

THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION
NAVOI MINING METALLURGICAL COMBINE
NAVOI STATE MINING INSTITUTE

CHAIR OF “FOREIGN LANGUAGES”

“COLLECTION OF TEXTS FOR THE 1ST, 2ND
AND 3RD YEAR STUDENTS”

NAVOI - 2010

Тузувчи:

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2010 йил _____ № ____ йиғилишида муҳокама
этилиб нашрга тавсия этилган.

**ENGLISH
TEXTS
FOR THE
1ST YEAR
STUDENTS**

1. Introducing Yourself

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Humoyun. I am 18 years old. I was born in 1991 in Navoi city. I am first year student. I study at the Navoi State Mining Institute.

My family is big/small. It consists of 5 people. My father, my mother, two brothers and me. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is 40, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four, he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much.

My elder brother's name is Shokhrukh. He is 24 years old. He is not married yet. He works in the company "Uzbektourism" as an interpreter.

My second brother's name is Shokhjahan. He is 16 years old. He is at 10th grade. He is doing quite well at school. He likes History, Literature and English. He wants to become a lawyer in the future.

As for me, I am studying the science of mining works now, and I want to become a good mining engineer, that's why, after getting Bachelor's Degree I'd like to continue my education in Moscow State Mining Institute to get Master's Degree.

I have a hobby, it is music. I like to listen to English and Turkish music. Sometimes I sing Turkish songs when I work in our garden which is behind our house.

I have got a lot of beautiful dreams. First dream is to become a good and important specialist for my country. Second holy dream is to marry to a lovely, clever and intelligent girl and have 2 sons and a daughter. Next dream is to show this endless world to my parents.

That's all about me, but if I have forgotten to tell something I promise to tell you for the next time.

Answer the Questions:

1. When and where were you born?
2. How many people are there in your family?
3. How old is your father and what does he do?
4. What is your mother's job/profession?
5. What can you tell about your sister and brother?
6. What is your hobby?
7. What kind of beautiful dreams do you have?

2. My Day

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven thirty and listen to the news over the radio. I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or omelets, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then I say 'Good Bye' to my parents, take my bag and go to the institute. I don't live near my institute, so I get to the institute by taxi.

The lessons start at eight sharp. Each pair of lesson lasts for 80 minutes. My lessons are over at half past 2 p.m. I come back home, have dinner wash up and go shopping. I buy food-stuffs for the family. Coming back, I begin to clean my room and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven.

After supper I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evenings I try to spend at least two hours with my family members. As a rule, my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions, either in my home town or in Tashkent.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

Answer the Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean your room, and why?
6. What do you do in the evenings?

3. My Hobby

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day.

Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, train themselves in the clubs and different sections.

Physical training is very important subject at our institute. Students play volleyball, football, basketball.

I have been playing tennis for five years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

Everyone should do all he can stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better too. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be more beautiful and handsome. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy.

My favorite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Answer the Questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer/winter sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you choose tennis?
6. Who is your favorite tennis player?

4. My Room

My family lives in a three room flat of a typical block of flats with a lift. Our flat is on the sixth floor. As you enter you find yourself in a small hall and from there you can go to the living room, my parents' bedroom and my room.

I use my room as a study and a bedroom. My room is very tiny but still it's rather cosy and has its advantages. The only window in my room looks out on the park. The walls are papered in a design of white and silver stripes, and the curtains on the window match the wallpaper. The built-in-furniture doesn't take much space in the room. On the left there is a built-in-wardrobe and a sofa, next to it a writing table. The table has got many drawers and I keep there my text-books, notes, lead and coloured pencils, felt-pens, biros, refills, pencil-cases, pencil-sharpeners, booklets, posters, pads and other necessary knick-knacks, as my mother is used to say. In the right corner beside the writing table there is a standard lamp with a pink silk shade and a comfortable armchair.

I like to sit in it muffling myself into a plaid and read a thrilling book. Opposite the wardrobe there is a bookcase full of books, newspapers, journals and magazines. The floor in my room is parquet, that's why there is neither a carpet nor a rug on it. There are a lot of flowers in my room; they are everywhere --- on the window-sill, on the walls and on the bookcase. I take care of the flowers, water them, plant them out, cut dead leaves, and once a month I take them to the bathroom and scour them.

My room is a nice place for both rest and work.

Vocabulary:

Tiny – крохотный hall – прихожая cosy – уютный

Advantages – преимущества wallpapers – обои

The walls are papered in a design of white and silver stripes – стены оклеены обоями в белую и серебряную полосу

to match – подходить, быть в тон wardrobe – шкаф drawer – ящик

lead and coloured pencils – простые и цветные карандаши

felt-pen – фломастер biro – шариковая ручка poster – плакат

refill – стержень к шариковой ручке a pink-silk shade – шелково-розовый абажур

plaid [ˈplæd] – плед parquet [ˈpaːkeɪ] – паркет, паркетный pad – блокнот

to cut dead leaves – срезать сухие листья to scour [ˈskaʊd] – промывать

5. My Weekend

I go to the institute six days a week, so I have a day off --- Sunday. During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV. Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie.

If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my little brother go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to music, read books, newspapers and magazines.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap.

In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with a cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on my weekend: go to an art exhibition, to the cinema or to the concert.

I always go to bed late on Sundays and on Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week.

I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Answer the Questions:

1. How many days off do you have?
2. When do you get up on Sunday?
3. What do you usually do during weekends?
4. What do you do if the weather is sunny?
5. Do you spend a lot of time with your friends?
6. Do you watch TV a lot?
7. What time do you go to bed?
8. Do you like weekends?

Vocabulary:

Lucky [ˈlʌki] – удачливый	an early riser – человек, встающий рано
To enjoy – наслаждаться	to hurry – торопиться
Tasty – вкусный	gloomy – мрачный
Relative [ˈrelatɪv] – родственник	take a nap – вздремнуть
Exhibition [eksɪˈbɪʃn] – выставка	nasty [ˈnɑːsti] – противный
To gain [geɪn] – приобретать	pie – пирог

6. My Town/City

I live in Navoi city. I was born here and I have been living there for 18 years. Navoi city was found in 1958. So, my city is 51 years old now. The population of our city is more than 30.000 people. Navoi city is a small but very beautiful city. You can not find such modern and clean city with wide streets and large squares anywhere. Navoi city is the most industrialized city of our country. There are a lot of plants and factories in Navoi city, they are, Navoi State Metallurgical plant, Navoi State Machine-Building plant, “NavoiAzot” Chemical plant, Navoi State Cement plant and other mini-factories.

Besides plants we have got cultural palaces as “Farkhad” and “Shirin”, a cinema “Uzbekistan”, two big football stadiums “Sogdiana” and “Khimik”, trade centres “Shams Navoi”, “CUM”, “GUM”, “Gulistan”, “Bakhmal” and three big trade markets. There are two high educational institutions in our city, they are Navoi State Pedagogical Institute and Navoi State Mining Institute, a lot of colleges, lyceums, schools and nursery schools.

The most exciting and enjoyable place of our local people and guests is a shady park, which is named after a great Uzbek poet and writer Alisher Navoi, with a big and beautiful lake. In the evenings, a lot people go to the monument of A. Navoi, because there are a lot of benches there, and after the hard working day our people like to sit there, rest and enjoy the lovely fountains, beautiful flowers and trees.

So, I am finishing telling you about my lovely native city. But if you want more information about my city, please, come here, I shall show you the city and you will see everything with your own eyes! Bye, my dears!

Questions:

1. Where do you live, in a city or in the village?
2. Will you describe your city or village?
3. What places of interest are there in your city or village?
4. Would you like to live in another place leaving your city or village? If yes, or no, why?
5. What place of your city or village do you like to visit mostly?
6. What cities of our country or foreign countries did you visit?

7. My Friend

I have many friends. Most of them are my former classmates but my best friend is Peter. He is fifteen. He is a student of a college.

He is a good student because he studies hard and is very diligent. He wants to become a good specialist and he is especially interested in computers. He often helps me with my English lessons and I am grateful to him for that.

Now I want to tell you about his appearance. He is rather tall and strong. He has an oval face, straight nose, dark brown hair, blue eyes and a nice smile. People find him good-looking. Peter goes in for sports. He plays football and basketball. His basketball team is very popular at the college.

We made friends with Peter when he and his family moved to our house. We have very much in common: we like the same music, we both like reading. In general my friend is a very interesting person: he is intelligent and well-read.

But the most important thing is that Peter is honest and kind. I can fully rely on him and trust everything to him. Peter has a great sense of humour and I like to spend my free time with him.

I have another friend. Her name is Natasha. She is a schoolgirl and she lives next door. I like her much. She is a blonde with blue eyes, she is slim and pretty. Her hair is long and she has a nice complexion. I like all my friends very much. I think they are all my faithful friends.

Questions:

1. Who is your best friend?
2. Where does your friend study?
3. How does your friend look like?
4. What kind of sport does your friend like?
5. How did you make friends?
6. What do you have much in common?
7. Do you like to spend your free time with your friends?
8. What are the hobbies of your friends?
9. Can you call all friends faithful?
10. Is the sense of humour important in friendship?

8. NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

One of the distinguishing traits of the Uzbek people is particular love for all kinds of holidays and ceremonies.

According to the Law on holidays in the Republic of Uzbekistan there have been fixed 8 days off (non-working days), out of which 2 days are international holidays (New Year and Women's Day). As for the rest of the holidays it is possible to say the followings;

- Navruz holiday (day of vernal equinox) is celebrated on the 21st of March. It is one of the ancient universal holidays of farmers, cattle-breeders, working people who have a rest on the day of spring's coming, the time of nature's awakening and flourishing.

- The Day of Memory and Honour is celebrated on the 9th of May. It is the holiday of victory over fascism in the war 1941-1945.
- Independence Day is celebrated on the 1st of September, holiday of Declaration of independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Constitution Day is celebrated on the 8th of December, the day when the fundamental Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Constitution was adopted.
- The most important Moslem holidays are widely celebrated “Rouza Hayit” (Iyd-a-Fitr) the day when fasting ends (uraza) which lasts the whole 9 months of the Muslim calendar-Ramadan. During Ramadan fasting, the believers must abstain from eating, drinking, pleasure, recreation in the day time and should devote the day to work, prayer, reading of Koran.
- “Kourban-Hayit” (Iyd-al-Adha) is sacrificing animals. These holidays are held under the badge of declared by Islam norms of belief, morals and ethics, peace, kindness, charity and sympathy.

Answer the Questions:

1. What kind of holidays are there in Uzbekistan?
2. Which of them are national holidays?
3. Which of them are religious holidays?
4. What is your favourite holiday?
5. How do you celebrate the Independence Day of Uzbekistan?

9. We Learn Foreign Languages.

The problem of learning foreign languages is very important today. Students should learn foreign languages. They became important especially at the present time. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet. Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 (three hundred and fifty) million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, in the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada and in South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.

It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass media. English ought to be used as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. It is the language of computer software, literature, education, modern music, international tourism etc.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English, because it is absolutely necessary nowadays.

It is well-known that reading books in the original, talking with English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you are to learn the culture and history of the native speakers. You may learn any foreign language. They are all important.

Questions:

1. Why do we need to learn foreign languages now?
2. How many people in the world speak English?
3. What are English speaking countries?
4. In what areas is English mostly used?
5. What are the difficulties in learning foreign languages?
6. Are you learning any foreign language? If yes, or no, why?

10. Cinema

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. It is an available popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. The movie audience is predominantly a young one.

Due to numerous video facilities, cinema attendances have declined sharply. But there is no denying the fact that the cinema going habit is still a strong one.

No matter how large the place you live in is there's most likely to be a cinema there.

There are such genres of feature films as the western, the thriller, the musical, the drama and the comedy. The performance lasts from two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. There is no doubt that a good cinema show is an excellent entertainment and quite cheap. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing.

As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity I don't always have time for it. It's an open secret that we live in a very difficult time now. But people do need something amusing and pleasant, something to laugh at. That's why I give my preference to comedies. The last comedy, I saw, is "Crocodile Dandy". The film tells about amusing adventures of a young lovely woman --- reporter and a strong and brave crocodile hunter. At first, their relations were not friendly. She even looked down on him and he in return neglected her. But after he rescued her out of some difficult situations, their relations became friendlier. A happy end is an essential feature of American films. The same is true of this comedy. The main characters fall in love with each other in the end of the film.

My going to the cinema

When I want to go to the cinema, I usually see in the program what films are on. Then I phone my friends and we discuss what films to see.

We prefer feature films but also enjoy cartoons and popular science films. To see a good love story, musical or detective film is a very pleasant way of spending free time. If I want to go to an evening show, I usually book tickets in advance. But for matinee performances I always buy tickets just before the show.

There are many talented actors and actresses in our country. My favourite actor is O. Yankovski. My favourite actress is N. Gundareva. They played the leading parts in many films and I always enjoy their superb acting.

The last film I saw was the screen version of the novel "Gone with the Wind" by M. Mitchell. This film is in colour. It's an old film but still it enjoys great popularity. There are many famous American actors in it with Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable in the leads. I was deeply impressed by their acting and the film itself.

Answer the Questions:

1. How do lots of people find going to the cinema?
2. Who makes up the movie audience?
3. Why have cinema attendances declined sharply?
4. Are you fond of going to the cinema?
5. What does the film the film you saw last tell?
6. What is an essential feature of American films?
7. What do you usually do when you want to go to the cinema?
8. What do you often discuss with your friends?

11. Seasons Of The Year

There are four seasons in the year: spring, summer, autumn, or fall, as the Americans call it, and winter. The winter months are: December, January, and February. Winter weather varies widely in our country. It is very cold in the North and warm in the South.

Spring is the most pleasant season of the year. Everyone wants to go to the country and enjoy the nice season. Spring lasts three months: March, April, May.

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

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

Seasons and Months

A year is the average time it takes for the Earth to go once round the Sun. There are 12 months or 52 weeks or 365 days in a year. Every four years there is a leap year. It has 366 days. The names of the months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There are 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 4 seasons in the year – spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The Sun rises in the East in the morning and sets in the West in the evening. We tell the time by means of watches and clocks. Big Ben is the clock on the Tower of the Houses of Parliament in London.

In the times of Julius Caesar the first month of the year was March, which is now the third month. Now the first month of the year is January. It is very cold in January. The second month is February. It has twenty eight days. Every leap year February adds on a twenty nine day.

The third month - March is the first month of spring. In spring the days grow longer and the weather becomes warmer. Spring like any other season has three months.

June, July and August are the summer months of which July and August are the hottest ones. In summer I often go to see my friends who live in the country. When my vacation is over, I return to my native town.

In autumn the days grow shorter. The weather is bad. It often rains.

December is the twelfth and last month of the year. At the same time it is the first month of winter. There is usually much snow in winter. It's windy and frosty. But one may enjoy going skating, skiing, throwing snowballs and making a snowman.

Answer the Questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. Is the weather changeable in autumn?
3. What is your lovely season?
4. How much does it take for the Earth to go once round the Sun?
5. How many months are there in a year?
6. Which month was the first in the times of Julius Caesar?
7. How many days have February?

12. ENGLISH HOLIDAYS

Christmas

Christmas Day is celebrated on December 25. Many people look on Christmas as the time to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, but really the tradition goes back to the earliest of times. In those days the sun meant so much to primitive men that when it began to go lower each day till December 23, people thought the sun was going to die out and they were worried. They ate less keeping the food for the next year.

On December 23 the sun stayed in the sky longer and after that the night were becoming shorter and shorter. When this happened, the primitive men were very happy. They even felt they wanted to celebrate it.

Later it became a tradition to celebrate it at the end of December with presents and plenty of eating. Now Christmas tree stands in everybody's living-room at Christmas. In the earliest of times green times were symbols of life. Candles at Christmas also go back to those times. People believed then that their light helped them to forget the darkness of winter.

The first weekday after Christmas is a public holiday. In England it is called Boxing Day. In past times it was the traditional day to give presents to servants. This day is called Boxing Day because at one time the presents were put in boxes (Christmas boxes). Usually Boxing Day is December 26, but if Christmas Day falls on Saturday, Boxing Day is on December 27.

Not all Christmas traditions are old. The first Christmas card was made only in 1842 by an English painter who sent that card to one hundred of his friends. Now millions of Christmas cards are sent and received.

Christmas is a time for eating. The traditional food is turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas pudding made of fruit. Some families make pudding a year before they eat it. Believe it or not, in a year they eat the pudding with great pleasure.

Answer the Questions:

1. When do English and American people celebrate Christmas?
2. What traditional food do they prepare at Christmas?

13. EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

Education in Uzbekistan is usually comprised of two stages, primary and secondary education. In most countries primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 – 7) and junior schools (ages 7 – 11/12). In infant schools, children are encouraged to read, write, count and develop their creative abilities. Subject teaching is rare. The junior stage extends over 4 years. Children are taught arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and other subjects.

The main educational advantages of the current comprehensive schools are:

- 1) They are open to all children of all types of ability from a particular area;
- 2) The future of a child is not decided by the results of tests at an early age;
- 3) A much wider range of subjects is available to every pupil;
- 4) If necessary, a pupil can change from one course of study to another without moving to a new school.

Nowadays, pupils can choose their own curriculum and take either a natural science course (math, physics, chemistry, biology) or an arts and humanities course (history, geography, Latin, foreign languages, arts, music).

Before leaving secondary school between the ages of 16 and 18, schoolchildren take one or two sets of exams.

After finishing secondary school and passing advanced level at age 17 or 18, young people may continue their education at universities and colleges. There are a great number of universities and colleges in Uzbekistan, they are the followings: National University of Uzbekistan, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Uzbek State University of World Languages, Tashkent State University of Technics, the University of Peoples' Economy of Uzbekistan, the University of Westminster, the University of Islam of Uzbekistan and many other higher educational establishments.

14. THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

STATE EDUCATION IN BRITAIN (1)

At state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called "GCSE" (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

PRIVATE EDUCATION (2)

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2.400 schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980s.

Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3.000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools.

The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN (3)

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, and in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's Degree and the Master's Degree.

Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?
2. What can parents choose?
3. When do children start primary school?
4. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?
5. What prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level?
6. How long do students study for a degree?
7. Whom do universities and colleges of higher education accept?

15. LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is political, economic and commercial centre of the country. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is over 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. London is an ancient city. London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. and was called Londinium. It has more than 20 centuries old history. Traditionally it is divided into several parts, the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and companies are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by the architect Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it's a museum.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. There is a Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as "Big Ben". Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London, it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. The region is densely populated by working class families.

(A.D. - Anno Domini – нашей эры; A.C. – Ante Christum – до нашей эры; B.C. – Before Christ - до нашей эры)

16. THE ANCIENT CITIES OF MIDDLE ASIA

The ancient cities in Middle Asia are Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara. Khiva lies some 30 km from Urganch, the administrative centre of Khorezm region of Uzbekistan. A thirty minutes ride by car along the high ways lined by boundless cotton plantations takes the visitor to a city ten centuries old. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century Khiva was the capital of Khorezm. The inner city of Khiva Ichan-Kala divides the town into parts a new one and an old one. The narrow streets, blind alleys, market squares, ancient architecture monuments Djuma Mosque leaves no one indifferent .

The architecture of Khiva with its monumental forms, wonderful monuments and old paintings made it an outdoor museum. Another attractive monument of the 14th century of Khiva is Seyid Allauddin mausoleum and beautiful mausoleum of a famous philosopher and poet Pakhlavon Makhmud.

The ancient artists decorated these mausoleums with colourful ornaments. The other two world famous towns of Middle Asia Samarkand and Bukhara formed the architectural Assembly known throughout the world. These towns were the centres of education and trade. The great astronomer Ulugbek built his observatory in Samarkand in Middle Ages.

And nowadays it is a museum, which is often visited by many tourists.

Vocabulary

Museum – muzey	ride – sayr qilmoq (otda, tuyada)
Highway – katta yo'l	boundless – cheksiz
Visitor - tashrif buyuruvchi	century – asr
Towards – tomoniga	narrow – tor
Blind – berk	market – bozor
Ancient – qadimgi	alley – xiyobon
Outdoor – ochiq havoda	cover – qoplamoq
Education – ta'lim	mausoleum – maqbara, mavzoley
Leave – tashlab ketmoq	painting – rasm, tasviir
Become – bo'lib qolmoq	attractive – jozibador, yoqimli, ko'rkam
Famous – mashhur	trade -savdo-sotiq
nowadays – hozirgi kunlarda	tourist – sayyoh
Decorate – yasatmoq, bezatmoq	plantation – ekin o'stiriladigan yer

17. Tashkent

Tashkent is a beautiful city. It is the capital of Uzbekistan. It takes up an area of 220 square km and its population is more than 2 million people. Tashkent is a city of gardens and flowers, a city of numerous shady parks and artificial lakes. The climate of Tashkent is continental with a dry, long summer and a short winter. Tashkent is an industrial city. There are lots of mills and factories there. The capital of Uzbekistan is often called a town of peace and friendship. The whole country remembers the earthquake of April, 1966, that struck Tashkent. The people of different nationalities took part in the reconstruction of the city. That is why the capital of Uzbekistan today is a sort of museum of the architecture of the peoples from different republics. The Tashkent metro is the pride of the city. All the stations look like underground palaces. Besides that, it is an educational centre. There are lots of universities, institutes, colleges, lyceums and secondary schools. Thousands of young people are taught in these educational institutions. After the independence Tashkent has changed a lot. Many beautiful

buildings, parks were built. The Temurids' museum which has 14 doors attracts everybody's attention.

**A. Answer the following questions according to the text
"Tashkent"**

1. What kind of city is Tashkent?
2. What area does Tashkent take up?
3. What is the climate of Tashkent?
4. How is the capital of Uzbekistan often called?
5. What can you say about the earthquake of April, 1966 and the reconstruction of the city?
6. How does Tashkent metro look like?
7. How has Tashkent changed after the Independence?

18. The Museum of Art

There are a lot of museums in our city. Among them is the Museum of Art. Centuries old Uzbek, Russian and European pieces of art in painting, graphite's and sculpture are on display here. Many people visit the museum. There are about half a million exhibits in the museum and each one has a history to tell.

Uzbek artists devoted much of their effort to the creation of the image of Navoi and to painting on the works of that great poet.

There are a lot of halls in the museum. But they house only some of the exhibits. Does anybody know how many pieces of art are there in the museum? The greater part of its collection is in the storehouse. A few exhibitions of ceramics, paintings on wood are on display in the museum.

Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Are there many museums in our country?
2. Do you know any museums in Tashkent?
3. Do you often visit museums?
4. Is the Tashkent Museum of Art very old?
5. Do people learn anything by visiting museums?

Give full answers to the given questions:

1. How many museums are there in Tashkent?
2. Did you visit the Tashkent Museum of Art?
3. How many halls are there in the museum?
4. What hall made a deep impression on you?
5. How many exhibits are there on display at the Museum of Art?
6. What museum of our capital do you like best?

**ENGLISH
TEXTS
FOR THE
2nd YEAR
STUDENTS**

1. The Anniversary of the Independence Day of UZBEKISTAN

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the republic. On August 31, 1991, The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution "About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya rivers. The territory of the republic stretches for 1425 kilometers from west to east and for 930 kilometers from north to south. In the northeast it borders on Kazakhstan, in the east and southeast on Kirghizistan and Tadjikistan, in the west on Turkmenistan and in the south on Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is the Republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Temperatures in winter may drop to 33-36 degrees below zero. The hottest summer month is July. The temperature then can reach more than 45 degrees. High summer temperature makes it possible to cultivate heat-loving crops such as cotton, grapes, figs, melons, water-melons and others.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is 27 million people.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. In the world production of quality gold, Uzbek gold has recently won five international prizes. Besides gold, other metals like copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and lithium are also produced in Uzbekistan. Even gas, coal and oil are readily available.

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with Germans, Koreans, Japanese and many more Turkish, Italian and French companies. The past few years, which have opened a new chapter in Uzbekistan's history, have been by no means easy.

2. UZBEKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

After becoming an independent state, Uzbekistan was recognized by 131 countries, and diplomatic relations were established with more than 120 of them.

The president of Uzbekistan visited many countries of the world in order to strengthen economic, cultural and security relations. Different agreements with Turkey, China, India, Saudi Arabia, France and other countries have been signed.

No state can live without foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in the world and participates in different international festivals, exhibitions and so on. Many industrial enterprises are trying to independently sell their products on the world market. Import greatly exceeds export in foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan has trade relations with many countries, including the USA, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, France, Japan, India, Singapore and Thailand.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was Uzbekistan's Independence proclaimed?
2. What are some crops that grow well in Uzbekistan because of the long, hot summer?
3. In what natural resources is Uzbekistan rich?
4. With what countries has Uzbekistan started joint-ventures?
5. What are the advantages of a multinational country?
6. What joint-ventures do you know in Uzbekistan? And are there any JV in your community?

3. GREAT BRITAIN

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 244000 square kilometers.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula “гористый полуостров” in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the North the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: the English, the Welsh, the Scottish and the Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol.

The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
3. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
4. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
5. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?
6. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
7. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
8. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
9. What is population of Great Britain?
10. What kind of state is Great Britain?

Vocabulary:

Isle – остров	island – остров	to separate – разделять
European – европейский		the English Channel - Ла-Манш
to be washed by – омываться		to border on – граничить с
to consist of – состоять из ...		to stretch – простирается
to discover – обнаруживать		severely – чрезвычайно
decade – десятилетие		monarchy – монархия
estuary – устье реки	mountainous peninsula – гористый полуостров	
deposits – залежи	iron ore – железная руда	current – течение

4. Traditions of Great Britain

In Great Britain there are no national holidays as that in the USA and in France. But in every region people celebrate their national days, which coincide with the days of the Saint people.

There are a lot of holidays in the UK, which are called as “Banking Days” (the days off when people don’t go to work, they have a rest on those days): they are the followings:

New Year’s Day – January, 1

Easter – Second Sunday of April

Easter Monday – Second Monday of April

May Day – First Monday of May

Spring Bank Holiday – Last Monday of May

August Bank Holiday – Last Monday of August

Christmas Day – December, 25

Boxing Day – Second Day of Christmas, on December, 26

New Year

The celebration of New Year’s Eve is one of the oldest rites known to man. Julius Caesar set January 1 as the starting date of the new year and that is what it has been ever since. In Scotland, New Year’s Eve has always been one of the most important annual events. One Scottish New Year custom is the singing of “Auld Lang Syne” at midnight. When the clock strikes 12, everybody stands in a circle, crossing their arms and holding hands with those who are on either side, merrily singing Robert Burn’s poem:

Should old acquaintance be forgot	For auld Lang Syne, my dear	And here is a hand,
my trusty friend		
And never brought to mind	For auld Lang Syne,	And here is a hand
oh, thine,		
Should old acquaintance be forgot	We’ll take a cup of kindness yet	We’ll take a cup of
kindness yet		
And days of old Lang Syne.	For auld Lang Syne.	For auld Lang
Syne		

The Scots also have a custom called first-footing. Young men wander from house to house after midnight, visiting with their neighbours. The first young man to enter a house is known as the first foot. He has the right to kiss the girl who answers the door.

In England, New Year has never been as popular a holiday as it is in Scotland and most other countries.

5. Places of interest in Great Britain

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past.

The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church.

Liverpool, the “city of ships”, is England’s second largest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy the river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it’s the home town of “The Beatles”.

Stratford-on Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptians Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens' Parthenon are in the Greek Section.

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeler in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the oldest part of London?
2. What is Westminster Palace?
3. What is called "city of ships"?
4. Why Stratford-on Avon famous?
5. What are the famous centres of learning?
6. What is the largest and richest museum in the world? What unique collections does it contain?
7. What one can see in Madam Tussaud's Museum?

6. AT THE RESTAURANT

TEXT. DINNER PARTY

One night last week a friend of mine invited us to a dinner party at the "Metropol". The head-waiter showed us into a banqueting-hall and a waiter laid the table for dinner.

We began with consommé followed by pike-perch in white wine, woodcock, roast potatoes and vegetables, puff-pastry and fruit. Then we went into the bar for coffee and chocolates. We had a very good time there.

We began with consommé followed by pike-perch – Сначала нам подали бульон, а затем судака.

puff-pastry – слоеные кондитерские изделия.

DIALOGUE. In the Restaurant

Mr. Anvarov: Shall we have our dinner in this restaurant?

Mrs. Burkhanova: Well, their cooking is good.

In the Restaurant

Waiter: What would you like to start with?

Mr. Anvarov: Mushrooms in sour-cream and vegetable soup, please.

Waiter: Would you have the second course to follow?

Mr. Anvarov: Oh, yes. What kind of poultry can you recommend?

Waiter: Steamed chicken fillet or boiled chicken with rice.

Mr. Anvarov: Steamed chicken fillet, please.

Mrs. Burkhanova: As for me, I'd rather take some cauliflower with bread crumbs
(in Rusk sauce).

Waiter: Sorry, ma'am, we are not serving cauliflower today. Will you take
carrots in milk sauce?

Mrs. Burkhanova: All right, carrots in milk sauce and steamed chicken fillet to follow.

Mr. Anvarov: What about having iced coffee?

Mrs. Burkhanova: That's just what I want.

Mr. Anvarov: So, two iced coffees, please.

Waiter: Very good, sir.

7. MEALS

ENGLISH COOKERY AND MEALS

Generally speaking, **English cookery** is not bad, but there is not much **variety** in it. **Meat and fish** are excellent, but English soups, vegetables and sweet dishes **deserve less praise** than those on the Continent. (mintaqaviy)

With the exception of breakfast meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner; or breakfast, dinner, tea and supper.

The English are **very particular** about their meals and **strictly keep to** their meal times.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. It is generally a bigger meal than you have on the Continent, though some people like a continental breakfast of **rolls**, butter and coffee. But many people like to begin with **porridge**, or some other “breakfast food”. English people like to eat porridge with milk or **cream** and sugar, but no good Scotsman – and Scotland is the home of porridge – ever puts sugar on it. Then, comes **a rasher or two of bacon and eggs**, marmalade with **buttered toast**, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have **a boiled egg, cold ham** or perhaps **fish (herring, haddock or kipper)** is served).

The two **substantial meals** of the day, lunch and dinner are both, more or less the same. Lunch is usually taken at 1 o'clock. Many people, who go out to work, find it impossible to come home for lunch and go to a café or a restaurant, but they never miss a meal. They take fish, **poultry** or cold meat (**beef, mutton, veal and ham**), boiled or fried potatoes, **salad and pickles**, with **a pudding** or fruit to follow. They may have **a mutton chop**, or **steak and chips**, followed by **biscuits** and cheese and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of **light beer** with lunch.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, they have a cup of tea and a cake, or **a slice** or two of bread and butter.

Dinner time is generally about half past seven or later. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with **soup**, followed by fish, **roast chicken**, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

In a great many English homes **the midday meal** is the chief one of the day, and in the evening they have the much simpler supper – **an omelet**, or **sausages, bacon** and eggs or just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee, or **cocoa** and fruit.

8. YOUTH TODAY

Children are the future of every country. What is good for the youth, is good for the future of that country. Everyone loves their children and wants the best future for them. For that reason, people everywhere are interested in peace, security and a good stable economy.

The government of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the education and upbringing of young people. They have every opportunity to study. The uniform system of public education in our republic makes it possible to proceed easily from lower level to higher education. Graduates can enter any type of specialized secondary or higher school.

Much attention is paid to the positive development of young people and their preparation or employment. Teachers try to do their best to educate young people and to bring them up in the spirit of democratic ideas and internationalism. They try to teach children good morals and ethics. It is the young people who will take the world's future in their hands, that's why it is necessary for them to develop their own interests and goals to recognize and understand the problems of today.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Why is the happiness of youth important to a country?
2. How does Uzbekistan support its youth in education?
3. Why must youth understand today's problems?

Discussion Questions:

1. What is important to you?

2. What do you want in the future?
3. What do you believe are the problems in the world today?
In your country? In your community?

9. The USA

The United States of America or the USA, is a large country. It is the fourth largest country by area, only a little smaller than Europe. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific Ocean in the West. The main landmass of the USA contains 48 of the 50 states that comprise the country. The USA has many different kinds of land. It has mountains, lakes, deserts and forests. As for the population it is the 3rd largest country in the world. About 260 million people live there.

The thirteen original states of the USA, which stretched from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River, were originally British Colonies. With the Declaration of Independence issued on July 4, 1776 they formally separated themselves from British rule. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1777 in Philadelphia.

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

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

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

The currency of the USA is a dollar. One dollar consists of 100 cents. There are one-cent coins called pennies, five-cent coins called nickels, ten-cent coins called dimes, twenty five-cent coins called quarters. The names of the coins are part of many everyday expressions and sayings.

10. Washington

The beautiful city of Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States and the centre of its government. The capital was named after the first president George Washington and was founded in 1790. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population only 900000.

Washington D.C. has nothing characteristically American in it, as its conception is purely French. It has long, wide avenues, gardens, beautiful parks and no sky-scrapers at all.

Washington is the residence of the President of the Congress of the USA. The White House is the President's residence, the Capitol the seat of the American Congress. The largest and the tallest among the buildings is the Capitol House of Representatives and Senate Chamber. There are no sky-scrapers, because no other building must be taller than Capital. All American Presidents, except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time) have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre, where there are many research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science and the Library of Congress.

There is one more well-known building in Washington --- Pentagon, the residence of the US Military department. It is situated in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.

Questions:

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Who was the first President of the USA?
3. Is White House situated there?
4. Did George Washington live in the White House?
5. Name the famous buildings in Washington.
6. Is there any industry in Washington?

11. Mining

Mining is a branch of industry. It is the search for exploitation and dressing of economic mineral and rocks.

Many minerals and rocks are today basic raw materials for various branches of industry: coal and oil are most important sources of heat energy; metals produced from ores form the building materials for machines, bridges and other constructions; other minerals give the raw materials for the chemical industry; others are used in building; salt is a foodstuff, etc.

The miner has two main tasks: to break out and to transport to the surface the economic mineral.

Before any mining enterprise can begin its work, the locality of the mineral has to be thoroughly investigated in order to ascertain its nature, the prosperities of the mineral mined, its richness (amount in percent), thickness and a red extent of the deposit and thus the reserves of the overlying and underlying beds, especially of the immediate roof and floor or the deposit, the inflow of water, the presence of firedamp or other gases, the necessity for and manner of ore dressing, etc. it is on all these various factors that the size of the proposed mining, the cost of installation and the profitableness of the enterprise. This primary work is called prospecting and exploration. By term prospecting it often means the search for minerals.

Vocabulary

Mining – konchilik

Industry – sanoat

Raw materials – xom ashyo

Coal – ko'mir

Ore - ruda

Building materials – qurilish materiallari

12. The Aral Sea

Scientists say that over the past 30 years the volume of water in the Aral Sea has dropped by 60 per cent and its area, by a third. The depth of the shallow Aral has declined by 13 meters.

Muinak and the other ports have found themselves dozens of kilometers away from the sea. The salt content has increased by 150 per cent. The fish failed to adjust to a dramatic change and died.

The sea is drying up. Many large bays are no longer there: the islands in the southern and eastern, most shallow parts of the Aral Sea are now peninsulas or parts of mainland. It is now obvious to specialists that time is near when the sea will turn into a couple of small lakes.

What is the cause of this ecological catastrophe? The Aral Sea is relatively young. It appeared nearly 9.000 years ago at the crossroads of two great Asian rivers the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. Initially it was a fresh water reservoir; it grew salty over the years as the surface of the lake became a giant evaporation tank under the burning sun. It is not the natural conditions that are to blame for the present salination drying up of the Aral Sea. If people hadn't begun such rapid economic activity in the region over the decades they wouldn't have broken the ecological equilibrium. The thing is that The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya are mainly emptying into cotton fields nowadays.

It is clear now that the problem of the Aral Sea is the problem of a vast area. If people don't save the Aral Sea they will lose millions of hectares of soil as each year the wind raises hundreds of tons of salt from what once was the sea bottom and carries it towards the fields.

Republican committees to save the Aral Sea are at work now. A department of the State Bank in Tashkent has opened a special account for people to send their donations to save the Aral Sea.

Answer the following questions:

1. How did the volume of water and the area of the Aral Sea change over the past 30 years?
2. Is Muinak now on the Sea coast?
3. Why is the Sea drying up?
4. How old is the Aral Sea?
5. What two great Asian rivers fall into the Aral Sea?
6. Was the water in the Aral Sea salty many years ago? Is it salty or fresh now?
7. Who is to blame for the ecological catastrophe with the Aral Sea?
8. Is the Aral Sea problem a local one?
9. What will take place in the region if people don't save the Aral Sea?
10. What can be done for saving the Aral Sea?

13.AUSTRALIA

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11000 km southwest of North America and about 8200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories – the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's Head of State. But the queen has little power in Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies. Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the ore from which aluminium is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals farm goods. Income from export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

THE ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA

There are many animals in Australia that you cannot see anywhere else. Australian animals are divided into three categories: the good, the bad and the ugly.

Taking of the good animals, we should mention kangaroos in the first place. There are many different types of kangaroos. The biggest are the great grey kangaroos. They are 213 centimeters tall and can run at 56 kilometers per hour. Some run from you then stop and stare. Though we have put kangaroos in the "Good" category, farmers might disagree.

Wombats and koalas have many similarities and are probably related. Both have pockets inside their mouths to store food and neither has a tail. The number of koalas is getting smaller. This is partly because of fumes from bush fires. Rescue teams help the koalas by catching them, putting them in respirators, then returning them to their original location when they are better.

14.ASKING THE WAY

On arrival in a large town newcomers are faced with many difficulties. All these difficulties arise from the fact that don't know the town at all or they know it rather badly. The first difficulty is how to get to the necessary place, what means of transport to use best. The second difficulty is how to find the necessary street, house or flat. Imagine what the newcomer

(stranger) feels when, he finds out that he was shown the wrong way. That's why it is very important to explain the way correctly.

If the passer-by is in a hurry or if he is busy with something or if he is a newcomer (stranger) himself, he would say "Excuse me, I can't say the way exactly. You should better ask somebody else".

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What large town have you recently visited?
2. What difficulties are you faced while visited a large town?
3. Did you have any difficulties in finding the necessary address?
4. What must the passer-by say if he is in a hurry and cannot show the way to the newcomer?

II. Translate the given sentences into Russian or into Uzbek:

1. If you ask him, he will get a ticket for his performance.
2. If I stay here, I'll take part in your work.
3. You will achieve better results provided you apply this method.
4. Unless it is too late, I can call on you.
5. We shall be cold in winter unless we use the central heating.
6. He may leave today if he fulfils his task.
7. If I go to St. Petersburg, I'll visit the hermitage by all means.
8. If I had free time, I would buy some books.
9. My report will be ready tomorrow provided I have all the necessary materials.

15. THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The University of Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century and before the beginning of the thirteenth it was almost a recognized centre of education. The University was formed on the model of European continental Universities. At first there were neither colleges nor professors in the modern sense of word. Lectures and oral examinations were conducted in Latin. There were no written examinations. Until the fifteenth century the history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Sir Isaac Newton --- professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral.

At the same time there built a number of laboratories for the natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory. The Cavendish Laboratory organized by the well-known Scottish mathematician and physicist Maxwell was opened in 1871. It was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Sir Henry Cavendish. Now it is one of the greatest physical laboratories known throughout the world.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Was Isaac Newton the founder of Cambridge University?
2. What University was taken as a model for the University of Cambridge?
3. Who was the founder of the Cavendish Laboratory?
4. What was Maxwell?

II. Make Interrogative Sentences from the followings!

1. Oral exams were more often used than written.
2. Lectures and examinations were conducted in Latin.

3. Serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees.
4. The University was formed on the model of European continental Universities.
5. The University was recognized throughout the world.
6. Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century.

III. Learn by heart the following Word-combinations:

In the modern sense of word, as significant as, by the end of, greatly improved, written exams, oral practice, natural sciences, among them, named after, throughout the world.

16.FAMOUS PEOPLE OF ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain was born in the state of Missouri in the United States in 1835. His father was an unsuccessful lawyer. The family seldom lived more than a year or two in the same town. That is why, the future writer did not even finish secondary school. He went to work at the age of 12.

For two years he worked for his elder brother's small newspaper both as a printer and reporter.

In 1857 he became a pilot (штурман) on the Mississippi river. He continued to write.

In 1876 he wrote "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The book was read by everybody, by the young and old and was translated into nearly every language in the world. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was such a success that in 1884 he wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", and then "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "Tom Sawyer the Detective" in 1896. There were many other books written by Mark Twain. But his novels about Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn brought him world fame. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots (сюжеты) of his stories are skillfully built up.

Many years have passed since Mark Twain's death, but even now we enjoy read his works. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist – the author of biting (ўткип, острый) satires and bitterly critical pages (кескин аччиқ танқид) revealing (очиқ берган) a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

Answer the questions:

1. When and where was Mark Twain born?
2. Why didn't the future writer even finish secondary school?
3. When did Mark Twain start to work?
4. When did he write "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"?
5. What brought him world fame?
6. What was Mark Twain's real name?

17.THE AMU DARYA AND THE SYR DARYA

The last expedition to the basin of two great rivers of our Republic the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya has conducted analyses of these rivers and a number of canals. The water from the cotton fields flows into the canals which feed these two great rivers. Because of the large amount of chemical products and other kinds of pollution the water in the rivers has made a lethal affection on their flora and fauna.

In one section of the Amu-Bukhara canal the high humidity zone extends from one to two kilometers into the desert.

On its way, the canal loses half of the water, if not more. The expedition has made its analysis in autumn when the water level is lowest. It is higher in summer, when the water flows faster, resulting in an even greater filtration. Swamps and lakes have just appeared that are absolutely useless to man.

All these man-made basins have raised the ground water and fertile lands become saline. And now the lands in the cotton-growing regions are so polluted with chemicals and all kinds of fertilizers that they can yield nothing.

A large group of the basins of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya right from the glaciers in the Pamir Mountains. They looked into the causes and consequences of the dangerous ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin.

The members of the expedition have analyzed the results and came to the conclusion that this tragedy demands quick and decisive measures. The scientists of different fields are busy now with searching the way from this situation.

Vocabulary

Basin – suv havzasi	flow - oqmoq
To conduct – boshqarmoq	to feed - boqmoq, ovqatlantirmoq
Amount – moqdor	lethal – o’ldirilgan, qiradigan
Filtration – tozalanmoq	humidity – zaxlik, ho’llik
extend – o’zgartirmoq, cho’zmoq	absolutely – tamoman
man-made – odam qo’li bilan yaratilgan, yasalgan	basin – suv havzasi
desert – sahro, cho’l	fertile – serhosil, unumdor
appear – paydo bo’lmoq	swamp – botqoq
yield – hosil, unum	fertilizer- o’g’it, mineral o’g’it
cause – sabab, asos, ish	glacier – muzlik
saline - tuzli	consequence – oqibat, natija
cotton-growing-paxta yetishtirish	dangerous – xavfli, xatarli
search – qidiruv	decisive – hal qiluvchi
	polluted - ifloslangan

18. TRAFALGAR SQUARE

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is situated in the centre of the West End. There you can see a statue of Lord Nelson named by Nelson’s Column, which is situated in the middle of the square. Trafalgar Square commemorates Nelson’s Naval Victory of 1805. It was laid out between 1829 and 1841. There is Nelson’s Column there, nearly 185 feet high topped by statue of Nelson 17 feet high. The fountains and friendly pigeons make Trafalgar Square a popular place for Londoners and tourists. The building of National Gallery – one of the world famous art museums is situated on the Trafalgar Square too. Visit this irresistible city!

Big Ben

Big Ben is the name of the huge clock in one of the tall towers of the Houses of Parliament. People are allowed to get inside the Tower so that they can see the works of Big Ben. There is no lift and there are 340 steps up to Big Ben. The faces of the clock are very large. The sound of Big Ben is well-known to all British people and the tower of Big Ben is often used as a symbol of Britain. The bell got its name in 19th century after Sir Benjamin Hall. Big Ben is the voice of London; it shows an exact time since 1859.

**ENGLISH
TEXTS
FOR THE
3rd YEAR
STUDENTS**

1. Choosing a Career

Let me introduce myself. My name is Akhmad. I have left the school this year. It is my dream to become a student of the English department. I want to study English, German and may be French.

Knowledge of a foreign language opens a new world for us. If you know a foreign language, you can speak with foreigners and it is a way to better understanding. If you know a foreign language, you may read English books in the original, and it is a way to better understanding of other people's nature and culture.

In our country children study different foreign languages. At school I took up English. I read stories by English, American and Australian writers. It has become my habit to read English books, every day I learn poems and do a lot of grammar exercises. Now I know I must work hard to master English. Studying the English language under the guidance of the University teachers I want to learn much about the history of words, their origin and usage in ancient times...

When I finish my studies, I'll begin teaching in a secondary school. I think, I'll enjoy the work greatly. Teaching is a noble profession. In modern times all kinds of specialists need foreign languages in their work --- teachers, doctors, engineers and people in many other professions. If a specialist doesn't know a foreign language he can't use all the foreign books which he needs in his work. I want to teach my pupils to read English books in the original so they won't depend on translations.

I hope I have chosen right profession.

Answer the questions:

1. What is your dream?
2. What opens a new world for us?
3. What can you do if you know a foreign language?
4. Why is teaching a noble profession?

2. I want to become a programmer

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world. Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favorite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and of course, computer science. I'm not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry.

My hobby is computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give you many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers. Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

Answer the questions:

1. Are you going to continue your parent's careers?
2. What are your favorite subjects in school?
3. What subjects don't you like?
4. What is your hobby?
5. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
6. Are you going to continue your education after graduating from this institute?

3. Holidays of Great Britain

The Shakespeare Festival

Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, became the site of the first Stratford jubilee in 1769. On the site of Shakespeare's own house a wooden amphitheatre was built, and two wagons arrived with fireworks. The neighbouring villages and towns were crammed with visitors. Medals were issued in copper, silver or gold with Shakespeare's likeness on them. There was ringing of bells, firing of cannon at 5 in the morning, breakfast in the town hall, speeches and, of course, Shakespeare's plays on the stage. This continued for three days.

Every year, on April 23, representatives of all nations walk from the theatre to the poet's tomb in the church in Stratford-on-Avon.

Eisteddfod

The national Welsh Eisteddfod is devoted to music, literature and arts. It is a competitive festival and is held the first week of August. All the proceedings are in the Welsh language. Prizes are awarded for music and prose, for verse and drama, for painting and craftwork. Thousands of people attend.

Eisteddfod is not only an important cultural event but a great social gathering, where hundreds of old friends meet to renew their friendships. Many families come for the day and bring their picnic baskets with them. The audience remains at the Eisteddfod from 11 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. Many of the present day Welsh singing stars started their careers at the Eisteddfod...

The festival includes a colourful ceremony of the Crowning of the Bard. In the pavilion there is a throne on the platform. Trumpets sound and the Arch druid, the main leader of the festival, calls out the name of the winning poet. The poet is led to the platform and robed in purple and crowned with golden oak leaves. The winner receives a small cash award, but the homage given to the poet at his coronation is boundless.

April Fool's Day

In England, April Fool's Day is linked with spring, with return of the sun and warmth. In Scotland an old name for April Fool's Day is April Cuckoo. On this day people play harmless jokes and pranks on friends and family.

Some jokes are played on larger groups of people. For example, one April 1, some time ago, a well known TV commentator introduced a brief documentary film about spaghetti. He gave a description of the harvest in the spaghetti fields in Italy, with statistics about the previous year's crop, and there before their very eyes, the viewing public saw Italian farmers picking long strands of spaghetti off trees. Many of the viewers were completely taken in.

The Veteran Car Run

This annual celebration provides the brightest and most exciting motoring spectacle of the year and a wonderful opportunity to see fine old cars running along the road in all the glory of paint and polish. The veteran cars taking part must be at least 60 years old. The owners, drivers and passengers wear the costumes of that period to harmonise with their vehicles, which one could call museum pieces. The London-Brighton Run is not about speed but quality of performance.

4. Britain's Ecological Activity

Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. We know that is untrue. Nature is under threat. One country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

We have a moral duty to look after our planet and hand it on in good order to future generation. That does not mean trying to halt economic growth. We need growth to give us the means to live better and healthier lives. We must not sacrifice our future well-being for short term gains, nor

pile up environmental debts which will burden our children. Where there are real threats to our planet we have to take great care. Prevention often can be better and cheaper than cure. But action in Britain is not enough. The Government will play a full part in working out international solutions through bodies like the United Nations, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the European Community.

The British Government will aim:

To preserve and enhance Britain's natural and cultural inheritance;

To encourage the more prudent and efficient use of energy and other resources;

To make sure that Britain's air and water are clean and safe, and that controls over wastes and pollution are maintained and strengthened where necessary.

The world's population doubled between 1950 and 1987. More people mean more mouths to feed, and that demands more agricultural land. That its turn can lead to deforestation and soil erosion.

By burning forests, draining wet lands, polluting water courses and over-fishing mankind is rapidly driving many species to extinction.

The Government is supporting international efforts for a global agreement to protect species of plant and animal life. The Government is also supporting projects to conserve endangered species of wild life such as the black rhino and The African elephants.

5. Mikhail Lomonosov

Mikhail Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Archangelsk province. His father was a fisher and young Mikhail liked help him. He always strove for knowledge and liked reading books. When he was 19 years old, he decided to study in Moscow. He went there on foot. In Moscow he entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy complete his knowledge in chemistry and mining. After he had returned from abroad, he became the first Russian professor of chemistry in 1745.

At first he was engaged in research in physics and chemistry. Since 1748 he had conducted works in the first Russian chemical research laboratory, which was built at his request. Since 1753 he was engaged in research in many fields of natural and applied sciences. He wrote works on physics, astronomy, geography and history. Besides scientific works, he wrote poems as well. He is the author of the first scientifically grammar of the Russian language.

He founded the factory producing colored glass. He created some mosaics using the glass produced at the factory.

Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian university. This university is situated in Moscow and still carries his name. Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765. But he is still known as the father of the Russian science, an outstanding poet, the founder of Russian literature.

Answer the Questions:

1. When and where was Mikhail Lomonosov born?
2. What was his father?
3. How did he get to Moscow and why?
4. Where did he get his high education?
5. In what fields did he do his research works?
6. What did he write besides scientific works?
7. What did he create at the factory?
8. As whom is Lomonosov still known in the world?

6. Isaac Newton

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

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

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

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

Newton died at the age of 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument stands today.

Vocabulary:

Degree --- ученая степень

Plague --- чума

Discovery --- открытие

Differential calculus --- дифференциальное исчисление

Law of gravitation --- закон всемирного тяготения

Abbey --- аббатство

To draw --- привлекать

Perpendicularly --- перпендикулярно

Sideways --- в сторону

7. Canada. Its Geography and Climate.

Canada covers all of the North American continent to the north of the USA except Alaska and the small French Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon. It is the second the population of Canada is not very big --- only 27,4 million people who live mostly in the south of Canada, along the border of the USA. Canada is bordered by three oceans, the Atlantic, the arctic, and the Pacific. The capital of the country is Ottawa.

Canada is a nation in North America composed of two linguistic and cultural groups: French and English. To these two major groups, and to the small native population of Indians and Eskimos, have been added many thousands of immigrants representing the major European cultures. The two official languages of Canada are English and French. In the north of the country there are 330,000 Indians and 25,000 Eskimos who are the original peoples of the North, Central and South America. They have no equal rights with other citizens of the country and they have fought for their rights for many years.

The interior of the country is a vast plain. The plain extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachian Mountains. In the North the plain ends in the islands of the Arctic Ocean. In the South Canada shares the Great Lakes with the United States. The most admirable sight which attracts tourists from all over the world is the Niagara Falls. They are on the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

All parts of the country have cold weather in winter. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. Summer is usually warm, though quite short.

I. Say if the sentence is true or false:

1. Canada is situated in the south of the North American continent.
2. Alaska is included in the territory of Canada.
3. Canada is the second largest country in the world.
4. It is bordered by two oceans: the Atlantic and the Arctic.
5. The population of Canada is over thirty million people.
6. The capital of the country is Ottawa.
7. There are two official languages in Canada.
8. The original peoples of Canada are Indians.
9. The most part of the country is a vast plain.
10. The Great Lakes don't belong to Canada.
11. Winters are usually cold and long in Canada.
12. Summer is warm and lasts from four to five months.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Canada situated? Is it a big country?
2. What oceans is Canada bordered by?
3. How much is the population of the country?
4. What is its capital?
5. What are the two official languages of the country?
6. How many Indians and Eskimos live in Canada?
7. Are their rights equal to the rights of the other citizens of the country?
8. Is the surface of Canada mountainous?
9. Where are the Niagara Falls situated?
10. What can you say about the climate of the Canada?

8. The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of liberty is the large copper statue that stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. Its proper name is "Liberty Enlightening the World". This statue is the largest ever made. The statue represents a proud woman, dressed in a loose robe that falls in graceful folds to the top of the pedestal on which the statue stands. The right arm holds a great torch raised high in the air. The left arm grasps a tablet bearing the date of the Declaration of Independence. A crown with huge spikes, like sun rays, rests on the head. At the feet is a broken shackle, which people seldom notice, symbolizing the overthrow of Tyranny. The statue weighs 450,000 pounds. The torch gleams at night as a symbol of liberty shedding light upon the world.

An elevator carries visitors up the pedestal to the foot of the statue. At this point, an observation balcony affords a magnificent view of the harbor and the city. Visitors may climb a narrow spiral staircase from the pedestal as high as the crown on the statue's head. A ladder inside the arm leads to the torch, but it is not for public use because it's too narrow.

Frederic Augusto Bartholdi designed this statue and chose its site. Bartholdi also spent a great deal of time and energy raising funds in France and the United States to bring the plan to completion.

France presented the monument to the United States on July 4, 1884 as a symbol of friendship and of the liberty that citizens enjoy under a free form of government. The statue was shipped to the United States in 1885 and became a national monument.

I. Say if the sentence true or false:

1. The Statue of Liberty is made of copper.
2. It is situated in Washington.
3. This statue is the largest statue in the world.
4. It was designed by the people of France.
5. It was presented to the USA by France as a symbol of friendship between two countries.
6. The statue represents a man holding a torch in his right hand as a symbol of liberty.
7. The monument is devoted to the Declaration of Independence.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand?
2. What is it made of?
3. Who was it designed by?
4. Whom does it represent?
5. What is there at the feet of the statue?
6. When was the monument presented to the USA?
7. What does the statue symbolize?
8. What is there inside the statue?
9. Who chose the place for the statue?
10. How was the statue transported to the USA?

9. Computers in our Life

Computers have had a great impact on society. Today computers are constantly becoming a part of everyday life. Computers used in everything from the home PC to appliances such as microwaves and even our cars. Not only have computers had a great impact in our everyday life, but also on education and the workplace. Computers are used in our appliances, mobile phone, entertainment devices (such as DVD players) and others. It is almost impossible to get through one day without having some forms of interaction with computers.

The Internet has had a huge impact on society. It provides information and services, as well as the ability to communicate to people all around the world in a variety of ways. These range from bulletin boards and chat rooms to voice conversations and video conferencing.

Around the world, the Internet is available to millions of people. Those who don't have a computer or access to the Internet at home will often have access at work or school, or even at the local library. Another added bonus of the Internet is that the majority of the information and services available are free.

The use of computers for educational purposes has been highly beneficial for those involved. From a primary school level, children are taught the basics of computer use, including the use of the Internet. At high school, this continues as children become more and more proficient in using the computer.

It is a tertiary level though, that computers really come into use. News, assignments, tests, lecture notes etc. can be placed on the Internet for students to access both at school and from home. This is extremely useful for students who live in remote areas and cannot travel to and from university or other tertiary institution each day. The idea of remote learning can also be applied to a primary school level.

Computers impact every part of our lives. From the home, to the workplace and in education, computers aid us to do what we want. In general, computers are beneficial to the tasks

they are applied to. Although computers can cause some problems, such as unemployment and computer viruses, there are far outweighed by the benefits computers provide. Because of this, computers and technology will continue to have an increasing effect on society.

Vocabulary

Impact – влияние, воздействие

Appliances – приспособление, прибор

Entertainment devices – развлекательные устройства

Bulletin boards – доски объявлений

Beneficial – выгодный, полезный

Tertiary level – третья ступень (обучение в институте или университете)

Remote – отдалённый

I. Say if the sentence is true or false:

1. Society is much influenced by computers at present time.
2. You can find computers everywhere, even in your car.
3. Computers can be operated by microwaves.
4. DVD player is an entertainment device.
5. The Internet is a source of information only.
6. You can't watch people and hear their voices through the Internet.
7. You can get access to the Internet at the local library.
8. Not all the information and services available are free.
9. Children are taught the basics of computer use at a primary school level.
10. Computers can be used in education at a distance.
11. The biggest problem with the computer is poor eyesight.
12. There are more advantages than disadvantages with computers.

10. Protection of Water

Man cannot exist without water. Community development and city growth have always centered in areas where the water supplies were adequate and continuous. Resources of river, lake and underground waters are distributed very unevenly on the continents. The question of the rational use of water resources and their protection from pollution is of great importance now.

Newspapers report that all the large rivers in Britain, Australia, Germany, Sweden, Italy, the United States, Spain and many other industrially developed countries are completely or partially polluted.

Shortage of water in different areas of the world is due not only to uneven distribution of water resources but also to its more varied and intensive use. Rivers and lakes are used as water supply resources, a source of energy and means of treatment. They are also used as transport routes, fisheries, hunting areas and recreation areas.

It is obvious that the exploitation of water resources is extremely varied at the present time. It should be added that the level of water resource exploitation is growing rapidly due to population growth, fast development of industry and expansion of irrigated land area. Besides, an enormous amount of water is used in industry. It takes 200 tons of water to produce one ton of metal. The manufacture of one ton of synthetic rubbish requires 10 times as much. Industrial plants expend water above all on the cooling of equipment.

It has been estimated that industry consumes about 85 per cent for the daily needs of the people.

A sharp increase of water consumption on the planet may lead to a water shortage in the near future. In view of this, measures are being worked out to increase water resources and rationally exploit them.

I. Say if the sentence true or false:

1. Since man cannot exist without water, he has always tried to settle close to water supplies.
2. Mankind is worried about only by the pollution of water on the Earth.
3. Water is distributed very unevenly on the planet.
4. Water is used mostly for the purpose of industry.
5. The growth of population is one of the reasons why the water consumption grows.
6. All the large rivers in industrially developed cities of the world are polluted.
7. It takes 100 tons of water to produce one ton of metal.
8. It takes 2000 tons of water to produce one of synthetic rubber.
9. Industrial plants spend most part of water on the process of cooling the equipment.
10. A sharp increase of water consumption may lead to a water shortage in the near future.

II. Translate into English and answer them:

1. Почему человек не может жить без воды?
2. Всегда ли развитие общества и рост городов зависели от источника воды?
3. Как распределены на земле источники речных озёрных и подземных вод?
4. Важен ли сейчас вопрос рационального использования водных ресурсов и их защита от загрязнения?
5. Зависит ли рост эксплуатации водных ресурсов от роста населения?
6. Где используется огромное количество воды?
7. Сколько тонн воды уходит, чтобы получить одну тонну металла?
8. Сколько процентов потребления воды тратиться на ежедневные нужды людей?

11. At a Border Station

One man was going to France on a business trip. He went to the booking office to book a seat for the train to Paris. There were trains daily and the man booked a seat for the morning train.

Next morning the man arrived at the station and got into train. Soon the train was off. It ran according to the timetable and some hours later stopped at a French border station.

The man together with the other passengers, who were going to abroad, went out as he had to register his ticket and passport. Then he filled in the declaration and gave it to the customs officer.

Some minutes later the customs officer allowed the passengers to take their seats in a train and said that he would inspect their luggage.

The man went into his compartment, opened his suit-cases, took many boxes of cigarettes out of them and started putting all of them in his pockets. But there were too many boxes. When all his pockets were full of cigarette boxes, he turned to another passenger who was sitting at the window at the same compartment.

"Will you please take some of these boxes and put them into your pockets?" he asked him.

“Why don’t you leave them in your suitcases?” asked the man.
“Because, I don’t want to pay duty on them”.
“All right”, said the passenger at the window.
“Give them to me. But I must tell you that I won’t return them to you”.
“Why?”
“Because, I’m French customs officer”.

Say if the sentence true or false:

1. One man was going from France on a business trip.
2. He wanted to book a seat for the train.
3. The trains for Paris were at the timetable every day.
4. Next morning the man arrived at the station but missed the train.
5. The train stopped at the border station and the man went out to register his ticket and passport.
6. He came back to his compartment to hide the boxes of cigarettes.
7. He tried to put the boxes of cigarettes in the packets.
8. The man didn’t want to pay duty on the cigarettes.
9. The passenger at the window helped him to hide the boxes of cigarettes.
10. The passenger at the window was an English customs officer.

12. ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

The problem of man and his interaction with the environment has now become one of the difficult problems for many sciences not because it is fashionable but because of its great significance for the whole of mankind. We see at present the signs of ecological imbalance, which may cause a crisis if due measures are not taken.

The air we breathe, the earth we live on and its rivers and seas are becoming polluted with ever more dangerous materials --- by products of man’s activities. Man depends for his life on what the biosphere provides: water, oxygen, food, etc. But the biosphere is strongly affected by all sorts of human activities. For example, man creates new compounds, new substances, pure chemical elements which are unknown to biosphere. They do not belong to the natural cycle of matter. They weaken the capacity of natural processes for self-regulation.

The increasing noise level is a special problem nowadays. Transport is a major source of environmental pollution. Every car consumes many tons of air. Pollutants are not only harmful to health but to building as well. Our cities are dying physically. In most city centres some of the oldest and finest buildings are falling in pieces.

Nowadays the protection of the environment is given government support. To make state policy more effective the state Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of the National Environment was established. It is responsible for the organization of control over sources of pollution.

13. The Problem of Environmental Protection

The environmental situation, as we know, has long been a subject of separate and joint research efforts by specialists of interrelated fields-biologists, chemists, biochemists and others who have to combine their knowledge with the information available ready to be used) to specialists in physics, geology, oceanography, meteorology, etc. The problem of man and his

interaction with the environment has now become the focal point for many sciences not because it is fashionable but because of its great significance for the whole of mankind.

Many Western scientists say that our world is going through a global ecological crisis which means the gradual destruction of the human race. Our scientists think that man's interference in nature is steadily increasing which is a growing threat to the environment. The very term "crisis" is not quite accurate. What we see now are signs of ecological imbalance, which may cause a crises if due measures are not taken. The air we breathe, the earth we live on and its rivers and seas are becoming contaminated (polluted) with ever more dangerous materials the by-products of Man's activities.

The great scientist Vladimir Vernadsky was the first to realize the necessity for quite a new approach to the biosphere as early as the mid-forties. It is Vernadsky's concept of the biosphere that we accept today.