

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI

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GREAT BRITAIN

Tillar kafedrası

Ingliz tilidan nutqni o'stirish bo'yicha uslubiy ko'rsatma
(Oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari uchun)

Samarqand – 2011

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Uslubiy ko'rsatma "Tillar" kafedrası tomonidan 28.01.2011 yildagi № 6 majlis bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan.

SamISI O'IUK tomonidan _____ yildagi №____ majlis bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan.

IO'UB

Bektemirov.A.

KIRISH

O'zbekiston Respublikasining mustaqil davlat sifatida xalqaro miqyosidagi obro'- e'tiborining o'sishi xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan savdo-sotiq qilish va chet tillarni o'rganishni kun tartibiga zarurat qilib qo'ydi. Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishdan eng asosiy maqsad dunyo mamlakatlari bilan turli sohalarda madaniy-ma'rifiy aloqalar qilishdan iboratdir.

Mazkur uslubiy ko'rsatmaning asosiy vazifasi ingliz tili doirasida ta'lim sohasida jahon standartlari tizimini har tomonlama yoritib berishga qaratilgan adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda yo'naltirilgan deyish mumkin.

Kitobda Buyuk Britaniya mamlakatining davlat tili, dini va uni kelib chiqishi, geografik joylashuvi, mashxur yozuvchilari haqida – ingliz tilida nashr etilgan bugungi matbuot sahifalari namunalariga keng o'rin berilgan.

Qo'llanmani yaratishda ingliz tilida nashr etilgan darsliklar, qo'llanma va metodik adabiyotlardan foydalanilgan.

Great Britain

The full name of the country 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 314 000 sq. km. 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 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, T 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: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centers 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 islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
6. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?
7. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
8. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
9. What is the climate like in Great Britain?

10. What is the population of Great Britain?
11. What city is the capital of the U. K.?
12. What kind of state is Great Britain?

Vocabulary:

- isle – orol - остров
 island – orol - остров
 to separate – ajratmoq- разделять
 European - evropalik - европейский
 to be washed by - ... tomonidan yuvib turilmoq - омываться
 to border on - bilan chegaralanmoq - граничить с...
 to consist of - ...dan iborat bo'lmog - состоять из...
 mountainous peninsula – tog'li yarim orol - гористый полуостров
 to stretch – cho'zilmoq - простираться
 estuary – daryuning dengizga quyilish joyi - устье реки
 deposits – bankka qo'yilgan pul - залежи
 iron ore – temir rudasi - железная руда
 to discover – kashf qilmoq - обнаруживать
 current – shu kundagi - течение
 severely- jiddiy, og'ir, qattiq - чрезвычайно
 decade – o'n yillik - десятилетие
 monarchy – monarxiya- монархия

The Geographical Position of Great Britain

There are two large islands and several smaller ones, which lie in the north-west coast of Europe. Collectively they are known as the British Isles. The largest island is called Great Britain. The smaller one is called Ireland. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel. The country is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland - by the Irish Sea.

In the British Isles there are two states. One of them governs of the most of the island of Ireland. This state is usually called the Republic of Ireland. The other state has authority over the rest of the territory.

The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. But it is usually known by a shorter name - "The United Kingdom". The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 square km.

They say that the British love of compromise is the result of the country's physical geography may or may not be true, but it certainly true that the land and climate in Great Britain have a notable lack of extremes. The mountains in the country are not very high. It doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very hot in the summer. It has no active volcanoes, and an earth tremors which does no more

than rattle teacups in a few houses which is reported in the national news media. The insular geographical position of Great Britain promoted the development of shipbuilding, different training contacts with other countries.

Questions:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is the official name of this country?
4. Is Great Britain a mountainous country?
5. What's the result of the country's physical geography?

Vocabulary:

British Isles – Britaniya orollari - Британские острова

to govern – boshqarmoq - управлять

to rattle – qarsillatmoq, jaranglatmoq - болтать

volcano – vulqon - вулкан

earth tremors – zilzila - землетрясение

to be separated - ajratmoq - быть отделенным

The Climate of Great Britain

Great Britain is situated on islands. It is washed by seas from all sides. That's why the climate and the nature of Great Britain is very specific. The popular belief that it rains all the time in Britain is simply not true. In fact, London gets no more rain in a year than most other major European cities. Generally speaking, the further west you go, the more rain you get. The mild winters mean that snow is a regular feature of the higher areas only. The winters are in general a bit colder in the east of the country than they are in the west. While in summer, the south is slightly warmer and sunnier than the north. Besides Britain is famous for fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it is impossible to see anything within 2 or 3 meters.

Why has Britain's climate got such a bad reputation? Maybe it is for the same reason that British people always seem to be talking about the weather. There is a saying that Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather. You can never be sure of a dry day, though it may not rain very much altogether. There can be cool and even cold days in July and some quite warm days in January. The weather changes very often. Mark Twain said about America: "If you like the weather in New England, just wait a few minutes" but it is more likely to have been said about England. The lack of extremes is the reason why on the few occasions when it gets genuinely hot or freezing cold, the country seems to be totally unprepared for it. A bit of snow, a few days of frost and the trains stop working and the roads are blocked. If the thermometer goes above 27°C, people behave as if they were in Sahara and the temperature makes front-page headlines. These things happen so seldom that it is not worth organizing life to be ready for them. Everyone who comes to Great Britain

says that it looks like one great beautiful park. The British people love their country and take care of it.

Questions:

1. Why is the climate and the nature of Great Britain very specific?
2. What is Britain famous for?
3. Why has Britain's climate got such a bad reputation?
4. The weather in Britain is very changeable, isn't it?
5. Does it rain often?

Vocabulary:

feature - o'ziga xos - особенность

genuinely - неподдельно

fog – tuman - туман

headline - sarlavha, asosiy xabarlar - заголовок

The Population of the British Isles

The British Isles are the home of four nations - English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. Even though foreigners often call all British people "English", and sometimes have difficulty in appreciating the distinctions, the component nations of the United Kingdom are well aware of their own individual characteristics. The Scots, Welsh and Irish regard themselves as largely Celtic peoples, while the English are mainly Anglo-Saxon in origin.

British society as a whole does not have a uniform cultural identity. In 1993 the population of the United Kingdom was about 58 million inhabitants. This figure gives a population density of 600 persons per square mile (284 per square km). England has an average density of 980 persons per square mile (364 per square km). This average does not reveal the even higher densities in some areas of the country, such as south-east parts. Within Europe only the Netherlands has a higher population than England.

Questions:

1. How many nations live in the Great Britain? What are they?
2. What nations regard themselves as Celtic people?
3. What nation is Anglo-Saxon?
4. What was the population in 1988?
5. What Europe country has a higher population than ' England?

Vocabulary:

distinction – farq, tafovut- различие

regard – hurmat, izzat- уважение

society – jamoa, uyushma- общество

inhabitant – biror joyda yashaydigan odam - житель

density – zichlik-плотность населения

to reveal – ochmoq, fosh qilmoq- обнаруживать

England

England is the largest and the richest country of Great Britain. The capital of England is London but there are other large industrial cities, such as Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and other famous and interesting cities such as York, Chester, Oxford and Cambridge.

Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric places in the world. This ancient circle of stones stands in Southwest England. It measures 80 metres across and made with massive blocks of stone up to four metres high. Why it was built is a mystery.

Not far from Stonehenge stands Salisbury Cathedral. It is a splendid example of an English Gothic Cathedral; inside there is one of four copies of Magna Charta and the oldest clock in England.

Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word castra, meaning "fortified camp". In Chester there is a famous museum which contains over 5000 ancient and modern toys.

Oxford is the home of the oldest university of England. The most famous college is Christ Church. It has a great hall which was built during the reign of Henry VIII and its chapel has become the Cathedral of Oxford.

Cambridge is the home of Britain's second oldest university.

York was the capital of Northern England. It is one of the best preserved medieval cities of Europe. It was built by Romans, conquered by Anglo-Saxons and ruled by the Vikings.

Birmingham is often called the "City of 1,500 trades" because of the great variety of its industries.

Questions:

1. What are large industrial cities of England?
2. What is one of the most famous prehistoric place in the world?
3. Where are the oldest clock in England and a copy of Magna Charta now?
4. What is Chester interesting for?
5. What are two oldest universities in England?
6. What was the capital of Northern England?
7. Why is Birmingham called the "City of 1,500 trades"?

Vocabulary:

famous – mashhur- знаменитый

to measure – o'lchamoq- измерять

cathedral – bosh cherkov- собор

fort –qala- форт
camp –lager- лагерь
college –kollej- колледж
medieval –o’rta asr- средневековый
conquered –bosib olmoq,zabt etmoq- завоеванный

Scotland

Scotland is the north part of Great Britain. Five million people live in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. There are two large cities here: Glasgow and Aberdeen. Scotland is full of mountains and lakes. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. There are a lot of rivers. The sea nearly cuts the mountains into parts.

The Scottish flag is a white cross on a blue background. The cross is the cross of Saint Andrew. Saint Andrew was a disciple of Jesus.

A long time ago the Scots built many large churches beside the river. These churches were called Abbeys. The Scots built Melrose Abbey in 1136 but the English destroyed it in 1544. In the days of the Abbeys, the hills and farms were full of sheep and they still are.

Some people go to Scotland by plane. Some people go there by ship. There are trains and buses to Glasgow and Edinburgh from London every day.

Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland and the third largest in the United Kingdom. Before 1750 Glasgow was a small town. It had a cathedral and a university but it was not a rich town. After 1707 Scottish ships could go to the English colonies in America. Ships brought tobacco to Glasgow and took back Scottish goods. In 1776, the American colonies became independent and the tobacco trade stopped. Heavy industry began to develop. It used coal and iron from the Clyde valley. Glasgow became rich but very dirty.

Glasgow is famous for football teams: Rangers and Celtic. Most people in Glasgow are fans of one of teams. When they play against each other, thousands of fans go to watch. Rangers and Celtic have won more football competitions in Scotland than all the other Scottish teams.

Glasgow has a busy cultural life. A lot of musicians, actors and singers come to Glasgow to give concerts. In the evenings the opera house, the cinemas and the concert halls are full. In cafes and pubs small groups sing, act, read poetry.

Questions:

1. Scotland is the north part of Britain, isn't it?
2. What is the population of this country?
3. Do you know any large cities there?
4. What is Glasgow famous for?
5. What can you tell about Rangers and Celtic?
6. Has Glasgow a busy cultural life?

Vocabulary:

cross –hoch- крест
background –fon- фон
abbey –abbatlik- аббатство
to destroy –buzmoq-разрушать
cathedral –bosh cherkov- собор
tobacco –tamaki- табак
trade –savdo - торговля
valley –vodiy- долина

Wales

Wales is the country in the west of Great Britain. It is mainly a mountainous land with a chiefly agricultural economy and an industrial and coal-mining area in the south. The landscape is beautiful. Many English people move to Wales when they retire.

Cardiff, a large city in the south, was chosen as the capital of Wales in 1955, mainly because of its size. Since 1536, Wales has been governed by England and the heir to the throne of England has the title of Prince of Wales, but Welsh people have strong sense of identity. There is a Welsh National party which wants independence from the United Kingdom and the Welsh language is still used in certain parts of the country.

Welsh is an ancient Celtic language, similar to Breton, spoken in Brittany, France. In the 60s Welsh was given equal status with English as an official language and is used in the law courts. It is taught in school and some TV program are broadcast in Welsh. However, only about 20% of the population speaks Welsh.

Questions:

1. Where is Wales situated?
2. What is the capital of Wales?
3. Has it always been governed by England?
4. What language is used in the country?
5. How many people speak Welsh?

Vocabulary:

chiefly –ayniqsa, xususan- главным образом
coal-mining –ko'mir koni- добыча угля
sense –his qilish- чувство
independence –mustaqillik- независимость
cetrain-aniqlik- определенный
Celtic –keltlik- кельтский
equal –tenglik- равный
broadcast –ko'rsatuv va eshittirishlarni uzatmoq- трансляция

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland, also known as Ulster, is still a part of the United Kingdom. It is made up of six countries: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. One third of the population lives in and around the capital, Belfast. Belfast is also the most important port and commercial and industrial centre. Some parts of the territory, those that are not close to the capital, have remained mainly rural.

The Irish population is divided into two groups: the Protestants and the Catholics. The Protestants are of British origin. They are descendants of British settlers who came to Ireland in the XVI th and XVII th centuries, during and after the Reformation. The Catholics are mostly natives of Ireland.

The Protestants were the majority and dominated the Catholics with strong discrimination. In 1968 the Catholics began the movement for equal civil rights.

The fightings between the two groups of the population continue to this day.

Northern Ireland has a strong cultural tradition: songs, dances, literature and festivals.

It has its own Art Council, and there are orchestras, theatres, ballet and opera companies.

Questions:

1. How many countries are there in Northern Ireland?
2. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
3. Into what parts is the Irish population divided?
4. Who are the Catholics? ,5. Who are the Protestants?
6. Has the Catholics-Protestants problem been solved?
7. Does Northern Ireland have strong cultural traditions?

Vocabulary:

population – aholi- население

origin – kelib chiqish- происхождение

descendant – avlod- потомок

settler – ko'chib boruvchi- поселенец, переселенец

discrimination – taxqirlash, kamsitish- дискриминация

civil rights – fuqarolik huquqi- гражданские права

Ireland

Ireland is an island on the west side of Europe. The capital of Ireland is Dublin. There are about 5 million people in the Republic of Ireland. It is a small country but a lot of people know about it. In many countries there are Irish priests and nuns.

People left Ireland to find work in those countries and they stayed there. All over the world there are people with Irish blood.

The country is in two parts. The larger part, the Republic of Ireland, is in the

south. The smaller part of Ireland, Northern Ireland, is part of the United Kingdom and its big city is Belfast. Like a lot of other countries, Ireland had sad and difficult times, but it had good times too. The Irish are kind and polite people, they welcome strangers. The Irish love to talk. Ireland is a beautiful country with fine lakes, tall mountains and attractive beaches. It has two great rivers. It is a very green country. It is green partly because it rains too much.

Ireland is a country of good butter, good beer and good horses. People come from all over the world to buy Irish horses, from Europe, from America, from Arab countries and from the Far East. Ireland also has its manufacturing industry.

Questions:

1. Where is Ireland situated?
2. What is the population of this country?
3. Why did people leave Ireland?
4. What parts does it consist of?
5. Ireland has its own manufacturing industry, hasn't it?

Vocabulary:

island –orol- остров

priest –rixoniy - священник

nun –roxiba- монах

manufacturing industry –ishlab chiqarish sanoati- обрабатывающая промышленность

Dublin

Dublin is a fine city, with beautiful grey stone houses. It is situated on the east coast of Ireland. If you go to Dublin you must visit its parks. They have beautiful gardens with deer, and there are markets there on Sundays.

Dublin has always been a city of music. A lot of rock and pop groups come to Ireland, because the Irish like music very much. The Irish people like an old song about a Dublin girl, Mollie Malone. She sold shellfish in the streets of Dublin, her father and mother did the same thing before her. When she was still young she became ill and died, but her ghost lived after her. The writer of the song doesn't use the word "love", but he calls her "sweet Mollie Malone", so probably he loved her.

Because Dublin is near the sea you can sometimes feel the wind on your face in the middle of the city. But if you want to be warm you can drink coffee in one of the many cafes. Dublin has lots of bridges. Many people know about O'Connell Bridge. It's unusual because it is almost square (47 metres wide and 49 metres across). People know about the Dublin Post Office too. In 1916 there was fighting there between Irishmen and British soldiers.

Questions:

1. Where is Dublin situated?
2. Has Dublin always been a city of music?
3. What is the famous Irish song?
4. Tell something about O'Connell Bridge.
5. What other sights are there in Dublin?

Vocabulary:

shellfish –molyuska, qisqichbaqa- моллюски

ghost –arvoh- привидение, призрак

square –kvadrat- квадратный

Other English-speaking Countries

I'd like to tell you about another countries, where English is the official language. At first, the USA. After 350 years of development the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country in the world. What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economical, political and military dominance over other countries.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land Canada is situated in North America. About 28 million people live in Canada. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It's the sixth large country and the smallest continent. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states and two territories.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The Britain monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government.

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands - the North Island and the South Island.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852.

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. New

Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries - Australia, Britain and the USA.

Questions:

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. What is the second largest country in the world?
3. What makes the USA the leader of western world?
4. What's the full name of Australia?
5. When did Britain give New Zealand a constitution?

Vocabulary:

development –rivojlanish- развитие

dominance - преобладание, превосходство

ancestry –nasl,nasab,kelib chiqish- происхождение

The Structure of Government in Great Britain

The Queen is officially head of all the branches of government, but she has little direct power in the country. The constitution has three branches: Parliament, which makes laws, the government, which "executes" laws (puts them into effect) and the courts, which interpret laws. Parliament has two parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the voters of 650 constituencies. They are known as Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister is advised by a Cabinet of about twenty other ministers.

The Prime Minister, or leader of the Government, is usually the leader of the political party. The Cabinet includes the ministers in charge of major government departments or ministries. Departments and ministries are run by civil servants, who are permanent officials. Even if the Government changes after an election, the same civil servants are employed. Members of the House of Lords are not elected. About 70 per cent of them are "hereditary peers" because their fathers were peers before them. The 30 per cent are officially appointed by the Queen, on the advice of the Government, for various services for people.

Questions:

1. Who is the head of government in Britain?
2. How many parts does Parliament have? What are they?
4. Who is the leader of political party?
5. What can you tell about the House of Lords?

Vocabulary:

to execute –bajarmoq, amalga oshirmoq- исполнять

to interpret –sharxlamoq, izohlamoq- толковать

hereditary –irsiy- наследственный

Forming a Government. The Cabinet

The party which wins the most seats in the General Election forms the government in Britain. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. As leaders of their political parties and leaders of the country, Prime Ministers are powerful because they have the majority support in Parliament and they can choose their own ministers and government. The PM, chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet. This is made up of a selection of senior MPs from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords. Each member of the Cabinet is a minister responsible for a government department: for example, the Secretary of State for Education and Science is responsible for all the schools, universities and teachers in Britain. The Cabinet of ministers runs the country. The Cabinet meets at the Prime Minister's house - 10 Downing Street. The cabinet works as a team and all ministers must accept the decisions of the "group". The team of ministers must always agree in public because they are collectively responsible for the decisions they make. If a minister cannot agree with all the others, he usually resigns from the cabinet. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. Margaret Thatcher tried to change this style of the Cabinet and was forced to resign when the other ministers could not agree with her. Cabinet ministers cannot, however, do as they please! They are responsible to Parliament and must answer questions from backbenchers from the House of Commons. Even the Prime Minister must answer questions every Tuesday and Thursday in the Commons - this is called Prime Ministers Question Time. Everyone wants to know what has been decided behind the closed doors of the Cabinet Room.

Questions:

1. Which party forms the government?
2. Who becomes Prime Minister?
3. Why are Prime Ministers powerful?
4. Where does the Cabinet meet?
5. What did Margaret Thatcher try to do?
6. Why was Margaret Thatcher forced to resign?
7. Whose questions must Cabinet ministers answer?
8. What does everyone want to know?

Vocabulary:

support –suyamoq,ushlab turmoq- поддержка
senior –katta- старший (по возрасту или по положению)
to be responsible –javobgar bo'lmoq- отвечать за
to run –boshqarmoq- управлять
to resign – bo'shatmoq-уйти в отставку
backbencher – orqa o'rindiqda o'tiruvchi-рядовой член парламента

The Palace of Westminster

Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London. This is also known as the Houses of Parliament. Parliament is made up of two chambers - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they qualify to sit in the House because they are bishops of the Church of England, aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles. There has been talk of reform in this century because many Britons think that this system is undemocratic. The House of Commons, by contrast, has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public. The United Kingdom is divided into constituencies, each of which has an elected MP in the House of Commons.

Each of the major political parties appoints a representative (candidate) to compete for each seat. Smaller parties may have a candidate in only a few constituencies. There may be five or more parties, fighting for one seat, but only one person - the candidate who gets the greatest number of votes - can win. Some parties win a lot of seats and some win very few, or none at all.

The Queen, who is the Head of State, opens and closes Parliament. All new laws are debated (discussed) by MPs in the Commons, then debated in the Lords, and finally signed by the Queen. All three are part of Parliament in Britain.

Questions:

1. What is Parliament made up of?
2. Are the members of the House of Lords elected?
3. What do Britons think about this system?
4. Who appoints a representative to compete for each seat?
5. Who can win the seat?
6. Who is the Head of State?

Vocabulary:

to be made up of... – ...dan tashkil topmoq- состоять из

elected –saylamoq- избираемый

inherited –meros qilib olmoq- унаследованный

seat –joy, o'rindiқ - место

constituency –saylov okrugi- избирательный округ

candidate –nomzod- кандидат

vote –ovoz berish huquqi- голосование, право голоса

British Institutions

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Parliament first met in the 13th century. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. In 1689 Mary II and William III became the first constitutional monarchs. They could rule only with the support of the Parliament. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The continuity of the English monarchy has been interrupted only once during the Cromwell republic. Succession to the throne is hereditary but only for Protestants in the direct line of descent. Formally the monarch has a number of roles. The monarch is expected to be politically neutral, and should not make political decisions. Nevertheless, the monarch still performs some important executive and legislative duties including opening and dissolving Parliament, signing bills passed by both Houses and fulfilling international duties as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II who was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 peers. The house is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. As well as having legislative functions, the Lords is the highest court of appeal.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament who are elected by the adult suffrage of the British people in general elections which are held at least every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament. The Commons, therefore, has 650 Members of Parliament. The party which wins the most seats forms the Government and its leader becomes the Prime Minister. The functions of Commons are legislation and security of government activities. The house is presided over by the Speaker. The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.

Questions:

1. What is the most important authority in Britain?
2. Does Great Britain have its constitution?
3. Who were the first constitutional monarchs?
4. What are the parts the Parliament made up of?
5. Does the monarch have any duties?
6. Who is present sovereign?
7. How many peers are there in the House of Lords?
8. Does the House of Lords have real power?
9. How are the Members of Parliament elected?
10. How many Members of Parliament are there in the House of Commons?
11. Who becomes the Prime Minister?

Vocabulary:

authority –hokimiyat organlari- власть

constitutional monarchy – konstitutsiyaviy monarxiya-конституционная монархия

succession –meros huquqi- право наследования

hereditary –irsiy- наследственный

descent –pasayish- происхождение

executive –ijro etuvchi- исполнительная

legislative –qonun chiqaruvchi- законодательная
duty –burch- обязанность
dissolve – erimoq,eritmoq - роспуск
sovereign –1.mustaqil,2.(hokimiyatga nisbatan)- oliy, cheklanmagan - монарх
to be crowned –toj kiydirmoq,taxtga o'tqazmoq- быть коронованным
peer –lord- пэр
council –kengash- совет
court of appeal –sud- суд
suffrage –ovoz berish huquqi - право голоса
election –saylov- выборы
security –xavfsizlik- безопасность
government – hukumat-правительство

The British Education System. State Education in Britain

All 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 preschool playgroup to prepare them » 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 comprehensive** 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 "G.C.S.E." (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at 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 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.

Questions:

- 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?

Vocabulary:

compulsory –majburiy- обязательный

primary –boshlang'ich- начальный

comprehensive –umumiy- общеобразовательный

to graduate –tugatmoq- заканчивать

to accept –qabul qilmoq- принимать

Education in Britain

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, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

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.

Questions:

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?
7. How many universities are there in England?
8. What is the Open University?

9. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

Vocabulary:

compulsory –majburiy- обязательная

nursery school –bolalar bog'chasi- детский сад

exam –imtihon- экзамен

subject –fan- предмет

university - университет - университет

private –xususiy- частный

opportunity –imkoniyat- возможность

to award –mukofotlamoq- давать, присваивать

bachelor - bakalavr - бакалавр

master – magistr - магистр

National Emblems of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster).

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands the north-west coast of the European continent.

In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).

St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number).

St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in Northern

Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St. David's Day (the 1st March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday.

On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

In the Royal Arms three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant - Scotland, and a harp - Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coats of arms for many centuries, and is a symbol of purity.

Questions:

1. What does the word "Britain" mean in everyday speech?
2. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
3. How is the Welsh flag called?
4. What do some Englishmen wear on St. George's Day?
5. What day is regarded as Scotland's national day?
6. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?
7. What do three lions in the Royal Arms symbolize?
8. What does the unicorn symbolize?

Vocabulary:

everyday speech –kundalik nutqda- обыденная речь

background –kelib chiqishi- основание

patron saint –pir,ustoz- святой-покровитель

pin –to'g'nog'ich- прикалывать булавкой

thistle –qushqo'nmas(gul)- чертополох

knighthood –ritsarlik unvoni - рыцарское достоинство

nobleman –zodagon- дворянин

bank holiday - bayram - большой праздник

shamrock –uch barg- трилистник

church festival- cherkov bayrami- церковный праздник

monk –monax- монах

bishop –episkop- епископ

daffodil –narsis-нарцисс

rampant –keng tarqalgan- стоящий на задних лапах

unicorn –afsonaviy bir shoxli ot- единорог

coats of arms - gerb - герб

The Royal Family

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grand father and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne at her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and there were widespread celebrations and special programmes of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving rare wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests.

In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is

now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.

Questions:

1. By whom is the British royal family headed at present?
2. When was the Queen Elizabeth crowned?
3. What did the Queen Elizabeth study as a child?
4. What tradition did she start?
5. When was the Queen's husband born?
6. What does he take a great interest in?
7. Who did Prince Charles marry?
8. What are the names of the Queen's other children?

Vocabulary:

heir –merosxor- наследник

abdication –oʻz xohishi bilan voz kechish- отречение

enthusiasm –ishtiyoq- увлечение

duke –gersog- герцог

to crown –toj kiydirmoq- короновать

welfare –salomatlik- благосостояние

to signify –ifodalamoq- выражать

monarchy –monarxiya - монархия

feature –xususiyati- важная примета

annual –yillik- годовой

widespread –keng miqyosda- распространенный

the Royal Navy –dengiz floti- Королевский флот

keen promoter – kuchli homiy - ярый защитник

outspoken –samimiy, toʻgʻrisoʻz- откровенный, прямой

controversial –baxsli, majorob- противоречивый

for short –qisqartirish- сокращенно

Diana - the Peoples Princess

Diana Spencer was born on the first of July 1961 in Sandringham in England. She had two older sisters and a younger brother. In childhood she liked games, swimming, running and dancing. She wanted to become a dancer. Besides she loved

children very much and at the age of sixteen she worked in schools for very young children.

Diana became princess, when Prince Charles, the Queen's son, asked her to be his wife and they got married. They seemed to be a happy couple at first. They had two sons. They travelled a lot they worked a lot, they visited many countries together. But Diana was not quite happy because they did different things and Charles didn't understand her.

Why was Diana the most famous, the most beautiful, the most photographed woman in the world? Why did she win the hearts of millions and millions of people in many countries? Why did so many people come to London to remember her when she died? Why did the car accident which took her life, become such a total shock to crowds of people? Why did people feel the need to be in London at the funeral? Why did the tears and love at the funeral move the world?

The answer is so simple. Matthew Wall, a student at St. Michael's College in Burlington said: "She was such a lovely lady. She did so much those people less fortunate than herself.

She was a kind woman. Hundreds of people talked about Diana's kindnesses. She liked ordinary people, though she was rich and had many rich friends. Wherever she was, she was always ready to lend a hand. She was devoted to the sick and the poor. She visited hospitals for people with AIDS and for lepers and wasn't afraid to touch them, talk to them, listen to them. She worked on children's charities, and had teamed up with Hillary Clinton in an effort to ban landmines. And it's not only money, that she wanted to give people. She wanted to give them a part of her soul, to make them happy because she was unhappy herself. She wanted to give them love, because she needed love herself.

Rock stars (Sting, Elton John), pop singer George Michael, film stars and producers (Tom Hanks, Steven Spielberg, Nicole Kidman, Tom Cruise) and other famous people were among her friends. But she had more friends among ordinary people.

Diana was seen many times in floods of tears, because of the pressures of her loveless 15-year marriage. It is not a secret that Diana was hounded and humiliated to the point of mental breakdown and was able to pull through only because she knew she had the love of the people to buoy her in her darkest hours.

She was, indeed, the People's Princess.

Questions:

1. How many brothers and sisters did Diana have?
2. What did Diana like in childhood?
3. When did Diana become princess?
4. Why did Diana become world-famous?
5. Why did people love Diana?
6. Who was among her friends?
7. Why was she the People's Princess?

Vocabulary:

to ban –taqiqlamoq- запретить

to need smth. – nimagadir ehtiyoj sezmoq- нуждаться в чем-либо

producer –rejissiyor- режиссер, постановщик

to buoy –ko'nglini ko'tarmoq- поддерживать, поднимать (настроение)

to hound –taqib qilmoq- преследовать

to humiliate –yerga urmoq- унижать

leper –moxov- больной проказой

to work on charities - заниматься благотворительностью

soul –o'у,хайол- душа

Religion in Great Britain

British religion used to be closely connected with kings, queens and politics. England was a Roman Catholic country until 1534. In 1525 King Henry VIII decided to divorce his queen, Catherine of Aragon, because he fell in love with Anne Boleyn. But when Henry asked the Pope for permission to divorce Catherine, he refused. Henry was so angry with the Pope that he ended all contact between England and Rome. He divorced Catherine of Aragon without the Pope's permission and married Anne Boleyn. In 1534 Parliament named Henry head of the Church of England. This was the beginning of the Anglican Church. The Anglican Church did not start as a Protestant Church and Henry certainly did not regard himself as a Protestant. However the Protestant movement in Europe was growing very strong at that time. When Henry quarreled with Rome and ordered the Bible to be translated into English, the way was open for Protestantism to spread in England. Over the next years many people changed to this new religion. In 1553 Mary, Henry's daughter by Catherine of Aragon, became Queen of England. The country re-entered the Roman Church, because she was a Roman Catholic. Protestants were glad when Mary died, because while she was Queen, many Protestants were burned for their beliefs. After Mary, Elizabeth became head of the Anglican Church and Roman Catholicism was never again the official religion in England. The Church of England is still the established church in England nowadays. But in spite of the great variety of forms of worship, only a minority of people regularly go to church in Britain today. Most people see Sunday more as a day for relaxing with the family or for doing jobs around the house and the garden.

Question:

1. Was England a Roman Catholic country until 1534?
2. Why did Henry decide to divorce the queen?
3. What was the beginning of the Anglican Church?
4. Were Protestants glad when Mary died?
5. What is the established church in England nowadays?

Vocabulary:

to divorce –nikoxdan ajrashmoq- развестись

permission – ruxsat,ijozat-разрешение

the Anglican Church – angliya cherkovi - англиканская церковь

The Towns of Great Britain

The centre of everything in Great Britain is the city of London. It's situated at the centre of a vast national and international network of communication. London consists of four main districts, which differ from each other. These are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

London's industries are extremely varied. Among them an extensive system of docks and port industries, electrical engineering, the motor car industry and other.

The other towns, situated to the north of the Thames are Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford was first mentioned in recorded history in the tenth century and later became an important trade centre in medieval times, then it developed into leading educational centre.

Cambridge is also best known for its ancient university. Its industries are mostly concerned with electronics which has an international reputation.

Bristol dominates South-west England, both as the region's largest seaport and as its largest city. It is a major centre of metallurgy, aircraft and chemical industries.

Of the towns situated in the south of England the largest ones are Southampton, Portsmouth and Brighton.

Southampton is primarily a seaport, the most important on the south coast.

Brighton is one of the most popular seaside resorts of Britain. It has mild climate, warm sea and wonderful beaches.

Manchester is a city of ancient origin. By the 17th century it was great commercial city, a centre of textile industry. Now engineering along with clothing manufacture are most important industries there.

Sheffield, situated in South Yorkshire, produces almost two-thirds of the country's alloy steel, it is famous for its-tools and cutlery. Other industries include paper making machinery and food processing.

In North Yorkshire the largest town is York. Its leading industries are engineering and manufacture of confectionery. York attracts many tourists because of its famous medieval city walls.

Questions:

1. Are London industries varied?
2. Oxford is an important trade centre, isn't it?
3. What can you tell about Bristol?
4. Where is Sheffield situated?
5. What other cities of Great Britain do you know?

Vocabulary:

extensive –keng,yirik,berayon- обширный

recorded history –yozilgan tarix- письменная история

resort –dam olish joyi- курорт

alloy steel –po'lat qotishmasi- нержавеющей сталь

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares.

To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there.

London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the" world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too.

In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

Questions:

1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?

Vocabulary:

tower –minora- башня

tomb –qabr- могила

battle –jang- битва

in conclusion –yakun,nihoqa- в заключение

The Tower of London

The Tower of London is one of the most imposing and popular of London's historical sites. It comprises not one, but 20 towers. The oldest of which, the White Tower, dates back to the 11th century and the time of William the Conqueror. Nowadays a lot of tourists visit the Tower of London, because of the Tower's evil reputation as a prison. The Tower is famous as home of the Crown Jewels. Today they can be viewed in their new jewel house. They include the Crown of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother which contains the celebrated Indian diamond.

Many stories associated with British history come from the Tower. In 1483 King Edward IV's two sons were murdered in the so-called Bloody Tower. Over two centuries later the skeletons of two little boys were found buried beneath steps in the White Tower.

Traitor's Gate has steps leading down to the River Thames. Countless prisoners, including the future Queen Elizabeth I of England, were brought to the Tower by barge and ascended the steps before being imprisoned. For many it was their last moment of freedom before their death. But Elizabeth was released from the Tower and became Queen. The King's second wife, Anne Boleyn, was brought to trial there in 1536 and beheaded. Six years later her cousin, Catherine, Henry VIII's fifth wife, suffered the same fate. Sir Thomas More was beheaded there in 1535.

Of course, no visit to the Tower would be complete without seeing the ravens; huge black birds who are an official part of the Tower community. Legend states that if the ravens were to leave the Tower the Crown will fall, and Britain with it. Under the special care of the Raven Master, the ravens are fed a daily diet of raw meat. And there is no danger of them flying away, because their wings are clipped.

Questions:

1. What is the most imposing and popular site in London?
2. How many towers does it comprise?
2. What is the Tower of London famous for?
4. Tell something about Traitor's Gate.

5. Who is an official part of London's community?

Vocabulary:

imposing –salobatli, ta'surot uyg'otadigan- заметный

to comprise –ichiga olmoq, qamramoq- включать

jewel –qimmatbaho tosh- драгоценность

to ascend –ko'tarilib bormoq- спускаться

to be beheaded – bosidan judo bo'lmoq - быть обезглавленным

raven –quzg'un- ворона

Restaurants in London

The British have taken good ideas from all over the world. You can eat Chinese, Indian, Italian and Greek food in any big city. There is a fantastic variety of restaurants. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill.

When a man and woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families only go to restaurants on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favorite food-fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like - in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street. British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

Questions:

1. Where are you able to eat Chinese, Indian and Italian food?
2. The restaurants' best customers are business people, aren't they?
3. When do British families go to a restaurant?
4. What can you tell about Ritz?
5. Is healthy food in fashion now?

Vocabulary:

customer –xaridor, mijoz- посетитель

occasion –vaziyat, holat- событие

wedding anniversary –to'uy marosimi- годовщина свадьбы

price –narx- цена

to offer –taklif qilmoq- предлагать

London Traffic

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any ticket office. The word "Underground" across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the "tube".

Bus stops are marked clearly. In the suburbs buses do not stop unless there are passengers who wish to get on or off. These stops are marked "Request Stops".

Inside some buses you see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready." It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change.

The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit on the front seats of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets.

Here are some of the things you may hear on a bus in London:

"Fares, please."

"Four pence, please."

"Full up inside; plenty of seats on top."

"Standing room only."

"No, sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station."

"You want a number 11.»"

"No more seats on top; five seats inside."

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right. There is heavy traffic in London and you must observe traffic rules.

Questions:

1. What must visitors of London learn? Why?
2. What can you get at any ticket office?
3. What does the word "Underground" show?
4. How is the London underground called?
5. Which stops are marked "Request Stops"?
6. What will you see inside some buses?
7. What seats have London buses?
8. Why must you observe traffic rules?

Vocabulary:

expensive – qimmat- дорогой

route – yo'nalish- маршрут

to mark – belgilamoq- обозначать

passenger – yo'lovchi - пассажир

change –qaytim, mayda pul- сдача

exact – aniq-точный

fare –to'lov- плата

traffic –yo'l- движение

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the best known towns in the world and it can be found on most tourists' lists of places to visit. Cambridge is famous for its university, which started during the 13th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges. The oldest one is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284. And the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. But the most famous is King's College, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is well known all over the world. The Universities were only for men until 19th century when the first women's college was opened. Later the doors of colleges were opened to both men and women. Nowadays almost all the colleges are mixed.

To the north of Cambridge is the Cambridge Science Park, the modern face of the University. This park has developed in response to the need for universities to increase their contact with high technology industry. It is now home to more than sixty companies and research institutes. The whole area is in fact very attractively designed, with a lot of space between each building. The planners thought that it was important for people to have a pleasant, park like environment in which to work.

Every year thousands of students come to Cambridge from overseas to study English.

Questions:

1. What is Cambridge famous for?
2. What is the oldest college in Cambridge?
3. The most famous is King's College, isn't it?
4. What can you tell about Cambridge Science Park?
5. Are there many companies and research institutes in that Park?

Vocabulary:

chapel –ibodatxona, qamoqxona- часовня

choir –xor- хор

response –javob- ответ, отклик

to increase –ko'tarilmoq- увеличивать

Oxford - the University Town

This university town is very beautiful. The oldest university there is Oxford. The first of its colleges was founded in 1249. The university now has thirty-five colleges and about thirteen thousand students, many of them from other countries. There

were no women at Oxford until 1878. When the first women's college Lady Margaret Hall, opened. Now most colleges are open to men and women. It is not easy to get a place at Oxford University to study for a degree. But outside the university there are many smaller private colleges which offer less difficult courses and where it is easy to enroll. Most students in these private school take business, secretarial or English language courses.

Oxford is, of course, famous for its first-class education as well as its beautiful buildings. Some of the most intelligent men and women in the country live and work here. Oxford gives them what they need: a quiet atmosphere, friendly colleagues and the four-hundred-year-old library, which has about five million books. Oxford has some of the finest architecture in Britain. Some of their colleges, chapels and libraries are there, four and even five hundred years old, and are full off books and precious paintings. You can see there many lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in the summer months.

Questions:

1. What is the oldest university in Oxford?
2. When did it open?
3. What is Oxford famous for?
4. How many colleges are there in university? Where do students relax and read?

Vocabulary:

to enroll – qabul qilmoq- поступить

chapel – ibodatxona- часовня

precious – qimmatbaho- бесценный

painting – rasm - kartina- полотно

Outstanding Events in the History of Great Britain

There were many outstanding events in the history of Great Britain. Many different tribes tried to control the territory of Britain. England was added to the Roman Empire in 43 A.D. Roman invasion played a very important role in the history of the country. The Roman built the first roads in the country, dug the first walls. The Romans, who were great architects, constructed the first towns in Britain.

But the Normans influenced the British civilization most of all. They came in 1066 under the leadership of William the Conqueror. As the invaders spoke French, their speech influenced the English language.

Once the British had to face the French in 1805 at the battle of Trafalgar. Then Admiral Nelson won a great victory over the French fleet. In order to commemorate this event the monument to Admiral Nelson was erected on this square.

In the 18th century technological and commercial innovation led to the

Industrial Revolution. The 13 North American Colonies were last, but replaced by colonies in Canada and India.

Questions:

1. What tribes influenced the British civilization most of all?
2. What happened in 43 A.D.?
3. Whose invasion played an important role in the history of Britain?
4. What led to the Industrial Revolution?
5. What were the North American colonies replaced by?

Vocabulary:

tribe –qabila- племя

outstanding –mashhur, ko'zga ko'ringan- выдающийся

empire –imperiya- империя

battle –jang- битва

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 greatest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a 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 centers of learning.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur's reputed birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

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 Egyptian 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.

Questions

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

Vocabulary:

Lud Hill – Lad Hill - Лад Хилл

church – cherkov - церковь

frontage – ko'rinish- фасад

prehistoric – eramizdan oldingi - доисторический

order – tartib-intizom, buyruq, farmon - орден

priest – ruхoniy- священник

Tintagel – Tinteyjl - Тинтэйджэл

antiquity – antikvar- антиквариат; древность

mummies – mumiyalar- мумии

wax – mum, parafin- воск

British Museums

There are many museums in London. One of them is the Tate Gallery in Millbank, which presents modern masters of England and France. There are some fine examples of modern sculpture. Its collection of French Impressionists is marvelous. There is the Victoria and Albert Museum in Brompton Road. It has an outstanding collection of the applied arts of all countries and periods.

The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square has one of the best picture collection in the world. It has the most valuable display of French paintings from the early of the Impressionists, and, of course, the finest English painting, with Gainsborough, Turner, Constable and others. It shows the progress of Italian painting from the medieval to the Renaissance, some outstanding pictures of the old Roman masters. It also has a great variety of Dutch and Flemish masters and an excellent choice of Spanish painters. There are great treasures dispersed in private collections all over the world. The Queen's collection is the most valuable among them.

Questions:

1. Are there many museums in London?

2. Name British Museums you know.
3. What is the National Gallery famous for?
4. The Queen's collection is the most valuable, isn't it?
5. Tell about the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Vocabulary:

sculpture –qo'lyozma- скульптура

outstanding –ajoyib- выдающийся

display –ko'rsatish- выставка

medieval –o'rta asr- средневековый

British Literature

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people. Many famous writers and poets were born and lived in Great Britain.

One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: comedies (such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream"), tragedies (such as "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth") and historical plays (such as "Richard II", "Henry V", "Julius Caesar", "Antony and Cleopatra").

Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Among his well-known poems are "Halloween", "The Jolly Beggars", "To a Mouse".

Lord George Gordon Byron. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift makes him one of the most famous figures of the Romantic Era. His famous works such as "Stanzas to Augusta", "The Prisoner of Chillon", "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage", "Manfred" draw readers into the passion, humor and conviction of a poet whose life and work truly embodied the Romantic spirit.

Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of historical novel.

Lewis Carroll became famous when he published "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

Questions:

1. Who is the best known English playwright?
2. What are the most famous plays by Shakespeare?
3. Who is Robert Burns?
4. What makes George Byron famous?
5. What are the best known works by Byron?
6. Who wrote historical novels?
7. What brought popularity to Lewis Carroll?

Vocabulary:

playwright - dramaturg - драматург
tragedy –tragediya - трагедия
comedy – komediya - комедия
to represent –namoyish qilmoq- представлять
rare –kam,oz- редкий
pilgrimage –ziyosat- паломничество
passion –extiros,nafs,zavq- страсть
conviction –hukm qilish,aybdor deb topish- осуждение, убеждение
wonderland –mo’jizalar makoni- страна чудес

The Problem of Environmental Protection in Great Britain

Environmental protection is an international issue of great importance and Great Britain pays much attention to it. There are nearly 500 000 protected buildings and 7000 conservation areas of architecture of historical interest in Britain. The Government supports the work of the voluntary sector in preserving the national heritage.

Total emissions of smoke in the air have fallen by 85 per cent since 1960. Most petrol stations in Britain stock unleaded petrol. The Government is committed to the control of gases emission, which damage the ozone layer. They also contribute to the greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming and a rise in sea levels. Britain stresses the need for studying the science of climate change.

Green belts are areas where land should be left open and free from urban sprawl. The Government attaches great importance to their protection. National parks cover 9 per cent of the total land area of England and Wales. The National Rivers Authority protects island waters in England and Wales. In Scotland the River purification authorities are responsible for water pollution control. Great Britain takes care of its environment for themselves and next generations.

Questions:

1. What is an international issue of great importance?
2. What are green belts?
3. Who is responsible for water pollution control in Scotland?
4. What is the total emission of smoke in the air?
5. Is it easy to buy unleaded petrol in Britain?

Vocabulary:

purification-tozalash- очистка
voluntary –ko’ngilli- добровольный
petrol –benzin- бензин
layer –qatlam,qavat- слой

Britain's Ecological Activity

Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. We know now 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 can often 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:

1. to preserve and enhance Britain's natural and cultural inheritance;
2. to encourage the more prudent and efficient use of energy and other resources;
3. 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 means more mouths to feed, and that demands more agricultural land. That in turn can lead to deforestation and soil erosion.

By burning forests, draining wet lands, polluting water courses and overfishing 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.

Action Taken Britain attaches particular importance to the environmental policy of the European Community.

Much has already been achieved: since Britain joined, the Community has adopted some 280 environmental measures, including far-reaching-legislation to combat acid rain, curb pollution from cars and industry, conserve wildlife and ensure public access to information about the environment.

Questions:

1. What do we know no
2. What do we all need to do?
3. What moral duty do we have?
4. Why do we need economic growth?

5. What will the Britain's Government aim to do?
6. What demands more agricultural land?
7. What does Britain attach particular importance to?
8. What has already been achieved?

Vocabulary:

prudent use of energy –energiyadan tejab foydalanish- экономное использование энергии
 deforestation –oʻrmonlarni qisqartirish- уничтожение лесонасаждений
 soil erosion –tuproq erosiyasi- эрозия почвы
 species –tur,nav(oʻsimlik)- виды
 extinction –yoʻq boʻlib ketish- исчезновение
 rhino –karkidon- носорог
 wildlife –yovvoyi tabiat- природа
 to avert –biror noxushlikning oldini olmoq- избегать
 to combat –jang qilmoq- бороться против
 to curb –nazorat qilmoq-сдерживать
 access –kirish,yoʻl- доступ

Meals in Britain

Since the 1970's eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. Forty per cent of adults in Britain are overweight and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the world. Britons have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. Food manufactures have started to help the general public to make more informed choices about what they eat.

So the traditional British breakfast is bacon, eggs or sausages, preceded by fruit and followed by toasts. Britons may eat this breakfast at weekends or on special occasions but prefer a smaller and healthier meal to start a day. Lunch is a light meal and is eaten at school or work. Lunch takes 40 minutes. Dinner is usually the main meal of the day and consists of two courses.

In recent years, foreign foods have become a regular part of the British diet. Indian and Chinese dishes are particularly popular for evening meals. Take-away became extremely popular in the 1 's. The traditional British take-away is fish and chips eaten with salt and vinegar and served in an old newspaper.

The British are famous of their love of sweet things and afternoon tea with sandwiches; scones, jam and several kinds of cake, was once a traditional custom. Most working people don't have tea as an afternoon "meal", but they do have a

short break in the middle of the afternoon for a cup of tea. Tea is often also drink with lunch and dinner.

Questions:

1. Eating habits in Britain have undergone a change, haven't they?
2. Why do some of people count the number of calories they eat?
3. What is the traditional British breakfast?
4. What do the British have for the main meal of the day?
5. What are Britons famous for?

Vocabulary:

fat –semizlik- жир

fibre –tola- грубая пища

obesity –juda semizlik- ожирение

cardiovascular disease – zararlanish - сердечно-сосудистое заболевание

to be aware of –biladigan,tushunadigan- быть осведомленным

vinegar –sirka- уксус

scone –bulochka- лепешка

British Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.

The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavor that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true that, there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to a good English restaurant with a reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite the true.

Questions:

1. What do foreigners say when they criticize English food?
2. Do English people use a lot of sauces?
3. From a foreigner's point of view, what typically English dishes?
4. Do all English eat in restaurants?
5. What kind of restaurants can you find in Britain?
6. Is it the true that English have no cuisine?

Vocabulary:

to criticize –tanqid qilmoq- критиковать
tasteless –bemaza- безвкусный
overcooked –ortiqcha pishirib yubormoq- переваренный
ingredient –tarkibi- ингредиент, составная часть
to invent –yaratmoq- изобретать
sauces –qayla- соус
to disguise –niqoblanmoq- скрыть
spice –dorivor- специя, пряность
herb –ko'kat,o't- трава
delicious –juda mazali- очень вкусный'
disappointing –ko'ngilni qoldiradigan- обидно
to lend –qo'shmoq,bermoq- одалживать
cuisine – oshxona-кухня

Christmas in Great Britain

For most British families, this is the most important festival of the year. This is the day when many people are travelling home to be with their families on Christmas Day. If you try to catch a train on 24th December you may have difficulty in finding a seat. There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but the most important one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be -bound on Christmas morning. At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding.

In the afternoon they may watch the Queen on the television as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth. Then they enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or eat a hot mince pie. On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a service where special hymns are sung. Sometimes singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity. Most families decorate their houses with brightly-colored paper or holly, and they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the room, glittering with colored lights and decoration. 26th December is also a public holiday, called Boxing Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or be a spectator at one of the many sporting events.

Everyone in Great Britain is waiting and enjoying this holiday very much!

Questions:

1. What is the most important festival in Great Britain?
2. Is it difficult to catch a train on 24th December?

3. Are there many traditions connected with Christmas in Great Britain?
4. What do the family do during this holiday?
5. Do you like the way Christmas is celebrated in Great Britain?

Vocabulary:

to wrap up –o'ranib olmoq- заворачивать, упаковывать

gift –sovg'a- подарок

turkey –kurka- индюшка

charity –xayriya ehson- милосердие

Sport in Great Britain

Sport plays such a large part in British life that many idioms in the English language have come from the world of sport. For example, "that's not cricket" means "that's not fair" and "to play the game" means "to be fair". The most popular sport in England is football. A lot of people support their local clubs at matches on Saturday afternoons or watch the matches on television.

The football league in England and Wales has four divisions. Each division contains twenty teams. There are two main prizes each season. The football league championship is won by the team that is top of the first division. The final of this competition takes place every May at the famous Wembley stadium in London. Some of the best-known clubs in England are Manchester United, Liverpool and Arsenal. But many clubs have problems with money at the moment. Some people say that the league is too big and that the players get paid too much. Others say that television is making the crowds stay at home.

Sport has for a long time been a very important part of a child's education in Britain, not just - as you may think to develop physical abilities, but also to provide a certain kind of moral education. Team games encourage such social qualities as enthusiasm, cooperation, loyalty and unselfishness.

Questions:

1. Sport plays a large part in British life, isn't it?
2. What is the most popular sport in England? .
3. How many divisions does league in England and Wales have?
4. What are the most famous football clubs in England?
5. What role does sport play in a child's education?

Vocabulary:

idiom –ibora- идиома

to support –ushlab turmoq- поддерживать

local –mahalliy- местный

league –liga- лига

loyalty –sadoqat, vafo- преданность

Transport in Britain

You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights.

If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferryboats which connect the continent to the south-east of England.

People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 m.p.h. (110 km/h) on motorways.

When you are in London you can choose from four different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi. The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829. It carried 40 passengers and cost a shilling for six kms.

The next to arrive were the trains; now there are twelve railway stations in London. The world's first underground line was opened between Baker St. and the City in 1863. Now there are ten underground lines and 273 underground stations in use. The London underground is also called the Tube, because of the circular shape of its deep tunnels.

Questions:

1. What is the fastest way of traveling?
2. How many airports are there in London?
3. What kind of service helps to cross the Channel?
4. What are some "rules" of driving in Britain?
5. What does typical bus in London look like?
6. Where was the first underground opened?
7. Why is London underground called the Tube?

Vocabulary:

to reach –erishmoq, etishmoq- достигать

underground –metro- метро

charter flight - charter reysida uchish - чартерный рейс

steamer –paroxod- пароход

ferry-boat –yassi kema- паром

to overtake –quvib o'tmoq, taqib etmoq - обгонять

shilling –shilling- шиллинг

shape –tashqi ko'rinish, shakl - форма

"Unwritten Rules" of Great Britain

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, British women didn't go into pubs at the beginning of this century because it was not considered respectable behavior for a woman. Now both women and men drink freely in pubs and women are fully integrated into public life. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the strange behavior of the inhabitants. One of the worst mistakes is to get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue. The other people in the queue will probably complain loudly! Queuing is a national habit and it is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

In some countries it is considered bad manners to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack whilst walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants in the evening because children are not usually taken out to restaurants late at night. And if they make a noise in public or in a restaurant it is considered very rude. In recent years children are playing a more active role and they are now accepted in many pubs and restaurants.

In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer British people now smoke. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. Smoking is now banned on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place. It is considered rude or bad manners to smoke in someone's house without permission.

Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. The British have an expression for following these "unwritten rules": "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

Questions:

1. What make the social rules of a country?
2. What was respectable behavior for a woman in 20th century?
3. What do you know about queuing?
4. What do you think about smoking?
5. What is the important part of our culture?

Vocabulary:

society –jamoʻa- общество

queue –navbat- очередь

to complain –arz qilmoq- ругаться, жаловаться

to ban –taqiqlamoq- запрещать

The British Media

The British Media consists of the press and radio and TV broadcasting.

Now a couple of words about papers. First of all there is no subscription. You may buy any on sale. There are two main types of newspapers: the "popular" papers and the "quality" papers.

The popular papers are less in size, with many pictures, big headlines and short articles. They are easy to read. They are such papers as "Daily Express" "Daily mail", "Daily Mirror", "Daily Star", "The Sun" and others.

The "quality" papers are for more serious readership. These papers are bigger in size, with larger articles and more detailed information. The "quality" papers are - "The Times", "Daily Telegraph", "The Guardian", "Financial Times", "The Independent".

In addition to daily papers we have just mentioned above there are Sunday papers. They have a higher circulation than the dailies. Sunday papers in Great Britain are such "quality" papers as "Observer", "Sunday Times", "Sunday Telegraph" and such "popular" papers as: "News of the World", "Sunday Express", "Sunday Mirror", "Mail on Sunday".

As far as broadcasting and telecasting are concerned there are two radio and TV stations. The first one - well-known BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation, and the second - IBA - Independent Broadcasting Authorities.

The newspapers in Britain are proud of the that they are different from each other - each tries to have a definite profile.

Questions:

1. What does the British Media consist of?
2. What are two main types of newspapers in Britain?
3. Who are the "quality" papers for?
4. Which newspapers have a higher circulation than the dailies?

Vocabulary:

subscription-to'lov- подписка

on sale –sotuvda- в продаже

readership –mushtariylar- читатели

circulation –tiraj- тираж

Newspapers in Britain

If you get on a bus or catch a train in Britain, especially during the morning and evening "rush hour", you'll see a lot of people reading newspapers. The press tells us about various political views, interest and levels of education. Papers are usually divided into "quality" papers which are serious with long, informative articles and "popular" which have smaller size. They are less serious and contain more human interest stories than news.

More daily newspapers, national and regional are sold in Great Britain than in most other developed countries. There are about 135 daily papers and Sunday

papers, 2000 weekly papers and about papers produced by members of ethnic groups.

A lot of people buy a morning paper, an evening paper and a couple of Sunday papers. On an average day two out of three people over the age of 15 read national morning paper, about three out of four read a Sunday paper. So it's not surprising to learn that national newspapers have a circulation of 15.8 million copies on weekdays and 19 million on Sundays.

Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. However, during general election campaigns many papers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party. Ownership of the national London and regional daily newspapers is concentrated in the hands of large press publishing groups.

Questions:

1. What do press tell us?
2. What kind of papers do you know?
3. "Popular" papers are usually smaller than "quality" ones, aren't they?
4. What can be read in "quality" newspaper?
5. Who is the owner of newspapers in Britain?

Vocabulary:

rush hour –tig'iz vaqt (transport)- час пик

level of education –ta'lim bosqichlari- уровень образования

ethnic group –etnik guruh- этническая группа

election – saylov-выборы

British Homes

There are 22 million homes in Britain - big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. (Americans say "apartment" but British people say "flat"). Many British people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening and you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Some are very small with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous with plenty of flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees. Two third of the families in Britain own their houses. Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining-room and kitchen downstairs. To pay for their house, home owners borrow money from a "building society" and pay back a little every month.

There are a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough! It is often very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. British homes are usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans old people, young families and unmarried people do not usually live

together.

Questions:

1. How many homes are there in Britain?
2. Two thirds of families own their own houses, don't they?
3. What do these families do to pay for houses?
4. Is it difficult or easy for young people to find a home?
5. What can you tell about British homes?

Vocabulary:

owner – ega, sohib- владелец

to borrow – qarz olmoq- занимать

enormous – ulkan xaybatli - огромный

Family Life in Britain

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children. But in recent years there have been many changes in family life. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. That's why 24% of British children live with only one parent, usually their mother.

The contemporary British child doesn't have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters, because the average family has only one or two children. Most British children live with their parents at least until they finish school at the age of 17 or 18. Then many go away to college, leaving some parents sad and lonely in their empty nest and others enjoying their release from parental responsibilities. But many adults stay with their parents during their college years or return home after graduation. Today's parents cannot even be sure that their married children have moved out forever. After a divorce they may return to the parental home temporarily or even on a long-term basis.

Older people take pride in their independence, enjoy their freedom and don't want to be a burden to their children. The telephone, the car and the airplane keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country.

Members of family - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins-keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from home town to work and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. Family parties may be all the more joyous when they bring together' relatives who haven't seen each other for a while.

Questions:

1. Why do a lot of British children live with only one parent?
2. What can you tell about the contemporary British child?
3. Are there many adults staying at their parents' place?

4. Older people take pride in their independence, don't they?
5. What is the traditional season for reunions?

Vocabulary:

divorce – ajralish - развод
to increase – ko'rayish o'sish - увеличиваться
contemporary – zamonaviy - современный
responsibility – javobgarlik - ответственность
temporarily – vaqtinchalik - временно

The Superstitions in Britain

There are many superstitions in Britain. But one of the most widely-held is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house. It will either bring misfortune to the person that Opened it or to the household. The person who opens an umbrella in fine weather is very unpopular. It's very unlucky to walk under a ladder. If you must pass under a ladder you can avoid bad luck by crossing your finger and keeping them crossed until you've seen a dog.

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some. And when the 13th day of the month falls on a Friday, most of the people prefer to stay at home.

The worst misfortune that can befall you is breaking a mirror. That will bring you seven years of bad luck. This superstition is supposed to have originated in ancient times. Because mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods. And at last there is a superstition of touching wood for luck. This measure is most often taken if you have said or done something wrong or stupid.

Questions:

1. Are there many superstitions in Britain?
2. What is the most widely-held superstition?
3. Is number 13 unlucky for people in Britain?
4. Why is it dangerous to break a mirror?
5. Why do British people touch wood?

Vocabulary:

Superstition – irim, sirim- суеверие
ladder – zinaroqa- лестница
misfortune – omadsiz - неудача
mirror – oyna- зеркало
measure – o'lchov- мера

The Irish Abroad

People have left Ireland for lots of different reasons. After Ireland became Christian in the fifth century, Irish monks left the country to teach the word of God. They went particularly to the cities of Europe - to Russia, to Italy, Scotland. Since then Ireland has continued to send missionaries round the world. Very many people have left Ireland to look for work. Often there are not enough jobs for everyone.

From the beginning of the 17th century the English Protestants made life very difficult for the Irish Catholics. They could not do any of the public jobs. They could not become soldiers. They went to start a new life in some other country. Today over forty million people in the USA say that they have some Irish blood. The families of President Kennedy, President Richard Nixon and President Ronald Reagan were once Irish. President Kennedy was the first Catholic President of the USA. The first prime minister of New Zealand, John Edward Fitzgerald, was born in Ireland. Today 15 per cent of New Zealanders have some Irish blood.

Nearly 30 per cent of Australians have Irish blood. Between 1929 and 1949 six of the seven Australian prime ministers were from Irish families. The people who leave Ireland do not forget it. Their children and their children's children do not forget it either. All over the world today there are people who came from Ireland. Very many people are glad to say: "My family once came from Ireland". Their parents, grandparents or their great-grandparents were Irish.

Questions:

1. Why did people leave Ireland?
2. What did Irish monks do all over the world?
3. Today over forty million people have Irish blood, haven't they?
4. Who was the first Catholic President of the USA?
5. Do the Irish forget their Motherland?

Vocabulary:

reason – sabab- причина

monk – monax- монах

God – Xudo- Бог

soldier – soldat - солдат

missionary – Xristian dini missioneri - миссионер

The Irish Language and Literature

The Irish have their own language It comes from their Celtic history. But today nearly all Irish people speak English. The Irish speak English in their own special way. Foreigners don't easily understand an Irish accent, but it is strong and musical, and many people think that it is very attractive. Many fine writers have come from Ireland. Some, like James Joyce, have helped the world to know Ireland better. This writer was writing at the beginning of 19th century, when Ireland was on the road to

independence. James Joyce was the first of ten children. He went to school and college in Dublin, but when he was still a young man he went to live in Paris. For many years of his life he was in Paris, Italy and Switzerland. In his first book he wrote short stories about his time as a boy in Dublin.

But there are some famous Irish writers like Oscar Wilde and G. B. Shaw who didn't write about Ireland. G. B. Shaw was also born in Dublin and also wrote plays. Shaw was a very witty man, but he was above all a thinker. He wanted to change the things that were wrong in the world. He disliked the things that were false. At one time people thought that Shaw was a second William Shakespeare. Today not many people think that but a lot of people go to see his plays.

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin. He went to Trinity College and later to Oxford University. Wilde wrote novels and poetry but people remember his plays. Most of his plays are comedies.

Questions:

1. Have the Irish their own language?
2. The Irish have an accent, haven't they?
3. Who was James Joyce?
4. Did G. B. Shaw write about Ireland?
5. Who was a second William Shakespeare?

Vocabulary:

witty – aqilli, dono- остроумный

thinker – mutaffakkir- мыслитель

false – soxta- ложь

nearly – deyarli- приблизительно

Wigs and Lawyers

English legal dress has a long history. The introduction of wigs into polite society in the reign of Charles II (1660-85) was an innovation which could not be resisted. After a period of disapproval, wigs were generally assumed by lawyers in 1680's. Before the 17th century lawyers did not wear wigs. But professional discipline required that their hair and beards should be moderately short. By the middle of the 17th century wigs of powdered white or grey hair were the universal custom. But during George III's reign (1760-1820) wigs went rapidly out of general use.

Although bishops were given royal permission to abandon their wigs in 1830, this was not necessarily true of other officials. There is a story that one Lord was refused permission to leave off his wig at court. In 1860 the council were permitted to remove their wigs during a heat wave. This attracted some comment in the press and it was suggested that wigs were abandoned altogether by the legal profession. However, the proposal met with little support, though it has been a common occurrence ever since for judges to allow wigs to be left off in very hot weather, and sometimes turbans are allowed to be worn instead of wigs on religious grounds.

Early wigs are difficult to identify in portraits of the period because they were of a natural color and were sometimes combined with a lock of growing hair at the forehead. However, wigs soon became large and increasingly stylized.

Questions:

1. When did the introduction of wigs take place?
2. In the middle of 17th century wigs have already been the universal custom, haven't they?
3. Who was given royal permission to abandon wigs in 1830?
4. Are the lawyers allowed not to wear wigs in heat wave?
5. What can you tell about early wigs?

Vocabulary:

Introduction-tanishtiruv- введение

wig – parik -парик

lawyer – advokat -адвокат

beard – soqol - борода

bishop – yepiskop - епископ

court – sud - суд

judge – sudya - судья

Tea is the Most Popular Drink in Britain

Everyone knows that tea is the most popular drink in Britain. It's even more popular than coffee, which is favoured throughout Europe and America. The Dutch brought the first tea to Europe in 1610. But it was not until 1658 that the first advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper. At that time a pound of the cheapest tea cost about one-third of a skilled worker's weekly wages. Tea was guarded by the lady of the house and kept in special containers, often with a lock and carefully doled out by the teaspoon. By 1750 tea had become the principal drink of all the classes in Britain. Later, tea-drinking developed into a fashionable social ritual. Tea parties were popular at home and soon the ritual of "afternoon tea" was firmly established.

Nowadays, throughout the homes, tea shops and hotels of Britain, the custom of tea-time continues. Tea in Britain is brewed in a teapot. Then the one spoonful of tea per person and one for the pot is added. Most people in Britain prefer a rich, strong cup of tea with milk, and sugar is sometimes added to taste.

Questions:

1. What is the most popular drink in Britain?
2. When did the Dutch bring first tea to Europe?
3. When did tea become the principal drink in Britain?
4. What is the way to brew tea in Britain?

5. And what drink do you like?

Vocabulary:

the Dutch – gollandiyalik - голландцы

advertisement – namoyish - реклама

ritual – urf, odat - ритуал

custom – urf odat, rasm-rusum - обычай

to brew – choy damlamoq - заваривать

A "Leisure Society"

Britain has in recent years been described as a "leisure society". This is because there is a greater variety of leisure pursuits and people have more spare time and money to spend on relaxation. Most spare time after work or at the weekends is spent at home. Older people may *go* to the pub or to the theatre, or visit friends. In recent years going out for a meal or bringing a take-away meal home have become popular with all ages.

In Britain people watch TV for many hours every week. Many cities have twenty or more channels, sometimes going for twenty-four hours a day. Many well-off people have a "trailer" which they can use for weekends away. Some have holiday houses in the country and spend as much time as possible on outside activities like fishing.

Young people generally go out on Friday or Saturday nights to a disco, to a concert or to the pub. In London one or two new nightclubs open every week.

Sunday is traditionally a day of and town center can be very quiet or even deserted. People read the Sunday newspapers, go for a walk in the park or countryside or work at home in the garden. A lot of people wash their cars on Sundays or do jobs around the house. Naturally the leisure industry persuades people to spend a lot of money, especially on new and more expensive interest such as computer games and sports equipment.

Questions:

1. Britain is called a "leisure society", isn't it?
2. Where do British people spend their free time?
3. What do young people do?
4. Sunday is traditionally a day of rest, isn't it?
5. Are there many leisure pursuits in Britain?

Vocabulary:

pursuit – mashg'ulot - занятие

channel – kanal - канал

"trailer" – filmdan lavhalar - трейлер

deserted – bo'sh, kimsasiz - пустынный
equipment- jihoz, asbob-uskuna - оборудование

Pubs in Great Britain

Pubs can be found in every town or village. Social life for many people centered on the pub for many years. Opening and closing times are decided by law. Pubs in England and Wales close at 11 p. m And ten minutes before closing time, the barman shouts, "Last orders!" When you go into a pub you have to go to the bar, pay for your drink and carry it to your seat. One of the main attractions of the pub for all regular pub goes is that it offers good company in friendly surroundings. Where else can you appear as a complete stranger and at once be able to join a conversation with a group of people?

People often meet at a pub before going on to another place. Some people do a tour of all the pubs in one area and have a drink in each one. It's usual for each person in a group to take it in turns to buy drinks for everyone and this is called a "round".

Pub meals have become very popular over the past ten years and are generally cheap and often good. Pubs with gardens or chairs and tables outside are often crowded in the summer. Pubs also provide entertainment: live music, singing, video and karaoke machines.

Pubs are still a central part of British culture. Good conversation and good beer are two essential items provided by them. The drinking beer in a public house is not compulsory. But it's said that beer is the perfect drink for the pub - it comes in large measures so that just one drink provides plenty of conversation time.

Questions:

1. What is pub?
2. When do pubs in England and Wales close?
3. What is the main attraction of the pub?
4. Where do people often meet before going anywhere?
5. What is the central part of British culture?

Vocabulary:

barman – barmen- бармен
cheap – arzon - дешевый
entertainment – o'yin kulgu, tomosha - развлечение
essential – asosiy - главный, основной

The Irish Music

Ireland is strong and rich in music. The Irish people love to sing, to dance and to

make music of all kinds. The harp has always been a very important musical instrument in Ireland. In the wars between the Irish and the English, it was like a national flag for the Irish. In the seventeenth century it became more than that. One very famous harper was O'Carloan. He was born in Westmeath in about 1670. When O'Carloan was about sixteen years old his eyes failed and he became blind. With the help of a kind, rich lady he learned to play the harp. He also wrote poetry and music for the harp. People have saved a lot of his music and harpers still play O'Carloan's beautiful songs.

When they hear the word "nocturne", people usually think of Chopin. Chopin's nocturnes are famous but the first nocturnes came from an Irishman. He was John Field. He was a pupil in London of the great piano player, composer and teacher Clementi. He was one of the really great pianists. We can't hear him today because there were no record of music in his time.

Ireland also has its great pop and rock musicians. A very successful group is U2. It started in Dublin in 1979. U2 is a rock group. It knows the young people of Ireland and the things that they feel and want. They speak for young Irish people but they are famous all over the world.

Today there are many Irish musicians. A lot of them are internationally famous, and that is wonderful for a country with only five million people.

Questions:

1. What is an important Irish musical instrument?
2. Who was O'Carolan?
3. What is John Field famous for?
4. A very successful Irish group is U2, isn't it?
5. When did it start?

Vocabulary:

harp – arfa- арфа

blind – ko'r,ko'zi ojiz - слепой

nocturne – noktyurn - ноктюрн

Spirits in Ireland

The most popular spirits in Ireland are Guinness and Whiskey. Ireland has its own whiskey. The Irish learned to make whiskey from monks. They came to Ireland from the continent of Europe in the fifth and sixth centuries. They knew a lot about the way to make spirits. Irish whiskey is made differently from Scotch whisky. It is also usually spelled differently - Scotch whisky has no "e". Irish whiskey tastes lighter and smoother than Scotch whisky. Just now more people in the world drink Scotch whiskey. But some people like Scotch whisky and some like Irish whiskey. In the American Civil War someone said to President Lincoln that General Grant was drinking too much Irish whiskey. Lincoln knew that Grant was a good general, and

he knew that Irish whiskey was a good drink. So Lincoln's answer was: "Find out the make of General Grant's whiskey. Then give it to the other generals".

Another popular spirit is Guinness. It's a kind of beer. Guinness is made from barley, hops, yeast and water. Everything in it is quite natural; there are no chemicals. The Irish have made or "brewed" it in Dublin since 1759. The Guinness brewery in Dublin is bigger than any other brewery in Europe. Today there are also Guinness breweries in Britain, Nigeria, Malaysia. People drink more than seven million glasses of Guinness every day around the world.

Irish coffee is another interesting drink. This is how to make it. First you put very hot coffee in a glass, with some sugar. Then you add whiskey. Then very carefully you add some cream, which stays on top of the whiskey and coffee. It is a very good way to drink whiskey!

Questions:

1. What are the most popular drinks in Ireland?
2. From whom did the Irish learn to make whiskey?
3. What ingredients does Guinness consist of?
4. When did the Irish start to make Guinness?
5. What is another interesting Irish drink?

Vocabulary:

Guinness –porter - портер
monk – монах - монах
barley – арга - ячмень
hops – қулмоқ (gul) - хмель
yeast – хамиртурush - дрожжи
brewery – pivo zavodi - пивоварня
to add – қо'shmoq - добавлять

The British Painters (Joseph Mallord, William Turner)

William Turner, a great romantic English landscape painter, was born in Devonshire in 1775. He lived with his uncle in Middlesex, where he began to attend school. His first drawings are dated 1787, when he was only twelve years of age. His childish sketch-books, filled with drawings, are still preserved in the British Museum.

When he was 21, he began to exhibit oil paintings as well as water-colours at the Royal Academy. The first, "Fishermen at Sea" is now in the Gate Gallery.

He traveled much in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy. But he never lost his interest in his own country.

As a landscape painter Turner was interested mainly in light and colour effects. One of his famous paintings is even called "Light and Colour". His work is highly praised by great critics.

Turner died in London in 1851. His pictures and drawings became the property

of the British nation.

William Turner is considered to be one of the world greatest painters.

Questions:

1. Where and when was Joseph Turner born?
2. Where did he go to school?
3. At what age did he make his first drawings? .
4. When did he begin to exhibit his paintings?
5. Did he stay in his country all his life?
6. What was he interested in as landscape painter?
7. When and where did he die?
8. Who is the owner of Turner's works?

Vocabulary:

landscape – lanshaft, manzara- ландшафт

drawing(s) – rasm, tasvir- рисунок

childish – yosh boladay- детский

painting(s) – bo'yash, surat - картина

famous – mashhur, taniqli - знаменитый

praised – maqtamoq, tasanno o'qimoq - восхваленный, оцененный

property- mol-mulk, boylik - собственность

to be considered – ko'rib chiqmoq, muhokama qilmoq - считаться

The Most Popular British Writers

William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens remain two of the most popular and widely known British writers all over the world. Dickens began his writing career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the injustice of 19th century social institutions and inequalities between the rich and the poor. His most famous works include "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield". As to Shakespeare in addition to writing 35 known plays, he wrote 154 sonnets and sometimes acted in small parts in his own plays. He is known to have played the Ghost in "Hamlet". His best known plays include "King Lear", "A Midsummer night's dream" and "Romeo and Juliet".

The Bronte sister, Charlotte (1816-55), Emily (1818-48) and Anne (1820-49), were three talented 19th century women novelists whose works are regarded as classics today. Charlotte is best known for her novel "Jane Eyre".

The novels of Jane Austen are known for their subtlety of observation and irony, together with their insights into the provincial life of the middle-class in the early part of 19th century. Her works include "Emma", "Pride and Prejudice" and others.

One of the most widely known English poets is remarkable because his work has been transcribed, published, read and comment on since his death. He is

Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1345-1400). His best known work is "The Canterbury Tales", a collection of tales. Chaucer is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Questions:

1. Who is the most popular and widely known British writer?
2. When did Dickens begin his career?
3. What plays by Shakespeare do you know?
4. What are the Bronte sisters famous for?
5. What other popular British writers do you know?

Vocabulary:

to remain – qolmoq, davom ettirmoq - оставаться

to highlight – alohida etibor berish - освещать

injustice – adolatsizlik, nohaqlik - несправедливость

observation – kuzatuv, nazorat - наблюдение

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in April 1564. His father was a rich citizen whose business was making and selling leather gloves. His mother was the daughter of an important farmer. When he was nineteen, William married Anne. She was a farmer's daughter and she was some years older than himself. During that years he may have helped his father in the family business or he may have been a country schoolmaster for a time, we don't know exactly.

Shakespeare had three children: Susannah, the eldest, then twins - a son, Hamlet, and another girl, Judith. In 1587 Shakespeare went to work in London, leaving Anne and the children at home.

Some years later Shakespeare began to write plays. The parents did not even guess that their son would be such an important figure in English poetry and drama and that his plays would still be acted four hundred years later in England and all over the world. By 1592 Shakespeare was an important member of well-known company. In 1599 the famous Globe Theatre was built on the south bank of the river Thames. In that theatre most of his plays were performed. It was a round building with the stage in the center, open to the sky. If it was raining, the actors got wet; if the weather was too bad, there was no performance at all. By 1603 Shakespeare was the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years. In 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in 1616. He is buried in Stratford-on-Avon.

Questions:

1. What was William's father business?
2. His mother was a farmer's daughter, wasn't she?
3. How many children did Shakespeare have?

4. When did he start to write*?

5. The Globe Theatre was built in 1599, wasn't it?

Vocabulary:

citizen – fuqaro - гражданин

gloves – qo'lqop - перчатки

to guess – tahminan aytmoq - догадываться

play – roman, pyesa - пьеса

stage – sahna - сцена

Shakespeare's Birthplace

Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was is now one of the most popular tourist centres. But it was not so many years ago. In the century only a few relics of

Shakespeare were left - his tomb, New Place (a large house which was built in place of Shakespeare's own house), the mulberry tree that he had planted, and his birthplace.

People from London and other places came to see these relics. Most of them came to New Place where they wanted to see the famous mulberry tree in the garden.

The owner of New Place wasn't much interested in Shakespeare. He didn't like the fact that so many visitors came to his house asking to see the mulberry tree. So in 175 he cut down the tree and his life became quiet.

But it didn't last long. The people who came to Stratford-on-Avon to see Shakespeare's tree at first were surprised, then they got so angry that the owner of New Place had to leave Stratford.

After Stratford lost one of the most famous relics of Shakespeare, the city fathers decided to do something to attract people there. They asked the greatest actor of the time David Garrick to organize a festival in Stratford.

Garrick planned to do it in the first week of September, 1769. He wanted the festival to be the greatest outdoor festival staged in England.

At six o'clock in the morning of Wednesday September 6 the festival was opened. Many people came to Stratford. The first day was successful, and Garrick was happy. On the second day it rained hard. The second-day evening ended as it began - in the rain.

On the third day all the people left Stratford, Garrick returned to London very sad. But his festival was the beginning of a tradition. Stratford is now famous for its Shakespeare festivals. Every year a lot of people come to Stratford for the Festival season which lasts from April to September.

Questions:

1. What relics of Shakespeare were left in the 18th century?

2. Why did people come to Stratford-on-Avon?

3. What did the owner of New Place do in 1756?
4. Why did the people get angry with the owner of New Place?
5. Why did the city fathers decide to do something to attract people?
6. Who organized the festival in Stratford?
7. Why did Garrick return to London very sad?

Vocabulary:

relic – yodgorlik - предмет старины

tomb – qabr, g'or - могила, могильный камень

city fathers- katta shahar - отцы города

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in 1812. He lived in the south of England when he was a little boy. His father worked in an office. He was a very clever man, but he was very poor. Charles had many brothers and sisters, but he did not often play with them. His father had many books and Charles liked to read them. He learned to read very early.

When Charles was 10 years old, his family went to London.

There his father got into debt (as he had little money) and then into debtor's prison. So little Charles began to work when he was ten. That was the beginning of Charles' hard life.

He worked at a small factory in London, pasting labels on blacking bottles. He had to work in a dirty room with no windows. He did not like his work, but he had to work at the factory for two years. Then he went to school for three years, but he did not learn much at school. He learned much at home, from his father and from other clever people.

Later he worked as a reporter to the Parliament and became a writer of short stories.

In 1837 he published his first novel "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club". And the young reporter became a famous writer. Then he published novel after novel - "Oliver Twist", "Dombey and Son", "David Copperfield" and many other good books.

His books are very interesting, they tell us about the hard life of the poor people in England of that time. When we read his books, we sometimes laugh, but we often want to cry.

Charles Dickens died in 1870.

He is one of the greatest novelists in the English literature. Dickens lived more than a hundred years ago, but people in the whole world like to read his books today, because in his books he showed a real world and people of Victorian England.

Questions:

1. Where did Charles Dickens live?

2. Where did his father work?
3. When did his family go to London?
4. Why did Charles have to work?
5. What novel did Charles Dickens publish in 1837?
6. What do his books tell us about?
7. What did Charles Dickens show in his books?

Vocabulary:

to get into debt – qarzga botmoq - залезть в долги

to cry – yig'lamoq, baqirmoq - плакать

poor – faqir, kambag'al - бедный

prison – qamoqxona - тюрьма

Robert Burns

Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, was born on January 25, 1759 in Scotland. His father, William Burns, was a poor farmer, There were seven children in the family, and Robert was the eldest. His father knew the value of a good education, and he tried to give his children the best education he could. afford. Robert was sent to school at the age of six, but as his father could not pay for the two sons, Robert and his brother Gilbert attended school in turn. When not at school, the boys helped their father with his work in the fields. But soon the teacher left, and so Burns's father invited a young school teacher to teach the boys. When the teacher left, the poet's father taught the children himself. Reading and writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, literature, French and Latin - that was Robert Burns's education.

Robert's mother knew many Scottish songs and ballads and often sang them to her son in his childhood. His mother's friend Betty told Robert many fantastic tales about devils, fairies and witches. Burns's mother died in 1820. She lived long and enjoyed the fame of her poet son.

Robert Burns became fond of reading. He read whatever he could lay his hands on. His favourite writers were Shakespeare, Smolett, Robert Fergusson, a talented Scottish poet (1750-1774). Fergusson's tragic fate deeply touched Burns. Burns devoted many verses to Fergusson.

Robert Burns began to write poetry when he was fifteen. He composed verses to the melodies of old folk-songs, which he had admired from his early childhood. He sang of the woods, fields and wonderful valleys of his native land. Burns published some of his poems in 1786. Their success was complete. And Robert Burns became well known and popular.

When Burns came to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, a new and enlarged edition of his poems was published. But soon Edinburgh society grew tired of him and forgot about the poet.

Robert Burns left Edinburgh and returned to his native village with money enough to buy a farm and marry Jean Armour. Burns devoted to Jean many beautiful poems, such as "I love my Jean", "Bonnie Jean" and many others.

Robert Burns's poems were very popular, he always remained poor. He worked hard and destroyed his health. He died in poverty at the age of thirty - seven in 1796.

The poetry and songs of Robert Burns are famous all over the world.

Robert Burns's poems and verses inspired Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other composers who wrote music to them.

Burns is a democratic poet. His sympathy was with the poor. That is why his funeral was attended by a crowd of ten thousand. They were the common Scottish people whom he had loved and for whom he had written his poems and songs.

The most popular poems of Robert Burns are "The Tree of Liberty", "My Heart's in the Highlands", "A Red, Red Rose" and many others.

Questions:

1. When was Robert Burns born?
2. How many children were there in their family?
3. What did Robert's father try to give his children?
4. Who knew many Scottish songs and ballads?
5. What did his mother's friend Betty tell Robert?
6. When did Robert begin to write poetry?
7. What did Robert Burns publish in 1786?
8. Why did Robert Burns return to his native village?
9. Who was Robert Burns's funeral attended by?
10. Whom did Robert Burns's poems and verses inspire?

Vocabulary:

value – qadr, qimmat, ahamiyat - ценность
to afford – biror nima qilish uchun yetarli pul, vaqt, imkoniyatga ega bolmoq -
быть в состоянии позволить себе что-либо
devil – iblis, shayton - дьявол
fairy – sehrlab qo'yadigan pari - фея
witch – yalmog'iz kampir - ведьма
to enjoy – huzur qilmoq, rohatlanmoq - наслаждаться
to lay – qo'yamoq, - положить, класть
to devote – bag'ishlamoq - посвятить
to admire – maftun bo'lmoq, zavqlanmoq - восхищаться
to compose – yozmoq, ijod qilmoq - сочинить
valley – vodi, voha - долина
to destroy – buzmoq, vayron qilmoq - разрушать
to inspire – ilhom bag'ishlamoq, undamoq - вдохновлять
funeral – dafn marosimi - похороны

poverty –kambag'allik, qashoqlik - бедность

Oscar Wilde

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin on October 16, 1854. His father was a famous Irish surgeon. His mother was well known in Dublin as a writer of verse and prose.

At school, and later at Oxford, Oscar displayed gift for art and the humanities.

While at the university, Wilde became one of the most famous personalities of the day: he wore his hair long, decorated his room with different beautiful things. His witty sayings were well known among the students.

After graduating from the university, Wilde turned his attention to writing, travelling and lecturing.

Oscar Wilde earned the reputation of being the leader of the Aesthetic Movement and an apostle of beauty.

His most famous works appeared over the next ten years. The most popular are "The Happy Prince and Other Tales", "The Picture of Dorian Gray", and his comedies "Lady Windermere's Fan", "An Ideal Husband", "The Importance of Being Earnest".

Wilde also wrote poems, essays, reviews, letters. He attracted the attention of his audiences by the brilliance of his conversation, his knowledge, and the force of his personality.

In his works, especially in his tales, he glorifies beauty, and not only the beauty of nature or artificial beauty, but the beauty of devoted love. He admires unselfishness, kindness and generosity ("The Happy Prince", "The Nightingale and the Rose") and despises egoism and greed ("The Selfish Giant", "The Devoted Friend"). The theme of most of his works, even of his tales, is quite realistic. He shows the contrast between wealth and poverty. His own sympathy for poor, labouring people is quite evident.

At the height of his popularity and success, tragedy struck. He was accused of immorality and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. When released from prison in 1897, he lived mainly on the Continent, settling later in Paris. In 1898 he published his poem "Ballad of Reading Gaol". He died in Paris 1900.

Questions:

1. When did Oscar Wilde display gift for art and the humanities?
2. What did Oscar Wilde do after graduating from the university?
3. What reputation did Oscar Wilde earn?
4. What did Oscar Wilde write?
5. What did he despise and what did he glorify in his works?
6. Why was Oscar Wilde sentenced to two years' imprisonment?
7. When did Oscar Wilde die?

Vocabulary:

surgeon –jarroh, hirurg - хирург

gift – sovg'a, tuhfa - способность, дарование

to display – ko'rsatmoq, namoyish qilmoq - показывать, проявлять

the humanities - гуманитарные науки

witty – zehni o'tkir - остроумный

audience – auditoriya, tomoshabin - аудитория, публика

to glorify – ulug'lamoq - прославлять, восхвалять

to despise – nafratlanmoq - презирать

greed – ochko'zlik - алчность, жадность

to release from prison - qamoqxonadan ozod bo'lmoq - освобождать из тюрьмы

Jerome K. Jerome

In the history of English literature Jerome K. Jerome occupies a modest place. He cannot be compared with Dickens, Thackeray, or Bernard Shaw, but he is well known as a writer-humorist not only in his country but in another countries too.

Jerome Klapka Jerome was born in England on May 2, 1859 into the family of ruined businessman. Jerome's childhood was poor and sad. He could not finish school because his father died in 1871 and the boy had to begin working to support his family. First he worked as a clerk. Later he took up teaching journalism and acting. For three years he was an actor and had to play different parts. He had very little money and often went hungry and had no place to sleep.

In his free moments Jerome tried to write. He wrote plays, stories and articles, but nothing was published.

His first literary success was a one-act comedy which was performed in the Globe theatre in London in 1886.

In 1889 a collection of his articles was published. They were published as a book under the title "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow". This book became very popular in England, and it was published 105 times in 4 years. In 1889 Jerome's best book "Three Men in a Boat" also came out.

"The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Three Men in a Boat" made the author famous. The books were translated into several European languages.

In the following years Jerome published several books and plays. He went travelling all over Europe and in 1899 he visited St. Petersburg, where he was met with enthusiasm. He knew Russian literature very well.

Jerome K. Jerome also wrote serious books, but the public didn't like them.

He criticized German imperialism and the policy of Britain in China.

Jerome's last book was his autobiography "My Life and Time". He died in 1927. The works of Jerome are full of humour and they can't but amuse the reader.

Questions:

1. When and where was Jerome K. Jerome born?
2. What was his father?

3. How old was the boy when he began to work?
4. What was Jerome's first profession?
5. What did he do in his free moments?
6. What did he try to write?
7. What book was his first literary success?
8. What was Jerome's best book that made him famous?

Vocabulary:

modest – kamtarin - скромный

to compare – solishtirmoq, taqqoslamоq - сравнивать

to ruin – vayron qilmoq, buzmoq - разорять

to be a success – muvaffaqiyat, omad - иметь успех

to amuse – kuldirmoq - забавлять, развлекать

Charlotte Bronte

Charlotte Bronte was born in a small town in England in 1816. Charlotte and her sisters, Emily and Ann had a very hard life, from early childhood they knew poverty and very hard work.

Charlotte received her education at an orphanage (which she described in her novel "Jane Eyre"). After that she worked as a governess and a teacher.

The works of Charlotte Bronte, together with Charles. Dickens, William Thackeray and Elisabeth Gaskell are considered to belong to the fine school of English realism of the first half of the 19th century.

In her works she wrote about the society she lived in and criticized it. Her first novel "The Professor" was published only after Charlotte's death.

The best novel "Jane Eyre", published in 1847, is partly biographical. In 1849 the novel "Shirley" was published. The story is about the Luddites, workers who did not understand that the real enemy of the working class were the capitalists and aristocrats. They thought that machinery, which they destroyed, was their enemy.

The last novel "Vilette" came out in 1853.

Charlotte Bronte died from tuberculosis in 1855.

The three Bronte sisters are well known writers and their books are published in many countries.

Questions:

1. When was Charlotte Bronte born?
2. Where did Charlotte Bronte receive her education?
3. What did she describe in her works?
4. When was the best novel "Jane Eyre" published?
5. What is the novel "Shirley" about?
6. When did Ch. Bronte die?

Vocabulary:

to be born - tug'ilmoq - быть рожденным

childhood – bolalik, bolalik davri - детство
poverty – qambag'allik, qashoqlik - бедность
orphanage – yetim хона - приют для сирот
to receive – olmoq, qabul qilmoq - получать
to destroy – buzmoq, vayron qilmoq - уничтожать, разрушать
to criticize – tanqid qilmoq - критиковать
death – o'lim, vafot - смерть
to die from – ...dan vafot etmoq - умирать от

Lewis Carroll

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name of Charles L. Dodgson, the man who wrote a famous book for children "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

Charles L. Dodgson was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school. Then he became a student at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught this subject in the same college.

Charles Dodgson had no family, but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend, who had a large family. There were three little girls in the family. One of them Alice, was four years old.

Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up himself. Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventure of a little girl, and she liked the stories very much.

When Alice Liddell was about ten years old, she asked Charles to write down the stories for her, and he did so. He called the heroine of his book also Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They were not very good pictures but the children liked them.

One day a friend of the Liddells, a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it.

Charles decided to publish the book but he did not want to do it under his own name. So he took the pen-name of Lewis Carroll. The book came out in 1865 and all the people who read it liked it very much. Later the book was published in the United States, in France and in Germany. The first Russian translation of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" came out in 1923.

In England the book was published very many times during the author's life and you can always find it in the bookshops of today. "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is still a favourite children's book.

Questions:

1. Where was L. Carroll born?
2. Where did he get his education?

3. Who did- often visit?
4. What did Charles tell Alice Liddell about?
5. Why did he call the heroine of his book Alice?
6. When did the first Russian translation come out?

Vocabulary:

pen-name - taxallus - псевдоним
 public school – xususiy o'рта maktab - частная школа
 to make up - yasamoq - создавать
 the heroine – qahramon - героиня

Great Britain and the USA: Life of Youth

Our youth is mostly similar to the youth abroad in many aspects of life. Numerous youth organizations have been formed since the Second World War, uniting young people from all classes and sections of the population. In the USA exists a Young Republican Federation, Young Christian Association, some religious organizations for Jewish youth. Youth organization Green peace deals with the most urgent ecological problems of today's world. It protests against nuclear weapon test, sea and soil pollution, etc.

Sport clubs are characteristic youth organizations in the US and UK. They unite people, who are interested in baseball, football, basketball, golf, etc. You can attend any club: from theater clubs to bird-watching clubs. Bird-watching clubs are very popular, especially in Great Britain. And at the age of 14 children have regular part-time job to earn some pocket money. Some young people work in their church organizations. They help elderly people or work in hospital. There are even some groups, where young people help released prisoners to start their life anew. Youth and youth movement over decades have become important factors in the life of both countries.

Questions:

1. What do you know about the youth movement abroad?
2. What is the aim of sport clubs?
3. What youth organizations of the USA do you know?
4. How do interest clubs work?
5. What is the main task of youth organization Green peace?

Vocabulary:

to unite – birlashmoq - объединять
 urgent – shoshilinch, tig'iz - насущный
 nuclear weapon – yadro quroli - ядерное оружие
 to deal with – nima bilandir shug'ullanmoq - заниматься чем-либо
 pollution – zaharlash, zararlanish - загрязнение

Hobbies in UK and the USA

Hobbies are a great British and American tradition. A hobby is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. A "hobby" is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together too. Some American families have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boat somewhere in the country away from it. Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go holidays or long weekends into the thirty-five fabulous national parks. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits or go fishing. They train dogs to do tricks or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are *crazy* about plants.

Others are mad about their car or their motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them and painting them. But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. Children and teenagers are great collectors. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music and at the weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full. Everyone in these countries is very interested *in* culture.

Questions:

1. What is hobby?
2. Do American families spend their free time together?
3. Some people have animals as hobbies, haven't they?
4. What do the teenagers do?
5. Is everyone in these countries very interested in culture?

Vocabulary:

recreation – ko'ngilxushlik, dam olish - развлечение

wild – yovvoyi - глушь

pigeon – kabutar - голубь

Fashion in the USA and Britain

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. In Britain, as well as in the USA, men in offices usually wear suits and ties and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and business people wear quite formal clothes.

And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women wear smart dresses. Jeans and open shirts are sometimes not allowed. It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the States because everyone is different. It you are not sure what to wear watch what other people do and then do the same. Or ask the advice of a friend or your host. You'll feel relaxed if you don't look too

different from everyone else.

British people just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost everything. At theaters, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like - from elegant suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. In many ways, Americans are more relaxed than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home or on holiday most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look elegant. In good hotels and restaurants men have to wear jackets and ties and women wear pretty clothes and smart hairstyles. But these days most people in Britain and the USA do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.

Questions:

1. British people don't think about clothes very much, do they?
2. What do British people wear to restaurant?
3. What clothes do Americans wear on holidays?
4. Do people in these countries often wear formal clothes?
5. What is the difference between British and American fashion?

Vocabulary:

formal – rasmiy, jiddiy - официальный
trousers – shim - брюки
smart – ozoda, pokiza - изящный
to allow – ruxsat bermoq - разрешать
hairstyle – soch turmagi - прическа

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