремень безопасности
- 66. food tray — поднос, столик для еды

III. Travelling by Train:

- 67. railway station — ж/д. станция: at the station — на станции
 - 68. platform — платформа
 - 69. carriage (car) — вагон
 - 70. smoking compartment — купе для курящих
 - 71. non-smoking compartment — купе для некурящих
 - 72. ticket collector -контролер
 - 73. to go off — отходить (о поезде)
 - 74. to go from platform ... — отходить от платформы
-

VI. Travelling. Collocations (устойчивые сочетания):

75. to make a reservation — забронировать мест в гостинице
76. to miss a plane/ a train — опоздать на самолет/ на поезд
77. to get on a train/ a bus — сесть на поезд/ на автобус
78. to get off a train/ a bus — сойти с поезда/ автобуса
79. to get into/ out of a car — сесть / выйти из машины
80. to have an accident — попасть в аварию

Упражнение 1. *Match the words from two lines to make 10 collocations (pair words):*

(1) passport, ticket, overhead, information, catch, emergency, life, board, non-smoking, hand

(2) a plane, bag, jacket, locker, compartment, control, collector, exit, desk, a bus

Упражнение 2. *Complete the sentences with the appropriate words. Use only one word in each gap: miss, ferry, compartments, accommodation, take off.*

1. The pilot has just announced that we are going to _____ in ten minutes.
2. A travel agency arrange _____ and book tickets.
3. If you don't hurry up, we are going to _____ our train.
4. You can go by _____ from England to France.
5. Different sections of a train are called _____ .
6. If you are late for a flight, the plane will _____ without you.

Упражнение 3. *Complete the sentences with the appropriate words. Use only one word in each gap.*

Travelling by plane is fast. Of course you have to check _____ at the airport two hours before your flight takes _____, but after you go _____ the passport control you can have a nice cup of coffee while you are waiting _____ your flight. If you want to carry a lot of baggage, you can go _____ car.

Упражнение 4. *Write a letter to your friend. Imagine you are on a holiday. Write about:*

- the place, what it is like, time of the year;
- the weather and how you are spending the time;
- the people you are with and what they are like;
- the people you have met and something interesting about them

Defining Relative Clause VS Non-defining Relative Clause.

Упражнение 1. *Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.*

1. My cousin, that is a teacher, speaks Spanish. 2. He is a man whom likes reading adventure books. 3. In summer I'm going to Tokyo where is an interesting city. 4. That's the house when my grandparents live. 5. There was nothing in the suitcase what the man left in the room. 6. Victoria whose was Queen of Great Britain for 64 years died in 1901. 7. The person which I spoke to was very nervous. 8. This is the man which dog bit me.

Упражнение 2. *Поставьте вместо точек в данные предложения относительные местоимения и запятые, где нужно. Обозначьте, являются ли они Defining или Non-Defining. Если местоимение можно убрать из предложения поставьте «знак плюс» в графе «omitted».*

	D—ND	omitted
1. Mr Brown ... teaches us French comes from London.		
2. The girl ... I met on the bus looks just like my sister.		
3. Peter Smith ... had an accident is in the hospital.		
4. The apples ... grow on these trees are delicious.		
5. The apple pie ... I made yesterday tasted great.		
6. The film ... I saw on TV last night was very sad.		
7. My friend Alex ... is a doctor works long hours.		
8. John ... father is a lawyer has moved to Spain.		
9. The sport center ... we play tennis is expensive.		
10. The vase ... mother gave me got broken.		

Упражнение 3. *Соедините предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы, используя относительные местоимения **who, which, where**.*

1. Rachmaninov/composer	a) was made in 1926.
2. Charlie Chaplin's film "The Gold Rush"/ a silent film	b) is the capital of New South Wales in Australia.
3. The Mona Lisa/painted by Da Vinci	c) was also a great pianist.
4. Stradford-on-Avon/the birthplace of William Shakespeare	d) reached the South Pole in 1911.
5. Roald Amundsen/an explorer	e) is one of the most famous painting in the world.
6. Sydney/there is a famous bridge and opera house	f) is a town on the river Avon in England.

Упражнение 4. Закончите предложения, используя выражения из рамки. Переведите их.

this means I can't leave the country, this makes it difficult to contact her, this makes it difficult to sleep, I thought this was very rude of them, this was very nice of them, this was perfectly true, this was a pity.

1. Jane isn't on the phone, _____
2. They said they didn't have any money, _____
3. I haven't got a passport, _____
4. He offered to let me stay in his house, _____
5. They didn't thank us for the meal before they left, _____
6. The part of the town where I live is very noisy at night, _____

Упражнение 5. Составьте предложения, используя **which**. Переведите их с английского.

1. They stayed for hours. I was very annoyed about this.
2. He passed the exams. This surprised us.
3. They forgot about my birthday. This was a bit disappointing.

4. He was rude. His behavior made me very angry.
5. Father showed us how to drive. It was extremely interesting.
6. I couldn't get a flight to Paris. This upset my wife.

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски, используя *who, which, where, whose*.

1. I don't agree with people... say that all modern music is rubbish.
2. That's the music ... I like best of all.
3. The shop ... I bought this CD is next to the post office.
4. The man ... party I went to is a composer.
5. I've broken the vase ... you presented me.
6. That's the only rock group ... music I like.
7. Musicians ... are really successful work hard.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями *that, which, who, whom, whose, where*. Поставьте в скобки те из них, которые можно опустить. Переведите предложения.

A. Придаточные определительные в роли дополнения

1. I like the song ... Jane sang yesterday.
2. This is the boy bicycle Tom borrowed.
3. It was the best film ... I've ever seen.
4. Here is the man has lost his dog.
5. He showed me his new car, ... is very modern and expensive.
6. This is the dictionary... I bought yesterday.
7. She is the girl .. I saw yesterday.
8. Let us meet in the park ... we got acquainted.

B. Придаточные определительные в роли подлежащего

1. The job ... I applied for is in Manchester.
2. The hotel ... I stayed during the summer was excellent.
3. The photo ... I liked was taken in England.
4. The man ... I met was Andrew Manson.
5. The boy ... dog was lost was very unhappy.
6. The people ... I got acquainted were all very pleasant.
7. The picture ... hangs on the wall was painted by my sister.
8. The money ... was in my pocket has been stolen.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте относительные местоимения, где нужно.

1. My uncle works for a company... makes cars.
2. The book is about the man ... made wonderful things.
3. It seems ... the Earth is the only planet... life exists.
4. Have you found the notebookyou lost?
5. What was the name of the man... wife had been taken to the hospital?
6. Is there a shop near here ... I can buy bread?
7. The reason... I am phoning you is to invite you to the party.
8. She gave me the money, ... I put in my pocket.

Упражнение 4. Соедините предложения, используя относительные местоимения.

1. He is the man. He lives next door.
2. This is the picture. You presented to me last month.
3. These are the gloves. I found them on the train.
4. I met two actors. We watched them on TV show last night.
5. This is the house. My father built it many

years ago. 6. The person got a reward. He took the lost wallet to the police station. 7. Where is the letter? I put it in the table. 8. This is the picture. I took it on holidays.

Упражнение 5. *Соедините предложения, используя относительные местоимения.*

1. This is the house. I was born here. 2. That is the woman. She gave you the book. 3. That is the book. The woman gave it to you. 4. Where is the shop? You bought the book there. 5. Is that the man? He owns the shop. 6. Is that the woman? She married the man. He owns the shop. I bought the book there.

Упражнение 6. *В данном тексте содержится 11 ошибок. Найдите и исправьте их.*

The town **which** I was born has changed greatly over the last fifty years. Now there is a modern shopping center on the place **that** my school used to be and all the children **whose** went there have grown up and moved away. The local cinema, **that** was built several years ago, used to be a dance hall **which** big bands played. The park, **where** was my favourite place as a child, is now a car park. Some things are still the same though. Mrs Jones, **whom** is now seventy years old, still lives in the High Street and Mr Jones still owns the baker's shop, **that** two sons now work instead of him. The hospital **where** I was born in is still standing, although it is now much bigger than it was at the time **which** I was born. On the day **which** my family and I left our town we were all very sad.

Упражнение 7. *Дайте определения данным словам, используя определительные придаточные предложения. Используйте слова: **mechanism, piece of furniture, machine, water reservoir, thing, person, place.***

1. a teacher (to teach students); 2. a watch (to show the time); 3. a park (to go for walks); 4. a swimming pool (to swim); 5. a bank (to keep your money); 6. baker's (to buy bread); 7. a dictionary (find the translation of the words); 8. a mixer (to mix things with) 9. an armchair (to relax in it); 10. a fork (to eat with).

Упражнение 8. *Перепишите предложения, опустив относительные местоимения и поставив предлоги в нужное место.*

1. This is the train by which I came. 2. Do you know the boy to whom I was talking? 3. The people with whom I live are very pleasant. 4. This is the box out of which he took the money. 5. I don't know the man to whom you wrote a letter. 6. The man from whom I got the information is a lawyer.

Упражнение 9. *Соедините предложения, поставив предлоги в нужное место.*

1. She is the girl. I gave flowers to her.
2. That is the park. I passed by it.
3. That is the dress. I have paid for it.
4. This is the music. We listened to it yesterday.
5. That is the man. I spoke to him the other day.
6. I am looking for a man. One can rely on him.

7. She is the girl. I told you about her.

Упражнение 10. Подумайте, как можно закончить данные предложения.

1. There is a boy who
2. Do you know the man who ...?
3. We went shopping to the market which
4. We went shopping to the market where
5. The hotel where
6. I bought a book which
7. That is the house which
8. That is the house where

Упражнение 11. Переведите на английский.

1. Человек, который звонил вам, не назвал своего имени.
2. Вы видели фотографии, которые я принес?
3. Вы задаете вопросы, на которые трудно ответить.
4. Обед, который ты приготовила, очень вкусный.
5. Это книги, о которых я тебе говорил.
6. Ты знаешь человека, с которым разговаривает Анна?
7. Тебе нравится отель, в котором вы остановились?
8. Где цветы, которые я тебе подарил?

General – Общие слова и выражения

travelling	тешествие (особенно за границей)
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e / to be fond of travelling	юбить путешествовать
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journey	путешествие, поездка (длительная)
---------	-----------------------------------

trip	путешествие, поездка (короткая)
cruise	морской круиз
voyage	пешее путешествие (по морю, воздуху, в космосе)
hike (hiking trip)	пешеходный поход, экскурсия
hitch-hike	путешествовать, пользуясь добродетельным транспортом
make a journey, trip	совершить путешествие
go / to set off for a journey, trip	отправиться в путешествие
go on a tour / trip	отправиться в поход
travel agency (tourist agency)	бюро путешествий
package tour / holiday	путешествие по туристической путевке
package tour	купить туристическую путевку
ticketing office	билетная касса
advance booking (reservation)	заказ, бронирование

tickets	ть билеты (заранее)
ickets	ить билеты
tickets in advance	ать билеты
r (the tickets)	ивить (билеты)
(the tickets) delivered	чить билеты (с доставкой м)
l booking	пировать предварительный
et for a train, a plane	г на поезд, самолет
d out / to be booked up	проданным (о билетах)
ure(s)	авление
l(s)	ытие
on the dot / on time	авляться по расписанию
o schedule	по расписанию (о поезде, ете)
ind / to fall behind ule	цывать

the train (plane)	гъ на поезд (самолет)
(a train, a ship, a plane)	, на (поезд, корабль, лет)
f / to alight from (a train)	и с (поезда, корабля, лета)
ing	дка
light	пествовать налегке (без а)
ge (baggage)	к
uggage (baggage)	ой багаж
one's luggage	, вещи в багаж
	а, прикрепляемая к ану
ge (baggage) receipt (slip)	кная квитанция
ise	дан
	шой чемодан (сундук)
ggage office (cloak-room, -room)	ра хранения

roperty office (lost and office)	находок
duce tickets	бавить билеты
	льщик
smb off	ожать кого-либо
off	оды
/ blow a kiss	ать воздушный поцелуй
eave of smb	даться с кем-либо
'-passenger	гчик
ite	и
at / be due in...	ыть в...

Customs – Таможня

ms House	жня
ms regulations	женные правила
ms restrictions	женные ограничения
ider restrictions	дать под ограничения

ns duty (duties)	женные пошлины
ree	удлежащий обложению женными пошлинами
ree quota list	ок предметов, шенных к беспошлинному узу
ited articles list	ок товаров, запрещенных зола вывоза
e (at the Customs)	ить заявление о наличии ї, облагаемых пошлиной
/ out a customs declaration	инить таможенную рацию
ial effects	ые вещи
ns clearing	женный досмотр
ns tariffs	женные тарифы
ion (increase) of customs	ение (повышение) женных тарифов
ulars of the amount, weight alue	ые данные о количестве, стоимости
s (weight)	ышение (веса)

d	звешать
pay for (excess weight)	платить дополнительную плату (за лишний вес)
get through the customs (be released with the Customs declaration, to be released by the customs)	пройти таможенный досмотр
check through one's luggage	проверить багаж
turn smth back	вернуть кого-либо обратно
be to proceed to...	идти/перейти к...
leave smth in the care of the Customs House	оставить что-либо на хранение в таможне
stamps inspected" stamp	штамп о прохождении таможенного досмотра
currency exchange office	офис обмена валюты
border	граница
cross the border	пересечь границу
smuggle in / out	ввезти/вывезти контрабандным путем

gler

рабандист

Hotel – Гостиница

пышая гостиница (чаще в
кой местности)

t the hotel

ювиться, жить в гостинице

o smb

жить кого-либо (в
нище)

ion desk

ка администратора

ionist

нистратор

manager

ктор гостиницы

in

истрироваться

/ out the registration form

инить регистрационный
:

the registration)

исаться (в книге
трации приезжающих)

out

исаться (при отъезде)

ey board

!, дощечка для ключей

f arrival, departure

приезда, отъезда

живающий в гостинице

ian

цар

ny

льный (носильщик в
нице)

bermaid

ичная

clerk

рный администратор

room

местный номер

e room

местный номер

р из нескольких комнат,

service

обслуживания (в
ах)

stall

bar

т

stand

ный киоск

ies (accommodations)

вые службы гостиницы

Travelling by train – Путешествие поездом

	І
	ІНИСТ
э	МОТИВ
(carriage, car)	І
artment	
t) inspector	ролер
	о
ge rack	кная полка
е	ГОК
1	ция
ible	исание
collector (guard-attendant)	одник
ig room	жидания
rm	форма

man	альщик
box	пост
ty line	за
ts	бы
	ика
	р
	ной путь
ach	ний поезд
ss train	ресс
ain	ый поезд
nger train	ужирский поезд
rain	овый поезд
rain	д малой скорости
listance train	д дальнего следования

lar (emergency) train	ї вне расписания
(suburban) train	городный поезд
gh train	ї прямого следования
t (goods) train	юный поезд
artment car	йный вагон
th reserved seats	картный вагон
g car	ї-ресторан
ge van (baggage car)	кный вагон
second, third) class car	ї первого (второго, его) класса
lass (second class, third sleeper	ународный (мягкий, ий) спальный вагон
, lower berth (bunk)	няя, нижняя полка
	мось железнодорожного а
half fare	гь за полстоимости билета
cket	г за полную стоимость

ticket	г в один конец
ticket / round trip ticket	г в оба конца
1 ticket	пный билет
1 seat facing the engine	ь место по ходу поезда
1 seat with one's back to engine	ь место против движения а
e trains	ить пересадку
to a stop	ювиться
ius	жная станция
on	зая станция
1 master	рный по станции
ncement	вление
nation office (inquiry)	зочное бюро
е in ...minutes	ывать через... минут (о е)

Travelling by air – Путешествие самолетом

ms hall	женный зал
---------	------------

ms officer	ер таможенной службы
------------	----------------------

ort	орт
-----	-----

ing card	дочный талон
----------	--------------

n	ндир
---	------

stess	проводница
-------	------------

ward	проводник
------	-----------

lane (airliner)	лет
-----------------	-----

ge	ляж
----	-----

	о
--	---

gine	тивный двигатель
------	------------------

fin	говой киль
-----	------------

	ер
--	----

pter	лет
------	-----

aircraft	ий самолет
iller	еллер
ty	ная полоса
l tower	ромно-диспетчерский)
r)
	г
op flight	осадочный полет
lity	мость
le	та
: speed	рать скорость
ng speed	зерская скорость
	ливать (на взлетной е)
ff	ать; взлет
make a landing	шить посадку

land	посадка
cross, head) winds	поперечный (боковой, попутный) ветер
	колебаться (взад и вперед)
airpocket	попасть в воздушную яму
	погружаться
	погружение
over	поверх
sh	катастрофа
... (a plane)	самолет
elt (safety belt)	безопасные ремни (ремни безопасности)

Travelling by water – Путешествие водным транспортом

on	зонтик
	пролезть
ouse	люк

(quay, pier)

ал

steamer boat)

ход

Г

l

ювая труба

vay

сходни

r

б

бакен

ass

дка

ft truck

сар

craft

о на воздушной подушке

ирное судно

l) cruiser

а

а

с

э

кодонная лодка

boat / launch

рная лодка

м

а

т

тер

anker

эр

ба

ажирский пароход

at

тр

n	ган
	щик капитана
	ан
vain	ан
operator	ст
man	зой
rd	рный по каютам, живающий пассажиров
	нда, экипаж
е	т
oom	а-люкс
nade deck	улочная палуба
	уз
е room	инное отделение
ole	юминатор
	а

	судна)
belt	пояс
lifebuoy	спасательный круг
	д
gangway	трап (корабельный)
	судно)
	д
to get a passage (a berth, a ticket) on board a ship	получить билет на корабль
the gangway	спускаться по трапу, спускаться
to get on board a ship	входить в ...
to arrive at a port	прийти в порт
to be moored at a pier	пришвартованным
to drop anchor	бросить якорь
to get off anchor	сбросить с якоря
to have a smooth (rough) voyage	иметь спокойный (бурный) переезд

idge, crossing)	рю (переезд по ющему морю)
sea	ое море
sea	ойное море
	ив
1 (current)	к / течение
eam	к по течению
stream	по течению
water	ная вода

1. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

- a) can't
- b) couldn't have
- c) hasn't been able to

2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girls.

- a) could
- b) am able to
- c) can

3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.

- a) couldn't, could
- b) can, was able
- c) can, couldn't

4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.

- a) were to
- b) had to
- c) could

5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.

- a) can't
- b) have to
- c) needn't

6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

- a) needn't
- b) mustn't
- c) can't

7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.

- a) must
- b) should
- c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

- a) can
- b) has to
- c) must

9. You ... smoke so much.

- a) would
- b) can't
- c) shouldn't

10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

- a) must
- b) needn't
- c) should

2. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.

6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
14. Ямогусчитатьдо 50 наиспанском.

3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

- 1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.*
- 2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?*
- 3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?*
- 4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.*
- 5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.*

1. Translate into Russian.

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- 8 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 9 . They watched the boy cross the street.
- 10 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 11 . He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- 12 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
- 13 . To see is to believe.
- 14 . He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- 15 . To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

2. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.

- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

3. *Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.*

- 1 . They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
- 2 . I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
- 3 . This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
- 4 . He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
- 5 . The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
- 6 . He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.

Закончите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и глаголов.

Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I went to London in July.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: My parents went with me.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: We spent three days in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: London is a multicultural place.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

Helen: I saw people of all colours.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: Me and my parents visited the Tower.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: One evening we went to see a musical.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I love London.
Gareth: What does she say?
You: She says _____.
Helen: The people are so nice there.
Gareth: What does she say?
You: She says _____.

Закончите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и глаголов.

Your friend is an exchange student in the USA at the moment. You are speaking with him on the phone and your friend Sue is standing next to you. She is very excited - you have to repeat every sentence to her.

Tom: I'm fine.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: The weather here is great.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: My host family is very nice.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: I have my own room.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: We have a national park here.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: We went there yesterday.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: It was great.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: I'd love to go there again.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: The teachers at my school are very nice.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: My English has improved.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.

перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. She said, "I am reading."
She said that _____.
2. They said, "We are busy."
They said that _____.
3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."
He said that _____.
4. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that _____.
5. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that _____.
6. They said, "We have just arrived."
They said that _____.
7. He said, "I will clean the car."
He said that _____.
8. She said, "I did not say that."
She said that _____.
9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."
She said that _____.
10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."
He said that _____.

перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. They said, "This is our book."
They said _____.
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
She said _____.
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
He said _____.
4. You said, "I will do this for him."
You said _____.
5. She said, "I am not hungry now."
She said _____.
6. They said, "We have never been here before."
They said _____.
7. They said, "We were in London last week."

- They said _____.
8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."
He said _____.
9. He said, "They won't sleep."
He said _____.
10. She said, "It is very quiet here."
She said _____.

5. – Вопросы в косвенной речи. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.
She asked _____.
2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.
Martin asked us _____.
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
He asked _____.
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
The mother asked her daughter _____.
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
She asked her boyfriend _____.
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
She wanted to know _____.
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.
He wanted to know _____.
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
The teacher wanted to know _____.
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.
My friend asked me _____.
11. "What's the time?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.
12. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
13. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
She asked him _____.
14. "Where did they live?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.
15. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
He asked her _____.
16. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
17. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
The teacher wanted to know _____.
18. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.

- She wanted to know _____.
19. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
He asked me _____.
20. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
The mother asked the twins _____.

Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений.

1. "Stop talking, Joe," the teacher said.
The teacher told Joe _____.
2. "Be patient," she said to him.
She told him _____.
3. "Go to your room," her father said to her.
Her father told her _____.
4. "Hurry up," she said to us.
She told us _____.
5. "Give me the key," he told her.
He asked her _____.
6. "Play it again, Sam," she said.
She asked Sam _____.
7. "Sit down, Caron" he said.
He asked Caron _____.
8. "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said.
The receptionist asked the guest _____.
9. "Take off your shoes," she told us.
She told us _____.
10. "Mind your own business," she told him.
She told him _____.

Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи (с отрицанием). Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений.

1. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
She told him _____.
2. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
He told me _____.
3. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
He told her _____.
4. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
She warned him _____.
5. "Don't let him in," she said.
She told me _____.
6. "Don't go out without me," he begged her.
He begged her _____.
7. "Don't forget your bag," she told me.

- She told me _____.
8. "Don't eat in the lab," the chemistry teacher said.
The chemistry teacher told his students _____.
9. "Don't give yourself up," he advised her.
He advised her _____.
10. "Don't hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
She told the boys _____.

8. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи.

1. She said, "Go upstairs."
She told me _____.
2. "Close the door behind you," he told me.
He told me _____.
3. "Don't be late," he advised us.
He advised us _____.
4. "Stop staring at me," she said.
She told him _____.
5. "Don't be angry with me," he said.
He asked her _____.
6. "Leave me alone," she said.
She told me _____.
7. "Don't drink and drive," she warned us.
She warned us _____.
8. "John, stop smoking," she said.
She told John _____.
9. "Don't worry about us," they said.
They told her _____.
10. "Meet me at the cinema," he said.
He asked me _____.

9. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи. Обратите внимание, какие предложения являются утвердительными, вопросительными или повелительными, всегда ли надо изменять время глагола в придаточном предложении.

1. He said, "I like this song."
He said _____.
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
She said _____.
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
They asked me _____.
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
He said _____.
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.

- She told the boys _____.
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
She asked him _____.
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
He said _____.
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
He wanted to know _____.
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
The stuntman advised the audience _____.
11. "I was very tired," she said.
She said _____.
12. "Be careful, Ben," she said.
She told Ben _____.
13. "I will get myself a drink," she says.
She says _____.
14. "Why haven't you phoned me?" he asked me.
He wondered _____.
15. "I cannot drive them home," he said.
He said _____.
16. "Peter, do you prefer tea or coffee?" she says.
She asks Peter _____.
17. "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
18. He said, "Don't go too far."
He advised her _____.
19. "Have you been shopping?" he asked us.
He wanted to know _____.
20. "Don't make so much noise," he says.
He asks us _____.

10. – Раскройте скобки, выбирая нужную форму глагола.

1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come).
2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing.
3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.
4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).
5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.
6. We supposed the rain (will stop/would stop) in some hours.
7. He said he never (has been/had been) to London.
8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room.
9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man.
10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working).
11. We know she always (comes/came) in time.
12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening.
13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache.
14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents.
15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

11. – Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.

1. Her brother said he never (to see) that film before.
2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) the piano.
3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door.
4. I asked her when she (to give) me that book to read.
5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.
6. She supposed she (to like) the hotel.
7. I am afraid they (not to come) yet.
8. He wanted to know if the station (to be) far away.
9. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock.
10. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks.
11. She was sorry she (to arrive) so late.
12. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.
13. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
14. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night.
15. I hear you already (to find) a new job.
16. We were sure our children (to sleep).
17. I didn't think they still (to discuss) that problem.
18. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
19. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
20. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

12. – Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.

1. When I opened the window, I saw the sun (to shine).
2. We are sure Simon (to marry) her some time later.
3. He can't remember where he (to put) his glasses.
4. George thought the restaurant (to be) expensive.
5. She was disappointed that she (not to get) the job.
6. I didn't understand why they (to destroy) their relationship.
7. He is not sure they (to find) their way in the darkness.
8. Jane asked me if I (to invite) Ann to the party.
9. People say that he always (to be) very rich.
10. She said she (to wait) for me since seven o'clock.
11. They thought I (to give) them my telephone number.
12. I am afraid I (not can) answer your question.
13. We wanted to know what (to happen) to John.
14. George thought he (can) repair the car himself.
15. She is very upset: she (to break) her watch.
16. Bill said he (to feel) ill.
17. We thought she still (to be) in hospital.
18. I knew he (to pass) his examination at that time.
19. My cousin promised he (to visit) me in a week.
20. We didn't know they (to be) tired.

Переведите на английский язык, используя правило согласования времен, где необходимо. Обратите внимание на видовременную форму глагола главного предложения.

1. Я думал, что она болеет.
2. Мы надеялись, что он придет вовремя.
3. Я не знал, что его сестра учит английский язык.
4. Он уверен, что закончит работу до вечера.
5. Она сказала, что не хочет идти на прогулку.
6. Мы хотели знать, когда она пришла.
7. Мой друг говорит, что уже прочитал эту статью.
8. Я не знал, что он занят и не может мне помочь.
9. Никто не хотел верить, что он сказал правду.
10. Она надеется, что я не буду работать целый день в воскресенье.
11. Мы увидели, что дети играют в футбол.
12. Он сказал, что его мама доктор.

Употребите предложения как придаточные дополнительные. В роли главных предложений используйте предложения, данные в скобках. Выполните задания в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.

1. They are working in the garden. (We were sure).
2. I have never been to Paris. (I told).
3. They have been waiting for him for ten minutes. (He didn't know).
4. Tim hasn't written for them for ages. (She knew).
5. Kath will not see us. (My mother wrote).
6. He is going to the park. (He told me).
7. They are skating. (I supposed).
8. Somebody has stolen his purse. (He did not notice).
9. Sophie is a very clever girl. (Everybody knew).
10. He doesn't agree. (He told).
11. She hasn't done her homework. (She said).
12. I don't like going to parties. (I told them).
13. She doesn't know how much the dress cost. (Mary told me).
14. We will come again next year. (We wrote them).
15. I am washing the car. (I told him).
16. He has already seen this play. (He didn't tell us).
17. She is not feeling very well. (She told the doctor).
18. He is translating the article. (I saw).
19. She will talk to Susan. (She promised).
20. He can not swim. (I didn't suppose).

. – Переведите на английский язык, используя правило согласования времен.

1. Она сказала, что будет рада увидеть нас вновь.

2. Он сказал, что знает, как я себя чувствую.
3. Я сказал, что он только что вернулся из командировки.
4. Мы не заметили, как дети вышли из комнаты.
5. Она пообещала, что пришлет нам письмо.
6. Он не хотел верить, что они не понимают его.
7. Он не сказал, что не любит ходить в театр.
8. Мы надеялись, что он уже вернулся домой.
9. Она сказала, что живет в Саранске уже двадцать лет.
10. Мой брат сказал, что не согласен со мной.
11. Мы хотели знать, где он и что он делает в это время.
12. Все знали, что она поедет в командировку, но не знали, когда она вернется.
13. Я не мог понять, почему он не пришел. Я подумал, что он болен.
14. Мама сказала, что она вернется до семи вечера.
15. Никто из учеников не знал, что он такой сильный.
16. Он сказал, что занят, что он работает над докладом.
17. Моя сестра сказала, что никогда не встречала эту женщину раньше и ничего не слышала о ней.
18. Мы были очень рады, что они не заблудились в незнакомом городе и пришли вовремя.
19. Все думали, что лекция начнется в десять.
20. Мы не надеялись, что увидим его снова.

. – Переведите на английский язык, используя правило согласования времен.

1. Он надеялся, что проведет следующее лето у моря.
2. Мама сказала, что она хочет остаться дома.
3. Я знал, что ничего особенного с ним не случилось.
4. Нам казалось, что она смеется над нами.
5. Все знали, что он ошибается, но никто не решался сказать ему об этом.
6. Она сказала, что ждет свою подругу уже четверть часа.
7. Они спросили меня, что я буду делать в субботу.
8. Я не был уверен в том, что он поговорил с родителями.
9. Тренер объяснил нам, что это очень опасный вид спорта.
10. Моя двоюродная сестра пообещала мне, что навестит меня через неделю.
11. Отец сказал, что не знает, звонил ли мне кто-нибудь, потому что его не было дома.
12. Она сказала, что не хочет кофе, что она выпьет чай.
13. Он сообщил нам, что делегация прибудет сюда около трех.
14. Я хотел знать, какой язык они изучают и разговаривают ли они по-английски.
15. Он понял, что потерял хорошую возможность заработать немного денег.
16. Она волновалась, потому что не знала, понравятся ли детям ее подарки.
17. Они сказали, что экономическая ситуация хуже, чем они думали.
18. Мы надеялись, что это будет интереснейшая встреча.
19. Мой брат написал мне, что он поступил в университет.
20. Его дядя сказал, что придет к ним в гости.

17. – Преобразуйте повелительные предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said my mother to me.
2. "Don't ask me such stupid questions", said Susan to him.
3. "Open your books at page ten", said our teacher to us.
4. "Don't make so much noise", said mother to her children.
5. "Please, open the window", asked his friend.
6. "Don't lock the door", said her granny.
7. He said to me: "Turn the sound down".
8. "Don't phone me so late", said my sister to me.
9. She asked me: "Please, give me his address".
10. "Don't tell her the truth", said they to him.
11. He said to his daughter: "Don't tease the dog!"
12. "Give us a drive, please", they asked him.
13. "Don't be late for the lesson", Susan's teacher said to her.
14. Marry told me: "Don't be frightened".

18. – Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мама попросила меня купить хлеб.
2. Мой брат сказал мне помыть машину.
3. Она попросила свою дочку не шуметь.
4. Родители сказали ему не выходить из дома.
5. Сестра попросила меня помочь ей.
6. Милиционер приказал им остановиться.
7. Они попросили ее не рассказывать правду об этом случае.
8. Я сказал своему другу прийти в семь вечера.
9. Учитель попросил ученика подойти к доске.
10. Она попросила не звонить ей.

19. – Преобразуйте повелительные предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "Sit down, children", she told us.
2. "Hurry up", my friend told me.
3. "Leave your keys on the table, please", mother told him.
4. "Have your tickets ready", two men told us.
5. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me.
6. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette".
7. "Don't smoke in my room", she asked me.
8. "Don't go there," Jane's parents said. "Stay at home".
9. Mary said: "Give me his telephone number, please".
10. Mr. Jones said: "Don't stop!"
11. Jane's mother told her: "Don't spend so much money".
12. "Take the children from school for me, please", he asked.
13. "Please, help me to translate this text", David said to me.
14. "Don't go near the dog", he told to his son.
15. "Give me a cup of tea, please", my granny asked me.

16. My teacher said: "Please, bring the register".
17. "Stay back!" - ordered the police.
18. "Give me a lift into city, please", she asked me.
19. My friend said to me: "Lend me some money, please".
20. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.

20. – Выразите повествовательные предложения косвенной речью.

1. "My son is a student", said Henry.
2. "She is working at the library", said her mother.
3. My friend said to me: "I have not seen you for ages!"
4. "I shall solve the clues tomorrow," said All.
5. He said: "There is nobody here to stop them".
6. The soldier said: "We will find a place to lie up. I am afraid they will kill us".
7. My friend said to me: "We have been waiting for you for ten minutes".
8. Jane said: "I am all right. Nothing worries me".
9. "I am busy now. I am doing my lessons", said Tom.
10. "She is not here. She has just left the office", the secretary said to us.
11. He said to me: "This man is the doctor for the hospital".
12. "There is no one by that name here", they answered.
13. "I am ill. I have a high temperature", he said to us.
14. "We have tried to telephone him", they said.
15. "I don't think I will have done this work by the evening", she said.

21. – Выразите повествовательные предложения косвенной речью.

1. "I was to London last year", she said to me.
2. "I have never been here before", he said to the girl next to him.
3. She said: "One of these men is my husband".
4. «I have come here to meet Jane", he said to me.
5. "We can not help you: we are too busy", they told me.
6. "I will come to visit you the day after tomorrow", she said to me.
7. He said: "I was tired so I went home after the party".
8. "They are at the little hotel near the station", said Mike.
9. She said: "I am trying to listen to music. Go out!"
10. "I haven't been waiting long", said Stephen to her.
11. "They are getting married tomorrow", he said.
12. She thought: "I will do it on Sunday".
13. They said to me: "We are meeting them at four o'clock today".
14. "I am going to the cinema", she said to me.
15. "He can not speak any foreign languages", Mary said to us.

22. – Выразите повествовательные предложения косвенной речью.

1. "I am not joking", said my friend.
2. He said: "I have already spoken to the manager".

3. Joan said to Mary: "I didn't feel very well yesterday".
4. Simon said: "I must go now. I am in a hurry".
5. "I like swimming and playing tennis", she said.
6. Mike said: "My parents are arriving tomorrow".
7. "We were in this city two years ago", he said.
8. She said: "My friend doesn't like this film".
9. David said: "I will help you tomorrow if I have time".
10. "I have already translated two articles", said Jane.
11. "We are going to stay in this hotel", they told us.
12. Julia said: "I will have finished my work by seven o'clock tonight".
13. "I want to know where you spent last night", he said.
14. "I will be working the whole day next Friday", said my cousin.
15. "Mind your business", he said to me.

23. – Выразите повествовательные предложения косвенной речью.

1. "The publisher has told me that he is going to accept my book", he said to me.
2. My mother said: "Speak in a low voice. The baby is sleeping".
3. "I have my English lesson today", my brother said to me.
4. The student said: "I am afraid I will not pass my exam tomorrow".
5. "I have seen two nurses. I will find out where they are", said the man.
6. John said: "I have never tasted anything so tasty".
7. "Your joke is stupid. I don't want to listen to your jokes any more", she said to Peter.
8. "I am not crying", Julia said.
9. "I will not leave you alone if you want me to stay", Catherine said.
10. "We are going to go to the disco", my friend said to me.
11. Ann said: "Last Saturday I was at the theatre, but I did not like the play".
12. The doctor told me: "Beer will not be good for you".
13. He said: "It is too late to start to ski if you have never done it before".
14. "We have been married four years", they said to me.
15. "Don't worry about me. I feel fine", she said to her mother.

24. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "I am very hungry. I want to eat something now", a boy said.
2. "I will never finish this work if you don't help me", his wife told him.
3. He said: "This machine is not good but the others are much better".
4. "I've heard about it before", she said.
5. "You will come with me to see Ann", said Miss Barkley.
6. "I don't know", he said. "There isn't always an explanation for everything".
7. "He didn't join us in the bar", my friend said.
8. "I am awfully sorry, but I can't help you", my cousin said.
9. "We know all about it now", his parents said to him.
10. "I was working hard the whole day yesterday", Nick said.
11. "They will have returned by nine o'clock", my granny said to me.
12. "I don't know why he wanted to go to war", she said.

13. "There is no work for you now", said the manager to him.
14. "You did exactly right", she said. "I don't mind at all".
15. "He has been leading a sort of an interesting life", his friend said.

25. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "We are going to have dinner", my mother said to me.
2. "She has made great progress in her English", her teacher said.
3. "I will be glad to help you, don't mind", Joe said to Polly.
4. "We are playing a boring game", his children said.
5. Robert said: "Nobody has mentioned about it".
6. "I can't stay here", he said.
7. "As soon as you see him, give him my telephone number", Henry said to me.
8. "I'll just step out the door for a minute", Julia said.
9. "Be a good boy and be careful", his father said.
10. "If I go back my parents will not let me go out", the boy said to his friends.
11. "I think you don't know anything about it", Victor said.
12. "They have been discussing this question for two hours", said the secretary.
13. "I am all right. I feel better now", the patient said.
14. "If it is possible I will return in time", he said.
15. Her sister said to me: "She is still doing her homework".

26. – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. My father told me that he was busy.
3. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
4. All said that he was ill and felt unwell.
5. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
6. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
7. The man said he had never been to England.
8. Jane told us she would be working the whole day on Sunday.
9. The man said that there was not room for us.
10. His father asked him to put the papers on the table.
11. Barry said that he thought he had left his watch at home.
12. Jane said that she is going to go for a walk.
13. The teacher told the boy to leave the room immediately.
14. Derek told me he had got to entertain his cousins on Sunday evening.
15. She said she would bring me a glass of milk every night.

27. – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

1. She told me she was not surprised at the news as she knew about it.
2. He said he had had an accident.
3. Liz said she could give me the newspaper as she had finished with it.
4. The boy said he was afraid he had broken my vase.

5. Kate told her mother she would not be out for long.
6. They said they didn't understand why he had been late.
7. The woman said she was taking her four-year-old niece to see Paris.
8. Steve told me he had been working sixty hours a week for the past month.
9. He said it would be difficult to go back.
10. Alison told me she was having dinner.
11. John said he was sorry he hadn't phoned me before.
12. Barry told the doctor he felt ill as he had had an enormous meal.
13. She said she was right after all.
14. They told us they were leaving on January 7.
15. She asked me not to open the window.

28. – Преобразуйте вопросы в косвенную речь.

1. Jane said: "What are you doing"?
2. She said: "Did you invite him to the party?"
3. "Have you finished your exams?" he asked me.
4. My friend said: "Does your sister live in Saransk?"
5. Mother asked her daughter: "Have you hurt your leg?"
6. He said to the shop assistant: "How much does it cost?"
7. "Have you ever been to the USA?" they said to me.
8. Steve said: "Where did you stay in Moscow?"
9. My father said to me: "Can you pass me the magazine?"
10. They asked: "What time will the train arrive?"
11. My mother said to me: "Why didn't you buy bread?"
12. His friend asked: "How do you get to school?"
13. Barry said to me: "How long have you been waiting for your friend?"
14. She asked: "Who is singing in the next room?"
15. I asked my friend: "When did you telephone me?"

29. – Преобразуйте вопросы в косвенную речь.

1. He asked me: "Can you give me your pen?"
2. She said: "Has he already come home after lessons?"
3. They said to him: "Which school do you go to?"
4. Liz asked: "Are you seeing the manager tomorrow?"
5. My mother told me: "Where have you put my book?"
6. She asked: "How long have you been translating this article?"
7. Jane asked: "Did you go to London last year?"
8. "Are you busy now?" Nick asked his brother.
9. Kate's mother said: "What marks have you got at school?"
10. She asked me: "When will you go to the USA?"

30. – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

1. He said that he had studied English before he entered the institute.
2. She said that her parents lived in the country.
3. He told me that his son would arrive the following day.
4. David said he had broken his bicycle.
5. They told us they were busy: they were discussing a very important question.
6. Tom said he had been working at school for three years.
7. She said her daughter would go on a trip the following month.
8. James said he liked to see adventure films.
9. My friend said she wanted to buy a dog for her children.
10. Jane told me she would return me my book the following week.
11. His mother told him not to go to school because he was ill.
12. Sue said Ann had invited her to stay in her house for the following weekend.
13. His friend told him that he didn't think he could help.
14. She said she could not go for a walk with me as she was watching an interesting TV programme.
15. They told me that the train was leaving at the moment.

31. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. She said: "My parents are arriving tomorrow".
2. "We will be waiting at the station when you arrive", they told him.
3. "When I get money, I'll buy a new car", said my friend.
4. He said: "I must go and post a letter".
5. She said: "I stayed in a hotel for two weeks".
6. "Don't speak in a loud voice, your brother is sleeping", told mother to him.
7. "I can see you tomorrow", she said.
8. Beth said: "When father comes, I shall show him my picture".
9. "I've made some discoveries for myself today", said Meg.
10. "If you go straight, you will lose your way", the warning said.
11. "It's a nice country. You can reach the sea from any place", my uncle said.
12. "Don't play with a dog. Go and do your lessons", his elder sister told him.
13. "If they come to see me, I'll bake my favourite cake for them", said Jane.
14. He said: "I will take the place of the man of the family now".
15. "Remember the warning! Don't play with fire", said the man.

32. – Преобразуйте предложения в прямую речь. Используйте любое главное предложение.

1. "Last year we spent in the Crimea". (They said)
2. "They moved to a new flat yesterday". (They said)
3. "I don't remember what she said". (He said)
4. "We have seen him today twice". (They said)
5. "I shall help you if you like". (She said)
6. "I have been translating this text for two hours". (He said)
7. "They are watching us at the moment". (Beth said)
8. "He will be retired next month". (His father said)

9. "You are have to be more polite". (Our teacher said)
10. "I am not doing something special now. I am watching TV". (My friend said)
11. "She will go for a walk if she has time". (Her mother said)
12. "I have not told anybody about it". (Nick said)
13. "It will be nice of you if you apologize for your behaviour". (Polly said)
14. "I am going to go to university". (His friend said)
15. "You will fail your exams if don't work hard". (My parents said)
16. Two years ago they were students. (She said)
17. Next year I will go to the USA. (Kate said)
18. I was not at school yesterday as I was ill. (The pupil said)
19. I think he will become a singer as he sings well. (His teacher said)
20. We are not sure she has already finished her work. (They said)

33. – Выразите специальные вопросы косвенной речью. Начинайте каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Why did not he come to the yacht-club? (He didn't tell us...)
2. Where has she been? (We didn't know...).
3. Do you often play basketball? (She asked me...).
4. Why doesn't she come early? (He wanted to know...).
5. When will the next train leave? (We asked...).
6. What are you doing? (My friend asked me...).
7. How long have his parents worked for the company? (They didn't know...).
8. When did Jack phone me? (He wanted to know...).
9. How often does she visit them? (He asked me...).
10. Who gave him money? (She didn't know...).
11. How many times have they seen this film? (He wondered...).
12. Why will not she come to the party? (He asked...).
13. What is the little boy playing with? (She wanted to know...).
14. What will they be doing at 5 o'clock? (My friend asked...).
15. What are your hobbies? (He asked me...).

34. – Выразите общие вопросы косвенной речью.

1. I said: "Did you become a manager five years ago?"
2. He asked me: "Does your sister study at school?"
3. She said: "Is he working on his report?"
4. Jack said: "Did you meet anybody at the party?"
5. Kate said to him: "Do you like modern art?"
6. Pat said to Nick: "Are you busy?"
7. Jane asked me: "Have you already found the keys?"
8. My friend said: "Have you already chosen a book to read?"
9. They asked us: "Are you tired?"
10. We asked: "Will you come to see us on Friday?"
11. Peter said: "Have they been waiting for hours?"
12. Mary asked me: "Have you known him since childhood?"

13. Mark said to Kate: "Do you prefer coffee to tea?"
14. I asked my brother: "Can you help me?"
15. She asked her: "Has he already received a letter?"
16. Jane said to me: "Do you agree with his decision?"
17. I asked her: "Can you give me a new cassette?"

Выразите общие вопросы косвенной речью. Начинайте каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Are there any people in the house? (The policeman asked...)
2. Has he already returned? (He asked me...)
3. Did you sister refuse to go to the cinema? (She asked...)
4. Will you return my book in time? (He asked me...)
5. Is he a good-looking man? (She wanted to know...)
6. Have they ever been to New Zealand? (We asked...)
7. Are you coming back today? (They asked us...)
8. Did the bus come in time? (He wanted to know...)
9. Does she know anything about his problem? (They asked...)
10. Can you translate this text without any dictionary? (She asked him...)
11. Is she cooking dinner in the kitchen? (He didn't know...)
12. Will they recognize us in the crowd? (They wanted to know...)
13. Are you in a hurry? (She asked me...)
14. Will she return in time? (They did not ask me...)
15. Can you think about the future and not about the past? (He asked...)

36. – Выразите вопросительные предложения косвенной речью.

1. My friend asked me: "Which book did you take?"
2. Father said to Kate: "What are you doing now?"
3. Tom said: "Have you met Pat before?"
4. Judy asked Nike: "Did you invite your friends?"
5. My aunt asked me: "Have you already finished your exams?"
6. The teacher asked his pupils: "Do you like the story?"
7. The passenger said: "What time does the plane arrive?"
8. Grandmother said to Jack: "Will you send a telegram tomorrow?"
9. She asked her guest: "Do you prefer coffee to tea?"
10. Mother asked her children: "Who has broken the cup?"
11. The child asked his father: "What is this toy made of?"
12. The doctor said to his patient: "How are you feeling now?"
13. Sam asked Jane: "Haven't I seen you somewhere before?"
14. He asked his friend: "Can I get you something to drink?"
15. John asked Chris: "When are you leaving?"

37. – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

1. She asked me if I liked Coke.

2. My friend asked me if he could borrow my car.
3. John wanted to know if that had not caused any problem.
4. She asked me if I would not mind about it.
5. They wanted to know where I was going.
6. Kate asked Mike whether he preferred eating at home.
7. We wanted to know when he would tell us the truth.
8. I asked her where her father was.
9. They wanted to know if the results of that experiment were exciting.
10. Susan asked Ann when she would give her new telephone number.

38. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. Ann asked me: "Have you been shopping here all morning?"
2. She said to me: "I am married and I've got one daughter".
3. The woman told me: "I'm talking my niece to see the city".
4. They said to me: "How long have you been a hairdresser?"
5. He asked the man: "Could I possibly borrow your magazine?"
6. She asked him: "Do you have any friends in Moscow?"
7. Ann said to her friend: "I am meeting my cousin but the train is late".
8. I told him: "You are much more open-minded then other people".
9. Nick asked Tom: "How long have you been married?"
10. I asked Liz: "Do you mind very much if I open the window?"
11. Jane said: "I hear someone playing the guitar in the flat above".
12. She asked me: "Who cooks and cleans for you?"
13. I asked them: "Are you going to see anything interesting?"
14. They said to me: "We have just moved into a new flat".
15. Nick's father asked him: "Bring me a cup of coffee, please".

39. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. The passenger asked: "Where's the information desk?"
2. The teacher said to his pupils: "Turn to the first page of Unit two".
3. He asked us: "Is it all right if I open the window?"
4. I said to my friend: "I am afraid I can't come out for a sea with you".
5. She told Jack: "I will not forget to send you a telegram".
6. They asked: "How much are the tickets?"
7. He wrote in his letter: "I know you are ill and I hope you shall get better".
8. The man asked me: "Do you know what time the train gets to Sochi?"
9. Mother told Pete: "Don't forget to call me when you reach the place".
10. My friend told me: "I'll help you to do your homework if you like".
11. He asked his grandson: "Have you any idea what I did with my glasses?"
12. His granny asked him: "Don't open the window".
13. The teacher asked the boy: "Why are your hands so dirty?"
14. Father said: "Look at these clouds. It is raining soon".
15. Jack said to Sam: "Are you doing anything this evening?"
16. "I haven't learnt a poem for today", said Pete.

17. She said: "I like this song from the sixties".
18. He asked me: "Where was Richard going when you met him?"
19. My grandmother said to me: "You're grown up now".
20. "What did you do at the lesson yesterday?" said his mother.
21. "Have you paid for everything?" the security guard said to him.
22. Nellie said: "I want to keep this because it reminds me of my grandfather".
23. "We have got about twenty supermarkets in our city", the manager said.
24. My mother said: "Don't brush too much oil on the meat".
25. She said to him: "I have not spoken to you for three days".
26. "I have lost my key. I'm looking for it", said Tom.
27. "Why do you think the exam will be easy?" she asked me.
28. "How long has Ann lived in Ruzaevka?" asked he.
29. "Your English is very good", he said to me. — "You make very few mistakes".
30. "He will be away till next month", his wife said to us.

40. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. He asked me: "When can I talk to you?"
2. Eric said to me: "Come and have a look at my new bike".
3. "I'll get the ticket to the concert. I promise!" David said.
4. Delia said: "Tom has invited me to go sailing at the weekend".
5. The man said: "Don't park your car in front of the gate".
6. The manager said: "We have received a complaint about the prices".
7. "Do you know the cause of the fire?" asked the policeman.
8. "When I get a job, I'll buy a new car", said Mike.
9. "You will get a sunstroke if you spend more time in the sun", he said.
10. She asked me: "Have you ever made a speech in front of one thousand people?"
11. "If time allows, discuss this question with me", my brother said.
12. "Will you refuse to see your best friend for a million pounds?" he asked me.
13. Paul said to us: "Someone has stolen my case".
14. The tourist said: "I don't speak French and can't order a cup of coffee".
15. My sister said: "I've got a headache".
16. She said: "I don't know where I have lost my hotel key".
17. The firefighter said: "The main cause of fires is carelessness".
18. "We will have finished building by the end of the year", they said to me.
19. My mother said to me: "Go to bed".
20. "When did you receive a telegram?" asked the boy.
21. My friend asked me: "Have you ever used electric toothbrush?"
22. "Sit down at the table and have a cup of tea", said Alice to me.
23. She said to Mike: "Have you got a lot of relatives?"
24. "I'm afraid I will be late for dinner", said Helen.
25. Julia asked us: "Are you going away in the summer?"
26. "This time next week we'll be doing our exams", said they.
27. "How much do you earn?" he asked his brother.
28. "Don't hope we'll get there in time!" said Mike.
29. Ann said to her little sister: "I've told you several times not to take my pen".

30. He told me: "They have invited to go to an archaeological dig".

41. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "How long do you work every day?" said the man to Peter.
2. Ann said: "Put the milk back in the fridge!"
3. "They will come back in time for college", said their father.
4. The guide said to the tourists: "We can't go through passport control together".
5. Bill said to the boy: "I've just realized you are telling the truth",
6. Her friend said to her: "Why do you keep complaining all the time?"
7. "I'll earn nothing as it's voluntary work", said the student.
8. She said: "I hope we get there in time to get a good seat".
9. The boy said to his father: "I am doing my home task".
10. Mother asked: "Why haven't you had breakfast yet?"
11. The manager said to us: "You will be working six hours every day".
12. "I think you are lying", she said to the boy.
13. My cousin asked me: "Will we go to the cinema on Monday?"
14. "I met your sister in the street yesterday", she said to Johnny.
15. Mother asked her children: "Where are your toys?"
16. "Please don't tell a lie", asked Susan.
17. Janet asked Helen: "How did your husband react to the news?"
18. "I feel very sorry for you", said George to Hester.
19. "Your wife has left the hospital. She's on her way home", said the doctor.
20. "Don't you want them to help you, they'll do it with pleasure", said Pete.
21. "Don't look at me like that", said the woman.
22. The pupil said: "London is not as big as Tokyo".
23. "What will you have achieved by the next year?" asked he.
24. The man said: "I'll go and get some roses to welcome her home".
25. "There is nothing to worry about", said George.
26. He said to us: "I have no idea how to help you".
27. "Let me show you how to do it", the old man said to the boy.
28. "How are you today?" asked the doctor politely.
29. "I'll have read this book by then", said my friend.
30. She shouted to them: "Get out!"
31. "What game is the boy playing?" said Nick.
32. "New York is on the same latitude as Lisbon", she said.
33. "There is not the right way to do it", Peter said. "I can show you the right way".
34. The policeman said: "This man has spent four weeks in prison".
35. "The title of today's discussion is the greenhouse effect", said the teacher. "Are you ready to discuss this problem?"
36. "I think he won't have finished studying until he is twenty-five", said Jane.
37. The woman said: "I think I'm going to give the police a ring".
38. "Do you think I am fool?" he said to me. "I don't think so".
39. "I've just received some money from my aunt", said Julia.
40. They asked him: "Where did this woman die?"

1. He asked us politely: "How long will you stay here?"
2. "Moscow is much larger than Saransk", he said.
3. The pupil said to the teacher: "I got most of my information from this book".
4. "Their older son went to work in the factory", she said.
5. My mother said to me: "This letter is from the Jones family".
6. "Did you stay with them last summer?" they asked me.
7. "I'm in the kitchen." My mother said to me: "Come and help me".
8. Helen said to me: "I know they're your best friends".
9. "Do you often meet at the institute?" Mike asked me.
10. "We didn't recognize that place", said Fred.
11. He said: "I'm sure they will not refuse to come".
12. "My father was the first member of the family to go to college", said John.
13. Ann said: "I hate borrowing other people's things".
14. "Why did he decide to turn back?", my friend asked me.
15. "You are kidding!" said James. "I've just read about that".
16. "How long are you going to stay here?" asked Jane.
17. "Look at this", she said to us. "He is on a life support machine".
18. "They don't teach anything about politics", he said.
19. "When did they run out?" said James.
20. "I don't agree that boys always get into fights", our teacher said.
21. "Why are you talking to a stranger?" said my friend.
22. "I think she works in a bank", said Andrew.
23. He said: "I am not tired, I can go for a walk with you".
24. "It has been snowing for two hours", she said to me.
25. "I'll never read his novels again", said Nellie. "I've had enough of this".
26. "She likes to dance and she goes to the discos almost every day", her mother said.
27. The secretary said: "There is nobody in the office. The staff has gone home".
28. "Wait for him a little. He will be ready soon", John's mother said to us.
29. "Whom are you waiting for?", he asked them.
30. "I want to talk to you about this", said the boy's mother. "What's this?"
31. "Why hasn't she paid repairs yet?" asked father.
32. The librarian said to children: "Return books in time".
33. "Where were they last night?" said Dan to them.
34. The teacher said: "The children are doing their sums at the moment".
35. Kate said: "I have read the story and now I am making up a plan".
36. "Are you playing tennis this afternoon?" asked Bill.
37. Ann said about Jack: "He never thinks about other people".
38. "What happened to Jane last night?" said Mary.
39. "It will take me an hour to cook the dinner", said Helen.
40. My parents said to my younger brother: "Cross the street when the traffic light is green".

1. She said: "My grandmother hates leaving doors open".
2. "Do you think you are always right?" she asked me.
3. "Is there something wrong with you?" my friend said to me. - "What can I do for you?"
4. "You told me to be objective and that's what I do", said Mary to her mother.
5. Frank said to Jane: "I suppose nothing will change your decision".
6. "Please, don't help him!" said woman. - "He can do it by himself".
7. "Which of you is free now?" asked the teacher.
8. "Don't criticise your friend", said Nike.
9. Rita said to me: "What has mother told you to do today?"
10. "I can look after myself", said the old man.
11. "Why did you use the phone without asking?" said John.
12. "Don't fold back the pages of my book?" Frank said to Mary.
13. Mark said to me: "You have never been so insulted!"
14. "Do you think it's strange that he wants to sleep on the floor?" Julia asked Tom.
15. "If I feel better, I will come to see you tomorrow", said Helen to me.
16. She asked me: "What are you planning for summer".
17. "Don't smoke in the compartment", asked the passenger.
18. "Why did you return home so late last night?" my mother said to me.
19. He asked Jane: "How long have you been waiting for your cousin?"
20. "I'm not paying for your lunch, Tom", said his friend. "I haven't got any money".
21. She said to Mabel: "I've never heard anyone worse. He is a bad singer".
22. "When did they leave the country?" he asked Helen.
23. Bob said: "I don't think it will happen".
24. "I won't do it until you give me some money", said the boy.
25. "What is that book in your hands?" he asked me.
26. "Please, let me go", she said.
27. "What do you think we will do on Sunday?" my son asked me.
28. Paul said to me: "If he phones, tell him that I am not at home".
29. "Do you think that the doctors are good?" asked Lucy.
30. "Listen, Ann!" said her friend. - "I've met Boris with another girl".
31. "What's the weather like? Is it still raining?" asked my aunt.
32. "Don't be late. We will be waiting for you", they said to me.
33. "Do you believe him?" said the old lady.
34. "What is this play about?" said Tom to Mary.
35. Jenny's father said to her: "Stop talking!"
36. "Have you left a message on an answer phone?" I asked him.
37. My granny said to me: "Turn off the radio immediately".
38. "Why hasn't Bruno finished the conversation?" said Ron.
39. She said to the policeman: "Can you show the right direction?"
40. "Get out of the car and don't move!" they told him.

44. – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

1. His father told him to cross the street where he wanted to.
2. My husband said he was thinking about buying new car.
3. The teacher told him to keep the books clean.

4. He told me that he never got letters: nobody wrote to him.
5. Alice said she was tired and she was going to lie down.
6. My friend asked me how long I had known Ann.
7. She asked us we would agree to help her.
8. Peter said he had learned the rule and he was doing the exercise.
9. George said he didn't want to catch cold and stay at home.
10. She asked Tom where he had left his umbrella.
11. They told me they had been waiting for me for twenty minutes.
12. I asked my friend what time he was going home.
13. Our teacher told us that we would write the test in a week.
14. I asked my uncle when he would take me to the zoo.
15. She said she was busy as she was working on her report.
16. He asked me if I would be working late that night.
17. Frank asked Ann where she had bought that book.
18. My aunt said she could hardly stop herself from laughing.
19. Peter said he would have his appendix removed.
20. Mother told me she hoped I had already stopped smoking.
21. She asked Tim if his cold was any better that day.
22. Ann said she was not sure which profession to choose.
23. The stewardess said the airlines had a comfortable cabin.
24. Michael said he had been to Rio twice.
25. Mother said she was afraid we hadn't got any fish for our cat.

45. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. "What shall we do with Tom?" asked Nick. "He will not finish his work himself". "I think we can help him", said Mike.
2. "Where is my magazine, Alice?" asked mother. "I have put it on the table", said Alice.
3. "Don't draw in your books!" the librarian said to children. The children answered: "We will keep our books clean".
4. "I can't do this task myself", said my brother. "Ask your friend to help you", I said to him.
5. "Have you finished your exams, Dan?" said Julia. "I finished them a week ago", said Dan.
6. "Are you hungry?" said Ann to us. "No, we have just had lunch", we said.
7. "Why didn't Ben take any money with him?" said his father. "He was in a hurry", we said.
8. "Where is Peter?" said Alec. "He has been doing military service already for five months", said we.
9. "Why are you so angry?" she said to me. "I can't find my purse", I said.
10. He asked Tracy: "Have you ever been to Australia?" — "I want to go there next year", said Tracy.
11. "When will you phone again?" she asked him. "I don't know exactly", he said.
12. "Are you allergic to oranges?" said the doctor. "I'm afraid I am", said the patient.
13. "Don't you think this play is boring?" said Gail. "I agree with you", said Ben.

14. "What is the secret of your success?" the woman said to Jane. "I always work hard",
said Jane.
15. "Why did you damage your eyes?" asked Nick. I said to him: "I worked too long at
the computer screen".

46. – Переведите на английский язык. Сравните конструкцию предложений с
прямой и косвенной речью.

1. Мама сказала мне, что моя сестра пошла в медицинский центр.
2. Когда мой друг пришел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.
3. Том спросил своего двоюродного брата, занят ли он и сможет ли он поговорить с
ним.
4. Учитель спросил Анну, почему она не выучила стихотворение.
5. Я спросил своих родителей, кто прислал нам эту телеграмму.
6. Дедушка попросил внука закрыть окно, потому что в комнате холодно.
7. Он сказал мне, что хочет пить и попросил принести сок.

47. – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь.

1. Laura said: "I go to bed at eleven but I'm never asleep before midnight".
2. The man asked us: "Is there a post office near here?"
3. Father asked: "Adam, have we got any eggs?" Adam said: "I don't think so".
4. Ann said: "I'm a nurse at the hospital. I'm on night duty at the moment".
5. I said to James: "There is something wrong with the lock". - "No, there isn't. I'll show
you", said he.
6. Michael asked Jane: "How many times have you seen this film?" Jane said: "I've seen
it three times".
7. The pupil said to his teacher: "I can't answer this question as it's too difficult". - "I can
explain it to you", said the teacher.
8. "Don't forget to send a telegram to your granny", said my mother. "I've already sent
it", said I.
9. Why don't you go to bed?" asked his wife. "I want to see a new film", he said.
10. "Is your brother still sleeping?" she asked Nick. "No, he is taking a shower", said
Nick.
11. "What will you be doing at ten o'clock on Friday?" asked Ben. "I think I will be
having breakfast", said Mike.
12. "Don't forget to phone Clare", Alec said to Ann. "I'm going to phone her at five
o'clock", said Ann.
13. "Let's go to the theatre next week", said Alec. "With pleasure", said Laura.
14. "I can't go for a walk with you because I will be very busy", she said to me.
15. "Let's take them to see the houses of Parliament", said Peter. "All right", said Jane.
"Let's do it in the evening".
16. "Will you go to England for summer with us?" my parents said to me. "I don't want
to spend summer there", said I.
17. "Let's invite Lisa to the party", said Clare. "I think it's a very good idea", said Bob.

18. "Bob is working in the garden. Let's help him?" said Mike. "He can do it himself",
we said.
19. "Let's go to the park", said Joe. "I don't think it's a good suggestion as it's raining
heavily", said Tony.
20. "Let's get a job at the college", said Peter. "All, right", said Bob.
21. "Let's start learning Chinese", said Barry. "Ok, I've always wanted to learn it", said
Sandra.
22. "Will you take this brown sweater, Lisa?" said Joe. "No, I won't", said Lisa.
23. She said: "Can you come and see me today?" — "I'm afraid I can't", said Lisa.
24. They said: "We have forgotten to phone our friend".
25. "I'm going to the cinema straight from work. Will you go with me?" said Barry. "No,
I seen this film twice", said Ann.
26. The girl asked: "How much does this dress cost?"
27. My sister said: "If you need my dictionary, I can give it to you". — "No, thank you",
I said. "I've got mine".
28. "Please, help me with the dishes", said mother. "All right", said Kate.
29. "Let stay at home", said my brother. "My favourite TV programme is on".
30. The old man said to me: "What do you think, the weather will be like tomorrow?"

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

I – Преобразуйте предложения в косвенную речь:

1. They said: "We have forgotten to phone our friend".
2. "I'm going to the cinema straight from work. Will you go with me?" Barry said to Ann.
3. "What will you be doing at ten o'clock on Friday?" asked Ben. "I think I will be having
breakfast", said Mike.
4. The man asked us: "Is there a post office near here?"
5. "Where is my magazine, Alice?" asked mother. "I have put it on the table", said Alice.
6. "I won't do it until they give me some money", said the boy.
7. "Don't smoke in the compartment", said the passenger.
8. Rita said to me: "What has mother told you to do today?"
9. "Which of you is free now?" asked the teacher.
10. "I think she works in a bank", said Andrew.
11. Helen said to me: "I know they're your best friends".
12. "I met your sister in the street yesterday", she said to Johnny.
13. Eric said to me: "Come and have a look at my new bike".
14. He said to me: "Where was Chris going when you met him?"
15. The doctor said to his patient: "How are you feeling now?"

II – Переведите на английский язык.

16. Когда мой друг пришел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.

17. Том спросил своего двоюродного брата, занят ли он и сможет ли он поговорить с ним.
18. Я спросил своих родителей, кто прислал нам эту телеграмму.
19. Дедушка попросил внука закрыть окно, потому что в комнате холодно.
20. Он сказал мне, что хочет пить и попросил принести сок.

III – Восстановите прямую речь в предложениях.

21. My friend asked me how long I had known Ann.
22. George said he didn't want to catch cold and stay at home.
23. She asked Tom where he had left his umbrella.
24. They told me they had been waiting for me for twenty minutes.
25. I asked my friend what time he was going home.