

Ravzakhon Akbarova, Dilfuza Yuldasheva

**THE NEW 7 WONDERS
OF THE WORLD**



CHICHEN ITZA, MEXICO



CHRIST REDEEMER, BRASIL



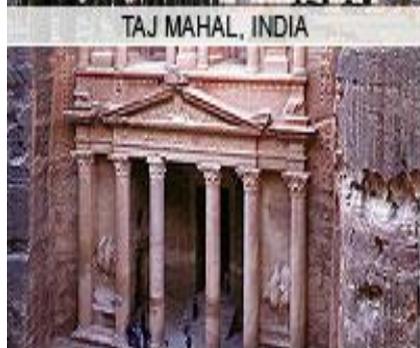
COLOSSEUM, ITALY



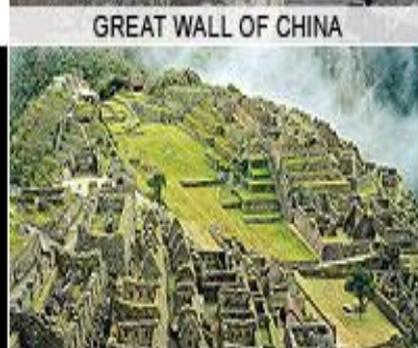
TAJ MAHAL, INDIA



GREAT WALL OF CHINA



PETRA, JORDAN



MACHU PICCHU, PERU

ENGLISH

“The new 7 wonders of the world” (Дунёнинг янги етти мўъжизалари) номли ўқув қўлланмаси Наманган Давлат университети Филология факультетининг 2011 йил апрель ойидаги илмий-методик кенгаши томонидан нашрга тавсия этилган

Ушбу ўқув қўлланма мутахассислиги инглиз тили бўлмаган бакалавриат босқичи талабалари учун яратилган бўлиб, унда инглиз тилини чет тили сифатида ўқитиш мўлжалланган.

Қўлланмада дунёнинг янги етти мўъжизалари тўғрисидаги қизиқарли матнлар ҳамда уни талабаларга ўргатишни мақсад қилувчи машқлар мавжуд. Мазкур ўқув қўлланмаси асосан мазкур фан бўйича мавжуд манбаларни тўлдириш ва мукаммаллаштиришга хизмат қилади.

Тузувчилар: катта ўқитувчилар *Равзахон Акбарова,
Дилфуза Юлдашева*

Тақризчилар: *п.ф.н. С. Мисиров
ф.ф.н. Б. Холмирзаев*

Кириш

Мустақиллигимиз шарофати билан мамлакатимиз хорижий мамлакатлар билан бевосита мулоқотга киришиш, ўзлигини дунё сахнида намоён қилиш ҳамда тараққий этган юртлар қадриятларини ўрганиш имкониятига эга бўлди. Республикамиз Олий таълим тизимида чет тилларни ўрганишга алоҳида аҳамият берила бошланди. Хусусан, чет тилларни (инглиз, немис ва француз) тилларини мутахассислиги чет тили бўлмаган факультетларда ўзлаштириш ишларига ҳам жиддий аҳамият берилмоқда. Жумладан, инглиз тилини табиий фанлар йўналишидаги факультетларда ўқитишга янада кенгроқ имкониятлар берилмоқда. Бугунги кунда университетларнинг география, кимё ва биология йўналишидаги гуруҳларда инглиз тилини мамлакатшуносликка оид қизиқарли мавзу, матнлар асосида ўқитиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Мазкур ўқув қўлланмасида дунёнинг янги етти мўъжизалари асосида тўпланган материаллар воситасида инглиз тилини ўргатишга ҳаракат қилинади. Қўлланмада дастлаб янги матн берилади. Сўнгра унинг луғат бойлигига оид сўз ва иборалар, матн мазмунини акс эттирувчи саволлар ҳамда лексик-грамматик мавзудаги машқлар берилган. Мазкур ўқув қўлланмани яратиш жараёнида йўл қўйилган хато ва камчиликлар учун қўлланма ўқувчиларидан аввалдан узр сўраймиз. Уни янада такомиллаштиришга оид маслаҳат ва тавсияларни бажонидил қабул қиламиз.

LESSON # 1

NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The results of the New Seven Wonders of the World campaign were announced in Lisbon, Portugal on July 7, 2007. The campaign to select the new seven man-made wonders of the world started in September 1999, and people around the world nominated their favorites through December 2005. Twenty-one world class finalists were announced by an international panel of judges on January 1, 2006. The 21 finalists were then posted at the [New7Wonders Web site](#) and over 100 million votes from around the world selected the seven winners. The concept of the New Seven Wonders of the World was based on the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World, which was compiled by Philon of Byzantium in 200 B.C. Philon's list was essentially a travel guide for his fellow Athenians, and all the man-made sites were located in the Mediterranean Sea basin. Unfortunately, only one of the original seven wonders of the ancient world remains today—the Pyramids of Egypt. The other six ancient wonders were: the Lighthouse of Alexandria, the

Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

Almost all of the top 21 sites are accessible via cruise ship or overnight land extensions, so cruise lovers can use this list for travel planning much like the ancient Athenians did. The New 7 Wonders of the World are:

- The Great Wall of China in northern China
- Petra in Jordan
- The Statue of Christ Redeemer in Rio de Janeiro
- Machu Picchu in Peru
- Chichén Itzá in Mexico
- The Colosseum in Rome
- The Taj Mahal in India

New words and word combinations:

- The New Seven Wonders of the World – дунёнинг янги етти мўъжизаси;
- campaign – мусобақа;
- Lisbon – Лиссабон;
- around the world – дунё бўйича;
- favorites – етакчилари;
- Twenty-one world class finalists were announced – 21 финалист эълон қилинди;
- selected the seven winners – етти ғолиб танланди;
- Seven Ancient Wonders – етти қадимий ғаройиботлар;
- Unfortunately – афсуски;
- the Pyramids of Egypt – Миср пирамидалари;
- remains – тушуриб қолдирилган, киритилмади;
- Mediterranean Sea – Ўрта Ер денгизи;
- Temple – черков;
- accessible – борса бўладиган, боғлана олинмади;

Answer to the following questions.

1. Where and when were announced the results of the New Seven Wonders of the World campaign?
2. How many excellent finalists were announced in this campaign?
3. How many votes from around the world selected the seven winners?

4. Call the name of selected the seven winners.
5. On what concept were based the selection commission?

Exercise 1. Put the appropriate name of countries.

The Pyramid at Chichén Itzá (before 800 A.D.) Yucatan Peninsula is in ...

Christ Redeemer (1931) Rio de Janeiro is in ...

The Roman Colosseum (70 - 82 A.D.) is in ...

The Great Wall of China (220 B.C and 1368 - 1644 A.D.) is in ...

Machu Picchu (1460-1470) is in ...

Petra (9 B.C. - 40 A.D.) is in ...

The Taj Mahal (1630 A.D.) is in ...

Mexico, Brazil, Rome, China, Peru, Jordan, Agra, India

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. The concept of the New Seven Wonders of the World was based on the of the World, which was compiled by Philon of Byzantium in 200 B.C. 2. Philon's list was essentially for his fellow Athenians, and all the man-made sites were located in the Mediterranean Sea basin. 3. Unfortunately, only one of the original of the ancient world remains today- the Pyramids of Egypt. 4. The other were: the Lighthouse of Alexandria, the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus, , the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

Exercise 3. Give the correct forms of the verbs.

1. Twenty-one excellent finalists ... (to be) announced by an international panel of judges on January 1, 2006. 2. The 21 finalists (to be) then posted at the [New7Wonders Web site](#) and over 100 million votes from around the world selected the seven winners. 3. The concept of the New Seven Wonders of the World (to be) based on the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World, which (to be) compiled by Philon of Byzantium in 200 B.C. 4. Philon's list was essentially a travel guide for his fellow Athenians, and all the man-made sites (to be) located in the Mediterranean Sea basin. 5. Unfortunately, only one of the original seven wonders of the ancient world ... (to remain) today- the Pyramids of Egypt.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences from the following words.

The New Seven Wonders of the World, campaign, Lisbon, around the world, favorites, twenty-one world class finalists were announced, selected the seven winners, seven ancient wonders, unfortunately, the Pyramids of Egypt remains, Mediterranean Sea, Temple, accessible.

Exercise 5. Translate into Uzbek.

1. The results of the New Seven Wonders of the World campaign were announced in Lisbon, Portugal on July 7, 2007. 2. The campaign to select the new seven man-made wonders of the world started in September 1999, and people around the world nominated their favorites through December 2005. 3. Twenty-one excellent finalists were announced by an international panel of judges on January 1, 2006. 4. The 21 finalists were then posted at the [New7Wonders Web site](#) and over 100 million votes from around the world selected the seven winners. 5. The concept of the New Seven Wonders of the World was based on the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World, which was compiled by Philon of Byzantium in 200 B.C. 6. Philon's list was essentially a travel guide for his fellow Athenians, and all the man-made sites were located in the Mediterranean Sea basin.

The New 7 Wonders of Nature - The next step!

This time, the New7Wonders campaign is choosing the New7Wonders of Nature. These Wonders know no borders. Everyone - every single person - can and should participate.

Get involved! Start a New 7 Wonders of Nature project

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Send us what you have created with your classmates, or any ideas you have, via email to kids@n7w.com. We look forward to hearing from you! We'll put projects sent to us up on this website so other students and adults can enjoy them and appreciate your hard work.

LESSON # 2

GREAT WALL OF CHINA



Visitors to Beijing must drive north of the city to visit one of China's greatest treasures-the Great Wall of China. The Great Wall is not far from Beijing, about 35-75 miles north and west of Beijing, depending on which part of the Great Wall is visited. The Great Wall was built over 2 millenia by successive Chinese dynasties, and is actually a series of barricades, designed to keep marauders out of China. The wall was started in 221 B.C., and was added to up until the 17th century. It stretches for almost 2500 miles from Central Asia to the East China Sea. Although the Great Wall was built to prevent attacks from the north, the Manchus managed to invade China in 1644. Although the Great Wall ultimately failed to prevent invasion, and the modern myth that you can see the Great Wall from outer space is not true, the wall is still truly one of the great wonders of the ancient world. I can guarantee that the Great Wall of China will be the ONE thing that your friends, family and co-workers will expect you to have visited in China. There are several places near Beijing with easy access to the wall. Badaling is the nearest part of the wall to Beijing and is about an hour northwest of the capital. Mutianyu is about 15 miles further out to the northeast of the city, but is usually less crowded and is more spectacular. The true adventurer might want to visit the wall at Simaitai. The Simaitai area is mountainous and steep, and the wall is crumbling in many places. Our second day in Beijing, we boarded comfortable buses for the ride to the Great Wall of China. Driving north, we quickly left the plateau area near our hotel and worked our way into the mountains. The early spring landscape was brown and rocky, and the hour drive to Badaling, the closest access to the Great Wall from Beijing, was interesting and went by quickly. Since Badaling is the easiest point to get to the wall, it is very touristy. You have to walk past an endless number of souvenir shops to get to the Great Wall, and you will meet hundreds of other tourists from all over the world and hear many different languages while

walking on the wall. Badaling is quite a carnival-like atmosphere, but still fascinating. Although I knew the Great Wall was large, I don't think I realized just how wide it was until we actually walked along it. The Great Wall at Badaling is about 26 feet high and 23 feet wide at its base, large enough to allow six horsemen to ride along the wall. In mountainous northern China, the Great Wall served as an elevated highway in ancient China. We did what most other tourists did-walked along the top of the Great Wall, snapping photos as we wandered along. It was really quite impressive and a memorable morning.

New words and word combinations:

- The Great Wall of China – Буюк Хитой Девори;
- north of the city – шаҳар шимолида;
- not far from Peking – Пекиндан унча узоқда бўлмаган;
- by successive Chinese dynasties – Хитойнинг икки ҳоклик авлоди давомида;
- the capital – пойтахт;
- The wall was started in 221 B.C – Деворнинг қурулиши эр.ав. 221 йилда бошланган;
- was added to up until the 17th century – 17 асгача қурилган;
- It stretches for almost 2500 miles from Central Asia to the East China Sea – У Марказий осийдан Шарқий Хитой денгизигача бўлган 2500 миля масофага чўзилган;
- great wonders of the ancient world – қадимги дунёнинг мўъжизаларидан биридир;
- easy access to the wall – деворга бориш учун қулай бўлган йўллар;
- spectacular – чуқур таассурот қолдирадиган;
- crowd – оломон;
- steep – нишоблик;
- The Simaitai area is mountainous and steep – Шимитай ҳудуди тоғли ва нишоблик жойлардан иборат;
- comfortable buses for the ride – саёҳат қилиш учун шинам автобуслар;
- about 26 feet high and 23 feet wide – 26 фут баланд ва 23 фут кенликка эга;
- elevated highway – юқорида жойлашган ер усти метрополитени;
- impressive – эса қоладиган;
- prevent – олдини олиш, қарши туриш\$
- invasion – агрессия, тажоввуз;

Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was selected the Graet Wall of China one of the New Seven Wonders of the World?
2. How old is the Great Wall of China?
3. When was started and added the building of the Great Wall of China?
4. How long stretches it?
5. Why was built the Great Wall of China?
6. How many accesses to the wall do you know?
7. How high and wide the Great Wall at Badaling?

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. The early spring landscape was... .. , and the hour drive to Badaling, the closest access to the Great Wall from Beijing, was interesting and went by quickly. 2. Since Badaling is to get to the wall, it is very touristy. 3. You have to walk past an endless shops to get to the Great Wall, and you will meet hundreds of other tourists from all over the world and hear many different languages while walking on the wall. 4. Badaling is atmosphere, but still fascinating. Although I knew the Great Wall was large, I don't think I realized just how wide it was until we actually walked along it. 5. The is about 26 feet high and 23 feet wide at its base, large six horsemen to ride along the wall.

Exercise 2. Give the correct forms of the prepositions.

1. The Great Wall was built over 2 millenia ... successive Chinese dynasties, and is actually a series of barricades, designed to keep marauders ... of China. 2. The wall was started ... 221 B.C., and was added to up ... the 17th century. 3. It stretches for almost 2500 miles from Central Asia to the East China Sea. 4. Although ... the Great Wall was built to prevent attacks ... the north, the Manchus managed to invade China ... 1644. 5. Although the Great Wall ultimately failed to prevent invasion, and the modern myth that you can see the Great Wall from outer space is not true, the wall is ... truly one of the great wonders ... the ancient world.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

The Graet Wall of china, north of the city, not far from Peking, by successive Chinese dynasties, the capital, the wall was started in 221 B.C, was added to up until the 17th century, it stretches for almost 2500 miles from Central Asia to the East China Sea great wonders of the ancient world, easy access to the wall, spectacular, crowd, steep.

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. There are several places near Beijing with easy access to the wall. 2. Badaling is the nearest part of the wall to Beijing and is about an hour northwest of the capital. 3. Mutianyu is about 15 miles further out to the northeast of the city, but is usually less crowded and is more spectacular. 4. The true adventurer might want to visit the wall at Simaitai. 5. The Simaitai area is mountainous and steep, and the wall is crumbling in many places. 6. Our second day in Beijing, we boarded comfortable buses for the ride to the Great Wall of China. 7. Driving north, we quickly left the plateau area near our hotel and worked our way into the mountains. 8. The early spring landscape was brown and rocky, and the hour drive to Badaling, the closest access to the Great Wall from Beijing, was interesting and went by quickly. 9. Since Badaling is the easiest point to get to the wall, it is very touristy. 10. You have to walk past an endless number of souvenir shops to get to the Great Wall, and you will meet hundreds of other tourists from all over the world and hear many different languages while walking on the wall.

Exercise 5. The New 7 Wonders of Nature - The next step!

This time, the New7Wonders campaign is choosing the New7Wonders of Nature. These Wonders know no borders. Everyone - every single person - can and should participate. [Read more ...](#)

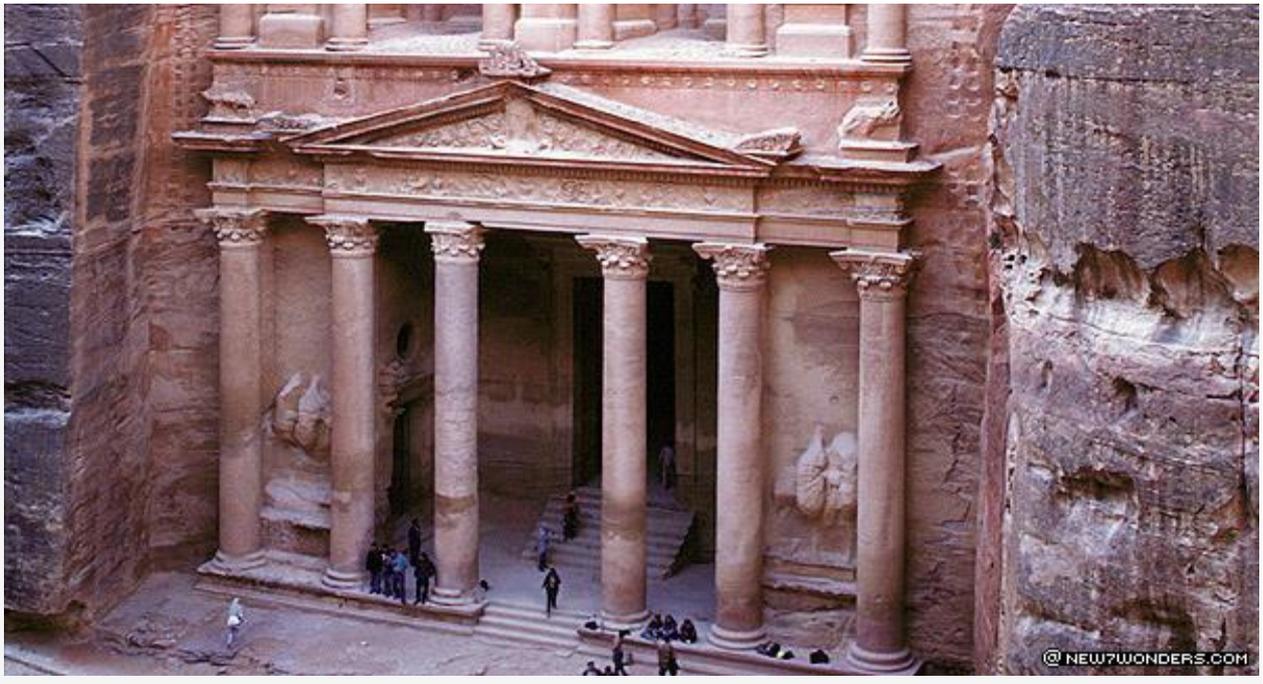
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Send us what you have created with your classmates, or any ideas you have, via email to kids@n7w.com. We look forward to hearing from you! We'll put projects sent to us up on this website so other students and adults can enjoy them and appreciate your hard work.

LESSON # 3

PETRA - ANCIENT LOST ROCK CITY IN THE DESERT OF JORDAN



On the edge of the Arabian Desert, Petra was the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.). Masters of water technology, the Nabataeans provided their city with great tunnel constructions and water chambers. A theater, modelled on Greek-Roman prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. Today, the Palace Tombs of Petra, with the 42-meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery, are impressive examples of Middle Eastern culture.

Jordan is a small country that sits in a strategic location between Asia and Europe. Aqaba is Jordan's only seaport and shares the Red Sea's Gulf of Aqaba with its neighbor city of Eilat, Israel. Caravans of spice traders once crossed Jordan, and remnants of their journeys can be seen at the once lost Nabatean rock city of Petra or in the desert at Wadi Rum. We left the Silver Whisper early in the morning for the 2.5-hour drive to Petra. The desert scenery was colorful, and the drive interesting, as our guide Hani Ali filled us with stories of the area. The walk down the gradually sloping hill into the center of Petra helped fuel our anticipation of the spectacular carvings we knew were in the large desert valley surrounded by rose-red cliffs below. We finally reached the Siq, the narrow passageway that served as a barrier to the enemies of the Nabateans. As we continued further down the Siq, I held my breath as we walked around each narrow corner, expecting to see the spectacular Treasury, made famous in the climax of the Harrison Ford/Sean Connery movie, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*. Finally the Treasury was there in all its glory, carved into the red cliffs and towering over the valley below. We spent about an hour in the valley, strolling down the main street of facades, and imagining what the city must have looked like 2000 years ago. Petra had a theater that sat over 3000, and many tombs carved high in the hills. The time was over too quickly, and some of our group elected to ride out of the

canyon in small buggies. The ride was fast and furious and not recommended for those who are faint-hearted or have a bad back! Famished from our long day, we enjoyed a late lunch at the Movenpick Hotel near the entrance to Petra before driving back to the Silver Whisper. For many passengers, Petra was the highlight of the cruise tour.

New words and word combinations:

- small country – кичик мамлакат;
- between Asia and Europe – Осиё ва Европа оралиғида;
- strategic location – стратегик жойлашуви;
- neighbor city – қўшни шаҳар;
- remnant – қолдиқ, ортиб қолган қисм;
- journeys – саёҳат, сафар;
- the desert at Wadi Rum – Вадми Румдаги чўл;
- 2.5-hour drive – 2,5 соат транспортда юрмок;
- The desert scenery was colorful – қумликнинг кўриниши ранг-баранг;
- long day – узун кун;
- buggies – арава, машина тури, вагонча;
- furious – қаттиқ, ҳаяжонли, машаққатли;
- fast – тезкор, шадал;
- faint-hearted – юрагининг мазаси йўқлар;
- passengers – пассажирлар, йўловчилар;
- highlight – диққат марказда, бош мақсад;
- Famished – оч қолиб.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is situated Jordan?
2. What city was the capital of Nabataean empire?
3. What do you know about Aqaba?
4. How meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery?
5. How long does it drive from Aqaba to Petra?
6. What kind of famous movie of the Harrison Ford about Petra do you know?
7. Why was not recommended to the ride who are faint-hearted?
8. What was was the highlight of the cruise tour?

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. On the edge of the Arabian Desert, was the glittering capital of the ... empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.). 2. Masters of water technology, the ... provided their city with great tunnel constructions and water chambers. 3. A theater, modelled on ... prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. 4. Today, the Palace Tombs ... , with the 42-meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery, are impressive examples ... culture.

Exercise 2. Give the correct forms of the articles and prepositions.

1. Jordan is ... small country that sits in ... strategic location between Asia and Europe. 2. Aqaba is Jordan's only seaport and shares ... Red Sea's Gulf ... Aqaba with its neighbor city ... Eliat, Israel. 3. Caravans ... spice traders once crossed Jordan, and remnants ... their journeys can be seen ... once lost Nabatean rock city ... Petra or in the desert ... Wadi Rum. 4. We left the Silver Whisper early ... morning ... 2.5-hour drive to Petra. 5. ... desert scenery was colorful, and ... drive interesting, as our guide Hani Ali filled us with stories ... area.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

Small country, between Asia and Europe, strategic location, neighbor city, remnant, journeys, the desert at Wadi Rum, 2.5-hour drive, desert scenery was colorful, long day, buggies, furious, fast, faint-hearted, passengers.

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. Finally the Treasury was there in all its glory, carved into the red cliffs and towering over the valley below. 2. We spent about an hour in the valley, strolling down the main street of facades, and imagining what the city must have looked like 2000 years ago. 3. Petra had a theater that sat over 3000, and many tombs carved high in the hills. 4. The time was over too quickly, and some of our group elected to ride out of the canyon in small buggies. 5. The ride was fast and furious and not recommended for those who are faint-hearted or have a bad back! 6. Famished from our long day, we enjoyed a late lunch at the Movenpick Hotel near the entrance to Petra before driving back to the Silver Whisper. 7. For many passengers, Petra was the highlight of the cruise tour.

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LESSON # 4

RIO DE JANEIRO - STATUE OF CHRIST THE REDEEMER



Christ the Redeemer (Portuguese: O Cristo Redentor), is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The statue stands 39.6 metres (130 ft) tall, weighs 700 tons, and is located at the peak of the 700 m (2,296 ft) Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city. A symbol of Christianity, the statue has become an icon of Rio and Brazil. The idea for erecting a large statue atop Corcovado had been around since mid 1850s, when Catholic priest Pedro Maria Boss requested financing from Princess Isabel to build a large religious monument. Princess Isabel did not think much of the idea, which was completely dismissed in 1889, when Brazil became a Republic, with laws mandating the separation of church and state. The second proposal for a large landmark statue on the mountain was made in 1921 by the Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro. The archdiocese organized an event called Semana do Monumento ("Monument Week") to attract donations. The donations came mostly from Brazilian Catholics. The designs considered for the "Statue of the Christ" included a representation of the Christian cross, a statue of Jesus with a globe in his hands, and a pedestal symbolizing the world. The statue of Christ the Redeemer with open arms was chosen. Local engineer Heitor da Silva Costa designed the statue; it was sculpted by Paul Landowski, a French monument sculptor of Polish origin. A group of engineers and technicians studied Landowski's submissions and the decision was made to build the structure out of reinforced concrete (designed by Albert Caquot) instead of steel, more suitable for the cross-shaped statue. The outer layers are soapstone, chosen for its enduring qualities and ease of use. Construction took nine years — from 1922 to 1931 and the monument was opened on October 12, 1931. The cost of the monument was \$250,000, and the statue was lit by a battery of floodlights triggered remotely by shortwave radio pioneer Guglielmo Marconi, stationed 5,700 miles (9,200 km) away in Rome. The statue was struck by lightning during a

violent electrical storm on Sunday, February 10, 2008 which caused havoc in Rio, falling trees in several neighborhoods, but the statue itself remained unharmed.

New words and word combinations:

- a statue of Jesus Christ – Исо пайғамбар ҳайкали;
- The statue stands 39.6 metres (130 ft) tall – ҳайкал баландлиги 39,6 метр;
- The statue is located at the peak of the 700 m – ҳайкал 700 метр баландликда жойлашган;
- Corcovado mountain – Корковадо тоғи;
- A symbol of Christianity – Насронийлик рамзи;
- to build a large religious monument – улкан диний монумент;
- Catholic priest Pedro Maria Boss requested from Princess Isabel financing – Католик прист Педро Мария Босс молиялаштиришни Малика Изабелдан сўради;
- 1889 Brazil became a Republic – 1889 йилда Бразилия республика бўлди;
- proposal – қарор, режа;
- attract – жалб қилиш;
- donations – саҳоват, эҳсон, совға;
- with a globe in his hands - қўлида ер шари билан;
- with open arms was chosen – қўли ёзилган ҳолатдагиси танланди;
- a French monument sculptor – француз ҳайкалтароши;
- submission – бўй сунуш, итоат қилиш;
- suitable – лойиқ, эътироф этилган;
- floodlights – прожекторлар;
- neighborhoods – яқинлик, қариндошлик;
- considered – ўйлаб кўрилган.

Answer the following questions:

1. How meter tall is the statue Christ the Redeemer?
2. On what mountain situated the statue?
3. What kind of symbol has the statue Christ the Redeemer?
4. When was build a large religious monument?
5. Who requested from Princess Isabel financing to build a large religious monument?
6. When Brazil became a Republic?
7. When was made the second proposal for a large landmark statue on the mountain?

8. How much cost the monument?

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. The second proposal for a large landmark statue on the ... was made in ... by the Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro. 2. The archdiocese organized an event called ("Monument Week") to attract donations. 3. The donations came mostly from ... Catholics. The designs considered for the "Statue of the Christ" included a representation of the Christian cross, a statue of Jesus with a globe in his hands, and a pedestal symbolizing the world. 4. The statue of ... the Redeemer with open arms was chosen. 5. Local engineer Heitor da Silva Costa ... the statue; it was sculpted by Paul Landowski, a French monument sculptor of Polish origin.

Exercise 2. Give the correct forms of the articles and prepositions.

1. Princess Isabel did not think much idea, which was completely dismissed ... 1889, when Brazil became ... Republic, with laws mandating ... separation of church and state. 2. The second proposal large landmark statue mountain was made ... 1921 ... the Archdiocese ... Rio de Janeiro. 3. ... archdiocese organized ... event called Semana do Monumento ("Monument Week") to attract donations. 4. The donations came mostly ... Brazilian Catholics. 5. The designs considered "Statue Christ" included ... representation Christian cross, ... statue ... Jesus with ... globe ... his hands, and a pedestal symbolizing ... world.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

a statue of Jesus Christ, the statue stands 39.6 metres (130 ft) tall The statue is located at the peak of the 700 m, Corcovado mountain, a symbol of Christianity, to build a large religious monument Catholic priest Pedro Maria Boss requested from Princess Isabel financing, 1889 Brazil became a Republic proposal, attract, donations, with a globe in his hands, with open arms was chosen, a French monument sculptor, submission, suitable, neighborhoods, considered.

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 2. The statue stands 39.6 metres (130 ft) tall, weighs 700 tons, and is located at the peak of the 700 m (2,296 ft) Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city. 3. A symbol of Christianity, the statue has become an icon of Rio and Brazil The idea for erecting a large statue atop Corcovado had been around since mid 1850s, when Catholic priest Pedro Maria Boss

requested financing from Princess Isabel to build a large religious monument. 4. Princess Isabel did not think much of the idea, which was completely dismissed in 1889, when Brazil became a Republic, with laws mandating the separation of church and state. 5. The second proposal for a large landmark statue on the mountain was made in 1921 by the Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro. 6. The archdiocese organized an event called Semana do Monumento ("Monument Week") to attract donations. 7. The donations came mostly from Brazilian Catholics.

Exercise 5. The New 7 Wonders of Nature - The next step!

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Get involved! Start a New 7 Wonders of Nature project

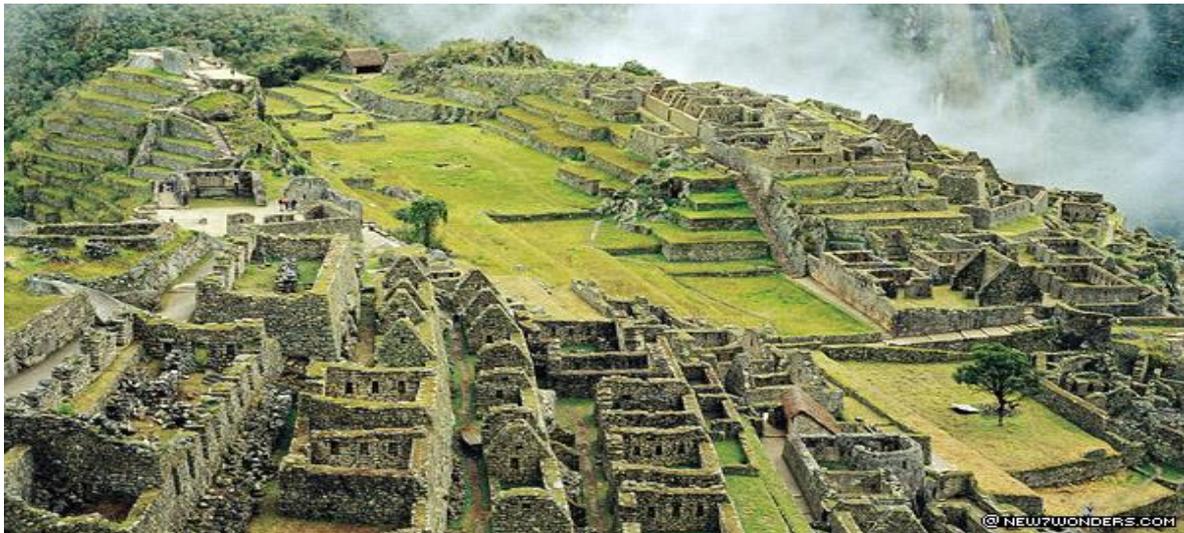
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LESSON # 5

4. Machu Picchu, Peru - Mysterious Lost City of the Incas



Machu Picchu is the most spectacular archaeological Incan site in South America. In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacútec built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu ("old mountain"). This extraordinary settlement lies halfway up the Andes Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba River. It was probably abandoned by the Incas because of a smallpox outbreak and, after the Spanish defeated the Incan Empire, the city remained 'lost' for over three centuries. This Peruvian mysterious "Lost City of the Incas" has fascinated history buffs for almost a century. Aside from its spectacular setting in the Andes, Machu Picchu is fascinating to archaeologists and historians because it is not documented in any of the ancient chronicles of the Spanish conquistadors. The seafaring Spanish conquered the Incan capital Cuzco and moved the seat of power to coastal Lima. In their records, the conquistadors mention numerous other Incan cities, but not Machu Picchu. Therefore, no one is certain what function the city served. Machu Picchu was known to only a few Peruvian farmers until 1911, when an American historian named Hiram Bingham almost stumbled across it while searching for the lost city of Vilcabamba. Bingham found buildings thickly overgrown with vegetation. He thought at first he had found Vilcabamba, and he returned several times to dig at the site and try and solve its mysteries. Vilcabamba was later found to be much further into the jungle. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, archaeologists from Peru and the United States continued to clear away the forest from the ruins, and later expeditions also attempted to solve the Machu Picchu mystery. Over ninety years later we still don't know much about the city. Current speculation is that the Incas had already deserted Machu Picchu before the Spanish arrived in Peru. This would explain why the Spanish chronicles do not mention it. One thing is certain. Machu Picchu has so many ornamental sites with exceptionally high quality stone works that it must have been an important ceremonial center at some point in Incan history. Interestingly, in 1986 archaeologists found a city larger than Machu Picchu just five kilometers

north of the city. They have named this "new" city Maranpampa (or Mandorpampa). It is not open to the public, but maybe Maranpampa will help solve the mystery of Machu Picchu. For now, visitors have to come to their own conclusions as to its purpose.

New words and word combinations:

- fascinated – ғурурланадиган;
- Lost City of the Incas – Инкадаги йўқолган шаҳар;
- spectacular – ҳаяжонга соладиган;
- fascinating – сеҳрлаб кўядиган;
- in any of the ancient chronicles of the Spanish conquistadors – бирор бир Испан колонизаторлари ёдномаларида;
- a few Peruvian farmers – кўплаб Перулик фермерлар;
- Machu Picchu was known to only – Мачу Пикчу фақат шу туфайли маълум бўлган;
- an American historian named Hiram Bingham – Америкали к тарихчилар уни Хирам Бингам деб аташган;
- the forest from the ruins – харобалар ичидаги ўрмон;
- attempted – ишонилган, сажда қилинган, итоат қилинган;
- mention - эсламоқ, эслатмоқ;
- high quality stone – юқори сифатли тош;
- an important ceremonial center – муҳим маросимлар маркази;
- It is not open to the public – жамоатчиликка маълум қилинмаган;
- own conclusions – ўз ихтиёрлари билан;
- we still don't know much about the city – биз шаҳар ҳақида бошқа нарса билмаймиз.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu?
2. How old is Machu Picchu?
3. When was known Machu Picchu?
4. What mean the word Machu Picchu?
5. Where is situated Machu Picchu?
6. Who and why named Machu Picchu "Lost City of the Incas"?

7. Who is Hiram Bingham?
8. What found Hiram Bingham in Machu Picchu?

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. Over ninety we still don't know much about the city. 2. Current speculation is that the ... had already deserted Machu Picchu before the Spanish arrived in Peru. 3. This would explain why chronicles do not mention it. 4. One thing is certain. has so many ornamental sites with exceptionally high quality stone works that it must have been an important ceremonial center at some point in Incan history. 5. Interestingly, in 1986 a city larger than Machu Picchu just five kilometers north of the city. 6. They have named this "new" city ... (or Mandorpampa). 7. It is not open to the public, but maybe ... will help solve the mystery of Machu Picchu. 8. For now, visitors have to come to their own ... as to its purpose.

Exercise 2. Put the appropriate form of verbs:

1. Machu Picchu (to be) the most spectacular archaeological Incan site in South America. 2. In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacútec (to built) a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu ("old mountain"). 3. This extraordinary settlement (to lie) halfway up the Andes Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba River. 4. It (to be) probably abandoned by the Incas because of a smallpox outbreak and, after the Spanish (to defeat) the Incan Empire, the city remained 'lost' for over three centuries. 5. This Peruvian mysterious "Lost City of the Incas" (to have) fascinated history buffs for almost a century. 6. Aside from its spectacular setting in the Andes, Machu Picchu (to be) fascinating to archaeologists and historians because it (to be) not documented in any of the ancient chronicles of the Spanish conquistadors. 7. The seafaring Spanish conquered the Incan capital Cuzco and (to move) the seat of power to coastal Lima. 8. In their records, the conquistadors (to mention) numerous other Incan cities, but not Machu Picchu.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

Fascinated, Lost City of the Incas, spectacular, fascinating, in any of the ancient chronicles of the Spanish conquistadors, a few Peruvian farmers, Machu Picchu was known to only, an American historian named Hiram Bingham, the forest from the ruins, attempted, mention, high quality stone, an important ceremonial center, it is not open to the public.

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. Over ninety years later we still don't know much about the city. 2. Current speculation is that the Incas had already deserted Machu Picchu before the Spanish arrived in Peru. 3. This would explain why the Spanish chronicles do not mention it. 4. One thing is certain. 5. Machu Picchu has so many ornamental sites with exceptionally high quality stone works that it must have been an important ceremonial center at some point in Incan history. 6. Interestingly, in 1986 archaeologists found a city larger than Machu Picchu just five kilometers north of the city. 7. They have named this "new" city Maranpampa (or Mandorpampa). 8. It is not open to the public, but maybe Maranpampa will help solve the mystery of Machu Picchu. 9. For now, visitors have to come to their own conclusions as to its purpose.

Exersice 5. The New 7 Wonders of Nature - The next step!

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LESSON # 6

THE PYRAMID AT CHICHÉN ITZÁ (BEFORE 800 A.D.) YUCATAN PENINSULA, MEXICO



MEXICO

Chichén Itzá, the most famous Mayan temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. Its various structures - the pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners – can still be seen today and are demonstrative of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the greatest, of all Mayan temples.

The Mayan people are most famous for their brilliant and advanced astronomical knowledge and their resiliency. Stone remnants of their civilization are currently being preserved at various sites in Mexico; in Tilkal, Guatemala; in Altun Ha, Belize; and in Copan, Honduras. Mayan civilization spread from their origin on the Yucatan Peninsula to the rain forests of Mexico eastward and the other surrounding countries. Today, mostly on the Yucatan Peninsula and in the state of Chiapas, Mayan culture is still thriving with four to six million people, over 30 languages, and many ethnic backgrounds represented. Modern Mayans still continue many of the traditions of their ancient culture, such as speaking their ancient dialects instead of Spanish, growing their traditional crops (corn, beans, chile, tomatoes, and squash) with the same techniques, and using herbal medicinal treatments instead of modern medicine. Many spiritual aspects of Mayan life, the purpose for their ancient cities, is still exercised with many offerings and pilgrimages to modern churches, sometimes fusing Catholicism with Mayan beliefs from antiquity. Around 550 AD, Mayans settled Chichen (translated "the mouth of the well") around two wells; one sacred and one "profane," used for everyday use. These underground wells and subsequent waterways, known as "cenotes", were the lifeblood of the community. Chichen Itza

was primarily a rain forest area settled on flat, porous limestone that rain seeped through to became trapped in the insolvent bedrock below. These cenotes were, therefore, the oasis of the society, full of rain and run off water for their living needs. Chichen Itza, like most Mayan centers, was primarily a spiritual, ceremonial site instead of a commercial area. The loose arrangement of decentralized farming communities came together for offerings, sacrifices, and ceremonies in the town. Some trade, education, and recreation were also performed there. Exhumed from the sacred well were many ceremonial objects, skulls, and entire skeletons.

New words and word combinations:

- Mayan civilization – Маянлар цивилизацияси;
- various – турли, хилма-хил;
- extraordinary – ғайритабиий;
- arguably – айтиш мумкинки;
- the greatest – энг катта;
- temple – минора;
- famous – машхур;
- brilliant and advanced astronomical knowledge – бриллант ва ривожланган астрономик билимлари;
- resiliency – қувончга тўла, қувнок;
- remnants – қолдик, бўлак, қисм;
- Pillar – устун, таянч;
- sacred – илоҳий;
- profane – дунёвий;
- well – қудук, чашма;
- a spiritual – илоҳий, диний;
- offering – маслаҳат, тавсия;
- subsequent – галдаги, навбатдаги;
- waterways – сув йўллари;
- skulls – суяклар;
- ceremonial objects – намойиш объекти;

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Chichén Itzá famous for?
2. What kind of to architectural space and composition has Chichén Itzá?
3. What are the Mayan people famous for?

4. How old is Chichén Itzá?
5. How many wells have Chichén Itzá and what do you know about these wells?
6. Why named these wells the lifeblood of the community?

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences.

1. These underground wells and subsequent, known as "cenotes", were the of the community. 2. Chichen Itza was a rain forest area insolvent bedrock below. 3. These cenotes were, therefore,, full of rain and run off water for their living needs.... site instead of a commercial area. 4. The loose arrangement of decentralized communities came together for offerings,, and ceremonies in the town. 5. Some trade,, and recreation were also performed there. 6. Exhumed from the sacred well were many..... .., skulls, and entire skeletons.

Exercise 2. Put the appropriate form of pronouns:

1. The Mayan people are most famous for their brilliant and advanced astronomical knowledge and resiliency. 2. Mayan civilization spread from ... origin on the Yucatan Peninsula to the rain forests of Mexico eastward and the other surrounding countries. 3. cenotes were, therefore, the oasis of the society, full of rain and run off water for their living needs. 4. underground wells and subsequent waterways, known as "cenotes", were the lifeblood of the community. 5. Stone remnants of civilization are currently being preserved at various sites in Mexico

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

Mayan civilization, various, extraordinary, arguably the greatest, temple, famous brilliant and advanced astronomical knowledge, resiliency, remnants Pillar, sacred, profane, well, a spiritual.

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. Chichén Itzá, the most famous Mayan temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. 2. Its various structures - the pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners – can still be seen today and are demonstrative of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition. 3. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the greatest, of all Mayan temples. 4. The Mayan people are most famous for their brilliant and advanced astronomical knowledge and their resiliency. 5. Stone remnants of their civilization are currently being preserved at

various sites in Mexico; in Tikal, Guatemala; in Altun Ha, Belize; and in Copan, Honduras. 6. Mayan civilization spread from their origin on the Yucatan Peninsula to the rain forests of Mexico eastward and the other surrounding countries.

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The Roman Colosseum (70 - 82 A.D.) Rome, Italy



The Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater was begun by Vespasian, inaugurated by Titus in 80 A.D. and completed by Domitian. Located on marshy land between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills, it was the first permanent amphitheater to be built in Rome. Its monumental size and grandeur as well as its practical and efficient organization for producing spectacles and controlling the large crowds make it one of the great architectural monuments achieved by the ancient Romans. The amphitheater is a vast ellipse with tiers of seating for 50,000 spectators around a central elliptical arena. Below the wooden arena floor, there was a complex set of rooms and passageways for wild beasts and other provisions for staging the spectacles. Eighty walls radiate from the arena and support vaults for passageways, stairways and the tiers of seats. At the outer edge circumferential arcades link each level and the stairways between levels. The three tiers of arcades are faced by three-quarter columns and entablatures, Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. Above them is an attic story with Corinthian pilasters and small square window openings in alternate bays. At the top brackets and sockets carry the masts from which the velarium, a canopy for shade, was suspended. The construction utilized a careful combination of types: concrete for the foundations, travertine for the piers and arcades, tufa infill between piers for the walls of the lower two levels, and brick-faced concrete used for the upper levels and for most of the vaults. The Colosseum was designed to hold 50,000 spectators, and it had approximately eighty entrances so crowds could arrive and leave easily and quickly. The plan is a vast ellipse, measuring externally 188 m x 156 m (615 ft x 510 ft), with the base of the building covering about 6 acres. Vaults span between eighty radial walls

to support tiers of seating and for passageways and stairs. The facade of three tiers of arches and an attic story is about 48.5 m (158 ft) tall — roughly equivalent to a 12-15 story building.

New words and word combinations:

- Building – қурилиш;
- the Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater – Флавиан Амфитеатри Коллизияси;
- located – жойлашган;
- marshy – ботқоғли;
- permanent – доимий, ўзгармас;
- grandeur – мухташамлиги;
- vast – кўплаб, кенг миқёсда;
- arena – арена, намоёиш майдони;
- spectators – спектакль кўрувчилар; театр тамошабинлари;
- passageways for wild beasts – ёввойи ҳайвонлар учун қафаслар;
- Below – тагида, остида;
- wooden – ёғочли;
- Above – устида, теппасида;
- small square – кичик хиёбон;
- The facade – фасад, олд томон, кўриниш;
- brick-faced – ғишт билан қопланган;
- crowd – оломон, кўпчилик тўпланганлар;

Answer the following questions:

1. When was begun building the Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater?
2. Where is located the Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater?
3. What was the first permanent amphitheater in Rome?
4. How many sitting place had the arena of Amphitheater?
5. How many walls radiate from the arena?
6. How many tiers of arcades do three-quarter columns and entablatures face?
7. Where is a complex set of rooms and passageways for wild beasts?

Exersice 1. Put correct form of the verbs.

1. The amphitheater ... (to be) a vast ellipse with tiers of seating for 50,000 spectators around a central elliptical arena. 2. Below the wooden arena floor, there ... (to be) a complex set of rooms

and passageways for wild beasts and other provisions for staging the spectacles. 3. Eighty walls ... (to radiate) from the arena and support vaults for passageways, stairways and the tiers of seats. 4. At the outer edge circumferential arcades ... (to link) each level and the stairways between levels. 5. The three tiers of arcades ... (to be face) by three-quarter columns and entablatures, Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. 6. Above them ... (to be) an attic story with Corinthian pilasters and small square window ... (to open) in alternate bays. 7. At the top brackets and sockets ... (to carry) the masts from which the velarium, a canopy for shade, was suspended.

Exersice 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. Eighty walls radiate from the ... and support ... for passageways, ... and the tiers of seats. 2. At the circumferential arcades link each ... and the stairways between levels. 3. The three tiers are faced by three-quarter ... and entablatures, Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. 3. Above them is an attic story with and small square window openings in alternate bays. 4. At the top carry the masts from which the velarium, a canopy for shade, was suspended. 5. The construction utilized a careful ... of types: concrete for the... , travertine for the piers and arcades, ... infill between piers for the walls of the lower two levels, and brick-faced concrete used for the upper levels and for most of the vaults.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences from the following words.

Building, the Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater, located, marshy, permanent, grandeur, vast, arena spectators, passageways for wild beasts, below, wooden, above, small square, the facade, brick-faced, crowd.

Exersice 4. Translate into Uzbek.

1. The Colosseum or Flavian Amphitheater was begun by Vespasian, inaugurated by Titus in 80 A.D. and completed by Domitian. 2. Located on marshy land between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills, it was the first permanent amphitheater to be built in Rome. 3. Its monumental size and grandeur as well as its practical and efficient organization for producing spectacles and controlling the large crowds make it one of the great architectural monuments achieved by the ancient Romans. 4. The amphitheater is a vast ellipse with tiers of seating for 50,000 spectators around a central elliptical arena. 5. Below the wooden arena floor, there was a complex set of

rooms and passageways for wild beasts and other provisions for staging the spectacles. 6. Eighty walls radiate from the arena and support vaults for passageways, stairways and the tiers of seats.

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LESSON # 8

THE TAJ MAHAL (1630 A.D.) AGRA, INDIA



The **Taj Mahal** (pronounced /tɑːʒ məˈhɑːl/) (*Persian*: لاجم جات, *Devanagari*: महल) is a mausoleum located in Agra, India, that was built under Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal considered the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish, Indian, and Islamic architectural styles. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was cited as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage." While the white domed marble and tile mausoleum is most familiar, Taj Mahal is an integrated symmetric complex of structures that was completed around 1648. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri is generally considered as the principal designer of Taj Mahal. Soon after Taj Mahal's completion, Shah Jahan was deposed and put under house arrest at nearby Agra Fort by his son Aurangzeb. Upon Shah Jahan's death, Aurangzeb buried him in the Taj Mahal next to his wife. By late 19th century, parts of Taj Mahal had fallen badly into disrepair. During the time of Indian rebellion of 1857, Taj Mahal faced defacement by British soldiers and government officials, who chiseled out precious stones and lapis lazuli from its walls. At the end of 19th century, British viceroy Lord Curzon ordered a massive restoration project, completed in 1908. He also commissioned the large lamp in the interior chamber, modeled on one in a Cairo mosque. It was during this time the garden was remodeled with British looking lawns that are visible today. In 1942, the government erected scaffolding in anticipation of an air attack by German Luftwaffe and later by Japanese Air Force. During the India-Pakistan wars of 1965 and

1971, scaffoldings were erected to mislead bomber pilots. Its recent threats came from environmental pollution on the banks of Yamuna River including acid rain due to Mathura oil refinery, which was opposed by Supreme Court of India directives. In 1983, Taj Mahal was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

New words and word combinations:

- building – бино;
- favorite wife – энг суюкли хотини;
- considered – асосланган;
- combines – уйғунлаштирмақ;
- architectural styles - архитектура услублари;
- jewel - хазина, қимматли обида;
- the jewel of Muslim art - ислом санъати дурдонаси;
- marble - мармар;
- domed - қуббали, минорали;
- familiar - яқин, қариндош;
- deposed - бириктирмақ;
- buried - яширмақ;
- happened - содир бўлган;
- mosque - масчид;
- erected - қад ростламақ;
- opposed - қарама-қарши томонда;
- lawns - майсазор;
- pollution - ифлосланиш;

Answer the following questions:

1. When was built Taj Mahal?
2. What architectural styles and elements considered Taj Mahal?
3. When became the Taj Mahal UNESCO World Heritage Site?
4. When was completed Taj Mahal?
5. Who is the principal designer of Taj Mahal?
6. Who was arrest and put under house by Agra Fort?
7. Who made defacement of Taj Mahal?

8. When ordered the British viceroy Lord Curzon a massive restoration project of Taj Mahal?
9. What happened in Taj mahal during the II World War and India-Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971?
10. When was designated Taj Mahal a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

Exersice 1. Put correct forms of articles and prepositions:

1. During the time ... Indian rebellion of 1857, Taj Mahal faced defacement ... British soldiers and government officials, who chiseled out precious stones and lapis lazuli ... its walls. 2. end ... 19th century, British viceroy Lord Curzon ordered a massive restoration project, completed in 1908. 3. He also commissioned ... large lamp ... interior chamber, modeled ... one in ... Cairo mosque. 4. It was during this time ... garden was remodeled with British looking lawns that are visible today. 5. In 1942, government erected scaffolding ... anticipation ... air attack by German Luftwaffe and later by Japanese Air Force. 6. During ... India-Pakistan wars ... 1965 and 1971; scaffoldings were erected to mislead bomber pilots. 7. Its recent threats came from environmental pollution banks of Yamuna River including acid rain due to Mathura oil refinery, which was opposed by Supreme Court of India directives. 8. ... 1983, Taj Mahal was designated ... UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Exersice 2. Complete the following sentences.

Building, favorite wife, considered, combines, architectural styles, jewel, the jewel of Muslim art, marble, domed, familiar, deposed, buried, happened, mosque erected, opposed, lawns, pollution.

Exersice 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. Upon Shah Jahan's ... death, buried him in the ... next to his wife. 2. By late 19th century, parts of ... had fallen badly into disrepair. 3. During the time of Indian rebellion ..., faced defacement by British soldiers and government officials, who chiseled out precious stones and lapis lazuli from its walls. 4. At the end of 19th century, ordered a massive restoration project, completed in 1908. 5. He also commissioned the large lamp in the interior..., ... on one in a Cairo mosque. 6. It was during this time the garden was remodeled with ... looking lawns that are visible today. 7. In 1942, the ... erected scaffolding in anticipation of an air attack by ... Luftwaffe and later by ... Air Force.

Exersice 4. Translate into Uzbek:

1. The **Taj Mahal** is a mausoleum located in Agra, India, that was built under Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. 2. The Taj Mahal considered the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish, Indian, and Islamic architectural styles. 3. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was cited as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage." 4. While the white domed marble and tile mausoleum is most familiar, Taj Mahal is an integrated symmetric complex of structures that was completed around 1648. 5. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri is generally considered as the principal designer of Taj Mahal. Soon after Taj Mahal's completion, Shah Jahan was deposed and put under house arrest at nearby Agra Fort by his son Aurangzeb. 6. Upon Shah Jahan's death, Aurangzeb buried him in the Taj Mahal next to his wife. 7. By late 19th century, parts of Taj Mahal had fallen badly into disrepair. 8. During the time of Indian rebellion of 1857, Taj Mahal faced defacement by British soldiers and government officials, who chiseled out precious stones and lapis lazuli from its walls.

Exersice 5. The New 7 Wonders of Nature - The next step!

This time, the New7Wonders campaign is choosing the New7Wonders of Nature. These Wond.

Get involved! Start a New 7 Wonders of Nature project

With a dedicated **New7Wonders of Nature Project Day**, students will have fun learning about nature and the world around them, can develop their ability to work independently. We welcome you to submit any work to the New7Wonders website. Tell your science or geography teacher, or head of school, that you want to include New7Wonders in your schoolwork or create a theme day at your school.

Send us what you have created with your classmates, or any ideas you have, via email to kids@n7w.com. We look forward to hearing from you! We'll put projects sent to us up on this website so other students and adults can enjoy them and appreciate your hard work.

<http://www.new7wonders.com/classic/en/n7w/results/>

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