

**Министерство сельского и водного хозяйства
Республики Узбекистана
Ташкентский институт ирригации и мелиорации**

Кафедра « Ўзбек тили ва чет тиллар »

Методическое пособие

«СБОРНИК ТЕКСТОВ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ»

по английскому языку для бакалавров и магистрантов

Часть-1

Тошкент -2008

Настоящее методическое пособие утверждено на заседании научно-методического Совета Института и рекомендовано к изданию.

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Данное методическое пособие “Сборник текстов для чтения” по английскому языку предназначено для бакалавров и магистрантов всех факультетов. Методическое пособие составлено с учётом программных требований.

Включает в себя большое количество различных текстов познавательного характера, тематических словарей и вопросов, которые дадут студентам возможность правильно читать, переводить и развить навыки устной речи.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное методическое пособие Часть- I, служит книгой для бакалавров и магистрантов всех факультетов и направлений.

Цель пособия – познакомить бакалавров, магистрантов, изучающих английский язык с различными текстами, вопросами, терминами. Подобранные к пособию тексты являются актуальными, современными. К каждому тексту дается лексический словарь и упражнения, которые облегчают условия тематики и обучат студентов чтению, переводу развитию навыков устной речи.

Подобное методическое пособие издаётся на английском языке в первые.

Методическое пособие служит расширению кругозора, увеличению и улучшению знаний студентов.

Данное методическое пособие было опробовано на уроках.

I. UZBEKISTAN

TOPIC № 1

I. Read and translate the text.

UZBEKISTAN

The Republic of Uzbekistan received its independence in August 1991. Article I of the Constitution says that Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic Republic. On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

Uzbekistan is situated between the Amu-Darya and the Sir-Darya the greatest Asian rivers. It is the region of flatlands, mountains and deserts. The territory of the Republic covers 448,900 square kilometres, borders on Kirghizistan in the north-east, on Kazakhstan in the north and north-west, on Turkmenistan in the south-west, on Tajikistan – in the south-east. In the south it borders on Afghanistan. The climate is continental with a long dry and hot summer, cool moist borders on Afghanistan. The climate is continental with a long dry and hot summer, cool moist autumn and a rather cold winter. Uzbekistan belongs to the area with small amount of precipitation and here the agriculture is possible only using artificial irrigation. Uzbekistan is rich in mineral resources. It has gold, coal, natural gas resources, and deposits of marble, non-ferrous and other metals. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 26 million people. The Uzbek population makes up the majority (71, 4 %) of Uzbekistan; it has rich culture and traditions.

Uzbekistan is multinational country. About one hundred nations and folks live on its territory. The Republic of Uzbekistan is governed by Constitution and Laws of the Republic. The new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. All citizens living in the Republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities, have equal rights, in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The system of education in Uzbekistan is as follows; pre-school

education, universal secondary education, out-of school education, technical education secondary special education.

Uzbekistan has entered an era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Islam Karimov the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has elaborated five basic principles of reform, directing the county's internal policy.

-First, economics should have priority over politics;

-Second, all reforms should be initiated by the state;

-Third, all spheres of life should be ruled by law;

-Fourth, social policies should be very strong;

-Fifth, transition towards a market-oriented economy should proceed in an evolutionary, rather than revolutionary way.

As a popular saying goes “never destroy the old house unless you have built a new one”

Foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for equal membership in the world economic association. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in the world.

In the sphere of international relations, president Islam Karimov adheres to a policy of peace, equal beneficial co-operation between countries and mutual understanding among state leaders.

The foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of states, not using force or threat of force, inviolability of borders non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

II. Topical Vocabulary

English	Russian	Uzbek
population	население	аҳоли
industry	промышленность	саноат
nation	национальность	миллат, халқ
branch	отрасль	тармоқ, соҳа
use	использовать	фойдаланмоқ
scientific	научный	илмий
scientific problems	научные проблемы	илмий муоммалар
concept	научные концепции	илмий концепция

up-to date	современный	замонавий
resources	ресурсы	ресурслар
multinational	многонациональный	кўп миллатли
trade relation	торговые связи	савдо алоқалари
independence	независимость	мустақиллик
adopt	принимать	қабул қилмоқ
was recognized	был принят	қабул қилинган
graduate from	закончить институт	олийгоҳни тугатмоқ
solve	решать	хал қилмоқ
pick up	собирать (хлопок)	тўпламоқ, термоқ
has elaborated	разработал	ишлаб чиқди
to rule	управлять	бошқармоқ
law	закон	қонун
transition	переход	ўтиш даври
to destroy	разрушать	бузмоқ, вайрон
mutual understanding	взаимное понимание	ўзаро тушиниш
non-interference	невмешательство	аралашмаслик
society	общество	жамият
main aim	главная цель	асосий мақсад
equal	равный	тенг, тенг ҳуқуқли
co-operation	сотрудничество	ҳамкорлик
equality	равенство	тенглик
force	сила	куч
internal affairs	внутренние дела	ички ишлар
to change	менять, изменять	ўзгартирмоқ
open-market	открытая рыночная	очиқ турдаги бозор
economy	экономика	обрў, этибор
priority	приоритет	ривожланмоқ
to proceed	развиваться	қайта бошламоқ
right	право	ҳуқуқ
according to...	в соответствии...	билан биргаликда
to return	возвращать	қайтармоқ
to mean	значит, означать	билдирмоқ, маъно
education	образование	таълим маълум

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
2. What is the territory of the Republic?
3. Why is the climate of Uzbekistan good for growing?
4. What natural resources and deposits are there in Uzbekistan?
5. What is population of the Republic?
6. How many countries have recognized Uzbekistan as an independent country?

7. The fifth principle of Karimov's reform is that transition of the economy should proceed in an evolutionary, not a revolutionary way. What are the differences between evolutionary and revolutionary change?
8. What are Karimov's five basic principles for reform?
9. All citizens are guaranteed the right to education. What does that mean?
10. What is Karimov's foreign policy?
11. According to the constitution, what must citizens do in return for their rights?
12. What does mean to have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres?
13. How do you use your right to education?
14. Describe the geography of Uzbekistan?
15. How are the economic, political and social spheres changing Uzbekistan today?
16. Why does Islam Karimov want an open-market economy?
17. Should economics have priority over politics? Why?

TOPIC № 2

I. Read and translate the text.

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the republic. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions and sports competitions.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled colour cloth consisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the colour of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say “Оқ йўл”. Green is the colour of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolize the power of life. There is a new moon which symbolizes the newly independent republic. There are twelve stars which represent the 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

II. Topical Vocabulary

English	Russian	Uzbek
sovereignty	суверенитет	суверенитет, мустақил
exhibition	выставка	кўргазма

right-angled stripes peas harvest power independent	прямоугольный полоски мир урожай мощь, сила независимый	тўгри бурчакли чизиклар тинчлик хосил куч мустақил
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III. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the flag of Uzbekistan flown internationally?
2. Why is the flag of Uzbekistan has three colours?
3. Why are there stars and a crescent moon on the flag?
4. What places do you see the flag of Uzbekistan?
5. What do you like about the flag? Why?

TOPIC № 3

I. Read and translate the text

THE STATE EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people.

The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr Daryo and Amu Daryo. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side.

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colour of the flag of the republic.

II. Topical Vocabulary

English	Russian	Uzbek
to created	создать	барпо этиш
century	век	аср
experience	опыт, эксперимент	тажриба
image	образ	тасвир
rising sun	возрастающее солнце	кўтарилаётган қуёш
over	над	тепасида, устида
a flourishing	цветящаяся долина	гуллаб яшнаётган водий
wheat	пшеница	буғдой
cotton bolls	коробочки хлопка	пахта кўсаклари
confirmation	подтверждение	тасдиқ, исбот
renaissance	возрождение	янгитдан тугилиш
crescent	полумесяц	ярим ой
desire	желание	интилмоқ
prosperity	процветание	гуллаб яшнаш
ribbon	лента	лента, тасма

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What parts of the emblem represent parts of Uzbekistan's geography?
2. How is nature represented in the emblem?
3. What is the name of the bird in the emblem? Where is it from? What does it represent?
4. What symbols of Islam are in the emblem?
5. Where is the emblem of Uzbekistan displayed?
6. What items on the emblem have you seen in real life?
7. What would you add to Uzbekistan's emblem and why?

TOPIC № 4

I. Read and translate the text.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The new constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.

Article 1 of the constitution says that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic. The constitution sets the task of creating a democratic rule of law. All citizens of the republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, constitute the people of Uzbekistan.

All citizens living in the republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities, have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The right to work together and the right to choose one's trade or profession are guaranteed to all citizens by article 37.

All citizens have the right to rest. The right is guaranteed in practice by the system of sanatoriums boarding houses, holiday homes and clubs where people may spend their free time.

Article 39 guarantees pensions for people who are ill or unable to work. A very important right is the right to education, which is guaranteed to all citizens by article 41 of the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state guarantees free secondary education. Students of technical schools, institutes and universities receive scholarships.

While guaranteeing these rights to all citizens, the constitution at the same time imposes serious duties on them, such as the duty to work, to keep labour discipline and to defend their country.

II. Topical Vocabulary

English	Russian	Uzbek
to be adopted	был принят	қабул қилинган
to created	создать	барпо этмоқ
law	закон	қонун
citizens	граждане	фуқоралар
to set	поставить	ўрнатмоқ
regardless	невнимательный	аҳамиятсиз
equal	равные права	хуқиқи бир хил
unable	неспособный	қобилиятсиз, саллоҳиятсиз
secondary education	средний образования	ўрта таълим
scholarships	стипендия	стипендия
to impose	налагать	солмоқ, қабул қилдирмоқ
duty	обязанность, долг	бурч
labor	труд	меҳнат
to defend	защищать	ҳимоя қилмоқ

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Article 1 of the constitution states that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic. What does that mean?
2. Which nationalities are citizens of Uzbekistan?
3. All citizens are guaranteed the right to rest. What does that mean?
4. All citizens are guaranteed the right to education. What does that mean?
5. Who receives pensions?
6. According to the constitution, what must citizens do in return for their rights?
7. What does it mean to be a citizen of a country?
8. What does it mean to have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres?
9. How do you use your right to education? How about your right to rest?
10. Who receives pensions from the government? What kind of pensions do they receive?

TOPIC № 5

I. Read and translate the text.

THE POLICY OF ISLAM KARIMOV, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan has entered a renaissance of its spiritual and intellectual values, an era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Uzbekistan has begun building a democratic, lawful and secular society with an open-market economy and a strong system of social protection. The main aims of his policy are: keeping a stable situation in the country, strengthening the international and interethnic cooperation in Uzbekistan and gradual transition to the new democratic system of rule. Taking into consideration the concrete situation, and the mentality and traditions of the Uzbek people, President Karimov has elaborated five basic principles of reform, directing the country's internal policy.

First, economics should have priority over politics.

Second, all reforms should be initiated by the state.

Third, all spheres of life should be ruled by law.

Fourth, social policies should be very strong.

Fifth, transition towards a market-oriented economy should proceed in an evolutionary, rather than revolutionary way, with as little harm as possible to people's living standards. As a popular saying goes, "Never destroy the old house unless you have built a new one".

In the sphere of international relations, President Islam Karimov adheres to a policy of peace, equal beneficial cooperation between countries and mutual understanding among state leaders. The foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of states, not using force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

II. Topical Vocabulary

English	Russian	Uzbek
renaissance	возрождение	янгитдан туғилиш
spiritual	духовный	маънавий
transformation	переход	ўтиш
secular	столетний, вековой	дунёвий
society	общество	жамият
social cooperation	социальная защита	ижтимоий ҳимоя
cooperation	сотрудничество	ҳамкорлик
to elaborate	создавать	барпо этмоқ
internal	внутренняя политика	ички сиёсат
to destroy	разрушать	бузмоқ
to adhere	придерживаться	риоя қилмоқ
force	сила	куч
inviolability	крепкость	мустаҳкамлик
non-interference	невмешательство	аралашмаслик

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Karimov's foreign policy?
2. How does Karimov believe countries should handle disagreements?
3. What role does peace play in Karimov's foreign policy?
4. How are the economic, political and social spheres changing in Uzbekistan today?

5. Why does Karimov want an open-market economy?
6. What is a strong system of social protection and why is it important?
- 7 Explain why each of Karimov's three main aims is important to Uzbekistan today.
- 8 What is reform?
- 9 Should economics have priority over politics? Why?
10. The fifth principle of Karimov's reform is that transition of the economy should proceed in an evolutionary, not a revolutionary, way. What are the differences between evolutionary and revolutionary change?
11. The economy of Uzbekistan is said to be "in transition". What does that mean?
- 12 Peace plays a very important role in international relations. When is peace impossible? Why? How can these situations be avoided?