

O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JISMONIY TARBIYA INSTITUTI

“O'zbek va chet tillari” kafedrası

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Mustaqil ishlash uchun matnlar to'plami

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu matnlar to‘plami jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi bo‘yicha ta‘lim olayotgan I, II-bosqich talabalariga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, unda talabaning og‘zaki va yozma nutq ko‘nikmalarini hamda tarjima malakalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan matnlar o‘rin olgan. Qo‘llanma 20 ta matndan iborat bo‘lib, talabalarning til ko‘nikma va malakalarini o‘stirishga, lug‘at boyligini oshiruv orqali erishishga ham e‘tiborini qaratgan.

Qo‘llanmadagi matnlar asosan jahon xalqaro so‘zlashuv til birligi hisoblangan ingliz tili to‘g‘risida bo‘lib, dastlab ingliz tilining paydo bo‘lishi haqidagi ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan. So‘ngra ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi mamlakatlar va ularning urf-odatlar, an‘ana va rusumlari, tarixi, poytaxt shaharlari, turmush tarzi, geografiyasi va sport sohasida erishgan yutuqlari, hamda boshqa mavzulardagi matnlar tanlangan.

Matnlar talabalarni suhbat olib borishi, erkin va ravon gapirishga o‘rgatish uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib uncha murakkab emas.

Qo‘llanma asosiy darslikka qo‘shimcha sifatida foydalanish maqsadida yaratilgan.

English-speaking countries

It's clear to all of you that English-speaking countries are among the developed capitalist states in the world. Except Great Britain, the most developed English speaking countries are the United States of America, Canada and Australia. The United Kingdom of Great Britain is the name of the country which includes 4 large historical areas. They are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The United States of America is the name of the country which consists of 50 equal states and its people are known as Americans. The USA was also a colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. In 1776 the British colonial settlers declared their independence from England and established a new nation, the United States of America.

Canada is situated in the Northern part of the continent of North America, Canada occupies a large territory and is rich in mineral resources. People of Canada also came from European countries with the hope of becoming rich. People of different nationalities live in Canada. About 45 percent of them are British origin and about 28 percent of French origin.

Vocabulary

English speaking countries-Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mamlakatlar

Developed states-rivojlangan davlatlar

to include-o'z ichiga olmoq

Equal states-teng shtatlar

Settlers-ko'chmanchilar

to declare independence-ozodlik e'lon qilinmoq

a new nation-yangi millat

different nationalities-turli millatlilar

British origin-Britaniyalik

To establish-barpo qilmoq.

Appearance of the English language

We know English is the Mother tongue of the people where live in England or the United Kingdom of Great Britain but Hundred millions of people speak English as Mother tongue and about hundreds of millions speak English as their second language.

Many centuries ago English was spoken only in England. It is clear for us from the history of this country: England was the home country of a huge colonial Empire and called British Empire. That is way English was brought all the parts of the world which were called British colonies. So English became the world

language. There were British colonies in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Now the days the largest English speaking countries except Great Britain: are the USA, Canada and Australia. They are the developed capitalist states in the world. But in the past the most English speakers live in North America. For the first time the English language was brought to the North American continent by English people in 1607.

Vocabulary

to know-bilmoq
mothertongue-ona tili
to speak-gaplashmoq
colonial Empire-mustamlakachi Imperiya
to bring (brought)-olib kelmoq
to call-atamoq
to become (became)-bo'lib qolmoq
except-tashqari
to develop-rivojlanmoq
in the past-o'tmishda

Language learning

At first, some (words) information about the title of the text is needed to be said. There are two words you understood. But I am going to explain to you each of them because you may associate them in different ways. So language as a social notion may express human communication of knowledge, ideas, used a system of sound symbols.

And the second meaning of the word may be "a system of signs used as a language" for example, finger language used by the deaf. A foreign language is understood as follows not ones own language of a foreigner. We know such word combinations: a foreign country, film, goods and so on.

English is a foreign language for us. If you have learned Uzbek and any other, for example, Arabic, in this case, English will be a second foreign language.

In Uzbekistan everybody has to learn Uzbek as a state language, it is used by non-Uzbeks as a second language, and English is a first foreign language. While studying English we usually learn speaking, listening, reading and writing. These four forms of important activities are learned in practice. All exercises are devoted to these practical activities. Remember that Uzbek is a foreign language for Americans and English people.

Vocabulary

to explain –tushuntirmoq
to associate – bogliq bolmoq
foreigner – xorijlik
state language – davlat tili
devoted –bagishlangan,(v)-bagishlamoq
activity -faoliyat
remember-yodda saqlang
usually-odatda
for example-misol uchun
exercise-mashq

British English and American English

There are some differences between the English of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

For example: in vocabulary, pronunciation and in the meaning of some words, but the English men and Americans understand each other without great difficulty. **Take for example:** the word **underground** meaning in England the underground electric railway. **The Americans** call it the **subway**. **An American** goes to the **movies**, an Englishman to the **pictures, or to the cinema**.

Differences in vocabulary can be explained by turning to American history. The Americans borrowed words from those languages with which the English speaking colonists came into contact on the American continent: American Indian, French, and Spanish. Another thing is that some words which had the same meaning on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean during the 17th and 18th centuries were given a new meaning either in England or in America. Such differences in spelling are nothing compared with those in pronunciation. Even an Englishman when first landing in the United States has difficulty in understanding the talk of people standing around him.

Vocabulary

difference-farq
mean-ma'no
to understand-tushunmoq
subway-metro
borrow-boshqa tillardan so'z olish
spelling-imlo

to compare-qiyoslamog
landing-to'xtash joyi.
difficulty-qiyinchilik
talk-suhbat

The United Kingdom of Great Britain

England

England is the largest of the four political divisions that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are the other political divisions of the United Kingdom, which is often called **Great Britain**. England is the industrial and trading center of the United Kingdom. England has a rich history. The Industrial Revolution, a period of rapid industrialization, began there in the 1700's. English sailors, traders, explorers, and colonists helped founding: the British Empire the largest empire in history. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been the official name of the United Kingdom since 1922. **The** British currency is the pound sterling. One pound consists of 100 pence. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 56 million people.

Government

England is part of the United Kingdom, which is a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, but it is well-known that the monarchy today has no power. The real power belongs to the Parliament. Parliament is a group of people who make the laws for their country. It's members are elected from each of the four political divisions that make up the United Kingdom.

The flag of Britain is called the Union Jack. It has the red cross of St. George of England, the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland and the red cross of St. Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background. The flag has never been officially adopted, but the English people have used it for over 700 years. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial capitalist country.

Vocabulary

division-bo'lim, qism
United Kingdom-qo'shma qirollik
trade-savdo
rapid-jadal
explorer-tadqiqotchi
currency-valyuta

head of state-savlat boshlig'i
law-qonun
to adopt-qabul qilmoq
background-orqa tarafi.

London

London is a very old and large city. It is a capital of England and is situated on the Thames. London is the heart of Britain. It is not only Britain's capital. It is the country's largest city, the most important seaport and also financial and business centre.

London divided into the West End and the East End. The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment. The oldest part of London is the City. It is about one square mile in area, but it includes the Bank of England and the headquarters of many of the wealthiest companies and corporations in the world. The centre of the city is a crossroads, a meeting of seven streets, where the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House stand.

There are many places of interest in London One of them Westminster Palace-here sits British Parliament.

The next building is Westminster Abbey. Inside the church many famous people are buried.

The clock is called Big Ben.

The Tower of London has a long history.

Now it is a popular museum in the world. Buckingham Palace is the Royal residence. **The East End** is the working-class are with docks, industrial plants and factories.

It is the country's main centre for printing, clothing manufacture and food processing. Nowadays there is a tendency to move the factories out of London to enforce smokeless zones.

Vocabulary

heart-yurak
shopping-harid qilmoq
to include-o'z ichiga olmoq
headquarters [həd'kwɔ:təz]-1) shtab. 2) boshqarish punktlari.
wealthiest-eng badavlat
royal-qirol saroyiga oid
residence-rezidensiya (xukumat boshlig'ining turar joyi)
dock-dok (kemalar tuzatiladigan ishxona)
to enforce-amalga oshirmoq
tendency-g'oya, fikr.

SCOTLAND

Scotland lies to **the** north of England. People who live in Scotland are Scots.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, but Scotland has no separate Parliament, for the Scottish MPs (Members of Parliament) sit with the English ones in Westminster in London.

Edinburgh is not the largest city in Scotland. Glasgow, which has a population of over one million, is twice as large as Edinburgh.

Even so, Edinburgh remains the centre of the life of Scotland. Here are the administrative centers of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, the chief banks and offices; and the famous university.

Edinburgh, unlike Glasgow, has no large factories. Publishing is its well-known industry. It has been famous for its printers since the early years of the sixteenth century, when the first Scottish printing-press was set up within its walls. The publishing of books is today a very important industry. Much printing is done for London publishing houses, and there are many paper-mills near Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is a beautiful city. The first thing you see in Edinburgh is the Rock — the very large hill in the middle of the city, on which stands Edinburgh Castle. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy-tale, and parts of it are more than a thousand years old. From the top of the Castle there is a beautiful view of the hill and the sea.

Besides the Castle there are many other interesting buildings, such as Hollywood Palace which is the old royal residence, the Art Gallery, the University of **Edinburgh**.

Edinburgh is famous for many things: its festivals (plays and music), its college of medicine, its museums and libraries, and for its writers Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson and others.

Vocabulary

separate-aloxida, mustaqil

twice-ikki marta

remain-qolmoq

unlike yoqimsiz

industry-sanat

hill-choqqi

castle-qala

writer-yozuvchi

royal residence-qirolga tehisli, qarorgox

library-kutubhona

The United States of America

The United States of America is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The USA were founded in 1776 when thirteen English colonies, which had been established during the previous century and a half, decided that they could no longer regard themselves as subjects to the British Crown. In 1783 the War of Independence ended in favor of the colonists. The USA has steadily increased its power and the original thirteen States have now grown to fifty.

The USA is a republic of semiautonomous states, each with its own governor, capital and legislative body. The federal government is headed by President and a Congress. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia. Congress consists of two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. (The present Constitution was proclaimed in 1786 in Philadelphia.) The president, elected for four years. Elections to the House of Representatives take place every two years. The House has 435 members. There are 100 senators (two from each state). Americans who are not yet 25 years old have no rights to be elected to the House of Representatives, and those who are under 30 cannot be elected to the Senate. Practically, both the federal government and the state governments serve the interests of the capitalists. As a result of racial and other forms of discrimination many citizens of the USA, especially black and "colored", have no rights proclaimed by the Constitution.

The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. In the country there are 26,5 million Black people and about 1 million Indians, many of whom /// live in reservations* Besides the people from Mexico and South American countries, there are also people who have come to the USA from Europe and Asia. The life of most coloured people* is very difficult in the USA because of race discrimination. Many other Americans* live in poverty too.

They live in city slums and country shacks. They have little hope of a better future. There are millions who are not able to get work. So you can say America is the "Home of many nations". Black people were first brought to America from Africa as slaves. Abraham Lincoln, then President of the USA, declared slaves free. Now New York State has the largest black population. **The flag of the USA** is called "The stars and Stripes" The 50 stars, white on a blue field, represent the 50 states, and the 13 stripes represent the 13 original British colonies.

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

The currency of the USA is the dollar. One dollar consists of 100 cents.

Vocabulary

to establish – barpo etmoq

legislative (body) – qonun chiqaradigan

racial – irqiy

coloured – oq tanli bo'lmagan odamlar
Black People – Negrlar
original – 1) dastlabki, 2) asl nusxa, original
reservations* - Shimoliy Amerikalik xindular yashaydigan kichkina yer (joy).
Americans* - aynan AQSHning Shimoliy, Markaziy yoki Janubiy xududiga qarashli kishilar.
slum – xaroba
shack – kulba, kapa

The Washington D.C

Washington is the capital city of the United States. It is located on the north bank of the Potomac River. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States.

It has little industry, and only one million people. One reason Washington looks different from other cities in that no building in the city may be more than 40 meters tall there are skyscrapers, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. One can easily find a park, square or an open area there. The most impressive and the best —known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital and the monuments to those who in past centuries struggled for independence of their country. Washington is the place mass demonstrations take place against unemployment and racism, for democracy and civil rights.

Vocabulary

North bank — shimoliy qirgoq
Unusual— g'aroyib
Skyscrapers — osmaon upar bino
Hide — to'smoq, yashirmoq
View—manzara
Impressive—taasurotga boy
Racism — irqchilik
Civil rights — fuqoro xuquqlari
Struggle— kurash
Mass demonstrations —ko'p namoyishlar

NEW YORK

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over 11 million people. New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. Most business is centered in Man Hatton Island. The whole area is very small, that's why the sky scrapers were invented in New York and, especially, in Wall Street. Wall Street is a narrow street with big houses, but it is well known all over the world as the busiest street in the USA. People do business there.

There are two more world-famous streets — Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as 'The Great White Way' because of the electric signs which turn night into day. It is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and subway run all night. There are many drug-stores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight.

Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel, and Club Avenue. If you go along this avenue, you come to Harlem, where the black people of New York live, the colored workers, teachers, doctors and musicians.

New York is the largest port in America. More than half the trade of the United States goes through this city.

There are many places of interest in New York. They are: the Statue of Liberty, the United Nations Building, Empire State Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library and others.

Vocabulary

population-axoli
cultural centre-madaniy markaz
skyscraper-osmon upar
invent-xodisa
especially-asosan
narrow- tor
to sleep-uxlamoq
midnight-yarim tun
coloured workers-xar xil tanli ishchilar
port-dengiz porti

The Native Americans

Who are the Native Americans? Where did they come from, and how did they arrive where they are now? These and other questions are partly answered by historians and partly were not.

The main purpose is to inform those who know very little or do not now know at all about the Native Americans, that long before the Europeans arrived, North and South America were discovered, explored, and settled by people coming from Asia. So they are historically original inhabitants of the Americas. Now we know that in the United States of America the most rich and highly developed country live people come from different continents. The original inhabitants of the American continent are considered the Native Americans or co-called Indians, more exactly American Indians. They were living when an Italian navigator named Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492. The Italian and Spanish Americans consider Christopher Columbus as a discover of the New World. Irish and Scottish Americans think that some Celtic fishermen could have reached American shores in their voyages even before Columbus. French-Americans will say that the first came there Breton seamen. And Scandinavian-Americans will admit that Life Eriksson and Viking explorers were on the North American continent before any of these. When the first Europeans reached the America, both continents had already been discovered, explored, and settled by groups coming from Asia. Groups migrating from Asia had arrived at least 10 thousand years ago.

The story is widely known that Columbus, who was searching for a western sea route from Europe to India, thought he had reached India, and mistakenly called the people he found “Indians” Today the terms American Indian-or just Indian-are commonly used to call the original people of the Americas. It was an incorrect name of the people who had nothing common with the population of India-that is situated in Asia. The name Indian means someone from the nation of India, on the one hand, and the original inhabitants of America, on the other hand (In Uzbek we call the first Indians, and the second-хинду). In the present the term “Native Americans” is preferred by all, including many Indians themselves. Part of problem in finding an appropriate name for the Native Americans was that they did not think of themselves as a single group of; therefore, they had no collective name for themselves.

Vocabulary

to arrive – yetib kelmoq
historian –tarixchi
to explore –qidirib topmoq, egallamoq
original – 1)dastlabki, 2)asli
to be considered –hisoblanmoq
navigator – kema boshqaruvchisi
to search - qidirmoq
appropriate –munosib
single –yagona
themselves –o’zlarining

First Europeans

We told much about America. Americans, including the Native Americans. When Europeans arrived they saw the people who had lived and they were called Indians by Europeans. Three countries of Europe were interested in the discovery of America. As you know they are Spain, France and England. Spain sent Christopher Columbus to discover a new way to the East. With three small ships he sailed for three months and in October 12, 1492 he saw land. He thought that it was India and the name “Indians” appeared after this event, but then it became known that it was an island not far from the coast of North America. Besides, many other sailors went out to America. An Italian seaman, Amerigo Vespucci was one of them. He and his men explored the coast of South America and discovered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, or in English, River of January. They named the place after the month in which they had found the Bay. In one of his letters to his friend Amerigo wrote that the new land must be a new world. After publishing his letters that the new Land was named after him-**America**, the land of Amerigo. So the continent was given the name of an Italian seaman Amerigo Vispucci in 1507. Spain, France and England sent many seamen to North America. The Spanish looked for gold, silver and other metals, the French began to trade with the Indians, the English came to live and to work there. So the new settlers live neighboring with the native inhabitants.

The Indian tribes were never united because their languages and ways of life were different in each part of the country. They did not think of themselves as one group. The names in English for individual groups are not usually what they called themselves. Most of these groups simply called themselves as “people”.

Vocabulary

Native American-mahalliy Amerikalik
to arrive-yetib kelmoq,erishmoq
to be interested in-qiziqish uyg'otmoq
to discover-kashf etmoq
to appear -paydo bo'lmoq
island-orol
coast-qirg'oq
seamen-dengizchilar
to look for-qidirmoq,izlamoq
different-har xil,turli

American Indians

Indians were the first Americans. They populated the whole of North and South America, long before the continent was settled by white men. The story of the

North American Indians is a tragic one. It is one of the most terrible stories of **genocide** in modern history. The first white settlers in North America-mainly British-began to kill the Indians and drive them off² their lands, and this policy was continued after the foundation of the United States of America. The Indians fought for their lands, but they could do little to defend themselves. They are the poorest part of American population and enjoy the fewest rights. More than half of the American Indians live in reservations situated in waterless districts of the southwestern states where harvest are very poor. Unemployment in Indian reservations are up to 70 percent, and few of these native Americans live up to the age of 50 (fifty).

Every the 3rd (third) Indian child dies less than 6 (six) months after it's born. Indian child as a rule have a little chance of getting an education. Indians love their traditions and national culture, but they are losing them because of racial oppression.

Indians in many states are practically unable to take part in political activity. The federal government does not defend their rights.

Protests are growing among the Indians. The organizations they have established are fighting for full equality in all spheres of public and economic life.

Vocabulary

White men-oq tanli odamlar

Tragic-fojiaviy

Genocide -genosaid

To kill-o'ldirmoq

Drive them off-quvmoq, haydab chiqarmoq

Poorest-eng kambag'al

Die-o'lim

Chance-imkoniyat

Culture-madaniyat

To take part-qatnashmoq, ishtirok etmoq

Nicknames of the States

It is clear for us, the United States of America consists of 50 (fifty) states. But you do not know that each state has its several unofficial names or nicknames. These nicknames describe the nature or geography of a state, its history, and the way of life and the traditions of its people.

Kansas, for example, is situated in the central part of the USA. that is why one of its nicknames is The Central State.

Alaska is The Great Land because its territory is largest in the USA compared to all other states.

The Green Mountain State, Vermont, is situated in the Green Mountains. The people living there are called "Green Mountain boys". **The white Mountain State** is New Hampshire whose northern part lies in the White Mountains. There are several states whose nicknames are connected with lakes and rivers. **The Lake State** is Michigan which is in the valley of the Great Lakes.

Utah, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, is called **The Salt Lake State** because the Great Salt Lake is situated on its territory **The Backwater State** is the nickname of Nebraska because the water of its rivers are dark. Some nicknames are connected with climatic conditions. **The Sunshine State** is Kansas which is in the centre of the cyclone zone of the USA.

Some nicknames in the USA describe states known for their agriculture. **The Garden State** is New Jersey on the Atlantic coast. Minnesota has two nicknames- **The Bread and Butter State** and **The Wheat State**.

You know many nicknames are connected with the history of the USA. The first state to ratify the Constitution of the United State was Delaware. That is why it was nicknamed **The 1st State**. Wyoming was the first state to give women the right to vote. So it was nicknamed **The Equality State**. The people of Illinois where Abram Lincoln began his political activity are very proud of this and they call their state **The Land of Lincoln**.

Vocabulary

To consist-tashkil topmoq
State-shtat
Unofficial-norasmiy
Nickname-laqab, taxallus
Mountain-tog'
Water-suv
Agriculture-qishloq xo'jaligi
Ratify-tasdiqlamoq, ralifikatsiya qilmoq
Women-ayollar
To proud of-mag'rurlanmoq

Sports and Games in the USA

Sports and games in the USA take different forms. Some sports are commercial and professional, with some players and athletes who are paid a lot of money if they win and much less if they lose.

Baseball. The most popular game in the US. It is played throughout the spring and summer by schools, colleges and professional teams. **Football** is the most popular game in the autumn. There are professional football teams in all the main

cities of the United States. In American football there are eleven players in each team, as in ordinary football, but the rules are different. Players are often hurt in American football. So the teams wear special clothing and helmets as in hockey. **Basketball** is a popular game in American schools and colleges. It is especially popular in high schools, both among boys and girls. Boys also play baseball and football.

Golf is very popular game with businessmen and professional people. Golf is played by both men and women. There are now more golfers than tennis players. Workers do not play golf, nor do they play tennis.

Swimming, water skating and skin diving is popular summer sports. In winter, many people go in for ice-skating, skiing, and hockey if they live in the Northern and Central states. Other sports include wrestling, boxing and horse racing. There are some games that are played only by children. The most popular among boys is marbles, which is played mainly in the spring. For girls there is hopscotch.

Vocabulary

are paid a lot of money-ko'p pul to'lanadigan
lose-yo'qotish,yutqizish
to hurt-itarmoq, turtmoq
helmets-temir qalpoq (shlem)
diving-suv ostida suzish
horse-racing-ot poygasi
marbles-shariklar o'yini
mainly-asosan
hopscotch-raqs o'yini (bolalar o'yini).

Sports help people to be healthy

Everybody knows much enough about physical training and sports. They are part of our everyday life.

Sports help people to keep in a good health. Many children are interested in sport. They take part in sports activities; they go to a sport club or to the sport schools. From time to time, competitions are held in sports and games and we often hear about new champions.

We know that during such competitions they find out those who can produce the best results. And the main thing is to help young people to be healthy and strong. All people can go in for sports, but not all of them can become champions. A sportsman must train for very much time and know many things about his kind of sport. At the same time it must be said that physical training and sports are very useful.

If some one asks each one of you to name your favorite sport or game, there will be many different answers. They will be athletics, tennis, hockey, football, swimming, basketball, and soon suppose you are asked if you prefer to play team games or individual games. Again the answers will be different. Team sports are more interesting because they need quick thinking character and self-control.

Always remember that you are playing for the school or for the Institute it is, not yourself, with a team, not only you.

Vocabulary

much enough –yetarlicha
to help –yordam bermoq
health –sog’liq
to keep –saqlamoq
to take part –qatnashmoq
strong –kuchli
useful –foydali
favorite – yoqimli,sevimli
to prefer –ma’qul ko’rmoq
self - control – o’z-oz’ini nazorat qilish

Football

England is called the homeland of Modern football. Modern football adopted from and 1863. So "Football" is an English word and translated into Uzbek "foot"-oyoq, "ball"-to'p the word "football" is so-called-soccer in America. There are some jokes about the game of football. This' is one of them:

Long-long ago when football was not popular in other countries, a traveler came to England and saw a football match for the first time and he described the game to his friends in this way English men have a funny game. They take a round thing filled with air made of the skin of a pig and about the size of a man's head and begin to kick it . some kick it quickly, others slowly.

Those who cannot kick the ball, kick the legs of those who are nearest to them. He who is kicked tries to throw those who kick him on the ground. During the whole game a man whistles from time to time.

Vocabulary

homeland-vatan
to adopt-qabul qilmoq
soccer (Syn)-football

joke-askiya, hazil
a traveller-sayohatchi
to describe-tasvirlamoq
pig-cho'chqa
to kick-tepmoq
to throw-tashlamoq
whistle-hushtak

Canada

Canada is a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario (the fifth Great Lake, Michigan, lies in the USA); there are many other very large lakes, for example Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from 4 (four) to 5 (five) months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre. The population of Canada is over 27 (twenty seven) million people. Today 45 (forty five) percent of the people of Canada are of British ancestry, about 30 (thirty) percent of French ancestry and the rest are from other backgrounds. The Capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other important cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton Winnipeg and Quebec. Canada's main agricultural products are wheat, meat and dairy products. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, with their great forests, produce wood for papermaking and building.

Canada is an independent federal democracy and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally, the head of state is the king or queen of English, represented by a governor general. Canada consists of 10 (ten) provinces and two territories. Each province has its own government. The federal parliament consists of Senate, whose members are appointed by the governor general, and the House of Commons, elected by the people for a period of 5 (five) years.

Vocabulary

heave snowfalls-kuchli qor uyumlari
ancestor-ajdod,ota-bobo
produce-ishlab chiqarmoq
head of state-davlat boshlig'i
government-hukumat
member-a'zo
state-davlat
to elect-saylamoq
to consist-tashkil topmoq
Queen-qirolicha

Australia

Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands. It has an area of eight million square kilometers. There are many wild animals in Australia. Some of them, such as the kangaroo, the dingo (or wild dog) and the koala, are not found in any other country in the world. Today there are about 17(seventeen) million people in Australia. Most of them are of British origin. The population includes more than 200,000(two hundred thousand) aborigines, the descendents of the people who lived in Australia before the Europeans came.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Capital Territory is the land around the federal capital, Canberra. Australia has a parliament in each state and the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth in Canberra. The federal Parliament consists of the Senate and House of Representatives. The federal government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives. The political parties represented in the parliament are the Australian Labour Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia. The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of state is the king or queen of England, represented by a governor general.

Vocabulary

wild animals-yovoyi hayvonlar
koala-hayvon
aborigines-tub aholi,mahalliy xalqlar
leader-boshliq
usually-odatda
political-siyosiy
represent-mamlakat vakili
national party-milliy partiya
majority-ko'pchilik
descendents-avlodlar,urug'lar

New Zealand

New Zealand, an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, is situated southeast of Australia. The country consists of two large islands, North Island and South Island, and many small islands. New Zealand is a mountainous country. The Southern Alps, the highest New Zealand Mountains, lie

near the west coast of South Island. The mountains on North Island are not as high and are mostly forest-covered.

The climate in New Zealand is warm and the greater part of the country is well watered. New Zealand has very few native animals. The kiwi, a bird which lives in the forest and does not fly, is found nowhere else in the world. The kiwi is in the national emblem of New Zealand.

The population of New Zealand is over 3 million people, more than three quarters of whom live on North Island. About 50 percent live in the four cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The Maori people make up 11 percent of the total New Zealand population. The Maori are the descendents of the people who lived in New Zealand before the Europeans came. The Maori are famous for their folk songs, music and dances. They are very skilled in woodworking. Many Maori people occupy important positions in the government and public life of New Zealand. Nonetheless the country is still trying to solve problems in Maori education, housing, employment and property rights.

New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. The governor general represents the king or queen of England.

The Parliament of the country consists of one house only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister heads the cabinet. The main political parties are the Labour Party and the National Party of New Zealand.

Vocabulary

South island-janubiy orol
forest-o'rmon
to cover-qoplamoq
to try –harakat qilmoq
quarter-chorak
dance-raqsga tushmoq
occupy-egallamoq
to solve-yechmoq
Labour party-Libiral partiya
main-asosiy

The list of literature

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