Practical course in Translation
(Amaliy tarjima)

Volume I

Tashkent-2008

Practical course in Translation

Inglizchadan ona tiliga va undan inglizchaga tarjima

Amaliy tarjima

Volume I

Tuzuvchilar:

O.Mo’minov
Xodjaeva S.
Mirzamuhamedova R.
Ibragimova Z.
Qurbonnazarova G.
Inamova D.

Toshkent-2008

So’z boshi

Mazkur qo’llanma respublikamiz universitetlarida tarjimonlik va ingliz filologiyasi mutaxassisliklari bo’yicha ta'lim olayotgan II, III, IV bosqich talabalariga mo’ljallangan bo’lib, uning maqsadi talabaning ona tilidan va undan chet tiliga tarjima malakalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan matn, mashq va topshiriqlar o’rin olgan.

Qo’llanmada amaldagi dasturga muvofiq o’zlashtirishi lozim bo’lgan mavzular atroflicha, o’qitishning zamonaviy ilg’or usul va shakllaridan foydalanib, davr talabi darajasida yoritilgan. Ushbu qo’llanma dastur talablariga ko’ra talabalarda tarjimonlik soxasiga oid moslashtirilgan badiiy va ilmiy adabiyotlarni o’qish hamda ularning yozma va og’zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Qo’llanma materialini tanlashda matnlarning mavzulari yo’nalishi va ularning axborotligiga alohida ahamiyat beriladi. Qo’llanma o’quv dasturlari va rejalari asosida o’tilayotgan ingliz tili darslari uchun juda muhim bo’lgan mavzular to’plamidan iborat. Universitetda tahsil olayotgan talabalarning qiziqish va moyilliklarini hisobga olgan holda ularning og’zaki va yozma nutqini, tarjima malakalarini rivojlantirish va so’z boyligini oshirishda yaqindan yordam berishni nazarda tutuvchi mazkur qo’llanma zamon ruhida mehnat qilayotgan ijodkor o’qituvchilar guruhi tomonidan yaratilgan.

Qo’llanma matnlari O’zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Angliya, Amerikada ta'lim sistemasi, san'at, jurnalistika, ilm-madaniyat, sport va sog’lomlashtirish, ekologiya, industriya, meditsina, texnologiyaga oid qiziqarli ma'lumotlarni, ingliz tilida to’laqonli muloqot olib borishga yaqindan yordam beradi, degan umiddamiz.

Qo’llanmada havola etilayotgan turli hangomalar, hazil mutoyibalar o’z navbatida ingliz tili darsini yanada qiziqarli va lirik chekinishlar bilan ifoda qilishga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Talaba va o’qituvchilarga mo’ljallangan bu qiziqarli qo’llanma ayni bir paytda mamlakatimizda ingliz tiliga qiziquvchi va uni astoydil o’rganishga ahd qilgan fuqarolarga ham dasturiamal bo’lib qolishga ishonchimiz komil.

Contents

Part I.

Unit 1

Text 1. *Education in Uzbekistan*

Uzbekistan is the state of youth. Children, teenagers and young people under the age of 25 comprise approximately 60% of the total population. Inherent in Uzbekistan's ancient heritage is love of children and care for their health, well being and education. As early as in the 7th century the Chinese scientists and explorer, Suan Tsan, wrote that he saw 5-year old boys in Samarkand being thought how to read, write and count. Later, these children were sent out with caravans to learn business and trade.

Nowadays in our country every third child studies at the secondary school or gets trade experience at the high and secondary special schools and trade institutions. Five million children study at school, and more than a million are preparing to be school children at kindergarten level. The education of children and youth is one of the main priorities of the countries government policy. That is why the LAW of Education was adapted in June of 1992, which became one of the first laws in our young sovereign state.

The essence of educational reform in Uzbekistan is to preserve the present intellectual potential of the educational system and to modify our goals and activities in order to develop individuals who are capable to build and live in a democratic civil society and a free market economy. These reforms, however, do not only reflect nationalistic aspiration. Since securing independence, the Uzbekistan nation realized its great responsibility as citizens of the international community and as citizens of our planet. Therefore one of our main goals is to educate a healthy generation, both physically and mentally. The main principals of our new educational policy support this endeavour. Our goals are determined as the following: humanistic, democratic methods of teaching and socialization, priority to human values, national and cultural traditions, and the separation of educational institutions from the influence of political parties and social and political movements.

Considering these principals and the experiences of developed countries of the world, the Republic of Uzbekistan has recognized its main direction of educational development. They are as follows:

. Modification and further perfection of the education and socialization content

. Development of new school, curricula and textbooks

. Stress on individual ability and talent

. Vocational and Professional development in accordance with changing economical needs

. Integrating Uzbekistan with world educational standards

At present within the process of transformation of all the social activity and perspectives of the country development, textbooks are being renewed, new subjects are added and teaching staff is being retrained.

The workings out of the new state educational standards are being completed. A great number of new types of schools are being established. These schools specialize in foreign languages, economics and in ecological problems.

Parallel to this, research work is being done on continuation of educational complex including kindergarten, high school, scientific research and retraining institutions. New methods and technologies are created rapidly based on the national and worldwide pedagogical needs. The basic principles of educational reforms in our republic are democratization and humanization.

Of course, all these processes are not easy and simple. The government has to solve many economical and social problems besides other conflicts. With the support of half million hardworking teachers who share the same idea we hope achieve our goal. We realize one of the main results to accomplishing educational reform is changing the thinking mentality of our people and society. This is of great importance.

At the same time we understand that by striving to create a new education system according to the world standards, we will achieve success not only in our country but we might by sharing our knowledge and experience with developing countries add our contribution to the world educational system.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

Exercise 1. Read and translate Text 1.

Exercise 2. Speak on the problems presented in the text.

Exercise 3. Find the sentences expressing the main ideas of the text.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents to:

qobiliyat, iborat bo'lmoq, grajdanin, majburiy, bolalar yaslisi, imkon bermoq, kunduzgi, umumiy majburiy, guvoxnoma, bolalar bog'chasi,

o’ziga xos xususiyat, maktabgacha ta'lim, boshlang’ich ta'lim, o’rta ma'lumot, professional texnika bilim yurti.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the following educational terms:

Public education, primary Education, higher education, vocational technical schools, evening and correspondence courses.

Exercise 6. Act as an interpreter. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek:

1. The system of public education in our country is based on compulsory ten-year or 11-year school for all citizens. 2. Education from the earliest grades through university is free. 3. The system of public education in Uzbekistan includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. 4. The educational system of our republic plays a great role in developing the best intellectual and moral features of the Uzbek people.

Exercise 7. **Learn the following quotation. What is your opinion of it?**

«Education has for its object the formation of character». Herbert Spenser.

Exercise 8. **Act as an interpreter. Ask the following questions. Let your group-mates answer them:**

1. Is education in Uzbekistan free? 2. What periods does the system of public education in Uzbekistan include? 3. What is the system of public education in our republic based on? 4. What schools are most wide-spread educational institutions for all Uzbek children? 5. What does higher education in Uzbekistan include? 6. What role does the educatio-nal system of our republic play in developing of the Uzbek people?

Exercise 9. Topics for discussion:

The main types of schools in Uzbekistan. The role of education in the modern society.

Exercise 10. **Poem to Enjoy** IF (Extract)

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you.
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies;

Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream — and not make dreams your master;
If you can think —and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And those two imposters just the same;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And — which is more — you'll be a Man, my son.

(Rudyard Kipling)

Phonetic Exercises

Exercise 11. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:
ability[a'biliti], accept [ak'sept], citizen ['sitizn], conservatoire [kən], то he ['kretŕ], entire [m'taja], feature [fi:tŕə], intellectual [intilektŕuəl], peculiarity [pi,kju:li'aǽrItI], preschool education [pri:'sku:l,edju: keiju:keIŕn], primary education ['praiman], unified ['ju:nifaid].

Exercise 12. Translate the text into English and as an interpreter.

Высшее образование

Высшее образование основывается на базе среднего специальною, профессионального образования и имеет две ступени: бакалавриат и магистратуру.

Прием студентов в высшие образовательные учреждения осуществляется на базе государственных грантов и на платно-контрактной основе.

Бакалавриат — базовое высшее образование с фундаментальными и прикладными знаниями по направлению специальностей, с продолжительностью обучения не менее четырех лет.

По завершении бакалаврской программы выпускникам, по тогам государственной аттестации, присуждается степень «бакалавр» по профессии и выдастся диплом государственного образца, который дает право заниматься профессиональной деятельностью.

Магистратура — высшее образование с фундаментальными и прикладными знаниями по конкретной специальности с

продолжительностью обучения не менее двух лет на базе бакалавриата.

* * *

Послевузовское образование

Послевузовское образование направлено на обеспечение потребностей общества в научных и научно-педагогических кадрах высшей квалификации, удовлетворение творческих образовательно-профессиональных интересов личности.

Послевузовское образование может быть получено в высших учебных заведениях и научно-исследовательских учреждениях (аспирантура, адъюнктура, докторантура, соискательство). Ступени (аспиратекая, ток горская) послевузовского образования завершаются зашитой диссертации. По результатам итоговой государственной аттестации, присуждаются ученые степени, соответственно кандидата наук и доктора наук, с выдачей дипломов государственного образца.

Exercise 13. Practice reading the following dialogue retells the main content and translates it.

DIALOGUE

The Uzbek educator Dr. Babaev came to Great Britain. At the request of his British colleagues he had a talk about education in Uzbekistan.

Dr. Clark: We should be much obliged, Dr. Babaev, if you could say a few words about the educational system in Uzbekistan
Dr. Babaev: With pleasure. I am glad to have this opportunity of telling you about it. In Uzbekistan there are several types of schools — secondary, special secondary and higher schools.
Dr. Black: Do your students pay for tuition?
Dr. Babaev: No, they don't. Tuition in all educational institutions is free.
Dr. Smith: And how many students of your schools get scholarship?
Dr. Babaev: About 70 per cent of them.
Dr. Clark: You have hostels for students, haven't you?
Dr. Babaev: Certainly, we have. Usually the students who came from other towns or villages live in the hostels.
Dr. Black: «There is another thing we'd like to ask you about. We are interested in specialized schools in Uzbekistan.
Dr. Babaev: Really, in Uzbekistan there are schools with a bias to mathematics, foreign languages, etc. They enable pupils to develop their abilities for these subjects.
Dr. Smith: Could you tell us, Dr. Babaev, do your students take part in scientific work?

Dr. Babaev: Surely. They carry on research work in different students' societies.
Dr. Black: Who are their scientific advisers?
Dr. Babaev: As a rule, their advisers are professors and experienced teachers.
Dr Clark: Thank you, Dr. Babaev, for this very interesting talk.
Dr. Babaev: You are welcome.

Exercise 14. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it.
Exercise 15. Compare the educational system of Uzbekistan with that of Great Britain and the USA.

Exercise 16. Enjoy yourself:

At a college examination a professor said: “Does the question embarrass you?”
«Not at all, sir», answered the student, «It is the answer that bothers me».
“My mum wants me to be a nuclear physicist. My dad wants me to be an electronics engineer, and I want to pass arithmetic”

Text 2. Education in GB

Great Britain doesn't have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts. Schools in England are supported from public funds paid to the local education authorities. These local education authorities are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas. If we outline the basic features of public education in Britain, firstly we'll see that in spite of most educational purposes England & Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is a different from that of England. Scotland & Northern Ireland have their own education systems. Then education in Britain mirrows the country's social system: it's class-divided & selected. The first division is, as you, I think, have already guessed, is between those who do & don't pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds & the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there's also a considerable number of public schools. Most pupils go to schools, which offer free education, although fee-paying independent schools also have an important role to play. Another important feature of schooling in Britain is the variety of opportunities offered to schoolchildren. The English school syllabus is divided into Arts or Humanities and Sciences which

determine the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups: a science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do English Language and Literature, History, foreign languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these subjects, they must do some general education subjects like PE, Home Economics for girls, and Technical subjects for girls, General Science. Computers play an important part in education. The system of options exists in all kinds of secondary schools. The national Education Act in 1944 provided three stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Everybody has a right to school place for a child from age 5 to 16, and a school of college place for him or her from 16 to 18. These places are provided free of charge. Everybody has a duty to make sure that the child goes to school until he or she is 16, that means that education is a compulsory from age 5 to 16 /11 years in whole/. There is no law which provides for education on the under fives. In England, about 47% of three- & four-year-olds receive education in nursery schools or classes. In addition, many children attend informal pre-school playgroups organized by parents and voluntary bodies. In 1944, The National Curriculum was introduced. It sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14 & 16, when they are tested. The tests are designed to be easier for teachers to manage than they were in the past. Most pupils will also be entered for GCSEs/General Certificate of the Secondary Education/ or other public examinations, including vocational qualifications if they are 16. Until that year headmasters and headmistresses of schools were given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach and how to do it in their schools so that there was really no central control at all over individual schools. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subject it will teach. The child is taught the subjects he or she must study under the National Curriculum. These are English, Maths, Science/the core subjects/, Technology, a foreign language in secondary school, as it was mentioned, PE, History, Geography, Art, Music/ foundation subjects/. The last four ones are not compulsory after the age of 14. But the child must be given religious education unless the parents decide otherwise. Each subject has a set program of study and attaining levels for each subject covering the years from 5 to 16. There are 10 levels. The full requirements of the National Curriculum are being introduced gradually. All the pupils will be following it in full by September 1997.The National Curriculum itself was introduced in 1989(until that time the schools had a curriculum supervised by the local LEA). According to The National Curriculum schools are allowed to introduce a fast stream for bright

children. Actually after young people reach 16 they have 4 main 'roads' of their next life: they can leave the school, stay at school, move to a college as a full time student, combine part-time study with a job, perhaps through the Youth Training program. School-leavers without jobs get no money from the government unless they join a youth training scheme, which provides a living allowance during 2 years of work experience. But a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until 18 or 19, the age of entry into higher education or universities, Polytechnics or colleges. Schools in Britain provide careers guidance. A specially trained person called careers advisor, or careers officer helps school students to decide what job they want to do and how they can achieve that. Now let us talk about the exams the young people in Britain take during their process of education. Since 1988, most sixteen-year-old have taken the GCSE in 5, 10 of even 15 subjects. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take 'A' level examinations in two or three subjects. These require two more years of study after GSCE, either in the sixth form of a secondary school, or in a separate 6-form college. Others may choose vocational subjects / catering, tourism, secretariat, building skills/. Subsidized courses in these subjects are run at colleges of further education.

This chart will explain to you how state education is organized in England. In each town or district, the system is decided by the local education authority and so it can vary, but this is the usual system.

What Do You Know About...?

1. Basic rules and procedures in British schools?
2. Social, cultural and sporting life in schools of England?
3. Life at college and university in England?

Fun Spot

Exercise 1. Match the Following English and Russian Proverbs:

1. A good name is better than riches.
2. He will never set the Thames on fire.
3. Make hay while the sun shines.
4. Live and learn.
5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

А. Куй железо пока горячо.
Б. Добрая слава лучше богатства.
В. Век живи, век учись.
Г. Утро вечера мудренее.
Д. Он пороха не выдумает.

Exercise 2. Crossword Puzzle

Across:
1) A fee-paying school
2) a school for higher or professional education
3) an electronic device which plays an important part in education
4) a famous English poet
5) a famous English playwright
6) a school for children under 5
7) the oldest university in Britain
8) a mode of instruction in Oxford and Cambridge universities
9) one of the popular sports exercises
10) a boys' public school in Scotland
11) an academic title awarded by universities and other institutions of learning
12) one of the courses that students can follow at Polytechnics or colleges

Down:
13) The University that was founded in the 13th century
14) A form of studies for people who study in their own free time

Exercise 3. What's Wrong?

You discover this advertisement for a language school, which looks perfect... until you read it again. Then you notice certain details about the advertisement that make you suspicious. What's wrong with the advertisement? How many faults can you find?

The correct school of English!

The school is surrounded by miles of rolling Yorkshire countryside. Our young staff is composed of highly trained teachers of English (all have B. Sc. degrees), and all of them have many years of experience of teaching English as a foreign language. The school is open all year, except in July, August and September.

The school is only 5 minutes walk from the town centre. There are hourly trains to London from the local station (the journey to London is only 35 minutes). Our fees are reasonable, and we have special rates for groups of students who wish to attend in the summer.

For further details, write to the principle.

J.H. Smithers B.A.

Jokes, Laughs, Smiles

How to Raise Children

- Daddy, do you think Mother knows how to raise children?
- What makes you ask that?
- Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy!

to raise *[reiz]* - зд. воспитывать
daddy - папа
I'm wide awake - мне совершенно не хочется спать
awfully sleepy - ужасно сонный

The First One

All the kids were trying to impress Grandpa, who had come for a visit. Timmy boasted, "I'm first in arithmetic, Grandpa."

Sally said she had come in first in the spelling bee. Grandpa asked little Billy: "What are you first in, Billy?"

"Well, I'm the first one out of the door when the bell rings."

kids -разг. дети
to boast - хвастать
to come in first - отказаться лучшим, победить
spelling bee - состязание по орфографии, в котором ученики называют по буквам трудные слова

Happy New Year

During an examination before Christmas, one of the students did not know how to answer the question, "What causes a depression?" -so he wrote; "God knows! I don't. Merry Christmas!"

When the examination papers came back, the student saw that the professor had written on his paper: "God gets 100, you gel zero. Happy New Year!"

to get 100 – получить самую высокую оценку
zero - самая низкая оценка

* * *

One day a professor could not stay for his afternoon classes, so he put a notice on the door, which read as follows: "Professor Evans will not be able to meet his classes this afternoon."

Then he went to put on his coat and on his way out saw that some student had rubbed off the letter "c" in the word "classes" on the notice. The professor smiled and rubbed off the letter "1" in the word "lasses".

to rub off- стереть
lass **-** девушка
ass **-** осел

Too Fond of Talking

A politician was invited to give a talk on Americanisms to the pupils of the grammar school he had attended as a boy.

"When I see your smiling faces before me," he began in the accepted oratorical style, "it takes me back to my childhood. Why is it, my dear girls and boys, you arc all so happy?"

He paused for the rhetorical effect, and instantly up went a grimy hand from the front row.

"Well, my lad, what is it?"

"The reason we're so happy," replied the boy, "is if you talk long enough we won't have a geography lesson this morning."

Americanism *[ə'merikənizm*]**-** слово или выражение, употребляемое в США
to attend – посещать
oratorical style- по ораторски, ораторская манера
the rhetorical effect *[rə'tonkl l'fekt]*- результат красноречия
grimy [*'graimi***] hand** – зд. Рука ученика, пожелавшего сказать суровую правду
lad- паренек

The Only One

A young teacher just beginning his career asks advice of an older member of the faculty: "What have you learned in your years of experience?"

"I've learned one thing. Often you will find while you are giving a lesson in class that there is one young upstart who always disagrees with you. Tell me, would you stop him and try to make him shut up right then and there?"

"I suppose I would."

"Well, don't. He's probably the only one who is listening to you."

faculty- зд. преподавательский состав учебного заведения
experience [*iks'piənəns*] - опыт
upstart [*'Лpsta:t*] - выскочка
to shut up - замолчать

Exercise 4. Discussion Questions

1. Name at least three ways the British education system is different from the Uzbek education system. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system?
2. How do the subjects taught in British schools differ from those taught in your school?
3. Many Uzbek students say they would like to study at Oxford or Cambridge. Do you know anyone who has studied there? If so, what do they say about it? If not, why would you want to study there? Is reputation alone a good reason to go to a university? Why?
4. Would you prefer to study a natural science course or an arts and humanities course? Why?

Primary school

American children start school at the age of five years. The first year at school is called kindergarten. It is required of all American children enrolled in the American education system. The second year at school is considered the first year of primary school and is referred to as first grade. In America, the word grade has two meanings: (1) the score achieved on an exam or in a course, and (2) a year of education in primary or secondary school. Primary school most commonly consists of five years of education, referred to as first through fifth grades.

Secondary school

Upon completion of fifth grade (the last year of primary school), American children enrolled in the American education system advance to secondary school. Secondary school most commonly consists of a total of seven years, referred to as sixth through twelfth grades. The ninth through twelfth grades are most commonly referred to as high school. Upon completion of twelfth grade, American students are awarded a certificate called the high school diploma. In the American education system, students must have obtained a high school diploma before they are admitted into college or university. Foreign students who would like to attend an American college or university must have completed coursework that is equivalent to what is taught at an American high school. Foreign students, who would like to attend an American high school, need to consider how the high school they select will give them access to the best colleges. You can also learn about some of the finest girls' boarding schools and boys boarding schools in the American education system.

Undergraduate school

Students who have completed high school and would like to attend college or university must attend what is referred to as an undergraduate school. These are schools that offer either a two-year degree (called an associate degree) or a four-year degree (called a bachelors degree) in a specific course of study. That course of study is called the major. While most schools that offer a four-year degree will admit students who have not yet chosen a major, all students are required to select (or declare) a major by their second year at school. Students who complete an associate degree can continue their education at a four-year school and eventually complete a bachelor degree.

Graduate school

Students who have obtained a bachelor's degree can continue their education by pursuing one of two types of degrees. The first is a master's degree. This is usually a two-year degree that is highly specialized in a specific field. Students are sometimes admitted to a master's degree program only if they have a bachelor's degree in a closely related field. However, there are many exceptions to this, such as with students who want to pursue a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) degree. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a doctorate degree, also called a PhD. A PhD degree can take between three and six years to complete, depending on the course of study chosen, the ability of the student, and the thesis that the student has selected. The thesis is a very intensive research paper that must be completed prior to earning the degree. It is always required of students pursuing a PhD, and may sometimes be required of students pursuing a master's degree (depending on the school).

A. Stages of compulsory education in the United States

Level (different names)	Grades	Approximate age range
preschool nursery school		2-5 years
elementary school primary school	kindergarden, 1-6	5-12 years
junior high school middle school	7-9	12-14 years
high school secondary school	10-12	15-18 years

School attendance is compulsory [required] between the ages of 6 and 16 in most states in the U.S. Public schools are free, tax-supported

schools, controlled by state and local governments. They usually cover the span of K-12 [kindergarten through 12th grade]. Students have the option of attending private schools or parochial [religious] schools (neither is free). These non-public schools teach the same core subjects as local public schools, and often teach additional subjects as well.

B. Higher education in the United States

Universities provide teaching and research and normally have an undergraduate division that confers bachelor's degrees, e.g., Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS), and a graduate (or postgraduate) division that confers advanced degrees such as Master of Arts (MA) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). (Note: A Ph.D. applies to most academic subjects, not only to philosophy.) A student's main area of study is called a major subject.

Undergraduate study normally lasts four years, and postgraduate study can last from one year to an indefinite length. Community/junior colleges [2 years] and state colleges [2 or 4years] are tax-supported and usually charge low tuition [payment]. Private universities and colleges are more expensive, though some scholarships or grants [financial aid] are offered. Certain professional schools, such as medical, dental, or law schools, are attended after one has earned a bachelor's degree.

C. Tests and exams

take a test

pass / do well on / ace (colloquial) a test	fail / do miserably on / flunk (colloquial) a test

It you want to get a high mark/score on a test, review the material beforehand. Some students cram [prepare in a short period] for tests.

Exercises 5. Find out about another country's education system by asking friends, classmates, co-workers, or teachers these questions and other questions of your own.

1. At what age do children start school?
2. How long must students remain in school (until what age)?
3. Are there evening classes for adults?
4. Do you have state colleges and private universities? Are there any entrance requirements?
5. Can students get scholarships or grants for higher education?

Exercise 6. Make a table for the stages of compulsory education in your country or region, like the table in A opposite. How does it compare with the system in the U.S. or with systems in other countries that you know of? Also, compare higher education in your

country or region, as described in B opposite, with that of the U.S. and other countries.

Exercise 7. Correct the errors in these sentences.

1. I can't go out. I'm studying. I'm passing a test tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your exams!
3. After she finished high school, she went on to law school.
4. I got very good notes on my tests this term.
5. Public-schools in the U.S. charge tuition.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks in this account of an American woman's education.

Sue Washington started her education at age 3, when her mother enrolled
her in…….. (1). She "graduated" to…… (2) at age 5. After Sue completed…… (3) and……(4) school, her family decided to send her to ……(5) high school, rather than a public school. She got good……(6) on her college admissions tests and entered a two-year community……(7). She later transferred to a four-year college, where her……(8) was economics. Upon receiving her……(9) degree, she went on to…… (10) school, where she is now working toward a master's degree.

Exercise 9. What questions could you ask to get these answers?

1. No, I had to finance my own studies.
2. In most states, it's sixteen, but a lot of kids stay on until eighteen.
3. Well, I was up all night cramming for an exam.
4. No, just the opposite: I flunked it!
5. No, both our kids started school in kindergarten. They didn't go to school before that.

Exercise 10. Discussion Questions

1. How do the subjects that American students study differ from those in your school?
2. Name as many ways as you can that the American system of education is different from that of Uzbekistan. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system?
3. Explain what an American student must do to enter university. Then explain what an Uzbek student must do to enter university. How are these different? Which would you rather do? Why?
4. What are the levels of higher education in Uzbekistan? Who do you know who has reached each level? Why would a person want to study at each level?

Unit 2

Text 1. Unforgettable day

Every person has something to remember all his or her unforgettable day connected with something very bad event or with the happiest period in his or her life. I'm also included to such a kind of persons.

So many things also happened to me when I was young. I always remember the days when I was student.

My first college teacher, friends have holidays held in this college, the club which I attended daily birthday parties which I liked best of all……every thing.

Connected with this period of time by time. The sport club which I attended was on the second hour in our college and after classes I and my friends always used to go there.

After the sport we sometimes went to the cinema or parks. It was interested to get acquainted with pretty and lovely girls ones I felt in love with a girl.

And my friend John noticed what has happened to me, advised me to write a letter to her, but I refused.

Again after some days he offered the same thing to me. I agreed.

We wrote the letter and gave it to that girl studying at our college. She took the letter and refused my love saying that real loving person should prove his love by singing "Serenade".

It was impossible thing for me, to sing "Serenade"? No. everything but not serenade.

Days passed, men this passed, my love to her became stronger and stronger. There was no way to her to her but serenade.

Taking guitar I came to her window and began singing. But while I was busy with singing the song a pale of cold water came down on me with such speed that the voice out coming inside of me came back with such speed that I could hardly recognize the place I was standing at.

There was nobody in the window…

Next day I got a letter while sitting in the lecture. There was no name, no signature in it. But there was expression.

That I had been waiting for a long time…

Topical vocabulary

Unforgettable day - unutilmas kun
To connect - bog'lanish, bog'liq bo'lmoq
Beyond my eyes - ko'z o'ngimda
To get acquainted - tanishmoq
To fall in love with somebody - kimnidir sevib qolmoq
Seranade - serenado, italiyan qo'shig'i

A pale of water - bir chelak suv
Pretty - ajoyib
Signature - dastxat
Speed - tezlik
To become stronger - yanada kuchliroq bo'lmoq

Reading comprehension exercises

Exercise 1. Read the text and translating it into Uzbek of Russian.
Exercise 2. Give the synonyms of the following word from the text.
a) To meet, in front of me, love song, hand writing memorable day, to swallow the words, to get a massage.
b) Give the antonyms of the following words using the text vocabulary:
To hate, forgetting day, hot water, to give a latter, ugly, the black days.

Exercise 3. Translate the following phrases and sentences into Uzbek or Russian:

1) I can't make sense of the message. His handwriting is utterly illegible.
2) Don't trust him too far he is a person who is likely to do unusual or unexpected things.
3) I can't remember one of my days which are worth for memorizing.
4) Now bring your memories up to date.
5) What do you remember most about your childhood?
6) People mostly keep in their minds one person's bad behaviors than the good ones.

Exercise 4. Pair work. Agree or disagree with the statement below. Be sure to provide sound arguments.

1) Mostly bad events are remembered by people.
2) It depends to a person's nature and mentality what to remember good or bad.
3) I always remember the happiest days in my live.

Exercise 5 . Role playing. Divide in to 3 groups choose of the below given topics and try to act using topical vocabulary.

1. Unforgettable day:
   a) at the lesson.
   b) at the birthday party.
   c) at home.

Exercise 6. Answer the question:

1) Have you ever sung "Serenade"?
2) What should one do to agree the second person with his ambitions in love story?

3) What is the symbol of love in your country?

4) Should one person merry to the other with love or love should appear after marriage?

Exercise 7. Express your own point of view above given situation and try to persuade your groupmates to the trustworthiness of your words.

Text 2
UNFORGETTABLE DAYS IN KOREA.

Last year I and my friend visited world know Korea in summer. During 45 days we saw such many unforgettable things that I can't keep myself from speaking about them nowadays.

Their people, traditions, hospitability, holidays, buildings, streets, squares, parks and other sightseeing are worth of speaking much.

Majority of them are disciplined, well-educated persons.
We have been in several cities of Korea but in all cities the main national features are still kept.
For example, their national clothes, foods, holidays and traditions. One of the holidays which are held in summer and at the beginning of autumn is Hahve Pelsin Kut (Хахве Пёльсин-кут).

It’s dance or people with different masks o their face. The main aim of this holiday is to bring the peace and prosperity to their village and to avoid bad souls of old aristocratic people. This holiday is originally based since the 12th century and still is kept by the Koreans.
Many tourists visiting Korea yearly come across with this holiday; one of them was our team of ten people.

We have enjoyed the holiday. At the end of the performance majority danced or joined dancing with actors on the stage. It was wonderful and unforgettable day during my visit to Korea.

Active topical vocabulary.

Hospitability	mexmondo’stlik
Disciplined	tartibli
Prosperity	gullab yashnash
Sightseeing's	e'tiborga loyiq joylar
Frankly speaking	ochiq ko’ngil
National features	milliylik qirralari
To avoid	xolis bo’lish, qutilish
To join dancing	qo’shilib raqsga tushish
Majority	ko’pchilik
Tradition	urf-odatlar
Keep from doing smth	o’zini biror ish qilishdan ushlab turish
Mask	niqob.

Reading and translating exercises.

Exercise 1. Consult a dictionary and translate the text into Uzbek or Russian

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences in to Uzbek and Russian.

a) I have visited several countries of Europe this year and had a wonderful time there.

b) Every year many tourist visit our country and especially they like to visit our old cities as Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and others.

c) Most of all I liked Korean’s highly developed industry which provides the whole world with its technology.

d) Masks on people are the expressions of hero us this holiday as some or the hero us are negative and same or them are positive ones.

e) We welcome you to visit our country and hope you’ll enjoy or its hospitable people, unforgettable holidays, old cities and incomparable national traditions.

Exercise 3.Translate into English the followings.

a) Bu voqea mening xayotimda unutilmas kun bo’lib qoldi.

b) "Urushdan so’nggi xotiralar hamon ko’z oldimdan hozirgina bo’lib o’tganday birin-ketin namoyon bo’ladi" -dedi Oltmish buva.

c) Kecha bo’lib o’tgan tug’ilgan kun juda ajoyib o’tdi-da, yana har kun shunday tug’ilgan kunlar ko’proq bo’lsa edi.

d) 31 avgust Mustaqilllik bayramiga bag’ishlangan Mustaqillik maydonida bo’lib o’tgan bayram tantanalarida nafaqat O’zbekiston fuqorolari, dunyoning turli mamlakatlaridan tashrif buyurgan chet ellik mehmonlar ham tashrif buyurishdi.

Exercise 4. Give Uzbek or Russian Equivalents:

1. Traditional Features,
2. Hospitable people,
3. Interesting sightseeings,
4. Masks on their Faces,
5. Holidays and foods,
6. To keep from doing smth.
7. To visit a country,
8. Korean traditions,
9. Frankly speaking
10. Open hearted.

Exercise 5. Divide into 2 groups. Using the following word combinations make up dialogue on topic "Unforgettable moments".

To remember; can't forget; event, last year; to go; traditions; people, birthday party; visiting quests; dance; to sing a song; express their opinion; traditional features; presents; flowers; video recorder; photo camera; memories; children and adults; foods; sightseeing's.

Exercise 6. Look at the picture. Imagine that you are a quest from affording country. Express your impressions about this country.

Exercise 7. Answer the questions.

1) How often do you visit foreign countries?
2) Do you come across with different situations very often or not so?
3) Can you find out the way from it or there will be no out or it?
4) What is more important to find the way out; your brain or your tongue?
5) Do you remember mostly good or bad sides or people? Why?
6) Explain the proverb:

Time cures all things.

Joke.

Unforgettable event from old man's life.

Once three friends were sitting in underground waiting for a train. When it appeared three of them ran after it. Two of them could manage entering the train but one was left behind.

When train disappeared policeman said:

- Your Friends are quicker than you.
- Yes, -Said the man. But they have come to see me off to the railway station.

Exercise 8. Translate the joke Into Uzbek and try to find joke on topic "Unforgettable event".

Exercise 9. Give the synonyms to the following words according to the text.

To go to some place; remembering period, visiting people, many parts of group, well-triturated, open speaking, to like, excellent, a play, to meet, every time, national wears, rich people.

Exercise 10. Try to make up a text and while retelling to others try to use the following expressions.

a) You can guess how he felt?
b) What do you think he I did?
c) And then do you know what I did?
d) Imagine my surprise when he……
e) I'll never forget that…….
f) You'll never guise what happened next.

Exercise 11. Work in pairs or small group act on the following topics.

a) an embarrassing situation.
b) a frightening experience.
c) an experience which made you laugh.
d) an unforgettable evening.

Text 3

UNFORGETTABLE VIEW OF KOREAN HOUSES.

TRADITIONAL KOREAN ARCHITECTURE.

In a traditional Korean building, wooden frames are installed on stone plinth and roofs are covered with earthen tiles.

The gentle curves of the and the homonym with surrounding nature characterize traditional Korean architecture. Traditional Korean houses have wooden floors and ondol-rooms.

The ondol- heated system is built by placing stone plates on flues to retain heat.

The stone placing are covered with earth and the earth is again covered with thick oiled paper. Warm in winter and cool in summer, the andol room is an ideal living space.

The main quarrelers of the Korea House consist of the four building: Hearin-gwan, Karak-dang,Hwan-byo'kru and Sohwa-

dang, forming a square and facing a common court .

The buildings are built in the style of royal place buildings. Myunhyangru, Nog'um-Jung and Ch'on-u-jong in the rear garden are reproductions of detached halls and pavilions built by scholar – literati of old on scenic sports for reading, meditation or simple enjoyment.

The ondol rooms and wooden floors of Korea House buildings are graced by traditional Korean wooden furniture pieces, land-scape pain-tings and handicraft works.

The Korea House was opened in 1957 to introduce traditional Korean life and culture to foreign-ners. Foreigners visiting the Korea House will appreciate the beauty of traditional Korean architecture and living spaces, exquisite handicraft furniture pieces, art works and folk music and dance-all in one location.

For foreigners interested in traditional Korean customs, foods and lifestyle, the Korea

House has become an important stop on ever the shortest visit to Korea.

Topical vocabulary.

Wooden Frames	yog'och romlar
Installed	o'rnatilgan
Plinth	plintus
Tile	cherepitsa,tom usti
Harmony	garmoniya,bitishib
Eaves	tomning pastki uchi
Royal	qirollarcha
Pavilion	pavilion, maydon
Meditation	fikr, uy
Fo'rniture	mebel
Handicraft	san'at
Appreciate	qo'llab quvatlash
Ondol heating system	ondol isitish sistemasi
Thick	qalin
Enjoyment	rohat, dam
Location	joy, o'rin
Architecture	arxitektura
Lifestyle	hayot tizimi, sharoit
Surrounding	o'rab turuvchi
Palace	saroy
Reproduction	mahsuli, mahsulot

Reading comprehension exercises.

Exercise 1. Consult a dictionary and practice the pronunciation of the following words.

The ondol-heating system, a common court, style of royal palace, halls and pavilions, scholar-literati, simple enjoyment, ondol rooms, living space, thick oiled paper, stone plinth, earthen tiles, wooden frames, harmony with surrounding nature, detached halls.

Exercise 2. Listen to your partner's reading of the exercise.

Exercise 3. Read the text carefully I make 10 questions on it.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences, using the phrases and active vocabulary.

a) The Korea House was opened in 1957 …….. traditional Korean life.

b) The Korea House has become an important …….on even the shortest visit to Korea.

c) …….. rooms and wooden floored of Korea House buildings are …… by traditional Korean wooden furniture pieces.

d) The building are built in the sty of….. buildings.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions

1. Explain the traditional Korea House?
2. Can you tell anything about ondol-heating system?
3. How many building does the Korea House consist of…?
4. What style are the buildings built?
5. Have you ever been to the Korea House?
6. Can you differ or give the definition to the difference between Uzbek House heating system Korea House heating system?

Exercise 6. Make up short dialogues or stories using active vocabulary.

Exercise 7. Give the synonyms to the following words.

a) Use the text vocabulary.

Cover, edges, the best, tradition, national or, native, visitors, the way, pleasure, approve.

b) Give antonyms to the following words.

Unimportant, the longest, round, thin, cotton, natives, foreign music, the sky, usual, floor.

Exercise 8. Role playing. Organize into 2 groups. Choose one sentence from the text and paraphrased the words into the others words. Ask them which sentences you've paraphrased.

Exercise 9. Role playing.

Imagine, you've been invited to the wedding party. During the lunch hour you should speak or talk to your friend about the restaurant where you have been invited.

Exercise 10. Translation into Uzbek or Russian.

1) Visitors can enjoy a full course traditional European meal including royal court foods in the main building, halls and pavilions in the rear garden.

2) In Restaurant a ferret or over 45 different traditional European dishes is offered.

3) Rice and other grains, vegetables, fish, buff and other meats are puch are some of the representative traditional European foods.

4) While visiting our buffet you are welcomed by our musicians team which will accompany you during your pleasure hours.

Text 4
UNFORGETTABLE DAY
A Fire story.

By Ralph Wotherspoon.

I was daring in the study about half-past nine one evening when my wife abruptly disturbed me.

“Henry, I think the house is on fire”, she cried.

I woke up at once.

“You think?” I replied. “You ought to know”

I can smell something burning, Can’t you?

“Yes,” I agreed presently, “I can. What is it?”

“Never mind what it is,” She said. “Come and put it out”

Hand-in hand, for she had torn me out of my chair, we passed into the hall it was full of smoke. I began to couth and my eyes started smarting painfully.

“Rose is out,” my wife informed me. “What on earth are we to do?”

“I am here, dear,” I reminded my wife. Leave everything to me. One thing at a time.

“Do –do something, Henry, for goodness?” sake Now, if ever, seemed to be the time to use the telephone.

I grasped the receiver. Smoke wreath curled up my nostrils. Clearly no time must be lost. “Exchange! Fire!” I screamed. There ensued a period of terrible suspense.

“Hello,” said Exchange suddenly. “I want you” click-click-brr-johnson at the other end, a neighbour of ours.

“Hello –that you, Coot?”

“Hello,” I said. “Look here-”

“Hello – is that Coot speaking-”

“Yes, it’s me but-”

“Can you golf tomorrow?”

“Yes, but” Here I broke down, coughing.

“Can’t hear, old boy.”

“We’re on Fire! Gerroff line-” Here I chored.”

“Can’t hear, old boy”

My wife, who had been dancing with impatience, snatched the receiver away from me.

“Do get off the line, Mr Johnson,” she said, we are on fire –Fire! Bother the man; he won’t understand.

Fire! She screamed at the top of her voice, “We want the engine off the line!”

She threw down the receiver on to its hook

“The fool thinks it’s a railway accident.”

Telephone bell. Johnson again.

“Hello- cut off, weren’t we?” he began brightly.

Touching this golf game. Hello – are you here?

I tried to stop coughing and articulate slowly and distantly. “Johnson our house is on fire,” I said “we want the fire engine, our house is on fire.”

At last he seemed to understand.

“Your house?” he shouted. “Good Lord!” You’d better ring up the brigade. Don’t bother about looking up their number. Just call “Fire!” and you’ll be put straight though to the fire-station.

Ring up the police too, I should, don’t bother about looking up their number either, just say “police!” and you’ll be put straight through to the police station. I’ll get off the line so as to give you a clear call. Good-bye!

He rang off.

“You’d better get downstairs.” My wife suggested, as soon as she could speak.

“Yes, in a moment, I replied and took up the telephone receiver.”

“Hello,” I said –“hello” –this time I got straight through –“fire!-Police!” I screamed.

“Please,” said a far-away gruff voice.

Somehow or other Johnson had also got through and we all began talking together.

“Fire!” I gave my name and address.

I could hear Johnson giving his, thought goodness only knew what for.

Whose Fire is it? Demanded the police.

“Mine”, I sobbed at him. “2 92, Pembroke Road”

I groped for my wife, she has gone. Good heavens!

Was she at this moment lying insensible?

Panic stricken, I attired the telephone once more. After what seemed an eternity I heard a voice say, “Fire station” through at last Fire! I gurgled, “292, Pembroke Road.”

The brigade’s gone out, I was informed briefly.

It was the final blow. As I reeled beneath it I fell into the arms of my wife, who had just emerged from the hare.

“The brigade” has gone out, I said wildly.

“So’s the fire,” I went downstairs. It was only socks scorching in the kitchen, so no wonder the place was full of smoke. I do think you might have gone with me. My relief was tremendous.

“The main thing,” I said, is that you, darling, are safe. I thought I had lost you- my right homed.”

“Don’t be silly,” she rejoined, “All you lost was your head”.

At this juncture the telephone bell rang one more, it was Johnson again.

“Hello, loot!” he yelped, Hold on, old boy; I am at a fire –station-ran all the way, I am coming round now-on the engine!

His voice rose to an Fr4eenzied scream and he was gone before I could answer.
“Johnson coming an engine,” I reported faintly.
“And there’s nothing to put out,” said my wife.
I was struck by a happy idea.
“You can put out the whisky,” I said. Let us at least welcome our friends as warmly as we can.

*NOTES ON THE TEXT***.**

1) **Rose is out**- Rose is the name of the housemaid.

2) **Geoff line**-Get off the line, hang up.

3) **Engine-Fire**- engine.

4) **P’leece**- police.

5) **Ullo,’ullo**-алло.

6) **The brigade has gone out** - brigada chiqib ketdi.

Vocabulary extension.

To disturb	bezovta qilish
To put out	uchirish, stolga qo’yish
To put off	keyinga qoldirmoq
To be on fire	yong’inda qolmoq
To catch fire	yonib ketmoq
To loose one's temper	jaxli chiqib ketmoq
To suggest	maslaxat bermoq
Scream	baqirmoq
Impatience	chidamsizlik, betoqatlik
Receiver	telefon go’shagi
Neighbor	qo’shni
Coughing	yo’talib
To lose are's head	esini yo’qotib qo’yish
To look up….as	deb o’ylash

Vocabulary speech exercises.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.
Exercise 2. Ask questions on the text so that the answers bring out the main facts given in it.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Uzbek or Russian.
1) Paper begging to burn easily.

2) John is a diligent student, to be sure, but in my opinion will do never anything remarkable.
3) Every rumor has some Foundation.
4) When we realized that we were unable to find our way in the dark, we decided to camp.
5) Where do you intend to stay in the South?
6) Be careful with that match. You will cause those curtains to burn.
7) I never considered her a great actress. To my mind she lacks feeling.
8) From their house on the hillside, they can overlook the whole or the port and harbor.

Exercise 4. Give the summary of the text.
Exercise 5. Tell the story.

a) As if you were Mr. Coot;
b) As if you were Mr. Goot.
c) As if you were Mr Johnson.
d) In your own word.
e) In the form of a dialogue (between Mr. a Mrs. Coot, the Coots and Mr. Jihnson)

Exercise 6. Give:

a) the apposite of or.
b) Words and expressions similar to the Followings;
a. to win; to gain (about a match); disconnect; to set fire to something; to distort.
b. to touch things; to irritate, to take care of, to consider somebody; to overlook; to waste; to get impatient; to extinguish; to postpone; to tolerate; to suggest; to set fire to something;

Exercise 7. Put the following sentences into a natural context (a satiation or short dialogue) so that the emphasis of verbs would seen logical.

1) Do just go and see who it is.
2) On my word of honor I don't know – And I tell you do you know.
3) You wanted to know why I didn't wish to do it. Now you do know.
4) He does, in fact, agree with Henry.
5) But I do beg of you not to leave me alone with him.
6) But we did want to talk about it again.

Exercise 8. Translate the following into Uzbek or Russian.

1) Never mind what it is?
2) Johnson is coming on an engine.
3) You can put out the whisky.
4) I am at a fire station.
5) The brigade has gone out.

6) She snatched the receiver away from me.
7) I could hear Johnson giving his, thought goodness only knew what for.
8) My relive was tremendous.
9) No wonder the place was full or smoke.
10) Let's at least welcome our friends as warmly as we can.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blank with a, an or the.

1) ….. industry is …. Basis of …economy.
2) …... industry of this industrial center is steel making.
3) I like … modern literature.
4) She doesn't like …. Literature of … 18th century.
5) In… mathematics … accuracy of your calculations.
6) I can't judge….. accuracy id essential.
7) …. Shoemaker uses …. Rubber and …. Leather in his work.
8) …. Leather he uses must be of the best quality.
9) …. Education is only …. part of …life.
10) …. Life is …. education itself.
11) I asked him for …. information.
12) He replied with … great promptitude and gave me … advice as well as … information that I need.
13) He displayed… wisdom and …. patience that would have done …. credit to….. much older man.
14) Out of…… seer ignorance he made… mistake after …. mistake.

Exercise 10. Role playing on topics.

a) Calling a fire engine.
b) to be find yourself in fire in the morning.
c) Helping the people who is in fire.
d) to smoke a cigarette and make a great fire.

Exercise 11. Make up short dialogues on the following topics:

1) asking a light for cigarette.
2) asking your mother help to switch gas set on.

Exercise 12. Give the synonyms of the followings.

1) light …
2) set on…
3) disturb…
4) win
5) suggest
6) destroy
7) difficult
8) tell
9) smoke
10) to ring
11) connect

Exercise 13. Give the antonyms of the followings.

1) to loose
7) annoy

2) disconnect
3) destroy
4) enjoy
5) fire
6) to bother
8) put out
9) to put off
10) to be on fire
11) disturb

Exercise 14. Write a short text using as many expression from it as possible;
Exercise 15. How can we tell from the text that Mr. Goot has lost his head?
Exercise 16. Make up is questions on the text and ask your grummets answer them.

UNIT 3.
COMPUTERS MAKE PROGRESS IN OUR LIFE
TEXT I.

Computer science, or **computing science**, is the study of the the oretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. Computer science has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as computer graphics), while others (such as computational complexity theory) relate to properties of computational problems. Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations. For example, programming language theory studies approaches to describing computations, while computer programming applies specific programming languages to solve specific computational problems.

HISTORY

The history of computer science predates the invention of the modern digital computer by many years. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks have existed since antiquity, such as the abacus. Wilhelm Schickard built the first mechanical calculator in 1623. Charles Babbage designed a difference engine in Victorian times, and around 1900 the IBM Corporation sold punch-card machines. However all of these machines were constrained to perform a single task, or at best, some subset of all possible tasks.

Prior to the 1920s, the term computer reffered to a human clerk who performed calculations. Early researchers in what came to be called computer science ,such as Kurt Godel, Alonzo Church, and Alan Turing, were interested in the question of computability: what things can be computed by a human clerk who simply follows a list of instructions with paper and pencil, for as long as necessary, and without ingenuity or insight? Part of the motivation for this work was the desire to develop computing machines that could automate the often tedious and error-prone work of a human computer. Their key insight was to construct universal computing systems capable (in theory) of performing all possible computable tasks, and thus generalizing all previous dedicated-task machines into the single notion of the universal computer. The creation of the concept of a universal computer marked the birth of modern computer science.

During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines were developed, the term computer came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it became clear that computers could be used for more than just mathematical calculations, the field of computer

science broadened to study computation in general. Computer science began to be established as a distinct academic discipline in the 1960s, with the creation of the first computer science departments and degree programs. Since practical computers became available, many applications of computing have become distinct areas of study in their own right.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite its relatively short history as a formal academic discipline, computer science has made a number of fundamental contributions to science and society. These include:

. A formal definition of computation and computability, and proof that there are computationally unsolvable and intractable problems.

. The concept of a programming language, a tool for the precise expression of methodological information at various levels of abstraction.

. The theory and practice of compilers for translating between programming languages

. Practical applications: the PC, the internet, search engines, scientific computing

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER FIELDS

Despite its name, much of computer science does not involve the study of computers themselves. In fact, the renowned computer scientist Edsger Dijkstra is often quoted as saying, «Computer science is no more about computers than astronomy is about telescopes. » The design and deployment of computers and computer systems is generally considered the province of disciplines other than computer science. For example, the study of computer hardware is usually considered part of computer engineering, while the study of commercial computer systems and their deployment is often called information technology or information systems. Computer science is sometimes criticized as being insufficiently scientific, a view espoused in the statement “Science is to computer science as hydrodynamics is to plumbing” credited to Stan Kelly-Bootle and others. However, there has been much cross-fertilization of ideas between the various computer –related disciplines. Computer science research has also often crossed into other disciplines, such as artificial intelligence, cognitive science, physics(see quantum computing), and linguistics.

Computer science is considered by some to have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines. Early computer science was strongly influenced by the work of mathematicians such as Kurt Godel and Alan Turing, and there continues to be a useful interchange of ideas between the two fields

in areas such as mathematical logic, category theory, domain theory, and algebra.

The relationship between computer science and software engineering is a contentious issue, which is further muddied by disputes over what the term “software engineering» means, and how computer science is defined. Some people believe that software engineering is a subset of computer science. Others, taking a cue from the relationship between other engineering and science disciplines, believe that the principle focus of software engineering is the design of specific computations to achieve practical goals, making them different disciplines. This view is promulgated by (among others) David Parnas. Still others maintain that software cannot be engineered at all.

II. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Antiquity-qadimgi (древность)

2. Computability-son (исчисляемость)

3. Available-haqiqiy (действительный)

4. Fundamental-asosiy (основной)

5. Intractable- qiyin ishlash (труднообрабатываемый)

6. A Compiler-kompilyator

7. Digital-sonli (цифровой)

8. Deployment-kuchaytirish (развертывание)

9. Cognitive-yaqin (родственный)

10. Hardware-metall detallari

Software engineering-yumshoq metall texnikasi

11. Promulgate-oshkora qilmoq, tarqatmoq (распостронять)

III. TRAINING EXERCISES.

Exercise 1. Translate the following into your mother tongue

1.As a Department of Defense research and development program, “horizontal fusion” may soon be a thing of the past. But the legacy of its focus on information sharing among military and government agencies will live on, and much of the work that it started remains to be done .

2. After serving as the first chief information officer of the Army and then as an executive with large corporations, Lieutenant General Otto J.Guenther(Ret.)has embarked on what he calls a “third career»

dedicated to helping a small IT services firm become a major player in providing technology capabilities to the military.

3. Although the theft of a laptop from a career Department of Veteran's Affairs employee in May most likely did not lead to any nefarious use of the personal data it contained, the incident highlighted the exceptional issues that military service members and veterans face when it comes to identity theft and fraud.

4. Bolstered by a revised program strategy, management reorganization and technological advancements, the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)appears to be overcoming some significant bumps in the road and is picking up speed in its drive to use software-defined radio technology for network-centric operations.

5.Come join Las Vegas AITP for a 9 hole round of golf at the beautiful Angel Park lighted Cloud Nine course for a mixer with several of our featured speakers from this year's monthly meetings.

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother tongue visually

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology (IT) is a broad subject concerned with the use of technology in managing and processing information, especially in large organizations.

In particular, IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store , protect, process, transmit, and retrieve information. For that reason, computer professionals are often called IT specialists or Business Processs Consultants, and the division of a company or university that deals with software technology is often called the IT department. Other names for the latter are information services (IS) or management information services (MIS), managed service providers (MSP).

In the United Kingdom education system, information technology was formally integrated into the school curriculum when the National Curriculum was devised. It was quickly realised that the work covered was useful in all subjects. With the arrival of the Internet and the broadband connections to all schools, the application of IT knowledge,skills and understanding in all subjects became a reality.This change in emphasis has resulted in a change of name from Information Technology to Information and Communication Technology (ICT). ICT in Education can be understood as the application of digital equipment to all aspects of teaching and learning. It is present in almost all schools and is of growing influence.

The growth of use of Information and Communication Technology and its tools in the field of Education has seen tremendous growth in

the recent past. Technology has entered the classroom in a big way to become part of a teaching and learning process.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

Computing

_____

Computing technology calculations machines computer science electrical processes ACM operation hardware

_____

Originally, the word_____ was synonymous with computing and calculating, and a science and _____that deals with the original sense of computing mathematical _____."Computing"has come to mean the _____ and usage of computing _____, the _____ _____carried out within the computing (_____).

The following definition of computing is given in the _____report Computing as a Discipline:

The discipline of computing is the systematic study of algorithmic processes
that dascribe and transform information:their theory, analysis, design, efficiency,implementation, and application.The fundamental question underlying all the computing is 'What can be (efficiently) automatedq'

Shortly speaking, the concept computing relates to such human knowledge and activities which develop and use computer technologies.

Exercise 4 . Read the text. What is the main idea?

It's sometimes easy to forget how easily email technology can be misused, sometimes unintentionally, with serious consequences.

Consider the case of the Illinois man who left the snow-filled streets of Chicago for a vacation in Florida. His wife was on a business trip and was planning to meet him there the next day. When he reached his hotel, he decided to send his wife a quick e-mail. Unable to find the scrap of paper on which he had written her e-mail address, he did his best to type it in from memory.

Unfortunately, he missed one letter and his note was directed instead to an elderly preacher's wife, whose husband had passed away only the day before. When the grieving widow checked her e-mail, she

took one look at the monitor, let out a piercing scream, and fell to the floor in a dead faint.

At the sound, her family rushed into the room and saw this note on the screen:

Dearest Wife,

Just got checked in. Everything prepared for your arrival tomorrow.

Your Loving Husband

PS. Sure is not down here.

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and expressions into Uzbek. Try to make situations using them.

To be misused	the scrap of paper
Unintentionally	from memory
With serious consequences	a piercing scream
Snow-filled streets	at the sound
To be a business trip	to check one's e-mail

Exercise 6. Translate into your mother tongue

What is Information Technology?

1) Information is neither matter nor energy. It is the organizational property of matter or energy. Information can be conveyed by

a) changing the organization of matter

b) changing the organization of energy

2) Information Technology (IT) is any system designed to gather, process, or distribute information.

3) Every technology has both social and technical dimensions.

These dimensions are inseparable -- just as a physicist examines the temperature and pressure of a gas, we examine both social and technical dimensions of a technology.

4) Since all IT can be examined in terms of the three categories (data gathering, data processing, data distribution), all three categories have social dimensions as well.

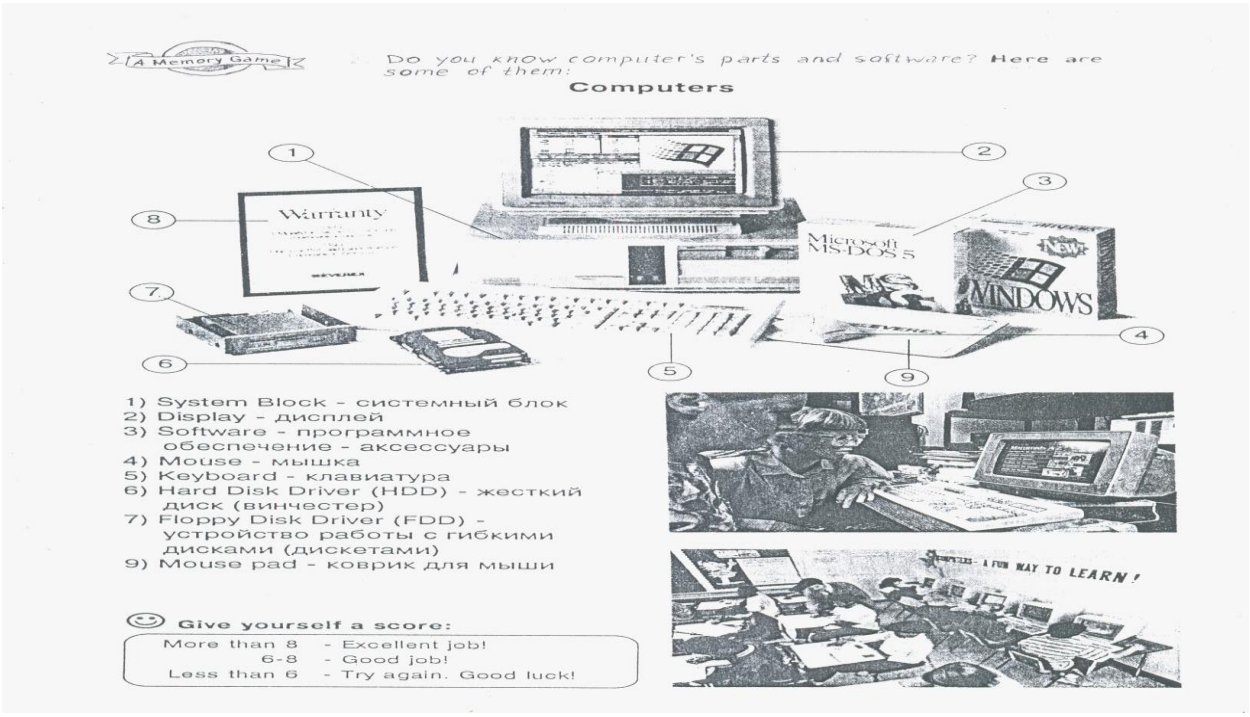
5) Because all ITs have social dimensions, they must have an interface that allows data to interact with at least one of the 6 human senses.

6) Because all sensory modalities must receive data either in time (e.g. audio) or space (e.g. visual), revolutions in information technology that involve input or output of data are often revolutions in extending our sensory capabilities through time (e.g. the photograph) or space (the telephone).

7) Because changes in the organization of matter can be understood in terms of information, IT revolutions are often revolutions in the control of physical processes as well.

8) Revolutions in information processing technologies, such as computers, may be difficult to understand in terms of either a human interface or a material interface, but they too have social dimensions.

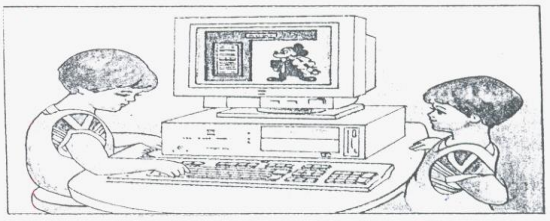
Exercise 7



TEXT II

The Learning Revolution

Adapted from Paul M. Eng's article "The Learning Revolution. Technology is Reshaping Education - at Home and at School," with the permission of Business Week.



Erin and Jessica Ferguson, 4-year-old twins, sit in a chair in front of the computer their parents bought last month. Erin is at the *keyboard*, and the game is "Mickey's ABCs". On the *screen*, Mickey Mouse is sleeping. Erin *presses* the letter V. "V is for violin," says the computer, and Mickey gets up and plays the violin. Later Mickey sees a pig. To find out what the pig will do, Erin finds the letter P and presses it. The pig *grunts* and *rolls* in the *mud puddle*. The girls *giggle*.

American high school students like to use computers, too. Benjamin Newman, a *freshman* at San Francisco's Lowell High School, uses his parents' computer to play one of his favorite games, "SimCity." The game allows him to design a new city. He designs houses, schools, airports, fire stations, and parks. After he has completed his design, the town comes to life on his screen.

More and more kids are improving their reading, writing, and *arithmetic* when they use a computer. *Elementary students* are spending hours with geography *software* programs. They *look up* answers to geography questions to catch a *globe-trotting thief*. Some high school students even study biology on the computer.

American students love to use computers. They say the computer makes learning fun! The fun, such as shooting at a space ship, usually comes after serious work, like solving mathematical equations or correctly spelling a list of words.

Questions

1. Who are Erin and Jessica Ferguson?
2. What are they doing?
3. What grade is Benjamin Newman in?
4. What does he like to create?
5. Why do American kids like to use computers?

New Words

learning ['lɔ:niŋ] - научно-технический
to adapt [ə'dæpt] - адаптировать
keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] - клавиатура
screen [skri:n] - экран
to press [pres] - нажимать (кнопку)
to grunt [grʌnt] - хрюкать
to roll [rəul] - вертеть(ся), катить(ся)
mud [mʌd] - грязь
puddle [pʌdl] - лужа
to giggle [gigl] - хихикать
freshman ['freʃmən] - первокурсник
arithmetic [ˌæriθ'metik] - арифметика
elementary [ˌeli'mentəri] - начальный, элементарный
elementary student - учащийся начальных классов
software ['sɔftwɛə] - программное обеспечение
to look up - искать
globe-trotting ['gləub ˌtrɔtiŋ] - много путешествующий
thief [θi:f] - вор

IV. Jokes, Riddles,Crosswords.

- If you messed up your life, you could press “Alt, Ctrl, Delete” and start all over!
- To get your daily exercise, just click on “run”!
- If you needed a break from life, click on “suspend”.
- Hit “any key “to continue life when ready.
- To get even with the neighbors, turn up the sound blaster.
- To “add / remove» someone in your life, click settings and control panel.
- To improve your appearance, just adjust the display settings.
- If life gets too noisy, turn off the speakers.
- When you lose your car keys, click on “find”.
- “Help” with the chores is just a click away.
- You’d use your diskette to recover from a crash.
- We could click on “send” and the kids would go to bed immediately.
- To feel like a new person, click on “refresh”.
- Click on “close” to shut up the kids and spouse.
- To undo a mistake, click on “back”.
- Is your wardrobe getting old? Click “update”.
- If your don’t like cleaning the litter box, click on “delete”.

JOKES

Caller: Hello, is this the Help Line?
Help Line: Yes, it is. How may I help you?
Caller: The cup holder on my PC is broken and I am within my warranty period. How do I go about getting that fixed?
Help Line: I’am sorry, but did you say a cup holder?
Caller: Yes, it’s attached to the front of my computer.
Help Line: Please excuse me if I seem a bit stumped , it’s because I am . Did you receive this as part of a promotional, at a trade show? How did you get this cup holder? Does it have any trademark on it?
Caller: It came with my computer, I don’t know anything about a promotional.
At this point the Help Line operator realized that the caller had been using the load drawer of the CD-ROM drive as a cup holder, and snapped it off the drive.
General Motors doesn’t have help line for people who don’t know to drive. Imagine if they did….

HelpLine: General Motors HelpLine, how can I help you?
Customer: I got in my car and closed the door and nothing happened!
HelpLine: Did you put the key in the ignition slot and turn it?
Customer: What's an ignition?
HelpLine: It's a starter motor that draws current from your battery and turns over the engine.
Customer: Ignition? Motor? Battery? Engine? How come I have to know all these technical terms just to use my car?
HelpLine: General Motors HelpLine, how can I help you?
Customer: My car ran fine for a week and now it won't go anywhere!
HelpLine: Is the gas tank empty?
Customer: Hush? How do you I know?
HelpLine: There's a little gauge on the front panel with a needle and markings from'E' to 'F'.
Where is the needle pointing?
Customer: It's pointing to 'E'. What does that mean?
HelpLine: It means you have to visit a gasoline vendor and purchase some more gasoline. You can install it yourself or pay the vendor to install it for you.
Customer: What? I paid $ 12,000 for this car! Now you tell me that I have to keep bying more components? I want a car that comes with everything built in!

Can you find 8 words connected with a computer? They are written horizontally, vertically and diagonally.

M	S	Y	S	T	E	M	D
H	O	N	L	F	P	O	I
O	F	U	K	Q	Z	U	S
K	T	A	S	D	K	S	P
Q	W	Y	I	E	I	E	L
H	A	R	D	S	P	G	A
T	R	W	F	E	S	A	Y
K	E	Y	B	O	A	R	D

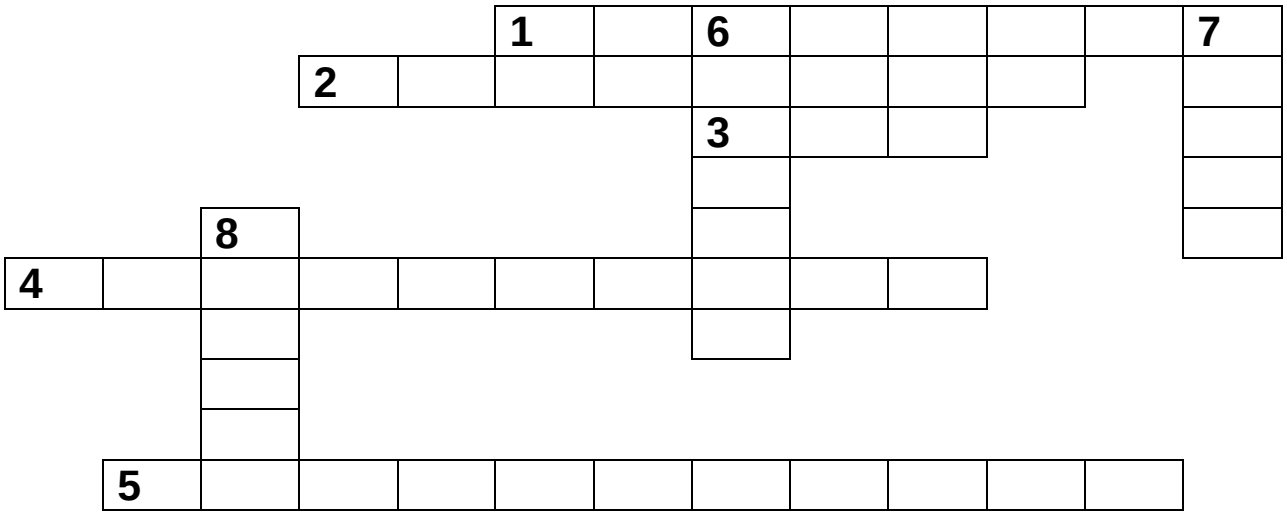
Keys: mousepad, display, keyboard, system, hard, disk, mouse.

Circle "T" if true. Circle "F" if false according to the text.

1. American high school students like to use computers T F
2. Some high school students even study agriculture on the computer. T F

3. Students say the computer makes learning fun T F
4. Erin and Jessica are schookchildren T F
5. The children are playing the game “Mickey’s ABCs” T F

CROSSWORD



Across:

1) an automatic electronic machine for performing calculations.
2) a set of systematically arranged keys by which a computer is operated.
3) An interconnected or interrelated chain, group or system.
4) An instrument whereby sound waves are caused to generate or modulate an electric current,usually for the purpose of transmitting speech.
5) Knowledge obtained from investigation, study or instruction.

Down:

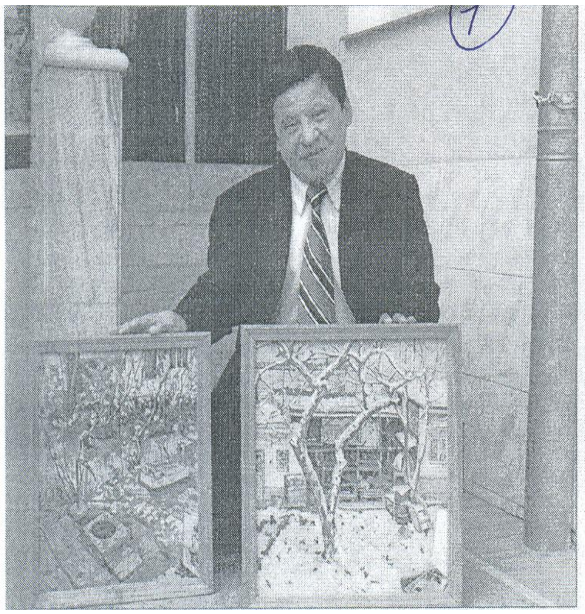
6)one of the parts of a computer on which information is shown.
7) an apparatus, used for wireless receiving information by electric waves.
8)the synonym of “monitor”.

The keys:

Across: 1) computer 2) keyboard 3) net 4)microphone 5)information
Down: 6) monitor 7) radio 8)screen

Unit 4.
The music scene and time actors
Text 1 Obid Asomov

It seems everyone in Uzbekistan knows this man, and not only in Uzbekistan. He often performs in the USA, Israel, Germany, and the Middle-East. To find Obid in Tashkent is a great bit of luck, let alone to visit him.



Obid Agzamovich, he is one of the most popular Uzbek performers. Could he tell us about his work? Does his status today represent a dream соте true or unexpected turn of fortune?

Frankly speaking, he is an artist by trade. He started to draw from childhood. Then he graduated from the Painting College of Benkov in Tashkent and went to Moscow to enter the Moscow Painting Institute of Surikov. He was lucky and entered the restoration faculty of painting where he aspired to be. He refused to study restoration and returned to Tashkent. In Tashkent he easily entered the faculty of graphics at the Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Art. Everybody knows, to be the artist required and requires a lot of money for paints, brushes, canvases... so; he had to earn money at weddings, making people laugh. People liked his performances and often invited him. The hobby returned into profession.

In 1985, when he was a fifth year student, he was proposed as a director of a circus in joint Soviet - Indian film "Hunter". The film would Be made in Yurmala, it's a Moscow circus and in India. The dean of the faculty tried to stop him as he considered

acting is not the true profession. He in no uncertain manner let him know that if he went to make the film, he should never come back to the institute. He was right. Actually, he left the institute. However, he punctured by his works. He visited the dean of the faculty later, when he already become the honored actor of Uzbekistan. He can not say that everything comes to him easily. He wrote the texts of the performances. Each new concert takes a month or even more to be prepared. Jokes sound right just ones. So each concert requires new jokes. Sometimes he worked nights. When he worked at the new program, his wife and children do not come near him-daddy is working.

He spends a lot of time traveling. However, he has already adapted to that - he can sleep quietly both in plane and in the car. Ones gong by plane to Samarkand, he met the old man who said, he had dreamed to meet him.

He had the seat near to him and hoped that Obid Usmanov would have entertained him for an hour and half. Was he surprised at finding that he had already fallen asleep before the plane had taken off?

As for the success he thinks it depends on the work capacity of the person to a small extent. As a believer, he says that the success comes to the person whom "the God kissed on the forehead". H's necessary just follow the way prescribed by God. For example, some people are lucky in business, the other - in art. He thinks that his lucky is on the stage.

Actually, comers and business are not his area. Just one example. His friends advised him to invest money in the shop to secure the comfortable

in the old age. Finally, the business failed and he lost his money. He told to himself: that’s enough? No business anymore.

He has no special schedule, as he wants to feel free. He only knows he will go to America to celebrate Navrus, as he has received invitation.

There are a lot of people coming from Uzbekistan. And he likes to perform there. They are very expressive and thankful audience. As for the other matters - everything depends on the circumstances.

For example, the popular film "Giant and shorty" where he played one of the leading role took nine months to make.

For the period he managed to visit Hollywood and even wrote down his name on the alley of stars. With the lipstick, which some American women gave me.

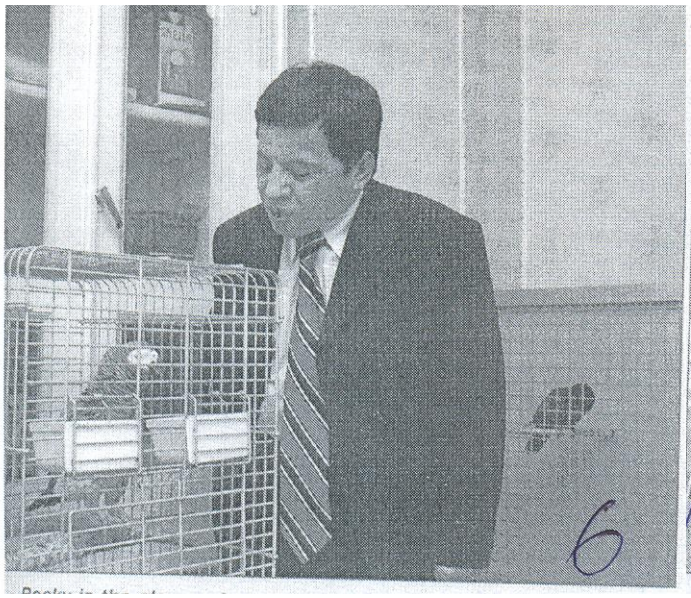
When he told this to the film crew, they were laughed; this is your dream an “Oscar”.

Laugh all you want, but our film "Giant and shorty" was positively reviewed by the famous Russian film directors Eldar Reazanov and George Danelia, and at the festival "film-shock" in Anapa.

He received the prize for the best role. By the way, this prize resembles Oscar. He does not prefer one of the genres to other. He likes the word from the song by Vysotski; Better than mountains can only be mountains.

However, today his life reminds a reality-show. Every way he comes the crowd gathers around.

Therefore, he по longer goes to the bazaars and shops. Finally, his major hobby is his children. He has got four; three daughters and a son. He is usually strict with them, but he loves them very much.



Exercise 1. Match the word with their meaning.

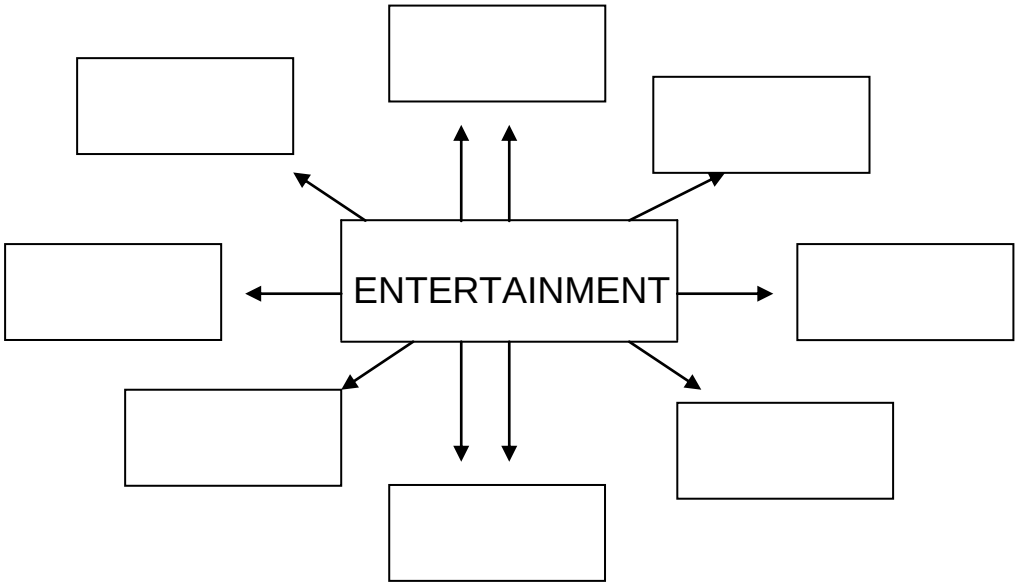
A. entertain
The play failed to entertain the audience.
We're entertaining our neighbors this evening.

B. entertain
I like street entertains.
He is a very popular television entertainer.

C. entertainment
This law applies to theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment.
It's not a serious film, but it's good entertainment.

A) to invite people to your home for a meal
B) to invite people to your home for a party
C) to do something that amuses or interests people.
D) to take people to a restaurant for a meal.
E) someone who tells jokes.
F) someone who does tricks.
G) someone who sings.
H) such sings as films, television, performances, etc. that amuse or interest people.
I) a performance or show
J) an act of integrating.
K) a person who entertains professionally, e.g. by singing or telling jokes.

Exercise 2. What kinds of entertainment can you name? Complete the spider graph.



Exercise 3. Now let's writ a questionnaire which may be helpful while finding out what entertainment your partner prefers and how much his/her tastes differ from yours. Write questions, using the word below.

You /enjoy / going / to the theatre
How often / you / go to the theatre
How many times a year / you /go to the theatre
Which / be / your favorite performance or show
You / enjoy / going to you cinema
How often / you / go to the cinema
Which / be / tour / favorite film
You / enjoy /watching home videos
How often / you / watch videos / at home
Which / be / your favorite video film
You / enjoy / watching TV films
How many times a week / you /watch TV films
Which / be / your / favorite series or a soap opera
You / enjoy / going to pop concerts
Which / be / your / favorite pop group or singer
How many times a month / you / go to a pop concert
You / ever / be / at a concert of classic music
You / like / it
You / ever / be / at the opera house
How many times a year /you / go to the ballet or opera

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about your favorite entertainments. Make notes. Tell your classmates about your partner's favorite performances and performers. Say how often he / goes out to entertain him-/ herself.

Exercise 5. Read the passages below and guess what entertainment is described.

A) It is a form of entertainment for an audience, which may include drama, dancing, music, mime, puppetry and so on.
B) It is the art of combining sounds into a unified whole, typically in accordance with fixed patterns and for an aesthetic purpose.
C) It is a modern form of art and entertainment which borrows from the other arts, such as music, drama, and literature, but is dependent for its origin on technological development.
D) It is a light theatrical entertainment consisting of "turns", in which singers, dancers, comedians and acrobats perform in turns.
E) In ancient Greece it was a crude, realistic comedy with speech and exaggerated gestures. But in common usage it is applied to acting in which

gestures, movements, and facial expression replace expression replace dialogue. It has developed as a form of theatre, particularly in France.

Exercise 6. Look at the photos of these two young persons and answers the questions:

Have you ever seen their photos in the press?
Have you seen any of them in a TV programme? If yes, what kind of programme was it?
Have you seen any of them on the screen.
Who are they? What do they do?
Where are they from?
Do you find them attractive or not?
Would you like to have a talk with any of them? What may the talk be about?
If you have no wish to talk with any of them? What may the talk be about?

Would you like to enter their Internet Pages?

Tarjima mashq

Exercise 7.

1. Agar "Muhabbat sinovlari"ga bilet olish qiyin bo'lsa, siz amin bo'lishingiz mumkinki, fil'm barchaga manzur va mashhur.
2. Sen hozir "Hamza" teatrida qanday spektakl ketayotganini bilasanmi?
3. Kecha biz "Muqimiy" nomli teatrda bo'ldik. Biz yoshlar to'g'risidagi dramani ko'rdik. Uchinchi aktdan keyin Tohirga zerikarli tuyuldi va uyquga ketdi.
4. Programmaga ko'z yugurtirib chiq, kim bugun asosiy rolni ijro etarkan.
5. Ishtirokchilar ro'yxatida o'zgarish ko'rmayapman, demak "reality show" har doimgidek zo'r bo'ladi.
6. Afsus. Uyda binoklni qoldiribman. - Hech qisi yo'q, bizni joyimiz bugun porterda, umid qilamanki biz sahnani yaxshi ko'ra olamiz.
7. "Chimildiqqa" (spektakl nomi) boramizmi bugun? - Unga bir hafta oldin bilet olish kerak edi. Balki, urinib ko'rarmiz, omadimiz kelar.
8. Zal liq to'la. Aktyorlar yaxshi formada.
9. Tezroq bo'l, burchakdagi yo'lakdan bizga joy berishdi.
10. Qanday spektaklga borishni yoqtirasiz, kunduzgimi, kechkimi? Nega?
11. Siz hech ham o'zingiz rol o'ynaganmisiz?

Exercise 8. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions. Use them situations of your own.

audience; to be popular with; to book seats; a theatre programme; a star; auditorium; to have a clear view of the stage; the auditorium holds 300 seats; stalls; a matinee; the cast; to lack feeling; I felt like walking out; the play has had a long run; a musical; a recital; a variety show; reception

Musical habits and opinions.

Exercise 9. Use the questionnaire below to find out about your partner's musical tastes and listening habits. Take turns to ask and answer the questions. You can add some question of your own.

1. How many hours per day do you listen to music?
Less than one / more then one / more then two

2. What kind of music do you like most?
Classical / traditional / pop / jazz / hard rock

3. What is your favorite group or artist?

4. Do you ever listen to music when you are studying?

5. What percentage of the songs you listen to are in English?

Less than 25%	more than 50%
More than 25%	more than 75%

6. Do you ever try to write out the words of English songs?

7. Do your parents like the music you listen to?

8. Does music ever dust rub you? If it does, when and why?
9. How often do you buy cassettes?
Once a week / fortnight / month / year / never

Now compare your partner's answers with your own. You can use phrases like those below when you make your comparison.

I never listen to music when I study but my partner does.
Both my partner and I like traditional music.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions.

1. What performing arts do you enjoy most? Why? How often do you see any of them? 2. What kind of entertainment events do you know? Do you enjoy any of these: concerts, theatre, sports events, ice-shows, and cinema? 3. Where do you prefer to be: at a cinema, in a theatre, at a stadium, in a concert hall, in your own home in front of the TV? 4. What kind of TV entertainment events do you like best? 5. What other goings on (current entertainment events) besides concerts, plays and cinema can you name? What concert halls cinemas, theatres and stadiums are there in your town? 6. Is there circus in your town? Were you fond of circus when you were child? 7. Do you like plays that are full of laughs? What form of humor appeals to you the most: situation comedy, slapstick (i. e. throwing pies, falling in mud, pushing people down) or satire? 8. Have you ever seen a play in English? Why is it difficult to understand plays in a foreign language? 9. Who is your favorite comedian? Does he (she) tells jokes, sing and dance? What is the funniest entertainment event you have ever seen? 10. What great Russian actors (singers) of the past and present do you know? 11. Some of our theatrical companies are well-known the world over/ can you name any? 12. What plays by Soviet playwrights have been having successful run lately? 13. What plays by English playwrights have been produced of late in the USSR? 14. Who is your favorite actor? What makes you admire of himq? 15. Have you ever attended a puppet theatres do you know? Are there any puppet shows for grown-ups? 16. Are you regular theatre-goer? What play have you recently seen? Who was in the cast? Is the play still on or is it off yet? 17. Where can one by theatre programme? What do you learn from them? 18. Do you book seats at the box- office or by phone? What part of the house do you prefer? What kinds of seats are there at the theatre? Which seats are the cheapest and which are the most expensive ones?

Exercise 10. Insert articles where necessary.

1. … main theme of … Uzbek ballet "Ballerina" is … development of men's abilities in … socialistic society. It tells … story of Gulnara, … skilled cotton

picker; who against her father's will enters … ballet school. At one of … international youth festivals where Gulnara performed national dances wonderfully her father realized that in … Uzbekistan … profession of … ballerina is a honourable and important as any other. Nargiza Pulatova gives … truly poetic explanation of character of … Gulnara.

2. … Opera and Ballet theatre is situated in the centre of Tashkent. There is … big beautiful fountain in front of it made in … shape of … open cotton boll.

… building of … Navoi Theatre was erected in 1947. … interior and exterior of … building are decorated with plaster cuttings and with intricate frescoes.

… main hall is very spacious and beautiful. … large gilded chandelier in … middle of the ceiling makes it even more beautiful. … armchairs are made of oak upholstered with coloured leather.

3. On … whole the building of … Navoi Theatre is one of … most beautiful buildings in .. capital of … Uzbek republic.

… Navoi theatre stages Uzbek, Russian as well as world classical operas and ballets.

… Navoi Theatre is very popular with … Uzbek people not only for its operas and ballets but for its being … place of … significant events in … social and political life of the republic.

Exercise 11. Translate in English.

1. Siz dokladga tayyorlanayotgan edingiz, tamom qildingizmi? Agar tamom qilgan bo'lsangiz yo'ring, Navoiy teatriga boramiz. Biz u yerda ko'pdan beri bo'lganimiz yo'q.
2. Navoiy teatrining binosi Toshkent markazida joylashgan. Toshkentga kelgan har bir sayyoh Opera va balet teatrini albatta, borib ko'radi.
3. Milliy teatrda ko'pgina o'zbek, rus hamda jahon klassiklarining asarlarini ko'rish mumkin.
4. Mening yaxshi ko'rgan balerinam Nargiza Po'latova. U o'zbek va hind milliy raqslarini mahorat bilan ijro etadi.
5. Siz oxirgi marta qachon teatrda bo'ldingiz? - Ikki hafta oldin.

Active vocabulary

performance - spektakl'
popular - mashhur
fortune - taqdir
unexpected - kutilmagan
drawing - rassomchilik
moscow painting institute - Moskva rassomchilik instituti
restoration - ta'mirlash
graphics - grafika

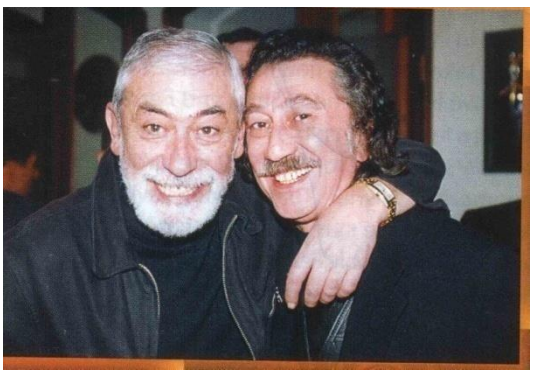
hobby - yoqtirgan mashg’ulot
to be proposed - taklif qilindi
circus - sirk
to sound - yangramoq
requires - talab qilmoq
forehead - peshona
actually - umuman olganda
thankful audience - minnatdor muhlis
"Giant and shorty" - dev va pakana
festival - festival
film crew - fil'm ijodkorlari
a reality show - realiti shou
entertain - ko’ngil ochish
favorite series - yoqtirgan serial
soap opera - serial
a crude - komanda
realistic comedy - realistik komediya
exaggerate gesture - mimika
facial expression - yo’z ko’rinishi
to distinguish - ajratmoq, farqlamoq
contemporary - zamonaviy
contemporary adj - zamonaviy
iris - kamalak
to sparkle - yaltiramoq, jimirlab tovlanmoq.
tune - ovoz, ohang
presently - ko’p o’tmay
judgment -mulohaza
gradually - sekin - asta, bora-bora
to kindle - (qiziqishni) avj oldirmoq
to arouse - qizib ketmoq
to yield - (ta'sirga) berilmoq
to murmur - shivirlamoq
charm - joziba, dilbarlik
charming - jozibali, maftunkor
sigh - xo’rsinish
to sigh - xo’rsinmoq
to fan - yelpinmoq
fan – yelpig’ich
first-rate - a'lo darajali
to conceal - yashirmoq, berkitmoq
animation - jonlanish, ilhomlanish
wig - parik
bigwig- mo’'tabar zot, kattakon odam
to shock - hayratda qoldirmoq
shock - hayajon

shocking - hayratda qoldiradigan
shocked - hayratda qolgan
features - yuz bichimi
to reflect - tasvirlamoq, ko’rsatmoq
emotion - hayajon
intermission - antrakt
to affect - ta'sir etmoq, hayajonlantirmoq
barrier - to’siq
conductor - dirijyor
film, pictures, movie - fil'm
feature film - badiiy fil'm
newsreel - kinojurnal
documentary - xujjatli fil'm
cinemascope-technicolour - keng ekranli rangli fil'm
cartoon - mul'tfil'm
drive in - avtomobilchilar uchun ochiq havodagi kino
actor - aktyor
actress - aktrisa
to star - asosiy rolni o’ynamoq
seat - teatrdagi o’rin
box-office - teatr kassasi
orchestra - orkestr
to tune - sozlamoq
over tune - uvetryura
variety show - estrada konserti
to be on - (fil'm haqida) ketmoq, bo’lmoq
play - p'esa
rehearsal - repetitsiya
to rehearse - repetitsiya qilmoq
interval - tanaffus
to stage - sahnalashtirmoq
stage - sahna
scene - (p'esa haqida) parcha
stagemaster - rejissyor
to clap hands - (so’zlashuv) qarsak urmoq
applause - qarsak
cloakroom - yechinish xonasi
foyer - foye
stalls - parter
pit - amfiteatr
box - loja
(dress) circle - bel'etaj
balcony - balkon
to decorate - bezatmoq
to be popular with - mashhur bo’lmoq

drama - drama
stall - parter
amphitheatre - amfiteatr
lobby - foye
wrap - ro’mol
to show to - ko’rsatmoq
to perform - sahnalashtirmoq
tire - yarus
first night - ko’rik
opera glasses - teatr durbini
title role - bosh rol'
scenery - ko’rinish
to refresh oneself - tamaddi qilmoq

Yalla

The Yalla group has long since become a legend of the Uzbek varied art and the some is true of its permanent soloist and leader Farrukh Zakirov. Volumes can be written about his creative career.



His first childhood memories are connected with so called “House of specialist”

on the bank of the Ankhor canal. When he was five, they moved to a makhalla, where they lived in that place. Life in the makhalla was entirely different from that in the apartment house on the Ankhor canal. When he was a child, he wondered to go to a carpe-neter.

They often go to the father's theatre. His mother was very strict and kind Intelligent she incensed on him very much.

He remembers how he used to run into his room on returning home, constructing make shift music, standing in front of his mother's pier glass.

From a general secondary school he was transferred to a specialized music school. After graduating, he entered the Conducting Faculty at the Tashkent Conservatory.

Early inn 1971, the newly –formed pop group Yalla took part in the regional tour, which was held in the Russian city of Sverdlovsk. They prepared two songs: the popular "Kyzbola" and on that "Highroad". The song "Majnuntol" was written in 1974. He was impressed whiz the lyrics and music just came to his of its own accord.

At the international festival. "The Bratislava Lyre", his song won a prize.

Like everything in the world a music group has its ups and downs. Yalla was no expectation to the rule. Its crisis came in the late 1970.

Farrukh Zakirov remembers his elder brother "Botir Zakirov" with respect.

Botir Zakirov did everything to every came diffathes in the time of crisis or take in some, new members. At a song contest in Yalta, a Town in Crimea, Botir and Farrukh Zakirov met Rustam Ilyasov, who later became the Yalla's art director.

In 1979 the group took same new members – Alisher Aliev, who has stayed with the group to his day. Of the old members of Yalla, only Farrukh has remained.

The song "Uchkudukh" was written during 40 minutes and they sang it at the concert tonight.

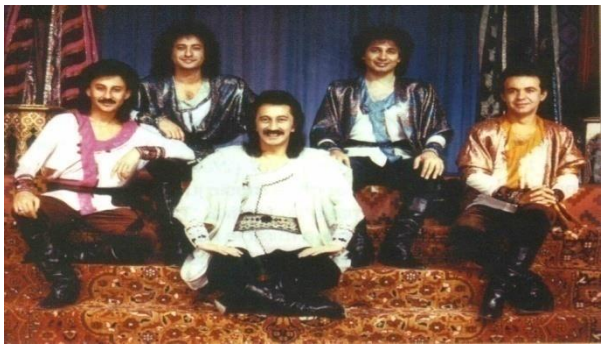
After this song the audience did not let the musicians go.

Conclusion.

The group existed for 35 years a figure worth noting in the Guinness Book of Records.

DEVELOPING YOUR READING SKILLS

Exercise 1. You are going to read a text about Farrukh Zakirov, the famous pop star. How much do you already know about him? Is there anything you are not sure of or would like to know? With a partner fill in the table below. Remember: don't look at the text yet!



Things you know about Farrukh Zaire.	Things you are not sure	Things you would like to know

Exercise 2. A) Below is a short biography of she, the famous American pop and film star. However, the text is mixed up. With a partner read the parts of the text and try to put them into a logical older.

A. She has millions of fans all over the world. They love her songs and videos, her fantastic dancing and her ability to constantly change her image.

B. However, she had already decided on a career in show business and nothing was going to stop her. So she went to the University of Michigan to study modern dance.

C. Blanche she Louise Ciccone was born on 16 August 1959 in Bay City, USE. She was the third of eight children.

D. Her mother died when she was six and from then on she had to help her Italian father to bring up her younger brothers and sisters.

E. But she has often been very controversial. Many people are shocked by her songs and her stage performance and say that she is only interested in making money. She says that all she wants is love. What is certain is that she remains one of pop music's most beautiful and talented starts.

F. After singer in several rather unsuccessful rock bands she hired Michael Jakson's manager and then her solo career really took of with the hit single "Like a Virgin".
G. By 1984 she had sold 3.5 million copies of "Like a Virgin" and had appeared on the cover of 117 magazines around the world.
H. In the 1970s she worked for a while in Paris, but soon decided that New York was the place for her.
I. She has also starred in several films including "Desperately Seeking Susan" in which she portrayed someone very like herself and, more recently, the musical "Evita"
J. Since 1984 she has had a string of hits – usually fast pop / dance songs like "Into the Groove," "Who's that Girl?" and "Vogue".
K. Her Father was very strict and he disapproved of her becoming a performer.

Correct order: C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

B) Below is about a short biography of "she". The famous Uzbek Pop. Music star.

A. She is from Uzbekistan, along the fabled Silk Road trade route in Central Asia. Her singing is a fusion of intricately coded styles, which includes borrowings from Turkish and Persian rhythms and scales.
B. She graduate of the State Conservatory in Tashkent, former silk worker and mother of a six-year-old daughter, is a super star in this country.
C. She music is an sectional fusion in the international pop music scene. The 32 year old graduate of the department for oriental music at the conservatorium in Tashkent composes her songs on the basis of old folk songs, that are still being sung in the Uzbekian villages today.
D. She is accompanied by the tambour (a long - necked) and the doira (a hand drum) but often wields a wicked backbeat and sees no reason why she should not use the latest electronic percussion and synthesizers.
E. The new album "Binafsha" unites tempramentful, rhythmic songs, melodious songs and also melancholic badlands.
F. She is a folk singer and a club diva, a Moslem woman who wears miniskirts and was elected to her country's parliament, and an international figure who resides in a rural area airside of Tashkent.
G. Her songs are written for the people, this the way the people sings ad lave her sings chief director Rachimov wrote in an official letter I the name of the Palace of Friendships among the people.
H. Her new project is also very promising: "Alma-Alma" in the name of her first album ever to be released in Western territory.
I. Recorder in the studio in Tashkent (the basis tracks) and in the Stuttgart Mystical Hunter Studio (the overdubs), produced by she, Lenny McDowell

and Marcus Kruger, the CD of the beautiful Uzbekian girl features a musical cross-section throat the last two years.
J. With her songs she manages a unique balance of traditional interments such as the Gijak modern synthesizers.
K. Every year she is celebrated by about of the whole territory of the former Soviet Union in Japan and New York, and especially on this “Voice of Asia” festival were absolute found of her appearances.

Correct order: ___ __ __ ___ __ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 3. Do you happen to know for how long people have been enjoying music? How long ago did people invent first musical instruments? Work in pairs ad study tables below. Then tell each other what you’ve learnt about the history of music.
Cultural notes
BC – before Christ; used after a date to show that it was before the birth of Christ.
AD – Anno Domini; used to show that a date is a particular number of years after the birth of Christ.
c. – a written abbreviation of Circe (=about

SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

When?	**What?**	**Where?**
Before 100 BC	Flutes	Stone age people played bone flutes.
c.3000 BC	Harps and lyres	The harp was used from early times in Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt and India
c.1500 – 1200 BC	Lyres, harps, frame drums	The frame drum came to ancient Greece from Mesopotamia, and from Greece it passed into Rome.
c.2500 BC	Lutes	The lute was in use Mesopotamia and Egypt.
c.1100 BC	Cymbals	Cymbals were in use in ancient Israel.
605 BC	Orchestra	The king of Babylon had an orchestra to play at important ceremonies.
	The stringed	The ancient history of the

	instruments	stringed instruments is unknown. It is said that they came to Europe from ancient cultures.

SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

When? AD	**What?**	**Where?**
The 16th century	The European fiddle	It excised in two forms as the leg fiddle and as the am fiddle in European.
	The harpsichord	The harpsichord as a keyboard instrument was un use in Europe
The 16th – 17th centuries	The violin the clarinet	Italian instrument makers divined the average proportion of the violin and its production began in Italia (Antonio Stradivari) The clarinet appeared at the end of the 17th century.
The 18th century	The piano	An Italian instrument maker constructed the firs pianoforte which could vary the tone from solve to loud.
The 19th century	The saxophone	The Belgium instrument maker Antoine Sax constructed the saxophone. There was a rise in the use of cymbals, drum sticks, xylophones in the orchestral music.
The 20th century	Electronic instruments	The era of the electronic instruments began. In the 1940s – 50s music analogue synthesizer was designed. In the 1960s the synthesizers were much improved. In the 1970s – 80s computer-based music appeared.

Even in primitive scents people invented some musical instrument. For example it is know that _____. Many musical instruments came to Europe from_____, for example _____.But Europe was also a place where some well-know musical instruments as _____. The 20th century has developed new types of instruments. They are ___ .

But what may come next? In my view_____.

Exercise 4. Make up conversation according to the following situations:

1. One of your classmates suggests that you should all go to see some play at the theatre. You and your classmate choose a play and suggest that student X. should get tickets to the pit (stalls, gallery and so on).

2. You tell your mother of the play, of your impressions. Your mother asks you questions.

Exercise 5.

1. U atoqli (mashhur) yozuvchi. 2. Uning ko'zlari hayajondan yonar edi. 3. U artistga maftun bo'ldi. 4. U (ayol) minnatdorchilik bilan unga qarab qo'ydi. 5. U (ayol) ning kelishgan chehrasidan hayajonlanayotganligini aniq ko'rish mumkin edi. 6. U (erkak) chiroyli shoyi ko'ylak va qaytarma etik kiygan edi. 7. ... deb pichirlab qo'ydi, ko'zlaridan baxtiyorlik uchqunlari chaqnab turgan u ayol. 8. Men uni otxonada otboqar bo'lib ishlaydi, deb o'ylagan edim. 9. Parterda hali bo'sh joy ko'p. 10. Men ularni parda oxirgacha zalga qo'ymagan bo'lardim. 11. Bu teatrda Bernard Shouning p'esalarni tomosha qilib maza qilganman.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions

1. Where is the Navoi Opera and Ballet theatre situated?
2. What is there in front of the theatre?
3. When was the Navoi theatre erected?
4. What is the building decorated with?
5. What is the main hall like?
6. What makes the main hall beautiful?
7. What are the armchairs in the hall made of?
8. What are the halls decorated with?
9. The Navoi theatre is one of the most beautiful building in the capital of the Uzbekistan, isn't it?
10. What does the Navoi theatre stage?
11. Why is the Navoi theatre very popular with the Uzbek people?
12. What kind of events take place in the building of the theatre?
13. What operas have you heard at the Navoi theatre?
14. When did you make up your mind to go to the Navoi theatre?
15. Were you late for the performance?
16. Haw did you get to the theatre?
17. What was the best dance in the last act?
18. Who performs the leading dance wonderfully?

Exercise 7. Insert prepositions where necessary.

a) … Sunday Nargiz suggested that we should go … the Navoi theatre as we hadn't been there … a long time. "Dilorom" was … I have heard it … the radio

but there are wonderful dances … the opera I was eager to see. I got two tickets. We agreed that I should come … her house … Sunday … 7 o'clock and we should take the tram and go … theatre together. When I came … Nargiza's house it was 7 o'clock; her mother met me … the door and said that Nargiza was not … home. I had to wait … her … half past seven Nargiza rushed … .

b) … ten minutes she was ready; we took a taxi and got … the theatre … time. The usher showed us … our seats. We sat … our places and begun to look and listen. We enjoyed … the performance very much and were impressed … the dance … Indian Beauty … spite … the fact that I was busy I couldn't help going … the theatre as a friend … mine brought … me a ticket. My seat was … the amphitheatre.

Part II

Unit 1

State system of the Great Britain

The British Monarchy Today

*The Monarchy and Its Powers • The Formation of the Commonwealth[1] - The Queen — the Head of the Commonwealth * Parliament and the Monarch*

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. The powers of the monarch are not defined precisely. Everything today is done in the Queen's name. It is her government, her armed forces, her law courts and so on. She appoints all the Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Everything is done however on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision making process.

The Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom

Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. The process of decolonization began in 1947 with the independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Now, apart from Hong Kong and a few small islands, there is no longer an empire. But the British ruling classes tried not to lose influence over the former colonies of the British Empire. An association of former members of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949. It is called the Common wealth. It includes many countries such as Ireland, Burma, the Sudan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth, and so the Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand...

Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II

The Queen is very rich as are other members of the royal family. In addition, the government pays for her expenses as Head of State, for a royal yacht, train and aircraft as well as for the upkeep of several palaces. The Queen's image appears on stamps, notes and coins.

Parliament consists of two chambers[2] known as the House of Commons[3] and the House of Lords[4]. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions such as the coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and finally to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law. Although a bill must be supported by all three bodies, the House of Lords only has limited powers, and the monarch has not refused to sign one since the modern political system began over 200 years ago.

References

1. **the Commonwealth** ['komanwelG] — Hamdo'stlik *(markazi Buyuk Britaniya bo'lgan siyosiy va iqtisodiy birlashma. O'z ichiga 49 ta mustaqil davlatni oladi. Hamdo'stlikka yana Buyuk Britaniya, Avstraliya va Yangi Zelandiyaga bo'sunuvchi hududlar kiradi)* - Содружество *(политическое и экономическое объединение, центром которого является Великобритания. Включает 49 независимых государств. В Содружество входят также зависимые территории Великобритании, Австралии и Новой Зеландии)*
2. **chamber** [tfeiemba] — parlament palatasi - палата парламента
3. **the House of Commons** ['haus sv komanz] — Umumpalata *(parlamentning quyi palatasi;* - палата общин *(нижняя палата парламента; играет главную роль в осуществлении его законодательных функций)*
4. **the House of Lords** ['hausov 'b:dz] — Lordlar palatasi *(parlamentning yuqori palatasi; saylanmagan idora; Umum palata tomonidan qabul qilingan Qonun loyihalarini veto-rad etish huquqiga ega)* палата лордов *(верхняя палата парламента; невыборное учреждение; обладает правом отлагательного вето в отношении законопроектов, принятых палатой общин)*
5. **bill** —bill, qonun loyihasi - билль, законопроект

The British Parliament and the Electoral System

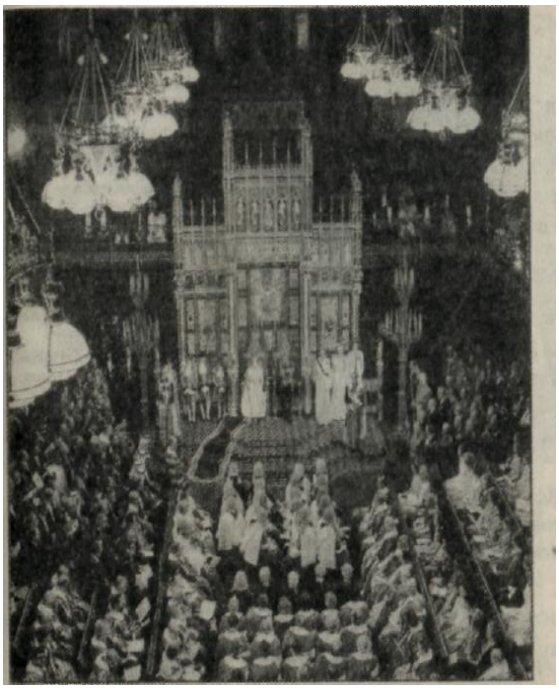
*The Law-Making House of Parliament • MPs[1] • Candidates in Elections • Cabinet of Ministers • 'Shadow cabinet **

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head.

The House of Commons plays the major role in lawmaking. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short), each of whom represents an

area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election[3], or at a by-election[4] following the death or retirement of an MP.

Parliamentary elections must be held every five years, but the Prime Minister can decide on the exact date v/within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot[5].



The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple majority—the candidate with most votes wins. Ал MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (that is, for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think that it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the Cabinet of Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and 'Shadow cabinet'. Leader of the Opposition[6] is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

Britain's Parliament, sometimes known as the 'mother of Parliaments', has exerted a strong influence on the development of democratic political institutions overseas.

References

1. **MP** ['em'pi:] - *qisq*. Parlament a'zosi - *сокр. от* Member of Parliament — член парламента
2. **'Shadow cabinet'** — Vazirlar Maxkamasining " soya kabineti" - «теневой кабинет» министров
3. **general election ['ёзепэЫПекГп]** — umumxalq saylovlari - всеобщие выборы
4. **by-election** ['banlekjn] — qo'shimcha saylovlar - дополнительные выборы
5. **secret ballot** ['sLknt'baelst] — yashirin ovoz berish - тайное голосование
6. **Leader of the Opposition** [opa'zifn] — Muholifot etakchisi - лидер оппозиции

The House of Commons

'Front-Benchers' and 'Back-Benchers'• MPs Address the House ' 3 Stages of a Bill 'A Bill Becomes an Act of Parliament[1] • The Decisive Political and Economic Power

The House of Commons is made up of 650 elected members, known as Members of Parliament (MPs). The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker[2], a member acceptable to the whole House. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first two rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called 'front-benchers')[3], the back benches belong to the rank-and-file MPs ('back-benchers')[4]. Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160—175 days. Parliament has intervals during its work. MPs are paid for their parliamentary work and have to attend the sittings. MPs have to catch the Speaker's eye when they want to speak, then they rise from where they have been sitting to address the House and must do so without either reading a prepared speech or consulting notes.

Although there is some space given to other than government proposals, the lion's share of parliamentary time is taken by the party in power. A proposed law, a bill, has to go through three stages in order to become an Act of Parliament.

In the House of Commons

These are called readings. The first reading is a formality and is simply the publication of the proposal. The second reading involves debate on the principles of the bill, its examination by a parliamentary committee, and the third reading—a report stage, when the work of the committee is reported on to the House. This is usually the most important stage in the process. The third reading is often a formality too; if six members table a motion[5], then there has to be a debate on the third reading. If the majority of MPs still vote for the bill, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion. When the Lords agree, the bill is taken to the Queen for Royal assent[6]. All bills must pass through both houses before being sent for signature by the Queen, when they become Acts of Parliament and the Law of the Land.

References

1. **act of Parliament** — Prlament akti, qonuni - парламентский акт, закон
2. **the Speaker** — spiker (*umumpalatadagi yuqori lavozimdagi shaxs; parlament proseduralari va munozara tartibiga amal qilgan xolda yog'ilishni olib boradi)* - спикер *(старшее должностное лицо в палате общин; председательствует на заседаниях, следит за соблюдением правил парламентской процедуры и порядком дебатов)*
3. **'front-benchers'** ['frAnt'bentfez I — *so'zma-so'z*, "oldingi o'rindiqda o'tiruvchilar" *(ikkala partiya a'zolarining boshqaruvchilari, parlamentning birinchi qatorlarida o'tiruvchilar) - букв,* «переднескамеечники» *(руководящие члены обеих парламентских партий, занимающие первые ряды в парламенте)*
4. **'back-benchers'** ['bask 'bentjbz] — *so'zma-so'z*, "orqa o'rindiqda o'tiruvchilar" (*siyosiy partiyalarning parlamentdagi vakillari bo'lgan oddiy a'zolari)*, - *букв,* «задне-скамеечники» *(рядовые члены политических партий, представленных в парламенте)*
5. **to table a motion** ['moufh] — muxokamaga qo'ymoq - поставить предложение на обсуждение
6. **Royal assent** ['roral s'sent] — qirollik sanksiyasi - королевская санкция

The House of Lords

Members of the Upper House Are Not Elected • The Woolsack[1] ' The Lords' Main Power

The other House of Parliament is the House of Lords. The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work of the House. This House consists of those lords who sit by right of inheritance[2] and those men and women who have been

given life peerages[3] which end with the life of their possessors. Members of this Upper House are not elected. They sit there because of their rank[4]. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor[5] and he sits on a special seat called the Woolsack.

The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. Changes may be recommended, and agreement between the two Houses is reached by negotiations[6]. The Lords' main power consists of being able to delay non-financial bills for a period of a year, but they can also introduce certain types of bill. The House of Lords is the only non-elected second chamber in the parliaments of the world, and some people in Britain would like to abolish[7] it.

The division of Parliament into two Houses goes back over some 700 years when a feudal assembly assisted the King. In modern times, real political power rests with the elected House although members of the House of Lords may occupy important cabinet posts.

References

1. **woolsack** fwulssk] — jun bilan to'la qop *(lord-kansler o'tiruvchi junli qizil yostiq; jun Angliya eksportining eng muxim omili bo'lgan XIV asrdan beri saqlanib qolgan),* - мешок с шерстью *(набитая шерстью красная подушка, на которой сидит лорд-канцлер; обычай сохранился с XIV в., когда шерсть была важнейшей статьей английского экспорта)*
2. **right of inheritance [inhentens**] — vorislik xuquqi - наследное право
3. **peerage ['piarids]** — perlik, per unvoni - пэрство, звание пэра
4. **rank** — xizmatdagi ahvoli - ранг, служебное положение
5. **Lord Chancellor** [tfccnsato] — lord-kansler - лорд-канцлер
6. **negotiation** [ш gouji'eifn] — переговоры
7. **to abolish** [abolif **]** — устранить, ликвидировать

Political Parties

The Main Political Groupings • The Parties Represented in the Commons

Political parties first emerged in Britain at the end of the 17th century. The Conservative[1] and Liberal[2] Parties are the oldest and until the end of the 19th century they were the only parties elected to the House of Commons. The main British political groupings are the Conservative and Labour[3] Parties and the Party of Liberal Democrats[4]. The Conservative Party is the present ruling party, the Labour Party— the opposition to the Conservative—and the party of Liberal Democrats is called 'conservatively oriented'. The Social Democratic Party[s] was formed in 1981 and made an alliance with the Liberal Party in 1988.

There are also some other parties: the Scottish National[6] and Welsh Nationalist[7] Parties, the Communist Party of Britain[8] and the Communist Party of Great Britain[9].

Because of the electoral method in use, only two major parties obtain seats in the House of Commons. People belonging to smaller political parties join one of the larger parties and work from within to make their influence felt. The exception to this are members of the Scottish National and Welsh Nationalist Parties, who, because their votes are concentrated in specific geographical areas, can manage to win seats although their total support is relatively small.

References

1.**the Conservative** [ken saivstrv] **Party** — Konservatorlar partiyasi (*1867 yilda tashkil topgan. Buyuk Britaniyaning yetakchi partiyalaridan biri; og'zaki nutqda* **the Tories***)* - Консервативная партия *(основана в 1867 г. Одна из ведущих политических партий Великобритании; разг.* **the Tories)**

2.**the Liberal ['literal] Party** – Liberallar partiyasi *(1877 yilda tashkil topgan, 1988 yilda Sotsial-demokratlar partiyasi bilan birlashib* ***Liberal Demokrarlar*** *nomini oldi)* - Либеральная партия *(образовалась в 1877 г.; с 1988 г, выступает в альянсе с Социал-демократической партией под названием* **Liberal Democrats)**

3. **the Labour ['leite] Party** — Leyboristlar partiyasi *(1900 yilda tashkil topgan.; ikkita yetakchi partiyalardan biri)* - Лейбористская партия *(создана в 1900 г.; одна из двух ведущих политических партий) A Soldier wearing the traditional bearskin*

4. **the Party of Liberal Democrats** ['literal'demekrasts] — Liberal Demokratlar partiyasi *(Liberallar partiyasining Sotsial-demokratlar partiyasining bir qismiga qo'shilishi natijasida 1988 yilda partiya sifatida tashkil topgan; og'z.nutq.* **Lib Dems**) - (Либерально-демократическая партия *(создана в 1988 г. как партия центра в результате слияния Либеральной партии с частью Социал демократической партии; разг.* **Lib Dems)**

5. **the Social Democratic Party** ['soufsl demekrastik] — Sotsial-Demokratlar partiyasi *(1981 yilda tashkil topgan.; 1988 yilda uning katta qismi Liberal partiyaga qo'shilib the* **Social and Liberal Democrats** *nomini oldi; uning qolgan qismi bir necha yil faoliyatda bo'ldi)* - (Социал-

демократическая партия *(основана в 1981 г.; в 1988 г. большая ее часть объединилась с Либеральной партией, образовав партию с названием* **the Social and Liberal Democrats;** *другая ее часть существовала в течение нескольких лет)*

6. **the Scottish** ['skotif] **National** ['nasfanl] **Party** — Shotlandiya Milliy partiyasi *(1928 yilda tuzilgan)* - Шотландская национальная партия *(основана в 1928 г.)*
7. **the Welsh** [wel/] **Nationalist** ['nsejsnslist] **Party** — Uel's Milliy partiyasi (*1925 yilda tashkil topgan)* - Уэльская националистическая партия *(основана в 1925 г.)*
8. **the Communist** ['komjunist] **Party of Britain** — Britaniya Kommunistlar partiyasi *(1988 yilda tuzilgan)* - Коммунистическая партия Британии *(образовалась в 1988 г.)*
9. **the Communist Party of Great Britain** — Buyuk Britaniya Kommunistlar partiyasi *(1920 yilda tashkil topgan)* - Коммунистическая партия Великобритании *(основана в 1920 г.)*

The Conservative Party

The Tory Party[1]— the Party of Big Business • What Does the Word 'Tory' Mean?' Foreign and Home Policy[2] of the Conservative Party

The Conservative Party, often called the Tory Party, is one of those which can trace its roots[3] back to this early period. Today the Tory Party is that of big business, industry, commerce and landowners. Most of the money needed to run the party comes from large firms and companies. The party represents those who believe in private enterprise[4] as opposed to state-owned undertakings[5]. There is some division within the party itself: the more aristocratic wing and the lower-middle-class group. The Tories are a mixture of the rich and privileged—the monopolists and landowners. The Conservative Party is the most powerful and is often called **a** party of business directors.

The word 'tory' means an Irish highwayman[6] and was applied to the conservatives by their opponents but later they adopted the name to describe themselves. The Tories opposed the ideas of the French Revolution, Parliamentary Reform and the development of Trade Unionism. They represent colonial policy. In home policy they opposed the tendencies of the Labour Party to nationalize gas, electricity, coal and the railways. Today the Conservative Party can broadly be described as the party of the middle and upper classes.

References

1. **the Tory Party** — Tori partiyasi; Conservative party ning boshqa nomi - партия тори; то же что the Conservative Party

2. **foreign** ['form] **and home policy** ['polisi] — tashqi va ichki siyosat - внешняя и внутренняя политика
3. **to trace roots** — boshlanishini kuzatmoq - проследить начало
4. **private enterprise** ['entspraiz] — xususiy ishlab chiqarish - частное предпринимательство
5. **state-owned undertakings** — davlat korxonalari - государственные предприятия
6. **highwayman** ['harweiman] — bezori - разбойник

The Liberal Party and the Labour Party

Who Are Called the 'Whigs'?[1] • The History of the Liberal Party ' The History of the Labour Party

The Conservative Party and the Liberal Party are more than three hundred years old. The Tories called the Liberals 'Whigs'. A 'whig' was a Scottish preacher who could go on for 4 or 5 hours at a time preaching moralising sermons. In the middle of the 19th century the Liberal Party represented the trading and manufacturing classes. Its slogan at that time was 'Civil and Religious Liberty'[2]. William Gladstone headed the first administration (1868—74) and for long periods the Liberals had a Parliamentary majority. During the second half of the 19th century many working people looked at the Liberal Party as an alternative to the Conservatives and their policy.

At the end of the 19th century and in the first two decades of this, the Liberals lost the support of working-class voters. In 1988 the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.

The Labour Party, formed in 1900, was the one which drew away working people's support. It was founded by the Trades Unions. When the Labour Government was first elected in 1945 it showed a considerable change in policy from the Tories.

Since 1924 the Labour Party has been in and out of power four times with the Conservatives forming the government for the rest of the time. The social system has remained unchanged. As a result of divisions within the Labour Party its right-wing members broke away in 1981 to form a new organization, the Social Democratic Party. The later fought the 1983 election in an alliance with the Liberals, but only a small number of their MPs were elected. They would like to change the electoral system because they think the present system unfair.

References

1. **Whigs [** wigz **]** — tarix. Viglar *(18 asr va 19 asr boshida mavjud bo'lgan siyosiy partiya) - ист.* виги *{политическая партия 18 и начала 19 вв.; выступала за ограничение власти*

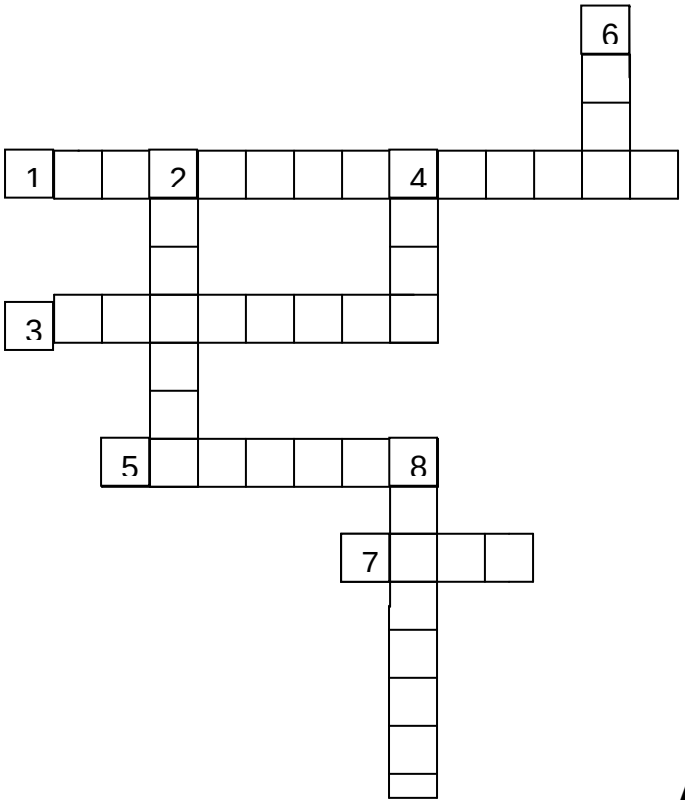
Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Is the Queen of the United Kingdom also the Queen some other countries?
2. What are the powers of the monarch in the UK?
3. Who does the real power in the UK belong to?
4. What do the letters MP stand for?
5. What is the minimum voting age in the UK?
6. Who chooses candidates in elections in the UK?
7. Who chooses the Cabinet of Ministers?
8. Who are called 'front-benchers' and 'back-benchers'?
9. How long does a session of the House of Commons last?
10. What is 'a reading' in Parliament?
11. What is 'the Woolsack'?
12. Which political parties in the UK can you name?
13. Who are called 'the Tories' and who were called 'the Whigs'?
14. What are the two groups of British newspapers?
15. What do the letters BBC stand for?
16. What is 'Top of the Pops'?

What Do You Know About...?

1. the Queen and her powers?
2. the election campaign in the UK?
3. the stages a bill passes before it becomes an Act of Parliament?
4. the political parties in the UK?
5. British newspapers?
6. the BBC programmes?
7. the House of Commons in session?
8. the parties represented in Parliament?

Fun spot Crossword Puzzle



Across: 1) an association of former members of the British Empire ad Britain **3)** a stage through which a bill has to go before it becomes an Act of Parliament **5)** the other ame for the opposition leader, cabinet, etc **7)** a member of the Conservative Party

Down: 2) a king or a queen **4)** a member of the Liberal Party of the 18-19 centuries **6)** a proposal for a law **8)** a special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits

Unit 2

Geographical structures of the countries

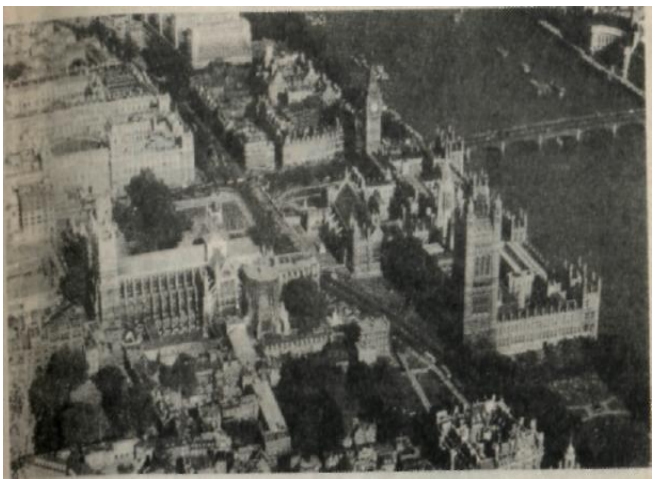
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Countries of the UK[1] and Their Capitals • Great Britain -England • The British Isles[2]; 5.500 Islands • Two Main Islands • Location

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh[3], Cardiff[4] and Belfast[5].

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.



Westminster

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometres. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel[6] (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover[7] (or Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. There are fourteen other countries in the world with more people.

The Union Jack

English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, Welsh—in parts of northern and central Wales.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack[8], is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross

is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

References

1.**the** UK = Buyuk Britaniya va Shimoliy Irlandiya Birlashgan Qirolligi (*1922 yildan beri Birlashgan Qirollikning rasmiy nomi)* - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии *{официальное название Соединенного Королевства с 1922 г.)*

2.**the British Isles** ['bntij 'ailz] – Britaniya orollari - Британские острова

3.**Edinbourgh** ['edmbara] – Edinburg shaxri *(Shotlandiya poytaxti; yirik madaniyat markazi)* - г. Эдинбург *(столица Шотландии; крупный культурный центр)*

4.**Cardiff** ['kaidrf] – Kardiff shaxri *(Uel's poytaxti; yirik sanoat markazi va port)* - *г.* Кардифф *(столица Уэльса; крупный промышленный центр и порт)*

5.**Belfast [bel'fast]** – Belfast *(Shimoliy Irlandiya; yirik sanoat markazi)* – *г.*Белфаст *(столица Северной Ирландии; крупный промышленный центр)*

6.**the English Channel** ['mglij'^nl] – Angliya kanali *(Buyuk Britaniyada La-Mansh bo'g'ozi deb ataladi)* - Английский канал *(принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш)*

7.**the Strait of Dover** ['streitsv'douva] - Pa-de-Kale (*so'zma-so'z* Duvr bo'g'ozi) - Па-де-Кале *(букв.* Дуврский пролив)

8. **the Union Jack** [дэ jumjan'фек] - Birlashgan Qirollikning davlat bayrog'I, ko'k fondagi uchta xochdan iborat: qizil vertical xoch - государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства, состоит из трех крестов на синем фоне: вертикальный красный крест -крест покровителя Англии Св. Георгия, белый диагональный крест - крест покровителя Шотландии Св.Андрея и красный диагональный крест - крест по кровителя Ирландии Св. Патрика. Под собственными флагами (с одним крестом на синем фоне) команды Англии, Шотландии и Северной Ирландии выступают на различных международных спортивных состязаниях me Union Jack (в верхнем левом углу) входит как составная часть в национальные флаги многих ныне самостоятельных государств бывшей Британской империи, таких как Австралия, Новая Зеландия, Бермудские строва, Кеймановы острова, Монсеррат, острова Фиджи и Других стран

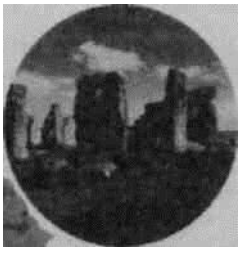
The Island of Great Britain

Lowland and Highland Britain[1] • Mountains and Hills • The Chief Rivers • The Lake District[2] • The Largest Cities

Great Britain is the name of the largest island of the British Isles and it is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, it does not include Northern Ireland. In everyday speech 'Great Britain' is used to mean the United Kingdom. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions — Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines[3], and the Lake District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills[4] into the Midlands[5], a plains region with low hills and valleys.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west.

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn[6], flowing along the border between England and



Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Spey. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed[7], near which is

made the woolen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name. This dis-™t is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially with the name of William Wordsworth (1770—1859), the founder of the Lake School[8] of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton[9], Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

References

1. **Lowland** f'loubnd **] and Highland** ['haitend **] Britain** ['bntn] — Buyuk Britaniyaning tekislik va tog'lik hududlari - низменная и гористая части Великобритании
2. **the Lake District** — Ko'llik mintaqasi (-Озерный край *(живописный район гор и озер на северо-западе Англии)*
3. **the Pennines** ['penamz] = **the Pennine Chain** — Pennin tog'lari - Пеннинские горы
4. **the Cheviot Hills** ['tfeviat 'hilz] — Cheviot-Xills *(tog'lar)* - Чевиот-Хилс *(горы)*
5. **the Midlands** ['midtandz **]** — Midlendz, Angliyaning markaziy grafligi - Мидлендз, центральные графства Англии
6. **the Severn ['** Sevan] — Severn daryosi - *p.* Северн
7. **the** Tweed [twiid] – Tvid daryosi - *p.* Твид

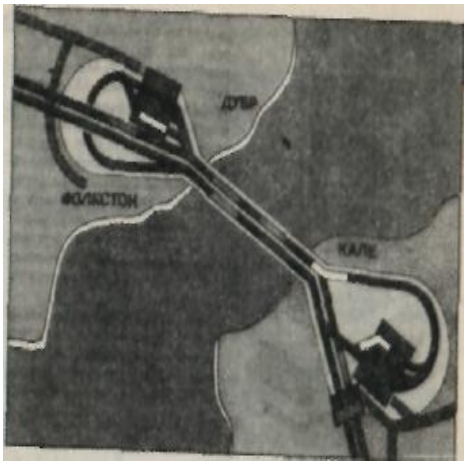
8. **the Lake School** — "Ko'l maktabi" *(XIX asr boshidagi romantic shoir ijodiy uyushmasi .; shoirlar yashagan Ko'l hududi nomidan olingan)* - «Озерная школа» *(литературное сотрудничество поэтов-романтиков начала XIX в.; названа по Озерному краю, где жили поэты)*
9. **Southampton** [sau0'asm(p)t9n] — Sautgempton - *г.* Саутгемптон

England

The Largest Part of the UK • Population • Location • The Sea in the History of England - Rivers • 'Dales'[1] - Industries

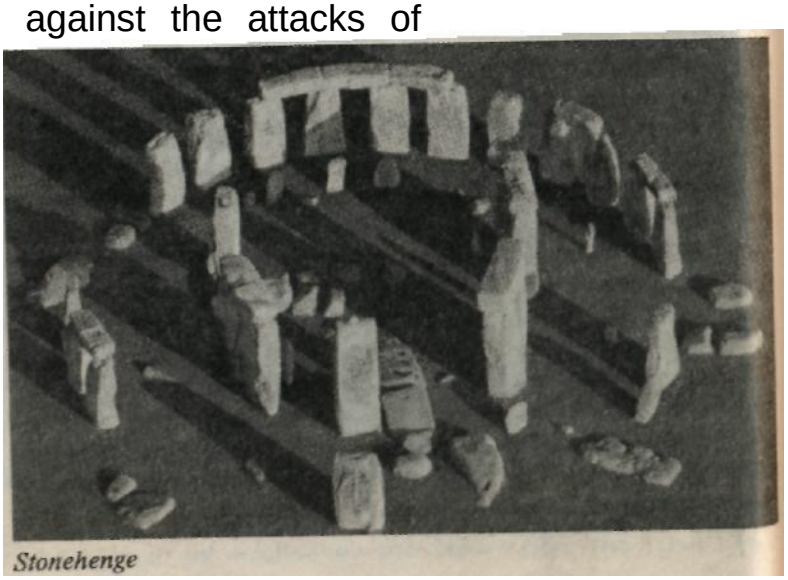
Of the four parts which make up Great Britian. England is the largest, the industrial and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom. Over 46 million people of the population of the UK live in England.

The greatest concentrations of population are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities. The coasts of England are washed by the



North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. No part of England is more than 120 kilometres from the sea.

It is interesting to note that the sea has been important in the history of England. It was a good protection against the attacks of outside peoples. Fishing has always been an important industry, especially in the east.



Stonehenge

There are many rivers in England. The longest is the and the most important is the Thames. The rivers are of great importance for communication and especially for carrying goods.

England is mostly a lowland country. There are upland regions in the north and the southwest, but the rest of England is almost flat.

Northern England, Midlands and Southern England-each part of England is different. The Lake District in Northern England with its lakes, mountains and valleys is a favourite holiday area. On either side of the Pennines the plains of Yorkshire[2] and Lancashire[3] stretch to the sea. In Yorkshire swift rivers flow down from the hills into valleys called 'dales'.

The wool industry is centred in Leeds and Bradford[4], the cotton industry in Manchester, iron ore goes to the steel, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries of Newcastle and other cities. The industries of the Midlands, with Birmingham as its chief city, produce metal goods, from motor cars and railway engines to pins and buttons. The Midland plain makes good farm land.

References

1. **dale** — tog' irmog'I - горная речка *{букв,* «желоб»)
2. **Yorkshire** [jo:kfia] — Yorkshir (Angliya grafligi) - Йоркшир *{графство в Англии)*
3. **Lancashire** ['lasnkqfia] — Lankashir *(Angliyadagi qirollik)* - Ланкашир *{графство в Англии)*
4. **Bradford ['bredfdd]** — Bredford (yirik sanoat markazi) - *г.* Брадфорд *{крупный промышленный город)*
5. **Stonehenge** ['stoun'hend3] — Stouhenj *(duyodagi eng katta va taniqli xarsang toshlarda biri; eramizdan avvalgi 1900-1600 yillarda barpo etilgan.; ulkan, alohida turuvch dumaloq va kvadrat shakldagi tosh bo'laklardan iborat; astronomik o'lchov va fasllarni aniqlashda foydalanilgan)* - Стоунхендж *{один из самых больших и известных в мире кромлехов; сооружен в 1900—1600 гг. до н. э.; состоит из огромных отдельно стоящих каменных глыб в виде круглых или квадратных оград; использовался для астрономических наблюдений и определения времен года)*

London

Location • Population • Its Importance in the Life of Britain • The City[1], the West End and the East End • The Best-Known Streets and Sights

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and other European capitals, we think of them as 'cities'. When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometres, we do not think of it as 'a city', not even as a city and its suburbs. Modern London is not one city that has steadily become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

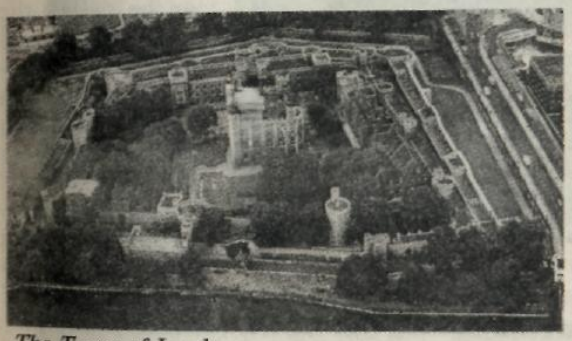
London is situated upon both banks of the River Thames, it is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Its population is about 7 million people.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is a big port and most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London[2].

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometres in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than 6000 live here. It is the financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and the Stock Exchange[3]. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world. The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner[4] is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Gardens, St.James's Park[6]. In the West End is Buckingham Palace[7] which is the Queen's residence, and the Palace of Westminster[8] which is the seat of Parliament. The best-known streets here are Whitehall[9] with important Government offices, Downing Street[10], the

Trafalgar Square

The East End



The Tower of London

London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street[11] where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street[12] where the highest-paid doctors live, and some others.

The name 'West End' came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum[13], and the best art galleries. Is in the West End that the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury[14] as London's student quarter. Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to pass most of their time in the West End. The port of London is to the east of the City. Here were kilometres and kilometres of docks, and the great industrial areas that depended upon shipping. This is the East [7] End of London, formerly unattractive in appearance, but now changing because of the introduction of new industries and very expensive housing.

References

1.**the City** — 1) Siti (*Londonning tarixiy markazi; jahonning eng yirik moliya va tijorat markazlaridan biri); 2)angliya moliya kapitali,moliyaviy yakkaxokimlik* - 1) Сити *{историческийцентр Лондона; один из крупнейших финансовых и коммерческихцентров мира); 2) перен.* английский финансовый капитал, финансовая олигархия

2.**Greater London** — Katta London *(ma'muriy-hududiy birlik, o'z ichiga shahar va shahar atrofini oladi.*) - Большой Лондон *{административно-территориальная единица, включает сам город и пригороды)*

3.**Stock Exchange [** 'stok ikstjeind3] – Londo fond birjasi *(1773 yilda tashkil topgan.; 1970 yilda zamonaviy 20 qavatli bino qurilgan)* - Лондонская фондовая биржа *{основана в 1773 г.; современное*

двадцатишестиэтажное здание построено в 1970 г.)

4.Speaker's Comer ['spiikaz'koina] — “Notiqlar burchagi” (*yakshanba va shanba kunlari notiqlar turli mavzularda tayyorgarliksiz nutq so’zlaydigan Gayd parkdagi joy; hozirgi paytda Lodonning turistlar uchu diqqatga sazovor joylaridan biri)* - «Уголок оратора» *{место в Гайд Парке, где по воскресеньям и субботам с импровизированной трибуны выступают ораторы на различные темы; в наст. вр. превратился в одну из туристических достопримечательностей Лондона*

The London underground lines

5. **Kensington Gardens** ['kenzirftan'gadnz] — Kesington bog’i *(Londondagi katta bog’, Gayd parkka tutashib ketgan)* - Кенсингтон-Гарденз *{большой парк в Лондоне, примыкает к Гайд-Парку)*

6. **St. James's Park** [S3nt'd3eimziz'pa:k] — Sent- Jeyms-Park *(Londonning markaziy qismida joylashgan)* - Сент-Джеймс-парк *{расположен в центральной части Лондона)*

In St. James's Park

7 **Buckingham Palace** ['bAtarpm'paslis] — Bukingem saroyi *(1837 yildan beri Londondagi bosh qirollik saroyi)* - Букингемский дворец *{главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне с 1837 г.)*

8. the Palace of Westminster ['paslissA'westminsta] —1) Vestminister saroyi *(XIV asr o'rtalarida beri parlament majlislari shu yerda o'tkaziladi)*; 2) Angliya paramenti binosi; Angliya parlamenti - 1) Вестминстерский дворец (с *середины XIV в. в нем проходят заседания парламента); 2)* здание английского парламента; английский парламент

9. Whitehall ['wait'hal] — 1) Vaytholl *(Londonning markazidagi bir qancha muhim vazirliklar va boshqa xukumat muassasalari joylashgan ko'cha)*; 2) Angliya xukumati - 1) Уайтхолл *{улица в центральной части Лондона, на которой находятся некоторые важнейшие министерства и др. правительственные учреждения); 2) перен.* английское правительство

10. Downing Street ['daunin stitt] — 1) Dauning-Strit *(bosh vazirning N10 uydagi qarorgohi joylashgan Londonning markaziy qismidagi uncha katta bo'lmagan ko'cha)*; 2) Dauning-Strit, Agliya xukumati1) Даунинг-Стрит *{небольшая улица в центральной части Лондона, на которой в доме N10 находится лондонская резиденция премьер-министра); 2)* Даунинг-Стрит, английское правительство

11. Fleet Street ['flitstitt] — 1)Flit-Strit *(ko'pgina yirik gazetalar nashriyotlari joylashgan Londondagi ko'cha*) 2) matbuot va juralistika olami - 1)Флит-Стрит *{улица в Лондоне, на которой находились редакции большинства крупнейших газет); 2) перен.* пресса и мир журналистики

12. Harley Street ['ha.ii striit] — 1) Xarli-Strit *(yetakchi xususiy maslahatchi-shifokorlarning qabulxonasi joylashgan Londodagi ko'cha)* 2) shifokorlar, tibbiyot olami - 1) Харли-Стрит *{улица в Лондоне, где находятся приемные ведущих частных врачей-консультантов); 2) перен.* медики, медицинский мир

13. the British Museum — Britaniya muzeyi (*dunyodagi eng katta muzeylardan biri; Londonda joylashgan)* - Британский музей *{один из крупнейших музеев мира; находится в Лондоне)*

The British Museum

14. **Bloomsbury** ['bliumzbsn] — Blumzberi *(Londonnig markaziy qismidagi tuman, u yerda Britaniya muzeyi va London Universiteti joylashgan)* - Блумзбери *{район в Центральной части Лондона, где находятся Британский музей и Лондонский университет)*

Scotland

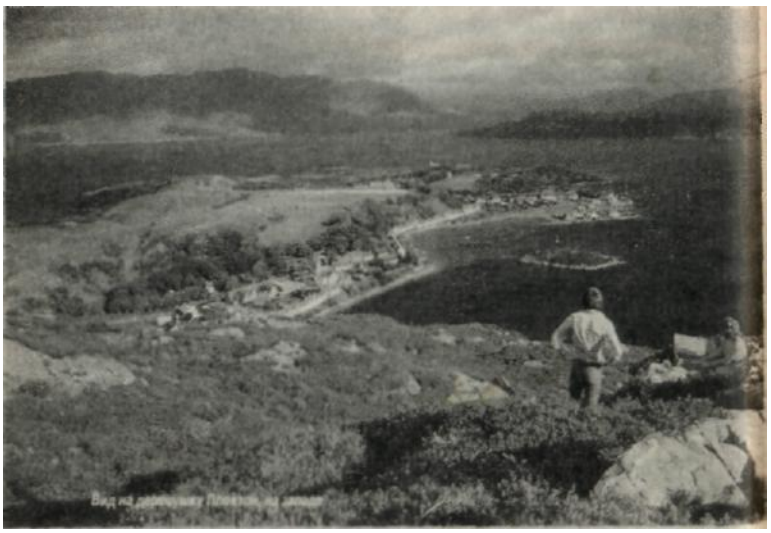
Location • Three Main Regions • Population and Its Distribution ' Lochs • Aberdeen[1] and Glasgow • Edinburgh and Edinburgh Festival[2]

Although Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle[3].

That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little over 5 million people. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Apart from this land link with England, Scotland is surrounded by sea.

Scotland includes the Hebrides[4] off the west coast, and the Orkney[5] and Shetland Islands[6] off the north coast. It is bounded by the North Sea on the east.

Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, which is the



In the Highlands of Scotland

most northern and the most under populated with a harsh climate, the Lowlands, which is the most industrial re-three quarters of the population, and the Southern Uplands, with hills, which border on England.

The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. They reach their highest point in Ben Nevis (1343 m). Many valleys between the hills are filled with lakes, called lochs. The best-known is Loch Ness[7] where some people think a large monster lives. The most important city here is Aberdeen which is the oil centre of Scotland. Ships and helicopters travel from Aberdeen to the North Sea oil rigs. Work on an oil rig is difficult and dangerous.

Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated in the Lowlands. Here, on the Clyde[8], is Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city.

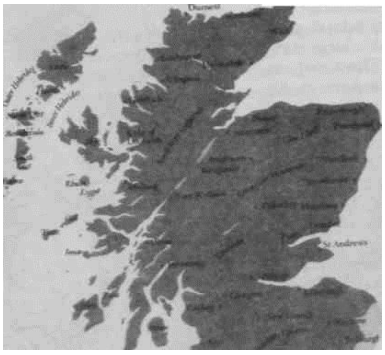
Shipbuilding is one °f its most important industries, other industries are iron and steel, heavy and light engineering and coal-mining. It is the centre of the working-class movement and has glorious revolutionary traditions.

Glasgow

Glasgow was a grim city because of the greyness of the houses many of which were not suitable for living and needed independence.

One of the things that people associate with Scotland*Ы* the kilt». The kilt is a relic of the time when the clan "system exceed in the Highlands. Everybody in the clan had the same repairs or rebuilding. But now this city is rapidly changing, turning into an important cultural centre. Glasgow is sometimes called the friendly city'.

Scotland had been an independent state and was joined into the UK m 1707, after a long struggle for its family name, like MacDonald or MacGregor (Mac means 'son of). The clan had its own territory and was ruled by chieftain. Each clan had its own tartan.



Princes Street and the Scott Monument, Edinburgh

Glasgow

Edinburgh has been the capital since the 15th century when its fortified castle was the centre of Scotland's resistance to its enemies. Edinburgh is the cultural centre of Scotland. It is associated with the names of George Gordon Byron[12] and Walter Scott[13], Robert Louis Stevenson[14], Robert Burns[ls] and Arthur Conan Doyle[16], creator of Sherlock Holmes. It is also associated with the world-famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama. The Festival was first held in 1947 and has been held annually ever since. Its emblem is a thistle[17]. The Edinburgh International Festival of 1987 was devoted to this country. Our musicians, dancers and singers were a great success.

References

1. **Aberdeen** [asba'dtn] — Aberdin *(Shotlandiyaning Shimoliy dengiz yaqinidagi shaxri)* - *г.* Абердин *(находится в Шотландии на Северном море)*
2. **Edinburgh Festival** ['edmbsrs'festival] — Edinburg festivali *(Edinburgda har yili avgust-sentabr oylarida bo'ladigan xalqaro musiqa va teatr festivali. 1947 yildan beri o'tkazib kelinadi.)* - Эдинбургский фестиваль *(ежегодный международный музыкальный и театральный фестиваль в г. Эдинбурге в августе —сентябре. Проводится с 1947 г.)*
3. **the Arctic Circle** ['cuktik'sarkl] — Shimoliy qutb aylanasi - Северный полярный круг
4. **the Hebrides ['hebndiz]** — Gebrid orollari *(500 orollarni o'z ichiga oladi)* - Гебридские острова *(включают около 500 островов)*
5. **the Orkney Islands** [o:km'aibndz] — Orkey orollari *(taxm. 70ta orol)* - Оркнейские острова *(около 70 островов)*

6.**the Shetland Islands** ['Jetbnd'aibndz] — Shetlend orollari *(100 ta orollari o'z ichiga oladi)* - Шетландские острова *(включают около 100 островов)*

7.**Loch Ness** ['lok'nes] — Lox-Ness oroli - озеро Лох-Несс *(56 км^2, длина около 40 км, глубина до 275 м)*

8.**the Clyde** [klaid] — Klayd daryosi - *р.* Клайд *(на юге Шотландии; длина 170 км)*

9- **kilt** — килт, юбка шотландского горца *(в складку,из Шерстяной шотландки; часть шотландского костюма)*

10- **clan** — клан *(родовая община у шотландцев и Рландцев; в наст. вр. лица, носящие общую родовую*

11. **tartan** ['teuton] — тартан *(традиционный шотланд ский рисунок из перекрещивающихся узких и широких разноцветных полос; каждый клан имеет свой тартан)*

12. **George Gordon Byron** — Джордж Гордон Байрон (1788—1824), английский поэт-романтик, приверженец просветительских идеалов и эстетики классицизма. Пафос его жизни и творчества — в борьбе против тирании. Среди его самых известных поэм — «Паломничество Чайлд Гарольда» и «Дон Жуан»

13. **Walter Scott ['wo(:)lto'skot**] — Вальтер Скотт (1771 —1832), шотландский писатель и поэт. Романтизм в его творчестве своеобразно сочетается с ярко выраженными реалистическими тенденциями. Многие романы посвящены истории Шотландии. Ключевыми в его творчестве считают ся романы «Роб Рой» и «Айвенго»

14. **Robert Louis Stevenson** ['robot'lui'stiivansoan] — Роберт Луис Стивенсон (1850 — 1894), шотландский писа тель, неоромантик, часто изображал необычные драматиче ские ситуации с элементами фантастики. Среди его приключенческих романов — «Остров сокровищ», «По хищенный», «Черная стрела», «Владелец Баллантрэ»

15. **Robert Burns** j'robat 'bs.nz] — Роберт Берне (1759 — 1796), шотландский поэт. Создал самобытную поэзию, в которой прославил труд, народ и свободу, бескорыстную и самоотверженную любовь и дружбу

16. Arthur Conan **Doyle** ['a:6э 'konan'doil] — Артур Конан Дойл (1859 — 1930), английский писатель, автор фантастических и исторических романов. Наиболее известны его детективные повести и рассказы о сыщике Шерлоке Холмсе, такие как «Приключения Шерлока Холмса», «Собака Баскервилей» и др.

17. **thistle** ['Gisl] — чертополох *(национальная эмблема Шотландии, а также эмблема Эдинбургского фестиваля)*

Wales

Landscape • The Welsh • Minerals • Industries • Cardiff"• Swansea[1] ' Culture

Another constituent country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Wales. It became part of England in 1536 by the Act of Union. Until then it had been regarded as a separate principality but a dependency of England.

The Welsh call their country Cymru[2], and themselves they call Cymry[3], a word which has the same root **as** [s]comrader' (friend, **or** comrade). The population of Wales is over 3 million people. About 75 per cent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts.

The living standards of people in Wales are lower than in England, the unemployment rate is higher. South Wales has a rich tradition of straggle for more jobs and better working conditions in mines.

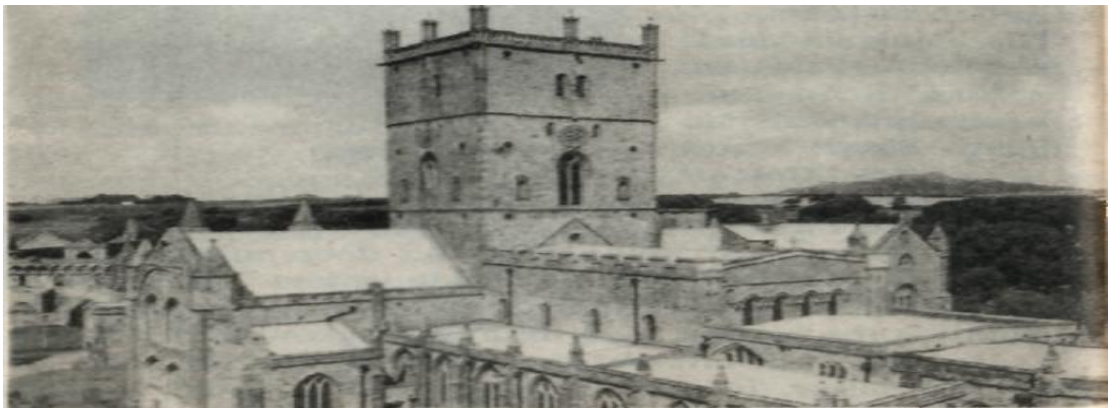
Wales is a highland country of old, hard rocks. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. The pride of Wales in scenery is Snowdonia[4], a region of high mountains. bnowdon[5] is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Except for coal, mineral resources are limited, and include gold, silver, lead and copper. South Wales is more eveloped: coal-mining, steel production, electronics, elec-ncal engineering can be found here.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff is situated near the mouth of the TafT River[6]. It is an important industrial city and a port. *И* is also an administrative and educational centre.

The second largest city in Wales is Swansea where mainly steel production can be found. Since World War II there has been intensive development in the metals industries especially in the south and southeast. The Welsh people, especially in rural areas, are fond of folk music, singing, poetry and drama. Welsh literature is one of the oldest in Europe. There are many

Wales choirs in Wales, the standard of singing is high and the love of good music is widespread. Now there is a growing movement of revival of Welsh culture from which sprang the



Wales. St. David's Cathedral

revival of Eisteddfod[7]. Eisteddfod in the form of a gathering of bards had occasionally been held in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Now Eisteddfod is a festival of Welsh culture. It includes competitions in prose, poetry and singing. Wales has its own flag called the Welsh dragon.

References

1. Swansea f'swonzi: J — Суонси *{второй по величине и значению город юго-восточной части Уэльса, порт и промышленныйцентр)*
2. **Cymru** ['krrnru] — *валл.* Уэльс
3. **Cymry** ['ктш] — *валл.* уэльсцы, валлийцы
4. **Snowdonia** [snou'dounja] *-г* Сноудония *(национальный парк в живописном горном районе на севере Уэльса)*
5. **Snowdon** ['snoudn] — гора Сноудон
6. the Taff [tarf] **River** - *р.* Тафф
7. **Eisteddfod** Jais'tedvod] — айстедвод, состязание бардов *(фестиваль валлийских певцов, музыкантов и поэтов; проводится ежегодно в Уэльсе)*

Northern Ireland

Location ' History • Struggle for Reunification • Scenery • Industries • Belfast

Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It occupies the northeast of the island of Ireland, only one-sixth of its territory. Northern Ireland contains six counties of the historic province of Ulster[1] and hat is why the name 'Ulster' is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland. Its capital city is Belfast.

For seven centuries Ireland was a colony of Britain. Due ше colonial policy of Great Britain the Irish nation was rcefully partitioned. As a result of the hard struggle of the

The Giant's Causeway, a mass of stone columns standing very near together

Irish people for independence the larger part of Ireland (26 counties) gained the status of a British dominion[2] in 1921. Much later, in 1949 it was officially proclaimed an independent state, the Irish Free State of Eire[3]. The industrial northeast (Northern Ireland with its 6 counties) was retained by Great Britain as its smallest component. But certain forces of both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are for the reunification of the country, against social deprivation which is at its worst among Catholics. They believe that British withdrawal from Ireland is the only way to achieve peace.

If one asks an Irishman away from home what he misses most about Ireland, he will probably tell you 'the greenness' . Irish poets put it in a different way when they call Ireland 'the Emerald Isle' [4]. Is the grass really greener in Irelandq The fact is that the winds usually blow in from the Atlantic Ocean and make the air and soil warm and damp' Grass grows well in such a climate and it makes the island look so beautiful.

There are low hills and peaks of rocks in the northwest, while the northeast sector of the island is a plateau. The Mourn[6] Mountains[5] in the southeast slope dawn to Lough Neagh[6]) the largest lake in the British Isles. The rivers of Ireland are short, but deep. The largest river is the Shannon[7]

The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 mil-people. 53 per cent of the total population live in ur-h areas. The whole economy of Northern Ireland is closely tegrated with that of Great Britain. It has its roots in three basic industries—agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding.The larges industry is agriculture conducted for the most part on small family farms. It occupies about 72 per cent of the land area.

Belfast, the capital of Northern Irelands is the leading industrial centre and a large port. Its chief industries are the production of linen and other textiles, clothing, shipbuilding, engineering. In Ireland the national musical instrument is the harp.

References

1. **Ulster** ['лЫэ **]** — Ольстер *(историческая область на севере о-ва*

Ирландия; большая ее часть после раскола страны в 1921 году была включена в качестве автономной провинции в состав Соединенного королевства как Северная Ирландия)

2. **dominion** [ds'mmjan] — доминион *(название стран Британской империи, формально суверенных и имевших равные права с Великобританией, фактически находившихся в разной степени экономической и политической зависимости; признавали в качестве главы государства британского монарха)*

3. **Eire** ['еэгэ] — Эйре *(другое название Ирландской Республики)*

4- **the Emerald Isle** ['emarald'ail] — Изумрудный остров *(так называют Ирландию из-за ярко-зеленого Цвета растительности, особ, травы)*

5. the Mourne Mountains ['mo:n'mauntmz] — горы Морн

6. **Lough Neagh ['fok'nei]** — озеро Лох-Ней в Северной Ирландии

7. **the Shannon** ['Jaensn] — *р.* Шеннон

Population

Early Inhabitants • The British Nation • Distribution of щ Population • National Minorities • Languages

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is over 57 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Found out of every five people live in towns.

The distribution of the population is rather uneven. Over 46 million people live in England, over 3 million in Wales a little over 5 million in Scotland and about 1.5 million in Northern Ireland.

Greater London, the south and the southeast are the most densely populated areas. London's population is nearly 7 million. Most of the mountainous parts of the UK including mucl of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Pennine Chaii in northern England are very sparsely populated.

The UK is inhabited by the English[1], the Scots[2], the Welsh[3], and the Irish[4] who constitute the British nation. Tht British[5] are the descendants of different peoples who settled in the British Isles at different times. the earliest known people of Britain were of Iberian[6] origin. Then followed a long succession of invaders including the Celts[7], the Romans[8], the Anglo-Saxons[9], the Danes[10] and at last in 1066 the Normans[11]. It was the last time Britain was invaded.

Now there are also many people of all colours and races in the UK. These are mostly former inhabitants of the former British colonies. These

people, called 'the coloureds', came to the UK in search of better living standards.

English is the official language of the UK. Besides standard literary English there are many regional and social dialects. A well-known example is the cockney[12] of East Londoners. The Scottish and Irish forms of Gaelic[13] survive in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

Wales is officially bilingual, Welsh is spoken by about a fifth of its population. Welsh is the first language in most of the western counties of Wales and at least formally has the same status as English. Nowadays there is a growing movement in Wales and Scotland for a revival of national culture and languages.

References

the English — inglizlar - англичане
the **Scots** [skots] — shotlandlar - шотландцы
the Welsh [welf] — uel'sliklar - валлийцы, уэльсцы *(уроженцы Уэльса)*
the Irish ['am/] — irlandlar - ирландцы
the British — Inglizlar, britaniyaliklar - англичане, британцы

6. **Iberian** [аГЬюпэп 1 — iberiyalik (Britaniya orollarining eng qadimgi axolisi) - иберийский *(иберийцы — древнейшее население Британских островов)*

7. the **Celts** [kelts] — keltlar - кельты *(потомки древних кельтов; большая часть ныне живет в Уэльсе, Шотландии, Неверной Ирландии, Корнуолле и на о-ве Мэн)*

8.. **the Romans** ['roumsnz] — римляне *(завоевавшиеБританию в I-IV вв. н.* э.)

9.Anglo-Saxons ['aeijgleu'saeksenz] — англосаксы (*название древнегерманских племен — англов,и общее'Ютов и Фризов, завоевавших в У—VI вв. Британию ьразовавших в VI 1-Х вв. одну народность)*

10. the Danes [demz]

11.the **Normans** ['ncxmanz] — норманны *(«северн люди», викинги, вторгшиеся в Англию во главе с герцог^ Нормандии Вильгельмом, который после победы tip, Гастингсе стал королем Англии. Нормандское завоевацщ Англии в 1066 году способствовало*

завершению процесс ее феодализации. Сложилась английская народность)

12.**cockney** ['кэкш] — кокни, лондонское просторе

13.**Gaelic** ['geilik] — гаэльский язык *(относится» кельтской группе индоевропейских языков; к V—VI* ее, *вытеснен латинским языком)*

Climate

Temperate Climate • Dry or Wet? • Winds * Changeable Wea ther • Rainfall

The climate in the UK is generally mild and temperate dui to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The southwestern wind carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate ii Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

The weather is so changeable that the English often say tha they have no climate but only weather. Therefore it is natuia for them to use the comparison 'as changeable as the weather of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about some thing. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in tin UK. As the weather changes with the wind, and Britain is vis ited by winds from different parts of the world, the most cha racteristic feature of Britain's weather is its variability.

The English also say that they have three variants o weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in th[1] afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rain so heavily that they say 'It's raining cats and dogs'[l].

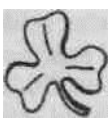
Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In tK mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of $ south and east. The driest period is from March to June afl[(the wettest months are from October to January. The averse range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 5[t(23 degrees above zero. Do’ring a normal summer the temped ture sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. With temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily winter, frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is a humid cold, not dry.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. Trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

References

1. **It's raining cats and dogs** — Дождь льет как из ведра


Vegetation and Wildlife

Flowers • Trees and Woods 'Animals • Birds • Symbols and National Emblems • Threats to Wildlife

The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers. Some of them have become symbols in the UK. Probably you know that the poppy[1] is the symbol of peace, the red [2] is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland and the Edinburgh International Festival. The daffodils[3] and the leek* are the emblems of Wales, the shamrock[s] (a kind of clover)[6] is the emblem of Ireland.

The UK was originally a land of vast forests, mainly oak I Deech[7] in the Lowlands and pine and birch in the Highuds, with great stretches of marshland and smaller areas moors[8]. In the course of time, much forest land was cleared and almost all the Lowlands outside the industrial areas were put under cultivation. Today only about 6 per cent of the total land area remains wooded.

Extensive forests remain in eastern and northern Scotland and in southeastern and western England. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with heather[9] and grasses. In the cultivated areas that make up most of Britain there are many wild flowers, flowering plants and grasses.

The fauna or animal life of the UK is much like that of northwestern Europe, to which it was once joined. Many larger mammals such as bear and wolf have been hunted to extinction, others are now protected by law. About 50 land mammals are still found in the UK. There are many foxes. Otters are common along rivers and streams, and seals live along parts of the coast. Hedgehogs, hares, rabbits, rats and mice are numerous. Deer live in some of the forests in the Highlands of Scotland and in England. There are several small lizards, two or three kinds of snakes, and several kinds of frogs and toads.

You may think that there are crocodiles in the British Isles if you read that '...a traditional jazz band led the three-mile crocodile in a musical protest to 10 Downing Street'. But it is not a real crocodile. It is what the

Greenpeace activists against pollution of the environment

У about schoolchildren walking in procession, two by two. Some 230 kinds of birds live in the UK, another 200 are regular visitors, and many are songbirds. The most numerous are blackbird, sparrow and starling. Robin Redbreast[10] is the national bird of the UK. The number of ducks, geese and other water fowl has diminished do'ring recent years. Partridges, pheasants and other large and rare birds are protected by law. Gulls and other sea birds nest near the coast.

There are many threats to wildlife and ecological balance around the coast. The biggest threat to the coastline is pollution. Even much-loved Blackpool[11] is not officially safe. More than 3,500 million tons of industrial waste is pumped into the North Sea every year. 'We cannot continue to use our seas as a dustbin and expect our coastline to survive', says Greenpeace[12]. Many other ecological problems may be caused by privatization of the coast. The past decade of Tory rule has seen a decline in the quality of rivers. Many of them are 'biologically dead', i. e. unable to support fish and wildlife.

References

1. **poppy ['popi]** — мак *{считается символом мира в Великобритании)*
2. **red rose** — алая роза *{эмблема династии Ланкастеров, эмблема Англии)*
3. **daffodil** ['dsefsdil] — желтый нарцисс *{вторая эмблема Уэльса)*
4. **leek [lrk]** — лук-порей *{национальная эмблема Уэльса)*
5. **shamrock** fjzemrok] — трилистник *{эмблема Ирландии)*
6. **clover** ['klouvs] — клевер
7. **beech** [bitf] - бук

o. moor [пшэ] — вересковая пустошь, заросли вереска У heather ['педэ] — вереск *{вечнозеленый кустарник напоминающими колокольчик цветками; распространен в Шотландии)*

10. **Robin Redbreast** ['robin'redbrest] — красногрудая "^линовка *{национальная птица Британии)*
11. **Blackpool** ['ЫагкриЛ] — Блэкпул *{фешенебельный Риторский курорт Великобритании, где часто проводят-Кон ференции политических партий и профсоюзов)*

Greenpeace ['griinpb] — Гринпис *(входящая в блок левых партий Великобритании партия «зеленых» ~~ активных сторонников защиты окружающей среды)*

Can You Answer These Questions?

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?

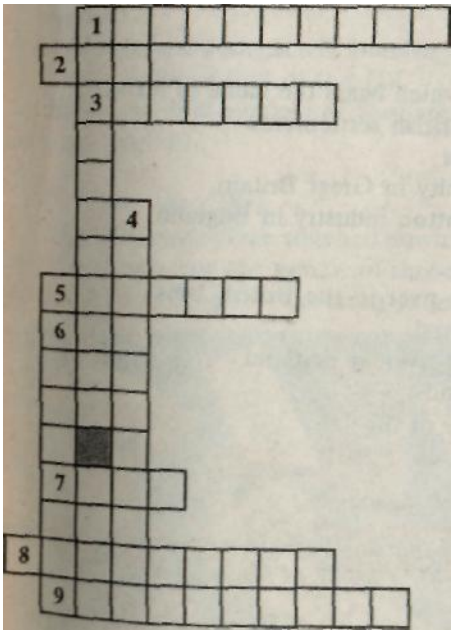
2. Why is the UK also called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which countries of the UK occupy the two main islands?
4. What is the area of the UK?
5. Is Great Britain a large or a small country in area and in population?
6. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
7. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
8. Which is the swiftest-flowing river in the UK?
9. What is the Lake District known for?
10. Which is the largest industrial and most densely-populated country of the UK?
11. How long is the longest river in the UK and which river is it?
12. What is the population of London?
13. What parts does London consist of?
14. Which part of London can be called its centre?
15. Which are the best-known streets of London?
16. What makes London important for the life of Great Britain?
17. What other cities in the world with a population of nearly 7 million people do you know?

What Do You Know About...

1) the UK as an island state?
2) the languages spoken in the UK?
3) the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance in the life of people?
4) the largest lakes in the British Isles and what they are associated with?
5) the countries and largest cities in the UK?
6) the distribution of population in the UK?
7) the reason why Scotland is not densely populated?
8) the reason why the Highlands is the most underpopulated area of Scotland?
9) the reason why Aberdeen is the most important city in the Highlands?
10) the reason why Glasgow was a grim city?
11) the reasons why the sea has been important in the history of England?
12) industries of London?
13) the history of Ireland and the Irish people?
14) the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
15) the commonest trees in England and Scotland?

Fun Spot

Crossword Puzzles
1



All the answers to this alphabet crossword begin with the letter E.

Across:

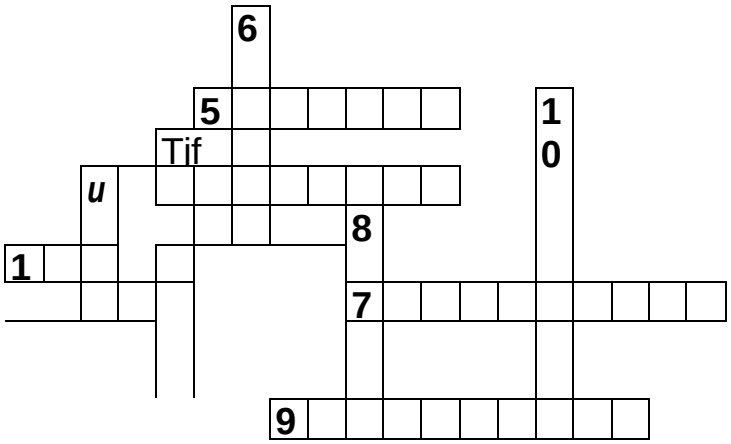
a festival of Welsh culture
one of the commonest trees in Scotland
a branch of biology which deals with relations of living things to their surroundings

) one of the countries of Great Britain
7) another name of the Irish Republic
8) the capital city of Scotland
9) citizens of England

Down:

j one of the major industries in South Wales) one of the most important industries in Glasgow)one of the three parts of London

2



Across:

1) the woollen fabric which bears the name of a river
3) one of the oldest British settlements
5) the capital of Wales
7) the second largest city in Great Britain
9) the centre of the cotton industry in England

Down:

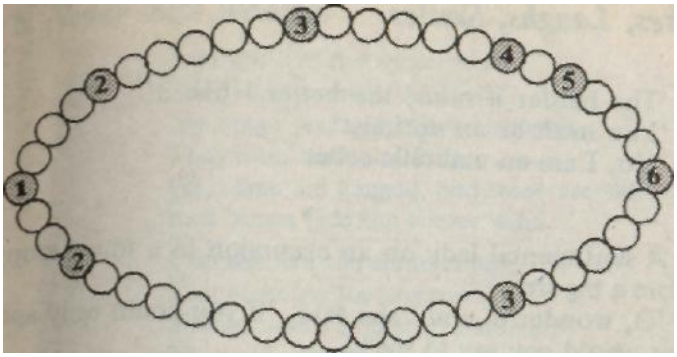
2) the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles
4) the capital of England
6) the most important river in England
8) the capital of Ireland
10) the largest country of the UK

Word Games

1. *Fill in the circles in the word-chain with words. The Ш letter of each word is the first letter of the next word.*

Up:

1) the forest tree growing in Scotland, common to north[6]' countries the ever-green shrub with small bell-shaped flowers, cotton in Scotland



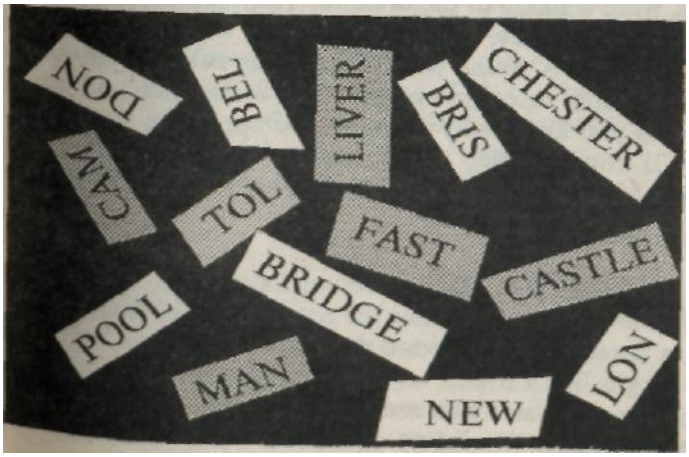
3) the national emblem of England
4) common European tree, one of the commonest trees in England
5) sort of very small animal with strong teeth; numerous in the UK

Down:

1) a large heavy animal still found in the UK and protected by law
2) the national bird of the UK
3) the national emblem of Scotland and the Edinburgh International Festival

2. *Name the Cities*

The passenger plane touched down at seven cities in the UK. if you can find the names of those cities by putting together jumbled word pieces correctly in pairs.



Jokes, Laughs, Smiles

* * *

'The harder it rains, the better I like it'. 'You must be an optimist'.
'No, I am an umbrella seller.'

*** * ***

A sentimental lady on an excursion in a forest stopped before a big tree.
'0, wonderful elm,' she said, 'if you could only speak what would you say to me?'
The man accompanying her said: 'It would probably say, 'Excuse me, but I'm an oak."

*** * ***

Mr. Green had recently bought a dog and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend.
'It's a very good dog,' he said. 'No tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know about it.'
'What does he do?' asked his friend. 'Does he bark the house down?'
'Not at all,' answered Mr. Green. 'He crawls under the armchair.'

*** * ***

Two men, who had come to the country for their holidays, were walking in the orchard. They saw that all the trees had a lot of apples, except one tree on which there were no apples at all. A young countryman was sitting nearby. They called to him to come up, gave him a sixpence and asked: 'Do you know why there are no apples on that tree?' 'Of course I do,' answered the young man laughing 'There are no apple on that tree because it's an oak tree.'

*** * ***

'No, thank you. I'll stay at home,' said a man who had been invited to join a party visiting the zoo. 'My eldest daughter walk[5] like a kangaroo, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches

me like a hawk, felt cook's as cross as a bear and my mother-in-law says that *V$* an old monkey! When I go anywhere, I want a change

No's Never Fair Weather

I do not like the winter wind
That whistles from the North.
My upper teeth and those beneath,
They jitter back and forth.
Ob, some are hanged, and some are skinned.
And others face the winter wind.

I do not like the summer sun That scorches the horizon. Though some delight in Fahrenheit, To me it's deadly poison. I think life would be more fun without the simmering summer sun.

I do not like the signs of spring.
The fever and the chills,
The icy mud, the puny bud,
The frozen daffodils.
Let other poets gaily sing:
I do not like the signs of spring.

I do not like the foggy fall that strips the maples bare; the radiator's mating call, the damp rheumatic air. I fear that taken all in all I do not like the foggy fall.

The winter sun, of course, is kind,
And summer wind's a savior,
And I'll merrily sing of fall and spring
When they're on their good behavior.
But otherwise I see no reason
To speak in praise of any season.

Ogden Nash

* * *

Tongue Twisters

A twister of twists,
Once twisted a twist,
And the twist that he twisted,
Was a three-twisted twist.

Now in twisting this twist, if a twist should untwist, the twist that untwisted would untwist the twist.

*** * ***

The bear could not bear the bore. The boar thought the bear a bore. At last the bear could bear no more that boar that bored him on the moor.

And so once more he bored the boar— that boar will bore the bear no more.

*** * ***

Can you imagine an imaginary?
menagerie manager
imagining
managing

an imaginary

menagerie?

From *A Twister of Twists, A Tangier of Tongues*

What's in a Name?

The way in which British surnames have developed is very complicated.

Before the Normans arrived, the use of surnames wasn't really known. Many English surnames were originally connected with a person's job—Charles Baker, Margaret Thatcher; someone's size—Jack Long, Mary Little; or a family relationship—Robin Williamson (Robin, son of William): Peter Richardson. The most common Welsh surnames were all originally Christian names in some form: Dylan Thomas. Roger Davies (a form of David), Geoffrey Jones (from John)' David Williams, etc. Many other names come from the tradition of calling a childson of his father using the Wellsh word ap (or ab). This 'p' can be found at the beginning *o*\ many common Welsh names, such as Gary Pritchard, *v/hicb*

Now in twisting this twist, If a twist should untwist, The twist that untwisted Would untwist the twist.

*** * ***

The bear could not bear the bore. The boar thought the bear a bore. At last the bear could bear no more That boar that bored him on the moor. And so once more he bored the boar— That boar will bore the bear no more.

*** * ***

Can you imagine

an imaginary

menagerie manager
imagining
managing

an imaginary

menagerieq

From *A Twister of Twists, A Tangier of Tongues*

What's in a Name?

The way in which British surnames have developed is| very complicated.

Before the Normans arrived, the use of surnames wasn't really known. Many English surnames were originally connected with a person's job—Charles Baker, Margaret Thatcher; someone's size—Jack Long, Mary Little; or a farn-j ily relationship—Robin Williamson (Robin, son of William): Peter Richardson. The most common Welsh surnames were all originally Christian names in some form: Dylan Thomas. Roger Davies (a form of David), Geoffrey Jones (from John)' David Williams, etc. Many other names come from the tra' dition of calling a child 'son of his father using the WeJslj word ap (or ab). This 'p' can be found at the beginning *o*\ many common Welsh names, such as Gary Pritchard, *v/hicb*

. fa$_{Q}$ same as the English Richardson. Other examples are Prees, Price, Parry, and Pugh.

Welshmen living in England are often called by the nickname 'Taffy'. This may come from the River Taff, which runs through the capital Cardiff, or may come from Dafydd, the Welsh form of David.

Years ago, all Irish people spoke Gaelic, and this language is still spoken in some parts of Ireland, although today all Irish people speak English also. Evidence of Gaelic is still found in place-names, for example 'bally'—town, 'slieve'—mountain, 'lough'—lake, 'inis'—island, 'drum'—mountain top, 'glen'—valley.

The influence of Irish Gaelic is also found in the names of people. Here are some typical Gaelic first names:

Sean [/om] -same as John; Seamus ['Jeimss J —same as James; Liam ['larom] —same as William; Seanna ['/ana] —same as Joanna.

Paddy (short for Patrick) and Micky (short for Michael) are not Gaelic names but they are found so often in Ireland that these two names are sometimes used jokingly to mean 'an Irishman'. Many Irish surnames begin with:

O'... meaning 'from the family of; Fitz... meaning 'son of; Mac. meaning 'son *of;* Kil... meaning 'son of; Gil... meaning 'son of.

Here are some examples.

O'Brien [ou'braian] ou'nial *]* Fitzwilliam [

MacMahon [тэк'тагпэп]

MacHugh [msk'hju-

°'Neil [

fits'wilpm] [Flt]zgerald [frts'd3erald]

Part II

Unit 5.

Text. **Our Cultural Heritage**

Lesson 1

Dunyo Behzodni sharaflaydi.

Kamoliddin Behzod hali hayotligi davrida Sulton Husayn Boyqaroning oliy farmoni bilan "Davrning durdonasi va rassomlarning boshi" Davlatning oliy rassomi" singari nomlarga sazovor bo'lgan. Ijodining eng gullagan davri Sharqning uyg'onish davriga to'g'ri kelib, zamondoshlari uni XV asr mo"jizasi, deya atashgan.

Buyuk rassom Behzod o'z davri badiiy madaniyati arboblari burjidagi eng yorqin yulduz edi. U qoldirgan meros bepoyon va ko'pqirralidir, u ko'pgina rassomlar avlodi ijodining boshlanishi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

YuNESKO homiyligida O'zbekiston va boshqa davlatlarda yaqindagina (2000 y.) Kamoliddin Behzod tavalludining 545 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tanatanalar bo'lib o'tdi. Respublikamiz Badiiy akademiyasi tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Behzod va sharq miniatyurasi san'ati" ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasida dunyoning ko'pchilik mamlakatlaridan olimlar ishtirok etishdi. Sharqning buyuk rassomlari ijodiga badiiylashgan ko'rgazma ochildi.

Kamoliddin Behzod faoliyati nimadan iborat? Va nima uchun hozirgi bosqichda uning merosini o'rganishga bunday talab mavjud?

Sharq miniatyurasining parvozi ramzi bo'lgan uning ijodi Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston, Hindiston, Eron xalqlari o'zaro madaniy aloqasining o'zviyligini o'zida namoyon etmaydi. Uning shakllanishida Hirotning nafis madaniyati, va avvalambor, Alisher Navoiyning roli kattadir. Behzod haqqoniy ravishda Hirot miniatyura maktabining asoschisi hisoblanadi. Uning Qosim Ali, Sulton Muhammad, Mulla Yusuf, Shayhzoda Xurosoniy, Shoh Mo'zaffar, Mahmud Mo'zahhib singari ajoyib shogirdlari o'z ijodlarida bu maktabning yutuqlarini saqlab kelishdi. Behzodning buyuk ishlari orasidan Sa'diy Sheroziyning "Bo'ston", "Guliston", Nizomiy Ganjaviyning "Xamsa" dostonlari, Alisher Navoiy, Amir Xusrav va boshqalarning qator asarlarida ishlangan suratlarni tilga olish mumkin.

Behzod ijodida o'z parvoziga erishgan Sharqning o'rta asr kitob miniatyurasi XX asrning boshlarida deyarli yo'q bo'lib ketib, XX asr 70-yillarining oxirlari va 80-yillarining boshlarida O'zbekistonning lak miniatyurasi shaklida qayta tug'ildi. 90-yillarda u o'ziga lak miniatyurasidan tortib, qog'oz, bo'z, charm, gazlamadagi miniatyura, miniatyura uslubida bajarilgan monumental naqshlargacha jamlab, butun badiiy-uslubiy yo'nalish xususiyatiga ega bo'ldi. Zamonaviy o'zbek miniatyuralari ishini ijodiy izlanishlar xususiyati bo'yicha ikki asosiy yo'nalishga bo'lish mumkin.

Birinchisi, badiiy uslubiyatga, o’rta asrlar kitob miniatyurasi maktablari tizimining obrazi qurilishi an'analariga erishishdan iborat. Ikkinchi yo’nalish rassomlarning ushbu maktablar an'anaviy tizimiga ergashishni inkor etishi ham ijodiy jarayon, ham asarlarni obrazli hal etishda individual o’ziga xoslikni kiritishida namoyon bo’ladi.

Ikkinchi yo’nalish uchun, masalan, B. Yo’ldoshevning ijodi xarakterli hisoblanadi. Lak miniatyurasi texnologiyasini o’zlashtirgach, rassom miniatyura sohasidagi o’z izlanishini bo’zga ko’chirdi. Bu nusxalarda o’rta asrlar miniatyurasi lirikasi seziladi, biroq bular endi yo’lga qo’yilgan erkin tasviriy kompozitsiyalardir.

Miniatyura rassomchiligi tajribasini ijodiy o’zlashtirish, Kamoliddin Behzodning ta'sirini Usto Mo’min, I.Ikromov, Ch. Axmarov, T. Muxammedov, J. Umarbekov kabi rassomlar asarlarida hozirgi zamon rassomlarining buyuk Behzod ijodiga bo’lgan qiziqishi miniatyura rassomchiligining XXI asr badiiy madaniyatiga moslashishi va san'atning yangi qiziqarli asarlarining dunyoga kelishiga ko’maklashishi shubhasizdir.

Words and expressions:

1.Dunyo Behzodni sharaflaydi - Giving honour to Bekhzod
2.Davrning durdonasi va rassomlarning boshi - Most Original Artist of the Era
3. Davlatning oliy rassomi - Supreme Artist of the Kingdom
4. XV asr mo’'jizasi - the prodigy of the 15th century
5. yorqin yulduz - brilliant star
6. YuNESKO homiyligda- under the auspices of UNESCO
7. O’zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi - The Art Academy of Uzbekistan
8. Sharq miniatyurasi - the oriental miniature
9. bo’z - canvas
10. San'atning yangi qiziqarli asarlarning dunyoga kelishiga ko’maklashishi shubhasizdir - there is no doubt that the creative impetus of Bekhzod will be the eternal source of new talent

Exercise 2. Translate the scene into Uzbek and act as an interpreter.

“**ROMEO AND JULIET”** (*by Shakespeare*)

(Act II, Scene 2: Capulet’s orchard)

(Enter Romeo)

Romeo: He jets at scars that never felt a wound.

(Juliet appears above at a window.)

But soft! What light through yonder

Window breaks?
It is the East, and Juliet is the sun!
Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou her maid art far more fair than she,
Be not her maid, since she is envious,
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. Cast it off.

It is my lady; O, it is my love:
O that she knew she were.
She speaks, yet she says nothing.
What of that?
Her eye discourses; I will answer it.
See how she leans her cheek upon her hand,
That I might touch that cheek.

Juliet: O, Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art (2-е л. ед. ч.настоящего времени глагола to be)
Deny thy father and refuse thy name;
Or, if thou will not, be but sworn my love
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Romeo: Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?

Juliet: 'Tis (It is) but thy (yours) name that is my enemy.
Thou (you) art thyself, though not a Montague!
What's Montague? It is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
Belonging to a man! O, be some other name!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes
Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name;
And for thy name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself.

Romeo: I take thee at thy word.
Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd,
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

Exercise 3. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating the scene into English .

"KELINLAR QO'ZG'OLONI"

Uch pardali hazil komediya

Ikkinchi parda

Farmon bibi kelini Sotti Bilan hisob-kitob qilish uchun tayyor o'tirishipti. O'g'li Asqar bilan kelini Lutfinisa o'z uylari tomon o'ta boshlaydilar.

Farmon. Qayoqqa? Maoshni tashlab ketinglar. *(Sottiga.)* Sottinisa, "Kirim daftari"ni oching.
Sotti. hammasi tayyor. Boshladik.
Asqar. Mana, mana, oyijon.

Ko'chadan O'rinboy voy-voylab kiradi.

Farmon. Ha, nima balo bo'ldi?
O'rinboy. qornim, qornim burab oqriyapti.
Farmon. Voy, men o'lmasam. Biron dori-pori qildingmi?
O'rinboy. *(qorniga bosgan grelkani ko'rsatib.)* hozir o'tib ketadi.
Yo'lda aptekadan grelka oldimu choyxonadan qaynoq suv quydirib qornimga bosib kelyapman. Menga tegmanglar.
Farmon. Yana o'zing bilasan. O'zingdan o'tganini o'zing bilasan, bolam.
O'rinboy. Oyi, oyi, pulimni olinglar. Iltimos, pulni olinglar.

Pulni berib, inqillaganicha uyiga kirib ketadi.
Hakim kiradi.
Farmon. Yaxshi keldingmi, bolam. Akangga dori-pori qilib ber.
Hakim akasining uyi tomon yuradi.
To'xta. Avval men bilan raschyot qilib ket. Xotining qani?
Hakim. Mana, hu ana...
Farmon. Bo'pti, ketaver.
Mehri kiradi, pulni beradi.

Sotti. Sleduyushiy.
Farmon. *(Mehriga)*. Senga nima kerak?

Mehri. har bir meditsina personali akademik Ivan Pavlov nazariyasiga binoan, shaxsiy gigienani o'ziga shartli refleks qilib olishi kerak.

Farmon. Gapni g'ijimlamay gapir. Muddaongni ayt.

Mehri. Meditsina hamshiralari manikyur qilib yurishlari shart…

Farmon. Tirnoq bo'yaydiganmi? Xina qo'ya qolsang bo'lmaydimi?
Mehri. Xina, bu xina akademik Ivan Pavlov hayitda…
Farmon. (*Sottiga)*. Xinani hayitda qo'yarkan. Xo'p, mayli , harna bo'lsa ham do'xtir degan oti bor.
Kimsan Farmon bibining kelini, degan oti bor. Necha pul turadi?
Sotti. Yetti so'm oltmish tiyin.
Farmon. Yetti so'm yoz. Oltmish tiyinini o'zing topasan. Oltita ovsiningdan 10 tiyindan olsang, oltmish tiyin bo'ladi. Ular ham foydalanishadi. Bilib qo'y, bitti o'zingga emas. Bo'ldi, ketaver.

Exercise 4. Give definition to the following words:
Theatre-goer, spectator, drama theatre, musical comedy theatre, concert hall, variety show, the stalls, the stage, box-office, ticket for the performance, programme, actor, attendant, the cast, conductor, producer, curtain call, opera.

Exercise 5. Give extensive answers to these questions and act as an interpreter.

1. What theatres are there in your town?
2. What kind of play do you prefer: a comedy or a tragedy?
3. Which theatre do you prefer: Musical or Drama?
4. How often do go to the theatre?

Exercise 6. Make up dialogues using the situations suggested and act as an interpreter.

- What would you like to do on Sunday?
- I'd like to go to the pictures.
- Wouldn't you like to go to the National Theatre instead?
- No, I wouldn't.

* * *

- Are going to see "Pygmalion" on Saturday?
- No, I don't think so. Are you?
- Yes, certainly.

Exercise 7. Describe the picture. Speak on how popular the play "Hamlet" is.

Lesson 2.

She'riy tarjima.
O’zbek she'riyatidan.

Exercise 1. Read the poem and translate it into English.

Azizim onam

Shavkat Husanov

Qo’shiq aytib yashash odamga odat,
Meni odam etgan onamga rahmat.
Men uchun olamda eng aziz odam,
Azizlardan aziz avvalo onam.

Bedor tunlar o’tdi allalar kuylab,
Endi men uxlolmam onamni o’ylab.
Qo’shig’imda onajonim so’ylasam,
So’zlashga o’rgatgan avvalo onam.

Voyaga yetsam, ham xavotir har on,
Agar betob bo’lsam, tegramda giryon.
Holim so’rab hech kim kelmaganda ham
Holim so’raydigan avvalo onam.

Voajab safarda qiynalsam, sezar.
Tushlarimda ko’rib xatida yozar.
Agar safarimda sog’insam qo’lbam,
Hayolimga kelar avvalo onam.

Notes:
bedor-sleepless

Exercise 2. Read the poem and translate it into English orally.

Eshigingdan o’taman…

Omon Matjon

Ko’z yoysa ham yo’llarga xazon,
Qor ko’msa ham borliqni butun,
Ko’klam kelib ursa ham xandon,
Eshigingdan o’turman bir kun.

Sochlaringga tushsa hamki oq,
Peshonamni bossa ham ajin,
Kirganda ham gavdamga titroq,
Eshigingdan o’turman bir kun.

Mayli, shunda tanimasang ham,
Yoki desang, ko'rmayin turqim,
Yoshim o'tib, boshim qilib ham,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Meni demay yumsang ham ko'zing,
Xonang qolsa zulmatga tutqun,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Vaqtim yetib chiqsa bu jonim,
Dardlarimga yasalsa yakun,
Bu dunyoni tark etar onim,
Eshigingdan o'turman bir kun.

Ingliz va Amerika she'riyatidan.

Exercise 3. Learn the poem by heart and ask your class-mate to translate your speech into Uzbek.

My Heart's in the Highlands.

Robert Burns (1759-1796)

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe-
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go!

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth!
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high cover'd with snow,
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods,
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go!

Notes:
1. *a-chasing* = chasing – шайдо - охотясь

2. *straths* – водийлар, қирлар – горные долины, ложбины горных рек

Exercise 4. Read the poem and translate it into your mother-tongue.

Leisure

W.H. Davis (1871-1940)

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can,
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this is if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare

Ex.5. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What do you consider to be the author s message of the poem?
2. What is the author's attitude towards the life full of care?
3. If view of the contents of the poem, what is hinted at in the tittle "Leisure"?

Translation practice.

Ex.6. Form a group of three or four, in your group produce a translation of this popular Uzbek song. Discuss your choice of words carefully so that your translation does not lose too much of the mood of the original.

YOR- YORLAR

1. Gulbog'imga xazon to'kildi ,
   Ko'zimda yosh marjon to'kildi ,
   Bu kun dardli doston to'qildi, do'stlar ,
   Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

2.
   Gul edim o'ldirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
   Kuylarim tindirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
   Tiriklay o'ldirib ketdi yor-yorlar,
   Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

3. Taqdirdan qochgani yo'l topolmadim,
   Yordamga o'zatilgan qo'l topolmadim,
   Tubiga cho'kkani ko'l topolmadim,
   Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

4. Palaxmon toshidek otilib ketdim,
   Bir hovuch dunyoga sochilib ketdim,
   Armon ajdariga yutilib ketdim,
   Meni sevmaganga yor ayladilar.

Translaton of extracts from art and literary texts.
I. Translation of poems.

TILAK

Bibisora TUROBOVA (1952)

O't bo'lsam, qut bo'lsam aziz joningga,
Tegrangda aylansam parvona misol.
Kuch bo'lib, o'ch bo'lib kirsam joningga,
Sevinch hadya etsam bekam bemisol.

Umringni tilasam yuksak tog'lardan,
Dengizlar to'lqinin qalbingga solsam.
Kuyim holi bo'lsa hijron, ohlardan,
O'qigach mung emas, shodlik, zavq olsam.

Sadoqat, matonat timsoli bo'lib,
Bir umr ko'rsatib tursang iqbolni.

Men esam, mehringdan ilhomga to'lib,
Kuylasam hayotni … seni - Ayolni! …

MY WILL

Bibisora TUROBOVA (1952)

I'll be the fire, the flame and lighten your heart,
And as a butterfly I'll fly in your sight.
I'll be the health, the strength and in your veins run,
My dear, I do with your days were full of sun.

I bid the mountains give their ages to you,
The waves of sea I ask to flow into you.
I wish my songs the woe and sorrow knew not,
For fun and joy I cry, the moan I need not.

I want you symbol of truth and faith to be,
And show us bow to live and how glad to be.
By you I do want to be blest, O Woman,
And sing about the life … and you – O Woman!

AZIZIM ONAM

Shavkat XUSANOV

Qo'shiq aytib yashash odamga odam,
Meni odam etgan onamga rahmat.
Men uchun olamda eng aziz odam,
Azizlardan aziz avvalo onam.

Bedor tunlar o'tdi allalar ko'plar,
Endi men uxlolmam onamlar o'ylab.
Qo'shig'imda onajonim so'ylasam,
So'zlashga o'gratgan avvalo onam.

Voyaga yetsam, ham havotir har on,
Agar betob bo'lsam, tegramda giryon.
Holim so'rab hech kim kelmaganda ham,
Holim so'raydigan avvalo onam.

Voajab safarda qiynalsam, sezar,
Tushlarida ko’rib xatida yozar.
Agar safarimda sog’insam qo’lbam,
Hayolimga kelar avvalo onam!

MY DEAR MOTHER

Shavkat HUSANOV

Men in the habit of singing should be,
And mother taught me manly man to be:
And from all dear ones she’s dearest for me,
And first one whom I kiss is my mummy.

And having sleepless nights she sang “allar”.
And now at night I dream of my mummy.
And by writing verses praise my mummy,
And first one whom I bless is my mummy.

And though grown up am I, she’s still with me,
If sick am I, she sits in the tears near me.
If no one comes to see me in my bed,
The first one who does come is my mummy.

And if I’ve got some troubles on my way,
She sees them in her dreams and writes to me.
If homesick am I, o friends, I should say,
The first one whom I miss is my mummy.

KIMNING QIZI EKAN U?

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Yursa oy ham yuradur.
To’xtasa to’xtaydi-ku,
Sochi tundek qoradur.

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Raqqosadek raqs tushar.
Misli oqqush ekan-ku,
Qarasam ko’z qamashar.

Kimning qizi ekan u?
Shavkat kuylagan jonon.

O’zbek qizi ekan-ku,
Raqsidan bo’ldi ayon.

AND YET WHOSE DAUGHTER IS SHE?

And yet whose daughter is she?
When she moves, the moon moves too.
When she stops, the moon stops too,
Her bair’s black, the nights dark too.

And yet whose daughter is she?
As a dancer dances she.
And as if a swan swims she,
My eyes can’t tell, who is she?

And yet whose daughter is she?
The maid of whom Shavkat sang.
O us seen from her grace that,
Her birth place’s Uzbekistan.

“My love is like a Red Red Rose”

My love is like a red, red rose,
That’s newly sprung in June:
My love is like the melodie,
That’s sweetly played in tune.

So far art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
Till a’ the seas gang dry.

Till a’ the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt with the sun.
And I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands of life shall run.

And fare thee well, my only love,
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again my love,
Tho’ it were ten thousand mile.

a' = all
tho’ = though

Robert BURNS

"Advon rangli atirguldek sevgim bor mening"

Alvon rangli atiruldek sevgim bor mening,
Saratondan sarmast bo’lib qalbga yoyilgan.
Shu sevgimla yaralgan kuyim bor mening.
Xush navodek, ohangrabo bo’lib taralgan.

Betakror san'at misol chiroylidir u,
Axir uning qarida yashayapsan sen.
Azizam mahshar qadar seva olar dil bu,
Ummon bag’riga sho’ng’ib, qurib bitsam ham.

O’sha tubsiz ummonlar so’nib bitguncha azizam,
Ulkan - ulkan qoyalar yonsa ham alangada.
Shunda ham sevaman, sevaman men chin dildan,
Xatto qiyomat kuni ayro etsada.

Shu kichik yurakchada bor faqat ishqim,
Xatto makoni uning jonsiz bo’lsa ham.
Yana bir kun qaytaman ishon azizam,
Qadsiz olislarda sarson kezsam ham.

“Ring Out, Wild Bells”

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him all.

Ring out, the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out, the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the wind,
For those that here we see no move;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Redress = justice

Lord Tonnyson ALFRED

Jaranglagin qo'ng'iroq

Jarangla bong urib, osmon qadar qo'ng'iroqim,
Uchib yurgan bulutlaru, qirovli shabnamlardan.
Yillar uchib ketuvchi, sehrli tunlardan,
Jaranglagin tinmay uyg'ot ularni qo'ng'iroqcham.

O'tmishni unittirib, yangi hayot sari boshla,
Yangra baxt qo'ng'iroqi, kumush qor o'zra.
Mayli yillar o'tsin ularga yo'l boshla,
Yolg'onlarni unutib, haqiqatni so'zla.

Shamollarni ado qilgan hijronlar alo,
Unsiz nido qilayotgan u qalblar uchun.
Borliq va yo'qlik uchun bo'lmay mojaro,
Jarangla qo'ng'iroqim adolat uchun.

Essential Vocabulary

sprung - tarqalmoq, yoyilmoq
tune - navo, kuy
fair - sarqish, quyoshli
bonnie - chiroyli, betakror
lass - nozik hilqat, qiz bola
gang - aylansa, bitsa
melt - yonsa, alangana aylansa
sands - qum, oxirat nafasi
frosty - qirovli, sovuq, iltifotsiz
grief – qayg'u (asosan sevgan kishilarning o'limi sabab)
saps - sharbat, ishra suv, adoyi tamom qilmoq
feud - o'zoq vaqt davom etadigan janjal
redress q justice - adolat, haqqoniylik

Phrases and Word Combinations

Deep in love - qalbi muhabbat bilan to'lmoq
Ring out - baland, aniq jaranglamoq
Ring in - tovush chiqarib, qattiq jaranglamoq
Sands of life - hayotning so'nggi kuni
The flame - alanga, olov
Lighten - yengillatmoq, yoritmoq

Verses praise - she'r bandida maqtamoq, tasanno aytmoq
Homesick maid - uyin soqingan oqsoch

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise I. Find the synonyms of the given words and use them in the stanza.
tune, fair, bonnie, lass, frosty, deep in love, grief.
e.g. So deep in love am I = So fall in love am I.

Exercise II. Complete the following sentences using vocabulary.
My love is … red, red rose,
That's … sprung in June.
My love is like the …
That's … played in tune.
Ring out the … that saps the wind ,
For those that here we … … move.
Ring out the … of rich and poor,
Ring in redress … … mankind.

Exercise III. Paraphrase the following sentences, using vocabulary.

My love is like a red red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
My love is like the melodie,
That's sweetly played in tune.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him all.

Exercise IV. Give the right translation for these sayings.
- If there are two things not to be hidden love and a caught: I say there is a third and that is ignorance.
- Love cannot be compelled
- All is fair in love and war
- Don't be over head and ears in love

Exercise V. Answer the following questions according to the poems.
1) In the first stanza what word does the speaker use to describe the bells? What is dying?

2) What does the speaker tell the bells to “ring out” in the second stanzaq? What should the bells “ring in”?
3) What does the speaker mean by the phrases “ring out” and “ring in”?

Exercise VI. The words in capitals are from “Ring out, Wild Bells”. Choose the word that most nearly is the opposite of each of the words in capitals, as it is used in the poem.

I Wild:	*(a) irresponsible*	*(b) confusing*
	(c) jungle	*(d) controlled*
II Grief:	*(a) sadness*	*(b) joy*
	(c) relief	*(d) death*
III Saps:	*(a) strengthens*	*(b) syrup*
	(c) weakens	*(d) drinks*

Exercise VII.
I What two comparisons does the speaker make in the first stanza?
II The speaker declares that he will love his “lass” until what two things happen?
III What words in the last stanza show that the speaker is about to leave his love?

Exercise VIII. Give you English variant for these phrases.

- детская влюблённость, юношеское увлечение
- yoshlikdagi muhabbat, o’smirlikdagi hoyi-havaslar
- коростная любовь, любовь с расчётом
- biror - bir manfaat ko’zlagan sevgi
- из любви к искусству
- sevgidan san'atga
- любовь с первого взгляда
- bir ko’rishdagi sevgi, muhabbat

Exercise IX. How can you translate these stanzas into O’zbekq
So far art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
Till a’ the seas gang dry.

Ring out, the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out, the false, ring in the true.

Exercise X. Translate into English.

Shu kichik yurakchada bor faqat ishqim,
Xatto makoni uning jonsiz bo'lsa ham.
Yana bir kun qaytaman ishon azizam,
Hadsiz olislarda sarson kezsam ham.

Shamollarni ado qilgan hijronlar alo,
Unsiz nido qilayotgan u qalblar uchun.
Borliq va yo'qlik uchun bo'lmay mojaro,
Jarangla qo'ng'irog'im adolat uchun.

Exercise XI. Make up dialog using following word combinations.

like the melodie	wild bells
sweetly played	the frosty light
my bonnie lass	let him die
deep in love	across the snow
seas gang dry	happy bells
sands of life	see no move
come again	rich and poor
ten thousand mile	in redress

Exercise XII. Full of these sentences.

I'll be the …, the flame and … your heart,
And as a … I'll fly in your sight.
I'll be the …, the strength and in your veins run,
My dear, I do … your days were full of ….

Exercise XIII. Give your own version for this word combinations.
the waves of sea; fortune and joy; symbol of truth;
the habit of singing; from all dear; sleepless nights;
writing verses praise; to sit in tears; got some troubles;
the first one' the night's dark; a swan swims; birth place.

Exercise XIV. Choose the correct verb, opening of the brackets. .
1) My dear. I (do) wish your days were (full) of sun.
2) And (to have) sleepless nights she (to sing) "allar".
3) And by (to write) verses praise my mummy.
4) And though (to grow) up am I. She's still with me.
5) If no one (to come) to see me in my bed.

6) And if I’ve (to get) some troubles on my way.
7) When she (to stop), the moon (to stop) too.

Exercise XV. Give your own version and translate the sayings. .

- *A wish a desire without an attempt.*

- ***Cervantes***

- A free race cannot be born of slave mother.

- **Margaret Snager**

- Men are what their mothers made them.

- **Emerson**

- We can only win over the opponent by love, never by hate.
- Remember it always, who suffer for the beloved, for them hard stones turn into soft milk. This is the secret of love

- ***Bullah Shan***

Milliy bezaklar, naqshlar haqidagi matnlar
Lesson 3.

Exercise 1. Read this passage and translate it into English.

TOSHLAR BILAN TILLASHUV

Odamlar nima uchun qimmatbaho yo go'zal toshlarni yaxshi ko'radilar? qachonlardan boshlab odamzot tosh bahosini belgilagan ekanq Bir qarashda zumrad ham, la'l ham, tog'dagi oddiy tosh ham - hammasi bir tosh. Qiziqi shundaki, agar yer yo'zida oddiy shag'al toshi kam bo'lib, zumrad yo aqiq tosh ko'p bo'lganida, albatta shag'al toshining qimmati baland bo'lar edi. Chunki, odamlar o'zlarida yo'q narsaga ko'proq intiladilar. Zero, dunyoda har neki kam bo'lsa, shu narsa go'zaldir.

... Gapim toshlarning bahosi, qimmati haqida emas,

... Boringki, go'zalligi haqida ham emasdir, lekin mohiyatan hamma toshlarga bir xil tosh deb qaraydigan odamning-da, baribir chiroyli, go'zal toshlar ko'zlarini yashnatadi. Ishoning, toshlarda sir ko'p. Bir odamning paydo bo'lib tug'ilishi uchun to'qqiz oyu to'qqiz kun kerak. Tirnoqday toshning paydo bo'lishi uchun ming yil kamlik qiladi. Shuning uchun ham odam 70-80 yilda tamom bo'ladi... Shuning uchun ham tosh ming yilda ham yemirilmaydi. Gap siz ko'rib-ko'rmagan oddiy toshlar haqida.

BOLQULOQ- g'aroyib, oppoq tosh. O'rtasidan yorilgan qorinchasi bor. O'tmishda ayollar bo'yniga taqib yurishgan, bolalarga ham taqib qo'yishgan.

LA'LIZUMRAD - bu toshda shunchalik tiniqlik borki, unga tikilib tursangiz, ichidagi tosh tolalarigacha ko'rasiz, ko'zingiz bilan tosh ichiga kirib ketaverasiz. Dunyodagi jamiki tiniq va shaffof suvlar to'planib, go'yo shu birgina mo''jaz toshga aylanganday tuyuladi. Nazarimizda, la'lizumrad eng tiniq, eng toza, eng shaffof suvdan yaratilganday.

AQIQ- bu toshda qizil, oq , sariq ranglar qovushib yashaydi. Shu uch xil rang aqiqda yagona bir uyg'unlikka erishadi.

Xullas, toshlarda gap ko'p.

Exercise 2. Translate the following text into English visually (sight translation).

ФЕСТИВАЛЬ "АЗИЯ - XXI"

Художественная культура Узбекистана в последние годы обогатилась новым направлением – модельным шоу-бизнесом.

Отечественные художники-модельеры на республиканских и международных подиумах демонстрируют высокий уровень художественного моделирования и дизайна одежды. Несмотря на

свою молодость и сравнительно небольшой творческий стаж, модельеры Узбекистана, творчески осваивая опыт ведуҳих Кутюрье мира, наполняют свои коллекции как современными тенденциями, так и своеобразием и традициями восточной культуры, что особенно привлекает ценителей этого вида искусства.

Показы и фестивали мод в Ташкенте стали привычным зрелиҳем. Однако некоторые из них выходят из ранга обычных, приобретая значение международных. С 29 февраля по 2 марта в концертном зале “ Туркистон ” состоялась акция “Азия – XXI”.

Новшеством, введенным Ассоциацией, стало « ювелирное шоу», на котором манекенҳицы демонстрировали ювелирные изделия из золота и драгоценных камней.

Exercise 3. Act as an Interpreter and keep these conversations going.

1. The Jewelry Art exhibition recently held in Tashkent was acclaimed as one of the highlights of the jewelry world. A golden pomegranate, the eastern symbol of wealth and prosperity, was the focal symbol of the exhibition. In addition, it was used as the trademark for the Jewelers organization the initiator of this significant event.

2… На стендах – ювелирные изделия из золота, других драгоценных металлов и камней, представленные Италией и Канадой , Россией и Польшей , Арменией и Украиной – всего около 30 зарубежных фирм приняли участие в ташкентской выставке.

Exercise 4. Translate the text into English and into your mother – tongue, retell about exhibitions in Uzbekistan.

"Eng ulug’, eng aziz"

O’zbekiston Badiiy Akademiyasining Markaziy ko’rgazmalar zalida O’zbekiston Respublikasi Mustaqilligiga bag’ishlangan "Eng ulug’,eng aziz " respublika badiiy ko’rgazmasi ochildi. Ushbu ko’rgazma ekspozitsiyasida Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro, Xorazm, Farqona vodiysi va boshqa mintaqadagi ustalarning 600 dan ortiq rangtasvir, xaykaltaroshlik, grafika, dizayn, xalq amaliy- bezak san'ati asarlari namoyish etildi.

* * *

The display encompassed all styles and genres of art – portraits, historical and thematic pictures, still life and landscape canvases, genre compositions, metal, wood and clay sculptures – every means of creativity – from realism to avant-garde. The decorative and applied art section presented works of national applied artists working in the field of traditional Uzbek art – wood carving, embroidery, ceramics, chasing, carpet making, lacquer miniatures, jewelry as well as non-traditional forms

of art such as Gobelin (tapestry) and batik. A special section of the display was allocated to modern national costumes based on historical patterns.

Words and expressions:

National decorative and applied art - xalq amaliy-bezak san'ati
yencompassed - qo'yildi
embroidery - so'zanalar
chasing - kandakorlik
wood carving - yog'och o'ymakorligi

Exercise 5. Act as an interpreter and speak about all schools of embroidery of Uzbekistan.

Drawing with a needle

Thanks to an abundance off all the necessary requirements – cotton, silk, goat and sheep's wool – artistic weaving has developed in Uzbekistan since time immemorial and the desire to decorate garments more luxuriously motivated the progress of embroidery.

Needle- made patterns are known as suzane. There are numerous types of so'zane, all with different meanings which not everyone can understand. For example, a blooming garden on the gulko'rpa is meant for newlyweds, it is a wish for a future as bright and cheerful as the blooming garden depicted in the embroidery. Inhabitants of mountain villages embroider the gulko'rpa symbolizing the "tree of life"with a cock at its foot. The tree is a symbol of fertility while the cock is believed to scare away evil spirits.

В ташкентских вышивках, называемых "ой-паляк", часто встречаются круги, вписанные в прямоугольник. Космогонический смысл этого знака таков: им передаётся символ Вселенной. Этот орнамент, мистически связанный с небесными светилами, дошёл до нас из глубокой древности, времён зороастризма, когда жители Центральной Азии поклонялись солнцу и огню.

Нередко в орнаментальные композиции вышивальҳицы вносили изображения таких далеко не приятных суҳеств, как скорпионы, мухи, жуки, змеи, пиявки, лягушки. Для чего? Опять-таки в охранных целях: злые силы, увидев такие изображения, испугаются и не потревожат дом, где имеется такая вышивка.

Translation of national ornaments.
National Ornaments

As seen in artifacts, prior to the 7th century people who populated the territory of Uzbekistan employed haut-relief carving depicting various subjects. With the advent of the Arabs subject images gave way to ornamental' geometric and vegetative patterns. Woodcarving achieved its peak in Khiva, Kokand and Tashkent. The towns and villages', of Khorezm, the Ferghana Valley, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Babkent, Samarkand and Ghijduvan were also famed for their skilful craftsmen.

In Khiva there is a unique masterpiece of the in 8th century, the Juma Mosque. Its entire area is covered with a wooden beam ceiling supported by 212 columns four or five metres high, and more than a dozen of them date back to the 10th – 14th cc. Light penetrates the building through special apertures in the flat roof. Numerous columns make the dusky space of the mosque look boundless. The columns are covered with a dense relief of interlacing vegetative and geometric patterns. Some columns are braced in the middle with belts of Arabic Kufic inscriptions. It is noteworthy that there are no two patterns alike on those columns, which testifies to an extraordinary richness of the Khiva woodcarving school.

Wooden columns were one of the widespread architectural elements of the present-day Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages. One of the oldest columns that have survived to this day is the column from the village of Oburdon, which dates back to the. 10th century and is now displayed in the State History Museum of Uzbekistan.

Other museums also widely display specimens of two other favourite architectural elements - decorative latticework called panjara that adorned window openings, and wood-carved doors.

Traditional woodcarving of Uzbekistan includes low arid high relief obtained by the excavation of the main body of an article. One of the most popular types of woodcarving is pargori that has derived its name from the word pargar meaning 'pair of compasses'. With the help of a ruler and a pair of compasses a craftsman draws a net of circles, squares and triangles on a piece of wood and on its basis create a lace-like pattern. Despite the low relief, the exquisite pargori carving creates a clear-cut design characterized by a delicate play of light and shade thanks to a combination of the polished surface and the mat background. The carving of the islimi type employs vegetative motives of the convolvulus and spiral-shaped stems of plants with buds, flowers and leaves.

The building of the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan in Tashkent is a unique specimen of wood carving and painting. It was built in 1896-1902 and decorated by skilful craftsmen Usto Hasan, Usto Adil, Usto Raut and Usto Narko’zi from Tashkent, the Ferghana Valley, Ura-Tube and Bukhara.

Four slender columns support the ceiling beams. But the best adornment of the hall is the door made of a plane tree carved in a floriated high relief. The ceiling of the central hall is decorated with an artful painting employing the traditional geometric pattern called ghirih.

Over twelve colours are used in wood painting. The main colouns green of various shades contrasting with golden and bright yellow, in the old days craftsmen used vegetable and mineral dyes, which they prepared according to their own recipes. Those recipes were not put down on paper, and apprentices watching their masters worked out their own recipes, due to which fact the palette of each craftsman and his school was different from the others. Bronze and silver were used to make the pattern more expressive. All minute details of the pattern and the colour solution the craftsman creates in the process of work, while the main ornamental compositions prepared on paper in advance are marked on the surface of the wood by pounce.

At the end of the 19th century wood-carved furniture and other household items such as book supports, chests, closets, caskets, pencil-boxes, low tables and national music instruments became customary in everyday life of well-to-do townsfolk. Tools, mortars for chewing tobacco, cutting boards, loom frames, bullock-cart supports and many other items were decorated with woodcarving. One of the main principles in the work of Uzbek craftsmen is to reveal and preserve the beauty of the wood. Dense carved patterns diversifying with relief the surface of the wood do not disturb its natural beauty; on the contrary, they help expose the peculiarities of its texture and colour.

Today craftsmen called nakkoshi keep on traditions of the decorative art of Uzbekistan, enriching it with new expressive techniques.

Larisa GEORGIEVA

Essential vocabulary

1. *artifact - qo'lbola narsalar*
2. *ornamental - jozibador*
3. *craftsmen - hunarmand*
4. *unique masterpiece - yagona shedevr*
5. *wooden beam – yog'ochli chiziq*
6. *ceiling beam - uyning tepa qismidagi chiziqlar*
7. *light penetrates – yorug'likning kirishi*
8. *aperture - o'ymakorlik o'yiqlari*
9. *dusky space – qorong'u joy*
10. *dense relief - bazo'r nafas olmoq*
11. *to brace - tayyorlamoq*
12. *inscriptions - toshga o'yilgan yozuvlar*
13. *latticework - o'ymakorlik ishlari*
14. *excavation - yerni kovlash*
15. *convolvulus - qiyinchilik*
16. *bud – g'uncha*
17. *adornment - bezak*
18. *floriated high relief - ko'rib ancha yengil tortish*
19. *apprentice - shogird*
20. *chests - ko'krak, sandiq*
21. *closets - devor*
22. *caskets - zargarlik buyumlari solinadigan quti*

Exercises

Exercise I. Translate the text into your mother-tongue visually (sight translation)

Exercise II. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word combinations:

traditional woodcarving, peak, craftsman, unique masterpiece, texture.

1) Woodcarving achieve its … in Khiva, Kokand and Tashkent. 2) In Khiva there is a … of the 18th century, the Juma Mosque, its entire area is covered with a wooden beam ceiling supported by 212 columns four or five metres high. 3) … of Uzbekistan includes low and high relief obtained by the excavation of the main body of an article. 4) The palette of each … and his school was different from the others. 5) Dense carved patterns help expose the peculiarities of its … and colour.

Exercise III. Translate the sentence:

1) Wooden columns were one of the widespread architectural elements of the present-day Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages. 2) Other museums also widely display specimens of two other favorite architectural elements – decorative latticework called panjara and wood-carved doors. 3) One of the most popular types of wood-carved is pargori that has

derived its name from the word pargar meaning “pair of compasses”. 4) The building of the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan in Tashkent is a unique specimen of wood carving and painting. 5) One of the main principles in the work of Uzbek craftsmen is to reveal and preserve the beauty of the wood.

Exercise IV. Paraphrase the sentences:

1) The towns and villages of Khorezm, the Ferghana Valley, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Bobkent were also famous for skilled worker who practices a craft. 2) Other museums also widely display specimens of two other favourite architectural elements – intended to look attractive framework of crossed wooden striped called panjara. 3) The building of the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan in Tashkent is an special, unusual small amount of an object cut away material from wood and painting. 4) The main colour is green of different colour showing a clear difference with golden and bright yellow.

Exercise V. Find the word order:

1) penetrates, special, in, light, roof, the building, flat, through, apertures. 2) columns, the middle, Kufic, some, are braced, Arabic, in, belts, with, inscriptions, of. 3) the advent, images, ornamental, patterns, with, of, gave, way to, the Arabs, and vegetative, subject, geometric. 4) the hall, made, high, the best, in, adornment, of, relief, is, tree, the door, plane, a floriated, carved, of. 5) in, twelve, painting, are, over, wood, used, colours.

Exercise VI. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating the following questions and answers.

1) What is a unique masterpiece of the 18th century in Khiva? 2) From what village have the oldest columns survived to? 3) What is the name of the most popular types of woodcarving? 4) Name the skilful craftsmen who decorated the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan? 5) When did the wood-carved furniture and other household items become customary in everyday life of well-to-do townsfolk?

Exercise VI. Answers.

1) The Juma Mosque. 2) from the village of Oburdon. 3) The most popular type of woodcarving is pargori. 4) Usto Hasan, Usto Adil, Usto Rauf and Usto Narko’zi from Tashkent, the Ferghana Valley, Ura-Tube and Bukhara. 5) At the end of the of the 19th century wood-carved furniture and other household items became customary in everybody life of well – to – do townsfolk.

Exercise VII. Translate the text into your mother-tongue and retell about wood-carving in Uzbekistan.

As seen in artifacts, prior to the 7th century people who populated the territory of Uzbekistan employed haut-relief carving depicting various subjects. With the advent of the Arabs subject images gave way to ornamental' geometric and vegetative patterns. Woodcarving achieved its peak in Khiva, Kokand and Tashkent. The towns and villages', of Khorezm, the Ferghana Valley, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Babkent,, Samarkand and Ghijduvan were also famed for their skilful craftsmen.

In Khiva there is a unique masterpiece of the in 8th century, the Juma Mosque. Its entire area is covered with a wooden beam ceiling supported by 212 columns four or five metres high, and more than a dozen of them date back to the 10th – 14th cc. Light penetrates the building through special apertures in the flat roof. Numerous columns make the dusky space of the mosque look boundless. The columns are covered with a dense relief of interlacing vegetative and geometric patterns. Some columns are braced in the middle with belts of Arabic Kufic inscriptions. It is noteworthy that there are no two patterns alike on those columns, which testifies to an extraordinary richness of the Khiva woodcarving school.

Wooden columns were one of the widespread architectural elements of the present-day Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages. One of the oldest columns that have survived to this day is the column from the village of Oburdon, which dates back to the. 10th century and is now displayed in the State History Museum of Uzbekistan.

Exercise VIII. Make up a short text on the basis of these situations and train your translation skills.

1. Wooden columns were one of the widespread architectural elements of the present-day Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages.
2. One of the main principles in the work of Uzbek craftsmen is to reveal and preserve the beauty of the wood.

Exercise IX. Define the semantic base in the text.

Over twelve colours are used in wood painting. The main colours green of various shades contrasting with golden and bright yellow, in the old days craftsmen used vegetable and mineral dyes, which they prepared according to their own recipes. Those recipes were not put down on paper, and apprentices watching their masters worked out their own recipes, due to which fact the palette of each craftsman and his school was different from the others. Bronze and silver were used to make the pattern more expressive. All minute details of the pattern and the colour solution the craftsman creates in the process of work, while the main ornamental compositions prepared on paper in advance are marked on the surface of the wood by pounce.

Exercise X. Have a look at the following article, translate them and sum up the views expressed in them.

Traditional woodcarving of Uzbekistan includes low arid high relief obtained by the excavation of the main body of an article. One of the most popular types of woodcarving is pargori that has derived its name from the word pargar meaning 'pair of compasses'. With the help of a ruler and a pair of compasses a craftsman draws a net of circles, squares and triangles on a piece of wood and on its basis create a lace-like pattern. Despite the low relief, the exquisite pargori carving creates a clear-cut design characterized by a delicate play of light and shade thanks to a combination of the polished surface and the mat background. The carving of the islimi type employs vegetative motives of the convolvulus and spiral-shaped stems of plants with buds, flowers and leaves.

The building of the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan in Tashkent is a unique specimen of wood carving and painting. It was built in 1896-1902 and decorated by skilful craftsmen Usto Hasan, Usto Adil, Usto Raut and Usto Narko'zi from Tashkent, the Ferghana Valley, Ura-Tube and Bukhara.

Exercise XI. Make up a dialogue using word combinations and phrases.

Exercise XII. Translation from English into Uzbek the following quotations and explain them.

1. Art is an effort to create, beside the real world, a more human world. – Maurious.
2. Science and art belong to the whole world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality. – Yoethe.
3. Art, like morality, consists in drawing the line somewhere. – Chesteron.

Lesson 4.

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate it into English. Retell the text in English.

Ulug'bek muzeyi.

Ulug'bek rasadxonasi yonida go'zal bir bino ko'zga tashlanadi. U ham olimning qilgan ishlari, mazmunli hayotining guvohi bo'la oladi. Bu Ulug'bekning uy - muzeyidir.

Bino toshkentlik me'mor (arxitektor) A.Boboxonov loyihasi asosida qurilgan. Uning tashqi ko'rinishi g'oyat ko'rkam. Ichiga kirsangiz, go'yo Ulug'bek zamonidagi afsonaviy qasrga kirib qolgandek bo'lasiz. Ichki zeb-ziynatlar, devorlardagi bezaklar, bir-biriga monand eksponatlar kishini maftun qiladi. Muzeyni mashhur o'zbek rassomi Chingiz Axmarov bezagan.

Mo’yqalam bilan chizilgan Ulug’bek va o’sha davrning fozil kishilari portretlari, "Olimlar Ulug’bek ho’zurida", "Ulug’bek Samarqand olimlariga rasadxona maketini ko’rsatmoqda", "Alisher Navoiy Ulug’bek madrasasida", "Shoirlar mushoirasi", "Ulug’bekning o’z raqiblari bilan to’qnashuvi" kabi portretlari - tarix oynasining o’zginasi.

Bu muzey o’zbek xalqining buyuk olimi Ulug’bekka, uning ilmiy merosiga cheksiz muhabbatining yorqin dalilidir.

Exercise 2. Translate the text into English visually (sight translation) and then retell it.

O’rta Osiyo respublikalarida sistemali arxeologik qazishmalar (archeological excavations) faqatgina 30-yillarda boshlangan. 1932 yilda Termiz shahri yaqinida eramizning I asriga oid yodgorlik topilgan. Ermitajda saqlanayotgan bu yodgorlik qadimgi (antique) mahalliy budda diniga oid (Buddhistic) an'analarning yorqin namunasidir. Devorga rasm chizishning ajoyib namunalari Buxoro shahridan g’arbda joylashgan Varaxsha qishlog’ida topilgan. Ular eramizning VII-VIII asrlariga oiddir. Bu yodgorlik VII-VIII asrlarda O’rta Osiyoda rassomchilikning yuqori darajada ekanligini ko’rsatuvchi dalillardan biridir. Ko’pgina san'at yodgorliklari Panjikentda topilgan. Haykaltaroshlik yodgorliklari orasida yer ostida ming yillardan ko’proq vaqt yotgan nozik o’yma naqshlar (carving) bilan bezatilgan yoqoch buyumlar topilgan.

Shuningdek, u yerda devorga dekorativ rasm solishganligi (wall-painting) aniqlangan. U yerda ikki g’ildirakli aravada (chariot) tasvirlangan quyosh xudosi Gelios ifodalangan rel'efni (relief), uning yonida hind kiyimidagi hind o’yinchisini ko’rish mumkin. VIII asrning ikkinchi yarmida O'rta Osiyo arablar tomonidan istilo qilindi. Ular O’rta Osiyoda islom dinini tarqatdilar (spread). Bu narsa o’z ta'sirini san'atga ham ko’rsatdi. Tasviriy san'at (imitative arts) o’rnini naqqoshlik san'ati egallaydi. Ermitajning 48-zalida O’rta Osiyo xalqlarining turmushiga oid keramika buyumlari va boshqa buyumlar qo’yilgan. Ko’pgina arxitektura yodgorliklari san'ati Amir Temur davridan qolgan. Ermitajning shu zalida qo’yilga katta bronzadan ishlangan qozon keluvchilarning diqqatini o’ziga jalb etadi. Uning diametri 2 metr 45 santimetr bo’lib, 2 tonna og’irlikka ega. Unda juda chiroyli bezaklar va yozuvlar bor.

Ex. 3. Translate the text into English retell about sculpture.

Haykaltarosh va timsol
Haykaltarosh Azamat Xotamov portretlariga chizgilar

1998 yili Fransiyaning O’zbekistondagi elchixonasida haykaltarosh Azamat Xotamovning shaxsiy ko’rgazmasi ochilgan edi. O’zbek tasviriy san'ati olamiga 70-yillarda dadil qadam bilan kirib kelgan bu iste'dodli haykaltaroshning oradan o’n yillar o’tib, Mustaqillik davrida yaratayotgan

ijodiy ishlari qay darajada ekanligini tasavvur qilishda bu ko’rgazma katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu ko’rgazma bir paytlar Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat pedagogika institutining fizika faqo’l'tetini tugatib, Surhandaryo viloyati Sherobod tumanida o’qituvch bo’lib ishlagan, lekin san'atga bo’lgan cheksiz muhabbati tufayli Sankt-Peterburgdagi Repin nomidagi me'morlik, rassomlik va haykaltaroshlik institutida o’qigan bu yigitning ijodiy faoliyatida katta o’zgarishlar borligini ko’rsatdi. Yosh haykaltarosh o’z ijodiy ko’rgazmasini birinchi marta Poshxurt qishloqida tashkil qilgan edi. Keyin Toshkent va Moskvada shaxsiy ko’rgazmalari bo’lib o’tdi. Bu ko’rgazmalar haykaltarosh ijodining izchil rivojlanishini namoyon etadi. Azamatning ilk ijodi Yevropa mumtoz san'ati an'analariga mushtarak holda shakllandi.

Azamat Hotamov o’z ijodini realistik uslubdagi zamondoshlari portretlarini chizishdan boshlagan bo’lsa, 80-yillar oxirida ko’proq avangard yo’nalishida asarlar yaratdi. 90-yillarning oxiriga kelib, bu izlanish yana ham faol teranlashdi. Grafik rasmlarda topilgan plastik vositalarni haykaltaroshlikka ko’chirish, ularga shartli unsurlarni qo’llab, sayqal berish ijodkorda olamni o’ziga xos ko’rishning yangi imkoniyatlarini vujudga keltirdi. Xususan, "Amudaryo", "Ayol qomati", "Maryam", "Onalik" asarlarida biz aniq qiyofalarga emas, balki qomatlardagi o’ynoqi, nafis, ko’ngilda yoqimli taasurot uyg’otuvchi chiziqlarni, maftunkor shakllarni ko’ramiz. haykaltarosh buning uchun ko’proq ayollar, qizlar mavzusiga murojaat qiladi. Xatto, Amudaryoni ham ayol tanasi timsolida ko’rib, shakliy izlanishlarga beriladi. Azamat Hotamovdagi bu shakliy izlanishlar farazlar mahsuli emas, balki hayotdagi aniq manbalarga murojaat qilishi samarasidir. U har bir timsoldagi muqim nuqtalar va chiziqlarni ajratib oladi. Unda plastik ifodalarni ko’radi, tabiiy unsurlarga sayqal berish orhali badiiy olamni yaratadi.

Exercise 4. Have a look at the following information, translate it and sum up the views expressed in them.

Haykaltarosh O’zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasi Badiiy ijodkorlar uyushmasi a'zosi. Sankt-Peterburgdagi I. Repin nomidagi me'morlik, rassomlik va haykaltaroshlik institutini bitirgan. Asarlari O’zbekiston Davlat san'at mo’zeyi va Moskvadagi Sharq xalqlari mo’zeyida, Angliya, Italiya, Fransiya, Turkiya, Germaniya kabi qator xorijiy mamlakatlardagi shaxsiy kolleksiyalarda saqlanadi. O’zbekiston madaniyati va san'ati forumi" fondi sovrindori. O’zbekiston Badiiy akademiyasining kumush medali sohibi.

2005 yilda "Yilning rassomi" mukofotini olgan. 1979-2006 yillarda Sankt-Peterburg, Moskva, Toshkentda shaxsiy ko’rgazmalari bo’lib o’tgan. Respublika va xalqaro ko’rgazmalar ishtirokchisi. Asarlari "Polvon", "She'riyat fojeasi", "Kutish" kabi haykaltaroshlik ishlari (O’zbekiston Davlat san'at mo’zeyida), "Sh.Abdurashidovga bag’ishlov" haykaltaroshlik ishi, grafik asarlari Moskvadagi Sharq xalqlari san'ati muzeyida saqlanadi.

Toshkentdagi Beruniy metrosi va Qozog'istondagi "Armon" sanatoriysida rel'eflar ishlangan.

Exercise 5. Translate these statements.

1. Most of the Egyptian pyramids were erected to mark important victories in wars in the Vth -VIIth century A.D. 2. In Regent Street stands a fine memorial, called the Cenotaph, which was raised to commemorate Mary, Queen of Scots. 3. Buckingham Palace is the residence Of the British Prime Minister. 4. Winter Palace of Leningrad built as far back as the XVth century is a brilliant sample of the Gothic style. 5. Rome has no sightseeing value but for the pits of the coal mining industry. 6. Columns, lavishly ornamented spires, cupolas and arches are characteristic of modern buildings.

Exercise 6. Read the story of the Fountain of Trevi and comment on it.

The Fountain of Trevi in Rome is one of the most magnificent known in the world. It was built in the middle of the 18th century.

The water is brought underground from a spring many miles outside the city. According to an ancient legend, the soldiers of the famous Roman general and statesman, Agrippa, marching along the dusty road, met a young girl carrying water from a spring. The water was so good and pure that Agrippa decided to build an aqueduct to carry the water to Rome. The spring still flows, after nearly two thousands years, and supplies the Fountain of Trevi with pure cold water.

The fountain is seen against the background of the fine palace. Both of them are a good example of the baroque style of architecture, which gives a feeling of magnificence, movement and excitement. This style is especially effective for fountains because of the moving water.

The Fountain of Trevi has fine sculpture: a statue of Neptune surrounded by numerous other figures, out of and over which the water flows to fill a great stone basin that surrounds the whole. There's a belief that if a visitor to Rome comes to the fountain at midnight and drops a coin into the water, he will certainly return at some time in the future.

(after A.S. Hornby)

_____

1 **a statue of a person on horseback**

2 **aqueduct** – акведук, водопровод

Exercise 7. Discuss the following problems, translate them and keep the conversations going.

I. Some people, before setting out for a sightseeing trip, try to read up about the places of interest they are going to see. They say person who is armed with certain preliminary knowledge of an object to observe, sees more and is impressed more, for he can notice the details and ideas that would be hidden otherwise.
Is that right? Can you give any examples from your own experience?
II. The achievements of the ancient Greeks and Romans in architecture and building skill still underlie the culture of construction of our contemporaries. Some believe, though, that the modern architecture and the principles of town building have little, if at all, to do with the conceptions of the antique masters.
What do you think about it? Can you prove your point of view by facts and examples?
III. The 20th century is the age of modern architecture and tall buildings. In some countries, including Britain, the hot discussion on the spread of tall buildings in big cities (especially those having a historical prominence) blew up into a full-scale war. Many men, many minds! Some think skyscrapers spoil the views of the old cities known for their numerous historical places, classical architectural ensembles and magnificent buildings. Others believe that, on the contrary, high buildings, erected in old cities, may improve their skyline and add certain modern touch to their old-aged looks. Some are afraid of disharmony, they say skyscrapers block the view of traditional city's landmarks. Another category of critics admit the economic effect on constructing "glass boxes" (as they put it), but they say there is little articism and imagination about the architecture of tall houses. Done once, they say, this type of building is exciting, repeated on a grand scale it becomes monotonous.
What do you think about all this?
IV. The majestic structures of the ancient world, such as the pyramids in Egypt and Mexico, Acropolis in Athens and Coliseum in Rome, were all erected by the slave who suffered from hard labour and punishment or died of hunger and diseases. The building of those structures took 20 to 30 years and carried away thousands of human lives.
One writer said that when he found out in what conditions all those antique wonders were built, he could not but feel some sort of aversion towards them. A thing cannot be beautiful or magnificent if it it made by cruelty and death of human beings, he said.
Well, what is your point of view?

_____

Preliminary – предварительный

Exercise 8. Translate this story into English.

Замок, где жил Гамлет

В самом узком месте пролива расположен один из древнейших городов Дании Хельзингер. Город небольшой – всего около 20 тысяч жителей. В нём много домов, которым более 300 лет. Сохранились улицы настолько узкие, что по ним можно проехать только в одном направлении. Ещё при подъезде к городу открывается красивый вид на громадный дворец-крепость с высокими остроконечными башнями и светло-зеленой крышей. Дворец стоит на самом берегу и как бы прикрывает город от опасности с моря. Это – Кронборг, замок, в котором по древнему преданию жил Гамлет.

С Кронборгом, построенном в XV веке, связаны различные народные легенды. Одна из них рассказывает, что в подземелье замка спит воин-богатырь, национальный герой Дании Хольгер. Он просыпается, когда стране угрожает опасность, и возглавляет борьбу за её освобождение от врага. Эта легенда была, особенно, популярна в годы фашисткой оккупации. Один из отрядов Сопротивления носил тогда имя богатыря.

Сейчас Кронборг – музей. Имя Гамлета привлекает много туристов. Замок хорошо сохранился и ещё долго простоит, вызывая у людей добрые воспоминания о шекспировском герое – Гамлете – принце датском.

подземелье - cellar
воин-богатырь – warrior of immense strength
сопротивление - resistance

Exercise 9. Retell these funny stories.

An American in London went sightseeing. He was taken round the city by a guide and was shown many interesting buildings.

“How long did it take to build this house?” he asked the guide when they were passing a hotel.

“About six months, I believe,” said the guide.

“Six months!” – cried the American. “A building like that can be built during a month in New York.”

Soon he was shown another building.

“And how long did it take to build that?” – he asked.

“This office building was put up during a month, I believe,” said the guide.

“A month!” said the American: “In New York the place like that can be built in a couple of days.”

Some minutes later they came up to the Houses of Parliament.

“That’s a good-looking house! When was it put up?” – asked the American

“Well, you may not believe me,” said the guide smiling, “but that building was not there when I crossed the bridge last night.”

_____

aversion – отвращение

2. Guide (at a museum): This exhibit is 3006 years and 4 months old.
Visitors: Where did you get such exact data?
Guide: When I just began working here, its age was 3,000 years.

3. A guide took a group of tourists round the city. “now we are passing the famous wine-making establishment of Mr. Brown’s,” said the guide.
“And why pass it?” – said one of the visitors.

4 A guide is taking a group of tourists round an old castle and gives explanations: “This castle dates from the 14th century, and the fountain over there, which is being built in the yard will date back to the 16th century.”

Ex.10. Translate these stories into English and discuss them.

Похищение древностей

Индейские племена, жившие когда-то на территории нынешней Мексики, оставили богатейшие памятники древней культуры. Они представляют огромную ценность для археологов и, как показывают факты, для … контрабандистов. Недавно в Мексике была похиҳена и переправлена за границу трёхметровая статуя из раскопок древнего поселения майя. Это не первый случай. Как пишет мексиканская печать, за последние годы контрабандисты похитили десятки бесценных памятников древней цивилизации.

Контрабандисты - smugglers

Вторая гибель Помпеи

1900 лет назад цветущая Помпея была полностью погребена под пеплом Везувия. Сегодня этому самому доходному туристическому месту Италии, как свидетельствует печать, снова угрожает гибель. В один из последних лет в Помпее побывало 625,000 туристов со всего мира. Общая сумма сбора составила свыше 187 миллионов лир. А государство отпустило из этой суммы для Помпеи всего лишь 21 миллион. Этой суммы едва хватает на содержание обслуживающего персонала музея. Но её явно недостаточно для реставрации ценнейших памятников Помпеи, не говоря уже о том, чтобы вести

новые раскопки. У руководителей музея нет денег даже на мешок цемента.

цветущий, процветающий - *flourishing, prosperous*
быть погребённым - *to be buried*
Везувий - *Vesuvius*
доходный - *profitable*
сбор - *takings*
лира (денежная единица Италии) - *lira*
отпустить, ассигновать - *to assign, to allocate*
обслуживающий персонал - *service (attending) personnel*

Exercise. 11. Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture.

It just doesn't grab me it just doesn't grab me! That's all you've had to say in 8 countries!

Exercise 12. Explain the meaning of the following proverbs and sayings and reproduce the situations where they can de used.

1. All art is but imitation of nature.
2. Art is long, and Time is fleeting. (Longfellow)
3. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
4. Pictures must not be too picturesque.

Translation of texts on sculpture.
SCULPTURE

The word "sculpture" is derived from the ancient Greek word "sculpture", which means carving images of people, gods and mythological characters from stone. It conveys in the plasticity of naked bodies a wide range of emotions, thoughts and desires.

On stepping over the threshold of the Fine Arts Museum, you leave behind the hustle and bustle of the city and enter worlds of a quiet, majestic and eternal beauty. Right on the threshold you see a marble sculpture *Atlas* by Tommazo Solari (1820-1897). The hero of a Greek myth, straining his power. muscles under an almost unbearable weight, is holding the terrestrial globe on his shoulders.

The earliest work of the antique art in the collection of the Fine Arts Museum of Uzbekistan is *Venus with a Dolphin* by an unknown Roman sculptor dating back to the 3rd century. Venus, the goddess of love born of sea foam, is shown walking out of the sea leaning on a dolphin. Her

face, serene and touched with a light smile, and her supple body full of languor express the quietude and harmony of an earthly deity. In the slender figure of the young woman, her graceful moments and the - exquisite beauty of her shapes the unknown sculptor has conveyed a humanized image of the love goddess, deeply revered by many antique nations.

Leaving chronology aside, we pass from the antiquity directly to the Italian sculpture of the 18-19"' cc, which developed according to academic traditions that had absorbed features of classicism and realism.

In his famous sculpture *Amur and Psyche* Antonio Canova (1757-1822), a world-renowned Italian sculptor, again turns to the topic of inmost love. According to a legend. Amur, son of the love goddess, fell in love with princess Psyche whose beauty rivaled that of Venus. The sculptor. depicted Psyche bending over the sleeping Amur. Besides the interesting mythological theme, the sculpture conveys a deep emotional implication. Psyche is shown with angel's wings as a symbol of the soul of the sleeping half-god. The tenderness, openness and trust of young lovers in each other are touching.

Each block of marble already contains an image, and the task of a sculptor is to see it and cut off what is redundant, in order to present a remarkable creation of God to the world -that was how Michelangelo, the genius of the Renaissance, described his creative method. His words express the very essence of the art-of marble carving and a reverent attitude towards the harmony of the physique of Man as the crown of creation.

In the second half of the 19"' century Emilio Zocchi (1835-1913) made a genre sculpture *Young Michelangelo at Work.* Sitting on a block of marble, the young sculptor is cutting head of an ugly giant from it. The contrast between these two faces - the face of the inspired boy engrossed in his work, and the face of a monster, a toothless faun, distorted with pain -suggestion allegory of the beautiful and the ugly in art, as if marble itself were going through the pain of birth.

y. The contrast between tender, though fleeting, youth, and wise but cold maturity – a theme popular since Runaibsance -is reflected in the sculpture Young and Old Age by Giovanni Belozzo (1807-1867). Two reclining women are looking at each other, one with youthful ardor, and the other one with restrained edification, both asserting in marble the victory of the spirit over the flesh.

The refined psychology of the genre scene *A Girl Taking out' a Splinter from the Dog's Paw* by Benzoni Giovanni Maria (1809- -1873) produces a great emotional impact on the viewer. Her kindness is touching, her childish yet perfect body arouses admiration, the intertwining locks of hair are enchanting, as well as the expression on her face, attentive and concentrated. Simple-heartedness and naive charm emanate from the

entire marble group executed in a classically refined and surprisingly delicate manner.

Among the collection of bronze sculptures displayed in the museum, of special interest is a work of art by a German sculptor the of the second half of the 19'" century Adolf Brutt (1855-1910) *Dancer with Swords* full of energy and expression,-and a work by a French sculptor of the early 19" century Claude Michel nicknamed Claudion. Claudion was extremely skilful in showing female bodies of coquettish nymphs and playful Bacchae in graceful movement, intensified by streaming draped fabric. His *Crying Taun* arouses a mixed feeling of curiosity and compassion to this forest half-god with goats" hoofs, which looks like an offended child rubbing his tears with a small fist. *to* in a different way the theme of maturing childhood is interpreted in the action sculpture *A Girl with* ***a*** *Fan* by Cesario Eduardo Fantachiotti (1809-1877). With admiration and delight, a girl is playing with a grown-up lady-and a new role of a high-life beauty. Her childish play betrays an awakening of coquettish womanhood.

A well-known French realist sculptor Jeart Antoine Goudon (1741-1828) was keen on depicting children. The museum possesses two marble busts by Gouden entitled *A Daughter's Portrait* and *Mother and Child.*

It is **a** great mystery of art how marble can embody and convey a wide and complex range of human relationship, a vital force, and the warmth and thrill of love. Goudon's sculptural portraits are 200 years old, yet they express the life and joy of the present-day, life.

An inexplicable magic of art capable of halting time and retaining the beauty of life emanates from tire best-known sculptures by Tommazo Solari from Naples, who opens this story. In his *Venus with Apples* he imitated a well-known work by Antonio Canova, making the beautiful goddess look like Fannie Lire, the sweetheart of Prince Nikolai Konstantinovich Romanov whose collection formed the basis of the museum. /"7 In the image of *Frina* Francesco Barzaghi (1839-1892) reveals an ideal of female beauty and harmony of perfect shapes. Frina, the sweetheart of the outstanding Greek sculptor of the late 4"'[1] century B.C. Praxiteles, was distinguished for her divine beauty. During celebrations in honour of Poseidon,-the sea god, Frina used to go out of the sea foam, Tike Venus, arousing general admiration.

Like Galatea, a marble statue, carved by Pygmalion and brought to life by the strength of his love, the remarkable art of sculpture, ancient yet ever young, comes alive in the halls of -the Museum of Fine Arts. Here visitors-will get a special aesthetic pleasure from looking at masterpieces of the Greco-Rornan antiquity and Renaissance, and classical sculpture of Italy, Germany, England and France of the 18-19th cc.

Elena YARYGINA,
Art critic

Photos by Vladimir GONCHARENKO

Essential vocabulary (for Sculpture)

1. *threshold - ostona*
2. *hustle and bustle - shovqinli va zerikarli*
3. *terrestrial globe - yer kərrasi*
4. *sea foam - dengiz ko'pigi*
5. *redundant - ortiqchasi*
6. *reverent attitude - e'zozlash*
7. *distorted with pain - yo'zida niqob bilan tasvirlash*
8. *youthful ardour - yosh kuch*
9. *coquettish nymph - koketli nimf*
10. *marble - marmar*
11. *thrill of love - muhabbat hissi*
12. *halt a time - vaqtni to'xtatib turmoq*
13. *aesthetic pleasure - estetik bahra olish*
14. *ardour - kuch*
15. *edification - sabr-toqat*
16. *redundant - ortiq*
17. *rival - raqobat qilmoq*
18. *strain - egilmoq*
19. *serene - hissiz*
20. *earthly - yer ma'budasi*

Exercises for "Sculpture"

Exercise I. Translate the text into your mother tongue visually (sight translation).

Exercise II. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word-combinations:

exquisite, beauty, the tenderness, the quietude, coquettish womanhood, the sculpture.

1) Supple body full of languor express … and harmony of an earthly deity. 2) Graceful moments and … of her shapes the unknown sculptor has conveyed a humanized image of the love goddess. 3) Besides the interesting mythological theme, … conveys a deep emotional implication. 4) …, openness and trust of young lovers in each other are touching. 5) Her childish play betrays an awakening of ….

Exercise III. Translate the sentences from English into Uzbek.

1. The word "sculpture" is derived from the ancient Greek word "sculpture", which means carving images of people, gods and mythological characters from stones. 2. In his famous sculpture "Amur and Psyche" Antonio Canova, a world – renowned Italian sculptor, again turns to the

topic of inmost love. 3. Psyche is shown with angel's wings as a symbol of the soul of the sleeping half-god. 4. A well-known French realist sculpture Jean – Antoine Goudon was keen on depicting children. 5. Frina, the sweetheart of the outstanding Greek sculptor of the late 4th century, was distinguished for her divine beauty.

Exercise IV. Paraphrase the following sentences:

1) Directing on the floor at the bottom of a door way as a entrance to a building you can see kind of work that hard stone polished for building and is a solid figure made by carving, shaping stone "Atlas". 2) In the slim body of the young woman, her having simple beauty particular time for making feelings a humanized image of the love goddess. 3) Amur, male child of the female god of strong feeling of deep affection, feel in love with princess Psyche whose beauty rivaled that of Venus. 4) The clear difference between gentle but lasting only a short time, time of being young and having experience, but unfriendly behaviour in a sensible way, - a theme popular since Renaissance – is reflected in the sculpture "Young and Old Age" by Giovanni Belozzo.

Exercise V. Find the word order:

1) a wide range, it, thoughts, of naked, conveys, and, in the plasticity, of emotions, bodies, derives. 2) a words, majestic, in enter, and, of a quite, Fine Arts Museums, entered, beauty. 3) serene, full of, and, her face, and touched, languor, her supple, with, body, simple, a light. 4) depicted, Amur, Psyche, the sculptor, the sleeping, bending over. 5) her childish, arouses, is touching, her kindness, yet, admiration, body, perfect.

Exercise VI. Imagine that you are interpreter and you are translating the following questions and answers.

1) What museum is a world of a quiet, full of majestic and eternal beauty, 2) Who is the world – renowned Italian sculptor and the author of "Amur and Psyche", 3) With what Psyche is shown, 4) What theme is popular since Renaissance, and is reflected in the sculpture "Young and Old Age" by Giovanni Belozzo, 5) Who was keen on depicting children?

Exercise VI. 1) The Fine Arts Museum is a world of a quiet, full of majestic and eternal beauty. 2) Antonio Canova is the world-renowned Italian sculptor. 3) Psyche is shown with angel's wings as a symbol of the soul of the sleeping half-god. 4) The contrast between tender, though fleeting, youth and wise but cold maturity – a theme popular since Renaissance. 5) A well – known French realist sculptor Jean – Antonio Goudon was keen on depicting children.

Exercise VII. Translate the text into your mother-tongue and retell about sculpture in Greece.

The word "sculpture" is derived from the ancient Greek word "sculpture", which means carving images of people, gods and mythological characters from stone. It conveys in the plasticity of naked bodies a wide range of emotions, thoughts and desires.

On stepping over the threshold of the Fine Arts Museum, you leave behind the hustle and bustle of the city and enter a world of a quiet, majestic and eternal beauty. Right on the threshold you see a marble sculpture *Atlas* by Tommazo Solari (1820-1897). The hero of a Greek myth, straining his power. Muscles under an almost unbearable weight, is holding the terrestrial globe on his shoulders.

The earliest work of the antique art in the collection of the Fine Arts Museum of Uzbekistan is *Venus with a Dolphin* by an unknown Roman sculptor dating back to the 3rd century. Venus, the goddess of love born of sea foam, is shown walking out of the sea leaning on a dolphin. Her face, serene and touched with a light smile, and her supple body full of languor express the quietude and harmony of an earthly deity. In the slender figure of the young woman, her graceful moments and the - exquisite beauty of her shapes the unknown sculptor has conveyed a humanized image of the love goddess, deeply revered by many antique nations.

Exercise VIII. Make up a short text on the basis of these situations and train your translation skills.

1. The Fine Arts Museum is a world of a quiet, full of majestic and eternal beauty.

2. The famous sculptures of world.

Exercise IX. Define the semantic base in the text

In his famous sculpture *Amur and Psyche* Antonio Canova (1757-1822), a world-renowned Italian sculptor, again turns to the topic of inmost love. According to a legend Amur, son of the love goddess, fell in love with princess Psyche whose beauty rivaled that of Venus. The sculptor depicted Psyche bending over the sleeping Amur. Besides the interesting mythological theme, the sculpture conveys a deep emotional implication. Psyche is shown with angel's wings as a symbol of the soul of the sleeping half-god. The tenderness, openness and trust of young lovers in each other are touching.

Each block of marble already contains an image, and the task of a sculptor is to see it and cut off what is redundant, in order to present a remarkable creation of God to the world -that was how Michelangelo, the genius of the Renaissance, described his creative method. His words express the very essence of the art-of marble carving and a reverent attitude towards the harmony of the physique of Man as the crown of creation.

Exercise X. Have a look at the following article, translate them and sum up the views expressed in them.

The refined psychology of the genre scene *A Girl Taking out' a Splinter from the Dog's Paw* by Benzoni Giovanni Maria (1809- -1873) produces a great emotional impact on the viewer. Her kindness is touching, her childish yet perfect body arouses admiration, the intertwining locks of hair are enchanting, as well as the expression on her face, attentive and concentrated. Simple-heartedness and naive charm emanate from the entire marble group executed in a classically refined and surprisingly delicate manner.

Among the collection of bronze sculptures displayed in the museum, of special interest is a work of art by a German sculptor the of the second half of the 19'" century Adolf Brutt (1855-1910) *Dancer with Swords* full of energy and expression,-and a work by a French sculptor of the early 19" century Claude Michel nicknamed Claudion. Claudion was extremely skilful in showing female bodies of coquettish nymphs and playful Bacchae in graceful movement, intensified by streaming draped fabric. His *Crying Taun* arouses a mixed feeling of curiosity and compassion to this forest half-god with goats" hoofs, which looks like an offended child rubbing his tears with a small fist. *To* in a different way the theme of maturing childhood is interpreted in the action sculpture *A Girl with* ***a*** *Fan* by Cesario Eduardo Fantachiotti (1809-1877). With admiration and delight, a girl is playing with a grown-up lady-and a new role of a high-life beauty. Her childish play betrays an awakening of coquettish womanhood.

Exercise XI. Read the text and express your evaluation "for" or "against".

An inexplicable magic of art capable of halting time and retaining the beauty of life emanates from tire best-known sculptures by Tommazo Solari from Naples, who opens this story. In his *Venus with Apples* he imitated a well-known work by Antonio Canova, making the beautiful goddess look like Fannie Lire, the sweetheart of Prince Nikolai Konstantinovich Romanov whose collection formed the basis of the museum. /"7 In the image of *Frina* Francesco Barzaghi (1839-1892) reveals an ideal of female beauty and harmony of perfect shapes. Frina, the sweetheart of the outstanding Greek sculptor of the late 4"[1] century B.C. Praxiteles, was distinguished for her divine beauty. During celebrations in honour of Poseidon,-the sea god, Frina used to go out of the sea foam, Tike Venus, arousing general admiration.

Like Galatea, a marble statue, carved by Pygmalion and brought to life by the strength of his love, the remarkable art of sculpture, ancient yet ever young, comes alive in the halls of -the Museum of Fine Arts. Here visitors-will get a special aesthetic pleasure from looking at masterpieces of the Greco-Rornan antiquity and Renaissance, and classical sculpture of Italy, Germany, England and France of the 18-19th cc.

Exercise XII. Make up dialogues using word combinations and phrases.

Exercise XIII. Translate into Uzbek the following quotations and explain them.

1. The people who make art their business are mostly impostors. – Picasso.
2. Art has an enemy called ignorance. Kennedy.
3. Art is the most intense mode of individualism that the world has known. Wiede.
4. Perpetual modernness is the measure of merit in every work of art.

Part III

Unit 1
Economy

Mustaqil O’zbekiston: iqtisodiy rivojlanish.

O'rta Osiyo respublikalari va Qo’shni Qozog’iston orasida O’zbekiston yirik iqtisodiy imkoniyatga ega bo’lib, xam sanoat, xam qishloq xo’jaligi taraqqiyoti darajasi ko’rsatgichlariga ko’ra ajralib turadi. Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotida qator sanoat tarmoqlari vujudga kelgan va ular rivojlanishda davom etmoqda. Qishloq xo’jaligi tarmoqlari va birinchi navbatda paxtachilik katta o’rin tutudi. Respublikaning tabiiy sharoiti va axolining an'anaviy ko’nikmalari pillachilik, chorvachilik, uzumchilik, xilma xil xo’l mevalar, sabzovat va poliz maxsulotlari yetkazishga ijobiy ta'sir ko’rsatadi. Sanoat tarmoqlarida xam, qishloq xo’jalik tarmoqlarida xam muxim fan texnika potensiali vujudga keltirilgan. Xozir O’zbekistonning iqtisodiy xayotida muxim ijobiy o’zgarishlar yo’z bermoqda. Bozor iqtisodiyoti turli mamlakatlarda umumiy qonuniyatlar asosida rivoj topadi, shu bilan birga u mamlakatlarning xar biri bu borada o’ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Bu xususiyatlar xo’jalik tarkibi va yo’nalishi, davlatning jug’rofiy o’rni, tabiiy iqlim sharoitlari, mamlakatga xos bo’lgan milliy urf-odatlar, axolining ko’p yillik an'analari bilan belgilanadi. Shu aytib o‘tilganlarni e'tiborga olib, O’zbekistonda bozor munosabatlariga o’tishning o’ziga xos modeli shakllantirilgan. Respublika tomonidan tanlangan modelning asosiy tamoyillari mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Farmonlarida, davlatimiz tomonidan qabul qilingan Qonunlar, xukumat qarorlarida o’z aksini topgan. I.A. Karimov tomonidan suveren davlat tuzish borasida olg’a surilgan beshta tamoyil, ayniqsa, muxim axamiyat kasb etadi. Bu tamoyillar quyidagilardir: iqtisodiyotning siyosatda ustuvor bo’lmog’ligi lozimligi; davlat bosh isloxatchi bo’lishi kerak; xayotning xamma soxalarida qonun ustuvor bo’lmoqligi; kuchli ijtimoiy siyosatni amalga oshirishi zarurligi; bozor iqtisodiyotiga tadrijiy yo’l bilan, ya'ni bosqichma - bosqich o’tilishi zarurligidir. Davlatimiz va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari taraqqiyoti negizida xuddi shu tamoyillar yotadi.

Mustaqillik yilarida iqtisodiy soxada erishilgan muvafaqqiyatlar iqtisodiy isloxatlarning keyingi bosqichiga dadil o’tish uchun mustaxkam zamin yaratib, jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish borasida yangi vazifalar qo’ymoqda. Mamlakatimiz uchun 1998-2005 yillar iqtisodiyotning izchil rivojlanishi davri bo’ldi. Milliy iqtisodiyotning barcha jabxalarida iqtisodiy o’sish sezildi.

Mustaqil O’zbekiston:
Iqtisodiy rivojlanish:
Glossary:

1. Fan texnika potensiali-scientific and technical potential.

2. Paxtachilik-cotton growing branch.

3. Pillachilik-silk worm breeding.

4. Chorvachilik-live stock farming.

5. Axolining an'anaviy ko’nikmalari-traditional skies of the population.

6. Umumiy qonuniyatlar-general rules.

7. Bozor munosabatlari-market relations.

8. Asosiy tamoyillar-main proposition.

9. Bosh isloxatchi-main reformer.

10. Ijtimoiy siyosat-social policy.

11. Qonun ustuvorligi-leadership of law.

12. Bosqichma-bosqich-step by step.

13. Iqtisodiy o’sish-economic in crease.

14. Ijobiy o’zgarishlar- positive changes.

Match each term in Column A with it’s definition in column B

Column A	Column B
Charter	The exchange of own good or service for another.
Export	Good or service sold to a buyer in another country.
Interest	The money value of a good or
Price	
Minimum wage laws	

Standard of living	service.
Closed (or private) corporation	Profits.
Learning	Payment for using someone else's money income derived from allowing someone else to use one's capital.
Demand	A document issued by a state government granting a corporation permission to operate.
Barter	One whose stock is not sold to the public.
	A consumer's willingness and ability to buy a product or service at a particular time and place.
	Establish the lowest legal wage that an employer can pay.
	A measure of the amount of goods and services an individual or group considers essential.

Complete the text using the words in the box.

Implemented	**principles**	**market**
Transition	**sovereign**	**leadership**
Peculiarities	**politics**	**evolutionary**

In different countries a) _____ economy develops according to general rules. But at the same time, every country has it's own b) _____. The structure and branches of economy, geographical and climate conditions, as well as national traditions of the population define these peculiarities. That is why Uzbekistan has shaped it's own specific c) _____ model selected by the Republic have been substantiated in the works of our President, in adopted laws and Resolutions of the Government. Special attention is attached to the 5 main d) _____ of the building of the e)_____ state, advanced by I.A.Karimov, that were recognized not only in our country, but also abroad. These principles are the following: economy should be a priority task over f) _____, the state should act as the main reformer; g)_____ of law should be established in all spheres of life; strong social policy should be h) _____ in all spheres of life; transition to market economy should be i) _____, i.e. step by step. Exactly these 5 principles are at the basis of the development of our state and branches of economy.

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, TRANSLATE IT AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Brain-boost drugs "to be common"

Could brain-boosting drugs "as common as coffee"?
Могут ли быть препараты, усиливающие работу мозга "такими же обычными, как кофе"?

Healthy people, including children, might one day take drugs to boost their intelligence, scientists predict. The think-tank Foresight, outlined the scenario in an independent report looking at potential developments over the next 20 years.

Such «cognitive enhancers» could become as «common as coffee»,"they suggest. Scientists did not rule out children taking exams facing drug tests, as sportsmen do, to see if any have taken "performance enhancing substances".

The report was compiled by 50 experts, who set out their predictions for the next two decades.

More consideration

Some drugs are already known to aid mental performance.
Ritalin, now prescribed to children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), has already been used by some students to improve their performance in exams.

Modafinil, used now. to treat sleep disorders, has been shown to help people remember numbers more effectively.

It can also make people think more carefully before making decisions.
There is also a type of molecule called ampakins, which enhance the way some chemical receptors in the brain work, suggesting drugs could be developed to improve people's memory when they are tired.

The Foresight report states: «In a world that is increasingly non-stop and competitive, the individual's use of such substances may move from the fringe to the norm, with cognition enhancers used as coffees today».
But the availability of such drugs would open up a range of social and ethical questions, including whether it should be permitted for people to use them to gain advantage over others.

How they should be monitored would also be an issue.

Regulation

Scientists said it could rise issues about what substances children undertaking exams could use.

Professor Trevor Robbins, of the Department of Experimental Psychology at the University of Cambridge, who helped comciie the report, said: «No one minds very much about people taking vitamins to make them do a little bit better.

«But taking a" natural, or unnatural, substance in exams might cause some ethical problems along the lines that we have in sport. »

Professor Gerry Stimson, an expert in the sociology of health behaviour at Imperial College London, who also helped compile the report, said: «Would this be putting people at a fair advantage, or an unfair advantage?

«It is permitted to take drugs for therapeutic reasons, but you would need a regulatory framework for well people. »

Bit the scientists say the drugs could become commonplace.
Professor Robbins said: «You have to look 20 years into the future.

«I.'s possible that these new drugs will be the new coffee, if you like, and taken by a broad range of individuals. »

Tile report also looks at potential for vaccines against addictions to nicotine or cocaine, which would offer treatments for addicts by blocking the effects of the drug in TV's body.

It also looked at the potential for drugs to treat or delay the progress of Parkinson's and .Alzheimer's-diseases.

Sit" David King, chief scientific advisor to the government, who oversaw the project, said «By examining challenging issues, such as brain science and addition, scientists can help inform the government and others by building strong scientific evidence base. «This will provide the best platform to help us prepare for the future. »
BBC, Wednesday, 13 July, 2005, UK

Read the dialogue, retell the main, content and translate

I=interpreter, V=Vijay, B= Chichi

I So you started your business with…er…the equivalent of a corner shop except…er…it was a pharmacy…

V Yes, it was a pharmacy, indeed, yes.

I Now, what was it I you two that made you go from that one corner shop to what we have now?

B Er…well, I mea, what I did… I mean, I qualified as an architect, worked in private practices and so o, and ultimately…erm…decided that was not for me. Erm…so, thereafter I went into business, which was a couple of corner shops, newsagents, all my friends thought I was mad…and so I went into business, in…in East London I two newsagents shops, but then

after a couple of years I left it erm…so I came across to where my brother Vijay was…and joined him be then…he had started his pharmacy business, made a success of it and by the time I joined him I think he had about three or four, quite a few shops and we decided to go together and…

I Two brothers working in the same business could be a recipe for disaster – you know power struggles and all the rest of it but in your class, what is it, what do you each bring that the other perhaps lacks?
V Bhikhu is a trained architect and, do you know, Bhikhu has a tremendously disciplined and a very high IQ mind, so I was building up a very, very successful enterprise, that's something I do have I me, the vision, the go, even if I say so myself, I have that in me to build a successful enterprise, I do lach the discipline to look after it…and hence Bhikhu's strength really enhances my weakness tremendously, so the deal was, I make the wealth brother, you look after it. Today twenty or twenty-two, twenty-three years on, that stays.

B Yeah, so it works very well, I think basically we compliment each other, and …erm…where we're different from other people perhaps…er…there isn't sort of …er…siblings rivalry…a lot of it is sort of for the greater food of the family. A lot of Asian families are like that they look after the family as a whole and I think that come across in our…relationships as well really. And that is important.

I On the subject of family you …you mentioned earlier how much of a role your mother had in your early life, especially after your father died. What… is she with you now?

V Indeed she is, and you know she is a very strong person. She lives with me… she's very strong personality. I mean a truly great lady, she sacrificed her entire life. You know she just worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week for umpteen number of years till we were grow up enough to leave the nest, as it were.

I What about…in England in achieving what you've achieved…

V Sure…

I …did you come up against much racial discrimination?

V No, and I can safely and honestly and I my heart say that I have not come against any segregation as such…I my business, in my working life.

B Yeah, I mea I came slightly earlier on and I has slightly different experiences when I first come to the UK. …Erm I couldn't get a job despite all my qualification...er…and at that time, it was very apparent I couldn't because of my colour of my skin and this was going to back to the sixties. Also as a newsagent I had a terrible time, where I was…windows would be smashed, my shutters in the shops were…were attacked, there were all sorts of harassment where I was…it was terrible.

FACT FILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

2002 yil

IQTISODIYOT

28 yanvar. "O'zbekiston havo yo'llari" Milliy aviakompaniyasining tashkil topganiga 10 yil to'ldi. 1992 yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimovning farmoniga asosan tuzilgan kompaniya hozirgi vaqtda nafaqat bizning mintaqamiz, balki butun Osiyodagi yirik va istiqbolli aviakompaniyalardan biriga aylandi.

24 may. Toshkentda yer qatlamida neft va gazning vujudga kelishi va to'planishining geodinamik holatiga bag'ishlangan xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman bo'lib o'tdi. Shu yerning o'zida "Neft va gaz - OGU-2002" ko'rgazmasi ochildi.

18 iyun. Avstriya ishbilarmon doiralarining iqtisodiyot Federal palatasi vitse-prezidenti Alfred Mozer boshchiligidagi nufuzli delegatsiyasi to'rt kunlik tashrif bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasida bo'ldi.

5 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Germaniyaning iqtisod va texnologiya federal vazirligi davlat kotibi Aksel Gerlaxni qabul qildi.

17 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari federal moliya vaziri Pol O'Nilni qabul qildi.

18 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002 yiining 1-yarim yilligida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bo'yicha belgilangan ustuvor yo'nalish va vazifalarni amalga oshirishning borishiga va asosiy muammolami hal etishga bag'ishlangan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

20 avgust. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Mahsulot bozorlaridagi raqobat va monopoliya faoliyatini

cheklash to'g'risidagi", "Iste'molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish to'g'risidagi" qonunlariga muvofiq va respublikaga iste'molchilik mahsulotlarini olib kirish va sotish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ichki iste'mol bozorida raqobat muhitini yaratish maqsadida "Litsenziyalashni bekor qilish va O'zbekiston Respublikasining ichki bozorida iste'molchilik mahsulotlarini olib kirish va sotishni takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarto'g'risida"gi Qarorni qabul qildi.

28 avgust. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Lizing to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga muvofiq va iqtisod tarmoqlarini, xususan kichik va o'rta biznesni zamonaviy texnologik uskunalar bilan jihozlash, shuningdek, mamlakatimizdagi ishlab chiqaruvchilartomonidan o'zimizda ishlab chiqarilgan asbob-uskuna va texnikalar foydalanishni arnalga oshirish maqsadida "Lizing tizimini rivojlantirishni yanada rag'batlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonni imzoladi.

30 setyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida "Daymler Kraysler AG" konserni boshqaruvi a'zosi, Sharqiy Yevropa, Boltiq, Kavkaz va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlan bilan hamkorlik bo'yicha nemis iqtisodiyoti Qo'mitasining rahbari Yurgen Mangoldni qabul qildi.

3 oktyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ko'zdan kechirish maqsadida qayta ta'mirlangan "Toshkent" xalqaro aeroportiga keldi. Davlat rahbari olib borilgan ishlami ko'zdan kechirar ekan, O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurayotan chet ellik mehmonlar mamlakatimiz bilan aynan aeroportdan tanisha boshlashini doimo yodda tutish zarurligini ta'kidlab o'tdi.

28 noyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki prezidenti Jan Lemyerni qabul qildi.

17 dekabr, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Rossiyaning "Gasprom" ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyati boshqaruvi raisi Aleksey Millerni qabul qildi. Oqsaroy qarorgohidagi suhbat chog'ida "O'zbekneftegaz" milliy xolding kompaniyasi va "Gazprom" o'rtasidagi hamkorlik mamlakatimizda gaz sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun ahamiyati katta ekanligi ta'kidlandi. Shuningdek, ushbu yo'nalishda istiqbolli mushtarak rejalarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq masalalar muhokama etildi.

Mustaqil O’zbekiston: qishloq xo’jaligi.

Yer yuzida qishloq xo’jaligi bilan shug’ullanmaydigan biron mamlakat bo’lmasa kerak. Bizning mamlakatimiz uchun qishloq xo’jaligining tarakkiy qilishi ustivor yo’nalishlardan biridir. Bu tarmoq axolini asosan noz-ne'matlar, qator sanoat tarmoqlarini esa xom ashyo bilan ta'minlab turadi. Qishloq joylarda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy isloxatlar natijasiga suyanish, zamonaviy agrotexnikadan keng foydalanish, seleksiya va urug’chilik, dexqonchilik madaniyatida jaxondagi ilg’or tajribalardan oqilona foydalanish tufayli qishloq xo’jaligining aksariyat tarmoqlarida ajoyib yutuqlar qo’lga kiritilmoqda.

Qishloq xo’jaligi soxasida ishlab chiqarish darajasini yuksaltirish iqtisodiy amalga oshirilayotgan bir paytda mustaqil O’zbekiston oldida turgan qator muxim vazifalarni xal etishga imkon yaratadi. Qishloq xo’jaligi soxasida iqtisodiy isloxatlarni amalga oshirish darajasiga qarab mustaqil respublikamizning kelajagi qanday bo’lishi aniqlanadi. Shunga ko’ra mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida moddiy ishlab chiqarish soxasining yirik mexanizatsiyalashgan tarmog’i bo’lib xisoblangan qishloq xo’jaligiga e'tibor kuchayib bormoqda. Qulay tabiy sharoit mexnatsevar xalqimizning malakasi qishloq xo’jaligi oldida turgan ulkan vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli bajarish imkonini beradi. Mamlakatimiz qishloq xo’jaligida paxtachilik uning yetakchi tarmogiga aylangan bo’lib, shu bilan bir qatorda sholikorlik, bog’dorchilik, uzumchilik, ipakchilik, chorvachilik xam taraqqiy etgan. Qishloq xo’jaligida yetakchi o’rinni egallagan paxtachilik tabiy va iqlim sharoiti, axoli qo’lga kiritgan ishlab chiqarish malakasi, tajribasi va xosil qilingan mexnat vositalaridan samarali foydalanishga imkon beradi.

Paxtachilik va qishloq xo’jaligining bir qator rivojlanib borayotgan boshqa soxalari bilan birga bir qatorda ayrim sanoat tarmoqlari: qishloq xo’jaligi mashinasozligi, mineral o’gitlar ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo’jaligi xom ashyolarini qayta ishlovchi tarmoqlar xam rivoj topmoqda. Bunday sanoat tarmoqlari qatoriga paxta tozalash, ipakchilik, ozik-ovqat va uning ayrim boshqa turlari kiradi.

Paxtachilik rivoji natijasida xosil bo’ladigan paxta tolasini ishlatish doirasi juda keng. Undan fakat ip gazlamalar tayyorlabgina qolmay, jun va ipak aralashtirib chalajun va chalashoyi gazlamalar tayyorlanadi. Paxtadan tayyorlanadigan ip, eshilgan ip va gazlamadan kimyo sanoati yordamida muxim kimyoviy maxsulotlar tayyorlanadi. Yog-moy sanoati uchun paxta chigiti muxim xom-ashyo bo’lib xisoblanadi va undan moy olinadi. Paxta moyi xalq ro’zgorida keng ishlatilishdan tashqari, undan turli xil margarinlar tayyorlanadi. Paxta moyi chiqindilaridan chorva mollari uchun to’yimli ozuqa-kunjara olinadi. Paxta shulxasi xam chorva mollari uchun yem sifatida ishlatiladi va gidropiz sanoatida xam xom-ashyo bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Shulxadan teri oshlovchi modda tayyorlanadi, qog’oz, karton, turli xil laklar kabi qator maxsulotlar olinadi. Go’za-poyadan mebel sanoatida foydalaniladi. Paxta tivitidan paxta, sun'iy charm, oyna, sellofan,

fotomateriallar, kino tasmalari, sun’iy ipak va boshqalar olinadi. Aytilganlardan ko’rin turibdiki, paxta va paxta chiqindilaridan tayyorlanadigan maxsulotlar xilma-xil. Shunga ko’ra, sanoat yoki texnikaning paxtadan foydalanilmaydigan soxasini topish mushqo’l. Respublikada paxtachilikni xar tomonlama tarakkiy ettirishga e'tiborning kuchaya borayotganligi sababi o’z-o’zidan ma'lum bo’lib turibdi. Xozir paxta xosildorligi va uning sifatini yaxshilashga, ya'ni paxtadan olinadigan tolani ko’paytirishga e'tibor kuchaymoqda.

Respublikada paxtadan tashqari texnik ekinlardan kanop va jut ekiladi. Bu ekinlar asosan, Toshkent viloyatlarida yetishtiriladi. Samarkand viloyatidagi Urgut tumani yuqori sifatli tamaki yetishtirish bilan nom chiqargan. Tamaki qishloq xo’jaligining eng serdaromad maxsulotlaridan xisoblanadi.

Respublikaning deyarli barcha xududlarida g’alla ekinlari, asosan, bug’doy yetishtiriladi. Ammo shu paytgacha mamlakatimizning g’allaga bo’lgan extiyojini qondirish uchun respublika ko’p miqdorda xorijiy mamlakatlardan g’alla olib kelishga majbur edi. Endilikda samarali agrar siyosatini amalga oshirish tufayli g’alla mustaqilligiga erishildi. O’zbekistonda sholichilik xam ma'lum o’rin egallaydi. Shu yetkazadigan asosiy xududlar Qoraqalpog’iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatidir. Sholi mintaqalararo axamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimizda chorvachilikning ayiqsa, uning asosiy tarmog’i bo’lgan qo’ychilik katta o’rin tutadi. Qo’ychilikda esa o’ziga munosib o’rinni qorako’lchilik egallaydi. Buxoro, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, Samarqand, Jizzax viloyatlari va Qoraqalpog’iston qorako’lchilikning asosiy xududlari xisoblanadi. Qorako’l terilariga jaxon bozorida talab katta. Qorako’lni "yumshoq oltin" deb atashlari bejiz emas.

Mamlakatimiz qishloq xo’jaligining qadimiy tarmoqlaridan biri bo’lgan pillachilik xam o’lkamiz iqtisodiyotida ko’zga ko’rinarli o’rinni egallaydi. Respublika dunyoda odam boshiga pilla ishlab chiqarish bo’yicha birinchi umumiy maxsulot xajmi bo’yicha beshinchi o’rinni egallab turadi.

Iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga o’tish sharoitida respublikada fermer xo’jaliklarining safi kengaymoqda. Xozir respublikada bunday xo’jaliklar soni 31 mingdan ortib ketdi. Iqtisodiy isloxatlar davrida xususiy yordamchi xo’jaliklarni taraqqiy ettirishga xam e'tibor ortib bormoqda. Shaxsiy tomarqalarda ayrim qishloq xo’jaligi maxsulotlari ko’plab tayyorlanayapti. Bu maxsulotlar orasida, ayniqsa, sut-katik, jun, go’sht, sabzovat, va poliz ekinlari katta o’rin tutadi. Mustaqillik yillarida qishloq xo’jaligi soxasida dexqonlarning shaxsiy tomarqalariga bo’lgan e'tibori kuchaydi. Yer o’zining xaqiqiy egasini topdi, uning moxiyati xar bir dexqon qalbida o’ziga xos o’rinni egalladi. Bu xaqli ravishda qishloq xo’jaligida qo’lga kiritilgan yutuqlarimizdan biridir.

Shunday qilib, O’zbekistonning qishloq xo’jaligi ko’p tarmoqli soxadir. Bu soxani keng ko’lamda rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo’lgan barcha tadbir-choralarni amalga oshirish ustida tinmay ish olib borilmoqda.

Mustaqil O’zbekiston: qishloq xo’jaligi.

Glossary

1. Qishloq xo’jaligi-agriculture.
2. Zamonaviy agrotexnika-modern agro technologies and technique.
3. Seleksiya va urug’lik-selection and seed growing.
4. Qulay tabiiy sharoit-favorable climate conditions.
5. Paxta tolasi-cotton fiber.
6. Kimyo sanoati-chemical industry.
7. Paxta moyi-cotton oil.
8. Paxta shulxasi-cotton husk.
9. Kunjara-cotton cake.
10. Texnik ekinlari-technical crops.
11. Sholichilik-rice crops.
12. Pillachilik-silkworm cocoons
13. Chorvachilik-cattle breeding.
14. Qo’ychilik-sheep breeding.
15. Iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga o’tishi-economic transition.
16. Fermer xo’jaligi-private farms.

Complete the text using the words in the box.

Issued	silkworm	combined	employed
Subsequent	evidence	important	volume

Significant place in the economy of Uzbekistan is given to traditional a) _____ breeding. The Republic takes the first place in the world in manufacturing cocoon per capita and fifth place in total b) _____ of its production. In enterprises of this branch 15 thousand people are c) _____. To contribute the means in silkworm breeding profitable for everyone, as there are wonderful perspectives here. This branch of economy is d) _____ successfully with cotton, vegetables, fruit gardening, melon grooving in the sphere concerning land and water utilization, lobar and material resources and what is especially e) _____ applying traditional skills of the population.

A great attention is paid to f) _____ development of this branch of agriculture taking into account the importance of silk norm-cocoons in the national economy. The Resolution g) _____ by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 30, 1998 about “Improvement of the

management system in the sphere of silkworm of the Republic" is a striking h) _____ of it.

Match each term in Column A with it's definition in column B

Column A	Column B
partnership mixed economy business ethics entrepreneur business firm currency funds liability external funds corporation free market	a) Concern for keeping fair business practices b) A person who creates a business in the hope of learning a profit; also a person who organizes, manages and assumes the risks of a business enterprise. c) Any claim on, or debt of, a business or individual. d) Organization that produces good or services. e) Funds, such as loans, that come from outside the firm. f) A market that operates under condition of perfect competition. g) Economic system that combines elements of public ownership of the means of production with private ownership. h) Buying or selling foreign currencies. i) A business organization created under a government charter. j) Unincorporated business organization owned by two or more persons.

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, TRANSLATE IT AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT
UK “could become hi-tech titan”
Великобритания «могла бы стать исполином высоких технологий» в ближайшем будущем

The UK has a solid hi-tech base to **build** on
Великобритания обладает солидной высокотехнологичной базой, на которую можно рассчитывать

The UK could become one of the world's hi-tech titans, a report has said. Compiled by analysts Deloitte, it says the UK could be a world-beater in technology if it harnessed strengths in basic science, research and finance.
But the chance to create a hi-tech haven would disappear without better co-operation between technologists, academics, financiers and government.
The report urged swift action because overseas competition was threatening to eclipse the UK's advantages.

The Deloitte report said the UK was at a key point in its potential development as a hi-tech nation. Currently Britain has a strong science base, a thriving community of innovators, a strong economy and financial market.
What the UK needs to do is work out how'' to use this good start to make the country a global technology leader, said the report, which drew on the opinions of more than 50

Report decries lack of UK equivalent to Microsoft

В докладе делается укор в том, что в Великобритании отсутствует эквивалент компании Microsoft of the UK's top technology opinion-formers.
William Touche, a technology partner at Deloitte and one of the report's authors, said the UK was already a strong competitor in stem cell research, biotechnology, micro-electronics, semi-conductor design, software and opto-electronics.

To **build on** this and create a British equivalent of tech giants such as Microsoft, co-operation and communication between all those involved in the UK's hi-tech sector - government, researchers, businesses and financiers - was-key.

Better communication would also help Britain's **hi-tech** firms promote themselves, said the report.

«UK technology companies should not be shy about identifying, exploiting and even advertising the shortcomings of other countries, particularly if these proffer the UK competitive advantage,» the report said'.
Other factors that could help include ensuring that teachers know how what they teach applies to the commercial world.

Government also needed to ensure there were adequate funds for research, that cash was targeted appropriately and that enough was being

done- to encourage regional hotspots such as the **hi-tech** cluster around Cambridge..

The report also had lessons for financiers. It urged venture capital firms to get over the distrust of technology firms they harbour following the dotcom crash. The time available to turn the UK into a hi-tech haven was running out, said Mr. Touche, as China and India grow and their workforces become more educated.

BBC, Friday, 15 July, 2005, UK

READ THE DIALOGUE, RETELL THE MAIN, CONTENT AND TRANSLATE

I=interpreter, V=Vijay, B=Bhikhu

I You've just been nominated… or named as joint entrepreneurs of the year…what was it for?

V Well…coming from where we did…to actually build a successful business…er…and the other, other thing is to actually provide employment, we provide for six hundred people directly.

I Do you think success has spoiled the Patels?

V Speaking for myself and my brother, I don't think it has. We are not the sort of helicopter or yacht people in any sense. Er…we…I can say…truly say…ourselves that we do not see ourselves any different as when we were younger. We…in fact we've got the same friends as we had when we were children, same collage and university friends, we still keep in touch with them and I would like to think that we're approachable so… I would say it hasn't really spoilt or changed us. Yeah? I mean, clearly, I terms of luxuries in life one tends to sort of indulge oneself a little bit but not extraordinarily, I hope.

B No way extravagantly, because if I could go on the train somewhere rather than the car, then I would. Er…that sums up our, you know approach to life, we really…I would rather do some philanthropic work than waste money.

I One final question. Young people starting out…what sort of advice would you give to them?

V Shall I go first?

B Yeah do.

V Live your dreams. If you have an ambition go for it. Do not let little, small distractions or calamities stop you. Chase your dream and go for it and that's, that's exactly what I have done. That's where I would like to be role model, for anybody who wants to be somebody tomorrow…er…to see what we have done and if I can touch one life, then my job in this life's done.

B Now what I would say is…er…with the dreams one needs a six…dose of reality a lot of hard work and, as Vijay says, not to be set back by…by any temprorary kind of difficulties.

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

FACT F ILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

21may. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov "V.P. Chkalov nomidagi Toshkent aviatsiya ishlab chiqarish majmuasi" davlat-aksiyadorlik jamiyatining 70 yilligi munosabati bilan bir guruh xodimlami taqdirlash to'g'risidagi" Farmonni imzoladi.

3 iyun. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi paxta tolasini ishlab chiqarish va sotish jarayonida bozor tamoyillari va mexanizmlarini keng tatbiq etish, ishlab chiqarilgan paxta va paxta mahsulotlariga jahon amaliyotida qabul qilingan hisob-kitob shakl va tizimlarini joriy etish maqsadida "Ishlab chiqarilgan va sotiladigan paxta tolasi uchun hisob-kitob mexanizmini takomillashtirish to'g'risidagi" Qarorni qabul qildi.

5 iyun. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida yapon-o'zbek iqtisodiy hamkorlik boyicha qo'mita, "Mitsui" kompaniyasi boshqaruvi raisi Nobuo Oxashi boshchiligidagi delegatsiyasini qabul qildi.

18 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2003 yilning birinchi yar'm yilligi uchun iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy sohalarning rivojlanishi va bu sohalardagi muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha islohotlarni amalga oshirishga bag'ishlagan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

Majlisda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ma'ro'za qildi.

22 iyul. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Rossiya Federatsiyasining "Gazprom" ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyati boshqaruvi raisi Aleksey Millerni qabul qildi.

Oqsaroy qarorgohidagi uchrashuvda hamkorlikning hozirgi holati va istiqbollari masalalari muhokama qilindi, yangi o'zaro manfaatli loyihalarni ishlab chiqish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqildi.

30 sentyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Islom taraqqiyot bankining prezidenti Ahmad Muhammad Alini qabul qildi. O'zbekiston ITBning yaqinda bo'lib o'tgan yillik majlisida mazko'r bank a'zoligiga qabul qilingan edi. Undan avval iyun oyida Eronga rasmiy tashrif chog'ida Prezident Islom Karimov Tehronda Ahmad Muhammad Ali bilan hamkorlik istiqbollari to'g'risida mo'zokaralar o'tkazgan edi

Mustaqil O’zbekiston: sanoati.

Respublika sanoati eng avvalo xalq xo’jaligining asosiy tarmoqlari-paxtachilik, ipakchilik, mevachilik, koraqo’lchilik talab extiyojlari zaminida vujudga keldi va rivoj topdi. O’zbekiston sanoati ixtisosligining rivojlanganligi va unining asosiy tarmoqlari bir-biri bilan bog’liqlik xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Neft va gazga bo’lgan extiyojni kondirishda. Kimmatbaxo metallar olishni intensifikatsiyalashda, tog-kon xom ashyolari kazish soxalari ishni bir maromda bulishini ta'minlashda qator sanoat korxonalarini, ko’rilish tashkilotlarini va boshqa yangi tarmoqlarni texnik va texnalogik jixatdan kayta ko’rollantirish mamlakatni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish borasidagi muxim bosqichlardir.

O’zbekiston sanoatining tarmoqlar tarkibi takomillashib o’zaro alokalari mustaxkamlangan majmuaga aylanmokda va bozor iqtisodiyoti talabiga moslashib bomokda.

Mamlakatimiz satnoati tarmoqlarida elektr kuvvati, tabiiy gaz, pulat, samaletlar, mineral ugitlar, avtomabillar, paxta tolasi, ip xamda ipak gazlamalari va boshqa qator maxsulotlar ishlab chikarilmokda. Sanoat taraqqiyoti tabiy va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlardan maksadga muvofik tarzda foydalanish, son jixatidan tez ko’payib boraetgan mexnat resurslaridan samarali foydalanish bilan bevosita bog’liq. Mustaqillik yillarida respublikada faoliyat ko’rsatayotgan sanoat korxonalari qatoriga 1700 dan ortik yangi korxonalar va ishlab chiqarish ob'ektlari kushildi xamda 8,5 ming yangi maxsulot turlari ishlab chikariladi.

Xar kanday mamlakatning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, avvalambor, sanoat tarmoqlarining asosiy soxalari rivoji darajasiga xamda sifatli ish bajarishga bog’liqdir. Shuning uchun xam respublikada mustaqillikning dastlabki kunlaridanok muammolarni xal etishning bu soxasiga katta e'tibor karatilmokda. Umuman, O’zbekistonda iqtisodiy isloxatlarning barcha komplekslari asosida yotgan zamonaviy iqtisodiyot tashkiliy-xykukiy, texnik-muxandislik, boshqaruv jarayonlarini takomillashtirishga yunaltirilgan.

O’zbekiston sanoatiida yetakchi o’rinni ogir sanoat egallaydi. Ma'lumki, bu sanoat tarmogiga yokilgi-energetika, metallurgiya, mashinasozlik, ko’rilish materiallari ishlab chikaruvchi tarmoqlar kiradi. Mamlakt jami sanoatning 2G`3 kismini deyarli ogir sanoat tarmoqlari tashkil etadi. Ogir sanoat xalq xo’jaligining qator tarmoqlarini yangi texnika jixozlari bilan taminlaydi, sanoat transport va qishloq xo’jaligini kayta ko’rishda asos bo’lib xizmat kiladi. Ammo ogir sanoat faoliyati shu ishlar bilangina chegaralanmaydi. Uning asosiy maksadi barcha ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini xar tomonlama rivojlantirish, ist'emol mollarini ko’plab tayyorlashdan iborat. Bir so’z bilan aytganda, eng muxim xisoblangan ogir sanoat, yengil, ozik-ovkat sanoatlari va qishloq xo’jaligi tarmoqlarining ishlab chiqarish negizlarini mustaxkamlashga olib keladi.

O’zbekiston sanoatida mashinasozlik asosiy tarmoqlaridan xisoblanadi. Bu sanoat tarmogi xalq xo’jaligining qator tarmoqlarini texnik jixatdan kaytadan jixozlash asos bo’lib xisoblanadi. Mashinasozlik sanoati korxonalarda qator yangi materiallar, mexanizmlar, asbob anjomlar tayyorlangan. Ular orasida turli xil paxta teruvchi mashinalar,paxta chigitini anik ekadigan seyalkalar, yigiruv mashinalari, paxtani kop-xonarsiz tashiydigan agdargich tirkamalar, sugarish
mashinalari va xakozolarni kiritish mumkin.

"O’zbekiston xavo yullari" Milliy aviokompaniyasi ayni chogda umumjaxon aviatsiya xamjamiyatida yetakchi o’rinlardan birini egallab turibdi. Endilikda O’zbekiston xakli ravishda "kanotli mamlakt" deb atalmokda. 2000 yil Bryusel'da utkazilgan "Evromarket-Forum" anjumanida O’zbekiston milliy aviokompaniya raxbari A.Ro’zmetovga nufo’zli xalqoro mukofat -"O’zbekiston xovo yullari" aviokompaniyasining umumjaxon aviatsiya xamjamiyatida yukori nufo’zga egaligidan dalolatdir. "Evromarket-Forum" prezidenti professor P'er Mateyzen ta'kidlaganidek, "O’zbekiston xavo yullari" Milliy aviokompaniyasini Yevropaninig aviatsiyada yuk tashish bozorida juda yaxshi bilishadi. Katiy rakobatchilik kuchaygan bir sharoitda omilkorona ish tutish tufayli aviokompaniya aviatsiya biznesida mustaxkam o’rinini egallab oldi.

O’zbekiston aeroportini xorijda ishlab chikarilgan samalyotlar bilan yanilagan milliy aviokompaniya yangidan-yangi marshrutlarni ochmokda, jaxonning ko’plab aviokompaniyalari bilan yakindan xamkorlik kilaetir, yangi bozorlarni o’zlashtirish bo’yicha vazifalarni muvafakiyatli xal etayapti. Shuningdek, O’zbekiston kusmik kemalar uchun asboblar ishlab chiqarish bo’yicha ilmiy- texnikaviy imkoniyatga xam ega. "Koinot" ilmiy ishlab chiqarish birlashmasi sexlarining Yerning sun'iy yuldoshlarini yaratish borasida yaxshigina tajribalari bor. Mashxur oyga uchirilgan stansiya xam shu yerda yaratilgan.

O’zbekiston iqtisodiyotida muxim o’rinni yokilgi sanoati egallaydi. Yokilgi- energetika majmuining mavjudligi va rivojlanish darajasiga karab davlatning kuch-kudrati belgilanadi. Bu sanoat tarmogiga neft, tabiiy gaz, kumir kazib chiqarish kiradi.

Tabiiy gaz zaxirasi O’zbekistonda 2,5 trillion kub metrni tashkil kilib, uni kazib olish yildan-yilga oshmokda.Keyingi paytlarda yonilgi sanoatida neftning moxiyati ortib bormokda. Bu borada Kashkadaryo viloyatidagi va Namangan viloyatidagi neft konlari katta istikbolga ega.

Neft mustaqilligiga erishishda Buxoro viloyatidagi Korovulbozor shaxrida kad kutargan neftni kayta ishlovchi zavodning o’rni katta buldi. Bu korxona ishga tushirilishi bilan respublikamiz bir qator neft maxsulotlari: benzin, aviatsiya uchun zarur buladigan kerosin, suyultirilgan gaz, dizel yokilgisi kabi maxsulotlar chiqarish imkoniga ega buldi. Shunday kilib, O’zbekiston neft va neft maxsulotlari olib keladigan mamlakatdan strategik jixatdan muxim axamiyatga ega bo’lgan bu maxsulotni tashkariga olib chikadigan davlvtga aylandi.

Iqtisodiy isloxatlarni amalga oshirish va bozor munosabatlarini rivojlantirishda xususiylashtirish va davlat asarrufidan chiqarish borasida, maxalliy sanoat, savdo tashkilotlari, umumiy ovkatlanish, ijtimoiy va axoliga maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish, uy joy masalalariga taaluklidir. Qator yirik va urta xajmdagi sanoat korxonalari, ko'rilish inshoatlari aksionerlik xukuklarini oldilar.

Yukorida aytib utlganlardan shu narsa ko'rinib turibdiki,O'zbekiston sanoati yukori darajada rivoj topgan xududlardandir. Sanoat tarmoqlarida ishlab chikarilayotgan maxsulotlar xili ancha keng-samalyotlar, avtomabillar elektr kuvvati, neft va neft maxsulotlari, ko'rilish materiallari, turli xil ozik-ovkat maxsulotlari va boshqalardir.

Mustaqil O'zbekiston: sanoati. Glossary

1. Ipakchilik-silk -warm breeding.
2. Koraqo'lchilik - astrakhan sheep breeding.
3. Kimmatbaxo metallar - precious metals.
4. mineral ugitlar - mineral fertilizers.
5. Ipak gazlamalar - silk fabrics.
6. Tashkiliy-xukukiy jarayon - organizational and lawed process.
7. Texnik muxandislik jarayoni - engineering - technologic process.
8. Boshqaruv jarayoni - managing process.
9. Avtomabilsozlikning yirik markazi - a large center of autamabile construction.
10. Maxalliy kadrlar - local personnel.
11. Umumjaxon aviatsiya xamjamiyatida yetakchi o'rinni egallash - to take a merifarious place in world aviation fellowship.
12. Kosmik kemalar uchun asboblar - space building instruments.
13. Erning sun'iy yuldoshlari - imitated satellites of the Earth.
14. Yonilgi sanoati - fuel industry.
15. Ko'rilish materiallari - construction materials.
16. Ozik ovkat maxsulotlari - nutrition products.

Complete the text using the words in the box.

Estimation	**basis**	**mining**	**high-carat**
Venture	**applied**	**equaled**	**owing**
Scrap-metals	**deserts**		

The main gold a) _____ complex was founded in the vast b) _____ of the Kyzylkeem. The Muruntqu are mining and processing enterprise is the center of it. As far back as 40-45 years ago the Kyzylkeem desert was inhabited where at several ten kilometers distance there were spread small

populated areas and shepherds yurts. Now this region by c) _____ of specialists is one of the largest regions in the world for gold-output. The O'zbek-American Joint Venture "Zarafshan-Newmont" extracting gold from d) _____ mining, e) _____ gold among the leading countries of the world.

This joint f) _____ was put into action in 1995. The "Zarafshan-Newmont" is the only enterprise, within the post-Soviet space, that mines gold from scrap metals on the commercial base. Ultra-modern technologies are g) _____ at the join venture. h) _____ to these technologies the cost price of gold is relatively low.

In the 1st year the "Zarafshan-Newmont" extracted 1 ton of gold on the i) _____ of scrap metals processing. In 1999 this figure raised 16 times. This figure j) _____ to 70 tons.

Match each term in Column A with it's definition in column B

Column A	Column B
capital	The price paid for the use of lobar.
market	The human effort required to produce goods and services.
inflation	A cartel of crude-oil producing countries formed to regulate the production and prices of petroleum on international markets.
free enterprise	An economic system based on the private ownership of property competition, and the profit motive.
lobar	Share in the ownership in a corporation.
monopoly	Period of rising prices do'ring which the purchasing power of the dollars is falling.
OPEC (organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)	Something created to produce other goods and services; also money used to pay for the operations of a business.
product labeling	Attaching to a, product statements identifying its contents and use.
wages	Place where buyers and sellers come together.
). stock	Market in which there is only one seller.

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, TRANSLATE IT AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Hi-tech beermats for 21st Century

Высокотехнологичные подставки для пивных кружек 21 -го века

An intelligent beermat that alerts the bartender that your glass is empty could feature in pubs of the future.

Like an ordinary mat, it absorbs drips; but the gadget also has hidden sensors. The device will detect the weight of the drink above it, working out how much is left before sending a signal to the bar for a refill.

The coaster can also tell which way up it is, and whether it's moving around. The creators think the mat could be used for voting in pub games.

This, might be handy in a karaoke bar, for example, where the audience has to decide whether the performer should continue or stop.

«If they just raise their glass, that's a positive vote; if they raise their glass and flip over the beer mat, that's a negative vote,» explained Professor Andreas Butz, at the University of Munich, Germany.

He supervised two students - Matthias Hahnen and Robert. Doerr - as they developed their concept for an everyday object that could be enriched by computers.

Given the reputation of students, it was perhaps no surprise the pair - one is a product-design student, the other a computer scientist - had the idea of a beermat containing embedded circuitry. .

«It has two sensors - one that can measure the weight of a glass that's resting on it, and gravity sensor so it can know whether it's flipped upside down,» explained Professor

Butz. «You can distinguish a lot of weight as a full glass, a little weight as an empty glass – no weight means somebody has lifted their glass.» When drinks are low,"a blinking light at the bar could let the waiter know tocheck that table for a top-up. Because the mat can also sense being picked up and flapped around, customers can signal an order with the urgency judged by the speed it is moved. Another feature is that drinkers can say how many drinks they would like to order by stacking of a number of mats in one hand.

The final design consists of a flat, cylindrical body, which contains the electronics; and a rectangular recess on the top that holds a conventional cardboard beermat.

The present cost to make a single mat is around US$100 (f60), but this would Ы 10 times cheaper if they went into mass production, say the students who work out or Saarland University. ■

By Alison Ross, BBC News, Friday, 30 September 2005, 15:18 GMT 16:18 UK

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

FACT FILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

2005 YIL
IQTISODIYOT

11 yanvar. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Hindiston o'rtasida savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha beshinchi davlatlar aro majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.**5 sentyabr.** Oqsaroyda 2006 yil Davlat byudjetining asosiy makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari va parametrlari loyihasi muhokamasiga bag'ishlangan yig'ilish bo'lib o'tdi. "Byudjet tizimi to'g'risida"gi qonunga muvofiq 2006 yil mamlakat Davlat byudjetining asosiy parametrlarini tayyorlash ishlarining borishi ко'rib chiqildi.

28 yanvar. O'zbekiston hamda Rossiya o'rtasida banklararo hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha ikki tomon vakillarining majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

2 fevral. "O'zbekiston-EI" hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha Qo'mitaning beshinci majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

16-18 fevral. "O'zbekiston-Angliya" o'rtasida savdo va investisiyalar bo'yicha "O'zbekistonda biznez qiling" mavzuida navbatdagi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

8-9 mart. O'zbekiston hamda Germaniya o'rtasida moliya-texnikaviy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha davlatlararo mo'zokaralar bo'lib o'tdi.

26-27 aprel. Vilnyus shahrida O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Litva Respublikalari o'rtasida savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik bo'yicha davlatlararo qo'shma komissiyasining ikkinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

29 iyun. Olmo-ota shahrida Markaziy Osiyo hamkorlik tashkilotiga a'zo mamlakatlar ishchi guruhining navbatdagi ikkinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

10-11 oktyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Rossiya Federasiyasi o'rtasida iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha davlatlararo komissiyaning sakkizinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

2 dekabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroyda Rossiyaning "RUSAL" kompaniyasi direktorlar kengashi raisi Oleg Deripaskani qabul qildi.

Mamlakatimiz rahbari O'zbekiston bilan Rossiya o'rtasida to'zilgan Ittifoqchilik munosabatlari to'g'risidagi shartnoma o'zaro hamkorlikni yanada kengaytirishda muhim omil bo'layotganini ta'kidladi. Ushbu hujjat

mamlakatlarimiz va xalqlarimiz manfaatlariga xizmat qilishini, xususan, ikki tomon ishbilarmonlari uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochishini qayd etdi.

28-30 dekabrr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Pokiston Islom Respublikasi o'rtasida savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha davlatlararo komissiyaning ikkinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

Mustaqil O’zbekiston: transport va aloka.

Davltning ijtimoiy-kutisodiy taraqqiyoti va axolining xayot darajasini kutarishda transportning o’rni va moxiyati bekiyosdir. Transport ishlab chiqarishning muxim tarmoqlaridan biri xisoblanadi. Kudratli va anik ishlaydigan transportsiz xar kanday qo’lamdagi biron-bir davlatning samarali va okilona ishlashi mumkin emas. Transport xam sanoat, xam qishloq xo’jaligining turli xil maxsulotlarini yaratishda va ularni iste'molchilariga yetkazib berishda faol katnashadi. Yulovchilarni bir manzildan ikkinchi bir manzilga tashishda xam transportning axamiyati katta. Transport xududlar taraqqiyotiga ulkan ta'sir ko’rsatishi bilan birga transport taraqqiyotining o’zi xam iqtisodiyot rivoji, texnika taraqqiyoti darajasi bilan bevosita bog’liq.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi transporti temir yul, avtomobil, xavo transporti, kuvurlar va daryo transportini o’z ichiga oladi. Respublikada mavjud transport vositalari bilan xar yili katta mikdorda yuklar va yulovchilar tashiladi.

Turli xil yuklar va yulovchilarni tashishda temir yul transporti yetakchi o’rinni egallaydi. Temir yul transportining eng muxim afzalligi shundan iboratki, uning yuk va yulovchilar tashishi kobiliyati juda yukori xamda yul buyi obqxovoning kanday bulishidan kat'i nazar muntazam tarzda ishlay beradi. Bu bilan u xavo va daryo transportidan fark kiladi.

Respublikamiz xududlarni bir-biri bilan boglab turibgina kolmay, o’z doirasidan tashkarida bo’lgan xududlarni xam boglaydigan temir yul tarmoqlari ko’rilgan va ishga tushirilgan.

Temir yullar orkali O’zbekistonga asosan urmon maxsulotlari, metall va metaldan yasalgan asbob-uskunalar, ko’rilish materiallarikeltiriladi. O’zbekistondan chetga esa respublika uchun an'ana bo’lib kolgan maxsulotlar: paxta tolasi, ipak, usimlik moyi, tabiat noz-ne'matlari, xilma-xil meva, o’zum, sabzovot, kovun-tarvo’zlar bilan birga bir qatorda avtomabillar va boshqa turli-tuman sanoat maxsulotlari chikariladi.

Iqtisodiyotning bozor munosabatlariga utish davrida temir yul transporti katta axamiyat kasb etmokda. Ayrim temir yullari elektrlashtirilgan.

Ma'lumki, temir yul transporti xar kanday mamlakat iqtisodiyotining asosiy kon tomiri xisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimiz uchun bu uta muximdir. Chunki transportining bu turli respublikamizni jaxon iqtisodiy xamjamiyati bilan boglovchi asosiy vositadir. O’zbekistonda yuk tashish bilan bir qatorda yulovchilarni tashishda xam temir yul
transportining xizmati katta. Temir yul orkali mamlakatning 66 foiziga yakin yuk-aylanmasi amalga oshirilmokda, 80 foiz import- eksport yuklari tashilmokda.

Mamlakatimizda xavo transporti xam katta axamiyatga ega. Respublikada xavo transportining parvozi 1924 yili boshlanganda. Usha yilning 12 may kuni Toshkent-Bishkek-Olma-ota orasida xavo transporti orkali yulovchilar tashilgan edi. Ana shundan beri utgan davr ichida xavo transporti taraqqiyotida ulkan o’zgarishlar ruy berdi. Xozir xavo transporti orkali asosan, yulovchilar tashilmokda. Shu bilan birga bir manzildan ikkinchi manzilga tez yetkazish zarur bo’lgan yuklarni tashishda xam xavo transportidan foydalaniliyapti. O’zok masofalarga yulovchilar va yuk tashishda xavo transporining axamiyati, ayiqsa, cheksiz. Respublika mustaqilligi e'lon qilingandan keyin jaxonning qator mamlakatlari bilan mustaqil tarzda xavo transportining keng yulga kuyish imkoni pado buldi. 1993 yil yanvarda "O’zbekiston xavo yullari" Milliy aviokompaniyasi tashkil topdi. Ana shu kompaniya xizmati tufayli Toshkentdan N'yu-York, London, Istanbul, Dexli, Pekin, Tel Aviv, Seul,
Kuala-Limpur, Jidda, Urumchi, Sharj kabi jaxonning qator shaxarlari bilan xavo transporti orkali alokalar urnatildi.

Transportkatnovini yaxshilash, uning xavsizligini ta'minlash maksadida turli mintakalarda. Jumladan, mustaqillikning sakkiz yilligi arafasida Amudaryoni kesib utgan avtomabil ko’prigi ishga tushirildi. Bu mamlakatning janubiy va shimoliy kismi urtasidagi transport katnovi tusigiga barxam berdi. Zamonaviy ko’prik Korakolpogistonni kesib utgan daryoning ikki kirgogini tutashtirib, Nukus va Xujayli tumanlari axolisini bir-biriga yakinlashtirda. Oldinlari xar ikki tuman bir-biri bilan 20 kilometirli aylanma noqo’lay yul bilan boglanib turardi.

Mustaqil O’zbekiston iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishi. Transport va aloka. Glossary

1. transport va aloka - transport and communication.
2. ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy taraqqiyot - social economic progress.
3. ishlab chiqarish - economic production.
4. iste'molchilarga yetkazib berish - delivery of products.
5. temir yul transporti - railway.
6. kuvurlar va daryo transporti- pipe lines and river means of transportation.
7. yulovchilarni tashish - transportation of passengers.

8. import-eksport yuklari - imported and exported goods.
9. transport katnovi - traffic communication.
10. avtomabil ko'prigi - automobile bridge.
11. yuk tashish - cargo transportation.

Complete the text using the words in the box.

Developing	necessity	industry	market
Branches	astrakhan	major	precious
Cotton-growing	national	specialization	

The a) _____ of Uzbekistan emerged and developed mainly on the basis of needs outlined in the main b) _____ of the c) _____ economy: d) _____, silk-warm breeding, gardening, e) _____ sheep breeding and others. It is characterized with a highly developed f) _____ and cooperation between its g) _____ branches. The achievement of self-secure h) _____ in oil and gas, in receiving i) _____ metals, reorganization, reequipment of technique and technology of great industries concerns, building and interpolating in exploitation of new ones. All these are economical j) _____ steps of our country.

Nowadays there are positive dislocations in direction to optimization of branch structure of Uzbekistan's industry is improving and takes the of an interrelated complex. It begins to meet all k) _____ requirements.

Match each term in Column A with it's definition in column B

Column A	Column B
technology	The application of science to commerce and industry.
profit	Written orders directing a bank to pay a person or business a specific sum of money.
finance charge	The amount charged to use credit.
import	A financial plan that summarizes income and expenditures over a period of time.
promotion	What remains after the costs of doing business have been met. Difference between a firm's total revenues and its total costs.
marketing	The money that we spend.
checks	Good or service purchased from a seller in another country.
expenditure	The business activities that take place between production and consumption.
marketplace	
). budget	

	Any place in which goods are bough and sold. Program designed to sell goods services to the public.

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, TRANSLATE IT AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Clever artificial hand developed

Разработана ловкая искусственная рука

The artificial hand has an opposing thumb
Искусственная рука обладает противостояҳим большим пальцем

Scientists have developed an ultra-light limb that they claim can mimic the movement in a real hand better than any currently available. At present, prosthetic hands either do not move at all or have a simple single-motor grip.

But the University of Southampton team has designed a prototype that uses six sets of motors and gears so each of the five fingers can move independently.

Details of their design were presented at an Institute of Physics conference.

The aim is to create a hand with the sort of functionality a human hand has but also a sense of touch. Dr Paul Chappell

Every year 200 people in the UK lose their hands. Common causes include motorbike accidents and industrial incidents. " It is hard for scientists to replicate hand movement, as the real thing has 27 bones and can make a huge number of complex movements and actions.

The Southampton team believe their prototype is able to make movements and grip objects in the same way that a real hand does.

The new hand - called the Southampton Remedy-Hand - can be connected to muscles in the arm via a small processing unit and is controlled by small contractions of the muscles which move the wrist.

Researcher Dr Paul Chappell, a medical physicist who worked on the device, said: «With this hand you can clutch objects such as a ball, you can move the thumb out to one side and grip objects with the index finger in the way you do when opening a lock with a key, and you can wrap your fingers arou nd an ob j ect in what we call the power grip - like the one you use when you hold a hammer or a microphone.»

The latest design is also very light - at 400g it is lighter than the average human hand.

Heavy prosthetics can be extremely uncomfortable and cause injury to the area where it joins with the arm.

The hand was built in three parts – the three middle fingers are very similar in size and movement so those were made identical.
T Je little finger is a smaller version of the sarrb.
Each of these four fingers are made up of a motor attached to a gearbox attached to a
Carbon robre hnger. All or this is three is a carbon fobre palm.
Thumb technology
But the thumb was much more complicated.
The human thumb can move in special Ways the fingers cannot.
ii can rotate as well as flex and also move in a variety of different directions. It can also oppose (touch) each of the fingers in the hand to form a "pinch".
To mimic this, the Remedi-Hand uses two, motors - one to allow it to rotate and one to. allow it to flex.
The researchers- say it. has the first \ artificially-made opposable thumb.
•,
Dr Chappell said: «The real thumb can move in five types of way, we've managed to create a thumb that can mimic at least two of these which is a really exciting achievement.
«It's a thumb that has really good flexibility and functionality.»
The next stage will be to integrate the latest sensor technology to create a "clever" hand which can sense how strongly it is gripping an object, or whether an object is slipping.
Dr Chappell said: «The aim is to create a hand with the sort of functionality a human hand has but also a sense of touch.»
Jared O'Mara, of the British Council of Disabled People, welcomed the Southampton work.
He said: «We are eager to see how such a device will work in practice and are hopeful that it will help many disabled people to lead easier lives, in particular do’ring the course

BBC,Thursday, 8 September 2005, **11:09** GMT 12:09 UK

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

FACT FILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

2003

IQTISODIYOT

12 fevral. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Amerika "Danavant" kompaniyasi prezidenti Uilyam Danavantni qabul qildi.

Uchrashuv chog'ida O'zbekistondagi paxta tozalash zavodlarini modernizatsiyalashda ham.'corlikni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari, tolani eksport-import qilish sohasini takomillashtirish muhokama etildi, aloqalar miqyosini kengaytirish borasida fikr almashildi.

17 fevral. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002 yilda Respublikaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivoji yakunlariga va 2003 yilda iqtisodiy islohotlami chuqurlashtirishning asosiy yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

Majlisda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov nutq so'zladi.

28 fevral. Oqsaroy qarorgohida qishloq xo'jaligida iqtisodiy islohotlami yanada chuqurlashtirishning asosiy yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan yig'ilish bo'lib o'tdi. Unda tegishli vazirliklar, qo'mitalar, konsernlar, korporatsiyalar, banklar va boshqa moliya muassasalarining rahbarlari ishtirok etdilar. Majlisni Prezident Islom Karimov olib bordi.

17 aprel. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2003 yil 24 yanvardagi UP-3202-sonli "O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida xususiy sektorning ulushi va ahamiyatini tubdan oshirish tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonni bajarish hamda xususiylashtirish jarayonini yanada chuqurlashtirish, korxonalarning ustav jamg'armalarida davlat ulushini imkon qadar qisqartirish, ob'yektlarning investitsiya jalb qilish imkoniyatini oshirish, shuningdek, xorijiy sarmoyadorlami keng jalb etish maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasi "2003-2004 yillarda korxonalarni davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish va xususiylashtirish dasturi to'g'risida"gi Qarorni qabul qildi.

1 may. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida xalqaro valyuta fondi (XVF) Ikkinchi Yevropa departamenti direktori Jon Odling-Smini qabul qildi.

2 may. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki prezidenti Jan Lemyerni qabul qildi.

3 may. Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot bankining boshqaruvchilar Kengashi yillik yig'ilishida ishtirok etish uchun ko'pgina mamlakatlardan Toshkentga oliy maqomli mehmonlar tashrif buyurishdi.

4 may. O'zbekistonga Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot bankining boshqaruvchilar Kengashining yillik yig'ilishida ishtirok etish uchun kelgan Gro'ziya, Qozog'iston, Tojikiston, Qirg'iziston prezidentlari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov bilan uchrashdilar

5 may. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida AQSH moliya vazirining o'rinbosari Jon Teylorni qabul qildi.Suhbat chog'ida o'zbek-amerika munosabatlari bo'yicha fikr almashildi, moliyaviy sohadagi hamkorlik, sarmoyalarni jalb etish, savdo iqtisodiy aloqalari masalalariga e'tibor qaratildi.

5 may. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Yaponiya moliya vaziri Masadzyuro Shiokavani qabul qildi.Suhbat chog'ida ikki tomonlama munosabatlarni yanada rivojlantirish masalalari bo'yicha fikr almashildi.

O'ZDAEWOO AUTO" JV

Nufo'zli kompaniyalar har doim iste'molchilarga tovarning sifatini kafolatlab berishga harakat qilishgan va bunda avtomobilsozlikka ham alohida talablar ko'yilardi. Bugungi kunda avtomobilning xavfsizligi, tejamkorligi, ekologikligi kabi mezonlar rolining ortishi bilan bu talablar on martalab ortdi, deyish mumkin. Muvaffakiyat, sifatga alohida e'tibor bergani holda, u nafakat. birinchi darajali materiallar, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va kimmatbaho jihozlarga, balki korxonani boslikarishni to'g'ri tashkil qilishni bilishga ham bogTikligini anglab etganlarga qo'lib bokadi. Muvaffakiyatning modeli bo'lib ushbu holatda 1946 yilda BMTning standartlarni muvofiklashtirish ko'mitasi tomonidan ta'sis etilgan standartlashtirish bo'yicha xalqaro tashkilot - ISOning standartlar talablari ishtirok etadi.

"O`zDEUavto" ushbu modelni amalga joriy etgan va BVQI sertifikatsiya organidan ISO 9001: 1994 standarti talablariga muvofiklik sertifikatini olgan O'zbekistondagi dastlabki korxonalardan bin boTdi, mazko'r organning bosh ofisi Parijda joylashgan. Ushbu sertifikat nafakat o'z egasining obro'sini orttiradi, balki tashki bozorda o'ziga xos ruxsatnoma vazifasini ham o'taydi. 1999 yilda xalqaro tan olinish hukukini koTga kiritganlarning soni bor-yo'gM uchta edi: "ChnTAIChB" DAJ, "Davlat belgisi" DIChB va "O`zDEUavto" AJ. Bunda fakat "O`zDEUavto" 9001 model bo'yicha sertinkatsiyalangan edi, u loyihalashtirish bosqichidan boshlab tayyor mahsulotning sotilishigacha korxona menedjmentiga talab ko'yadi.

Bozorning talablari doimiy ravishda kat'iylashadi, iste'molchi uchun ko’rash keskinlashadi. Shunga ko'ra, korxona menejmentiga nisbatan ko'shimcha talablar ko'yiladi. Bu hoi standartning yangi versiyasi - ISO 9001:2000 ning paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Uning asosiy farki iste'molchi bilan ishlab chiqarishning dastlabki bosqichida ham (mahsulotga nisbatan talablarni belgilash), yakuniy bosqichida ham (mahsulot sifati bilan kanoatlanishni baholash) jips o'zaro hamkorlikning o'rnatilishiga nisbatan ko'yiladigan talab bo'ldi. 2003 yilda "O'zDEUavto" AJ yangi versiya - ISO 9001:2000 bo'yicha sertifikatsiyadan muvaffakiyatli o4di. Xalqaro standartlarga muvofiklikni ushlab turishga muntazam (har yarim yilda) auditlar – “O'zDEUavto”ning maxsus tayyorlangan xodimlari tomonidan o'tkaziladigan ichki auditlar va BVQIning nazorat auditlari yordam bermokda. Kezi kelganda aytish lozimki, zavodning o'zida BVQIdan etakchi luditorlarning ISO 9001:2000 sertifikatini olgan beshta mutaxassis ishlamokda. Ular nafakat ichki auditlarda ishtirok etadi, balki boshqa kompaniyalarda BVQIdan auditorlar sifatida qatnashadi.

Iste'molchi bilan doimiy alokani ushlab turish va uning talablarini har doim inobatga olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lish uchun "O'zDEUavto" AJda marketing bo'limi faoliyat ko'rsatadi, u avtoservis va ehtiyot kismlar boTimi bilan hamkorlikda respublikamizning turli mintakalarida iste'molchilar o'rtasida va aholining turli katlamlari o'rtasida muntazam so'rovlar o4kazadi. Iste'molchilarning istaklari xaridorlarga taklif etilayotgan NEXIA va MATIZ yangi optsiyalarning so'nggi ro'yxatida, shuningdek mamlakatimizda ishlab chikarilayotgan avtomobillarning rang gammasining kengaytirilishida o'z ifodasini topdi.

Hozirgi vaktda "0'zDEUavto"da kompaniya ehtiyojlari uchun mahsulot va xizmatlarning doimiy etkazib beruvchilari safiga mumkin kadar ko'prok ISO 9001:2000 talablari bo'yicha sifat menejmenti tizimini o'ziga joriy etgan korxonalarni kiritish to'g'risidagi masala ustida ishlanmokda. Professionalizm va ishga nisbatan talabchanlik bilan yondashuv - muvaffakiyat garovi, "O'zDEUavto" rusumining mamlakat ichida ham, uning tashkarisida nam ommalashuvi fakat shuni tasdiqlamokda.

“O’Z Daewoo Auto”
Glossary

1.Nufo’zli kompaniya - solid companies.
2.zamonaviy texnalogiyalar - modern technologies.
3.standartlarni muvofiklashtirish kumitasi - committee on coordination of standards.
4.tashki bozor - foreign market.
5.loyixalashtirish bosqichi - design stage.
6.bozor talablari - requirements of the market.

7.iste'molchi uchun ko’rash - struggle for the consumer.
8.maxsulotga nisbatan talablarni belgilash - an establishment of requirements to production.
9.maxsulot sifati bilan kagoatlanishni belgilash - an establishment of statisfaction quality of production.
10.muntazam auditlar - regular audits.
11.iste'molchi talablarini inobatga olish - to consider consumer's inquiries.
12.avtoservis va extiyot kismlar bulimi - department of car care center and spare parts.
13.avtomabillarning rang gammasini kengaytirish - expansion of color scale of cars.
14.rusum - mark.

Complete the text using the words in the box.

Operation	producing	establishment	personnel
Localization	outward	branch	trained
Construction	employment		

In the town of Asaka a large center automobile a) _____ center was b) _____ jointly with South Korea. The “O’zDaewoo” automobile Plant was built in short 3 years. It is a peculiar wonder of engineering. In the 1996 the plant started its work with assembling of the “Damas”, “Tico”, “Nexia” automobiles. In this way a new c) _____ of industry was set up in the Republic-automobile construction and Uzbekistan became the 28th automobile d) _____ country in the world.

It is necessary to note that along side with construction of the auto plant, our young workers from Uzbekistan before they started there work in the Asaka Auto plant were e) _____ at the similar kind of enterprises of South Korea. This enabled to train local f) _____ capable to operate complicated technological processes and computer equipment. Automobiles from the Asaka Auto plant ride not only on ways of our country but also abroad. In such a manner “O’zDaewoo” consolidated itself position on g) _____ market. Putting into h) _____ such as a great enterprise allowed to make the pearl of Central Asia-Fergana Valley into whole automobile Conglomerate. Helping-concerns working here which by their activity all spore-parts of all three marks come tj the main conveyer. These decide not only problems as i) _____ of population but also j) _____of production.

Match each term in Column A with it’s definition in column B

Column A	Column B
stockholder	**Special designs, names or unique symbols that identify a product, service or company.**
trademarks	**Elected representatives of corporate stockholders.**
water pollution	**Practice of favoring one group over another in hiring, salary or promotion for reasons that have nothing to do with ability.**
board of directors	**Using money to purchase real capital to be used in the production of goods and services.**
boom	**A tax on the income earned by individuals and corporations.**
economics	**An identification card that entitles the lawful owner to make purchases on credit.**
credit card	**Owner of stock in a corporation.**
job discrimination	**Water is considered polluted when it cannot be used for its intended purpose.**
investment	**The peak of the business cycle: business is producing at or near capacity.**
). income tax	**The social science that describes and analyzes how society chooses from among scarce resources to satisfy its wants.**

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, TRANSLATE IT AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Can fast food be blamed for the obesity epidemicq

McDonald's is having financial indigestion. Not only did it post its first-ever quarterly loss on Jan. 23, but it was sued in a New York court last year by

two obese teens who blamed the chain's products for their weight and health problems. The lawsuit, which was dismissed on Jan. 22, received massive coverage. It showed rising concerns about the high-calorie, high-fat meals served at the more than 30,000 McDonald's restaurants in 121 countries around the world. At least one similar suit has been filed, and more *are* certain to come.

In 1970, Americans spent about a quarter of their food dollar eating in restaurants. Today, that figure tops 40 percent. Moreover, one American out of four eats at a fast-food restaurant every day.

Meanwhile, McDonald's and other restaurants have "super-sized" their portion sizes. According to McDonald's own Web site, a meal made up of a Big Mac and super-sized servings of Coke and French fries adds up to 1,600 calories — two-thirds of the total recommended for adults per day and about double the amount of calories the body can absorb at one sitting. (The rest is stored as fat.)

"It's very interesting that the larger-portion business started at exactly the same time that obesity rates started to go up," said Marion Nestle, head of nutrition studies at New York University.

Studies have indicated that people will eat larger portions that *are* put in front of them, out of all proportion to their hunger. "It's a pleasure-seeking activity that's prone to abuse, just like cigarettes, alcohol or cocaine," says *George* Blackburn, a professor of nutrition at Harvard University.

Yet another study, conducted by *researchers* at Penn State University's College of Health and Human Development, had similar findings. "Everyone responded to the increased portion size by eating more," including both men and women, dieters and non-dieters, fat people and slim, and those who habitually clean their plates *as* well *as* those who don't, said researcher Barbara Rolls.

In fact, a study published Jan. 22 in *JAMA,* the Journal of the American Medical Association, found that Americans are "super-sizing" their food portions at home to match the portions they *are* being *served* in restaurants. The data revealed that over the past 20 years, hamburgers have expanded by 23 percent, a plate of Mexican food by 27 percent; soft drink servings by 52 percent; and salty snacks by 60 percent.

Although previous studies had confirmed the trend toward bigger portions in restaurants, packaged foods and in recipes, the new study is the first to look at how much people eat at their own dinner tables.

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

Fact files for sight translation ***2006 YIL IQTISODIYOT***

9-10 yanvar. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Eron Islom Respublikasi o'tasida savdo-iqtisodiy va ilmiy-texnikaviy hamkorlik bo'yicha davlatlararo qo'shma komissiyaning yettinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

10 fevral. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2005 yilda mamlakatimizni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish yakunlari va 2006 yilda iqtisodiy islohotlarni chuurlashtirishning muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlariga

bag'ishlangan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.Majlisda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ma'ro'za qildi.
- 2005 yil yakunlari haqida gapirar ekanmiz, - dedi Prezidentimiz, - shuni mamnuniyat bilan qayd etmoqchimanki, o'tgan yilda deyarli barcha makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha prognoz hajmi va ko'rsatkichlariga erishildi, aksariyat ko'rsatkichlarning esa sezilarli darajada oshirib bajarilishi ta'minlandi.

7-10 mart. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Hindiston Respublikasi o'tasida savdo-iqtisodiy va ilmiy-texnikaviy hamkorlik bo'yicha davlatlararo qo'shma komissiyaning oltinchi majlisi, hamda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik masalalari bo'yicha Ishchi guruhining birinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

21-25 mart. Praga shahrida O'zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Chehiya Respublikasi o'tasida savdo-iqtisodiy va ilmiy-texnikaviy hamkorlik bo'yicha davlatlararo qo'shma komissiyaning ikk."nchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

6 aprel. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroyda Jahon bankining Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo bo'yicha mintaqaviy vitse-prezidenti Shigeo Katsuni qabul qildi.

O'zbekiston bilan Jahon banki o'rtasidagi aloqalarga 1993 yilda asos solingan. Ushbu xalqaro moliya instituti bilan mamlakatimiz savdo siyosati, korxonalarni zamonaviylashtirish, moliya, shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligi va energetika sohalarida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida hamkorlik qilib kelinmoqda.

25 aprel. Savdo va sanoat masalalari bo'yicha O'zbekiston-Britaniya ishchi guruhining navbatdagi yig'ilishi bo'lib o'tdi.

16-20 may. Iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha O'zbekiston-Yaponiya davlatlar o'rtasida sakkizinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

7-9 iyun. Sian shahrida "Buyuk ipak yo'li 2006" Yevroosiyo investision forumi bo'lib o'tdi.

XO'JALIK YuRITIShNING BOZOR TIZIMI. BOZOR IqTISODIYoTIDA DAVLATNING O'RNI.

Bozor tizimi xususiy mulkchilik xukmronligi, jamiyatdagi mexnat taqsimoti, pul vositasida amalga oshiriladigan ayrirboshlash jarayonlarning jadal rivojlanganligi bilag xarakterlanadi. Boshqa ijtimoyy tizimlar kabi bozor tizimi xam doimo rivojlanishda buladi. An'anaviy jamiyatda paydo bo'lgan bozop bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanib, xususiy tadbirkorlikka tayangan bir butun kapitalistik tizimga aylanadi. Uning hozirgi kundagi o'ziga xos variantlari turli-tumanligiga qaramay, barchasi yuqori darajadagi texnologiya, aralash mulkchilik va iqtisodiyotda davlatning jadal ishtiroki asosida rivojlanmoqda. Bozor tizimida

tadbirkorlik, ishlashni xoqlagan xar bir kishi uchun mutaxassislik tanlash va xar bir iste'molchi uchun (o’zining moliyaviy imkoniyatlar doirasida) iste'mol tanlovi erkinligiga asoslangan xo’jalik yuritishning o’ziga xos raqbat va tamoyillari mavjud. Tadbirkorlik faoliyati va bozordagi tanlov uchun shaxsiy iqtisodiy manfaatlar ragbatlantiruvchi omil rolini bajaradi. Tadbirkorlar foydani maksimallashtirishga (yoki xarajatlarni minimallashtirish), ishlab chiqarish omillarining egalari biznes olamida ishlatgan o’z vositalari orqasidan yuqori foyda olishga, iste'molchilar esa extiyojlaridagi tovar va xizmatlarni sotib olishda manfaatlarini optimallashtirishga xarakat qiladilar. Tadbirkorlik erkinligi, tanlash xuquki va shaxsiy manfaatlar bozordagi ayyrboshlash jarayoni ishtirokchilari urtasidagi raqobatni shakllantiradi. Bu munosabat esa iste'molchi tanlovini ko’rsatuvchi, tadbirkor va ishlab chiqarish omillari egasini bu tanlovga moslashishga majbur kiluvchi bozor narxlari tizimi orkali yo’zaga chikadi. Shunday qilib, narx mexanizmi bozor iqtisodiyotining
rivojlanishini belgilab beradi. Uning samaradorligi ishtirokchilar soni va ularning qaror qabul qilishdagi mustaqilligiga bogliq. "Nima, kanday, kancha va kim uchun ishlab chiqarish" kabi muammolar bozor tizimida narx signallari asosida yechiladi. Resurslar berilgan narxlar darajasida ishlab chiqariladigan maxsulotga talab mavjud bo’lgan va tadbirkorga foyda keltiradigan tarmoqlarga yunaltiriladi. Yo’zaga kelgan bozor narxlari darajasi samarali ishlab chikaruvchilar uchun qo’lay sharoit tuqdirib, maxsulotlar ishlab hiqarish texnologiyasini, uning takomillashishyni va tejamkorligini belgilaydi. Bozordagi narx-navo bozorga keluvchi maqsulotlar taqsimotida qal qiluvchi rol' uynaydi. Birinchidan, narx-iste'molchi tanlovining muxim mezoni, ikkinchidan, ishlab chiqarish omillariga bo’lgan narxlar jamiyatmning daromad qo’lamini shakllantiradi va o’z navbatida turli tabakadagi insonlarning xarid qilish kobiliyatini belgilaydi. Narx mexanizmning bozor iqtisodiyotida tashkilotchilik va tartibga soluvchilik vazifasini bajarishini takidlagan xolda, shuni unutmasligimiz kerakki, narxlar tadbirkorlar va ishlab chiqarish omillari egalari uchun o’z yo’nalishlarini aniklab oladigan signallar tizimi rolini xam uynaydi. Bu tizim fakat erkin rakobat shart-sharoyitida samarador buladi. Chunki, birinchidan, aynan shundagina narx signallari bozordagi talabni o’zida anik aks ettiradi; ikkinchidan, aynan rakobat itqisodiy agentlarni ushbu signallariga buisundiradi. Uchinchidan esa, u shaxsiy va jamiyat manfaatlarining o’zaro yaqinlashishini ta'minlaydi. Bozor iqtisodiyotida xo’jalik yuritishning tamoyillari va undagi raqbatlantiruvchi omillar samaradorligining ijobiy baxolash bilan birga, undagi salbiy taraflarni xam nazardan kochirmasligimiz kerak.Barqaror bulmagan iqtisodiy
rivojlanish(inflyatsiya, ishsizlik, usish sur'atining pasayishi) ni yo’zaga keltiradigan, daromatlarning notekis taksimlanishini kuchaytiradigan, ijtimoyi ne'matlar va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarish bilan bog’liq, bo’lgan tarmoqlar rivojlanishini cheklaydigan bozor qonunlarining okibati shular jumlasidandir. Shuning uchun iqtisodiy rivojlanishda davlatning aralashuvi zamonaviy bozor tizimiga xos xususiyat xisoblanadi. Lekin davlatning iqtisodiy vazifilarani kengaytirish uchun ma'lum ob'ektiv chegaralar mavjud. Bozor mexanizmi faoliyatini tartibga solish va

uning salbiy tomonlarini yumshatish bilan bir qatorda davlat erkin rakobat va bozor narxi shikllanishiga putur yetkazmasligi kerak.

FACT FILES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION:

2004 yil

IQTISODIYOT

14-16 yanvar. Parij shahrida savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik bo'yicha O'zbekiston-Fransiya davlarlar aro qo'shma komissiyasinig majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

4-5 fevral. London shahrida savdo va sanoat hamkorligi bo'yicha O'zbekiston-Britaniya davlarlar aro qo'shma komissiyasinig majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

7 fevral. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining respublika ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy rivojlanish, 2003 yildagi islohatlarni baholash haqida 2004 yilda iqtisodning asosiy yo'nalishlari bo'yicha keyingi liberalizatsiya natijalariga bag'ishlangan majlisi bo'lib o'tdi. Majlisda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ma'ro'za qildi.

14 mart. O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Azerbayjon Respublikalarining o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik bo'yicha kengaytirilgan yettinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

29 mart-2 aprel. Toshkent shahrida moliya va texnikaviy hamkorlik bo'yicha O'zbekiston va Germaniya davlatlar o'rtasida mo'zokaralar bo'lib o'tdi.

2-6 may. O'zbekiston hamda Saudiya Arabistoni davlatlari o'rtasida iqtisodiy hamkorlik bo'yacha ikkinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

23-28 may. O'zbekiston -Amerika savdo palatalarining sakkizinchi konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi.

24-26 iyun. O'zbekiston-Ukraina o'rtasida ko'p qirrali hamkorlik masalalariga bag'ishlangan oltinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

29-30 iyun. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Butunjahon Savdo Tashkilotiga kirish masalalari hamda qishloq ho'jalligi bo'yicha Ishchi guruhuning ikkinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

4 avgust. Oqsaroy qarorgohida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ho'zurida mamlakatning tegishli vazirlik va tashkilotlar rahbarlari ishtirokida majlis bo'lib o'tdi.

Majlisda kelasi yilning iqtisodiy strategiya, soliq va byudjet konsepsiyalari siyosati hamda asosiy makro ekonomik va davlatning 2005 yilgi byudjeti ko'rsatkichlari muhokama etildi.

19 avgust. O'zbekiston va Eron davlatlari o'rtasida savdo iqtisodiy hamda ilmiy texnik masalalarga bag'ishlangan kengaytirilgan oltinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

7-9 sentyabr. Riga shahrida O'zbekiston Respublikasining eksport-import salohiyatiga bag'ishlangan biznes ko'rgazmasi bo'lib o'tdi.

29 sentyabar. Iqtisodiy hamkorlik masalalari bo'yicha O'zbekiston Rossiya o'rtasida davlatlar aro yettinchi majlisi bo'lib o'tdi.

27 oktyabr. 26 oktyabr kuni Andijon va Samarqand viloyati mehnatkashlari paxta yetkazish shartnoma majburiyatlarini bajardi.

2 noyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Oqsaroy qarorgohida Osiyo taraqqiyot banki prezidenti Tadao Chinonini qabul qildi.

Oqsaroy qarorgohidagi suhbat chog'ida O'zbekiston bilan Osiyo taraqqiyot banki o'rtasidagi aloqalarni bundan buyon ham kengaytirish masalalari muhokama etildi.

10 noyabr. O'zbekistonning boshqa viloyatlari qatori Surxandaryo vohasining paxtakorlari davlatga sotish shartnoma majburiyatlarini bajarib, 345 ming tonna paxta xomashyosini topshirdi. Shu munosabat bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti viloyat paxtakorlari va mehnatkashlarini katta mehnat g'alabasi bilan chin yurakdan tabrikladi.

24 noyabr. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Islom Karimov Rossiya ochiq aksionerlikjamiyati "Lukoyl" "Neft kcmpaniyasi" prezidenti Vagit Alekperovni qabul qildi.Suhbat chog'ida yangi qo'shma loyihalar haqida fikr almashildilar.

TRANSLATE IT INTO ENGLISH:

“Главное, что государство стремиться услышать нашу точку зрения”

-Одной из целей создания Ассоциации была защита интересов наших женщин
предпринимателей на уровне различных звеньев государственной власти. Могу с уверенностью сказать, что за время существования АДЖУ, а ассоциации в этом году исполнилось 15 лет. Работа с государственными органами строится в ключе конструктивного диалога и сотрудничества. Конечно, нельзя сказать, то всё гладко в этом вопросе, что нам всегда удаётся понять друг друга, но главное

заключается в том, что государство стремится услышать нашу точку зрения.

Вопросы развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства были поставлены во главу угла уже с момента обретения независимости, с переходом на рыночные отношения. По поручению Президента были созданы различные комиссии экономического профиля, куда входили наряду с государственными чиновниками и предприниматели. Так, например в 1993-1995 годах я была членом Комиссии по контролю за ходом экономических реформ при Президенте Республики Узбекистан. И я рада, что многие решения по преодолению экономических проблем, предложения по развитию предпринимательства и малого бизнеса на тот момент были подготовлены этой комиссией.

До 2004 года Ассоциация деловых женщин также была членом Координационного Совета по поддержке малого и среднего бизнеса при кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан. Кстати, мы участвовали в заседаниях Совета с самого начала его создания. На Совете рассматривались самые различные вопросы, начиная от налоговых ставок до системы контроля качества и сертификации продукции. Хорошей практикой было заслушивание отчётов, подготовленных на основе опросов Международной финансовой корпорации о деловой среде в Узбекистане. По результатам обсуждений незамедлительно принимались решения по устранению барьеров и препон перед предпринимательством. Но всё же деятельность Координационного Совета, конструктивность и взаимопонимание во многом зависели от личностей его руководителей.

Несмотря на трудности, которые, в принципе, свойственны любому процессу, мы достаточно успешно сотрудничаем с органами государственной власти. Так, например в 2003 году Ассоциацией была реализована программа “Бизнес эдвокаси”, в рамках которой мы постарались упростить систему обязательной сертификации продукции. Для этого была создана рабочая группа, куда входили и предприниматели, и представители заинтересованных министров и ведомств, в том числе Кабинета Министров. После многочисленных консультации и проведённых семинаров было достигнуто взаимопонимание с рядом министерств, благодаря чему перечень продукции, обязательной для продукции, сократился на треть, и впервые была введена система декларирования.

В прошлом году Ассоциация участвовала в подготовке ряда документов по либерализации предпринимательской деятельности, которые были очень положительно восприняты представителями бизнеса. Здесь хотелось бы отметить большую роль Торгово-промышленной палаты. Наверное, ТПП является лучшим институтом конструктивного диалога между бизнесом и государством. Несмотря

на то, что Палата создана предпринимателями, со стороны государства она наделена большими правами, которые позволяют доводить до государственного аппарата позицию бизнеса.
Но на этом нельзя останавливаться. Было бы полезным, если бы с предпринимателями встречались руководители и представители государственных организаций различных уровней власти. Это позволит обеим сторонам шире обмениваться опытом и на самом деле понимать, чего они ждут друг от друга.

“Главное, что государство стремиться услышать нашу точку зрения”

Glossary:

1. **конструктивный диалог -constructive dialogue**
2. **налоговые ставки - tax rates**
3. **сертификация продукции - certification of products**
4. **обмениваться опытом - exchange of experience**
5. **взаимопонимание - mutual understanding**
6. **система декларирования - declaration system**
7. **устранение барьеров - eliminate barriers**
8. **точка зрения - point of view**
9. **рыночные отношения - market relations**
10. **контроль качества - quality control**

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Work on “Game Theory” Wins Nobel Prize for Two economists.

Mister Schelling

Thomas Schelling and Robert Aumann will share the Nobel Prize in economics this year. The two men are being honored for their work in developing an economic idea. It is called game theory.

Game theory began as the study of decision-making in competitive situations, like games. John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern linked the theory of games with economic activity more than sixty years ago.

In the nineteen fifties, John Nash developed an idea known as the “Nash equilibrium.” The Nash equilibrium is the point where all sides I a competitive situation believe they have been given the best offer they will ever get. He proved this with mathematical methods. Mister Nash won the Nobel Prize in economics with two other men in nineteen ninety four.

Mister Schelling used the ideas of game theory to study real-life problems, such as the arms competition between the United States and the Soviet Union forty years ago. He was interested in what influenced negotiating groups. He showed how one side might decide to harm its interests for a short period of time to make gains over a longer period.

Mister Schelling also used game theory to show how people become divided by race. He found that divided societies can result even among persons mostly willing to live near people of another race.

Mister Aumann developed game theory mathematically so that it can be useful for different areas of study. He showed that peaceful cooperation can provide good results for all competitions in a game over a long period. This is true even among competitors with a temporary conflict of interest. Mister Aumann also considered how reasonable decisions are made among groups. He showed that competitors known is important to decision-making.

The work of both men has influenced areas of study other than economics. International negotiators, military planners, business leaders and biologists use methods developed by Mister Schelling and Aumann.

Mister Schelling, an American, is a retired professor of the University of Maryland. Mister Aumann is a citizen of both United States and Israel. He is a retired professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

This VOA Special English Economics Report was written by Mario Ritter.

14 October 2005

TRANSLATE IN INTO ENGLISH:

Экономика Узбекистана уже является частью глобальной экономики. На узбекском рынке действуют многочисленные зарубежные и совместные предприятия. Что их привлекает, какие стратегии они применяют, в чём видят перспективыq

ТОНКОСТИ НЕМЕЦКОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ

Немецкий бизнес весьма авторитетен в сфере промышленных технологии. И вполне естественно, что Узбекистан, обладающий развитым промышленным потенциалом и высококвалифицированными кадрами, не мог не привлечь внимания. В 1998 году в процессе приватизации ОАО “Электросигнал”,

являвшегося преемником Ташкентского научно-исследовательского кабельного института (ТашНИКИ), WWT GmbH приобрела пакет из 75 % его акции. Это предприятие, имевшее уникальные инновационные разработки и мощную гибкую технико-технологическую базу, было единственным в своём роде на территории бывшего Союза. Резкое сокращение оборонных и других специальных заказов, на выполнение которых было ориентировано предприятие, привело его на грань экономической несостоятельности. Придя на ОАО “Электросигнал”, WWT GmbH в первую очередь поменяла менеджмент. Под руководством фирмы был разработан бизнес-план, направленный на преодоление кризисной ситуации и развитие производства по опыту немецкого постприватизационного менеджмента. Предприятие было преобразовано в ОАО СП “Дойче Кабель АГ Ташкент”.

В основе стратегии фирмы на узбекском рынке лежит ставка на высокий научно- технический потенциал СП, уровень квалификации его работников, разрабатывающих ранее в стенах ТашНИКИ и производящих на собственном заводе продукцию для нужд военно-морского флота и географических исследований глубин океана и недр земли. Несмотря на финансовое положение предприятия на момент приватизации, за эти годы не было проведено никаких сокращений научно- технического персонала.

Другой важный элемент стратегии - ориентация на совершенствование технологической базы производства.

Из получаемой прибыли только около 15 % идёт на выплату дивидендов, остальная сумма реинвестируется в разработку и освоение новых видов изделий, оборудования, в оборотные средства. Кроме того, иностранный инвеститор вложил в развитие и расширение производства уже около 3,5 млн. долл. США. Сейчас наше оборудование достаточно универсально, а специалисты могут разработать продукт, удовлетворяющий спрос как отечественного, так и зарубежного потребителя.

Благодаря этим двум компонентам стратегии СП удалось в сжатые сроки значительно диверсифицировать выпуск продукции, ориентированной на существующий рыночный спрос. Для новых видов изделий в общем объёме производства составляет 82 % и постоянно увеличивается. Именно диверсификация видов выпускаемой продукции, исходя из рыночного спроса, является сегодня основой производственной стратегии предприятия.

Также мы уделяем большое внимание таким производственным составляющим, как высокое качество продукции, низкая цена, высокий уровень сервиса, минимальные сроки, максимально широкая номенклатура выпускаемой продукции. В настоящее время предприятием осваивается ряд новых изделий: это греющие кабельные системы “тёплый пол”, жаропрочные провода, стальная проволока для нужд отечественных потребителей, метизная

продукция, сеточное производство. Активная работа предприятия по освоению новых изделий, в первую очередь импортозамещающей и экспортоориентированной продукции, позволит нам в ближайшем будущем в несколько раз увеличить объёмы производства.

ТОНКОСТИ НЕМЕЦКОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ

Glossary:

1. глобальная экономика – global economy
2. промышленные технологии – industrial technologies
3. пакет акции – share holding
4. экономическая несостоятельность – economic failure
5. научно технический потенциал – scientific and technical potential
6. разработка и освоение новых видов изделий – working hew articles out & putting them into production
7. зарубежный потребитель – foreign consumer
8. диверсифицировать – diversify
9. рыночный спрос – market demand
10. производственная стратегия – production strategy
11. стальная проволока – steel wire
12. минимальные сроки поставок – minimal terms of delivery
13. высокое качество продукции – production high quality

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

We`re stuck with our personality at age of three

Roger Dobson

The child is father of the man. One of the longest academic studies ever conducted into human personality has found that many basic character trains are largely fixed by the age of three.

Researchers interviewed 1,000 children when they were three and again 23 years later. They found that characteristics in adults such as ambitiousness, self-confidence, shyness, impulsiveness or the ability to concentrate were already well established when they were small children.

"This provides the strongest evidence yet that children`s early emerging behaviour can foretell their characteristics behaviour, thoughts and feelings as adults," said Professor Avshalom Caspi of the Institute of Psychiatry in London, who led he study. A report of the research will appear this week in the Journal of Personality.

The researches admit that exceptions are widespread and that character can often change under influences such as upbringing and teaching. But their main findings bear out the line in the William Wordsworth poem My Heart Leaps Up that “the child is father of the man”.

They are strongly at odds with the theory of some social scientists that it is not possible to predict the course of adult personality from early childhood.

The study was carried out by Caspi with psychiatrists at King`s College London, who took over from the team that began the work.

In 1980, 1,000 three-year-olds in New Zealand were interviewed for 90 minutes by examiners who rated each on 22 behavioural characteristics. They grouped them into five categories: confident, well adjusted, reserved, inhibited and restless. Now to want to influence others. They tended to avoid anything that risked injury.

The 28% of children classed as confident, by contrast, had a zealous and outgoing approach. In adulthood, they scored highest for being decisive, forceful adults wanting to lead.

The best-adjusted children, 40 % of the total, balanced self-confidence with self-control and were not easily upset. At the age of 26 they had a similar character.

“The message is that parents and teachers should not ignore what they see in a three-year-old child as simply a passing phase,” said Caspi.

Sun Times April 24 2003

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

TRANSLATE IT INTO ENGLISH:

Посредник между властью и бизнесом

- Торгово-промышленная палата – это посредник между государственной властью и предпринимательством, представляющий интересы делового сообщества. Чрезвычайно важное значение в работе ТПП придаётся созданию и поддержке конструктивного диалога между государством и частным сектором, как самому важному условию быстрого и эффективного искоренения административных барьеров, возникающих при осуществлении предпринимательской деятельности. Созданный Палатой Бизнес-форум позволил обеспечить постоянный диалог между государством и частным сектором, причем в данном диалоге участвуют и представители международного сообщества. Задача ТПП просто лоббировать интересы бизнеса, но и соотносить их с интересами всего общества в целом. Одно не должно противоречить другому.

Для продуктивной предпринимательской деятельности насущно необходима политическая стабильность, но без решения социальных проблем, а значит и социальной ответственности бизнеса, она может стать иллюзорной. Отечественный бизнес- и малый, и крупный – стремиться к расширению внутреннего рынка, росту конкурентоспособности своей продукции, использованию научно-технического прогресса на основе роста благосостояния населения, совершенствования административной структуры, развития демократии, стабильности.

Согласно закону о Торгово-промышленной палате, она наделена правом экспертизы в выработке законов и нормативных актов, имеющих прямое отношение к предпринимательству. Однако на практике такое взаимодействие ТПП с правительственными структурами ещё недостаточно отработано.

Социальную обстановку не удастся радикально изменить также без развития малого бизнеса. Конечно, работа в этом направлении ведётся. Но революционного прорыва в создании лучших условии для малого бизнеса, к чему призывал Президент Республики Узбекистан, пока не произошло. Необходимо понять, что без развития частного предпринимательства нельзя решить проблему занятости, которая становиться всё острее, усовершенствовать и расширить сферу услуг, агропромышленный комплекс, торговлю, добиться научно-технического прогресса посредством “венчурных” форм малого предпринимательства и, наконец, укрепить средний класс – важнейшую составляющую устойчивой политической стабильности в Узбекистане.

Но дело не только в государственной поддержке малого бизнеса, как бы она не была важна сама по себе. Дело также во внутренних

взаимоотношениях предпринимательских структур. Участие крупного бизнеса в судьбе малых предприятий – это не жест щедрого спонсора, а непременное условие собственного развития. Об этом, в частности, говорилось на конференции, организованной ТПП Узбекистана, посвящённой Программе Года благотворительности и медицинских работников. На конференции приводилось также немало примеров, когда крупные бизнесмены вместо взаимовыгодного сотрудничества оказывают неприкрытое давление на малые предприятия посредством недобросовестной конкуренции.

По этому поводу стоит ещё раз подчеркнуть: главная социальная задача бизнеса – развивать эффективное производство, экономику в целом, создавая новые рабочие места и обеспечивая достойную оплату труда. Думаю, что предпринимательское сообщество, которое представлено в своём большинстве незаурядными управленцами, инициативными, деятельными, творческими мыслящими людьми, способно выполнить эту задачу и найти в меняющейся системе приоритетов гармоничное сочетание частного интереса и общенациональной идеи.

Посредник между властью и бизнесом

Glossary:

1. торгово-промышленная палата - chamber of commerce and industry
2. предпринимательская деятельность – business activities
3. политическая стабильность – political stability
4. социальные проблемы – social problems
5. рост конкурентоспособности – growth of free competition
6. научно-технический прогресс – scientific technological progress
7. благосостояние населения – prosperity of population
8. проблема занятости – employment problems
9. взаимовыгодное – mutually beneficial cooperation

Look at the picture and express your attitude towards the content of picture:

HAVE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE AND SUM UP THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN IT

Men and women "not so different"

Is marriage an inter-planetary mergerq

Men and women may be from the same planet after all. A US psychologist sayd there are not that many differences between the genders.

Janet Shibley-Hide, women`s studies specialist from the University of Wisconsin, says men and women are more similar than the popular perception.

She highlights studies showing similarities in personality, communication, and leadership.

But a UK psychologist said there were differences which should be recognized.

"Misterpresentation"

There is a popular perception that the psychological difference between men and women is substantial-as seen in books such as Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus by John Gray.

And there are stereotypes, such as women being more emotional than men, or men having better spatial awareness.

But Dr. Hyde, writing in American Psychologist, says her review of 46 meta-analyses (which cover a number of studies) conducted over the last 20 years, shows men and women are alike in the majority of areas.

The studies looked at cognitive abilities, verbal and nonverbal communication, social or psychological traits like aggression or leadership, psychological well-being like self esteem and motor behaviuors, such as throwing ability and moral reasoning.

Dr. Hyde said gender differences accounted for either no or very small effect for most of the psychological variables examined.

She said only throwing distance and physical aggressions showed marked gender differences.

And she said the extend of "male" or "female" behaviours seemed to depend on context.

Dr. Hyde highlighted one study where participants were told that they were not identified as male or female nor wore identification, which led to neither sex conforming to a stereotyped image when given the opportunity to act aggressively.

They actually did the opposite to what was expected- they did not stick to the stereotype of aggressive males and passive females.

She said the misrepresentation of how different the sexes are could harm men and women of all ages in many different areas of life.

"The claims can hurt women`s opportunities in the workplace, dissuade couples from trying to resolve conflict and communication problems and

cause unnecessary obstacles that hurt children and adolescents` self-esteems."
But Dr. Nick Neave, a spokesman for the British Psychological Society and an expert in sex differences at the University of Northumbria, said men and women did differ.
"Scientists have been guilty of over emphasising sex differences."
"There are differences. Ignoring them is foolish, and exaggerating them is dangerous."
"But that doesn`t mean that society shuoldn`t treat the genders equally."

BBC, Monday, 19 September 2005

Translation of extracts from facts on economy
Texts on market economy.

A market economy (also called *a. free market economy* or *a. free enterprise economy)* is an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets guided by a free price system.[1][2] In a market economy, businesses and consumers decide of their own volition what they will purchase and produce. Technically this means that the producer gets to decide what to produce, how much to produce, what to charge to customers for those goods, what to pay employees, etc., and not the government. These decisions in a free-market economy are influenced by the pressures of competition, supply, and demand. This is often contrasted with a planned economy, in which a central government decides what will be produced and in what quantities.[3]

No pure market economy exists. Thus, almost all economies in the world today are mixed economies which combine varying degrees of market-and command economy traits. For example, in the United States there are more market economy traits than in Western *I* European countries.[4]

Spontaneous order or "Invisible hand"

Friedrich von Hayek, and other classical liberals, have argued that market economies allow spontaneous order; that is, "a more efficient allocation of societal resources than any design could achieve. "[5] According to this view, in market economies sophisticated business networks are formed which produce and distribute goods and services throughout the economy. This network was not designed, but *emerged* as a result of decentralized individual economic decisions. Supporters of the idea of spontaneous order trace their views to the concept of the invisible hand proposed by Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* who said that the individual who:

"intends only his own gain is led by an *invisible hand to* promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest [an individual] frequently promotes that of the society more effectual than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the [common] good." *{Wealth of Nations)*

Supporters of this view claim that spontaneous order is superior to any order that does not allow individuals to make their own choices of what to produce, what to buy, what to sell, and at what prices, due to the number and complexity of the factors involved. They further believe that any attempt to implement central planning will result in more disorder, or a less efficient production and distribution of goods and services.

Free market economy

A true free market economy is an economy in which all resources are owned by individuals, and in which decisions about the allocation of those resources are made by individuals without government intervention.[6]

The United States has restrictions on the attainment of monopoly, but also grants monopoly rights in some cases. Fewer restrictions are found in other countries, such as in Hong Kong and Singapore, according to the Index of Economic Freedom.

Free markets are also conflated with anarchy as many people believe that free market implies an absence of government. Only a few free market scholars advocate the elimination of government; most have believed government had a role to play, albeit a limited one (notably Adam Smith and Milton Friedman). Even anarcho-capitalists believe in the rule of law (either natural or contract) being defended by voluntarily-funded institutions.

Most free market scholars believe that governments should be limited to at least: operating a court system for the settlement of disputes, maintaining stable currency (combating inflation), protecting market competition and consumers, and protecting the country through national defence. These scholars debate and disagree with each other on whether or not governments are necessary to have government funded roads, schools, post offices, libraries, police stations, and fire stations, as some free market scholars believe the market can solve their externalities.

Although no country has ever had within its border an economy in which all markets were absolutely free, the term is typically not used in an absolute sense. Many states which are said to have a capitalist system have a high level of market freedom, even if it is less than some would prefer.

Decision making

The "economy" is usually associated with capitalism. Generally market economies are bottom-up in decision-making as consumers convey information to producers through prices paid in market transactions. For a brief time do’ring the 20th century, even self-described capitalist states engaged in top down market command where the government and or

producers attempted to command and direct resources to valued uses. All states today have some form of control over the market that removes the free and unrestricted direction of resources from consumers and prices such as tariffs and corporate subsidies. Milton Friedman and many other microeconomists believe that these forms of intervention provide incentives for resources to be sent, and sometimes wasted, producing products society may not value as much as a product that is, as a result of these restrictions, not being produced in many ways.

However, the term "market economy" is not exclusive to traditional capitalist ownership where a corporation hires workers as a labour commodity to produce material wealth and boost shareholder profits. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as Yugoslavia and even Cuba to a very limited extent. China's government is still run by the Communist Party, but its economy involves considerable private enterprise and market forces in both private and public sectors. It is also possible to envision an economic system based on cooperative, democratic worker ownership and market allocation of final goods and services; the labour-managed market economy is one of several proposed forms of market socialism.

Market externalities

Examples of situations considered market failures, or externalities, include negative externalities, monopolies, lack of provision of public goods, and social disparities such as extreme poverty. Market failures are the result of the market not receiving enough or appropriate information through signals such as prices. For example, a market may be unable to incorporate the cost or harm pollution causes to society because these costs might be difficult to express by a price mechanism. The perceived inefficiency of market failures is one reason some have thought that limited government intervention is desirable or necessary.

Milton Friedman believed that many market failures can be solved not through government regulation of current information but through information disclosure. Information disclosure would be a requirement of government law but would not actually seriously regulate how businesses operate. Instead the disclosure of information would allow the market to react to their behaviour by allowing consumers to vote with their dollars given better information about the companies they do business with.

Friedman also argued for pollution permits to solve pollution externalities. Selling permits to the public enables the public to demonstrate a price for the harm or benefit caused by pollution. He believed that this type of government intervention allows better flowing information rather than the masking of current information to the market. If people really do value clean air, the information will be absorbed by the market and companies will react more quickly to be environmentally friendly.

Friedman believed governments may have a role in correcting market externalities but only if the government is helping solve information transmission problems not masking current information.

Government intervention

It is possible according to some interpretations for a market economy to have government intervention in the economy. The key difference between market economies and planned economies lies not with the degree of government influence but whether that influence is used to coercively preclude private decision. In a market economy, if the government wants more steel, it collects taxes and then buys the steel at market prices. In a planned economy, a government which wants more steel simply orders it to be produced and sets the price by decree. An economy where both central planning and market mechanisms of production and distribution are present is known as a mixed economy. Germany's social market economy was one of the better functioning mixed economies, as microeconomists note that it had relatively free prices compared to other more socialist countries like the United Kingdom for much of the later 20th century.

The proper role for government in a market economy remains controversial. Most supporters of a market economy believe that government has a legitimate role in defining and enforcing the basic rules of the market. Different perspectives exist as to how strong a role the government should have in both guiding the economy and addressing the

inequalities the market produces. For example, there is no universal agreement on issues such as protectionist tariffs, federal control of interest rates, and welfare programs.

Milton Friedman, along with many microeconomists, believed that too much government intervention and regulation can result in hampering or stopping the transmission of information necessary to allow the market to operate, resulting in very serious government externalities that can lead to inflation, deflation, recessions, and economic depressions. Milton Friedman believes that the Great Depression was the result of a government created externalities and thus was responsible for the causes of the Great Depression.

Market freedom

Friedrich von Hayek and Milton Friedman stated that economic freedom is a necessary condition for the creation and sustainability of civil and political freedoms. They believed that this economic freedom can only be achieved in a market-oriented economy, specifically a free market economy. They do believe, however, that sufficient economic freedom can be achieved in economies with functioning markets through price mechanisms and private property rights. They believe that the more economic freedom that is available the more civil and political freedoms a society will enjoy.

Friedman states:

"economic freedom is simply a requisite for political freedom. By enabling people to cooperate with one another without coercion or central direction it reduces the area over which political power is exercised." Friedman, Milton and Rose Friedman, *Free to Choose: A Personal Statement,* Harcort Brace Janovich, 1980, p. 2-3

Studies by the Canadian free market-oriented Fraser Institute, the American free market-oriented Heritage Foundation, and the Wall Street Journal state that there is a relationship between economic freedom and political and civil freedoms to the extent claimed by Friedrich von Hayek. They agree with Hayek that those countries which restrict economic freedom ultimately restrict civil and political freedoms.

Markets and communist states

In the 1980s, most of the planned economies in the world attempted to transform themselves into market economies, for various reasons and with varying degrees of success. In the Soviet Union, this process was known as perestroika while in China the creation of a "socialist market economy" was one element of Chinese economic reform.

Criticism of market economy

There are a variety of critics of the market as an organizing principle of an economy. These critics range from those who reject markets entirely, in favour of a planned economy, such as that advocated by some types of socialism, to those who merely wish to see markets regulated to various degrees, and these range from those who associate markets with greed which they believe to be inherently immoral to those who raise practical objections. One practical objection is the claim that markets wreak havoc through their externalities (things that the market price does not take into account), for example through environmental pollution. Another is the claim that through the creation of monopolies, markets sow the seeds of their own destruction.

Some proponents of market economies believe that governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality and what are government-created externalities, and disagree over what the appropriate level of intervention is necessary to solve market-created externalities. Others believe that government should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy. In the model of a social market economy the state intervenes where the market does not meet political demands. John Rawls was a prominent proponent of this idea.

Market Economy
Essential Vocabulary.

1. Economy. n. --- 1) structure or conditions of economic life in a country, area, as an economic system.
Economy adj. --- 1) designed to save money.
Economire V. --- 1) to practice economy or to save.

2. Market. n. --- 1) a public place where a market is held. 2) a meeting together of people for the purpose of trade by private purchase and sale.
Market economy n. --- an economy in which most goods and services are produced and distributed through free markets.

3.Producer. n. --- 1) one that grows agricultural products or manufactures crude materials into articles of use. 2) a person who supervises or finances a work.

4. Consumer n.--- 1) one that utilizes economic goods.
Consumer goods. n. --- goods that directly satisfy human wants.
Consumer price index. n. --- an index measo'ring the change in the cost of typical wage-earner purchases of goods and services expressed as a percentage of the cost of these same goods and services in some base period.

5. Demand. n. --- 1) willingness and ability to purchase a commodity or service. 2) the quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and time.
Demand. v. --- 1) to make a demand or claim. 2) to call for as useful or necessary.

6.Promote. v.---1) to contribute to the growth or prosperity of. 2) to help bring (as an enterprise) into being.

7. Production. n.---1) something produced (product). 2) the making of goods available for use.

8. Distribution. n. --- 1) the act of distributing. 2) something distributed as a money, production, distribution.

9. Competition. n. --- 1) the effort of two or more parties acting independently to secure the most favorable items.
Compete. v. --- to be in a state of rivalry.

10. Price. n. --- 1) value, worth. 2) the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing.
Price. v. ---1) to set a price on. 2) to find out the price of.

11. Goods n. --- 1) something manufactured or produced for sale.

12. Service. n. --- 1) a facility providing maintenance and repair. 2) the work performed by one that serves.

13. Allocation .n.---1) the act of distributing or allocating.
Allocate. v. --- 1) to distribute. 2) to set apart or earmark.

14. Resource. n.---1) a source of supply or support. 2) a natural source of wealth or revenue.

Phrases and Word Combinations.

1. to be guided by --- tomondan boshqarilmoq.
2. to be contrasted with smth --- biror narsa bilan qarama-qarshi solishtirmoq.
3. free-market economy --- erkin bozor iqtisodiyoti.
4. to be limited --- chegaralanmoq.
5. to compete --- raqobatlashmoq.
6. to set the price by decree --- farmonga muvofiq narxlarni belgilab bermoq.
7. government intervention --- davlatnig aralashuvi.
8. to lead to inflation --- inflyatsiyaga sabab bo`lmoq.
9. to transport from one place to another place --- bir joydan boshqa joyga tashib o`tmoq.
10. export limitations --- eksport cheklanmalari.
11. to be subject to --- tobe bo`lmoq.
12. to be harmed by foreign competition --- chet el raqobatidan zarar ko`rmoq.
13. to require certification --- sertifikat talab qilmoq.
14. to subsidize an industry --- sanoatni pul bilan ta`minlamoq.
15. to produce a commodity --- Tovar ishlab chiqarmoq.

Ex.1. Translate the following words and expressions:

1. to produce and distribute goods;
2. economy traits;
3. the pressures of competition;
4. demand and supply;
5. allocation;
6. consumer;
7. tariff;
8. shareholder;
9. market transactions;
10. combating inflation;

11.government intervention;
12.government regulations;
13.externality;
14.a price mechanism;
15.economic depression;

Ex.2. Give the equivalents for*:*

1. to produce products;
2. rivalry.
3. to contribute to the growth or prosperity;
4. willingness and ability to purchase;
5. the amount of money given for the sale of a thing;
6. act of distributing;
7. a source of supply or support;
8. a facility providing maintenance and repair;
9. something produced for sale;
10.to set a price on;

Ex.3. Paraphrase the following sentences: using essential vocabulary.

1. The two company **are in a state of rivalry.**
2. **Willingness to purchase a commodity or service** is the most important characteristic of free market.
3. Foreigners **contributed to the growth of** national economy.
4. Producers **set prices** on their production before distributing them.
5. The price of production is depend on **a source of supply.**

Ex.4. Put suitable words:
(production, distribution, guided, influenced, owned.)

1. A market economy is an economic system in which …… and …… of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets …… by a free price system.
2. These decisions in a free-market economy are …… by the pressures of competitions, supply and demand.
3. A true free-market economy is an economy in which all resources are …… by individuals.

Ex.5. Choose the right tense:

1. No pure market economy exists / exist.
2. Methods of transfer includes / include a product and information being mailed .
3. Export goods are / is provide to foreign consumers.

4. A tariff is / are a tax placed on a specific good.
5. International agreements limit / limits trade.

Ex.6. Translate into English and give your own opinion:

1. Bozor iqtisodiyoti hamma resurslar shaxs tomonidan egalik qilinadigan va xulosalar davlat aralashuvisiz chiqariladigan iqtisoddir.
2. Bozor iqtisodiyoti erkin narx tizimi orhali boshqariladigan erkin bozorda amalga oshiriladigan xizmatlar va tovarlar ishlab chiqarilishi va taqsimlanishi amalga oshiriladigan iqtisodiy tizimdir.

Ex.7. Complete the following sentences according to their meaning:

1. …… deters other countries that are able to produce a specific product or service at a faster, cheaper and more productive rate.
2. With the lowered price, these efficient producers ……. .
3. The life of a subsidy is generally short-lived, but sometimes can be ……. .
4. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as …… .
5. Most supporters of a market economy believe that ……
6. A tariff is a …… , creating an economic barrier to trade.

Ex.8. Find out are the statements true or falseq

1. The decision in a free – market are not influenced by competitions, supply and demand.
2. Pure market economy exists.
3. In Western Europe countries there are more market economy traits than in USA.
4. A true market economy is an economy in which all resources are not owned by individuals.
5. The Bireau of Industry and Security is not responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations.

Ex.9. Translate the text into your mother-tongue visually (sight translation).

A market economy (also called *a. free market economy* or *a. free enterprise economy)* is an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods and services take place through the mechanism of free markets guided by a free price system. In a market economy, businesses and consumers decide of their own volition what they will purchase and produce. Technically this means that the producer gets to decide what to produce, how much to produce, what to charge to customers for those

goods, what to pay employees, etc., and not the government. These decisions in a free-market economy are influenced by the pressures of competition, supply, and demand. This is often contrasted with a planned economy, in which a central government decides what will be produced and in what quantities.
No pure market economy exists. Thus, almost all economies in the world today are mixed economies which combine varying degrees of market-and command economy traits. For example, in the United States there are more market economy traits than in Western European countries.

Ex.10. Make up a dialogues on the basis of these situations.
1. The governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality.
2. The governments should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy.

Ex.11. Make up a short text on the basis of phrases and word combinations and train your translation skills.

Ex.12. Translate the following proverbs from English into O'zbek and explain the meaning of them.
1. Money makes the mare go.
2. A fool and his money are soon parted.
3. Money spent on the brain.

Ex.13. Read the text and express your evaluation for or against.
Decision making
The "economy" is usually associated with capitalism. Generally market economies are
bottom-up in decision-making as consumers convey information to producers through prices paid in market transactions. For a brief time do'ring the 20th century, even self-described capitalist states engaged in top down market command where the government and or producers attempted to command and direct resources to valued uses. All states today have some form of control over the market that removes the free and unrestricted direction of resources from consumers and prices such as tariffs and corporate subsidies. Milton Friedman and many other macroeconomists believe that these forms of intervention provide incentives for resources to be sent, and sometimes wasted, producing products society may not value as much as a product that is, as a result of these restrictions, not being produced in many ways.
However, the term "market economy" is not exclusive to traditional capitalist ownership where a corporation hires workers as a labour commodity to produce material wealth and boost shareholder profits. Market mechanisms have been utilized in a handful of socialist states, such as

Yugoslavia and even Cuba to a very limited extent. China's government is still run by the Communist Party, but its economy involves considerable private enterprise and market forces in both private and public sectors. It is also possible to envision an economic system based on cooperative, democratic worker ownership and market allocation of final goods and services; the labour-managed market economy is one of several proposed forms of market socialism.

Ex.14. Have a look at the following articles, translate them and sum up the views compressed in them.

Markets and communist states

In the 1980s, most of the planned economies in the world attempted to transform themselves into market economies, for various reasons and with varying degrees of success. In the Soviet Union, this process was known as perestroika while in China the creation of a "socialist market economy" was one element of Chinese economic reform.

Criticism of market economy

There are a variety of critics of the market as an organizing principle of an economy. These critics range from those who reject markets entirely, in favour of a planned economy, such as that advocated by some types of socialism, to those who merely wish to see markets regulated to various degrees, and these range from those who associate markets with greed which they believe to be inherently immoral to those who raise practical objections. One practical objection is the claim that markets wreak havoc through their externalities (things that the market price does not take into account), for example through environmental pollution. Another is the claim that through the creation of monopolies, markets sow the seeds of their own destruction.

Some proponents of market economies believe that governments should not diminish market freedom because they disagree on what is a market externality and what are government-created externalities, and disagree over what the appropriate level of intervention is necessary to solve market-created externalities. Others believe that government should intervene to prevent market failure while preserving the general character of a market economy. In the model of a social market economy the state intervenes where the market does not meet political demands. John Rawls was a prominent proponent of this idea.

Ex.15. Make up a dialogue using essential vocabulary.

Texts on National Economy

Although rich in natural resources, particularly natural gas and gold, Uzbekistan was among the poorest republics of the Soviet Union before its independence in 1991. The Soviet regime stressed the development of

heavy industry, particularly mining, machines, and chemicals, while neglecting consumer goods production and the country's infrastructure. Although it developed as a major producer and exporter of natural gas and gold and a sizable regional manufacturer of automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, and chemicals, Uzbekistan remained predominantly rural. Nearly two-thirds of its population was concentrated in the heavily farmed river valleys where cotton production was the top priority of the central government. Uzbekistan was the principal cotton supplier to the Soviet Union and became the third largest cotton exporter worldwide in 2000. Monocultural (production of a single crop) agriculture and extensive irrigation in the arid O'zbek plains, however, caused severe environmental problems do'ring the 1970s and 1980s. Poor land management resulted in the depletion of water supplies, the partial drying of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers and the Aral Sea, heavy water and soil contamination, and newly formed patches of desert.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, O'zbek manufacto'ring experienced some decline in demand from its former Soviet markets, but the industrial sector protected the economy from the missive contraction seen in other former Soviet republics. The government of communist leader Islam Karimov, who stayed in office as president throughout the 1990s, subsidized state-owned, loss-making companies to keep them open. Karimov adopted protectionist policies in order to boost domestic industry, leading to expensive and inefficient industrial import substitutions. Industrialization was achieved but with the accumulation of a large external debt (US$3.3 billion in 1999) that was to be repaid with cotton and gold exports. In the late 1990s, however, the world prices of these key exports dropped, and the lack of competitiveness of the new O'zbeki industrial sector produced a hard currency shortage. The situation was aggravated by the government's reluctance to introduce current-account convertibility of the sum. The sum is not freely convertible to foreign currencies, and exchange rates for different purposes are set by the administration. The financial crises in Asia and Russia in the late 1990s and the lack of sufficient foreign investment caused economic stagnation and additionally-tightened import controls, fueling inflation and a deficit of goods in the domestic consumer market. Poor cotton harvests in the 1990s added to the growing budget deficit, and by 1995, Uzbekistan had received US$276.6 million in foreign aid to help meet its financial obligations.

To counter the negative trend towards debt, by the mid-1990s, the government introduced tighter monetary controls, launched a **privatization** program, and tried to lure foreign investors. However, its legal regimes still lacked transparency and many foreign partners complained about slow decision-making and persistent bureaucratic control complicated by red tape. Before 2000 there were several designated **strategic industries** that were not subject to privatization, such as mining of precious metals and gems, oil and gas drilling and processing, defense, aerospace, and

communications. But by 2000, about 20 enterprises with foreign capital were expected to manufacture a wide variety of consumer

and other goods, from tomato paste to electrodes to marble and granite. Unfortunately, a large South Korean investor, Daewoo Motors, went bankrupt in late 2000, threatening the future of its automotive plant in Uzbekistan.

By 1995 the country had returned to the level of industrial production that it had reached before the collapse of the Soviet Union. By the late 1990s, however, reforms had not been able to **restructure** the economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) suspended a US$185 million loan due to the failure of Uzbekistan to meet its **structural adjustment program** requirements. Without IMF aid and without hard currency, external debt default (suspension of all debt repayments) became likely. However, the IMF insisted that Uzbekistan adopt a stabilization program requiring a radical change in economic policy, including further privatization, an end to import substitutions, and a shift to the convertibility of the sum.

In early 2001 a 2-year government program was launched, envisaging the privatization of 1,244 enterprises. Thirty-eight of these, including several strategic enterprises and banks, were to be turned into joint-stock companies with the participation of foreign investors who would be offered between 39 percent and 70 percent of the shares. Approximately 49 enterprises were to be sold directly to foreign investors on the understanding that they would renovate their production processes, introducing modern technology and management. The number of firms with shares placed on the securities market and the off-exchange market to foreign investors in early 2001 reached 535, covering practically all sectors of the economy. Convertibility of the sum, however, was not yet on the government's agenda in 2001.

Uzbekistan's economy is 52.6 percent free, according to our 2007 assessment, which makes it the world's 132nd freest economy. Its overall score is 2.2 percentage points higher than last year, partially reflecting new methodological detail. Uzbekistan is ranked 24th out of 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is lower than the regional average.

Uzbekistan enjoys high levels of fiscal freedom, labor freedom, business freedom, and trade freedom. The top personal income tax rate is moderately high, but the top corporate tax rate is low, and overall tax revenue equals little more than 20 percent of national GDP. Uzbekistan's labor market is flexible. Commercial licensing and bankruptcy procedures are costly, but opening a business is easy, and the average tariff rate is moderate.

Uzbekistan is weaker in monetary freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom, property rights, and freedom from corruption. Inflation is disastrously high, and the government controls the prices of a variety of goods through state monopolies. While foreign investment is officially

welcome, opaque bureaucratic procedures and political interference are disincentives. The courts are subject to political interference, and corruption is rampant throughout the civil service.

Background:

Uzbekistan, created after the Bolshevik occupation of Turkestan in the 1920s, achieved its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 after over 120 years of Russian and Soviet rule. President Islam Karimov has ruled since the late 1980s and, since the violent Islamist insurrection in Andijan in May 2005, has intensified the suppression of opponents. Uzbekistan relies heavily on natural gas, gold, and cotton production as sources of export revenue. Efforts at privatization are expected to remain sluggish because of the harsh investment environment and the government's reluctance to cede majority control over strategic enterprises.

Business Freedom - **66.1%**

Starting a business takes an average of 29 days, compared to the world average of 48 days. Both obtaining a business license and closing a business are difficult. The regulatory burden makes it costly for small companies to operate in the formal economy. Regulations are sometimes inconsistent and unevenly applied, lacking transparency. The overall freedom to start, operate, and close a business is relatively well protected by the national regulatory environment.

Trade Freedom - **68.2%**

Uzbekistan's weighted average tariff rate was 5.9 percent in 2001. Discriminatory import taxes and fees, import licensing requirements, currency controls, non-transparent and burdensome standards and certification regulations, export subsidies, service market access barriers, weak enforcement of intellectual property rights, and inefficient customs implementation add to the cost of trade. Consequently, an additional 20 percent is deducted from Uzbekistan's trade freedom score to account for these non-tariff barriers.

Fiscal Freedom - **90.0%**

Uzbekistan has a moderate income tax rate and a low corporate tax rate. The top income tax rate is 29 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 12 percent. The government is considering reducing the top tax rates to 25 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Other taxes include a value-added tax (VAT) and a property tax. In the most recent year, overall tax revenue as a percentage of GDP was 22.7 percent.

Freedom from Government - **66.1%**

Total government expenditures in Uzbekistan, including consumption and transfer payments, are moderate. In the most recent year, government spending equaled 32 percent of GDP, and the government received 30.1 percent of its revenues from state-owned enterprises and government ownership of property. State control of the economy is still extensive and hinders development of the private sector.

Monetary Freedom - 58.6%

Inflation in Uzbekistan is very high, averaging 17.5 percent between 2003 and 2005. Highly unstable prices explain most of the monetary freedom score. The government influences prices through extensive regulation, subsidies, and numerous state-owned enterprises and utilities. The government controls prices primarily by declaring companies or certain products national or regional monopolies, which automatically requires official review and approval of prices for such products. Consequently, an additional 15 percent is deducted from Uzbekistan's monetary freedom score to account for these policies.

Investment Freedom - **30.0%**

Officially, all sectors of the economy are open to foreign investment except for industries the government deems "strategic" (mining, agriculture, and machinery manufacto'ring). In practice, investors face numerous unofficial barriers, including cumbersome procedures, the threat of expropriation, and corruption. Residents and non-residents may hold foreign exchange accounts, subject to some restrictions. Payments and transfers face quantitative limits and bona fide tests. Some capital transactions, including credit operations and real estate transactions, are subject to controls.

Financial Freedom - **20.0%**

Uzbekistan's financial sector is underdeveloped and subject to heavy government intervention. The banking sector includes 29 banks, most of which are privately owned. The government controls three large banks, totaling about 70 percent of the country's foreign exchange business and 60 percent of banking sector assets. Government-controlled banks support the government's economic priorities through subsidized loans offered to specific sectors. The government uses the banking system to collect and enforce taxes by freezing the accounts of those who are believed to be evading taxes. The government withdrew the license of the largest private joint-stock commercial bank in 2005. Foreign banks may operate only in a subsidiary status, and all routine banking operations require government permission. The insurance sector is minimal. O'zbek law grants state-owned companies a monopoly over certain forms of insurance. Capital markets are virtually nonexistent, and the stock market is very small.

Property Rights - **30.0%**

The government influences the judiciary. Judicial procedures fall short of international standards, corruption is extensive, and expropriation is possible.

Freedom from Corruption - **22.0%**

Corruption is perceived as widespread. Uzbekistan ranks 137th out of 158 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2005.

Labor Freedom - 74.7%

The labor market operates under relatively flexible employment regulations that could be improved to enhance overall productivity growth. The non-salary cost of employing a worker is high, but dismissing a redundant employee is relatively easy.

Uzbekistan

- **Rank:** 132
- **Regional Rank: 24** of **3 0**
- **Population:** 26.2 million
- **GDP (PPP):** $49.0 billion

7.4% growth in 2004

3.9% 5-yr. сотр. ann. growth

$1,869 per capita

- **Unemployment:** 0.6% (2004 estimate).
- **Inflation (CPI): 8.8%**
- **FDI (net inflow)**: $ 140 million (gross)
- **Official Development Assistance:** $222 million (28% from the U.S.)
- **External Debt:** $5.0 billion
- **Exports:** $4.3 billion

Primarily cotton, gold, energy products, mineral fertilizers, ferrous metals, textiles, food products, automobiles

- **Imports:** $3.1 billion

Primarily machinery and equipment, food, chemicals, metals

Economy of Uzbekistan

Economy of Uzbekistan	
Currency	1 so'm(O'ZS)= 100 tiyin
Fiscal year	Calendar year
Trade organizations	CIS and ECO
Statistics	
GDP ranking	77th (2004 est.) [1]
GDP	$47.59 billion (2004 est.)
GDP growth	9.1% (Ql 07)[2]
GDP per capita	$1,800 (2004 est.)
GDP by sector	agriculture (38%), industry (26.3%), services (35.7%) (2003 est.)

Inflation	3% (2004 est.)
Pop below poverty line	33% (2004 est.)
Labour force	14.64 million (2004 est.)
Labour force by occupation	agriculture (44%), industry (20%), services (36%) (1995)
Unemployment	0.6% officially, plus another 20% underemployed (2004 est.)
Main industries	textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, natural gas, chemicals
Trading partners	
Exports	$3.7 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)
Main partners	Russia 21.8%, China 9.5%, Tajikistan 6.3%, South Korea 5.8%, Turkey 5.3%, Kazakhstan 5.2%, Japan 4.4%, U.S. 4.2% (2003)
Imports	$2.82 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)
Main partners	Russia 22.3%, U.S. 11.5%, South Korea 10.2%, Germany 9.6%, China 6.6%, Kazakhstan 5.5%, Turkey 5.4% (2003)
Public finances	
Public debt	$19.75 billion (41.5% of GDP) (2004 est.)
Revenues	$248,457 billion (2004 est.)
Expenses	$2,482 billion (2004 est.)
Economic aid	$87.4 million from the U.S. (2003)
edit	

The Government of Uzbekistan is moving cautiously towards a market-based economy for the **Economy of Uzbekistan.** Since independence, the government has stated that it is committed to a gradual transition to a free market economy. Although the government has significantly narrowed the gap between the black market and official exchange rate, its restrictive trade regime has crippled the economy. In addition to the urgent need to rescind its draconian trade measures, the

government needs to achieve full current account conversion capacity. Substantial structural reform also is needed, particularly in the area of improving the investment climate for foreign investors and in freeing the agricultural sector from smothering state control. Until now, continuing restrictions on currency conversion capacity and other government measures to control economic activity, including the implementation of severe import restrictions and closure of Uzbekistan's borders with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, have constrained economic growth and led international lending organizations to suspend or scale back credits. The recent closure of the borders with neighboring Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan has almost paralyzed Uzbekistan's consumer market.

The government has made some progress in reducing inflation and the budget deficit, but government statistics understate both, while overstating economic growth. There are no reliable statistics on unemployment, which is believed to be high and growing. The economy is based primarily on agriculture and agricultural processing; Uzbekistan is a major producer and exporter of cotton. It also is a major producer of gold with the largest open-pit gold mine in the world and has substantial deposits of copper, strategic minerals, gas, and oil.

GDP and Employment

This is a chart of trend of gross domestic product of Uzbekistan at market prices estimated by the International Monetary Fund with figures in millions of som.

ear	Gross Domestic Product	US Dollar Exchange	Inflation Index (2000=100)
995	302,787	29.77 com	15
000	3,251,683	237.33 com	100
005	15,253,007	1,305.34 com	321

For purchasing power parity comparisons, the U.S. dollar is exchanged at 316.19 som only.

The government claims that the GDP rose 4.2% in 2002; however, it is believed that it was no greater than 2%. Unemployment and underemployment are very high, but reliable figures are difficult to obtain, as no recent credible surveying has been done. Underemployment in the agricultural sector is particularly high, which is important given the fact that 60% of the population is rural-based. Many observers believe that employment growth and real wage growth has been stagnant, given virtually no growth in output, edit.

Labor

Literacy in Uzbekistan is almost universal, and workers are generally well-educated and trained. Most local technical and managerial training does not meet international business standards, but foreign companies engaged in production report that locally hired workers learn quickly and work effectively. Foreign firms generally find that younger workers, untainted by the Soviet system, work well at all levels. The government emphasizes foreign education and each year sends about 50 students to the United States, Europe, and Japan for university degrees, after which they have a commitment to work for the government for 5 years. Reportedly, about 60% of the students who study abroad find employment with foreign companies on their return, despite their 5-year commitment to work in the government. Some American companies offer special training programs in the United States to their local employees.

In addition, Uzbekistan subsidizes studies for students at Westminster International University in Tashkent—the only Western-style institution in Uzbekistan. In 2002, the government "Hope" Program is paying for 98 out of 155 students studying at Westminister. For the next academic year, Westminster is expecting to admit 360 students, from which Umid is expecting to pay for 160 students. The education at Westminster costs $4,800 per academic year.

With the closure or downsizing of many foreign firms, it is relatively easy to find qualified, well-trained employees, and salaries are very low by Western standards. Salary caps, which the government implements in an apparent attempt to prevent firms from circumventing restrictions on withdrawal of cash from banks, prevent many foreign firms from paying their workers as much as they would like. Labor market regulations in

Uzbekistan are similar to those of the Soviet Union, with all rights guaranteed but some rights unobserved. Unemployment is a growing problem, and the number of people looking for jobs in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Southeast Asia is increasing each year. According to official Ministry of Labor estimates, around 100,000 citizens of Uzbekistan work abroad.

Prices and monetary policy

Inflation was approximately 50% in 2002. From 1996 until the spring of 2003, the official and so-called "commercial" exchange rate were highly overvalued. Many businesses and individuals were unable to buy dollars legally at these rates, so a widespread black market developed to meet hard currency demand. However, by mid-2003, the gap between the black market, official, and commercial rates had been reduced to approximately 8%. Currency convertibility is already reached by the government. Liberalization of the trade regime, however, is a prerequisite for Uzbekistan to proceed to an IMF-financed program.

Outstanding external debt reached $4.7 billion at the end of 2002. Tax collection rates remained high, due to the use of the banking system by the government as a collection agency. Technical assistance from the World Bank, Office of Technical Assistance at the Treasury Department,

and from the UNDP is being provided in reforming the Central Bank and Ministry of Finance into institutions, which conduct market-oriented fiscal and monetary policy.

Agriculture and natural resources

Agriculture and the agroindustrial sector contribute more than 40% to Uzbekistan's GDP. Cotton is Uzbekistan's dominant crop, accounting for roughly 45% of the country's exports. Gold is second at 22%. Uzbekistan also produces significant amounts of silk O'zbek Ikat, fruit, and vegetables. Virtually all agriculture involves heavy irrigation. Farmers and agricultural workers have very low incomes because the government uses the difference between the world prices of cotton and wheat and what it pays the farmers to subsidize highly inefficient capital intensive industrial concerns, such as factories producing automobiles, airplanes, and tractors. It is also the largest jute market in West Asia.

Consequently, agricultural productivity is low, with many farmers focusing on producing fruits and vegetables—for which supply and demand determine the price—on small plots of land, as well as smuggling cotton and wheat across the border with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in order to obtain higher prices.

Minerals and mining also are important to Uzbekistan's economy. Gold is Uzbekistan's second most important foreign exchange earner at 22%. Uzbekistan is the world's seventh-largest producer, at about 80 tons p.a., and holds the fourth-largest reserves. Uzbekistan has an abundance of natural gas, used both for domestic consumption and export; oil almost sufficient for domestic needs; and significant reserves of copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, and uranium. Inefficiency in energy use is extremely high, given the failure to use realistic price signals to cause users to conserve energy.

Trade and investment

Uzbekistan has adopted a policy of import substitution. The multiple exchange rate system and the highly over-regulated trade regime has led to both import and export declines since 1996, although imports have declined more than exports, as the government squeezed imports to maintain hard currency reserves. Draconian tariffs and border closures imposed in the summer and fall of 2002 led to massive decreases in imports of both consumer products and capital equipment. Uzbekistan's traditional "trade" partners are NIS states, notably Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the other Central Asian countries. Non-NIS partners have been increasing in importance in recent years, with the U.S., Korea, Germany, Japan, and Turkey being the most active.

Uzbekistan is a member of the IMF, World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It has observer status at the World Trade Organization, is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, and has publicly stated its intention to accede to the World Trade Organization. It is a signatory to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes

Between States and Nationals of Other States, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement on Trademarks Protection, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. In 2002, Uzbekistan was again placed on the special "301" Watch List for lack of intellectual copyright protection.

Uzbekistan's lack of currency convertibility has caused foreign investment inflows to dwindle to a trickle. In fact, Uzbekistan has the lowest level of FDI per capita in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Since Uzbekistan's independence, U.S. firms have invested roughly $500 million in Uzbekistan. Large U.S. investors include Newmont Mining Corporation, reprocessing tailings from the Muruntau gold mine; Case Corporation (now Case IH), manufacto'ring and servicing cotton harvesters and tractors; Coca Cola, with bottling plants in Tashkent, Namangan, and Samarkand; Texaco, producing lubricants for sale in the O'zbek market; and Baker Hughes, in oil and gas development. No large new investments have taken place from the United States in the last five years.

Miscellaneous data

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

- *lowest 10%:* 3.6%
- . *highest 10%:* 22% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 44.7 (1998) **Agriculture - products:** cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain; livestock

Industrial production growth rate: 6.2% (2003 est.) fdgredgeru3jjjie4irtgnjirgh **Electricity:**

- *production:* 47.7 TWh (2002)
- *consumption:* 46.66 TWh (2002)
- *exports:* 4.5 TWh (2002)
- *imports:* 6.8 TWh (2002)

Electricity - production by source:

- *fossil fuel:* 88.2%
- *hydro:* 11.8%
- *other:* 0% (2001)
- *nuclear:* 0%

Oil:

- *production:* 143,300. barrel/day (2004 est.)
- *consumption:* 142,000 barrel/day (2001 est.)
- *exports:* NA
- *imports:* NA
- *proved reserves:* 297 million barrel (1 January 2002)

Natural gas:

- *production:* 63.1 billion m^3 (2001 est.)
- *consumption:* 45.2 billion m^3 (2001 est.)
- *exports:* 17.9 billion m^3 (2001 est.)
- *imports:* 0 m^3 (2001 est.)

• *proved reserves:* 937.3 billion m^3 (1 January 2002)

Current account balance: $461.9 million (2004 est.)

Exports - **commodities:** cotton 41.5%, gold 9.6%, energy products 9.6%, mineral fertilizers, ferrous metals, textiles, food products, automobiles (1998 est.)

Imports - commodities: machinery and equipment 49.8%, foodstuffs 16.4%, chemicals, metals (1998 est.)

Reserves of foreign exchange & gold: $1,603 billion (2004 est.) **Debt - external:** $4,351 billion (2004 est.)

Exchange rates: Uzbekistani som per US dollar - 1,021.67 (2004), 115.9 (2003), NA (2001), 236.608 (2001), 236.608 (2000)

National Economy (Economy of Uzbekistan).

Essential Vocabulary*:*

1. Infrastructure n. --- 1) the underlying foundation, or basic framework (as of a system or organization). 2) resources required for an activity.

2. Inflation n. --- 1) an act of inflating. 2) a continuing rise in the general price level attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services.

3. Privatization n. --- 1) act of privating, especially, changing from public to private control or ownership.

4. Restructure vt. --- 1) to change the makeup, organization.

5. Subsidize vt. --- 1) to purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy.
2) to aid or promote with public money.

6. Convertible adj. --- 1) capable of being converted.
2) having a top that may be lowered or removed.

7. Convert v. --- 1) to change from one form or function to another.
2) to exchange for an equivalent.

8. Deficit n. --- 1) a lack or impairment in a functional capacity.
2) a loss in business operations.

9. Investor n. --- 1) a person who commits money in order to earn a financial return.

10. Exchange v. --- 1) the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another.

11. Exchange rate n. --- 1) the ratio at which the principal unit of two currencies may be traded.

12. Supply v. --- 1) to add as a supplement.
2) to provide for .
Supply n. --- 1) assistance, succor
2) reinforcement.

13. Obligation n. --- 1) the action of obligating oneself to a course of action(as by a promise or vow).
2) a debt security (as a mortgage or corporate bond.)

14. to accumulate v. --- 1) together or pile up little by little or to increase gradually in quantity or number.
Assimilation n. --- 1) something that has accumulated or has been accumulated.
Ex: Industrialization was achieved, but with large accumulation of debt.

15. Export v. --- 1) to carry or send (as a commodity) to some other place (as another country).
Export n. --- smth exported; a commodity conveyed from one country or region to another for purposes of trade.
Ex.: Uzbekistan exports cotton, gold, oil and others.

Phrases and Word Combinations:

1. to neglect consumer goods --- iste`mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarishga e`tabor berilmaslik.
2. to cause severe environmental problems --- o`ta muhim atrof-muhit muammolariga sabab bo`lmoq.
3. the principal cotton supplier --- asosiy paxta yetkazib beruvchi.
4. to be convertible to foreign currency --- chet el valyutasi bilan muomalaga kirishmoq.
5. external debts --- tashqi qarzlar.
6. to repay with smth. --- qarzni biror narsa bilan to`lamoq.
7. to go bankrupt ---bankrot bo`lmoq.

8. to restructure the economy --- iqtisodiyotni oyoqqa turg`izmoq.
9. unstable prices --- beqaror narxlar.
10. average percent --- o`rtacha foiz.
11. state-owned enterprices --- davlat qaramog`idagi korxonalar.
12. to freeze the accounts --- hisob-rahamlarini mo'zlatib qo`ymoq.
13. gradual transition to --- ga asta –sekin o`tish.
14. black market --- qora bozor.
15. to meet international business standards --- xalqaro bizness standartlariga javob bermoq.

Exercise I. Translate the text into your mother – tongue visually (sight translation).

Although rich in natural resources, particularly natural gas and gold, Uzbekistan was

among the poorest republics of the Soviet Union before its independence in 1991. The Soviet regime stressed the development of heavy industry, particularly mining, machines, and chemicals, while neglecting consumer goods production and the country's infrastructure. Although it developed as a major producer and exporter of natural gas

and gold and a sizable regional manufacturer of automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, and chemicals, Uzbekistan remained predominantly rural. Nearly two-thirds of its population was concentrated in the heavily farmed river valleys where cotton production was the top priority of the central government. Uzbekistan was the principal cotton supplier to the Soviet Union and became the third largest cotton exporter worldwide in 2000. Monocultural (production of a single crop) agriculture and extensive irrigation in the arid O'zbek plains, however, caused severe environmental problems do'ring the 1970s and 1980s. Poor land management resulted in the depletion of water supplies, the partial drying of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers and the Aral Sea, heavy water and soil contamination, and newly formed patches of desert.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, O'zbek manufacto'ring experienced some decline in demand from its former Soviet markets, but the industrial sector protected the economy from the missive contraction seen in other former Soviet republics. The government of communist leader Islam Karimov, who stayed in office as president throughout the 1990s, subsidized state-owned, loss-making companies to keep them open. Karimov adopted protectionist policies in order to boost domestic industry, leading to expensive and inefficient industrial import substitutions. Industrialization was achieved but with the accumulation of a large external debt (US$3.3 billion in 1999) that was to be repaid with cotton and gold exports. In the late 1990s, however, the world prices of these key exports dropped, and the lack of competitiveness of the new O'zbeki industrial

sector produced a hard currency shortage. The situation was aggravated by the government's reluctance to introduce current-account convertibility of the sum. The sum is not freely convertible to foreign currencies, and exchange rates for different purposes are set by the administration. The financial crises in Asia and Russia in the late 1990s and the lack of sufficient foreign investment caused economic stagnation and additionally-tightened import controls, fueling inflation and a deficit of goods in the domestic consumer market. Poor cotton harvests in the 1990s added to the growing budget deficit, and by 1995, Uzbekistan had received US$276.6 million in foreign aid to help meet its financial obligations.

Ex.2. Translate the following sentences into O'zbek:

1. Uzbekistan is a member of the IMF, World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
2. Uzbekistan`s lack of currency convertibility has caused foreign investment inflows to dwindle to a trickle.
3. The rise of technology has allowed our environment to be characterized as a global one.
4. There are numerous advantages in the shift to a global economy including the possibility to increase benefits from economies of scale.
5. Many have argued a global economy also helps in promoting international cooperation and peace.
6. Another disadvantage of a shift towards a global economy is the argued loss of domestic jobs.
7. The global economy has created an environment in which many large corporations are becoming transnational firms.
8. Prior to Globalization, the United States dominated the global economy.

Ex.3. Give the equivalents for:

1. capable of being converted.
2. to change from one form to another.
3. a loss in business operations.
4. assistance.
5. to send as a commodity to some other place.
6. world economy.
7. to adopt.
8. to manufacture.
9. foreign debt.
10. a debt security.
11. to satisfy the requirements.

Ex.4. Paraphrase the following sentences using essential vocabulary:

1. **A continuing ride in the general price level attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services** is a failure of economy.
2. **Convertibility** of sum fenced the coming investments.
3. **Changing from public to private control** of properties is one of the main features of free market economy.
4. New companies **got assistance** from state credits.
5. Uzbekistan is the first place **carrying cotton to** foreign countries.
6. After Independence of Uzbekistan, the economy of it **was changed into** new form.
7. **The ratio at which the principal unit of two currencies may be traded** are set by the administration.

Ex.5. Complete the following sentences:

1. According to official Ministry of Labor estimates around 100,000 citizens of Uzbekistan **…… .**
2. Cotton is Uzbekistan`s dominant **…… .**
3. **…….** also are important to Uzbekistan`s economy.
4. The second most important foreign exchange earner is **…… .**
5. The global economy gave business the ability to market products and services **…… .**

Ex.6. Choose the right Tense:

1. Since Uzbekistan`s Independence, US firms have invested / invest roughly 500 dollars in Uzbekistan.
2. Inflation was / is approximately 50 % in 2002.
3. Agriculture and the agroindustrial sector contributes / contribute more that 40% to Uzbekistan GDR.
4. The government has made / made some progress in reducing inflation and budget deficit.
5. Officially, all sectors of the economy are / is open to foreign investment.
6. Uzbekistan has / had a moderate income tax and a low corporate tax rate.
7. Uzbekistan`s weighted average tariff is / was 5,9 percent in 2001.
8. In early 2001 a 2-year government privatization program is / was launched.

Ex.7. Translate into English:

1. O`zbekiston paxta eksport qilish bo`yicha MDH davlatlari o`rtasida nufo'zli o`rinda kelmoqda.
2. Bank sohasi ko`p qismi xususiylashtirilgan 29 bankdan iborat.
3. O`zbekiston Xalqaro Valyuta Fondi, Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki, Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki a`zosidir.
4. Texnologiyaning rivojlanishi atrofimizni global deb hisoblashga yo`l qo`ydi.
5. Globallashuvdan oldin, Qo`shma Shtatlar global iqtisodiyotida dominant edilar.
6. Global iqtisodiyot rivojlangan davlatlarni yonilg`iga butunlay qaram qilib qo`yadi.

Ex.8. Put suitable words into sentences:

1. The global economy makes advanced societies irrevocably …… on fuel.
2. A lack of fuel would …….. to a lack of everything.
3. Prior ti ……. , US dominated the global economy.
4. The rise of technology has allowed our environment to be …… as a global one .
5. Uzbekistan has adopted a policy of import …… .
6. Minerals and mining also are …… to Uzbekistan`s economy.
7. The government has made some …… in reducing inflation and the budget deficit.

(dependant, lead, globalization, characterized, substitution, important, progress).

Ex.9. Find out are the statements true or falseq

1. The GDR of Uzbekistan is 90.0 billion.
2. Unemployment in Uzbekistan increased into 20 percent.
3. O'zbekisatn chose a gradual transition to a free-market economy.
4. Literacy in Uzbekistan is almost universal, and workers are generally well-educated and trained.
5. Cotton isn`t Uzbekistan`s dominant crop.
6. Inflation was approximately 70% in 2003.
7. Agriculture and agroindustrial sector contribute more than 50% to Uzbekistan`s GDR.
8. Uzbekistan also produces significant amounts of silk, O'zbek Ikat, fruit, and vegetables.

Ex.10. Make up a dialogues on the basis of these situations.

1. Uzbekistan enjoys high levels of fiscab freedom, labor freedom, business freedom and trade freedom.

2. The government uses the banking system to collect and enforce taxes by freezing the accounts of those who are believed to be evading taxes.

Ex.11. Make up a short text on the basis of phrases and word combinations.

Ex.12. Make up a dialogues using phrases and word combinations and act as a foreighner and an interpreter.

Ex.13. Read the text and express your evaluation "for or against".

In early 2001 a 2-year government program was launched, envisaging the privatization of 1,244 enterprises. Thirty-eight of these, including several strategic enterprises and banks, were to be turned into joint-stock companies with the participation of foreign investors who would be offered between 39 percent and 70 percent of the shares. Approximately 49 enterprises were to be sold directly to foreign investors on the understanding that they would renovate their production processes, introducing modern technology and management. The number of firms with shares placed on the securities market and the off-exchange market to foreign investors in early 2001 reached 535, covering practically all sectors of the economy. Convertibility of the sum, however, was not yet on the government's agenda in 2001.

Uzbekistan's economy is 52.6 percent free, according to our 2007 assessment, which makes it the world's 132nd freest economy. Its overall score is 2.2 percentage points higher than last year, partially reflecting new methodological detail. Uzbekistan is ranked 24th out of 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is lower than the regional average.

Uzbekistan enjoys high levels of fiscal freedom, labor freedom, business freedom, and trade freedom. The top personal income tax rate is moderately high, but the top corporate tax rate is low, and overall tax revenue equals little more than 20 percent of national GDP. Uzbekistan's labor market is flexible. Commercial licensing and bankruptcy procedures are costly, but opening a business is easy, and the average tariff rate is moderate.

Ex.14. Have a look at the following articles, translate them and sum up the views compressed in them.

Trade and investment

Uzbekistan has adopted a policy of import substitution. The multiple exchange rate system and the highly over-regulated trade regime has led to both import and export declines since 1996, although imports have declined more than exports, as the government squeezed imports to

maintain hard currency reserves. Draconian tariffs and border closures imposed in the summer and fall of 2002 led to massive decreases in imports of both consumer products and capital equipment. Uzbekistan's traditional "trade" partners are NIS states, notably Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the other Central Asian countries. Non-NIS partners have been increasing in importance in recent years, with the U.S., Korea, Germany, Japan, and Turkey being the most active.

Uzbekistan is a member of the IMF, World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It has observer status at the World Trade Organization, is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, and has publicly stated its intention to accede to the World Trade Organization. It is a signatory to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement on Trademarks Protection, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. In 2002, Uzbekistan was again placed on the special "301" Watch List for lack of intellectual copyright protection.

Uzbekistan's lack of currency convertibility has caused foreign investment inflows to dwindle to a trickle. In fact, Uzbekistan has the lowest level of FDI per capita in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Since Uzbekistan's independence, U.S. firms have invested roughly $500 million in Uzbekistan. Large U.S. investors include Newmont Mining Corporation, reprocessing tailings from the Muruntau gold mine; Case Corporation (now Case IH), manufacto’ring and servicing cotton harvesters and tractors; Coca Cola, with bottling plants in Tashkent, Namangan, and Samarkand; Texaco, producing lubricants for sale in the O’zbek market; and Baker Hughes, in oil and gas development. No large new investments have taken place from the United States in the last five years.

Ex.15. Make up a dialogue using essential vocabulary.

Unit 2

O’zbekiston: ShXB Bo’yicha Qo’llanma
Yevropa Xamjamiyatining asos buluvchi qonuni.

Evropa xamjamiyatining asos buluvchi qonuni ko’p yillar mobaynida doimiy rivojlanish jarayonini boshidan kechirmokda. Xamjamiyatning vakolatlari soxasi a'zo mamlakatlaro’z vakolatlarini xamjamiyatga bergan masalalar doirasinigina kamrab oladi. Yevropa qo’lamida xal etiladigan masalalar xamjamiyatning mutlok vakolatiga tegishli bulishi (masalan; savdo siyosati va balik ovlash)yoki xamjamiyat va a'zo mamlakatlarning birgalikdagi vakolatiga kirish (masalan; transport va atrof muxitni muxofaza qilish) mumkin: ayrim masalalar bo’yicha esa xamjamiyatning siyosati a'zo mamlakatlar siyosatibilan ravishda (masalan; taraqqiyot dasturi) amalga oshiriladi.

ShXB "aralash bitim" deb ataladigan bitim xisoblanadi, ya'ni ko’p tomonlama bitim xisoblanadi, unga un yettita tomon kiradi, ya'ni O’zbekiston, xalqaro xukukka muvofik yuridik shaxs sifatida YeU ning o’zi va un besh A'zo davlatning xar biri kiradi. Murakkab xukukiy to’zilmani masalalar vakolatlari soxasi keltirib chikaradi: ularning ayrimlari YeU ning mutlok vakolatiga (tavarlar bilan savdo qilish); boshqa moddalar xamjamiyat va A'zo-davlatning vakolati soxasiga tegishli; shuningdek ayrimlari xozirgi vaktda A'zo-davlatlarning mutlok vakolatidadir. Binobarin, ShXB kuchga Kirishi uchun xamjamiyat tomonidan imzolanishi, shuningdek

A'zo-davlatlarning o’z milliy konstitutsiyaviy tartib qoidalariga muvofik ularning xar biri tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinishi kerak. ShXB imzolangandan boshlab kuchga kirguncha turt yillik davrbulishi zarurligi manna shu Bilan izoxlanadi.

Aralash bitimlarga to’zatishlar mutlako YeU ning mutlok vakolatida bo’lgan masalalarga alokador bo’lgan takdirda, mo’zokaralar Yevropa Parlamenti ishtirokida kengashning qarori asosida ish ko’ruvchi YeU Kommisiyasi tomonidan olib boriladi. Agar masalalar A'zo-davlatlar vakolati soxasiga kirsa, aloxida A'zo-davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilish talab etiladi.

Bitim bo’yicha nizolar kelib chikkan takdirda mo’zokaralar xam YeU, xam istalgan A'zo-davlatlardan xar biri ShXB ga muvofik xukuklardan foydalanish xukukiga ega bulishi, misol uchun unga muvofik O’zbekiston bilan A'zo-davlatlar fukarolari va kompaniyalari urtasida kamsitishning xar kanday turi takiklanadi.

Vocabulary

1.asos buluvchi qonun -The fundamental law
2.doimiy rivojlanish jarayoni-constantly envolved over the years
3.xamjamiyatning vakolatlar soxasi-the competence of the Community
4.a'zo-mamlakatlar-member states
5.Evropa qo’lamida -in the European context
6.mutlok vakolat -exclusive Community
7.ko’p tomonlama bitim -plurilaterial agreement
8.yuridik shaxs-a juridical person
9.murakkab xukukiy to’zilma-complex legal structure
10.kuchga kirish-entry into force
11.o’z milliy konstitutsiyaviy tartib qoidalari-its own national constitutional procedures
12.nizolar-disputes
13.kamsitish-discrimination
14.takkiklamok-to be prohibited supply the missing remarks

Ex 1. Supply the missing remarks

1.The fundamental law of the European Community…
2.The competence of the Community only covers subject matters for which ….. have surrended their own competence.
3.The P.C.A is a so-called “mixed agreement”, i.e it is a ….. envolving seventeen Parties.
4.The E C itself as a ….. of international law.
5.Before its ….. the P.C.A had to be concluded not only by the Community but also ratified by each member state …. procedures.
6.Another consequence of the “mixed” legal nature of the P.C.A is that in case of …. under the agreement.

Ex.2 Give extensive answers to these question and retell the text

1.What subject matters does the competence of the Community coverq
2.What competence matters dealt in the European context can be ofq
3.Wat is P.C.A q
4.How many Parties does P.C.A involveq What are theyq
5.What is the P.C.A be importantq
6.When can the P.C.A be importantq
7.What is prohibited by Uzbekistan between member states or nationals or companies of different Member States q

Ex.3 Act as an Interpreter

1.Xamjamiyatning vakolatlari soxasi a'zo mamlakatlar o'z vakolatlarini xamjamiyatga bergan masalalar doirasinigina kamrab oladi.
2.Evropa qo'lamida xal etiladigan masalalar xamjamiyatning mutlok vakolatiga tegishli.
3.Ayrim masalalar bo'yicha xamjamiyatning siyosati a'zo mamlakatlar siyosati bilan paralel ravishda amalga oshiriladi.
4.ShXB "aralash bitim" ko'p tomonlama deb xisoblanadi.
5.ShXB bitimiga 17 tomon kiradi: O'zbekiston (yuridik shaxs),EU va 15 ta A'zo-davlatlar.
6.Murakkab xukukiy to'zilmani masalalar vakolatlari soxasi keltirib chikaradi.
7.ShXB kuchga Kirishi uchun xamjamiyat tomonidan imzolanishiva A'zo-davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinishi kerak.
8.ShXB imzolangandan boshlab kuchga kirguncha 4 yillik davr bulishi zarur.
9.Aralash bitimlarga to'zatishlar, mo'zokaralar YeU kamissiyasi tomonidan olib boriladi.
10.Agar masalalar A'zo-davlatlar vakolatiga kirsa, A'zo davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilish talab etiladi.

Ex.4 Find O'zbek equivalents in the text and make up situation

1.fundamental law
2.to envolve constantly
3.the Competence of the Community
4.an exclusive Community
5.member states
6.pluridical person
7.juridical person
8.entry into force
9.national constitutional
10.disputes

Sug’urta faoliyati tugrisida (O’zR 05.04.2002 y. 358-P-son Qonuni)

1-MODDA. UShBU QONUNNING MAQSADI

Ushbu Qonunning maqsadi sug’urta faoliyati soxasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat.

2-MODDA. SUG’URTA FAOLIYATI TO’GRISIDAGI QONUN XUJJATLARI

Sug’urta faoliyati tog’risidagi qonun xujjatlari ushbu Qonun va bandda qonun xujjatlaridan iboratdir. Agar O’zbekistan Respublikasining xalqaro shartnomasida O’zbekiston Respublikasining sug’urta faoliyati to’g’risidagi qonun xujjatlarida nazarda tutilganidan boshqacha qoidalar belgilangan bo’lsa, xalqaro shartnoma qoidalari qo’llaniladi.

3-MODDA. SUG’URTA XAMDA SUG’URTA FAOLIYATI

Sug’urta deganda yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslar to’laydigan sug’urta mukofotlaridan shakllantiriladigan pul fondlari xisobidan muayyan voqea (sug’urta xodisasi) yuz berganda ushbu shaxslarga sug’urta shartnomasiga muvofiq sug’urta tovonini (sug’urta pulini) to’lash yo’li bilan ularning manfaatlarini ximoya qilish tushuniladi.

Sug’urta faoliyati deganda sug’urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarining sug’urtani amalga oshirish bilan bog’liq faoliyati tushuniladi.

4-MODDA. SUG’URTA SOXALARI VA TURLARI (KLASSLARI)

Sug’urta quyidagi soxalarga bo’linadi: xayotni sug’urta qilish (jismoniy shaxslarning xayoti, soglig’i, mexnat qobiliyati va pul ta'minoti bilan bog’liq;

manfaatlarini sug’urta qilish, bunda shartnoma bo’yicha sug’urtaning eng kam muddati bir yilni tashkil etadi xamda sug’urta pullarining sug’urta shartnomasida ko’rsatib o’tilgan oshirilgan foizni o’z ichiga oluvchi bir martalik yoki davriy to’lovlarini (annuitetlarni) qamrab oladi); umumiy sug’urta (shaxsiy, mulkiy sug’urta, javobgarlikni sug’urta qilish xamda xayotni sug’urta qilish soxasiga taalluqli bo’lmagan boshqa sug’urta turlari).

Sug’urta tavakkalchiliklari yoki ular guruxlarining va ular bilan bog’liq majburiyatlarning umumiy xususiyatlariga muvofiq sug’urta soxalari sug’urta turlariga (klasslariga) bo’linadi. Sug’urta turlari (klasslari) O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi.

5-MODDA. SUG’URTA FAOLIYATI SUB'EKTLARI

Sug’urta bozorining professional ishtirokchilari sug’urta faoliyatining sub'ektlari xisoblanadi. Sug’urtalovchilar, sug’urta vositachilari xamda boshqa yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar qonun xujjatlariga muvofiq sug’urta bozorining professional ishtirokchilari xisoblanadilar. Sug’urta brokeri, qayta sug’urta brokeri va sug’urta agenti sug’urta vositachilari xisoblanadilar.

6-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVCHI

Sug’urta shartnomasiga muvofiq sug’urta tovoni (sug’urta puli) to’lovini amalga oshirish majburiyatini oluvchi yuridik shaxs sug’urtalovchi deb xisoblanadi. Sug’urtalovchi sug’urta xodisalari yuzaga kelishini bartaraf etish va oldini olishga oid chora-tadbirlarni maxsus vakolatli davlat organi tomonidan belgilangan tartibda va shartlarda moliyalashtirishga xaqli.

Sug’urtalovchilar sug’urtani amalga oshirish bilan bevosita bog’liq bo’lmagan tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug’ullanishlari mumkin emas. Quyidagilar bundan mustasnodir:

maxsus vakolatli davlat organi belgilaydigan tartib va shartlardagi investitsiya faoliyati;

sug’urta soxasidagi mutaxassislarning malakasini oshirish bilan bog’liq faoliyat;

sug’urta agenti sifatidagi sug’urta vositachiligi.

7-MODDA. SUG’URTA BROKERI

Sug’urta qildiruvchining nomidan va topshirig’iga binoan sug’urta shartnomasi tuzilishi va ijro etilishini tashkil qilish bo’yicha faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi yuridik shaxs sug’urta brokeri xisoblanadi.

Sug’urta brokerining faoliyati sug’urta soxasidagi boshqa faoliyat turlari bilan qo’shib olib borilishi mumkin emas, qayta sug’urta brokerining faoliyati bundan mustasnodir.

8-MODDA. QAYTA SUG’URTA BROKERI

O’z nomidan va qayta sug’urta qilish shartnomasi bo’yicha sug’urta qildiruvchi tariqasida ishtirok etuvchi sug’urtalovchining topshirigiga binoan qayta sug’urta qilish shartnomasi tuzilishini va ijro etilishini tashkil qilish bo’yicha faoliyat yurituvchi yuridik shaxs qayta sug’urta brokeri xisoblanadi.

9-MODDA. SUG’URTA AGENTI

Sug’urtalovchining nomidan va topshirig’iga binoan sug’urta shartnomasining tuzilishi va ijro etilishini tashkil qilish bo’yicha faoliyat yurituvchi yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxs sug’urta agenti xisoblanadi. Sug’urtalovchining boshqaruv organlari raxbarlari sug’urta agenti bo’la olmaydilar. Sug’urtalovchilar o’zlari vakolat bergan sug’urta agentlarining reestrlarini yuritishlari lozim.

10-MODDA. MAXSUS VAKOLATLI DAVLAT ORGANI

Sug’urta faoliyatini tartibga solish va nazorat qilishni O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadigan maxsus vakolatli davlat organi amalga oshiradi. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi:

ijro etilishi majburiy bo’lgan to’lovga qobiliyatlilik normativlarini xamda ularni aniqlash tartibini, ayrim tavakkalchiliklar bo’yicha sug’urtalovchilar majburiyatlarining yo’l qo’yiladigan eng ko’p yoki eng kam miqdorini va majburiyatlar jamining yo’l qo’yiladigan ko’p yoki eng kam miqdorini xisoblab chiqarish uslubini, sug’urtalovchilarning to’lovga qobiliyatini aks ettiruvchi axborotlarni taqdim etish tartibi va muddatlarini belgilaydi;

sug’urta bozorining professional ishtirokchilari sug’urta faoliyati to’g’risidagi qonun xujjatlariga rioya etishini, to’lovga qobiliyatlilikning belgilangan normativlari va moliyaviy barqarorlikning boshqa talablari bajarilishini nazorat qiladi;

sug’urtalovchilar va sug’urta brokerlarining sug’urta faoliyatini litsenziyalaydi;

sug’urtalovchilar tomonidan xisob-kitobni yuritish, sug’urta zaxiralarining mablatarini shakllantirish va joylashtirishga oid xisobotlar to’zish tartibini belgilaydi;

sug’urtalovchining ijro etuvchi organi raxbarlariga va bosh buxgalteriga qo’yiladigan ijro etilishi majburiy bo’lgan malaka talablarini belgilaydi;

sug’urtalovchilar tomonidan taqdim etiladigan moliyaviy xisobotlarning shakli, tartibi va muddatlarini belgilaydi;

qonun xujjatlariga muvofiq sug’urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarining faoliyatini tekshiradi va ularga aniqlangan kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish to’g’risida ijro etilishi majburiy bo’lgan ko’rsatmalar kiritadi;
qonun xujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda sug’urtalovchilar va sug’urta brokerlari litsenziyalarining amal qilishini to’liq yoki ayrim sug’urta turlariga (klasslariga) nisbatan to’xtatib qo’yadi, shuningdek ularning amal qilishini tugatadi;
xar bir moliya yili tugaganidan keyin olti oy ichida sug’urta faoliyatini tartibga solish va uni nazorat qilish borasidagi faoliyat to’g’risida yillik xisobotlarni, shuningdek sug’urta bozorining moliya yili mobaynidagi faoliyati to’g’risida statistika ma'lumotlarini e'lon qiladi;
qonun xujjatlariga muvofiq boshqa vakolatlarni xam amalga oshiradi. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi va uning xodimlari sug’urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarining ustav fondida va boshqaruv organlarida ishtirok etishga, shuningdek sug’urta vositachisi sifatida ish yuritishga xaqli emaslar.

11-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVCHILARNI TUZISH VA DAVLAT RO’YXATIDAN O’TKAZISH

Sug’urtalovchilar qonunlarda nazarda tutilgan tashkiliy-xuquqiy shakllarda tuziladi. Sug’urtalovchilarni davlat ro’yxatidan o’tkazish O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi belgilagan tartibda O’zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya Vazirligi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

12-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChILARNING USTAV FONDI

Sug’urtalovchilar ustav fondining eng kam mikdori O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi. Sug’urtalovchi ustav fondining kamida tukson foizi muassislarning (ishtirokchilarning) pul mablaglaridan shakllantiriladi.
Sug’urtalovchining ustav fondini shakllantirish uchun kreditga, garovga olingan mablaglardan va boshqa jalb qilingan mablaglardan foydalanishga yul qo’yilmaydi.
Sug’urtalovchining ustav fondi litsenziya olinadigan paytga kadar sug’urtalovchining muassislari tomonidan tulangan bulishi kerak.

13-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChILARNING FIRMA NOMIGA QO’YILADIGAN TALABLAR

Sug’urtalovchilarning firma nomida ilgari tashkil etilgan sug’urtalovchilarning nomi bilan bir xil yoki ular bilan chalkashtirib yuboriladigan darajada uxshash belgilar qo’llanilishiga yul qo’yilmaydi, sug’urtalovchilarning filiallari, shuningdek unitar korxona shaklida boshqa sug’urtalovchilar tomonidan tashkil etilgan sug’urtalovchilarning nomlari bundan mustasnodir.

14-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChINING FIRMA NOMINI, TAShKILIY-XUKUKIY ShAKLINI YoKI JOYLAShGAN MANZILINI O’ZGARTIRISh

Sug’urtalovchining firma nomi, tashkiliy-xukukiy shakli yoki joylashgan manzili o’zgargan takdirda sug’urtalovchi bu xakda sug’urta kildiruvchilarni ommaviy axborot vositalari orkali, o’z ijrosidagi bir yildan ortik; muddatli sug’urta shartnomalari bo’yicha esa yozma ravishda xabardor qilishi shart.

15-MODDA. SUG’URTA FAOLIYaTINI LITSENZIYaLASh

Sug’urtalovchilar va sug’urta brokerlarining sug’urta faoliyati O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadigan tartibda maxsus vakolatli davlat organi beradigan litsenziyalar asosida amalga oshiriladi. Litsenziya sug’urtalovchiga xayotni sug’urta qilish soxasida yoxud umumiy sug’urta soxasida sug’urta faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun beriladi. Xayotni sug’urta qilish soxasida sug’urta faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan sug’urtalovchi umumiy sug’urta soxasida sug’urta faoliyatini amalga oshirishga xakli emas, umumiy sug’urta soxasining O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasi belgilaydigan ayrim turlari (klasslari) bundan mustasnodir. Umumiy sug’urta soxasida sug’urta faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan sug’urtalovchi xayotni sug’urta qilish soxasida sug’urta faoliyatini amalga oshirishga xakli emas.Litsenziyada sug’urtalovchi amalga oshirishni nazarda tutayotgan sug’urta turlari (klasslari) ko’rsatiladi.

16-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChINING LITSENZIYaSI AMAL QilishI TUXTATIB TURILIShINING O’ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYaTLARI

Sug’urtalovchining litsenziyasi amal qilishining tuxtatib turilishi uning yangi sug’urta shartnomalari to’zishi takiklanishiga, shu jumladan amaldagi sug’urta shartnomalari o’zaytirilishining takiklanishiga sabab buladi. Bunda sug’urtalovchi ilgari to’zilgan sug’urta shartnomalari bo’yicha o’z zimmasiga olgan majburiyatlarini belgilangan tartibda bajarishga majburdir.

17-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChINING LITSENZIYaSI AMAL QilishI TUGATILIShINING O’ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYaTLARI

Litsenziyaning amal qilishi tugatilgan kundan e'tiboran besh kun ichida maxsus vakolatli davlat organi sug’urtalovchini tugatish tugrisidagi ariza bilan qonun xujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda sudga murojaat etishi shart. Sug’urtalovchining ilgari amal kilgan boshqaruv organlarining vakolatlari tuxtatib turiladi va maxsus vakolatli davlat organi tomonidan tayinlagan sug’urtalovchining muvakkat ma'muriyatiga utadi. Muvakkat ma'muriyat sud qaror chikargunga kadar bo’lgan davrda o’z faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Sug’urtalovchi muvakkat ma'muriyatining xisoboti maxsus vakolatli davlat organiga xamda sug’urtalovchini tugatish tugrisida maxsus vakolatli davlat organining arizasi yullangan sudga takdim etiladi. Sug’urtalovchining muvakkat ma'muriyati o’z faoliyati davrida xarajat operatsiyalarini amalga oshirishga xakli emas, sug’urtalovchining boshqaruv xarajatlari (ma'muriy xarajatlari), sug’urtalovchiga tushayotgan pullarni xisobga yozish va ilgari to’zilgan sug’urta shartnomalari bo’yicha sug’urta xrdisalari yo’z berganda sug’urta tovonini (sug’urta pulini) tulash bilan bog’liq xollar bundan

mustasnodir. Sug’urtalovchi muvakkat ma'muriyatining ishlash tartibi maxsus vakolatli davlat organi tomonidan belgilanadi. Ushbu moddaning qoidalari sug’urtalovchining arizasiga binoan litsenziya bekor qilingan xrllarga, shuningdekuning muassislari (ishtirokchilari) ning yoki ta'sis xujjatlarida shunday vakolat berilgan sug’urtalovchining boshqaruv organi qaroriga binoan kayta tashkil etilishi yoxud tugatilishiga taallukli emas.

18-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChILARNI KAYTA TAShKIL ETIShNING O’ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYaTLARI

Sug’urtalovchilarni kushib yuborish, kushib olish, bulish, ajratib chiqarish, o’zgartirish shaklida kayta tashkil etish maxsus vakolatli davlat organining ruxsatnomasi bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Sug’urtalovchi kayta tashkil etishga ruxsatnoma olish uchun maxsus vakolatli davlat organiga tegishli ariza bilan birga kuyidagi xujjatlarni takdim etadi:

muassislarining (ishtirokchilarining) yoki ta'sis xujjatlarida shunday vakolat berilgan sug’urtalovchi boshqaruv organining kayta tashkil etish tugrisidagi qarori;

to’zilayotgan sug’urtalovchining balansi va faoliyatiningtaxminiy moliyaviy natijalari;

kushib yuborish yoki kushib olish shartnomasining loyixasi (kushib yuborish yoki kushib olish shaklida kayta tashkil etilayotganda).

Cygyptalovchilapni kayta tashkil etishni utkazish uchun berilgan ariza zarur xujjatlar takdim etilgan kundan e'tiboran uni besh kun ichida maxsus vakolatli davlat organi tomonidan ko’rib chiqilishi kerak.

Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi qabul qilingan qaror tugrisida sug’urtalovchini yozma ravishda xabardor qilishi shart. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi kuyidagi xollarda sug’urtalovchilarni kayta tashkil etishga ruxsatnoma berishni rad qilishga xakli, agar:

cygyptalovchini kayta tashkil etish natijasida yangitdan tashkil qilinadigan sug’urtalovchilarning moliyaviy barqarorligiga doyr talablar bo’zilishi mumkin bulsa;

sug’urtalovchilarning kayta tashkil etilishi sug’urta bozorida rakrbatning cheklanishiga yoki bartaraf etilishiga olib kelishi mumkin bulsa;

sug’urtalovchilarni kayta tashkil etishga ruxsatnoma berilishi surab takdim qilingan xujjatlarda ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar bulsa yoxud bu x.ujjatlar qonun xujjatlariga nomuvofik bulsa;

sug’urtalovchilarni kayta tashkil etish qonun xujjatlariga zid bulsa. Kushib yuborish, bulish, ajratib chiqarish va o’zgartirish shaklida kayta tashkil etilganda sug’urtalovchi (sug’urtalovchilar) litsenziyasining amal qilishi tugatiladi.

Kayta tashkil etish natijasida yangitdan to’zilgan sug’urtalovchilarga litsenziyalarni berish soddalashtirilgan tartibda amalga oshiriladi. Kushib yuborish, bulish, ajratib chiqarish va o’zgartirish shaklida kayta tashkil etilayotgan davri uchun xamda yangitdan to’zilgan sug’urtalovchilar litsenziya olgunga kadar bo’lgan davrda ular yangi sug’urta shartnomalarini

to’zishga, amaldagi cygypta shartnomalarini o’zaytirishga xakli emaslar, ilgari to’zilgan sug’urta shartnomalari bo’yicha o’z zimmalariga olingan, x.ukukiy vorislik tartibida o’zlariga utgan majburiyatlarni bajarish xrllari bundan mustasnodir. Kushib olish shaklida kayta tashkil etilayotganda o’ziga boshqa sug’urtalovchi kushilayotgan sug’urtalovchi, agar kushib olish natijasida litsenziyaning shartlari o’zgarmasa, amaldagi litsenziyani saklab koladi.

19-MODDA. SUG’URTALOVChILARNI TUGATIShNING O’ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYaTLARI

Sug’urtalovchi o’zining muassislari (ishtirokchilari) yoki sug’urtalovchining ta'sis xujjatlarida shunday vakolat berilgan boshqaruv organi qaroriga binoan tugatilayotganda maxsus vakolatli davlat organining ruxsatnomasi talab qilinadi.

Muassislar (ishtirokchilar) yoxud sug’urtalovchiningta'sis xujjatlarida shunday vakolat berilgan boshqaruv organi tomonidan tugatish tugrisidagi qaror qabul qilinganidan keyin sug’urtalovchi maxsus vakolatli davlat organiga tugatishga ruxsatnoma olish uchun ariza bilan yozma ravishda murojaat etgan xolda kuyidagi xujjatlarni ilova kiladi:

sug’urtalovchini tugatish tugrisidagi qaror;

majburiyatlar tugrisidagi ma'lumotlar;

sug’urtalovchini tugatish tugrisidagi qaror qabul qilingan sanagacha bo’lgan, auditorlik xulosasi bilan tasdiklangan balans xisoboti;

sug’urtalovchini tugatish muddatlari va shartlari ko’rsatilgan xrldagi tugatish rejasi.

Sug’urtalovchini tugatishga ruxsatnoma olish uchun berilgan ariza zarur xujjatlar olingan kundan e'tiboran un kun ichida maxsus vakolatli davlat organi tomonidan ko’rib chiqilishi kerak. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi qabul qilingan qaror tugrisida sug’urtalovchini yozma ravishda xabardor qilishi shart. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi sug’urtalovchini tugatish uchun ruxsatnoma berish bilan bir vaktda sug’urtalovchiningtakdim etilgan tugatish rejasiga o’zgartishlar kiritishga xakli. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi kuyidagi xrllarda sug’urtalovchini tugatishga ruxsatnoma berishni rad etishga xakli, agar: tugatish natijasida sug’urta kildiruvchilarning xamda sug’urtalovchi kreditorlarining xukuklari va qonuniy manfaatlari bo’zilsa;

sug’urtalovchini tugatishga ruxsatnoma berilishi uchun takdim etilgan xujjatlarda ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar bulsa yoki bu xujjatlar qonun xujjatlariga nomuvofik bulsa.

20-MODDA. TUGATILAYoTGAN SUG’URTALOVChI KREDITORLARINING TALABLARINI KANOATLANTIRISh NAVBATI

Tugatilayotgan sug’urtalovchi kreditorlarining talablari tugatishni amalga oshirish bilan bog’liq xarajatlar, shuningdek tugatiladigan sug’urtalovchining asosiy vazifalarini ta'minlash zaruratidan kelib

chikadigan xarajatlar tulanganidan sung kuyidagi tartibda kanoatlantiriladi:
birinchi navbatda - xayotni sug'urta qilish soxasida majburiy sug'urta shartnomalari bo'yicha sug'urta kildiruvchilarning talablari;
ikkinchi navbatda - sug'urta kildiruvchilarning boshqa majburiy sug'urta shartnomalari bo'yicha talablari;
uchinchi navbatda - boshqa sug'urta kildiruvchilarning (naf oluvchilarning) talablari; -
turtinchi navbatda - byudjetga, byudjetdan tashkari fondlarga to'lovlarni nazarda tutuvchi to'lov (ijro) xujjatlari bo'yicha talablar. Ko'rsatilgan talablar tulik kanoatlantirilgandan keyin ijtimoiy sug'urta bo'yicha talablar xamda jinoyat yoki
ma'muriy xukukbo'zarlik tufayli fukarolarning mol-mulkiga yetkazilgan zararni koplash bo'yicha talablari kanoatlantiriladi; beshinchi navbatda - sug'urtalovchining boshqa kreditorlari talablari.

21-MODDA. SUG'URTALOVChINING SUG'URTA ZAXIRALARI

Qabul qilingan sug'urta majburiyatlari bajarilishini ta'minlash uchun sug'urtalovchilar xam sumda, xam chet el valyutasida tulangan sug'urta mukofotlaridan maxsus vakolatli davlat organi belgilaydigan tartibda va shartlarda sug'urta zaxiralarini shakllantiradilar xamda joylashtiradilar. Sug'urtalovchining sug'urta zaxiralariga moe keluvchi aktivlari olib qo'yilishi mumkin emas.

22-MODDA. SUG'URTALOVCHILAR TO'LOV KOBILIYaTINING KAFOLATLARI

Sug'urtalovchilar ayrim tavakkalchiliklar bo'yicha yul qo'yiladigan eng ko'p mikdordan va majburiyatlar jamining yul qo'yiladigan eng ko'p mikdoridan ortik. majburiyatlarni o'z zimmalariga olishlari mumkin emas, ularning bu majburiyatlarni bajarish krbiliyati to'lovga kobiliyatlilik normativlariga va moliyaviy barqarorlikning boshqa talablariga muvofik. kayta sug'urta qilingan xrllar bundan mustasnodir. Uzbekistan Respublikasi rezidentlari bulmish sug'urtalovchilar O'zbekiston Respublikasi x.ududidan tashk,arida o'z majburiyatlarini belgilangan tartibda k.ayta sug'urta k,ilishga x.aklidirlar.

23-MODDA. SUG'URTALOVCHILAR BUXGALTERIYA XISOBINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Sug'urtalovchilar, sug'urta brokerlari va kayta sug'urta brokerlari maxsus vakolatli davlat organi belgilaydigan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni xisobga olgan xolda krnun xujjatlariga muvofik. buxgalteriya xisobini yuritadilar.

24-MODDA. MONOPOLISTIK FAOLIYATGA YUL QO'YILMASLIGI

Sug'urta bozorida rakobatni cheklash yoki bartaraf etishga, bir sug'urtalovchilarga boshqalariga Karaganda asossiz afzalliklar berilishiga

yoki olinishiga, sug’urta kildiruvchilar va boshqa shaxslarning xukuklari va qonuniy manfaatlari kamsitilishiga karatilgan faoliyatga yul qo’yilmaydi. Sug’urtalovchilar va sug’urta vositachilariga o’z uyushmalari (ittifoklari) va boshqa birlashmalaridan sug’urta bozorini monopollashtirishga karatilgan bitimlarga erishish yulida foydalanish takiklanadi.

25-MODDA. AXBOROT OLISH XUKUKI

Xukukini muxofaza kiluvchi organlar, sudlar, shuningdek tibbiyot, seysmologiya, veterinariya, gidrometeorologiya tashkilotlari va boshqa tashkilotlar sug’urtalovchilarning suroviga ko’ra sug’urta xrdisalarining yo’z berishi sabablari va
x.olatlari tugrisidagi x.amda sug’urta tovoni mikdorlari sug’urtalovchi tomonidan aniklanishi maksadida yetkazilgan zarar tugrisidagi masalalarni xal etish uchun zarur bo’lgan xujjatlar va xulosalarni takdim etishlari shart. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi sug’urtalovchilar yoki sug’urta brokerlaridan qabul qilingan pul mablaglari va majburiyatlarining mikdorlari xakidagi axborotni, shuningdek boshqa axborotni o’z vakolati doirasida talab kilib olishga xali. Bunday axborotni talab kilib olish yozma ravishda, surov sabablari ko’rsatilgan xolda amalga oshirilmogi lozim. Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi o’zi olgan axborotning sir tutilishiga rioya etishi shart, axborotning oshkor qilinishi qonunda ruxsat etilgan dollar bundan mustasno.

26-MODDA. SUG’URTA SIRI

Cygypta kildiruvchilar, sug’urtalangan shaxslar va naf oluvchilar, sug’urta Kildiruvchilarning va sug’urtalangan shaxslarning sogligi, sug’urtalangan mol-mulk, sug’urta puli, bank xisobvaraklari mavjudligi, ushbu xisobvaraklardagi pul koldiklari va pul xarakati xakidagi ma'lumotlar oshkor qilinishi mumkin emas. Ushbu moddaning birinchi kismida ko’rsatilgan ma'lumotlar sug’urta kildiruvchi, shuningdek sug’urtalangan shaxslar va naf oluvchilar o’zlariga taallukli ma'lumotlarga doir yozma rozilik berganda uchinchi shaxslarga oshkor qilinishi mumkin. Ushbu moddaning birinchi kismida ko’rsatilgan ma'lumotlar tugrisidagi ma'lumotnomalar sug’urta kildiruvchilarning roziligini olmagan xolda sug’urtalovchilar tomonidan sudga, proko’rorga, ko’zgatilgan jinoyat ishi mavjud bo’lgan takdirda esa, surishtiruv va tergov organlariga belgilangan tartibda takdim etiladi. To’zilgan sug’urta shartnomalari va amalga oshirilgan xisob-kitoblar tugrisidagi ma'lumotnomalar sug’urta kildiruvchi jismoniy shaxs vafot etgan takdirda kuyidagilarga beriladi:
sug’urta kildiruvchi o’z vasiyatnomasida ko’rsatgan shaxsga;
sud va notariusga ularning ish yurituvida bo’lgan merosga oid ishlar bo’yicha sudning qarori yoki notariusning o’z muxri bilan tasdiklangan yozma surovi asosida. Notariusning yozma suroviga sug’urta kildiruvchi vafot etganligi tugrisidagi guvoxnomaning nusxasi ilova qilingan bulishi kerak; konsulga uning ish yurituvida bo’lgan merosga oid ishlar yo’zasidan.

27-MODDA. ChET EL SUG'URTA TAShKILOTLARINING FAOLIYATI

Chet el sug'urta tashkilotlari qonun xujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda yuridik shaxslar - sug'urta bozori professional ishtirokchilarining muassislari (ishtirokchilari) bulishlari mumkin. Chet el sug'urta tashkilotlari Uzbekistan Respublikasi xududida kayta sug'urta qilishni, shuningdek O'zbekiston Respublikasi xududidan tashkariga chikib ketayotgan transport vositalari va boshqa o'ziyurar mashinalar xamda mexanizmlar egalariningfukarolikjavobgarligini sug'urtalashni amalga oshirishga xaklidirlar. Bunda ana shunday sug'urta shartnomalarini to'zish sug'urtalovchilar va sug'urta vositachilari O'zbekiston Respublikasining rezidentlari orkali amalga oshiriladi.

28-MODDA. NIZOLARNI XAL ETISH

Sug'urta faoliyati soxasidagi nizolar qonun x.ujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda xal etiladi.

29-MODDA. SUG'URTA FAOLIYaTI TUGRISIDAGI QONUN XUJJATLARINI BO'ZGANLIK UChUN JAVOBGARLIK

Sug'urta faoliyati tugrisidagi. qonun xujjatlarining bo'zilishida aybdor shaxslar belgilangan tartibda javobgar buladilar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining Prezidenti I. KARIMOV

Sug'urta faoliyati tugrisida (O'zR 05.04.2002y 358-II-son) qonuni

Vocabulary

1.munosabatlarni tartibga solish-to regulate a scope of relationship
2.nazardan tutilgandan boshqa qoidalar-stipulated by the legislation
3.sug'urta xodisasi-insurured accident
4.sug'urta puli-insurance money
5.ximoya qilish-to protect
6.xayotni sug'urta qilish, umumiy sug'urta-life insurance, general insurance
7.sug'urtaning eng kam muddati-minimum term of insurance
8.kayta sug'urta -reinsurance
9.sug'urta xodisalari yo'zaga kelishini oldini olish-to prevent beginning of insured accidents
10.bevosita bog'liq bulmagan faoliyat-entrepreneurial activity
11.investitsiya faoliyati-investment activity
12.mutaxasislarning malakasini oshirish-professional development of specialists
13.sug'urta brokeri-insurance broker
14.boshqaruv organlari-heads of managerial agencies
15.to'lovga kobiliyatlilik-paying capacity

16.ustav fond-authorized fund
17.garovga olingan mablag-pledge
18.unitar korxona-unitary enterprise
19.ommaviy axborot vositalari-mass media
20.tugatish-suspension
21.tuxtataish-prohibition
22.muvakkat ma'muriyat-interim administration
23.kushib yuborish, kushib olish, bulish, ajratib chiqarish shakllari-merging, joining, division, separation, transformation
24.qaror-decision
25.xabardor qilish-to notify
26.talablar bo'zilishi-to violate
27.ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar-inauthentic information
28.boshqaruv organi-managering agency
29.majburiyatlar tugrisidan ma'lumotlar-information on obligations
30.zaxira-reserves

Exercise1. Mach the words and phrases

1.to stipulate by the legislation
2.life insurance, general insurance
3.to prevent beginning of insured accident
4.entrepreneurial activity
5.heads of managerial agencies
6.authorized fund
7.a pledge
8.unitary enterprise
9.suspension
10.interim administration
11.to notify
12.inauthentic information
13.balance sheets
14.acquires of benefit

a) naf oluvchilar
v) garovga olingan mablag
s) tugatish
d) muvakkat ma'muriyat
e) boshqaruv organlari
f) xayotni sugurt qilish, umumiy sug'urta
g) unitar korxona
h)ishonchsiz ma'lumotlar
i) sug'urta xodisalari yo'zaga kelishini oldini olish
j) ustav fond
k) nazardan tutilgandan boshqa xodisalar
l) bevosita bog'liq bulmagan faoliyat
m) balans xisoboti
n) xabardor qilish

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions and retell the text

1.What is the aim of the law?
2.What do insurance activities mean?
3.What can you tell about types and kinds of insurance?
4.What can you tell about the subjects of insurance activities?
5.What rights has the insurer?
6.What can you tell about insurance and reinsurance brokers activity?
7.Who can`t act as insurance agent?
8.What does specially authorised agency do?
9.Who specifies minimum amount of the insurers authorized fund?
10.How the insurance authorized fund formed?

11.What funds are not permitted to use?
12.How shall the insurer inform the insured about the change the ferms name?
13.What rights has the insurer carrying out insurance activities
(in the sphere of general and life insurance)?
14.How are the insurers reorganized?
15.What is required to winding up the insurer?

Exercise 3. Give extensive answers to these question

1.Sug'urta deganda yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslar tulaydigan sug'urta mukofotlaridan shakillantiriladigan pul fondlri xisobidan muayyan voqea (sug'urta xodisasi) yuz berganda shaxslarga sug'urta shartnomasiga muvofiq sug'urta pulini to'lash yo'li bilan ularning manfaatlarini ximoya qilish tushuniladi.
(insurance accident, insurance money, protection)
2.Sug'urta brokeri, kayta sug'urta broker va sug'urta agenti, sug'urta vositachilari xisoblanadilar.(reinsurance broker) 3.Sug'urtalovchilar sug'urtani amalga oshirishi bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lmagan tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ulannishlari mumkin emas (entrepreneurial activity)
4.Sug'urta qildiruvchining nomidan va topshirig'iga binoan sug'urta shartnomasi tuzilishi va ijro etilishini tashkil qilish bo'yicha faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi yuridik shaxs sug'urta brokeri xisoblanadi (insurance broker)
5.Sug'urtalovchining boshqaruv organlari raxbarlari sug'urta agenti bo'laolmaydilar (Heads of managerial agencies)
6.Maxsus vakolatli davlat organi ijro etilishi majburiy bo'lgan to'lovga qobiliyatlilik normativlarini xamda ularni aniqlash tarkibini belgilaydi (paying capacity)
7.Sug'urtalovchilar ustav fondining eng kam miqdori O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar maxkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi (unsure authorized fund)
8.Sug'urtalovchining litsenziyasi amal qilishining to'xtatib turilishi uning yangi sug'urta shartnomalari tuzishi taqiqlanishiga, shu jumladan amaldagi sug'urta shartnomalari uzaytirilishining taqiqlanishiga sabab bo'ladi (suspension, prohibition)
9.Muvaqqat ma'muriyat sud qaror chiqargunga qadar bo'lgan davrda o'z faoliyatini amalga oshiradi (enterin administration)
10.Sug'urta bozorida raqobatni cheklash yoki bartaraf etishga, bir sug'urtalovchilarga boshqalariga qaraganda asossiz afzalliklar berilishiga yoki olinishiga, sug'urta qildiruvchilar va boshqa shaxslarning xuquqlari va qonuniy kamsitilishiga qaratilgan faoliyatga yul qo'yilmaydi (eliminate)

Exercise 4. Put in prepositions.
1. The legislation … insurance activities comprises the present Law, as well as other legal documents.

2. Insurance is a protection … interests … legal or natural entities … payment.
3. Insurers can not carry out entrepreneurial activity directly not connected … insurance.
4. Specially authorized state agency licenses insurance activities carried out … insurers and insurance brokers.
5. The specially authorized state agency excites other power … accordance with the legislation.
6. It is not permitted to use funds received … credit, against a pledge.
7. Types of insurance that the insurer is going to carry out shall be specified … a license.
8. From the of termination of a license, within five days, the specially authorized state agency shall apply … a court to wind up the insurer … keeping with the established procedure.
9. The insurers are reorganized … form of merging, joining separation and transportation … permission of the specially authorized state agency.
10. The specially authorized state agency has the right to refuse the issue … a permit … reorganization of the insurers.

Exercise 5. Train your translation skills.

Mission of O'zbekinvest

O'zbekinvestning maqsadi

O'zbekistonda tashqi savdo operatsiyalarni kengaytirishga investitsion faoliyatni jadallashtirishga, bozor infrato'zilmasi institutlarini shakllantirishga, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashishga yo'naltirilgan makroiqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy isloqotlar, iqtisodiyot to'zilmasidagi o'zgarishlari bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan choralar, "O'zbekinvest" ni faoliyat ko'lamini kengaytirib, "O'zbekinvest" eksport - import Milliy sug'urta kompaniyasiga aylantirishini taqozo etadi. Shuning uchun "O'zbekinvest" Respublikasi Prezidentining 1997 yil 18 fevralidagi PF-1710 sonli Farmoyishiga muvofiq eksportni oshirishga ko'maklashish, xalqaro texnologiya, maxsulot va xizmat bozorlarida O'zbekiston eksportchilariga sug'urta ximoyasini taqdim etish maqsadida "O'zbekinvest" ekport-import Milliy sug'urta kompaniyasi etib qayta tashkil etildi. Mamlakatimiz qukumati tomonidan kompaniya oldiga qo'yilgan respublikaga xorijiy kapital kirib kelishiga va eksportni o'sishiga ko'maklashadigan sug'urta bozorining to'la qonli infrato'zilmasini, hamda ishonchli sug'urta kafolatlarini yaratish vazifasining yechimi quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

- milliy eksport qiluvchilarining iqtisodiy manfaatlarini chet ellarda xorijiy sheriklar tomonidan qabul qilingan kontrakt majburiyatlarining bajarilishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi siyosiy, tijorat va tadbirkorlik tavakkalchiliklaridan sug'urtaviy himoya qilishni ta'minlash;

- texnologiyalar, tovarlar va xizmatlar eksportini mablaq bilan ta'minlash uchun kreditlar ajratuvchi O’zbekiston Respublikasi rezidentlari bo’lgan tijorat banklariga eksport kreditlarini sug’urta qilishning qalqaro prinsiplariga muvofiq sug’urta kafolatlari berish;
- O’zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga sarmoya sarflayotgan xorijiy investorlarning mulkiy va shaxsiy manfaatlarini kompleks sug’urtaviy himoya qilishni ta'minlash.
-

Vocabulary.

1. intensification of investment activities - investitsion faoliyatni jadallashtirish
2. formation of institutes of the market infrastructure - bozor infrato’zilmasi institutlarini shakllantirish.
3. socio-political reforms - ijtimoiy-siyosiy isloxotlar.
4. further promotion of export growth - eksportni oshirishga ko’maklashish.
5. provision of insurance protection - sug’urta himoyasini taqdim etish.
6. foreign capital inflow to the country - mamlakatga xorijiy kapital kirib kelishi.
7. providing insurance guarantees to commercial banks - tijorat banklariga sug’urta kafolatlarini berish.
8. to provide reliable insurance guarantees for the clients - xorijiy investorlarni sug’urtaviy himoya qilmoq.

Unit 3

Jigar va o’t yo’li kasalliklari.
Zardob va safro
Botkin kasalligi.

Botkin kasalligi, yoki yuqimli, epidemik gepatit kasalligi, bu o’tkir virus kasalligi bo’lib, gepatit xujayralariga va yo’llariga ta'sir etadi.

Rus olimi Botkin bu kasallikning yuqumli ekanligini tekshirib, bu jarayon nafaqat jigarda va xatto asab sistemasida, buyrakda, qorajigarda (taloq) ham kuzatilishini isbot qildi.

Botkin kasalligi epidemik shaklida uchraydi. Bu kasallik ko’proq bolalarda uchratiladi, shunga qaramasdan u o’spirin va katta yoshdagi odamlarda ham tez-tez uchrab turadi.

Botkin kasalligi qonda, jigarda virus borligidan bilinadi va shu virus axlatda va siydikda topiladi. Bu virus faqat odamlar orasida yuqumli. Bu virus oddiy mikroskopda ko’rinmaydi, lekin uni elektronik asbobda aniqlash mumkin. Bu yuqumli virus suvda, oziq-ovqatda va qo’lda kunlar va xaftalar mobaynida yashaydi.

Gepatit virusining manbai - kasal odam bo’lib inkubatsiya (kasallikning yashirin davri) paytining oxirgi kunlarida boshqa odamlar bilan muloqotda bo’lishdir. Lekin infeksiya butun kasallik davomida va birinchi xaftasida ham yuqumli. Kasal odamning qoni infeksiyalangan bo’lib, uning xattoki juda oz dozasi (qajmi) 0,1 tg kishi xayoti uchun xavflidir.

Infeksiya kishi tanasiga og’iz orqali, u infeksiyalangan (zaxarlangan) taomni yeganda yoki suvni ichganda, yoki qon, plazma va sivorotka (qon va limfalardan tayyorlangan em. dori) quyilganda kasallik oldini olish uchun emlanganda yaxshi sterilizatsiya qilingan asboblardan o’tadi. Botkin kasalligi jigar xujayralarini o’zgarishlariga sabab bo’lib, safro yo’llarini shikastlantiradi va shu sababdan safro limfaga o’tadi va albatta qonga o’tadi. Qora taloq to’qimasi, o’t pufagi, asab va ichki sekretsiya bezlari jigarga boqliq bo’lib qoladi.Terapevt bemorning kasal varaqasini olganda, u bemorning ishlash va yashash sharoitiga, bemorning parxeziga, avvalgi kasalliklari tarixiga, ayniqsa ovqat xazm qilish organiga, asab va endokrin xolatiga e'tibor berishi shart, chunki gepatit asosan shu faktlarga asoslanadi.

Masalan, yog’li taomlarni xaddan tashqari ko’p iste'mol qilish, spirtli ichimliklar jigarning yog’ bosishiga sabab bo’ladi. Jigarning shikastlanishi Botkin kasalligidan keyin va surunkali kasalliklardan keyin kuzatiladi. Jigar va zardob yo’llari, oshqozon ichak va gastritdan shikastlanadi.

Bemorning ozishiga, qovurg’a ostidagi og’riqqa, qorin og’rig’iga shikoyati jigar kasalligi va zardob yo’lining shikastlanishiga tashxiz qo’yishga yordam beradi. Jigar kasalligining belgilari orasida terining sarg’ayishi, og’iz bo’shlig’idagi membrananing qattiqlanishi, kindik atrofidagi

ko’k tomirni (vena) kengayishi, chap va o’ng tomondagi qovurg’ada og’riq sezishdir.

Tashxiz qo’yishda jigarni va qora taloqni paypastlash (ushlab ko’rish) va barmoqlari bilan urib, eshitib ko’rish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jigarning hajmi kengaygan yoki kichraygan bo’lishi mumkin, u yumshoq yoki qattiq bo’lishi mumkin, uning ustida tugun bo’lishi mumkin, uning pastki qismi o’tkir bo’lishi mumkin - mana shularning hammasi to’g’ri tashxiz qo’yishga yordam beradi.

Vobulary.

1. hepatitis - gepatit (jigar kasalligi)
2. infective - yuqumli
3. viral - virusli
4. bile - zardob
5. liver - jigar
6. kidneys - buyrak
7. spleen - qorataloq
8. blood - qon
9. o’rine - siydik
10. source - manba
11. virulent - yuqumli
12. hypochondria - qovurg’a osti
13. mucous - yallig’langan
14. membrane - membrana
15. dilatation - kengayish, tarqalish
16. umbilical area - kindik atrofi
17. tenderness - og’riq
18. palpation - ushlab turish, paypastlash
19. percussion - urib ko’rish
20. nodular - tuguncha

Exercise 1. Translate the following words ad make up situations.

1. jigar to’qimalari
2. katta yoshdagi odamlarda hol
3. xarakatlar natijasida
4. oziq-ovqat va suvda yashaydi
5. o’tkir virusli kasallik
6. safro yo’lini to’silishi
7. qora taloqning kattalashishi (kengayishi).

Exercise 2. Change the underlined words close to the meaning.

1. In our country prophylactic vaccination is carried out against a number of infections diseases (preventive, supportive).

2. Before making blood transfusion blood group is to be determined (to be obtained, to be established).
3. Jaundice my result from the impairment of the common bile duct (to be due to, to result in).
4. The pain was stated to radiate to the left arm and shoulder (to spread to, to lead to).
5. The temperature was known to have risen suddenly at the onset of the attack (to have decreased, to have elevated).
6. The incidence of this disease varies in different age groups (changes, exchanges).

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. U kasal bo'lmaganda edi, u bugun darsga kelar edi.
2. U kasal bo'lmaganda edi, u kecha darsga kelgan bo'lar edi.
3. U bemorni shu zaxotiyoq tekshirishi zarur.
4. U soat ikkida klinikada bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq.
5. Uni bu kitobni olishi muhim.
6. Shifokor bu muolajani shu zaxotiyoq bajarilishini talab etadi.
7. Men uni iloji boricha tez thzalishini xoxlardim.
8. U xuddi avval kasal bo'lgandek ko'rinardi.
9. Kasallikning asorati qolmasligi uchun, siz o'rningizdan turmasligingiz kerak.
10. Aniq natijalar olish uchun u tajribalarni ko'p marotaba qaytargan edi.

Exercise 4. State what diseases are spoken about in the following passages:

1. This disease is treated surgically. The operation is performed not under general but under local anesthesia. The operation must be performed immediately to prevent the development of peritonitis.
2. This disease is most commonly observed in nervous persons. Such factors as mental and emotional overstrain contribute considerably to its development. The incidence of his disease is higher in men than in women. This disease is characterized by chronic cyclic course.
3. When the physician examines the patient with this disease, he reveals severe tenderness in the right upper part of the abdomen and in the jaundice of sclera. The patient complains of dryness in the mouth, vomiting, nausea and constipation.

Vocabulary.

anesthesia - anasteziya
peritonitis - peritonit
mental -
emotional - xis-hayajonli

overstrain - toliqish
chronic - xronik, surunkali
tenderness - og'riq
abdomen - qorin
umbilical - kindik
jaundice - sariq
sclera - qattiq
vomiting - qusish
nausea - ko'ngil aynash
constipation - ich qotish

Exercise 5. Have a look at the following article. Translate it and sum up the views expressed in it.

The origin of infections.

The infectious diseases of man are usually divided into two large groups. Some diseases affect only men, others affect both man and animals, with man most frequently infected from animals.

Every infection diseases has not only characteristic criminal manifestations, but also its own specific way of invasion into the human body.

Such disease as dysentery, which is one of the diseases of the intestinal infections, is spread through the intestines and stools.

The infections of the respiratory tract compose the second subgroup. Do'ring coughing or talking, the pathogens are discharged from the infected organism with the mucus from the membranes of the respiratory tract into the air in the form of drops. The infection is spread as the air, in which there are drops of mucus with the pathogens in it, is breathed in. The diseases of this subgroup are diphtheria smallpox, etc.

The diseases of the third subgroup are spread through the skin and mucosa, in which the pathogens multiply. In some cases it is the skin, in others it is the mucous membrane of the eye. Direct contact and various things may be responsible for spreading the infection agent.

The diseases of the fourth subgroup are spread by living insects. The pathogens causing these infections circulate in the blood or lymph and are not discharged from the organism. The insects become infected as they ingest the blood of a diseased man and they are infectious after the pathogen has multiplied in their organism. All these diseases, of which encephalitis is an example, are called blood infections.

Vocabulary.

affect - ta'sir qilmoq, zaxarlamoq
invasion - (vtorjenie) organizmga kirish
intestinal - ichak
respiratory tract - nafas olish trakti (yo'llari)
pathogens - kasallik mikroblarini kirishi va rivojlanishi
mucus - yalliq
mucosa - yalliqlanishning ustki qismi (slizistaya obolochka)
multiply - ko'paymoq
insects - xashoratlar, nasekomo`e
ingest - so'rmoq

Exercise 6. Translate and retell the following text.

Angliya Milliy sog'liqni Saqlash xizmati.

Angliyada Sog'liqni Saqlash xizmati 5 iyul 1948 yilda Sogliqni Saqlash Vaziri tomonidan kiritilgan edi. 54 million bemorlarga xizmat qiladigan shifokorlarning soni yetarlicha emas. Kasalxonalar xar doim bemorlar bilan to'la bo'lib, u yerda ishlaydigan shifokorlar yetarli emas, hamshiralar ham yetarli ta'minlanmagan.

Hamma shifokorlar Oilaviy Shifokor sistemasida ishtirok etishlari mumkin va ko'p shifokorlar shunday qiladilar ham. Ular o'z maslaxatlari uchun bemor tomonidan to'laydigan xususiy qabulxonalar ochishlari mumkin. Har oyda nechta bemor qabul qilinganligiga qarab Sog'liqni saqlash xizmati shifokorlarga Davlat xaq to'laydi.

Kasalxona xizmati quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: umumiy va maxsus xizmat, sil kasalligi sanatoriyasi, yuqumli kasalliklar, maxsus davlatning hamma xizmatlari va jarroxlik va tibbiy xizmatlar.

Asosan bunday xizmatning asosiy qismini 15 Xududiy Kasalxona kengashi tashkil etadi. Xar bir kasalxona xududida ma'lum bir universitetning amaliy fakultetlari yoki nazariy bilimlar beruvchi bo'limlari joylashgan.

Vocabulary.

kiritilgan bo'lmoq - to be inaugurated
oilaviy shifokor - Family Doctor System
terapevtlar - physicians

Unit 4
Ecology
Protection of the Environment is a pressing problem of today.
Atrof-muhitni himoya qilish - davrning eng muhim muammosi.

Active vocabulary.

1. mudofaa qilmoq - to protect
2. atrofdagi muhit - environment
3. ehtiyot qilmoq, saqlamoq - to conserve
4. asosiy yo'nalishlar - outlines
5. tabiatni muxofaza qilishni kuchaytirmoq - to enchance the protection of the nature
6. suv havzalari - water bodies
7. to'g'ri oqilona foydalanish - rational use
8. tabiiy boyliklarni qayta ishlab chiqarish - reproduction of nature resources
9. toza havo - pure air
10. havoni tozalamoq - to purify air
11. tabiatni saqlamoq - to preserve nature
12. keng tus olmoq - to assume a global character
13. muvofiqlashtirilgan tadbirlar - coordinated measures
14. ifloslanish - pollution
15. hayvon va o'simliklarning kam uchraydigan turlari - race species of animals and plants
16. foydalanish - utilization
17. havo tozalovchi qurilmalar - purifying installations
18. ekologik talablarni bo'zish (rioya qilmaslik) - violation of ecological requirements
19. tuproqni shamol va suv ta'sirida yemirilishidan himoya qilmoq - to protect soil from wind and water erosion
20. ifloslanishni oldini olmoq - to prevent pollution
21. mineral qatlamlari - mineral deposits
22. xomashyo - raw materials
23. qazib olish va qayta ishlash - extraction and processing
24. sanoat chiqindilari - industrial waste
25. zaharlovchi kimyoviy moddalar - toxic chemicals
26. oltin gugurt va azod oksidi - nitric and sulphur oxides
27. margimush birikmalari - arsenic (al) compounds
28. kimyoviy moddalar - chemical substances
29. ishlab chiqarish chiqindilari - waste discharges
30. atrofdagi muhitga zarar yetkazmoq - to damage the environment.

Tekst.
Atrof muhitni himoya qilish - davrning eng dolzarb muammosi.

O’zbekiston qomusida (konstitutsiyasida) quyidagilar qayd etilgan: O’zbekiston fuqarolari atrof muhitni himoya qilish va saqlashga majburdirlar. Bu tabiatni, yerni, tabiiy boyliklarni, suv havzalarini, flora va faunani himoya qilish va ulardan to’g’ri (oqilona) foydalanish va tabiiy boyliklarni qayta ishlab chiqarishni kuchaytirish demakdir.

Xozirgi vaqtda Yer bizning uyimiz. Bizda yetarlicha oziq-ovqat, suv, toza havo bo’lsa ham, biz bu tabiat boyliklarini kelajak avlodga saqlab qolish uchun nima qilishimiz kerakligini bilishimiz shart. Odamzod tabiat bilan aloqaga kirishda, biosferaning rivojlanishining muqim jarayonini buzdi.

Ekologiyani saqlash va himoya qilish muammosi keng tus oldi va tabiat boyliklarini saqlash va uni ko’paytirish faqat bir mamlakat tomonidan bajarila ololmaydi. Havoni, suvni va okeanlarni ifloslanishidan va hayvon va o’simliklarning kam uchraydigan turlarini saqlash uchun Xalqaro hamkorlik qo’shma ilmiy izlanishlar va muvofiqlashtirilgan tadbirlar juda zarurdir.

Tabiat boyliklaridan foydalanish va saqlash har bir davlat siyosatining bir qismidir.

Vaxolanki, bu bilan O’zbekiston bu muammoning yechimini topa olmadi.

(Milliy iqtisodiyotning qiyinchiliklari) Fabrikalarda havo tozalovchi qurilmalar yaratish va boshqa keng ko’lamda atrof muhitni himoyalashda milliy iqtisodiyotning boshidan kechirayotgan qiyinchiliklari to’sqinlik qiladi. Ko’p xollarda davlatimizda o’sib borayotgan muxtojliklarni qondirish uchun ekologik talablarni buzishga yo’l qo’yilmoqda.

O’zbekiston tuproqni shamol va suv ta'sirida yemirilishidan himoya qilishda juda muhim tadbirlar o’tkazdi. Korxona va tashkilotlar oldida tabiiy boyliklar va xom ashyoni qazib olish va qayta ishlash jarayonida, zararli kimyoviy sanoat chiqindilari tomonidan tuproqni ifloslanishida, sanoat, maishiy va boshqa chiqindilaridan suv va havoni ifloslanishida katta majburiyatlar bor.

Hozirgi kun talabi - sanoat chiqindilaridan ekologiyani buzilishishning ko’rsatkichlarini iloji boricha kamaytirishdir. Bu sanoati rivojlangan davlat fuqarolari uchun zarurdir, chunki ular hayotlarining har bir daqiqasi,
soatida bundan zarar ko’radilar. Yer atmosferasi sanoat korxonalari tomonidan chiqariladigan million tonnalab oltin gugurt va azot oksidi margimush birikmalari, ko’plab kimyoviy birikmalar va changlarni yutadi, chiqindilarning ma'lum bir qismi tabiatda mavjud bo’lmagan kimyoviy birikmalaridan iborat bo’lib, tabiiy tozalash qurilmalari tomonidan qayta ishlanilmaydi. O’zbekistonda atmosfera, suv va tuproqni ifloslanishini nazorat qiluvchi xizmati mavjud. U maxsus tashkilot - GidroMetslujba tomonidan boshqariladi. Xizmatning bo’limlari butun davlat territoriyasida joylashgan. Havoning tozaligi va suvdagi kimyoviy birikmalar

ushbu xizmat bo’limlari tomonidan nazorat qilinadi. O’zbekiston Davlat sanitariya xizmati daryolar, ko’llar va atmosferaning maxsus nazoratini olib boradi.

Zamonaviy sanoat maxsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishda toza suvning ahamiyati katta. Xozirgi kunda dunyoning barcha joylarida toza suv ta'minoti muammosi muhim tus olmoqda, va bunga sabab toza suv boyliklarining chegaralanganligi, sanoat va maishiy chiqindi suvlarining hajmining o’sib borishidir.

Davlat dasturi miqyosida yangi tozalash qurilmalari barpo etilgan. Daryo tozaligiga xavf tug’diruvchi korxonalarda chiqindi suvlarini tozalash qurilmalari o’rnatilgan.

Oxirgi paytda bizning davlatimizda ekologiya muammosiga katta e'tibor berilyapti. Buning tasdiqini ko’rsatish uchun Davlat tomonidan yaqinda atrof muhitni himoyalash va O’zbekiston tabiiy boyliklarini ratsional ishlatish ko’p yillik ko’p yillik Davlat Dasturi tasdiqlandi. Atrof muhit bilan boqliq muammolarni yechishda jamiyatning shubqasiz ishtiroki zarur.

Xalqaro atrof muhitni himoya qilish tashkilotlarining vazifasi chiqindidan xolis bo’lgan texnologiyalar, ekologik toza ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari, suv va qavoni tozalashdagi yetakchi texnologiyalar va qayta tiklash metodlarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Exercise 1. Find in the text equivalents to the following and learn them:

1. boylikni asramoq, saqlamoq
2. suv xavzalari
3. tabiat boyliklarini qayta ishlash va undan oqilona foydalanishga kafolat bermoq
4. atrof muhitni himoya qilmoq
5. toza havo
6. jarayonni buzmoq
7. keng tus olmoq
8. hayvon va o’simliklarning kam uchraydigan turlari
9. tabiat boyliklaridan foydalanish va asrashni davlat siyosatining asosiy qismi deb xisoblanmoq
10. xalq xo’jaligi
11. tozalash qurilmalarini qurmoq
12. talablarni bila turib (atayin, ongli ravishda) buzish
13. tuproqni yemirilishdan himoya qilish
14. tozalanmagan chiqindilar (oqizib yuboriladigan suvlar)
15. xom ashyoni qazib olish va qayta ishlash
16. zaxarlovchi kimyoviy moddalar
17. atrof muhitni ifloslanish darajasini kamaytirish
18. zararli ta'sirlarga duchor bo’lmoq
19. mineral xom ashyolarni ishlamoq

20. tabiiy tozalash tarmog'i
21. suvning kimyoviy tarkibi
22. ko'l va daryolardagi suvlarni nazorat qilish.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

1. … considerable part of … industrial wastes consists of … substances unknown to … nature before.
2. … soil, air, water pollution is controlled by … special posts subordinate to … Hydro meteorological Service.
3. … special laboratories have been set up in our country, whose task is to design … air and water purification system.
4. Since … Uzbekistan became independent … comprehensive idealization and reliable protection of … natural resources have been viewed by … Government as … integral part.
5. Fifty four biological, zoological and geological sights have been taken under … state protection following … decree of … Tashkent City Executive Committee. This is important and timely step.
6. … Department of … Forests and … Parks of … Tashkent City Executive Committee is responsible for … majority of … nature sights.
7. With … threat of … ecological disaster looming over … planet, problem of … relationship between … people and … nature is acquiring ever greater prominence.
8. … actions to protect … environment need to be taken on … global scale.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences:

1. Fresh water plays a great role in … .
2. Purifying installations are built … .
3. Oil pollution is not only caused by … .
4. The problem of the efficiency of natural resources utilization remains … .
5. When constructing new enterprises, it is important to … .
6. In order not to endanger our environment in any way, new production process must be … .
7. Everyone realized today that protection of the environment is … .
8. Man increasingly … nature.
9. Protection of … is one more area of cooperation.
10. The task of international ecological organization is to improve technologies … .

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the Constitution of Uzbekistan run?
2. Why has the problem of protecting and improving the environment assumed a global character?
3. What decrees on nature preservation and rational resource utilization were adopted by Uzbekistan?
4. Why weren't purifying installations built at factories and plants?
5. The earliest possible reduction in the rate of environmental pollution by industrial waste is an urgent problem, isn't it?
6. What are those chemical substances that pollute the environment and poison people?
7. What is the duty of Gidrometslujba?
8. What can you say about new purifying complexes in our country?
9. Speak of the measures taken by Uzbekistan on ecological security of late?
10. What has resulted in a loss of balance in the ecology?

Exercise 5. Argue the following points:

1. Over the passed thirty years or so the quality of many people's life has deteriorated in some respects because of technological progress.
2. People living near airports are constantly assailed by the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet aircrafts taking off and landing.
3. The motor car has been responsible for many changes in the environment.
4. A large-scale use of insecticides in the country-side has resulted in a loss of balance in the ecology.
5. Many people are afraid that fruit and vegetables sprayed with chemical, may have some poisonous effect upon the people who eat them.