

**FILOLOGIYA FAKULTETI 5141400 XORIJIY TILLAR VA ADABIYOTI
(INGLIZ TILI VA ADABIYOTI) TA'LIM YO'NALISHI
4 "D" GURUH TALABASI**

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“English speaking countries”

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English speaking countries.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States of America, or the USA, is a large country. It is the 4th largest country by area, only a little smaller than Europe. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. The main landmass of the USA contains 48 of the 50 states that comprise the country. The only countries that the main landmass of the USA borders are Mexico to the south and Canada to the north. In addition, two states are not connected to the main landmass. They are Alaska, the biggest state, which is northwest of Canada and across the Bering Strait from Russia, and Hawaii, a chain of island in the Pacific Ocean. The United States has many different kinds of land. It has mountains and forests, deserts and lakes. Almost any kind of land and climate that one imagines can be found in the United States.

As for the population, it is the 3rd largest country in the world. About 260 mln. People live there. While three quarters of the population of the USA is considered “white”, their ancestors were immigrants from other countries. Except for the Native Americans, approximately one percent of the population, an Americans are relative newcomers to the country. About 12% of the population have significant roots in Africa and consider themselves African-Americans. The Latino population, or people with significant roots in Mexico and South and Central America, is currently 7% and growing. The Asian-American population is also increasing. But despite the diversity of the people in America, any citizen of America is considered simply an American.

PROBLEM QUESTION.

What were 13 original states of the USA?

The 13 original states of the USA, which stretches from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River, were originally British colonies. In 1775, those states began the Revolutionary War to separate themselves from Britain. With the Declaration of Independence issued on July 4, 1776, they formally separated themselves from British rule. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia.

The flag of the USA is called “The Stars and the Stripes”. The 50 stars, white on a blue field, represent 50 states, and 13 stripes represented 13 original British colonies that declared independence from Great Britain in 1776.

The national anthem is called “The Star Spangled Banner”, and is about the flag. It is from a poem which was written by Francis Scott Key, while he was held captive on a British warship during a battle.

The early colonists in America had a difficult life suffering from hunger and disease in the American wilderness. Very often they were short of clothes and other necessities.

When fertile soil was discovered west of the Appalachian Mountains, many farmers decided to leave their homes and travel to find new homes and farms. The character of the Atlantic coastal states changed more when coal fields in Pennsylvania and iron ore in the Appalachian Mountains were found. Many people left agriculture for the quickly growing industrial towns. Today the Northeast is a leader in the production of textiles, metal goods, rubber products, cars machinery and other goods.

Agriculture and cattle breeding are the main occupations of the Midwest, which is comprised of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River basins and the area around the Great Lakes. This region of farms, which mainly grow corn, wheat and soy-beans are fed

to animals in the states where they are grown. Other farmers fatten cattle, produce milk or raise pigs. The center of the meat industry is Chicago.

One single product, cotton, unites 1/6 of the USA into a region called "The cotton belt". It stretches through the southern states from Virginia to Texas. Although other crops, including tobacco and corn, are grown there as well, about half of the cultivated lands is devoted to Cotton Belt depends on cotton.

Moving west from the Cotton Belt, you will find the mountain region. The Rocky Mountains run from the northern to southern border of the United States. Beyond the Rocky Mountains is a desert region, and then the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

The western coast of the United States is occupied by 3 states, Washington, Oregon and California. Washington and Oregon are known for their beautiful forests and mountains. California is a state full of contrasts: San Francisco is known for its fogs and cool, wet weather. The north-western part of California has a very pleasant climate. The south-eastern part of the state has miles of light brown sand and dunes like those of the Sahara desert near the mountains is a fertile garden and fruit country.

The capital of the USA is Washington, DC, which is named after the 1st president of the USA, George Washington. Many people from other countries confuse the capital with the state of Washington, but the state is on the west coast of the country, while the capital of the country is on the east coast, near Virginia and Maryland. It is not a part of any state, but instead is a part of the District Columbia, or D.C. the population of the capital is nearly 4 mln people. All branches of the American government have headquarters there, including the Capitol, where Congress meets to discuss and pass laws; the White House, where the President lives and works; and the Supreme Court. Every year, millions of Americans, as well as many people from foreign countries come to Washington, DC, to see the important government buildings, the monuments, museums and other famous sites of the capital city.

The largest cities in the USA are; in order, New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, San Diego, Detroit and Dallas.

The currency of the USA is the dollar. One dollar consists 100 cents. There are 1-cent coins called pennies, 5-cent coins called nickels, 10-cent coins called dimes and 25-cent coins called quarters. The name of the coins is part of many everyday expressions and sayings.

QUESTIONS.

1. How big is the USA? How many states are there?
2. What were the 13 original states before they declared independence?
3. How old is United States?
4. What is the nickname for the American flag?
5. Why does American flag look like?

CANADA

Canada has an area of nearly 10 mln sq kms, stretching from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east. There are many islands in the north of Canada in the Arctic Ocean.

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

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

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

The hydro-electric industry is highly developed. Its main centers are in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. There is a very large hydro-electric station at Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights of the world.

Since the building of the St Lawrence River form a great waterway from the Atlantic to the heart of the country. Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from 4 to 5 months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the center. The north of the country near the Arctic is tundra, with great forests to the south. The central plains form prairies.

The population of Canada is over 2 mln people. Canadians are made up of many nations. 45% of them are of the British origin. The French speaking Canadians are about 28%. 550.000 Indians and 36.000 Eskimos live in Canada, mostly in the north. Today more than 45% of French ancestry and the rest are from other backgrounds. There is a large French-speaking population in the province of Quebec.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other important cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Quebec. Canada's largest ports are Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax.

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

As it was said earlier Canada is a forest country. About 17% production comes from the forests. The paper industry is based on it. The forests are the source of almost a third of all Canadian exports.

PROBLEM QUESTION.

What is Canada's relationship with Great Britain?

Canada is an independent federal democracy and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally, the head of the state is the King or Queen of England, represented by a governor general.

Canada consists of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Each province has its own government. The federal parliament consists of the Senate, whose members are appointed by the governor general, and the House of Commons, elected by the people for a period of 5 years.

Canada's Houses of Parliament and government buildings are in Ottawa. Canada was the colony of Great Britain; that's why Canada is one of the self-governing nations of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The system of cabinet government and the office of prime minister in Canada are similar to that of the United Kingdom of Britain, but British Constitution is unitary, Canadian is federal. The federal parliament has exclusive legislative authority.

The active executive authority is the prime minister in the cabinet. He is normally the leader of the political party holding the most seats in parliament.

Canada officially bi-lingual country: English and French.

Education in Canada is administered by the department of education. Each provincial department has the general administration's inspectors of schools. In the English speaking provinces the elementary schools have 8 grades. The children begin studying at 5 or 6.

Secondary schools continue for the other four or five grades and provide entrance qualifications for university courses from 3 to 7 years. In the French speaking schools of Quebec boys and girls are taught separately up to grade.

Then pupil enter the church operated college (they study there 8 years), University, professional course, or the secondary division of the public school. After that the pupils go to high schools. The National Research Council of Canada was set up in 1916. It stimulates and coordinates scientific and industrial researches, operates independently some eleven laboratories across Canada. 6 of them are provincial Universities, 9 belong to the church, and 4 are private. The largest are Toronto and McGill Universities.

QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of country is Canada?
2. Speak about Canada's provinces.
3. Speak about Canadian agricultural products and industry.
4. Speak about Canada's cities, towns.
5. Show them on the map.
6. What oceans touch Canada?
7. What are Canada's geographical features?
8. What is the most famous place to visit in Canada?
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THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Canberra is Australia's National Capital. When Australian States federated in 1901, it was decided to build a new city. It has Chicago architecture. The interesting point of the plan

was Capitol Hill from which all the main places were seen; the administrative, commercial, industrial and residential areas of the towns are separated.

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The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania, and number of smaller islands. It has an area of 8 mln sq kms.

The continent of Australia is mostly a great plain with mountains in east and southeast.

The Western part of the continent forms a plateau, which occupies half of the continent.

The central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lies between the Western Australian Plateau and the Eastern Highlands. Through the eastern part of the Central Lowlands run Australia's greatest rivers, the Murray and the Darling. A number of short rivers flow from the Australian Alps into the Pacific Ocean.

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There are tropical forests in the northeast because the winds from the sea bring heavy rain falls, especially in tropical summer. The climate in the west is very dry and more than half of Australia gets very little rain. In the south-west and east the winds bring rain in winter.

The tropical forests in the north and north-east are border by savanna, or grassland. There are 2 hot deserts in the central and western parts of the continent.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The word Australia means the Southern. In 1788, 1.200 Englishmen came to Australia to form the colony of Port of Jackson (now Sydney).

All the main towns have rivers and mountain areas.

Train services link all the big towns round the coast of Australia. Air transport is also highly developed. Car-touring is naturally well-established.

The native population of Australia is the Aborigines. Before the European settlement the Aborigine population of Australia was from 150.000 to 350.000. Except Great Britain, immigrants to Australia came from Germany, Italy, and Greece. In the 15 years after World War II more than half of them were non British. 56% percent total population live in the cities. The big cities are Canberra, Sydney and Melburn.

Canberra is Australia's National Capital. When Australian States federated in 1901, it was decided to build a new city. It has Chicago architecture. The interesting point of the plan was Capitol Hill from which all the main places were seen; the administrative, commercial, industrial and residential areas of the towns are separated.

It is a garden city. Several millions trees and shrubs line are in its wide streets. Visitors are interested in inspections of the public buildings.

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Status –state Constitutional monarchy—

Davlat tuzimi – Konsitutsion monarxiya

Area: 2,978,147 sq.mi-7.713.364 sq. km.

Population -20.600.000 people (2007)

Capital – Canberra (Kanberra)

Official language – English

The towns and cities: Sydney (2.600.000 people) Sidney

Melburn (2.300.000 people) Melburn

Adelanda (800.000 people) Adelanda

Brisben (800.000 people) Brisben

It is an island, situated in the south-east, washed by seas and oceans, such as the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The full name of the country is Commonwealth of Australia (Avstraliya Ittifoqi).

The word Australia means the Southern (janubiy). In 1788, 1.200 Englishmen came to Australia to form the colony of Port Jackson (now Sydney).

All the main towns have rivers and mountain areas.

Train services link all the big towns round the coast of Australia (temir yo'l xizmati bog'laydi, qirg'oq). Airtransport is also highly developed. Car-touring is naturally well-established (yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan).

The native population of Australia is the Aborigines –(Aboriginlar). Before the European settlement the Aborigine population of Australia was from 150.000 to 350.000 (kelgindilar). Except Great Britain, immigrants to Australia came from Germany, Italy and Greece. In the 15 years after World War II more than half of them were non British (britanyaliklar emas). 56% per cent total population live in the cities.

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Canberra is Australia's National Capital. When Australian States federated in 1901, it was decided to build a new city (Avstraliya shtatlari). It has a Chicago architecture. The interesting point of the plan was Capital Hill from which all the main places were seen; the administrative, commercial, industrial and residential areas of the towns are separated (ajratilgan).

It is a garden city. Several million trees and shrubs line are in its wide streets (butazorlar). Visitors are interested in inspections of the public buildings (ko'rishni).

The most important is the Parliament House. It has two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives (palatalar). In the buildings you can see paintings, statues, medallions, works of art and facts of historical interest connected with the development of Australia. There the Australian National University was founded in 1946. It is devoted to research in physical medicine, social sciences.

The Australia Institute of Anatomy in Canberra is also worth visiting (ko'rishga loyiq). Here the visitors see the bones and skins and organs of many creatures, mainly Australian. Other fine house of Governor General, the school of Forestry, the Commonwealth observatory and the Australian War memorial. The school of forestry has the pine plantations. Here the students from all states and from Asian countries are trained as professional foresters.

Sydney is the capital of New South Wales and the largest city port in Australia. It is built around the shores of Port Jackson, the site of the first settlement in Australia (joy). Today Sydney has a population of some 2.600.000 and is the main port of Australia. Its functions in the history of New South Wales are: to provide and to administrate the transport, commercial, functional and other services. Now Sydney supplies an increasing proportion of the nations' manufacture requirements. The chief business and commercial services are centralized. Macquarie Street is largely occupied by doctors and dentist, Sussex Street by stores of the merchants (ko'cha nomi, savdogarlar magazine). Many of the shipping companies have their offices in and around Bridge Street.

Sydney has several fine parks in the very heart of the city such as: Hyde Park, the Domain and the Botanic gardens.

The Commonwealth of Australia came into existence on the 1st of January 1901.

Before this date New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania were separate self governing colonies (o'zini boshqaruvchi kaloniya). Then the colonies became States of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The governor general is appointed the session of Parliament, dissolves the House of Representatives (sissiyani belgilaydi, tarqatib yuboradi). As a general rule the governor - general acts on the advice of his ministers (maslaxatlashadi). The Senate is the States House. Each State has 10 senators elected for 6 years (senatorlar). At the House of

Representatives each state has twice number of senators elected 3 years (2 marta ko'p senatorlar).

The language in Australia is English, but, it is Australian English and differs from British English in vocabulary and in pronunciation.

There are 2 types of Australian speech: Broad Australian and Educated Australian. Primary and secondary education in Australia is mainly the responsibility of the state governments (javoblar). They educate $\frac{3}{4}$ of all children of school age (maktab yoshidagi).

About $\frac{1}{5}$ go to Roman Catholic Schools, the remainder go to other private schools. Children in practice have a choice between 3 types of secondary education; technical, academic and general.

There is a University in each of the seven capitals. In 1956 there were 9 Universities and University colleges. The oldest Universities are: Sydney University opened in 1852, Western Australia opened in 1913. Then opened the Australia National

University in Canberra in 1946, New South Wales University of Technology in 1948, the New England University opened in 1954.

Only some 4 000 University scholarships are offered annually by the Commonwealth government (stipendiya, xar yili).

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research organization was established in 1926, it is financed by the Federal government (mablag' to'lash). At first its research was directed at agricultural and grazing problems (yo'naltirilgab, mol boqish). In 1937 it extended its activities in animal health, nutrition, entomology, fisheries, meteorology, rain-making, wool textiles, industrial chemistry, physics, radio, metallurgical, atmospheric and atomic, soil erosion problems (kengaydi). Its research is also connected with other branches of science such as geography, geology, botany zoology and anthropology (antrapologiya). One of the best writers of Australia is Catherine Susannah Richard. On December 4, 1964 her 80 birthday was celebrated.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

1. Australia has 6 states and 2 independent territories.
2. it is a member of the military block ANZUS (Avstraliya, Yangi Zelandiya, AQSHning 3 tomonlama xavfsizlik poketi).
3. Its parties are: The Liberal Party (organized in 1944, having 200.000 members), the Agrarian Party (organized in 1980 having 1.000.000 members) the Democratic Labor Party (organized in 1957 having 20.000 members) the most reactionary party
4. Australian trade-union organization was set up in 1927, it has 250.000 members (prof soyuz kasaba uyushmasi – treyd union tuzilgan).
5. it is an industrial-agrarian country
6. It has coal, oil, gas-natural resources
7. Meat, butter industries are highly industrialized
8. Sheep breeding is also developed (qo'ychilik). Australia has about 170.000.000 sheep. It produces the 3rd part of the world (dunyoda ishlab chiqariladigan yung xom ashyosining 3 qismi)
9. It has 19.200.000 cows, 47.000 horses and 2.000.000 pigs.
10. It exports butter, meat.
11. It has 41.000 km. of railways 900.000 km. automobile roads.
12. Children go to school at 6. The primary schools have 6 grades (bosqichlar)
13. It has 14 Universities and 170 technical colleges.
14. Its libraries are: the New South Wales Notional library. In Sydney organized in 1826 with 760.000 books. The Australia national library organized in 1902 with 500.000 books.

15. Its museums: the National Gallery organized in 1874, the Australian museum organized in 1955.
16. 15 daily newspapers and 13 magazines are published.
17. The first professional theatre was set up in 1796. There the opera and ballet are highly developed.
18. The 1st mute film was shot in 1900 (ovoysiz film)
19. In winter in Australia you can enjoy swimming in the ocean and skin-diving (marvarid ovlash). For the south summer is holiday time – especially October and April.
20. Northern and central areas are tropical.

Canada

Status – **parliamentary monarchy** (parlamentar monarhiya).

Area: 3.849.674 sq.mi-9.970.610sq.km

Population-32.846.000 people (2007)

Official language – English, French.

It has been of the Great Britain's **dominions** since 1867 (dominion). It got independence in 1931 (mustaqillikka erishdi).

Canada is the largest **self-governing** country of common wealth (o'z o'zini boshqaradigon). In the Canadian west we see a single crop system. In this part of Canada **wheat is cultivated** (bug'doy ekiladi). Quebec is one of the provinces of Canada (Kyubek). More than quarter of all people live here. There are many villages and churches there.

Canada is also a forest country. About 17% production comes from the forests. **The paper industry** is based on the forests (qog'oz sanoati). The forests are the source of almost third of all Canadian exports (manbaning 3 qismini). Canadians are **made up** of many nations (tashkil topgan). 45% of them are the British origin. The French speaking Canadians are about 28%, others came from Germany, the Ukraine, Russia and Italy. The native Indians in 1961 were 208 286 people. The Eskimos people were 11 835.

The Canadian's some cities are old and some are new. They are: **Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Montred, Kingston.**

Canada's house of parliament and government buildings are in Ottawa. It has many parks, museums, theatres.

Montreal is the largest and most important city in Canada of more than a million people (Monreal). It is beautiful with all its parks and place of interest. Montreal's society is divided into three categories – French, English, and other different nations. The city divided into territories.

You can there French. **Jewish**, Ukrain, Italian and the other countries (Yahudiy). It is not a **multistoried** city (ko'p qavatli). There is the oldest Canadian university. The McGill University.

Toronto is the **gateway** to the south western Ontario (darvoza). It is an important educational centre. It has the university of Toronto with colleges. There transcontinental railways connect the eastern cities with the Pacific coast. With ports Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert. Vancouver is famous for its **harbour** among high **ocky** Mountains (Gavana harbiy porti)

Canada was the colony of Great Britain; That's why Canada is one of the selfgovernig nations of the Commonwealth of Nations (milatlar ittifoqidan biri).

The system of cabinet government and the office of prime minister in Canada are **similar** to that of United Kingdom of Britain, but British Constitution is unitary. Canada is federal (o'xshash). The federal parliament has exclusive **legislative authority** (qonun chiqaruvchi).

Provincial capitals are; Alberta's in Edmonton, British, Columbia's Victoria, Monitoba's Winni peg, New Bremswick's, Frederiction, New Foundland's Saint John's Nova, Scotia's Halibax, Prince Edward's, Island's Charlotten town, Ontaria's Toronto, Quebec's Regina.

The active executive authority is the prime minister in the cabinet. He is normally leader of the political party holding the most seats in parliament.(o'zida tutadi).

Canada is officially a **bi-lingual** country; English and French (ikki til).

Education in Canada is **administrated** by the department of education (boshqariladi). Each provincial department has the general administration's inspectors of schools. In the English speaking provinces the elementary school have **8 grades** (bosqichlar). The children begin studying at 5 or 6.

Secondary schools continue for the other 4 or 5 grades and **provide entrance qualifications** for University from 3 to 7 years. In the French speaking schools of Quebec boys and girl are tough separately up to grade.

Than the pupils enter the church **operated** college (they study there 8 years), University, professional course, or **the secondary division of the public school** (boshqariladigan kollej, umum talim maktabinig 2-bo'limi). After that pupils go to High Schools. **The National Research Council of Canada** was set up in 1916 (milliy ilmiy tekshirish kengashi). It stimulates and coordinates scientific and industrial researches, operates independently some eleven laboratories across Canada. There are 19 Universities in Canada. 6 of them are provincial Universities, 9 belong to church, 4 are private. The largest are Toronto and Megill Universities.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANADA

1. English Canadian people are about 9 mln. French Canadian people are about 6 mln. Indians 240 000 people. Eskimos people are 17 000.
2. Since the 17th century up to 1864 Canada was a colony of Great Britain.
3. Its parties: The Liberal Party (1873), the Progressive conservative party (1854), the social party (1935).
4. It has 71 000 km. railways, 800 000 km. automobile roads.
5. It is a member of NATO. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (shimoliy atlantika ittifoqiga azo)
6. Its best libraries: The Toronto University library has 3.600.000 books. The Quebec University library has 885.000 books. The Montreal public library has 912.000 books.
7. Its best museums are: The Canada National museum (1842), the Canada national Gallery (1880), the Kings museum in Toronto (1912).
8. It has 1500 daily newspapers and magazines. They are published in English, French and other languages.
9. The firs film was shot in 1914 (suratga olingan).
10. The school at s of a

