

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI**

**TIBBIY TA'LIMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MARKAZI**

**TOSHKENT FARMATSEVTIKA INSTITUTI**

**INGLIZ TILIDAN**

**3 KURS TALABALARIGA**

**SUHBAT MAVZULARI BO'YICHA**

**USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**

**Toshkent – 2009**

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**“TASDIQLAYMAN”**

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi  
Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligining  
fan va o'quv yurtlari  
bosh boshqarmasi  
boshlig'i Sh.E. Ataxanov**

2009 y “ ” \_\_\_\_\_  
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**“KELISHILDI”**

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi  
Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi-  
ning tibbiy ta'limni  
rivojlantirish markazi  
direktori I.S.Yusupova**

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### **Tuzuvchilar:**

Bazarova L.X. – Tillar kafedrası dotsenti

Kovtunenکو V.N – Tillar kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi

Umarova M.B. – Tillar kafedrası o'qituvchisi

### **Taqrizchilar:**

Urmanova F.F. – Farmatsevtika fanlari doktori, professor

Muhiddinova G.Sh. – Toshkent Temir yo'l muhandislari instituti

Chet tili kafedrası mudiri, f.f.n., dotsent.

O'quv – uslubiy qo'llanma Toshfarmi MUKida muhokama qilindi.

O'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor

Z.A. Yuldashev

2009 yil “30” iyun bayonnoma № 11

O'quv – uslubiy qo'llanma Toshfarmi Ilmiy kengashida tasdiqlandi.

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Rektor

A.N. Yunusxo'jaev

Ushbu qo'llanma III kurs talabalari uchun tayyorlangan bo'lib, suhbat mavzulari asosida og'zaki nutqdagi bilim va ko'nikmalarini oshirish uchun mo'ljallangan.

## **So`z boshi**

Mazkur uslubiy qo`llanma farmatsevtika instituti talabalariga mo`ljallangan bo`lib, amaldagi o`quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan. Uslubiy qo`llanma suhbat mavzulari bo`yicha tuzilgan va u 9 ta mavzuni o`z ichiga oladi, bular:

1. Uzbekistan
2. Tashkent
3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
4. London
5. The United States of America
6. Washington
7. At the Airport
8. Higher educational establishments of Great Britain
9. Public Health Service in Uzbekistan

Har bir mavzuga matn, so`z va so`z iboralari, fonetik, leksik va grammatik mashqlar berilgan.

# Topic 1

## Topic: Uzbekistan

### Uzbekistan

The sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan was founded on August 31, 1991.

The country is situated in Central Asia between the two great rivers - the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya. Its territory occupies 447.000 square kilometers and its population is about 26 million.

Uzbekistan consists of 12 regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The state language is Uzbek, and Karakalpak in Karakalpakstan. Being a sovereign republic, Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, state flag and emblem. The Constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is a sunny republic. It is located far from oceans and other water sources, and that's why the climate of Uzbekistan is arid and extremely continental. It results in small quantity of atmospheric precipitation and low air humidity in summer time, absence of clouds and presence of many bright sunny days.

Uzbekistan is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, ore, copper, gold, gas and other minerals.

Uzbekistan is the 7-th largest gold producer and the 4-th biggest cotton producer according to world ranking.

The important changes are taking place in the republic. The development of international ties, integration and practical relations has also been increased at a new level. Cooperation is being developed between the Republic and almost all of the states of the world. The contacts and joint activity with the biggest world wide firms in the spheres of transport and telecommunications, raw mining, light and heavy industry attract wide-spread attention. 4.500 joint-stock enterprises are now working in the country.

The modern automobile giant was constructed in partnership with the Korean „DAEWOO" company in Asaka town of Andijan region. It produces a number of very popular models.

From March 1992 the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the United Nations.

Now the Republic of Uzbekistan is making good progress along this new and difficult road.

### Words and expressions to the text

1. to be situated	joylashmoq	располагаться
2. to occupy	egallamoq	занимать
3. population	aholi	население
4. independence	mustaqillik	независимость
5. proclaim	e`lon qilmoq	провозглашать

6. mineral resources	resurs, boylik	ресурсы
7. sovereign	suveren	суверенный
8. region	viloyat	область
9. capital	poytaxt	столица
10. to be rich in	boy bo`lmoq	быть богатым
11. coal	ko`mir	уголь
12. oil	neft	нефть
13. ore	kon	руда
14. copper	mis	медь
15. gold	oltin	золото
16. ranking	kategoriya	ранг, категория
17. according to	...ga muvofiq	в соответствии с
18. tie	aloqa, munosabat	связь
19. to increase	kuchaymoq	усиливаться
20. level	daraja, saviya	уровень
21. cooperation	hamkorlik	сотрудничество
22. joint	qo`shma	совместный
23. joint —stock	qo`shma korxonasi	совместное предприятие
24. raw mining	tog`-kon sanoati	горная промышленность
25. heavy industry	og`ir sanoat	тяжелая промышленность
26. attract	o`ziga tortmoq	привлекать
27. wide – spread	keng ko`lamdagi	широко распространенный
28. giant	gigant, ulkan	гигант
29. road	yo`l	дорога, путь
30. producer	ishlab chiqaruvchi	производитель

## Phonetic exercises

### ***1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:***

Sovereign, republic, Constitution, emblem, telecommunication, region, capital, international, integration, relation, mineral, automobile, company, the United Nations.

### ***2. Pronounce the geographical names:***

Uzbekistan, Central Asia, Karakalpakstan, Asaka, Andijan, Korea, Tashkent.

## Exercises

### ***3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:***

Is situated, between, its population, was proclaimed, being a sovereign republic, mineral resources, according to, at a new level, almost all of the states of the world, in the sphere of transport, heavy industry, joint-stock enterprises, the United Nations, new and difficult road.

**4. Suggest English equivalents for:**

Ikki katta daryo o`rtasida (между двумя большими реками); maydoni va aholisi (площадь и население); O`zbekiston mustaqilligi (независимость Узбекистана); o`z konstitutsiyasi, davlat bayrog`i va gerbiga ega bo`lmoq(иметь свою собственную Конституцию, государственный флаг и герб); o`n ikki viloyatga bo`lingan (делится на 12 областей); yengil va og`ir sanoat (легкая и тяжелая промышленность); zamonaviy avtomobil zavodi (современный автомобильный гигант); keng tarqalgan, (широко распространенный); Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti (Организация Объединенных наций).

**5. Arrange the following words in pairs of antonyms:**

rich, the first, independence, difficult, the last, new, poor, old, dependence, easy,

**6. Insert the necessary prepositions.**

1. Uzbekistan is a republic ... a highly developed culture.
2. Uzbekistan is a land ... ancient cities.
3. The main celebrations are held ...Tashkent,
4. Uzbekistan is divided ... twelve regions.
5. Citizens ... Uzbekistan have taken part ... the Olympic Games since 1952.
6. Amir 'Femur gave great attention to the development ... science, culture, art and literature.
7. The name „ The Great Silk Road" first appeared ... the XIX century.
8. The important changes are taking place ...the republic.

**7. Put the verbs in the following sentences into the Past Continuous Tense.**

1. The children are playing in the garden.
2. Lily is translating an article.
3. I am going to the cinema.
4. The students are preparing for the exam.

**8. Put the verbs in the following sentences into the Future Continuous Tense.**

1. Karim is working at his report.
2. The students are having a dictation.
3. We are passing the exam now.
4. I am listening to the latest news over the radio.

**9. Put the verbs in brackets in one of the Continuous Tenses.**

1. I (to go) to the station at 5 o'clock yesterday.
2. He (to open) the window when I entered the room.
3. I (to read) the book the whole day tomorrow..
4. She (to work) at her project from early morning till late at night tomorrow.
5. It (to rain) all day long yesterday.
6. What you (to do) at 8 o'clock in the evening yesterday?
7. They (to work; not) at the library from 2 till 3 tomorrow.
8. We (to have dinner; not) when you entered the room.

**10. Make the following sentences in negative and interrogative forms.**

1. The boys are playing football now.
2. Karim will be having his English at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
3. He was working in the garden when I came.
4. I shall be writing the article the whole day tomorrow.
5. It was snowing all day long yesterday.

**11. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Kecha soat 3 da men tennis o`ynayotgan edim. (Вчера в 3 часа я играл в теннис.)
2. Biz kirganimizda, u maqolani tarjima qilayotgan edi. (Она переводила статью, когда мы вошли.)
3. Singlim kelganda, biz ovqatlanayotgan edik. (Сестра пришла, когда мы обедали.)
4. Kecha kun bo`yi yomg`ir yog`di. (Вчера целый день шел дождь.)
5. Ertaga soat 4 dan 5 gacha u ishlayotgan bo`ladi. (Он будет работать завтра с 4-х до 5-ти часов.)

**12. Form sentences using the following words.**

1. situated, is, between, Uzbekistan, two, the, rivers, great.
2. of, Uzbekistan, independence, the, was, in, proclaimed, 1991.
3. the, in the, changes, taking, important, are, place, republic.
4. of, climate, the, is, Uzbekistan, continental.
5. 250, are, more, than, there, days, a year, sunny, Uzbekistan, in.
6. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, of, is, capital, the.

**13. Answer the following questions.**

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
2. When was the independence of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
3. What is the population of Uzbekistan?
4. How many regions are there in Uzbekistan?
5. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?
6. Is Uzbekistan rich in mineral resources?
7. What mineral resources is Uzbekistan rich in?
8. How many joint-stock enterprises are now working in the country?
9. Where was the modern automobile giant constructed?
10. Is Uzbekistan a member of the United Nations?

**14. Tell about Uzbekistan. The following plan will help you:**

1. Geographical position
2. Population
3. Language
4. Capital
5. Industry

**15. Read the text and answer the questions.**

## **Industry in Uzbekistan**

Uzbekistan is the world's fourth cotton producer and the second largest cotton exporter. Only two countries in the world - the USA and Uzbekistan have factories producing machinery for planting, growing and processing cotton. Uzbekistan is the only state in Central Asia with a silkworm breeding industry. Uzbekistan also has a strong textile manufacturing industry. The Tashkent and Andijan textile plants have won international prizes such as the «Golden Globe» prize (awarded by Denmark) and «The Golden Star» prize awarded by Holland.

Uzbekistan is the seventh largest gold producer. It also has large amounts of other metals such as copper, zinc and uranium. But the republic imports steel products from the CIS countries, mainly from Russia and Kazakhstan.

Uzbekistan has a modern energy sector with 19 hydro-electric power stations. Enough electricity is produced to satisfy the needs of the national economy and electricity is also exported to neighboring states. Uzbekistan has large oil and gas reserves.

The chemical industry is based mainly on its own raw materials. Uzbekistan exports nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

There are a lot of joint ventures in Uzbekistan such as «UzBat» (tobacco industry), «MTS» (telecommunications) and «Zaravshan-Newmont» (gold extraction). A car manufacturing plant has been built jointly with the South Korean firm «DAEWOO» and produces a number of very popular models.

Uzbekistan has a reputation for the quality of its manufacturing and services and this is reflected in the international prizes it has won and the number of joint ventures. Uzbekistan continues to seek partners for joint ventures in order to increase foreign investment in the country and so boost the economic growth of the country.

1. What branches of industry are highly developed in Uzbekistan?
2. What international prizes have Tashkent and Andijan textile plants won?
3. What metals is Uzbekistan rich in?
4. Has Uzbekistan large oil and gas reserves?
5. What joint ventures are there in Uzbekistan?
6. Why does Uzbekistan continue to seek partners for joint ventures?

## **Topic 2**

### **Topic: Tashkent**

## Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, one of the largest cities of Central Asia. It is situated in the foothills of the Western Tyan-Shan, in the valley of the Chirchik River. The population of Tashkent is over 4 million people. The ethnic composition of its population is very diverse. It has over 120 nationalities.

Tashkent is an old city with more than 2200 years history.

At different stages of its long history it had several names. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek for "stone town".

Quite a few remains of fortresses and old buildings of the 12 – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries are found in the city. At that remote past there were a great many such buildings. That's why the city was called the state of "thousand fortresses". Some of the monuments of medieval oriental architecture there remained to this day. They are Barak-khan and Kukeldash Madrasahs, Jami Mosque, Zaynuddin and Nuritdin-bobo Mausoleums all erected in the 16-th century and others.

On April 26, 1966 a disastrous earthquake occurred in Tashkent. It was thanks to the help of the former Soviet Union Republics that Tashkent was rebuilt from bottom up. Today it ranks with the most beautiful cities in the world.

Tashkent is a big industrial, political and cultural centre of the republic. Its numerous industrial enterprises produce various goods for the national economy.

Tashkent is an educational centre of the republic too. There are a lot of secondary and higher schools in the city. Its Universities and Institutes train qualified specialists. Being a town of developed culture and science, Tashkent has the Academy of Sciences, public and district libraries, cinemas, theatres and concert halls.

With the proclamation of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in September 1991 Tashkent became a meeting place for businessmen all over the world. Various agreements in industry, science and culture have been concluded here.

### Words and expressions to the text

1. foothill	tog` etagi	предгорье
2. in the valley	vodiysida	в долине
3. ethnic composition	millat vakillari	этнический состав
4. stage	davr, bosqich	стадия, ступень
5. diverse	turli hil	разнообразный
6. stone	tosh	камень
7. to remain	qolmoq, qoldirmoq	оставаться
remains	qoldiq	остатки
8. fortress	qal`a	крепость
9. at that remote past	uzoq o`tmishda	в далеком прошлом
10. monuments of medieval oriental	o`rta asr sharqona me`moriy arxitekturasi	памятники средневековой восточной архитектуры

architecture		
11. to erect	qurilmoq	сооружать
12. disastrous earthquake	kuchli zilzila	катастрофическое землетрясение
13. to occur	bo`lmoq	случаться, происходить
14. former	sobiq	бывший
15. was rebuilt from bottom up	qaytadan qurilgan	отстроен заново, из руин
16. to rank	biri bo`lmoq	входить в число
17. goods	tovarlar	товары
18. education	bilim	образование
19. to train	tayyorlamoq	готовить (специалистов)
20. district	tuman	район
21. proclamation	e`lon qilish	провозглашение
22. to conclude agreements	bitimlarga kelishmoq	заключать соглашения

## Phonetic exercises

### 1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

remote, ethnic, medieval, diverse, nationality, stage, stone town, disastrous, foothill, earthquake, proclamation, rebuilt, agreement, fortresses.

### 2. Read the following words according to the reading rules:

Chirchick, Kukeldash Madrasah, Jami Mosque, Zaynuddin and Nuritdin-bobo Mausoleums, architecture.

## Exercises

### 3. Suggest Uzbek (Russian) equivalents for:

one of the largest cities, an old city, with more than 2200-years history, the ethnic composition, at different stages, stone town, a disastrous earthquake, from bottom up, a few remains, thousand fortresses, the monuments of the medieval oriental architecture, its numerous industrial enterprises, various agreements, in the foothill.

### 4. Give English equivalents to:

Millat vakillari (этнический состав); turli xil nomlarga ega bo`lmoq (иметь разные названия); tosh shahar (каменный город); uzoq o`tmishda (в далеком прошлом); kuchli zilzila (катастрофическое землетрясение); o`rta asr sharqona me`moriy arxitekturasi (памятники средневековой восточной архитектуры); ming qal`a (тысяча крепостей); G`arbiy Tyanshan tog`larining etagida (в пред-горьях

Западного Тянь-Шаня); turli xil bitimlar (различные соглашения); tubdan qayta qurmoq (отстроиться заново).

**5. Insert necessary prepositions.**

1. Tashkent is an old city... more than 2200-years history.
2. Tashkent is the capital...the sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Amir Temur went down ... history as a major statesman.
4. The famous scientist Abu Ali ibn Sino, who lived one thousand years ago, wrote ... his book "The Canon of Medicine" about the use of milk ... medicinal purposes.
5. The skeleton ... a 5-metre long dinosaur has been found not far ... Tashkent.
6. Tashkent is known all over the world as the city ... peace and friendship.
7. There are a lot of secondary and higher schools ... the city.
8. Its numerous industrial enterprises produce various goods ... the national economy.
9. Various agreements ... industry, science and culture have been concluded here.

**6. Arrange the following words in pairs of antonyms:**

short, large, old, long, disastrous, beautiful, small, big, great, independence, new little, ugly, better, best, worst, worse.

**7. Make up the principal verbal forms of the following verbs:**

to go, to build, to say, to have, to think, to be, to give, to read, to know, to see.

**8. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and translate them into Uzbek (Russian):**

short, important, old, young, excellent, nice, fine, clever, necessary, comfortable, good, large, beautiful, bad, difficult.

**9. Translate the sentences into Uzbek (Russian).**

a) a better flat, my best friends, to read better, the younger sister.

b)

1. It is difficult to say which month is best of all.
2. The longest day of the year is the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June.
3. English is easier than some other foreign languages.
4. Our street is the longest in our town.
5. This text is the most difficult for me.
6. This lecture-hall is the largest in the building.

**10. Translate into English.**

a) eng yaxshi hikooya (самая хорошая комната); eng qiziq kitob (самая интересная книга), undan yosh (моложе его).

b)

1. Bu darslikdagi eng qiyin tekst. (Это самый трудный текст в учебнике.)
2. Mening xonam siznikidan kattaroq. (Моя комната больше, чем ваша.)

3. Mening singlim rus tilini ingliz tilidan yaxshiroq biladi. (Моя сестра знает русский язык лучше, чем английский.)

**11. Give the correct forms of adjectives in brackets.**

1. Tashkent is one of (large) cities of Central Asia.
2. Today Tashkent ranks with (beautiful) cities in the world.
3. My sister's flat is (big) than your flat.
4. Samarkand is an old and the (beautiful) city in the East.
5. This book is (interesting) than that book.
6. The Amu-Darya is (long) than the Syr-Darya.

**12 Translate the sentences into Uzbek (Russian).**

1. Tashkent is called the "City of Bread", "Flower City", "City of Peace and Friendship", "Gate to the East".
2. Our ancestors used to say: "When you come to a strange city, go and see its bazaars".
3. "Uz DAEWOO auto" - the joint venture between Uzbekistan and South Korea which is capable of producing 200000 cars of different models, was made possible because of diplomatic relations which were established between the two countries in 1992.
4. During its centuries-old history Tashkent had different names such as Yuni, Shash (Chach), Jaj and Chachkent.
5. In 14-15 centuries Tashkent was in the state of Amir Temur and Temurids.
6. Archaeological data say that the settlement of Tashkent emerged 2000 years ago.
7. Important political meetings, different international conferences and festivals are held in Tashkent.
8. At present 7056 monuments of art, archeology and nature are under state protection in Uzbekistan.

**13. Describe Tashkent. The following plan will help you:**

1. Geographical position
2. Population
3. History
4. Industry
5. Culture and education

**14. Practise reading the following dialogue.**

Malika: Hello, Murod.

Murod: Hello, Malika. I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?

Malika: I've been to Tashkent. I've just returned from Tashkent.

Murod: Malika, have you visited any museums or theatres?

Malika: Oh, yes, I have been to all museums. I went to the concert at the "Istiklol Palace". I have been to the Tashkent Television Tower and International Tennis Tournaments. I went to "The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier".

Murod: Have you seen the new park "Tashkent-Land"?

Malika: No, I haven't been there yet. I am going to this park next time.

### ***15. Read and translate the text.***

## **Great Asians**

### **Ahmad Farghani**

He was Timur's grandson and he ruled the country for 40 years. In 1424 he built a medrese. In 1428 he began the construction of a three level observatory in Samarkand. He was a great astronomer and mathematician, who calculated the length of the year as 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 15 seconds. In 1437 he finished a star catalogue giving the positions of 1018 stars.

### **Mirzo Ulugbek**

He was born in Khiva more than 1200 years ago. He was a great astronomer. He wrote "The book about Sky Movements", which became the main source of information about the sky planets and stars for many years. He had described the sky over America before America was discovered. He was sure that there was an unknown continent in the West.

### **Muhammad Al-Khorezmi**

He was born in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. In 825 he wrote a book on arithmetic about a new numeral system developed in India. This work was translated into Latin in the mid-1100s. The translator translated "Al-Khorezmi" into "algorithm". The word "algorithm" now described a method of calculation and has become one of the most important words in science. The word "algebra" also comes from the title of his other famous book.

### **Ibn Sina**

Europeans called him Avicenna. He lived between 981 and 1037. His two most important books are the "Book on Healing" and the "Canon of Medicine". The first was a scientific encyclopedia. The second became the handbook for doctors in Europe and Asia. It described 766 drugs to treat different diseases affecting all parts of the body from head to foot.

## **Topic 3**

### **Topic: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

### **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom is situated in the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean in the north and north-west and the North Sea in the west. The United Kingdom includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales.

The United Kingdom has an area of 94249 square miles. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the UK is about 60 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs.

The climate of the country is milder than that of Europe. It is warm in winter and it is cool in summer in Great Britain. It rains more often than it snows. The highest mountains are in the north and west of the country.

There are a lot of beautiful lakes and rivers in Great Britain.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are: Cambridge University, Oxford University, and Glasgow University.

The UK is a parliamentary monarchy.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The main political parties of Great Britain are: the Labour Party, the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the Communist Party.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. At the present time the main branches of industry are: ship-building and electronic engineering.

The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester.

Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables, oats.

### Words and expressions

1. Mile (1 mile 1609 metr)	1 мил =1609 metr	миля
2. coast	qirg`oq, sohil	побережье
3. area	maydon,sath	площадь
4. suburbs	shahar atrofi	пригород, окраина
5. famous	mashhur	известный
6. monarchy	монархия	монархия
7. the House of Lords	Lordlar palatasi	палата лордов
8. the House of Commons	Umummillat palatasi	палата общин
9. head	boshliq, rahbar	глава, руководитель
10. the United Kingdom	Birlashgan Qirollik	Соединенное Королевство

11. main branches	asosiy tarmoqlar	основные отрасли
12. ship-building	kemasozlik	кораблестроение
13. agriculture	qishloq xo`jaligi	сельское хозяйство
14. grow	yetishtirmoq, o`stirmoq	выращивать
15. wheat	bug`doy	пшеница
16. oats	suli	овес (мн. число)
17. mild	yumshoq	мягкий
18. government	hokimiyat	правительство
19. machine-building	mashinasozlik	машиностроение
20. climate	iqlim	климат
21. island	orol	остров

## Phonetic exercises

### 1. Pronounce the geographical names:

The United Kingdom, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, London.

### 2. Give the transcription of the following words:

island, official, language, population, climate, country, college, agriculture, wheat, oats, resource, government.

## Exercises

### 3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:

in the north-west coast of Europe, in the north and north-west, the largest island, the official language, beautiful lakes, a parliamentary monarchy, consists of, the Labour Party, mineral resources, ship-building, at present time, an important sector in economy.

### 4. Suggest English equivalents for:

tez-tez yomg`ir yog`adi (часто идет дождь); bosh vazir (премьер-министр, глава государства); siyosiy partiyalar (политические партии); sanoati uoqori rivojlangan davlat (высокотехнологичная индустриальная страна).

### 5. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. Great Britain is situated ... the British Isles.
2. Great Britain is formed ... three parts: England, Scotland and Wales.
3. Agriculture takes an important sector in economy ... the country.
4. London is situated ... the river Thames.
5. The climate ... Great Britain is mild.
6. The Prime Minister is the head ... the government.

7. There is much rain in Great Britain ... autumn.

**6. Complete the sentences using the words from the text.**

1. The British Parliament consists of two Houses ...
2. The population of the United Kingdom is about 60 million ...
3. The United Kingdom has some mineral ...
4. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial ...
5. At the present time the main branches of industry are ...
6. The climate of Great Britain is ...

**7. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and translate them into Uzbek (Russian):**

high, long, great, beautiful, heavy, difficult, near, interesting, good, small, little, bad, rich.

**8. Give the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets:**

1. The (cold) month is January.
2. In summer the days are (long) than in winter.
3. The Amu-Darya is the (long) river in our country.
4. Tashkent is the (large) city in Uzbekistan.
5. Tokyo is the (big) of all the cities.
6. I am (busy) than my sister.
7. This exercise is (difficult) than that one.
8. Great Britain is the (large) island in Europe.
9. The climate of the country is (mild) than that of Europe.

**10. Give the four forms of the following verbs:**

to become, to begin, to go, to write, to give.

**11. Make up sentences of your own using the following word combinations:**

to be situated on (in), to consist of, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, mineral resources, to have an area, official language, Oxford University.

**12. Speak on Great Britain. Use the following plan:**

1. Geographical position
2. Population
3. Industry
4. Agriculture
5. The political system of Great Britain
6. Culture and education.

**13. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the area of the United Kingdom?
3. What is the capital of the country?

4. What is the official language in England?
5. What does the British Parliament consist of?
6. What are the political parties in Great Britain?
7. What are the main industrial centers in Great Britain?
8. What do you know about the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
9. What kind of mineral resources has Great Britain?
10. What kind of climate is there in the country?

**14. Read and translate the text.**

## **Industry in the UK**

Britain is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world: for every person employed in agriculture 12 are employed in industry. The original base of British industry was coal, mining, iron and steel, and textiles. Today the most productive sector includes high-tech industries, chemicals, finance and the service sectors, especially banking, insurance and tourism.

England is a steel producer for shipbuilding and car manufacture. Approximately 25 million tons of steel is produced annually. Sheffield and Leeds are important steel centers of engineering and shipbuilding. Liverpool is the center of aerospace engineering, chemicals and car manufacture.

Manchester is one of the world's centers for the manufacture of cotton. Manchester's industries also include aircraft, machinery, chemicals and most important fishing port.

Birmingham developed engineering, chemicals, electronics and car manufacture.

Cambridge is famous for software engineering (making programs for computers) and bio-chemical and bio-genetic products. Cattle-farming is the speciality of the west of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Wheat and fruit are widely grown in the south-east of England.

Near the east and north-east coast of England and Scotland there are vast reserves of oil and gas. The UK is a member of OPEC - the Producers and Exporters Cartel.

## **Topic 4**

### **Topic: London**

## **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is an old city with two thousand

years history.

London is situated upon both banks of the Thames. There are 17 bridges across the river.

The population of London is about 9 million people.

London has got three parts: the City of London, the West End, and the East End.

The City of London is the oldest part of London. You can see narrow streets and pavements there. There are many offices, firms and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial center of the United Kingdom.

The West End is the center of London. There are many sights in the West End. They are, for example, the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain.

The other interesting place is Westminster Abbey, which was founded in 1050. It is situated in the center of London. Many Englishmen were buried in the Abbey – Newton, Darwin and others.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the center of the West End. You can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square.

There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of painting and collected many pictures.

The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has a lot of books.

The East End of London is the district for the working people. There are many factories, workshops there.

There is a tube (an underground) in London.

Some people say that the City is the money of London, the West End is the goods of London, the East End is the hands of London.

## Words and expression

1. bank	qirg`oq, sohil	берег
2. bridge	ko`prik	мост
3. across	ko`ndalang, eniga	поперек, через
4. narrow	tor	узкий
5. pavement	yo`lka, trotuar	тротуар
6. sight	ko`rinish, manzara	вид, зрелище
7. the Houses of Parliament	parlament binosi	здание парламента
8. bell	qo`ng`iroq	колокол
9. to bury	dafn qilmoq	хоронить
10. queen	qirolicha	королева
11. in the middle of	o`rtasida	посередине

12. the well-known	mashur	известный
13. a sugar manufacturer	shakar ishlab chiqaruvchi	сахарный фабрикант
14. workshop	ustaxona	мастерская, цех
15. a tube	metro, metropoliten	метрополитен
16. the Thames	Temza daryosi	река Темза
17. painting	rassomchilik, tasvitiy san`at	живопись

## Phonetic exercises

### **1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations:**

Capital, the Thames, the West End, the East End, the City, Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, financial, Buckingham Palace, century, Trafalgar Square, Lord Nelson, the Tate Gallery, Henry Tate, Queen, a tube.

### **2. Give the transcription of the following words:**

thousand, financial, bury, square, museum, gallery, tube, district.

## Exercises

### **3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:**

an old city, upon both banks of the Thames, across the river, the oldest part, narrow streets and pavements, the financial center, many sights, for example, with Big Ben, the biggest clock bell, residence of the Queen, in the middle of, the well-known galleries, for the working people, the hands of London.

### **4. Suggest English equivalents for:**

Ikki ming yillik tarixi (2-х тысячелетняя история) ; 9 millionga yaqin (около 9-ти миллионов); uch qism (три части); tor ko`chalar va yo`lkalar (узкие улицы и тротуары); masalan (например); tashkil topgan (состоит); parlament binosi (здание парламента); dafn qilmoq (похоронить); mashur (известный); o`rtasida (посередине); rasmlar yig`moq (коллекционировать картины); Britaniya muzeyi (Британский музей); metropoliten (метрополитен); ko`p kitoblar (много книг); markazida (в центре); 18 asrda (в 18 веке); qurilgan (построенный); shakar ishlab chiqaruvchi (сахарный фабрикант).

### **5. Insert the necessary prepositions:**

1. The City is the business part ... London.
2. Thousands of tourists ... all parts of the world come to London to see its sights.
3. The Houses of Parliament stand ... the North side ... the Thames.
4. The population...London is ... 9 million people.
5. The official London residence... the queen is Buckingham Palace.
6. The Tate Gallery is one ... the well-known galleries ... London.

7. The East End ... London is the district t ... the working people.
8. The clock "Big Ben" came into service ... 1859.

**6. Make up some sentences using the following words:**

city, bridge, people, population, century, workshop, museum, underground.

**7. Use modal verbs can, must, may.**

1. We.. .do this work at home in the evening.
2. You ... not be late for classes.
3. ... I ask you a question?
4. You ... do this work tomorrow.
5. Which of you ... answer this question?

**8. Make up the principal verbal forms of the following verbs:**

come, help, call, say, found, build, knew, go, study, ask.

**9. Use the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice.**

1. London (to situate) upon both banks of the Thames.
2. The question (to answer) at the last lesson.
3. The power of the Queen (to limit) by Parliament.
4. The British Museum (to found) in 1753.
5. The King's and Queen's residence (to build) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
6. London's underground, the first underground in the world, (to open) in 1863.

**10. Change the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms:**

1. Oxford was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
2. The article is translated by my friend.
3. London is situated upon both banks of the Thames.

**11. Translate the sentences into Uzbek (Russian):**

1. It was the year 1863 and on one historic day 30000 Londoners used a new and strange mode of travel - the first underground railway in the world.
2. The City occupies only a little more than one square mile but it is the heart of the business and financial life of the country.
3. Sheffield is a big center of the steel industry, and in Manchester there are many textile factories.
4. The Houses of Parliament stand on the North side of the Thames.
5. There are 32 colleges in Oxford: 27 colleges for men and 5 colleges for women.

**12. Practice reading the following dialogue:**

- A: Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?  
B: Well, yes, but of course, not half enough.  
A: What do you think I ought to see first?

B: Well, if you're interested in churches and historical places, you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower. Do you like Art Galleries?

A: Rather.

B: Then why not go to the National Gallery?

A: I'm told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I shall have time for that?

B: Well, you might, but if I were you, I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It is much too big to be seen in an hour or so.

A: I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo?

B: That's not a bad idea. You could have tea too.

A: I'll do that then. How do I get there?

B: Let me see. Where are we? Oh, there's the B.B.C. I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent Park.

A: Is it much of a walk?

B: Oh, no, a quarter of an hour or so, but if you're in a hurry, why not take a taxi?

A: I think I will. Ah, there's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

***13. Answer the following questions:***

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. What do you know about the population of Great Britain?
3. Are there any beautiful parks in London?
4. Name the three parts of London.
5. What kind of interesting places are there in London?
6. Where is Trafalgar Square?
7. What do you know about the British Museum?
8. Where is the official residence of the Queen?
9. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London, isn't it?
10. Have you ever been to London?

## **Topic 5**

### **Topic: The United States of America**

## The United States of America

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.

The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. Most of the people live in towns.

People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English.

The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington.

As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions of the country. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall.

There are many mountains in the USA. The main river of the country is the Mississippi.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (financial and business center), Boston (there are three universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centers of the automobile industry), and Hollywood (the center of the US film business).

The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminum, salt, zinc, copper, coal, natural gas, gold, silver and others. Such industries as machine-building, ship-building are highly developed in the country.

American agriculture produces a lot of products, grain, fruit, and vegetables.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of their states has its own government.

Congress is the American parliament, which consists of two chambers.

The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years.

There are two main political parties in the USA. They are Democratic Party (it was organized in the 1820 s), and the Republican Party (it was organized in the 1850 s).

## Words and expressions

1. to wash	yuvmoq	ОМЫВАТЬСЯ
2. to name	atamoq	НАЗЫВАТЬ

3. in honour of	sharafiga	в честь кого-либо
4. to water	namlik bilan ta`minlamoq	снабжать влагой
5. rainfall	jala	ливень
6. salt	tuz	соль
7. grain	boshoqli g`alla o`simliklari	хлебные злаки
8. state	shtat	штаг, государство
9. chamber	parlament palatasi	парламентская палата
10. to elect	saylamoq	избирать

## Phonetic exercises

### ***1. Practice the pronunciation of the following geographical names, words and word combinations:***

nationalities, in honour of, mountains, aluminum, salt, government, chamber, it was organized, financial, business, automobile, parliament.

### ***2. Pronounce the geographical names:***

the United States of America, the North American continent, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, Washington, George Washington, Mississippi, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

## Exercises

### ***3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:***

One of the largest countries, over nine million square kilometers, in honour of the first President, the Pacific coast, the eastern continental region, a lot of products, consisting of fifty states, for four years.

### ***4. Suggest English equivalents for:***

Tinch okeani yuvib turadi (омывается Тихим океаном); quruq yoz (сухое лето); avtomobil sanoati (автомобильная промышленность); sanoati yuksak darajada rivojlangan mamlakat (высокоразвитая страна); federal respublika (федеральная республика); ikkita palatadan tashkil topgan (состоит из двух палат); mamlakat rahbari (глава государства); yomg`ir suvi bilan ta`minlanadi (снабжается водой ливней).

### ***5. Insert the necessary prepositions.***

1. American agriculture produces a lot ... products.
2. Each ... the states has ... its own government.
3. The USA is rich ... mineral resources.

4. Ship-building and machine-building industries highly developed ... the country.
5. There are 3 universities ... Boston.
6. The climate is different ... different regions ... the country.
7. The eastern part ... the country is watered ... rainfall.
8. Most ... the people live ... towns.
9. The country is washed ... the two oceans.
10. The capital ... the country was named... honour... the first President.

**6. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

**a)**

1. The USA is washed by the Pacific Ocean and 'by the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The capital of the country was named in honour of its first President, George Washington.
3. The eastern continental region is watered with rainfall.
4. Machine-building industry is highly developed in the USA.
5. The President of the USA is elected for four years.
6. The Democratic Party was organized in the 1820s.

**b)**

1. You are wanted on the phone.
2. He was shown the way to the station.
3. The doctor has been sent for.
4. I do not like to be talked about.
5. This film is much spoken about.
6. Mendeleev's lectures were listened to with great interest.
7. The teacher was asked a lot of questions.
8. He was not given this book.

**7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Voice and Tense-form.**

1. Houses (to build) very quickly now.
2. This work (to finish) tomorrow.
3. The delegation (to meet) at the station yesterday.
4. The questions usually (to discuss) at the lesson.
5. The book (to write) in 1965.
6. When this telegram (to send)?
7. The translation (not, to do) yesterday.
8. The rules (to revise) at the next lesson.

**8. Change the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms. Put special questions to the underlined words.**

1. Karim is often asked to translate articles from English into Russian.
2. This exercises will be done tomorrow.

3. The theatre was built last year.

### **9. Translate the sentences into English.**

**a) 1.** Bu savollar odatda ishdan keyin muhokama qilinadi. (Эти вопросы обычно обсуждаются после работы.) 2. Mendan bu yerga soat 5 da kelishimni so`rashdi. (Меня попросили прийти сюда в 5 часов.) 3. sizni chorshanba kuni ertalab kutib olishadi. (Вас встретят в среду утром.) 4. Xatlar ertalab jo`natiladi. (Письма будут отправлены утром.) 5. Bu kitob 2 yil oldin ingliz tiliga tarjima qilingan edi. (Эта книга была переведена на английский язык 2 года тому назад.) 6. Bu maqola qachon yozilgan edi? (Когда была написана эта статья?) 7. Qachon xat va gazetalarni olib kelishadi? (Когда принесут письма и газеты?)

**b) 1.** AQSh ni ikki okean yuvib turadi. (США омываются двумя океанами.) 2. AQSh shimoliy Amerikaning markaziy qismida joylashgan. (США расположены в центральной части Америки.) 3. Respublikachilar partiyasi 1850 yilda tashkil etilgan. (Республиканская партия была организована в 1850 -е годы.)

### **10. Read the texts and answer the questions.**

## **THE AMERICAN FLAG**

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes". There are three colors on the flag of the United States - red, white and blue.

As there are fifty states in the United States, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.

The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies of the United States.

1. How do people often call the American flag?
2. What are the colors of the American flag?
3. How many states are there in the USA?

## **THE HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY**

The last Thursday in November is a holiday in America. People call this holiday Thanksgiving Day. It is perhaps the most important day in the American year. People go to church, and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with the fruits and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food - roast turkey and pumpkin. It is rather like Christmas.

1. When do people of the USA celebrate Thanksgiving Day?
2. Is it the most important day in the American year?
3. What do people do during Thanksgiving Day?

4. What is traditional food of this holiday?

**11. Answer the questions:**

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is its Area?
3. What is the population of the USA?
4. What is the capital of the USA?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. What are the biggest cities of the USA?
7. Is the USA industrial country? What industries are highly developed in USA?
8. How many states are there in the USA?
9. What are the colours of the American flag?
10. Who is the head of the state and the government in the USA?
11. What are the main political parties in the USA?

**12. Speak about the USA. Use the following plan:**

1. Geographical position
2. Population
3. Climate
4. Capital
5. Industry
6. Political system
7. Large cities.

## Topic 6

### Topic: Washington

## Washington

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. The city was named after the first President George Washington. The population of the city is nearly three million people.

The Capitol is the centre of the city. It is situated on Capitol Hill, which is the highest place in the city. The Capitol is the seat of Congress. Congress consists of two chambers; the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The White House is the place where the President of the USA lives and works. It is the official residence of the USA presidents. This house was first occupied in 1800. George Washington died in 1799 and he didn't live in that house. John Adams was the first President who lived in that house. The White House has 132 rooms.

There is the Pentagon in Washington. It is a building and it was built between 1941 -1943. Now it is the US military centre. A lot of people work there. There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is difficult to find a park or a square without a monument or a memorial. The Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument are the most famous and nice ones.

There are many libraries, museums, art galleries in the city, for example, the National Gallery of Art. It was opened in 1941. It has a lot of art collections by the great masters from the 14-th to the 19-th centuries. It is one of the finest picture galleries in America. The NASA Museum is devoted to the US achievements in the exploration of space.

Washington is a city almost without industry.

### Words and expressions

1. to name after	kimnidir nomiga atamoq	называть в честь кого-либо
2. Capitol	Kapitoliy, AQSh kongressi binosi	Капитолий, здание конгресса США
3. seal	Turgan joyi, o`rni	местонахождение
4. Chamber	Parlament palatasi	парламентская палата
5. military	harbiy	военный
6. master	mashhur rassom, usta	великий художник, мастер
7. fine	ajoyib, chiroyli	чудесный, прекрасный
8. to be devoted to	kingadir(nimagadir) bag`ishlangan bo`lmoq	быть посвященным кому-либо, чему-либо
9. achievement	muvaqqiyat	достижение
10. exploration	o`zlashtirish	освоение
11. space	kosmos	космос

### Phonetic exercises

**1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:**

Washington, president, Capitol, Congress, Senate, White House, Pentagon, art, Lincoln, residence.

**2. Give the transcription of the following words:**

Capitol, population, official, building, military, monument, achievement, space, exploration.

## Exercises

**3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:**

The city was named after, the highest place in the city, the House was first occupied, the House of Representatives, military centre, it is difficult to find, for example.

**4. Suggest English equivalents for:**

3 mln.ga yaqin kishi (около трех миллионов человек); kongressning joyi (местонахождение конгресса); 2ta parlament palatasidan tashkil topadi (состоит из 2-х парламентских палат); AQSh prezidentining rasmiy rezidentsiyasi (официальная резиденция Президента США); ko`p san`at asarlarining to`plami (много художественных коллекций); mashhur usta (великий мастер).

**5. Make up the principal verbal forms of the following verbs:**

a) to translate, to discuss, to use, to live, to finish, to learn

b) to be, to have, to do, to go, to read, to write, to speak, to see, to meet, to make, to send, to hear.

**6. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian). Pay attention to the verbs in the Present Perfect Tense.**

1. He has already been there.

2. I have just spoken to him.

3. We've never done it before.

4. Have you ever been to London?

5. Have you seen the new film already?

6. Has he finished the work yet?

7. I haven't seen him this week.

8. She hasn't thought of it yet.

**7. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms.**

1. I've met him before.

2. They've learned the new rule.

3. He's finished his work.

4. The boy has got up.
5. She's made this mistake before.
6. They've had a long walk today.

**8. Put questions to the underlined words.**

1. They've never been to any foreign countries.
2. We've already seen this new film.
3. His friend has translated two English books into Russian.
4. Her sister sent me two telegrams.

**9. Answer the questions, using the following words and word combinations.**

1. What have you read this month?  
(an interesting article, a new book, an English journal, a lot of newspapers)
2. Who has your friend just seen?  
(a student from group seven, his teacher, his parents)
3. Where have you been lately?  
(to the cinema, to the theatre)
4. Where has your friend been lately?  
(to the country, to India, to Kiev)

**10. Use the verbs in the right tense.**

1. "You ever (to be) in Moscow?" "Yes, I (to go) there last winter".
2. "Is Father at home?" "No, he (not to come) yet".
3. I just (to finish) work and (to read) a book now.
4. "Where's your son?" "He (not to come) home from school yet".
5. "You (to do) the translation already? You only (to begin) it 20 minutes ago."
6. "You (to finish) the work yet?" "I (to finish) it an hour ago."

**11. Translate into English.**

1. Siz diktantda ko'p xato qildingiz. (Вы сделали много ошибок в диктанте.)
2. Singlimning o'g'li atigi 4 yoshda, lekin u allaqachon o'qishni biladi. (Сыну моей сестры только 4 года, но он уже научился читать.)
3. Men bu to'g'risida hech qachon eshitmaganman. (Я никогда об этом не слышал.)
4. U hali bu to'g'risida menga gapirmagan. (Он ещё не говорил мне об этом.)
5. Siz qachondir bu yozuvchini ko'rganmisiz? (Вы когда-нибудь видели этого писателя?)

6. Bugun gazetada zavodimiz to'g'risida yozilgan magolani o'qidingizmi?(Вы читали сегодня в газете статью о нашем заводе?)

**12. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. What is the population of Washington?

3. Who was the first President of the USA?
4. What interesting places are there in the city?
5. What is the Capitol?
6. Where is the Capitol?
7. What do you know about the White House in Washington?
8. What is the Pentagon?
9. Is there any industry in Washington?

## **Topic 7**

**Topic: At the Airport**

**At the Airport**

This is Heathrow Airport. Mr. Abdullaev has just come to London on business. Now he is going through the passport control.

Immigration Officer: Your passport, please.  
Abdullaev: Here you are.  
Imm. Off. What's the purpose of your visit to London?  
Abd. It's a business trip. I'll take part in the International Medical Congress.  
Im. Off. How long will you stay there?  
Abd. For two weeks.  
Im. Off. Your passport is in order. Please go through the customs in the next room.  
Abd. Thank you.

### **At the Customs House**

Customs Officer: Is this your luggage, sir? Have you got any things to declare?  
Abdullaev: I've got two blocks of cigarettes. Are they liable to duty?  
Cust. Off. You can have them duty-free.  
Abd. Shall I open my suit-case? I've only got my personal things in it.  
Cust. Off. No, that won't be necessary, I'll just mark it. Have a nice stay in Great Britain, sir.

### **In the Hall of the Airport**

Abdullaev: Excuse me, are you Mr. Brown, the doctor from London?  
Brown: Yes, I am.  
A: Let me introduce myself. I am from Uzbekistan. My name is Anvar Abdullaev.  
B: How do you do, Mr. Abdullaev. Glad to meet you.  
A: How do you do, Mr. Brown Nice to meet you too.  
B: How was the flight?  
A: Everything was wonderful. And the weather's fine today, isn't it?  
B: Oh, yes, it's a lovely day. Is it your first visit to London?  
A: It's my third time here. I'm very lucky to be in this country again.  
B: Mr. Abdullaev, let me introduce the members of the group to you. This is Bernard Berg from Bern, Switzerland, Doctor of Medicine.  
A: How do you do, Mr. Berg. Pleased to meet you.  
Berg: How do you do, Mr. Abdullaev. Happy to meet you too. You speak English very well.  
A: Not so well, I think. Do you speak Russian?  
Berg: Unfortunately, I don't. If I had the chance I'd be glad to learn it.  
B: Mr. Abdullaev, this is Mr. Steve McQueen. He is from Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a biologist.  
A: How do you do, Mr. McQueen. Glad to meet you.

- Mc. How do you do, Mr. Abdullaev. Nice to meet you too.  
 Ab. Pleased to meet you all. This is my visiting card. Here is my address and my telephone number, just in case. Now I have to collect my luggage and go to the hotel.

### **At the Reception Desk of the Hotel**

- Abdullaev: Good morning. Can I have two single rooms with a bathroom, please?  
 Clerk: How long do you intend to stay?  
 A: For two weeks.  
 C: You can have a double room with a bathroom on the first floor.  
 A: How much is it?  
 C: It's seventy pounds a night, including breakfast.  
 A: All right, I'll take it.  
 C: Will you fill in the form, please?  
 A: Surname, first name, nationality, permanent address, place and date of birth, signature. Is that all right?  
 C: Yes, that's all, thank you. Here is your key. The boy will show you up to your room and take in your luggage.

### **Words and Expressions**

1.to come on business	xizmat safariga kelmoq	приехать в командировку
2.to go through passport control	passport tekshiruidan	проходить паспортный контроль
3.purpose	maqsad	цель
4.trip	safar	поездка
5.to take part in	...da qatnashmoq	принимать участие
6.to stay	qolmoq	оставаться
7.to be in order	to`g`rib o`lmoq	быть в порядке
8.to go through the customs	bojxona tekshiruidan o`tmoq	проходить таможенный контроль
9.luggage	yuk	багаж
10.to declare	chegaradan olib o`tish	декларировать
	mumkin yoki mumkin bo`lmagan buyumlar t o`g`risida	(заявлять о вещах, запрещенных к ввозу и вывозу за
		границу)
11.to be liable to duty	bojxona solig`iga tortilgan	подлежать обложению пошлиной
12.to be duty-free	bojxona solig`iga tortilmagan	не подлежать обложению пошли-

13.suit-case	jomadon	ной чемодан
14.personal things	shaxsiy buyum	личные вещи
15.to mark	belgilamoq, belgi qo`ymoq	отмечать, делать отметку
16.I'm lucky	omadim keldi	мне повезло
17.to introduce	tanishtirmoq	представлять
18.chance	imkoniyat	шанс
19.just in case	har ehtimolga qarshi	на всякий случай
20.to collect one's luggage	yukni omonatxonadan olmoq	взять багаж из камеры хранения
21.reception desk	administrator o`tiradigan joy	место администрато- тора
22.a single (double) room	bir kishilik (ikki kishilik) xona	одинарный номер (номер на 2 человека)
23.to intend	... moqchi bo`lmoq	намереваться, собираться
24.to fill in the form	blankani to`ldirmoq	заполнять бланк
25.permanent address	doimiy turar joy	постоянный адрес
26.signature	imzo	подпись
27.to show somebody up	yuqoriga kimnidir kuzatib qo`ymoq	проводить кого- либо наверх

## Exercises

### 1. Translate into Uzbek/Russian.

to come on business, the purpose of the visit, Medical Congress, he is going through the passport control, at the Customs House, things to declare, you can have them duty-free, my suit-case, I'll mark it, let me introduce myself, glad to meet you, the flight, a lovely day, I'm lucky, unfortunately, visiting card, a single room, seventy pounds a night, fill in the form, here is your key.

### 2. Translate into English.

Xizmat safari (деловая поездка), bojxona ko`rigidan o`tmoq (проходить таможенный досмотр), sigareta bojxona soliqlariga tortilmagan (сигареты не подлежат обложению пошлиной), mening shaxsiy buyumlarim (мои личные вещи), Buyuk Britaniyaga xush kelibsiz (приятного пребывания в Великобритании), siz bilan tanishganimdan xursandman (приятно с вами познакомиться), bu yerga uchinchi marta kelishim (это мой третий визит сюда), har ehtimolga qarshi (на всякий случай), omonatxonadan yuklarni olmoq (взять

багаж из камеры хранения), ikki kishilik хона (номер на 2 человека), qancha turadi? (сколько это стоит?), doimiy turar joy (постоянный адрес), hammasi to`g`rimi? (всё правильно?), bola sizni xonangizgacha kuzatib qo`yadi va yukingizni olib kirib beradi (мальчик проводит вас в вашу комнату и занесёт ваш багаж.)

### **3. Insert the prepositions (on, in, up, for, to, from, through)**

1. I often go to Moscow ... business.
2. Mr. Abdullaev will take part ... conference.
3. We shall stay there ... two weeks.
4. Your passport is ... order.
5. They should go ... the customs in the next room.
6. Are cigarettes liable ... duty?
7. I am ... Uzbekistan.
8. Do you speak ... German?
9. Will you fill ...the form?
10. The boy will show you ... to your room.

### **4. Insert the appropriate words.**

**( suit-case, lucky, key, business, order, trip, luggage, stay, to declare, part)**

1. Mr. Blake arrived in Tashkent on ... .
2. He will take ... in the International Medical Congress.
3. Your passport is in ... .
4. We haven't any things ....
5. You needn't open your....
6. Have a nice ... in Great Britain.
7. I'm very ... to be in Tashkent again.
8. Let's collect our ... and go to the hotel.
9. We were given the ... and the hotel boy showed us up to our room.
10. It was my first business ... .

### **5. Choose the pairs of synonyms.**

Wonderful, to study, trip, purpose, to participate, personal, aim, to take part, private, to learn, journey, fine.

### **6. Choose the pairs of antonyms.**

to go on business, to be duty-free, wonderful, double, day, to collect one's luggage, to go for pleasure, to be liable to duty, miserable, single, night, to leave one's luggage in the left luggage office.

### **7. Read the dialogues and learn them.**

### **8. Agree or disagree.**

1. Abdullaev came to London for pleasure.

2. He went through passport control at the airport.
3. Abdullaev had some tilings to declare.
4. Abdullaev came to London for the first time.
5. Mr. Berg speaks Russian very well.
6. Abdullaev didn't fill in the form.

**9. Say what you have learned from the text about:**

1. Abdullaev's talk with the immigration officer;
2. his talk with the customs officer;
3. participants of the Medical Congress in the hall of the airport;
4. Abdullaev's talk with the receptionist.

**10. Use the verbs in brackets in correct tenses. Say what you have learned about Mr. Blake's arrival in Tashkent.**

Mr. Blake (to arrive) in Tashkent to have talks with "MTS". Kodirov (to meet) him at the airport.

Kodirov: Good morning, Mr. Blake. Nice to see you here in Tashkent.

Blake: Good morning, Mr. Kodirov. I (to be) glad to see you too. I (not to see) you since we (to meet) in London.

Kodirov: Right. You (to have) a nice flight?

B: Thank you. It (to be) very nice.

K: I (to think) it (to be) your first visit to Tashkent, ... it?

B: Yes, I never (to be) here before.

K: Tashkent (to be) a beautiful city. You (to like) it.

B: I hope, I shall. We (to go) to the hotel now?

K: Yes, I (to reserve) a room for you at the "Uzbekistan" Hotel.

B: It (to be) in the centre of the city?

K: Sure. It (to take) us half an hour to get there by car.

**11. Look at the Mr. Abdullaev's visiting card and make your own visiting card.**

***Professor Anvar A. Abdullaev***  
***Head of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Chair***  
***Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute***  
***45 Oybek St.***  
***Tashkent, 700015 Phone: 560000***

**12. Here are some questions. Arrange them as a registration form for the Congress participants.**

1. What nationality are you?
2. What's your telephone number?
3. What's your first name (your surname), please?
4. What's your address?
5. What languages do you speak?
6. What's your profession?
7. What country are you from?

***13. Your friend is going abroad. Help him make a list of phrases the English people use when introducing people.***

## **Topic 8**

### **Topic: Higher educational establishments of Great Britain**

#### **Higher educational establishments of Great Britain**

The structure of higher education in Great Britain is very complex. Five types of institutions – 45 universities, teachers' training colleges, ten colleges of advanced technology, technical colleges and art colleges – are the main sources of full-time higher education. There is also a small number of specialized colleges such as the College of Aeronautics and the National College of Agricultural Engineering.

A university consists of a number of faculties: theology, medicine, arts, philosophy, law, music, natural sciences, economics, engineering, agriculture,

commerce and others. The universities grant their own degrees. The normal duration of a first degree course is three years, at the end a bachelor degree is awarded on the results of examinations. B.A. or B.Sc. stands for Bachelor of Arts or of Science. A master degree is usually awarded after a further year or two years study. M.A. or M.Sc. denotes Master of Arts or Master of Science. The highest degree is the doctor of Philosophy awarded for research and the submission of theses. A person studying for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate; one who has taken a degree is called a graduate.

The two oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. Each consists of largely self-governing, residential colleges. The teaching is based on the tutorial system as well as lectures. Each student has a tutor, who requires him to write essays and papers on the subjects he is studying and give them to him regularly about once a fortnight for correction and discussion. Oxford and Cambridge have a special role in England as seminaries of the ruling class. Selection of students is mainly in the hands of independent colleges having special ties with the public schools. The child of wealthy parents goes from private preparatory school to public school, from which a road leads to the universities, particularly Oxford and Cambridge. The whole system operates with very little public control, though some children from state schools are admitted. But the cost of education is so high that not many can afford entering these universities.

Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists and writers were educated at Cambridge.

With the advance of industrialization of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the growth of manufacture, technicians and scientists were needed. The older universities did not produce them. Therefore, science classes were set up in industrial centres and they developed into either technical colleges or the "Modern Universities" (London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, etc.). They were based more on the mass lecture system than were Oxford and Cambridge. These modern universities were built generally in the middle of the large industrial towns, either in light stone which quickly turned grey or in red brick. Thus the term "redbrick universities" arose.

Every university autonomous and responsible only to its governing body. The regulations differ from university to university. While there are similarities between the "redbrick universities", they all differ greatly from Oxford and Cambridge.

### Words and Expressions

1. full-time	- to`liq	- полный
2. degree	- daraja	- степень
3. to grant	- bermoq	- давать, выдавать
4. to award	-	- присуждать
5. duration	-davomiylik	- продолжительность
6. a bachelor degree	- bakalavr darajasi	- степень бакалавра

7. submission	- taqdimot	- представление
8. self-governing	- o`z-ozini boshqaradigan	- самоуправляющийся
9. essay	- yozma ish	- письменная работа
10. tutorial system	- talabalarni alohida maslahatchi(o`qituvchi)ga biriktirib o`qituvchi universitet tizimi	- университетская система обучения путем прикрепления студентов к отдельным консультантам
11. tutor	- talabalar guruhi rahbari	- руководитель группы студентов
12. fortnight	- ikki hafta	- две недели
13. ties	- rishtalar	- узы
14. to admit	- qabul qilmoq	- принимать
15. afford	- qurbi yetmoq	- быть в состоянии
16. stone	- tosh	- камень
17. redbrick universities	- qizil g`ishtli universitetlar	- краснокирпичные университеты
18. regulations	- nizom	- устав
19. to arise	- paydo bo`lmoq	- появляться

## Phonetic exercises

### 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

Great Britain, Oxford, Cambridge, Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford, sources, similarities, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, private.

### 2. Give the transcription of the following words:

education, institution, university, college, aeronautics, commerce, philosophy, bachelor, duration, further, self-governing, undergraduate, graduate, national, law, degree, residential, tutorial, wealthy, regulation, afford.

## Exercises

### 3. Give Uzbek (Russian) equivalents to:

main sources of full-time higher education, natural sciences, a small number of specialized colleges, the National College of Agricultural Engineering, to grant a degree, duration of a first degree course, on the results of examinations, consists of a number of faculties, submission of a theses, from the Middle Ages, seminaries of the ruling class, private preparatory school, in the middle of the large industrial towns, the term “redbrick universities” arose.

#### **4. Suggest English equivalents for:**

Oliy ma`lumot olmoq (получить высшее образование), bakalavr darajasi (степень бакалавра), magistr ilmiy unvoniga ega bo`lmoq (удостоится ученой степени магистра), imtihon natijalariga ko`ra (по результатам экзаменов), oxirgi kurs talabasi (студент последнего курса), oliy o`quv yurtini tugatgan (окончивший высшее учебное заведение), talabadan fan bo`yicha ish yozishni talab qilmoq (требовать от студента написать работу по предмету), o`qish uchun pul to`lashga qurbi yetmoq (быть в состоянии платить за обучение), katta industrial shaharlar markazida (в центре больших индустриальных городов), qizil g`ishtli universitetlar (краснокирпичные университеты), bolalar davlat maktablaridan qabul qilinadi (дети из государственных школ принимаются), yotoqxona bilan ta`minlamoq (обеспечивать жильем).

#### **5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:**

1. Oxford is a beautiful city ... the river Thames about fifty miles ... London.
2. Oxford and Cambridge universities are the ones known ... their specific system ... education.
3. Selection ... students is mainly ... the hands ... independent colleges having special ties ... the public schools ... which a road leads ... the universities.
4. The tutor tells ... his student ... the course ... reading and ... the lectures he must take.
5. Cambridge is situated ... a distance ... seventy miles ... London, the great part ... the town lies ... the left bank ... the river Cam crossed ... several bridges.
6. Most people ... Great Britain start life ... universities or institutes ... higher education ... the age ... 18.

#### **6. Choose the right word:**

(awarded, structure, a bachelor degree, degrees, qualification)

1. High ... is required from teachers working in this educational establishment.
2. The ... of higher education in Great Britain is very complex.
3. The universities grant their own ....
4. A master degree is usually ... after a further year or two years study.
5. The normal duration of a first degree course is three years, at the end ... is awarded on the results of examinations.

#### **7. Read and translate the following sentences into Uzbek (Russian).**

1. When the University of London was founded its main task was to hold

examinations and to grant degrees to the students from any institution situated anywhere in the British Empire.

2. In 1900 an Act of Parliament permitted the University of London to provide lecture rooms, museums, laboratories for both teaching and research.
3. To be in residence at Oxford means to live and to study and have meals in some college.
4. Oxford colleges are fine buildings of grey or yellow stone and many of them have stood there for more than 5 hundred years.
5. The dominating factor in Cambridge is its world famous University, a centre of education and learning.
6. With the advance of industrialization of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the growth of manufacture, technicians and scientists were needed.

**8. Put questions to the underlined words.**

1. Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists and writers were educated at Cambridge.
2. The two oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge.
3. A person studying for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate.

**9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Voice and Tense-form.**

1. A master degree (to award) after a further year or two years study.
2. The universities (to grant) their own degrees.
3. With the advance of industrialization of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the growth of manufacture, technicians and scientists ( to need).
4. M.A. or M.Sc. ( to denote) Master of Arts or Master of Science.
5. A person studying for a degree at a British University (to call) an undergraduate.
6. Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists and writers (to educate) at Cambridge.

**10. Complete the sentences consulting the text.**

1. The main sources of full-time higher education in Great Britain are ....
2. A university consists of ....
3. At the end of the first degree course ....
4. The highest degree is ....
5. An undergraduate is ....
6. The teaching at Oxford and Cambridge is based on ....
7. A tutor requires his students to ....

**11. Translate into English.**

1. Buyuk Britaniyada universitetlar, pedagogic, teknik va gumanitar kollejlari oliy ma'lumot beruvchi asosiy o'quv yurtlaridir. (Основными учебными заведениями Великобритании, дающими высшее образование, являются университеты, педагогические, технические и гуманитарные колледжи.)

2. Uch yillik o`qishdan so`ng gumanitar yoki tabiiy fanlar bakalavri darajasi beriladi.( После трехгодичного курса обучения присуждается степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.)
3. Magistr darajasini olish uchun yana bir yoki 2 yil o`qish kerak.( Для того чтобы получить степень магистра, нужно учиться еще год или 2 года.)
4. Oxford va Kembrij Angliyaning eng qadimiy universitetlaridir.(Старейшие университеты Англии – это Оксфорд и Кембридж.)
5. Universitetlar quyidagi fakultetlardan technologic, tibbiy, huquq va boshqalardan tashkil topadi.(Университеты состоят из ряда факультетов: технологического, медицинского, юридического и других.)

### ***12. Answer the questions.***

1. What types of institutions of higher education in Great Britain can you name?
2. What faculties are there in a university?
3. The University grants its own degrees, doesn't it?
4. What is the normal duration of a first degree course?
5. What is B.A.? When is it awarded?
6. What is M.A? When is it awarded?
7. What is the difference between an undergraduate and a graduate?
8. What is the doctor of philosophy awarded for?
9. What are the oldest universities of Great Britain?
10. What does the tutorial system mean?
11. What does the tutor require his students to do?
12. What is the role of Oxford and Cambridge in the country?
13. What is the system of selection of students for these universities?
14. Why did the so-called "Modern Universities" appear?
15. What universities are called "Modern Universities"?

## **Topic 9**

### **Topic: Public Health Service in Uzbekistan**

#### **Public Health Service in Uzbekistan**

The protection of the population's health is a primary duty of the State now. From the very first days the State assumed full responsibility for the protection of the people's health. In the first legislative acts, the Government mapped out health and sanitary measures, aimed first of all at preventing the development of diseases. Measures were outlined for improving the sanitary and hygienic conditions of population, for protecting the soil, water and air against pollution, with highly qualified medical care free of charge. The Government of Uzbekistan steps were

taken to establish a State system for the protection of mother and child. Obstetrical and gynecological establishments and curative and prophylactic establishments for children were brought into existence.

The expanding network of establishments for maternal and child health and welfare required more medical staff: nurses, children's nurses for crèches, midwives, obstetrician-gynecologists and pediatricians, who besides providing treatment had to conduct extensive prophylactic and health- educational work among women.

Sanitary education greatly helps the aim of prophylactics. Special Institutions, Homes of Sanitary Education, controlled by the Public Health Service elaborate problems of organization of sanitary education.

Every citizen has the right to a sick-leave pay at the Trade Union expense from the day he falls ill to the moment of his recovery.

The Health Service in Uzbekistan has many First Aid Stations with thousands of well-equipped modern ambulances and highly qualified ambulance doctors.

The main principles of Public Health of Uzbekistan are the prevention of diseases, and the extension of the life-span of people.

The people of Uzbekistan may restore their health in different sanatoriums and rest-houses.

## Words and expressions

1. the population's health	xalq sog`lig`i	здоровье населения
2. to assume full responsibility	to`liq javobgarlikni o`ziga olmoq	брать на себя полную ответственность
3. to map out	rejalashtirmoq	планировать
4. sanitary measures	sanitariya choralari	санитарные меры
5. preventing	oldini olish	предотвращение
6. hygienic conditions	gigiyenik sharoitlar	гигиенические условия
7. pollution	ifloslanish	загрязнение
8. obstetrical	akusherlik	акушерский
9. gynecological	ginekologik	гинекологический
10. curative	davolash	лечебный
11. expanding network	kengaytirilgan tarmoq	расширенная сеть
12. welfare	farovonlik	благополучие
13. creches	yasli	ясли

14. midwife	akusherka, doya	акушерка
15. a sick- leave pay	kasallik nafaqasi	выходное пособие
16. recovery	tuzalish	выздоровление
17. extension	uzaytirish	удлинение
18. to restore	tiklamoq	восстанавливать

## Phonetic exercises

### 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

protection, responsibility, measure, pollution, obstetrician, gynecologist, restore, pediatrician, prophylactic, elaborate, sick- leave pay, well- equipped, ambulance, prevention, extension.

### 2. Give the transcription of the following words:

primary, legislative, hygienic, charge, curative, existence, nurse, recovery, qualified, extension, crèches, midwife, health.

## Exercises

### 3. Suggest Uzbek (Russian) equivalents for:

the protection of the population's health, preventing the development of diseases, protecting of mother and child, obstetrical and gynecological establishments, expanding network, maternal and child health, extensive prophylactic work, Homes of Sanitary Education, First Aid Stations, highly- qualified, the extension of the life - span of people.

### 4. Give English equivalents to:

Birinchi o`rindagi vazifa (первостепенная забота); to`la ma`suliyat olmoq (взять полную ответственность); kasalliklar rivojlanishining oldini olish (предотвращение развития заболеваний); tuproq, suv va havoning ifloslanishi (загрязнение почвы, воды и воздуха); ona va bola himoyasi (защита матери и ребёнка); profilaktika tuzalishlari (профилактические меры); ona va bola sog`lig`i uchun (для здоровья матери и ребёнка); bolalar bog`chalari uchun hamshiralar (медсёстры для детских садов); sog`lomlashtirish-tarbiyaviy ishlar (оздоровительно- образовательная работа); profilaktika maqsadi (цель профилактики); kasal bo`lgan kundan boshlab (со дня заболевания); zamonaviy jihozlangan avtomobillar (автомобили, оснащенные современным оборудованием); kasalliklarning oldini olish (предотвращение заболеваний).

### 5. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. Sanitary education greatly helps the aim . . . prophylactics.
2. The Health Service . . . Uzbekistan has many First Aid Stations.

3. Measures were outlined . . . improving the Sanitary conditions . . . population.
4. Curative and prophylactic establishments . . . children were brought . . . existence.
5. . . . the very first days the State assumed full responsibility.
6. The people . . . Uzbekistan may restore their health . . . different sanatoriums and rest – houses.
7. Every citizen has the right . . . a sick leave pay . . . the Trade Union expense . . . the day he falls ill . . . moment . . . his recovery.
8. The main principles . . . the Public Health . . . Uzbekistan are the prevention . . . diseases, and the extension . . . the life – span . . . people.
9. The Government . . . Uzbekistan steps were taken . . . establish a state System . . . the protection . . . mother and child.
10. The protection . . . the population's health is a primary duty . . . the State now.

**(of, to, for, in, at, from, into)**

**6. Write the sentences in the correct order:**

1. Greatly, sanitary, the, education, aim, prophylactics, helps, of.
2. Citizen, right, the, every, has, pay, to, sick – leave, a.
3. Uzbekistan, the, restore, health, of, may, their, people.
4. Population's, the, health, protection, the, of, duty, is, primary, a.
5. Elaborate, Pubic, problems, Health, Service.
6. Assumed, the, full, State, responsibility, protection, the, for.
7. Outlined, were, for, conditions, measures, improving, population, of.
8. Sanitary, the, mapped, government, health, out, and, measures.
9. Government, the, preventing, aimed, diseases, at.
10. Soil, measures, outlined, protecting, for, were, the.

**7. Make up the principal verbal forms of the following verbs:**

To be, to map, to aim, to take, to bring, to have, to help, to fall, to restore, to control, to elaborate, to provide, to require.

**8. Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative forms. Give short answers.**

1. The Health Service in Uzbekistan has many First Aid Stations.
2. The main principles of Public Health of Uzbekistan are the prevention of disease.
3. Every citizen has the right to a sick – leave pay.
4. The Public Health Service elaborates problems of organizations of sanitary education.
5. The Government of Uzbekistan steps was taken to establish a State System.

**9. Insert the appropriate verbs.**

1. From the very first days the State . . . full responsibility.
2. The Government . . . at preventing the development of diseases.
3. Measures . . . for protecting the soil, water and air.

4. The expanding network . . . more medical staff.
5. Sanitary education greatly . . . the aim of prophylactics.
6. Special Institutions and Homes of Sanitary Education . . . by the Public Health Service.
7. Every citizen . . . the right to a sick – leave pay.
8. The main principles of Public Health of Uzbekistan . . . the prevention of diseases.
9. The people of Uzbekistan . . . their health in different sanatoriums and rest-houses.
10. Obstetrical and gynecological establishments . . . into existence.

**(were outlined, required, assumed, aimed, has, helps, were brought, may restore, are controlled, are)**

***10. Arrange the following words in pairs of antonyms:***

full, improving, responsibility, health, free of charge, extension, disease, paid, shortening, particularly, worsening, irresponsibility.

***11. Arrange the following words in pairs of synonyms:***

protection, government, preventing, pollution, treatment, restore, defense, state, averting, cure, contamination, rehabilitate.

***12. Translate the sentences into English:***

1. Kasalliklarning oldini olish davlatimizning asosiy vazifasi hisoblanadi. (Предотвращение заболеваний является основной задачей нашего государства).
2. Tibbiyot vakillari aholi o`rtasida sog`lomlashtirish-tarbiyaviy ishlarini olib boradilar. (Представители медицины проводят оздоровительно-воспитательную работу среди населения).
3. Tuproq, suv va havoning ifloslanishiga qarshi choralar ko`riladi. (Принимаются меры против загрязнения почвы, воды и воздуха).
4. O`zbekiston Respublikasining har bir fuqarosi kasallik nafaqasi olish huquqiga ega (Каждый гражданин республики Узбекистан имеет право на выходное пособие).
5. Sog`liqni saqlash xizmati ko`p zamonaviy Tez yordam stantsiyalariga ega (Служба Здравоохранения имеет множество современных станций первой помощи).
6. O`zbekiston fuqarolari sog`liqlarini tiklash uchun turli sanatoriylarda dam oladilar. (Граждане Узбекистана отдыхают в различных санаториях для восстановления здоровья. )

***13. Answer the following questions.***

1. What is a primary duty of the State now?
2. What does the Government do for preventing the development of diseases?
3. What measures were outlined?
4. What establishments were brought into existence?

5. What work does the Government do among women?
6. Sanitary education greatly helps the aim of prophylactics, doesn't it?
7. Has every citizen the right to a sick- leave pay at the Trade Union?
8. Who is required for crèches?
9. What do they have to conduct?
10. What are the main principles of Public Health of Uzbekistan?