

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО  
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ  
УЗБЕКИСТАН

САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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## JUST TOPICS

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО РАЗГОВОРНОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ



САМАРКАНД – 2013

Амриидинова Н.Ш. Аюпов А.Ф. «Just topics» методическое пособие по разговорной практике для студентов 3-го курса высших учебных заведений, изучающих английский язык в качестве второго иностранного.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов 3-го курса, изучающих английский язык в качестве второго иностранного. Основная цель пособия – помочь изучающим язык овладеть устными темами и развить навыки устной речи. Материал пособия можно также использовать на занятиях по английскому языку, английской литературе и страноведению в рамках программы колледжа, лица и института, а также для самостоятельного изучения английского языка.

## Предисловие

*Litterarum radices amarae sunt, fructus dulces.*  
Корни учения горьки, а плоды сладки. (Цицерон).

Язык является важнейшим средством человеческого общения, орудием передачи мыслей. Одновременно язык выступает в качестве зеркала национальной культуры, её хранителя: языковые единицы, прежде всего слова, фиксируют содержание, которое в той или иной мере восходит к условиям жизни народа – носителя языка.

Вниманию читателя предлагается универсальный сборник устных тем по английскому языку, включающий самую разнообразную и наиболее востребованную на сегодняшний день информацию. Большое внимание уделено обязательным общеразговорным темам. Материалы помогут расширить общекультурную компетенцию обучающегося.

Предлагаемое методическое пособие по разговорной практике не только знакомит студентов с лингвистическими сведениями об английском языке и утвердившимися научными школами и концепциями, но и носит более широкий характер – он призван подвести студентов к серьёзному изучению, как английского языка, так и английской культуры. Данное пособие рассчитано для студентов III курса изучающих английский язык в качестве второго иностранного языка. Основная цель пособия – помочь изучающим язык овладеть устными темами, необходимыми для сдачи экзаменов по английскому языку.

Данное методическое пособие является продолжением учебно-методического комплекса дисциплины «второй иностранный язык (английский)» для III-го курса изданного в 2012 году.

При составлении методического пособия по разговорной практике за основу приняты основные положения государственного образовательного стандарта РУз.

## FAMOUS PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

**SIR THOMAS MORE**, an outstanding public figure of the 16th century was a brilliant lawyer, a royal favourite and Chancellor of England.



He was a son of a lawyer. At the age of 12 he went to serve in the household of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England; at 14 he went to Oxford University. At 16 he returned to London to study law and became immediate friends with the Dutch scholar Erasmus, the leader of the "New Learning". He did well at his legal studies, but his mind turned more and more to religion. After 4 years at a monastery he began working as a lawyer and was brilliantly successful. In 1509 Henry VIII came to the throne. Well-educated, humorous and modest, Thomas became a royal favourite and was given important positions. He was knighted, made a member of the King's Council and then Speaker of the House of Commons. He wrote an international best-seller "Utopia" which represented an ideal society.

At this time, Henry VIII was thinking about divorcing Catherine of Aragon who had not produced a son. Cardinal Wolsey failed to persuade Pope Clement that he should grant a legal royal divorce. In 1529 Henry VIII dismissed Wolsey as Chancellor and charged him with treason. Thomas More was appointed Chancellor and became the highest judge in the country; as a judge, he was absolutely fair in all his judgments.

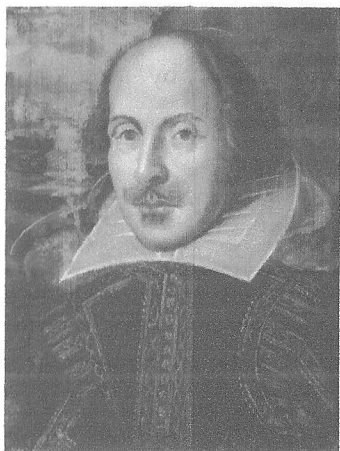
Though an affectionate husband, father and son, Thomas More was merciless to heretics. Being very religious, he believed that heretics should be "trodden underfoot like ants" and made to confess by torture if necessary. During his time as Chancellor, 6 Protestants were burnt, with his full approval.

Trying to obtain his divorce, the King accused the English clergy of accepting the Pope's authority instead of the King's. Realizing that this threatened the unity of the Catholic Church, Thomas More gave up his Chancellorship in 1532. The King was legally divorced and married Anne Boleyn. Sir Thomas More didn't attend her coronation. He refused to swear a public oath to accept the parliamentary act which supported the King's divorce. Opposing the divorce, he was still loyal to his king: he would not give reasons of his refusal, because that might weaken the King's authority and lead to a rebellion or a Civil war. On April 1534 he was imprisoned in the Tower of London without hope of release. The Parliament accepted a new act in which Henry's title of the Supreme Head of the Church of England was stated. Though his family was suffering hardship, Thomas More didn't say a word showing his agreement to Henry's title. Thomas More was accused of treason and on July 1535 faced his accusers.

On July 6 he was beheaded, and his head was fixed on a spike on the London Bridge as a dreadful warning.

In 1935, exactly 400 years after his death, the Pope officially declared Sir Thomas More a saint.



**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)**

is the greatest of all playwrights and poets of all times. Not much is known of his life. He was probably the son of a businessman and was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. He probably attended the local grammar school and got a classical education. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway and had three children. Little is known of his life before

1592, when he appeared as a playwright in London. Soon he became an actor playing supporting roles like the host in "Hamlet". In 1599 Shakespeare became a part owner of the Globe Theatre in London. Shakespeare's work as a playwright is subdivided into three periods. Written in the first period, Shakespeare's plays are mostly history plays like "Henry VI", and comedies with strong elements of farce ("The Comedy of Errors"). His masterpiece of this period is "Romeo and Juliet". In the second period Shakespeare wrote a number of comedies where he moved away from farce towards romance ("As You Like It"). In the third period, after 1600, appeared his major tragedies – "Hamlet", "Othello". They presented a clear opposition of order to chaos, good to evil.

Shakespeare was a great poet and would be well known for his poetry alone. His major achievement as a poet is his sonnets, first published in 1609. A sonnet is a poem consisting of 14 lines, with a moral at the end. The sonnets are addressed to some "W.H." and to the mysterious "Dark Lady of Sonnets". The sonnets deal with the great

themes of love, friendship, death, change and immortality. Shakespeare looks at his own poetry as a means of immortality. Shakespeare's sonnets are excellent. They are full of harmony and music; they praise love, friendship and beauty, though there is no sentimentality in them.

Shakespeare's poetry is at the summit of human achievement. Many centuries have passed since his death in 1616, but Shakespeare is still considered to be the greatest of all playwrights and poets.

**CHARLES DICKENS**

(1812-1870) was the greatest critical realist in 19th century English literature. Dickens was born in the family of a poor clerk in Portsmouth. There were eight children in the family and

Charles was the second. In 1821 the family moved to London. Life was hard for the poor people in the capital of Great Britain. Charles' father could not get any work there for a long time and was taken to prison for debts. Little Charles at ten had to go to work in a factory.

Dickens described this period of his childhood in the novel "David Copperfield". When his father came out of prison, Charles was sent to school and stayed there for three years. He learned foreign languages and studied literature.

At fifteen Charles left school and worked in a lawyer's office. He studied shorthand at that time and soon took up the work of shorthand - a parliamentary reporter to a London newspaper. In 1836 "Pickwick Papers"



were published. At once Dickens became the most popular living novelist and held this position until his death. Then came «Oliver Twist», «Nickolas Nickleby», «The Old Curiosity Shop», «David Copperfield», «A Tale of Two Cities» and other novels.

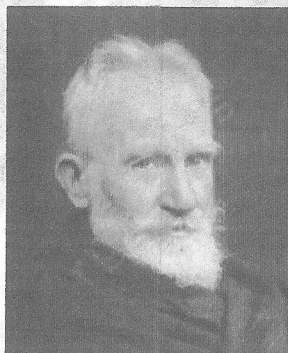
Charles Dickens's books translated into many languages are read by all - by learned and simple, by rich and poor alike. The chief cause of his popularity is the great-heartedness of Dickens. His characters are more real to us than the characters of any other novelist, English or foreign. He died in 1870 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

#### GEORGE BERNARD SHAW (1856-1950)

George Bernard Shaw, the great English playwright, was the founder of the social realistic drama in English literature.

Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin in a poor middle-class family. The boy took lessons of reading and writing from a governess and his uncle gave him some lessons in Latin. In 1867 Bernard Shaw was sent to a college where, as he said later, he had learned nothing. When Shaw left school in 1871 he went to work as a clerk in a Dublin estate office.

Shaw's mother had a nice voice. She moved to London and worked as a teacher of singing there. In 1876 Bernard Shaw decided to follow her example and go to London. London was the literary centre of the country and the young man wanted to try himself in writing. His father and mother helped him at that period. From time to time he worked at some offices, but his aim was to be a writer.

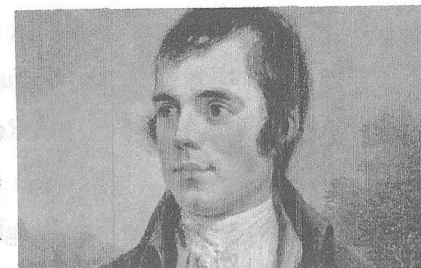


He wrote articles and poems, essays and novels. But very little of it was published. In 1884 Bernard Shaw joined the Fabian Society, a petty-bourgeois organization. The ideas of the Fabians are present in all the works of Bernard Shaw. He became a clever public speaker. But his novels had little success and Bernard Shaw turned to dramatic writing. In 1892 Bernard Shaw's first play "Widowers' Houses" was performed in London. Then followed "Mrs. Warren's Profession" and "The Philanderer".

Bernard Shaw called these works "Plays Unpleasant". "Plays Pleasant" contained "Arms and the Man", "Candida", "You Never Can Tell". The most popular of his plays are "Pygmalion" (1913), "The Apple Cart" (1929), "Too True to Be Good" (1931).

ROBERT BURNS, Scotland's national poet was born January 25, 1759 in Scotland. His father, William Burns, was a poor farmer. There were seven children in the family, and Robert was the eldest. His father

knew the value of a good education, and he tried to give his children the best education he could afford. Robert was sent to school at the age of six, but as his father could not pay for the two sons, Robert and his brother Gilbert attended school in turn. When they did not go to school, the boys helped their father with his work in fields. But soon the teacher left, and so Burns's father invited a young school teacher to teach the boys. When the teacher left, the poet's father taught the children himself. Reading and



writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, literature, French and Latin - that was Robert Burns' education.

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

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

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

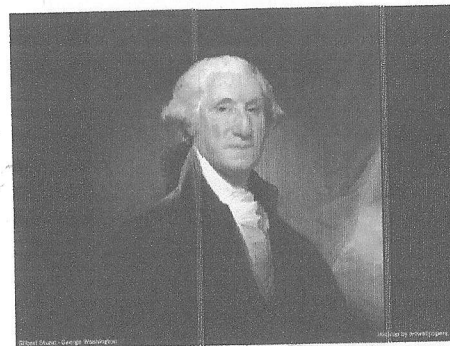
When Burns came to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, a new and enlarged edition of his poems was published. But soon Edinburgh society grew tired of him and forgot about poet.

Robert Burns left Edinburgh and returned to his native village with money enough to buy a farm and marry Jean Armour. Burns devoted to Jean many beautiful poems, such as "I love my Jean", "Bonnie Jean", and many others. Robert Burns's poems were very popular, he always remained poor. He worked hard destroyed his health. He died in poverty at the age of thirty seven in 1796.

Robert Burns's poems and verses inspired Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other composers who wrote music to them. Burns is a democratic poet. His sympathy was with the poor. That is why his funeral was attended by a crowd of ten thousand. They were the common Scottish people whom he had loved and for whom he had written his poems and songs.

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

## FAMOUS PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES



**GEORGE WASHINGTON** won a lasting place in American history as the "Father of the Country". He led the country for nearly 20 years and helped shape the beginning of the US: he commanded the Continental Army that won

American Independence from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, Washington served as President of the Convention that wrote the American Constitution, and at last he was elected the 1st President of the United States.

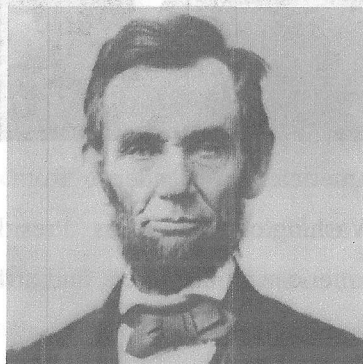
George Washington was born on February 22, 1732. As a boy and teen-ager, he explored the wilderness and then became a surveyor, making out new farms. George had no more than 7 or 8 years of school. After the death of his father he helped manage a plantation.

At the age of 20, he joined British Army and fought the French and Indians. Washington became colonel. Then he returned to a quiet country life. When the Revolutionary War began Washington was elected to the Continental Congress, then Commander in Chief of the Continental Army (1775). After the victory Washington was elected President of the Constitutional Convention (1786). Two years later he was elected President of the United States of America. As a President he successfully solved many problems. 4 years later he was reelected President (1792-1797), but refused a third term and retired. He died on December 14, 1799.

The nation's capital – Washington, D.C. – was named for him. There, the giant Washington Monument stands. The state of Washington is the only state named after a President. Many counties, cities, towns, streets, bridges, lakes, parks and schools bear his name.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN** was one of the truly great men of all time. He led the United States during the Civil War which was the greatest crisis in US history. He helped end slavery in the nation and helped keep the American Nation. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and many other speeches and writings are classic statements of democratic beliefs and goals.

His father had worked as a carpenter, and then he bought a farm. Lincoln's formal schooling totaled less than a year. He got an education by reading. He studied law books and became a lawyer in 1836. Lincoln took



part in election companies, he was once elected Congressman, and then he returned to his lawyer practice. Lincoln fought against the slavery which he termed the "cancer" of bondage.

Lincoln was elected President in 1860. By that time several Southern States had withdrawn from the Union and organized themselves into the Confederate States of America. Four years later the Army of Confederate States was defeated. Lincoln was a real war leader not only the President.

Lincoln was killed in 1865 a few days after the end of the war. He was buried in Illinois, his native state. His tomb is a place of universal pilgrimage. There is also Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

## HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE USA

There're some public holidays in Great Britain. These days people needn't go to work. They are also called bank days for banks, post-offices and some business are closed these days. They are: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and Easter Monday, May Day and others. Most of these holidays are of religious origin, though for the greater part of the population they've lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink, and make merry. Certain customs and traditions are associated with most bank days.



Christmas Day is the most popular of bank days. It is celebrated on December, 25. On this day many people go to churches, open their Christmas presents, eat a Christmas dinner of roast turkey and



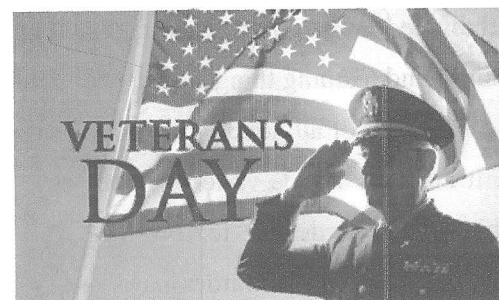
Christmas pudding. This is also a traditional family reunion day and a special day for children. New Year's Day is on January, 1. This is not marked with any customs in GB. Traditional New Year parties and dances are held on New Year's Eve. People see the old year out and the New Year in.

May Day, observed on the first Monday after the 1st of May. It is not a bank holiday; it is a celebration of the coming of spring. On May Day different outdoor events are held. Usually May Queen, the most beautiful girl of the celebration, is selected.

Some English customs and traditions are famous all over the world. St. Valentine's is the saint of people in love. On that day (February, 14), people send valentine cards and presents to their sweethearts. April, 1 is

April Fool's Day in GB. This day practical jokes and tricks are played. Another popular British tradition is Halloween's, celebrated on October, 31, the eve of All Saints Day. Halloween's customs date back to the time when people believed in devils, witches and ghosts which

could do all kind of damages to property. Some people tried to ward off witches by painting, magic signs. Today the day is usually marked by costume balls of fancy-dress parties. Another Halloween custom is to scrape out a pumpkin, cutting eyes, nose and mouth in its side and lighting a candle inside, this is made to scare their friends.

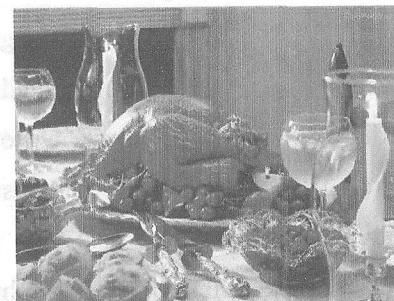


holidays is Independence Day.

On July, 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed. On that day cities and towns are decorated with flags; there're fireworks and parades in some places; but most people just go picnics to the countryside.

Thanksgiving Day is marked on the 4th Thursday of November. On this day the Americans honour the memory of the first settlers. It also marks the end of the harvest season. This is a day for families to come together.

Traditional foods are prepared for the feast - fried turkey or ham, corn dishes, breads and rolls, and a pumpkin pie. There are also many traditional holidays, observed by a large of Americans. Among these are: St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day (not just people with Irish roots celebrate it), Mother's Day and Halloween Day.



## HOBBIES

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby to your liking, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting.

Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.



The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example). A relatively new hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.

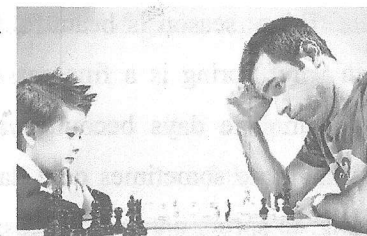
Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, and handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.



Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life; stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections

are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he or she always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he or she is interested in, he or she is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.



## SEASONS OF THE YEAR

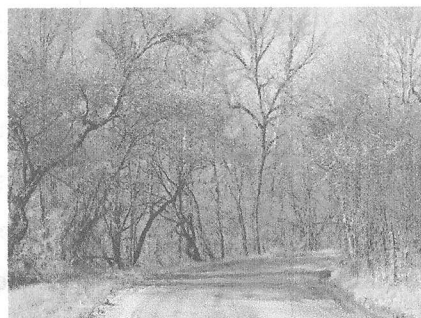
A year has four seasons and twelve months. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of the seasons lasts three months. Spring months are March, April and May. Summer months are June, July and August. Autumn months are September, October and November. Winter months are December, January and February. So a year has three hundred and sixty five days but a leap year has three hundred and sixty six days. Thirty or thirty one days make a month. Seven days make a week. The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. There are 24 hours in a day. 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute.

There are four parts of the day: morning, afternoon, evening and night. Morning is the first part of the day. It is the time from sunrise till 12 o'clock a.m. The second part of the time from 12 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. Evening is the third part of the day. It is the time from 6 o'clock p.m.



till sunset. Night is the fourth part of the day. It is the time from sunset till sunrise.

Every season is beautiful in its own way. Spring is a fine season of the year. The days become warmer but there are sometimes cool days in spring. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The days become longer and warmer, the sky is



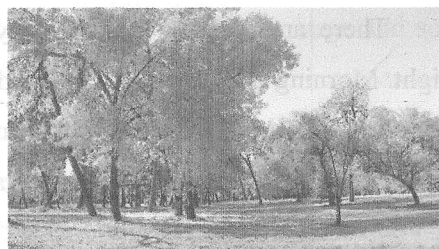
blue and the sun shines brightly. Trees turn green, young, fresh leaves appear, grass becomes green too. Birds return from the South. Everybody feels younger and stronger. Everyone likes spring more than other seasons.



After spring comes summer, the weather gets warm and sometimes it is very hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. Lots of people have their holidays in summer most of them go to the country or to some place near the sea and river. It is much

better to go for long walks in the country to bathe, to swim, to lie in the sun and play volleyball and other games.

Autumn comes after summer. In autumn the days get shorter and the nights get longer. In early autumn it is not as cold as in winter,



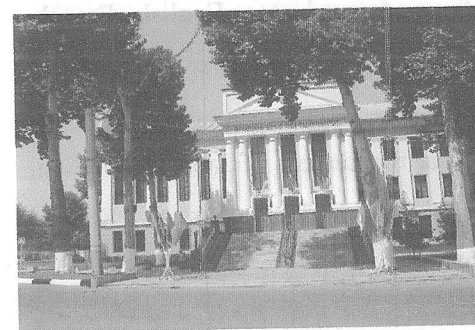
the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. In later autumn cold winds begin to blow, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. But autumn is a season of rich harvests of grain, ripe fruit and fresh vegetables.



Winter comes after autumn. It is the coldest season of the year. The ground and trees are covered with snow. Sometimes it freezes hard. The temperature is 10-15 degrees below zero. Large flakes of snow fall, covering the ground, the roofs

and the trees with a vast white sheet. Going out in such weather is not pleasant and old people prefer to stay at home. But children enjoy being out of doors. Children and grown-ups enjoy themselves skating on the ice and skiing in the woods.

## OUR INSTITUTE



Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (SSIFL) was founded on the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan on November 8, 1994. Since that time, SSIFL has been doing its best in improving the language instruction and achieved certain success in preparing the qualified specialists in this sphere.



Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (SamSIFL) is known as one of the leading language teaching institutions in our Republic, and we prepare specialists in many foreign languages and interpreters. Our Institute became an exemplary organization, which successfully promotes foreign language specialists not only in Samarkand, but also in the whole of Central Asia.

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages has been doing its utmost to establish mutually beneficial cooperation links with higher educational institutions in many countries of the world as our long-term partners since its foundation in 1994. Our collaboration with these organizations covers the spheres of education and culture. The representatives of such country have been always interested in visiting our Institute and have been giving their the best efforts in promoting foreign language and culture, and preparing highly qualified and experienced specialists of that language, which truly meets the most important demands of our young country. After finishing first year the undergraduate students will choose their second language. The following languages are taught as the second language specialization for undergraduates: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Japanese, Russian and Korean.

Specialization subjects are taught at the centers of Japanese, Italian, Uzbek, Russian, French, English, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Korean language and culture which are created in cooperation with Embassies of foreign countries and equipped with modern teaching technologies. Study rooms, library, network of catering and cultural services as well as Internet Resource Center are available at the Institute.

Regional center for language studies, academic lyceum, Center of Information Technologies, Information Resource center and Publishing House are attached to the Institute. There are 19 chairs and 3 faculties at the institute: English Philology faculty, Roman-German Philology faculty (French, German, Italian and Spanish), Oriental philology and theory of translation faculty (Korean, Japanese, Chinese and Arabic languages).

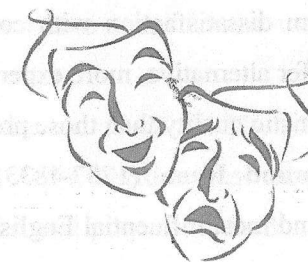
Faculty of re-training has the status of regional faculty. Teachers of foreign languages from higher and special-secondary educational institutions of neighboring regions complete re-training courses here.

Currently, there are more than 2500 students studying at the institute. 245 teachers, as well as over 15 foreign specialists teach at the institute.

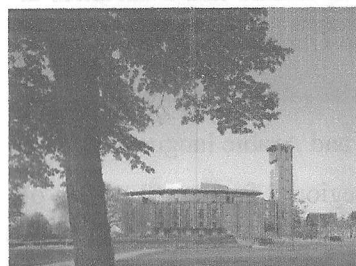
Center of information technologies and distance learning, educational and scientific library connected to Internet, comfortable reading halls, contemporary dormitories for 350 students, canteen with 450 seats are put at the disposal of students.

## THEATRE AND CINEMA

Theatre (theater) is a live performance before an audience. It includes many forms of entertainment. The theatre is one of the most complex arts. It requires many kinds of artists for its creation. These specialists include the playwright, performer, director, scene designer, costumer, lighting designer, and various technicians. For



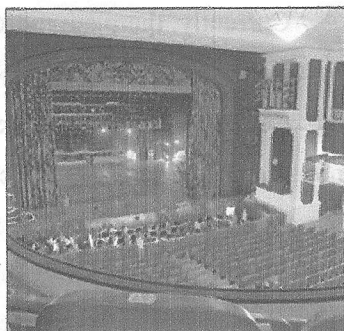
many productions, composers musicians, and a choreographer (creator of dances) are needed.



History of British theatre is particularly rich both for playwrights and actors, and theatres. The Royal National Theatre, which is highly subsidized by the government, is one of the world outstanding companies. It was created in

1962 as an outgrowth of the Old Vic company.

The best-known centre of professional theatres in the US is New York City. The theatres on and near Broadway have long been the most important force in theatre in the US. They are known worldwide for their performances and musical shows, such as Cats, West Side Story, 42nd Street. But the



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increasing expense of staging a Broadway production has narrowed the range of plays offered. In 1950's, off-Broadway theatres developed in NYC from dissatisfaction with conditions on Broadway. Their purpose was to offer alternative, more experimental theatres and to present plays of greater artistic quality than those produced on Broadway.

Edmund Kean (1787-1833) was considered the greatest and most influential English actor of his time. He was the first important performer to reject the restrained style of acting. He introduced a more romantic and exuberant style that became the ideal for the most of the



1800's. Kean became best known for his portrayal of such tragic Shakespearean characters as Hamlet, Iago, Othello, and specially Richard III.



Cinema, also known as movies, film or motion picture, is one of the most popular forms of art and entertainment throughout the world. It is also a major source of information. Invented by the end of

the 19th century, movies have been called the art form of the 20th century. Every week, millions of people go to the movies, many millions more watch movies on television or on a videotape player.

First movies were silent and in black-and-white. The most successful American picture of that time was The Birth Of The Nation, directed by D. W. Griffith. Among other names of filmmakers of this time we should underline those of dramatic performer Mary Pickford and comedian Charlie Chaplin. After World War I many studios were established in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles. American movies became dominant worldwide and the name "Hollywood" came to stand for the values and style of American movies.

The first sound films appeared by the end of 1920's. The production of colored films started some time later. This was the great time for the American cinema. Orson Welles directed and played the leading part in Citizen Kane (1941). Alfred Hitchcock, master of thrillers, led the emergence of British cinema.

A new generation of actors and filmmakers became popular in 1960's and 1970's. Stanly Kubrick directed a science-fiction work 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968); Francis Ford Coppola directed and produced The Godfather (1972); Steven Spielberg directed Jaws, E.T., adventure motions Indiana Jones; George Lucas directed a fantasy work Star Wars.

Today, hundreds of festivals are held annually. The largest and probably best-known festival is held in Cannes, France. The best known movie awards, called Academy Awards, or Oscars, are presented for outstanding achievements in filmmaking during the preceding year.

There are many kinds of movies: western, action movie, thriller, drama, block-buster, science-fiction, fantasy, horror motion picture, comedy and so on.

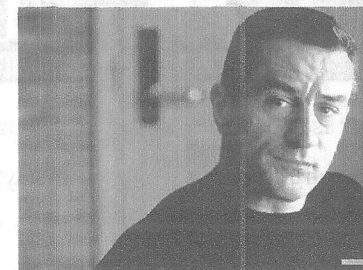


Laurence Olivier (1907-1989), became one of the leading English actors of the 1900's. Olivier was versatile performer and was especially known for his acting in the plays of William Shakespeare. His film versions of Shakespeare's Henry V, Hamlet and Richard III are considered classics. He

won an Academy Award as best actor for his performance in Hamlet. In 1979 he received a special Academy Award for his lifetime achievement in motion pictures.

From 1963 until 1973, Olivier served as the first director of the National Theatre of Britain (now the Royal National Theatre). He was knighted in 1947. In 1970, he became Lord Olivier of Brighton, the first actor in English history to be named a baron.

Robert De Niro (1943) is an American motion-picture actor. He specializes in portraying characters who are neurotic, intense, and psychologically driven. He received the 1980 Academy Award as best actor for his performance as



boxer Jake LaMotta in Raging Bull. He won the 1974 Academy Award as best supporting actor for his portrayal of gangster boss Vito Carleone in The Godfather, Part II.

Many of De Niro's most famous performances have been in films directed by Martin Scorsese. Those films include Mean Street, Taxi Driver, New York, New York, Raging Bull, The King of Comedy, and GoodFellas. De Niro's other important films include *The Deep Hunter*, *Once Upon a Time in America*, *The Untouchables*, *Awakenings*.

## MY NATIVE TOWN

Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is the largest city of the country and in Central Asia as well. Its population is more than two million. It is economic and cultural center as well. In past it was an important military and trading town. Tashkent has been capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan since 1930.





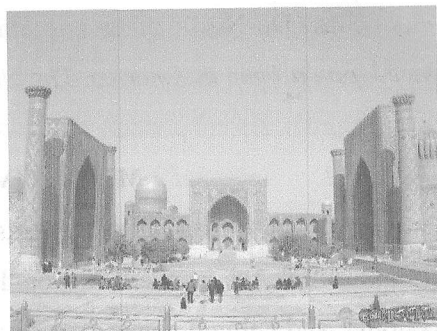
Tashkent is home for the headquarters of all government departments, President and Parliament. The city is the country's business and banking center. Many Universities and Institutes are deployed in Tashkent,

so it is academic and scientific importance.

The large avenues cross the city, squares and parks impress people by its dimensions. Tashkent has its old town with traditional houses and historical monuments. The down town has a modern look. After the earthquake of 1966 Tashkent was considerably re-built. Now people enjoy walking in shadowy parks, sitting in cafes, swimming in artificial lakes in hot summer days. Many concerts and different shows are held in concert halls, theatre goers may enjoy plays staged in Tashkent theatres.

Different districts of the city are linked by the underground lines which have original spacious stations.

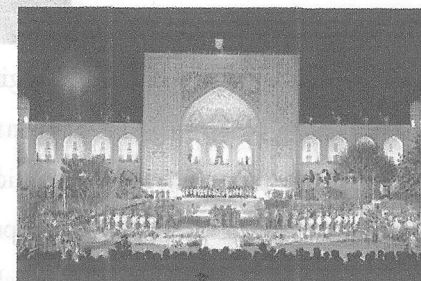
Samarkand is one of the oldest cities of the world. Its age is estimated at 2,700 years. Samarkand used to be the capital of the region, of great empires sometimes. Alexander the Great invaded the city in the 4th century B.C. Samarkand



stood on the Great Silk Road which was not only trade way but also a way of cultural exchanging between oriental and western countries. An original civilization grew up there in first centuries of n.e., with sogdian language

and beautiful pieces of art, as wall paintings exhibited now in Samarkand museum. After Arabian invasion in the 8th c. Samarkand turned out political, economic, religious and scientific importance of Muslim Middle Age. The city had been destroyed on the hill called actually Afrosiab till 1220 A.D. when Mongol troops of Genghis Khan invaded and destroyed the city. In 14 – 15 centuries Amir Timur made of Samarkand the capital of his great empire and one of the most beautiful cities of Orient: Bibi-Khannym juma mosques, Gur-Emir mausoleum, some mausoleums of Chakhi-Zindah ensemble were built then. Timur's grandson, Ulugbegh, governed the country for 40 years. He was fond of sciences, so he built the first madrasa on the Reghistan square and the observatory. Ulugbegh also completed building Gur-Emir where Timur and Timurids were buried. Samarkand has kept its economic importance and cultural values till present times.

"Oriental Melodies" international music festival is held every two years in Samarkand. Many tourists came there to see historical monument and share cultural heritage.



## HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

There are some holidays in Uzbekistan which may be called bank holidays. This day people don't need to go to work. These holidays are: New Year's Day, Women's Day, Navruz, Commemorations' Day, Independence Day, and Teachers' Day. There are also two Muslim

religious holidays: Ruza hayit and Kurban hayit, but these ones have no fixed dates.

On the eve of the New Year, the 31st of December, all people make preparations: decorate fir-tree, open presents, make merry. Usually people stay at the table till midnight and make merry, wishing good luck in the New Year. It is also an occasion for the families to come together. Children adore this holiday. On the 8th of March men congratulate all women of all ages. They present flowers, presents, and their best wishes.

Navruz (from Persian – new day) is one of the most remarkable holidays not only in Uzbekistan but also in many countries in Central Asia. It is celebrated on the 21st of March, the day of



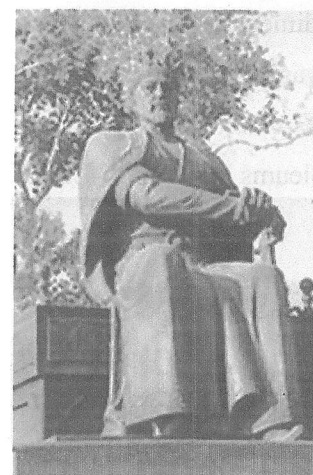
vernal equinox, and marks the beginning of spring. This holiday dates back to very old times, more than 2,500 years ago. A special dish – sumalak – is prepared for this holiday. It is made of ground grains of wheat, flour, water and oil. People prepare this together during the whole night, singing and joking, and then share it with relatives and neighbours. Outdoor fetes are organized this day; Navruz is one of the happiest holidays. On the 9th of May veterans of World War II and we all remember victims perished for the victory. The 1st of September was declared the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It has been celebrated since 1991. On this day families go out for a walk, concerts and shows are held in concert-rooms and on the squares of towns and villages.

The 1st of October is the Teachers' Day when people try to congratulate not only school or university teacher but also those who helped them in finding their own way in profession and in life.

Ruza hayit marks the end of the fast which lasts a month. This day Muslims set a table inviting neighbours and relatives to share their fare. Some time later Muslims on occasion of Kurban hayit (Oblation holiday) sacrifice animals, usually a sheep. A considerable part of the meat is shared with poor people. This day is a day of charity; it marks the end of the Hadj (Pilgrimage to Mecca).

### FAMOUS PEOPLE OF UZBEKISTAN

Many people born in Transoxiane are well known not only in our country but also world wide. They were scientists, writers and poets, philosophers, statesmen and others.

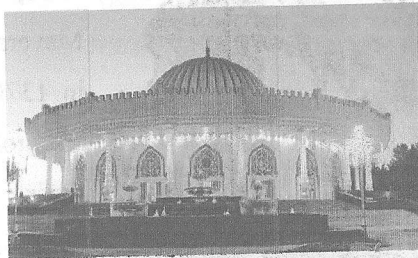


Among them Amir Timur alias Tamerlang is considered as a real outstanding person. Born in the family of Shakhreizabs' governor in 1336, Amir Timur became the governor of Maverannahr, with the capital in Samarkand, in 1370. By this way he put the end to the Mongols' power in Central Asia. However, Amir Timur had official supreme khan, Genghis Khan descendant, whose authority was nominal in fact. Amir Timur kept for himself the official title of emir – commander in chief.

The most part of his reign he was in military campaigns. He managed to create an empire including the whole Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Caucasus countries, parts of Turkey and the Near East. During these wars many ancient cities were invaded and razed, population was massacred. Skilful architects, craftsmen, artists were captivated and brought in cities of Central Asia, particularly in Samarkand.

Amir Timur decided to transform Samarkand into one of the most beautiful cities of the world. He ordered to build some mausoleums, mosques, palaces and madrasas. Many gardens were planted both in the city and out of it. Splendid Ak-sarai (White palace) was built in Shakhreizabs. Amir Timur's main residence Kok-sarai was built in Samarkand. After the victorious campaign in India, Tamerlang ordered to build Samarkand's main mosque, knows as Bibi-khanyim. He wanted it to be the biggest and most beautiful mosque of Muslim world. Constructive works lasted only 2 or 3 years but the mosque's dimensions were too big and many mistakes were made, so Bibi-khanyim was unable to function as mosque in a few years.

In the reign of Amir Timur several mausoleums in Shakh-i-Zinda ensemble were built. Amir Timur's relatives were buried there. Tamerlan himself was buried in Gur-i-Emir mausoleum after his death occurred in Otrar during his campaign against China in 1505.



In independent Uzbekistan Amir Timur is a very honorable figure. Many monuments stand in cities of our country, "Amir Timur" decoration

– the highest in Uzbekistan, was founded. The Museum of History of Timurides was opened in Tashkent.

It is not a common thing when a statesman is a scientist as well. But Ulugbegh, Amir Timur's grandson, was known as governor and one of the greatest astronomers of his time.



Muhammad Taragai, aka (alias) Ulugbegh, was born in 1394 in Sultania (Northern Iran), in military camp of his grandfather. Very soon Ulugbegh learnt to read and write, even served as secretary to Amir Timur. He got his nickname when he was a child for everybody was sure he would be the great prince. Soon after the death of Amir Timur, 15-year-old Ulugbegh became the governor of Maverannahr with the capital in Samarkand. Ulugbegh's reign lasted 40 years. During this period Ulugbegh undertook several campaigns, particularly against nomads threatening his country from the north. Unfortunately only a few of them were successful. But Ulugbegh paid more attention at the development of science and architecture.

He ordered to build madrassas in Bukhara, Guijduvan, and in Samarkand. The Ulugbegh madrassa at the Registan square was the first to be built there (1417-1420) and it still remains the most beautiful. The large portal was decorated with stars. A big khanaka with a tremendous dome used to stand opposite it.

Ulugbegh was found of astronomy, so he built the observatory (1428-1429). There was a gigantic marble sextant used to determine the



coordinates of the Sun, the Moon and other planets, and also the length of the solar year. Outstanding astronomers and mathematicians working there created the astronomic catalogue "Star Tables". Information given there did not lose its value even today, in spite of the fact that scientists did not use any optical instruments.

Ulugbegh completed the construction of Gur-i-Emir mausoleum with the gallery and install a tomb stone made of jade on his grandfather's tomb.

In 1449 Ulugbegh was dethroned by his son and then decapitated. He was buried in Gur-i-Emir at feet of Amir Timur. After his death, the observatory was destroyed and his disciple Al-Kushchi managed to save "Star Tables" that were published in Oxford two centuries later.

#### GREAT UZBEK WRITERS

##### ALISHER NAVOI (1441-1501)

was a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. He was born in Herat, on February 9, 1441. Navoi became a very famous poet. He was active for many years in the society which was torn by endless wars after the death of Temur. Alisher Navoi got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and used Persian very little.

Navoi was well known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists and artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to



handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels.

Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts, which were called "Chor-Devon". His poems in Persian were collected and called "Devoni-Foni". His most important work is the "Quintuple", five poems written between 1483 and 1485.

The first, "Khairat ul-Abror" is a philosophical work. The second poem is "Farhod and Shirin". The third is "Laily and Majnun". The fourth, "Seven Planets", consists of seven short works around a common theme, the quarrel between King Bahram and his beloved Dilorom. The fifth is "Saddi Iskandari".

Alisher Navoi spent his last years in Herat. His last book, "Mahbub-al-qulub," which was written in prose, is very popular with the Uzbek people to this day. Alisher Navoi died on January 3, 1501. His works have entered the treasury of world literature and have been translated into many languages.

## POEMS

### WEATHER

When the weather is wet

We must not fret, -

When the weather is cold

We must not scold.

When the weather is warm

We must not storm, -

But be thankful together

Whatever the weather.

### MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January comes with frost and snow

February brings us winds that blow

March has winds and happy hours

April brings us sun and showers

Pretty is the month of May

June has flowers sweet and gay

July begins our holiday

August bears us all away

September takes us back to school

October days begin to cool

November brings the leaves to earth

December - winter with its mirth.

## TOWN

Trams and cars in our town

Run up and down,

Run up and down.

Stop! Look at the light

First look to the left

And then to the right.

Look to this side,

Look to that side,

The green says "Go!"

Now go slow!

The red says "Stop!"

Now do so!

### THE NEW YEAR

New things to learn,

A new friend to meet,

A new song to sing,

New joys to greet.

New things to see,

New things to hear,

New things to do,

In this glad New Year.

### PLACE TO BE

Everybody has a place to go,  
Everybody wants a place to be,  
Where birds fly they are swimming in the sky,  
While fish are swimming in the sea.

\*\*\*\*\*

Everybody has a place to go,  
Everybody wants a place to be,  
Lobsters live at the bottom of the sea,  
While I am at the bottom of the air.

### THE EARTH

Somebody far, far away,  
Looks out at the sky  
With the stars passing by,  
And cries: "Oh, how bright  
How bright, how very bright  
The Earth is tonight!  
How wonderful it must be,  
All things there to see,  
How interesting, how rare,  
It must be to live there!"

### ABOUT YOUR DUTY

Help your mother set the table  
With a knife and fork and spoon.

Help your mother set the table

Every afternoon.

Help your mother clean the table,

Take the knife and fork and spoon.

Help your mother clean the table

Morning, night and noon.



## **I WILL BE THERE....**

When no one is there for you, and you think no one cares...

When the whole world walks out on you, and you think you're alone...

I will be there...

When the one you care about the most, could care less about you...

When the one you gave your heart to, throws it in your face...

I will be there...

When the person you trusted, betrays you...

When the person you share all your memories with, hurts you...

I will be there

When all you need is a friend, to listen to you...

When all you need is someone, to catch your tears...

I will be there...

When your heart beats so bad, you can't even breathe...

When you just want to curl up and die...

I will be there...

When you start to cry, after hearing that sad song...

When the tears just won't stop falling down...

I will be there...

So you see I will be there until the end...

This is a promise I can make...

If you ever need me. Just give me a call and...

I will be there...

## **PROVERBS**

So many countries, so many customs.

Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.

Every country has its customs.

У каждой страны свои обычаи.

East or West home is best.

В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

Men make houses, women make homes.

Мужчины строят дома, а женщины создают уют.

Every bird likes its nest.

Каждая птица своё гнездо хвалит

As welcome as flowers in May.

Такой же желанный, как цветы в мае.

Everything is good in its season.

Всё хорошо своё время.

It never rains but pours.

Беды обрушиваются не дождём, а ливнем.

After rain comes fair weather.

После дождя наступает хорошая погода.

Small rain lays great dust.

Небольшой дождь прибавляет густую пыль.

To lay by for a rainy day.

Откладывать про дождливый день.

When two Sundays come together.

После дождичка в четверг.

**Tomorrow come never.**

**"Завтра" никогда не наступают.**

**Time is money.**

**Время деньги.**

**Lost time is never found again.**

**Потерянного времени не воротишь.**

**A stitch in time saves nine.**

**Один стежок, сделанный во время, стоит девяти.**

**Time and tide wait for no man.**

**Время не ждет.**

**Time cures all things. or Time is the best healer.**

**Время – лучший целитель.**

**Time works great changes.**

**Время производит большие изменения.**

**Time works wonders.**

**Время делает чудеса.**

**What may be done at any time will be done at no time.**

**То, что можно сделать в любое время, никогда не будет сделано.**

**With time and patience the leaf of the mulberry becomes satin.**

**Терпение и труд все перетрут.**

**So many countries, so many customs.**

**Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.**

**Every country has its customs.**

**У каждой страны свои обычаи.**

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# ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

Аннотация к статье "Узбекистан: путь к демократии"

## ТЕМАТИКА

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Мухоморов А. А.  
Тех. мухамм.  
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Лист 3 из 3

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*Amriddinova Nazira Shamsidinovna*

*Ayupov Ayupxon Faridovich*

**«JUST TOPICS»**

*So'zlashuv amaliyoti bo'yicha uslubiy qo'llanma*

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Tex. muharir	-	Q. Berdiev
Sahifalovchi	-	I. Bilyalov

15.02.2013 yilda bosishga ruxsat etildi.

Hajmi 3 b/t. Adadi 100 nusxa.

Buyurtma № . "Times" garniturasini.

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Manzil: Samarqand shaxri, Bo'stonsaroy ko'chasi, 93.